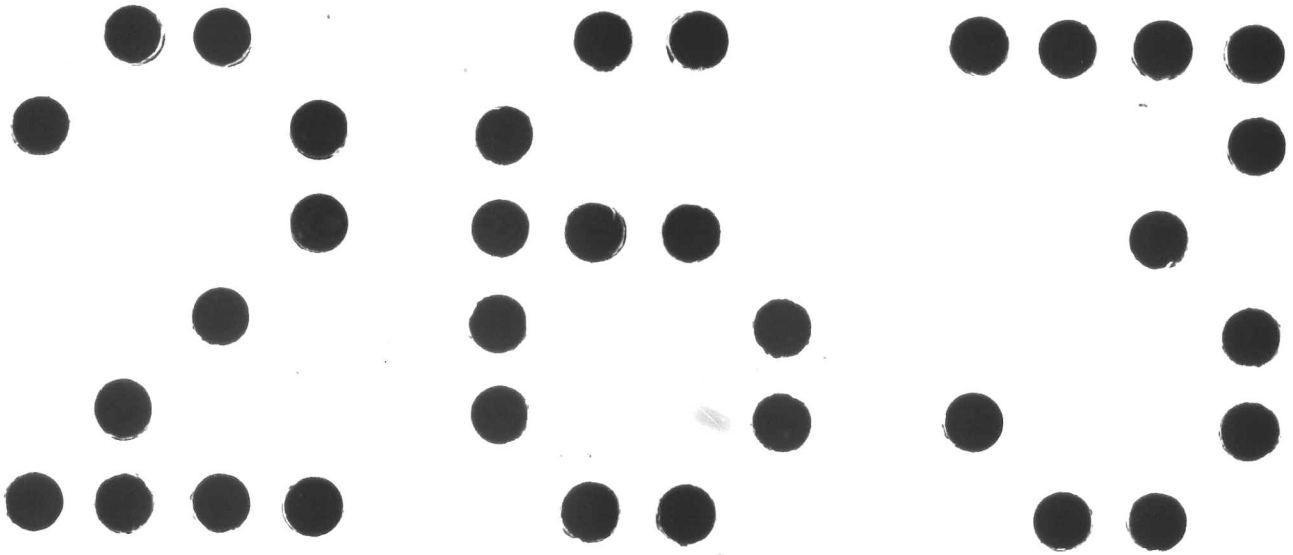


KODAK SAFETY FILM

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING PROJECT

TITLE - UPPER CANADA GAZETTE

DATE - W. 1793 — 1845

OWNER OF ORIGINAL -

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

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

Nov. 1947.

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REEL 6

7.

1825

JUNE–

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JUNE 2d, 1825. No. XXII.

By Authority.

Government House, 1st *June*, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to Appoint WM. M. JARVIS and THOMAS TAYLOR, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Public School, Gore District.

Government House York,
May 30, 1825.

PROPOSALS for Printing *Two Thousand Copies* of the STATUTES passed in the late SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE—together with the ASSESSMENT ACT passed in 1824, will be received at this office 'till the first day of July next inclusive. The work will be required to be in conformity with the revised Edition of the Statues published in 1819.

It is requested that each proposal may be accompanied by a specimen of the paper and types proposed to be used, and specify the time within which the number of Copies required can be delivered.

It is calculated that the work may be comprized in eight sheets or *thirty-two* pages, 4to.

No. 22—3w.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York, on Monday the Twenty third day of May inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of April last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty third day of May inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at Stamford, this Eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenent Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS

our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.
Jno. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England. JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *April*, 1825.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District.*

No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively, then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r., I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No. 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J D.*

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No 22—6w. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me. on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rocheleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office Kingston, March 7th, 1825.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No. 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Lesee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H. Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circuits in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 } No.19—t. d.

GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
ORDNANCE STORES.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, on Friday the 3d day of June next, on the ORDNANCE WHARF, POINT HENRY, the following

TARRED ROPES,

BREECHINGS, TACKLE FALLS, &c. &c.

Not required for the Service.

2 500	lbs.	7	Inch	ROPE,
1,200	do	6½	do	do
1,400	do	5½	do	do
2,700	do	4½	do	do
320	do	4	do	do
175	do	3½	do	do
2,200	do	3	do	do
1,600	do	2½	do	do
120	do	2	do	do
550	do	1½	do	do
2,600	do	1	do	do
2,800	do	¾	do	do
2.000	do	½	do	do
30,000	do	Breechings from		4½ to 8½ I
12,000	do	Tackle Falls,		1½ to 3½ d

—*ALSO*—

30,000 lbs GUNPOWDER.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

JOHN STRANGE, Auctioneer

Kingston, 13th May, 1825. No. 20—3t

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D, with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

CONTRACT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Bank of Upper Canada, on Tuesday the 7th June, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for

MAKING A WELL,

on the Bank Lot in this Town.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 24th May 1825. } No. 21—2wks.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,
THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened.—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ANNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office. No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.
GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages, with Mr. T. Mosley, A & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep-Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. No. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Spragg,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.
Montreal, 2d May, 1825. No. 20—8w.

WELLAND CANAL NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, will receive proposals at their Office, in Saint Catharines, on the first day of July next, for excavating the deep cut on summit ridge, between River Welland and Lock No. One, and whatever other part of the line may be then in readiness for Contract.

By Order of the Board.
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.
Agent.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines April 28th 1825. }

☞ Editors of the different papers in Upper Canada are requested to give the above four insertions.

No. 19—4w.

For Sale.
A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Agent.

Flamboro Cottage 4th April 1825 } No. 19—t. d

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the annual election of Directors, agreeably to the act of Incorporation.

By Order
THO'S. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 20th April 1825. } No. 17—6w.

TEA TRADE.
Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825. } No. 16—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialities, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS
FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted*,—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3d Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, *and is at present rented for £25 per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres

of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same —Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 43.—1. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—4. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —f f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL.

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A Set of Supers, *London-made*, Crimson Moreen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bandings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 30—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure!"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 22.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The last mail has brought some late dates, by which we learn that some additional advantages have been gained by the British Troops in India, in consequence of the confusion into which the Burmese forces had been thrown by the assassination of the King of Ava.

It still continues to be rumoured that a Dissolution of the British Parliament will take place after the close of the present Session

Sir J. C Smith, Bart, Sir Geo C Hoste, Knt and Capt Harris, of the Engineers, have arrived in Canada. Their object is a tour of inspection of the fortifications in His Majesty's North American Dominions.

A gene al respite for Mr Savery, convicted of Forgery on his own plea of *Guilty*, has been sent down to Bristol by express.

No less than *Three of the Wives* of a Brahmin who died lately at *Santpore* have asked permission to be burnt with the dead body of their departed husband. One of them was fifteen years old, another twenty-one, and the third twenty-seven!

Cheering intelligence has again arrived from Greece. The Egyptian forces which landed at Modon have been completely defeated and it is said that Ibrahim Pacha himself is blockaded in the fortress at that place. The Greeks have made a very rich booty It is added that the campaign has opened decidedly in favour of Greece, and that glorious news may be shortly expected from that quarter.

The *Canada* and *Nova Scotia Steam Navigation Company* has been formed in London—with a capital of £50,000. The Prospectus is out. Its object is the establishment of a regular line of Steam Packets—from Quebec to Halifax, touching at Miramichi, Richibucto, &c.

It would seem by a report, just received, and which is by no means unlikely to prove true, that the famous encounter at Warwick between a Lion and Six Mastiffs *is all a hoax*: at least many of the London papers assert that to be the case; and, that Mr. Wombwell, himself, is the author of it.

All the papers assure us that the Embassy of the Duke of Northumberland to France, in order to attend the Coronation at Rheims, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, will be one of the most splendid missions which have been sent from England for some centuries. The magnificent spirit of the King will be nobly represented by his Grace, whose personal worth and vast estates render him one of the greatest subjects in Europe. He will be accompanied, specially, by four Noblemen of the first families, namely, by Lord Hervey, Lord Pendoor, brother to His Grace, Lord Pelham, and Lord Leveson Gower, second son of the Marquess of Stafford and the Countess of Sutherland. Besides these Noblemen his train will be composed of other gentlemen and attendants to the number of nearly one hundred; but what is most gratifying to find is, that the whole expense will be defrayed by the Duke This is worthy the spirit of the heir of the Percys. The last great embassy of this kind was that of Geo. Villars, the great Duke of Buckingham, the splendour of which is recorded in history.

The Duke of Northumberland has taken the most magnificent Hotel in Rheims. It has 25 windows in front.

The Coronation will take place on the 12th of June.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

TRIAL OF MR. SAVERY.

Some weeks since, we noticed the arrest of Mr. Savery, the son of a respectable Banker of the City of Bristol, on a charge of forging a Bill of Exchange. It will be remembered, that this unfortunate gentleman had embarked on board of one of the packets for New York and was taken from the ship by the officers of police. His trial took place at the April term, held in Bristol—On being placed at the bar, he plead *Guilty*. This plea was wholly unexpected by the Court; and being delivered in a firm voice, produced a great effect, particularly on the Judge, Lord Gifford, who changed colour, and remained silent for some time. At length he King an easily in the prisoner's face he inquired if he had been induced to make that plea by the hope of pardon—He replied, that he had done it deliberately His Lordship told him to consider a short time before he determined to persevere in that plea. The prisoner shook his head, reclined on his hand and again covered his face, agitated by grief.

Clerk of the Arraigns. "Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?"

The Recorder. "Wait a short time."

The prisoner was then removed; and on being brought back, and saying that he persisted in his plea the Judge putting on his black cap, addressed him in a very solemn manner, and after urging him not to indulge the hope of a pardon, proceeded to pronounce the sentence of death. The prisoner seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head. Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the Court, made way through the crowd, by the witness box, and very agitatingly exclaimed

"My Lord as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shown. The consequences of his crime were limited. the public have suffered nothing—hardly any thing.

Lord Gifford leant back in his seat, visibly affected; but made no reply The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded Court, many of the persons present well knowing the prisoner and his father the banker.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

The House of Lords assembled on Wednesday after the Easter recess, and the House of Commons on the following day.—The subjects which will, during the remainder of the Session occupy the attention of Parliament are of a most interesting nature, and intimately connected with the safety, the prosperity, and the happiness of the country The question which most pre eminently demands the impartial and dispassionate consideration of both Houses, is that which involves the claims of our Catholic fellow subjects to a full participation in the privileges of our free constitution The present seems a conjuncture most auspicious for the favourable consideration of the momentous question The country is in profound peace, enjoying a state of an unusual prosperity; the prejudices which once beclouded the public mind on this subject are dissipated, and the alarms to which they gave the have vanished with them.

COMBAT

Between the Lion Nero *and Six Mastiffs of the true English Breed.*

FOR FIVE THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS, ON THE RACE-COURSE AT WARWICK, ON TUESDAY LAST.

DOGS

1	Crack . . .	Handled by .	Thomas Ewlt.
2	Billy . . .	ditto . . .	Charles Howell.
3	Crib . . .	ditto . . .	William Foster.
4	Neptune . .	ditto . . .	Thomas King.
5	Jerry . . .	ditto . . .	John Childers.
6	Nelson . . .	ditto . . .	William Welch.

This singular contest was attractive in a great interest, and the door of admittance was crowded long before the hour of admission, which was fixed for one o'clock As soon as the doors were opened (although the price of admission was 7s 6d to the place was crowded in every part, and the most intense anxiety prevailed for the time to arrive. Betting way fairly be quoted at five to four on the dogs, it being generally supposed that the lion was over matched, from the natural propensity of the dogs to hold their prey—while any power of resistance remained, as three of them were to attack him at once At length the lion approached to "Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!" As soon as the lion Nero was b ought into the area he evinced something of his natural ferocity by pawing the earth, roaring tremendously, and lashing his sides with his tail for several minutes. At a quarter past two the dogs were brought in and Crack, Billy, and Nelson, were let slip at the royal beast: Nelson appeared a little intimidated, but the others rushed at their formidable antagonist with great spirit. Nero no sooner saw them advancing, than he couched on his forepaws and sprang on Billy, grasped him in his jaws, and literally crushed him to pieces. Betting was now sharp in favour of Nero, as Nelson and Crack hung immoleated on his shaggy mane, until he shook them off Nelson succeeded in pinning him by the under jaw, while the other fastened on his near hind leg. Nero forcibly threw up his head; and raising his near fore paw, made a plunge at the latter, but Crack escaped, and in turning to nose him, met the rage of the beast cleverly for a few moments; Nelson loosened his hold, and was biding to his flanks, caught a blow with the Lion's paw, which broke his back, and thus two of his opponents were disabled on the ground.

The door of the carravan was now opened, and a sensation of bustle took place for a few moments. In about five minutes Cribb, Neptune, and Jerry, were brought out (Crack being kept in reserve to supply the place of the disabled dog) The Lion was again brought out: he appeared little worse for his fatigue, and put his three new combatants with unabated spirit —All the dogs rushed at his nose, and came in finely, without coming in contact with his deadly paws. This did not last long, for shaking them off, he got Cribb within the grasp of his leviathan jaws, and every bone was crushed in an instant. The other dog was next slain, and the royal beast having his work before him, began to finish it in earnest. Poor Crack no sooner came within reach than he received a death blow, and the mireped beast seemed goaded to madness; he lashed his sides, and rushed on Neptune, and succeeded in maiming him in the left side, which reduced him to a helpless state. Jerry only was able to meet the royal beast; and as the articles specified, that if the number of dogs should be reduced to one the remaining one should be drawn, and the owner entitled to £100, victory was consequently declared in favour of Nero amidst shouts of declening applause.

The King and the Canadian Chiefs —Further interesting particulars.—*Windsor April* 9.—The interesting Canadian Chiefs (whose visit to this place we have already stated) accompanied by Sir John Chapman, and Mr. Irving Brock, brother of the late gallant Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in Canada during the last American war, proceeded on Thursday by invitation to the Royal Lodge, and were introduced to his Majesty on the lawn. Immediately on seeing the King, the portrait of the late sovereign with which they had been invested by Sir Isaac Brock, attracted his Majesty's attention, who observing to them that as they had the portrait of his late father, perhaps they would have no objection to wearing his, immediately hung a handsome gold medalion round their necks, which they kissed with the utmost fervour."

The Grand Chief then addressed his Majesty (in French) in the following words:—

"I was instructed not to speak in the Royal presence, unless in answer to your Majesty's questions; but my feelings overpower me; my heart is full; I am amazed at such unexpected grace and condescension and cannot doubt that I shall be pardoned for expressing our gratitude. The sun is shedding its genial rays upon our heads. It reminds me of the Great Creator of the Universe—of Him who can make live and who can kill. Oh! may the gracious and beneficient Being, who promises to answer the fervent prayers of his people, bless abundantly your Majesty; may he grant you much bodily health and, for the sake of your happy subjects, may he prolong your valuable life. It is not alone the four individuals who now stand before your Majesty who will return to the end of their lives a sense of this kind and touching reception; the whole nation whose representatives we are, will ever love and be devoted to you—their good and great father."

His Majesty's answer to their adress was most gracious. It was in French also, and in substance as follows:

"He observed, that he had listened with great delight to their affecting and loyal Address; that he had always respected the excellent people who formed the various tribes in his North American possessions, and that he would avail himself of every opportunity to promote their welfare, secure their happiness, and prove himself to be indeed their father.

His Majesty then conversed with them in the same language in the most affable manner, for above a quarter of an hour.

After seeing the interior of the Royal Lodge, the stables, the animals, and the birds, Sir Andrew Barnard conducted them to Cumberland Lodge, where a table, provided with refreshments, was prepared for them.—Thursday evening they left Windsor for London, expressing their gratitude at having seen "their great father King George," and the manner in which they had been received. Besides the medallions hung round their necks, his Majesty presented each of them with a print from his full length portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. We understand the business which brought them to this country, was to recover possession of some lands that had been taken from them during the American war; and that a promise has been given them that in case the same lands cannot be restored to them, they are to have a grant of another track of land.

Mr. Hayne and Miss Foote.—*The Observer* of yesterday (April 3,) contains a minute account of the manner in which the second intimacy between Mr. Hayne and Miss Foote commenced, and of the circumstances which prevented the union of the parties after the arrangements had been made. "His offer (it is said) was received with becoming caution: he must settle five hundred a year pinmoney on his wife —agreed; he must leave her own income under her sole control—agreed; he must settle three hundred a-year for life on the mother, in the event of the daughter's death—agreed. The mother must live with the daughter—agreed. Every thing, in reason, was conceded: and even more—to which we will not now advert. The settlem nts were drawn up by Miss Foote's own solicitor. Mr. Hayne's solicitor was never consulted Mr Hayne's trustees were Sir Lambert Cross Bart, and Edward Bosanby, Esq of the Third Dragoon Guards. Those for Miss Foote—George Rennins and Mr. Platt. Mr. Hayne signed the settlements at five o'clock on the evening of Thursday week; and, on the same evening, after her performance, Miss F. followed his example. "Well, but (said Prudence) Miss F. will have an excellent benefit. She will do well at Glasgow and Liverpool, and elsewhere. Why should this money be lost? why not marry privately, and let the ample harvest be reaped?" "No (said Mr. H.) I can never suffer Mrs. H to appear on the boards." The bill for drawing the settlements was £200: this was paid. The first year's pin money was paid in advance Every thing promised the completion of the lover's hopes: they were to set out for Dover on Sunday, after Fawcett's benefit, where the marriage was to take place, and then off to the Continent to revel in the luxury of passion On Saturday, Mr. H. received a note: Miss F. was to meet him in his private box at Covent-Garden after the play. He was there; but she came not. He rushed to Keppel-street; she had not come from the Theatre. He was referred to the house of her solicitor. Thither he flew—and, there, to his astonishment, he was told, verbally and coldly, that, upon consideration, Miss Foote had determined to pause: and it was hinted that she could not consent to relinquish her theatrical engagements, unless some provision was made for her father and mother, during her life, as they must be left destitute, if unaided by her labours' Such is the nature of the story we have been told; and which as we before said, we believe to be true."

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

To Major Watkins and Co.

A l we shall *B* outdone if the *C* is let in at the *D*.
There's "a drap in their *E*," and it's fiddle de Dee
Or they'd not, without Mersey, make *F* fort to shut
Our port, by their new *G* ographical cut.
Like the cross bar in *H*, their canal they would stretch,
(Tho' I plainly can spy—that it is all my *I*)
To float ships enough to the Manchester rough.
This junction's spr motion, ditch water with ocean, won't do, I've a notion;
'Tis like joining the lay of the thrush and the *J*.
Our *rail*-*K*y will soon make the project *Dee K*,
When we've form'd the first *L* of our noble *rail*-way
Some cry with an *M*, "chaff, cocks never catches,
" Don't reckon your chickens before your *N* hatches,
" O, Major, attend to your *P*'s and your *Q*'s;
" You *R* an a double *S*; your wine you abuse
" Drink *T*, Sir; and *U* will soon find in *V* rasity
" None can *W*, *X* Major, in mental capacity."
Take physic, I prither, and get yourself bled,
And canals will no longer run in your *Y*. *Z*.

I, m yours, to command,
Most respectfully, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

IMPORTANT—INVASION OF CUBA.

The following highly important intelligence, is contained in a New Orleans paper, of the 20th April.—Whether the Mexicans will succeed in subjugating the island of Cuba, is problematical The Havana has unharmed stood the brunt of as powerful forces as are now destined against it. It is said that there is good ground for believing that the Spanish garrison is disaffected, and that for this reason the enterprise is now undertaken. The most important consequences to our commerce must necessarily follow.

Extract of a letter dated Alvarado, March 28, 1825

"We have been all bustle here of late, making an effort to wage war with Cuba, by sending troops to Campeachy, where, report says, 12 or 13,000 men are concentrating to invade the Island of Cuba, by way of check mating the famous Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa: 1,500 men, well equipped, went out of this port this morning in six merchant vessels, taken as transports; the brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, of Norfolk, Virginia, the others were English, French, and one of this country, under convoy of two heavy gun boats — This government pays them extravagantly well, and has better credit for liberality than any other.

"The government armed schr. Iguala and a gun boat, succeeded in capturing a Spanish government armed felucca from Cuba. which had supplied the castle, and was returning A report is in circulation here to-day, that Bolivar will join St. Anna with troops, and with such forces for the invasion as to render success certain; the soldiers enlisted from this country are well adapted for such an enterprise. I enclose you the proclamation of St. Anna, which may be worth publishing. The independence of that Island, I fear, will ruin the agriculture and injure the commerce of the United States. I leave to futurity events as they transpire."

PROCLAMATION.

The Commanding General of the State of Yucatan, to the division destined for the Island of Cuba

Soldiers!—You will, for some days, leave your own soil to occupy that of a neighboring enemy. Your object should be the possession of one of the principal fortresses of Havana. The state of war in which we are placed with the Spanish nation, the interests of this country, and the clamors of good men in the island of Cuba, who have petitioned for aid, however trifling, from the Mexican Republic, authorise the present undertaking Occupying an enemy's position by a military manœuvre, doing away injury to the nation, and securing innumerable advantages instead thereof, and diverting a country of brothers, are inappreciable services which I cannot decline.

Soldiers!—The operation you are about to execute is the first of a combined plan.—The military and many of the inhabitants will co-operate with you for its fulfilment. You will maintain at every hazard, the position you occupy until I can join you.

Soldiers!—You are going to perform for your country, a most important service, the effecting of which will elevate you to the rank of heroes. You are about to secure the independence of this republic for ever as well as that of the Island of Cuba.

Soldiers!—The nation confides to your valor and virtue the destiny of thousands. I cannot doubt but 1500 men, animated with intentions like yours, will be enough to intimidate and even vanquish the handful of mercenary soldiers, whom the Capt General of that Island can count upon; as otherwise, we have more than enough in the single Province of Yucatan, to perform it with activity and enthusiasm.

ANTONIO LOPEZ de Santa ANNA

Campeachy, March 7, 1825.

MR. O'CONNEL'S LETTER,

To the Chairman of the Catholic Association of Ireland.

(Concluded)

Sixthly—There is nothing sought for, or desired in the way of security, inconsistent with the doctrine or discipline of our Church. This part of the business is taken up in a way, full of kindness and good sense. It is felt that, to give an Emancipation Bill, which, instead of conciliating would increase irritation and jealousy, would be mere folly—and, therefore, the securities sought for, are sought for in their proper place—namely, the affectionate gratitude of the Irish people—and, in such an arrangement as will make the nomination of our Prelates essentially domestic and national, without trenching upon the Canonical rights of the Catholic Church. The allegiance of our Dignitaries, which was never doubted, will thus be placed within the view of the law, but nothing at all of Veto, or Vetoistical arrangement, is sought for or desired — Those who are supporting the Bill on both sides of the House, have combined in putting it forward in the most cordial and satisfactory way. In short, our Emancipation, if thus obtained, will be just what all liberal Protestants, as well as ourselves have desired—namely UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION.

Seventhly—It is proposed to make a provision, by the Bill, for the Catholic Clergy; such a provision as would give them the means of doing acts of charity, instead of being almost under the necessity of obtaining it. But it is not intended, by such Provision, to alter or effect the existing jurisdiction of the Catholic Prelates in Ireland; neither is there any new oath required, or any thing but what the most conscientious Catholic can desire. In short, if we are now emancipated, we shall be so in the true spirit of British generosity, and in a way to make every Catholic in Ireland pour out blessings upon his Protestant fellow-subjects. I do, indeed, think, that a new era is arriving fast, when religious dissensions will cease with religious disabilities.

Eighthly—It has been suggested for some time past, by many Members of Parliament connected with the Government, that the elective franchise, *in counties*, but not in cities, should be raised form 40s. to £5 or £10. It is not to be raised in cities, because in cities the Corporation can make poor freemen; and therefore the counteracting qualification will be left low; besides in cities there are none of those overwhelming large landed proprietors who can make a *host* of poor freeholders, and traffic upon them as if they were actual slaves. The quantity of perjury and crime produced in counties, by the present system is enormous; and the prepondearting influence which the 40s. free holders give to great landholders over the resident intellects and honesty of a county, is quite frightful. For my own part, I really think that raising the qualification to £5 or even to £10 would add to the Catholic influence in Ireland; but, however that may be, it is not necessary to be in any haste to form an opinion on this subject, as before any measure of this kind is adopted, full time will be given for deliberation, and for consulting the sound sense of the Irish people.

Ninthly—It is intended to give the Emancipation Bill a first reading, in about a week, and then to have it printed for circulation in England and Ireland; and we shall have full time to deliberate on it in all its clauses. The second reading will be after Easter. I wish I did possess any influence in the Catholic Association—I wish I deserved the confidence of my beloved countrymen—if I did, I would use it just to this extent—to implore that neither the Association, collectively, nor, if possible, any individual belonging to it, would give any opinion upon the change of the elective franchise, until the Bill was printed, or until my arrival amongst you. Indeed, I mean to carry with me the printed Bill after its first reading. I know something, I think, of human nature, and if I can judge from the symptoms of the times, Emancipation is certainly at hand.

I have made a great sacrifice in coming here—this sacrifice continues—I wish it was ten times as great! I do not boast of it; but I have been amply recompensed in the strong belief, that the Deputation has done good. The Gentlemen who compose it, and especially our Chairman, Lord Killeen, deserve, I think, eternal gratitude.

There is one more cheering circumstance. I perceive a kind and generous feeling amongst the Irish Members, who hitherto, opposed us violently. Believing me that they are worthier and better men than our passion allowed us to think. I see the beginning of better days—of mutual oblivion of the past—of mutual affection, and real and permanent conciliation for the future—I hope I may say,

Erin, Oh, Erin, thy winter is past,
And the hope that lived through it,
Shall blossom at last.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most faithful Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LORD BYRON'S CONVERSATIONS.

By Captain Medwin.

"Talking of romances, he said: 'The Monk' is perhaps one of the best in any language, not excepting the German. It only wanted one thing, as I told Lewis, to have rendered it perfect. He should have made the daemon really in love with Ambrosio; this would have given it a human interest. 'The Monk' was written when Lewis was only twenty, and he seems to have exhausted all his genius on it Perhaps at that age he was in earnest in his belief of magic wonders. That is the secret of Walter Scott's inspiration: he retains and encourages all the superstitions of his youth. Lewis caught *his* passion for the marvellous, and it amounted to a mania with him, in Germany; but the groundwork of 'The Monk' is neither original nor German: it is derived from the tale of 'Santon Barsisa.' The episode of 'The Bleeding Nun,' which was turned into a melodrama, is from the German.

"'There were two stories which he almost believed by telling. One happened to himself whilst he was residing at Manheim. Every night, at the same hour, he heard or thought he heard in his room, when he was lying in bed, a crackling noise like that produced by parchment, or thick paper. This circumstance caused enquiry, when it was told him that the sounds were attributable to the following cause:—The house in which he lived had belonged to a widow, who had an only son. In order to prevent his marrying a poor but amiable girl, to whom he was attached, he was sent to sea. Years passed, and the mother heard no tidings of him, nor the ship in which he had sailed.—It was supposed that the vessel had been wrecked, and that all on board had perished. The reproaches of the girl, the upbraidings of her own conscience, and the loss of her child, crazed the old lady's mind, and her only pursuit became to turn over the Gazettes for news. Hope at length left her: she did not live long, —and continued her old occupation after death.

"'The other story that I alluded to before, was the original of this 'Alonzo and Imogene,' which has had such a host of imitators. Two Florentine Lovers, who had been attached to each other almost from childhood, made a vow of eternal fidelity. Mina was the name of the lady—her husband's I forget, but it is not material. They parted. He had been for some time absent with his regiment, when, as his disconsolate lady was sitting alone in her chamber, she distinctly heard the well-known sound of his footsteps, and starting up beheld, not her husband, but his spectre, with a deep ghastly wound across his forehead, entering.—She swooned with horror: when she recovered, the ghost told her that in future his visits should be announced by a passing bell, and these words, distinctly whispered, 'Mina, I am here!' Their interviews now became frequent, till the woman fancied herself as much in love with the ghost as she had been with the man. But it was soon to prove otherwise. One fatal night she went to a ball.—what business had she there! She danced too; and, what was worse, her partner was a young Florentine, so much the counterpart of her lover, that she became estranged from his ghost. Whilst the young gallant conducted her in the waltz, and her ear drank in the music of his voice and words, a passing bell tolled! She had been accustomed to the sound till it hardly excited her attention, and now lost in the attractions of her fascinating partner, she heard but regarded it not. A second peal!—she listened not to its warnings. A third time the bell, with its deep and iron tongue, startled the assembled company, and silenced the music! Mina then turned her eyes from her partner, and saw reflected in the mirror, a form, a shadow, a spectre: it was her husband! He was standing between her and the young Florentine, and whispered in a solemn and melancholy tone the accustomed accents, 'Mina, I am here!' She instantly fell dead.

"'Lewis was not a very successful writer. His 'Monk' was abused furiously by Matthias, in his 'Pursuits of Literature,' and he was forced to suppress it. 'Abelino' he merely translated. 'Pizarro' was a sore subject with him, and no wonder that he winced at the name. Sheridan, who was not very scrupulous about applying to himself *literary* property at least, manufactured his play without so much as an acknowledgment, pecuniary or otherwise, from Lewis's ideas; and bad as 'Pizarro' is, I know (from having been on the Drury-lane Committee, and knowing, consequently, the comparative profits of plays,) that it brought in more money than any other play has ever done, or perhaps ever will do.

"'But to return to Lewis. He was even worse treated about 'The Castle Spectre,' which had also an immense run, a prodigious success. Sheridan never gave him any of its profits either. One day Lewis being in company with him said,—Sheridan, I will make you a large bet' Sheridan, who was always ready to make a wager, (however he might find it inconvenient to pay it if lost,) asked eagerly what bet? 'All the profits of my Castle Spectre,' replied Lewis. 'I will tell you what,' said Sheridan, (who never found his match at repartee,) 'I will make you a very small one,—what it is worth.'

"'I asked him if he had known Sheridan?

"'Yes,' said he. 'Sheridan was an extraordinary compound of contradictions, and Moore will be much puzzled in reconciling them for the Life he is writing. The upper part of Sheridan's face was that of a god—a forehead most expansive, an eye of peculiar brilliancy and fire; but below he showed the satyr.

"'Lewis was a pleasant companion, and would always have remained a boy in spirits and manners (unlike me!) He was fond of the society of younger men than himself. I myself never knew a man, except Shelley, who was companionable till thirty I remember Mrs. Pope once asking who was Lewis's male love this season? He possessed a very lively imagination, and a great turn for narrative, and had a world of ghost stories, which he had better have confined himself to telling. His poetry is now almost forgotten: it will be the same with that of all but two or three poets of the day.

"'Lewis had been, or thought he had been, unkind to a brother whom he lost young; and when any thing disagreeable was about to happen to him, the vision of his brother appeared: he came as a sort of monitor.'"

Natural History.

Toads.—At Inowraclaw, in Poland, on the 13th ult as M. Wrukiewski, a landholder, was employing some workmen to dig up clay, after penetrating a bed six feet thick, which to all appearance had never been disturbed, they came to loose sea sand, on which lay, in several small groups, between thirty and forty toads, which at first seemed to be dead, but were soon animated by the warmth of the rays of the sun. In consequence of inspiring the atmospheric air, they died in about two hours, except a few which were put into the ground, where they were still living two days from the date of their discovery. The mass of clay is so hard, that not even a root or a worm could perforate it, and much less these animals. The little hollow in the sand, too, in which they lay, was surrounded with a hard incrustation. Their skin, which is soft, shining, and without excrescences, is very different from that of the common toad.

Annual return of Migrating Birds to the same spot. The late Dr. Jenner, in a curious paper on the migration of birds, published since his death in the Phil Trans for 1824, mentions the following curious experiment: "At a farm house in this neighbourhood I procured several swifts, and by taking off two claws from the foot of twelve, I fixed upon them an indeliable mark. The year following, their nesting places were examined in an evening, when they had retired to roost, and there I found several of the marked birds. The second and third year a similar search was made, and did not fail to produce some of those that were marked. I now ceased to make an annual search; but at the expiration of seven years a cot was seen to bring a bird into the farmer's kitchen, and this also proved to be one of those marked for the experiment.

Poetry.

THE STRUGGLES OF GREECE.

The following beautiful lines are extracted from the Poem, entitled Athens, by Winthrop Mackworth Pread, Esq. which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, 1824.

Oh! by the mighty shades that dimly glide
Where victory bestrews upon the turf or tide,
By those who sleep at Marathon in bliss,
By every laurell'd brow and holy name,
By those who fell at glorious Salamis,
By every thought of freedom and of fame,
By all ye hear, by all that ye have borne,
By all ye see, and the glance of scorn;
The fruitless labour, and the broken rest,
The bitter torture, and the bitterer jest,
By our sweet infants' unavailing cry,
Your sister's blush, your mother's stifled sigh,
By all the tears that ye have wept and weep.—
Break, Sons of Athens, break your weary sleep.

Yes! it is broken! Hark the sudden shock
Rolls on from wave to wave, from rock to rock;
Up, for the Cross and Freedom! far and near,
Forth starts the sword, and gleams the patriot spear,
And burst's the echo of the battle song,
Cheering and swift, the banded hosts along,
On, Sons of Athens! let your wrongs and woes
Burnish the blade, and nerve the whistling bows;
Green be the laurel, ever blest the meed,
Of him that shines to day in martial deed,
And sweet his sleep beneath the dewy sod,
Who falls for fame, his country, and his God!

The hoary sire has bound his locks of gray,
Scorned the safe hearth, and tottered to the fray;
The beardless boy has left his gilt guitar,
And bared his arm for manhood's noble war,
E'n the weak girl has mailed her bosom there,
Clasped the rude helmet on her auburn hair,
Changed love's own smile for valour's fiery glance,
Mirth for the field, the distaff for the lance.
Yes! she was beauteous, that Athenian maid,
When erst she sate within her myrtle shade,
Without a passion, and without a thought,
Save those which innocence and childhood brought,
Delicious hopes, and dreams of life and love,
Young flowers below, and cloudless skies above,
But oh, how fair, how more than doubly fair,
Thus, with the laurel twined around her hair—
While at her feet her country's chiefs assemble,
And these soft tones amid the war-cry tremble,
As some sweet lute creep el equently in,
Breaking the tempest of the trumpet's din—
Her corselet fastened with a golden clasp—
Her falchion buckled to her tender grasp—
And quivering lip, flushed cheek, and flashing eye,
All breathing fire, all speaking 'LIBERTY!'

Domestic.

New Arrangement —The mail from New York arrives daily at Youngstown.

Canada Ship Building Company —A Company with this title, is organising in London, with a capital of £150,000, for the purpose of building vessels in the River St Lawrence, (for sale) of selected materials, and to be fastened and finished in a superior manner to those usually built in that country. It is intended that one third of the capital be reserved for persons residing in Canada.

Communicated for the Observer.

Sir,

Having just seen a machine for pulling up the stumps of trees invented by a Mr. Harris, an ingenious mechanic who resides on the Lake shore, in the Town ship of Trafalgar, I am very desirous that his invention should be made public as well for the good of the country as for his remuneration. I shall not attempt a description of this engine, but rather solicit the people who are interested in effectually clearing their lands to call on Mr. Harris and judge for themselves. It is extremely powerful, multiplying the force applied to it 700, or 800 times, which also can be increased or diminished as occasion may require, being very simple and may be wrought by men or horses. It is capable of pulling out the largest stumps, and can be moved from place to place by a single yoke of oxen. The machine, I understand, will when delivered and erected, cost about $25; but should Mr. Harris get a number of orders, he will be able to furnish it under $20

Every landholder, or, at least, every two or three neighbours ought to have one of these machines—they would be very useful on the roads As two men can easily pull from 16 to 20 large stumps per day.

I have only to add, that this notice, which I shall feel much obliged to you to publish, has been unsolicited by, and, indeed, is unknown to Mr. Harris.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
A TORONTO FARMER.

18th May, 1825.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XVIII.

(From Wednesday March 23d, to March 26th, 1825 inclusive)

WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1825

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of Michael Shoit, Esq and others, praying that an Bill may be passed bounded on certain Petitioners respecting Mill Dams, was read.

Mr GORDON, from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of this House, accompanied by certain Resolutions respecting the Welland Canal, to be transmitted to the Government of Lower Canada, reported delivering the same and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall have much pleasure in transmitting your Resolutions to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the Petition of Michael Shoit and others, was referred to the Committee of the whole House on the report of the Committee upon Mill Dams.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH it was resolved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Excellency for his several messages of yesterday

On motion of Mr ROLPH, Messrs. Hamilton and McCall were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his several messages of yesterday relative to the estimate for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late General Sir Isaac Brock, and for the Map of the St. Lawrence to the Province Line, and for the return of Officers of the Provincial Government and their emoluments on an average for the last four years.

In amendment Mr. ATTY GENERAL moved, that after the last word, in the original motion these words be added, "and assuring His Excellency that this House will take into consideration the subject of His Excellency's message respecting the Monument to the memory of the late Sir Isaac Brock."

Which was carried.

The original Question as amended was then put and carried, as follows:

Resolved,—That Messrs Hamilton and McCall, be a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Excellency for his several messages of yesterday relative to the estimate for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late General Sir Isaac Brock; and for the Map of the St. Lawrence to the Province Line; and for the return of Officers of the Provincial Government, and their emoluments on an average of the last four years; and assuring His Excellency that this House will take into consideration the subject of His Excellency's message respecting the Monument to the memory of the late Sir Isaac Brock.

Mr HAMILTON moved that it might be resolved, that the applying of any sum of unappropriated money, or any range of lands, to uses not voted or addressed, by Parliament, is a misapplication of the Public money

That for any Person or Persons whatsoever, employed in the payment of Public money to pay, or direct or cause to be paid any sum or sums of money, for or towards the support of Government, after the Parliament shall have been prorogued or dissolved, before any Act of Parliament shall have passed appropriating the supply to such purposes, will be a high crime and misdemeanor, a breach of a public trust, dero story to the fundamental principles of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution.

In amendment Mr MATTHEWS moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the resolutions just read.

Which was carried.

The Chairman left the Chair

The Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the Committee on Resolutions

for the payment of public money, should be resumed on the following day.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Beardsly, Coleman, Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, Wilson and White —17.

NAYS.—Messrs Atkinson, Attorney General, Beasly, Clark, Gordon, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Playter, Thompson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson.—18.

Question lost—majority 1

Mr. MATTHEWS moved, that five hundred copies of the twenty first Rule of this House together with the Resolutions of the Honourable the Legislative Council of the 12th instant, and the consequent Resolutions of this House, be printed with the Yeas and Nays for the use of the Members of this House.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Clark, Coleman, Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty Matthews McBride, McCall, Perry, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Wilson and White.—20

NAYS.—Messrs. Beasly, Morris and Walsh.—3

The Question was carried, and ordered accordingly.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, 24th March, 1825.

Mr. McLEAN moved, for leave to bring in a Bill to make good certain monies, issued and advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in pursuance of an Address of the House.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

On motion of Mr McLEAN, the 41st Rule was dispensed with and the Bill was read the second time and committed

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. McLEAN, the Bill to make good certain monies, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time that day

Mr. ROLPH, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for his several messages communicating the Map of the St. Lawrence, &c. reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

Mr THOMSON from the Select Committee, to try the matters contained in the Petition of Francis Baby, Esq reported as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

The Select Committee appointed to try the matters contained in the Petition of Francis Baby, Esq complaining of the conduct of the Returning Officer at the last East Election, have come to the following final determination, viz.

Resolved, 1st,—That it appears to this Committee, that at the last Election for the County of Essex, Francis Baby, Esq and Nicholas Little, appeared at the close of the Poll, to have an equality of votes, and that the Returning Officer made a return only of one Member, John Alexander Wilkinson, Esq. making no return of another Member on account of the said equality of votes.

Resolved, 2nd,—That the Election appearing to the Committee to have been in some respects irregularly conducted, and the votes being equal on the Poll Book, it appears to the Committee that under these circumstances, the Election, except so far as regards the said John Alexander Wilkinson, Esq. should be declared void, and that a new Writ shall issue for the Election of one Member to serve in Parliament for the said County of Essex.

Resolved, 3rd —That the Petition of Francis Baby, Esq does not appear to this Committee to be frivolous or vexatious.

Resolved, 4th.—That the conduct of the Returning Officer in not having made a return of two Members to serve for the County of Essex, was not partial or corrupt, but arose from his want of knowledge which course it was proper to pursue under the particular circumstances of the case

(Signed,) H C THOMSON,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, }
24th March, 1825. }

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, was read a second time that day and committed

The Chairman reported the Address amended

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. ROLPH the Address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Accordingly to the order of the day, the Bill to make good certain monies, was read the third time—was passed, signed by the Speaker and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Welland Canal Bill was read the second time.

Mr MORRIS moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Welland Canal amendment bill.

In amendment Mr HAMILTON moved, that after the word "that" the whole should be expunged and the following inserted "that this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the Felons Counsel Bill"

Which was lost.

The original Question was then put and carried.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a message and retired.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 25th March, 1825

Mr Speaker reported receiving a message from the Honourable the Legislative Council yesterday, and read the same as follows;

Mr Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council request a Conference with the Commons House of Assembly, on the subject matter of the intercourse between the two Houses, and have appointed a Committee of three Members, who will be ready to meet a Committee of the Commons House of Assembly for that purpose, in the Joint Committee Room at 4 o'clock, P M to-morrow

W. DUMMER POWELL, SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 24th March, 1825.

Mr. LEFFERTY moved that the request of the Hon. the Legislative Council for a conference on the subject matter of the intercourse between the two Houses, be acceded to and that Messrs Rolph, Atty. General, Matthews, Morris, Hamilton, and Bidwell, be a Committee to meet the conferees of that Honourable House, in the Joint Committee Room at the time appointed.

Which was ordered, and Messrs. McLean and Beasly were appointed as messengers to communicate the same, by message to the Hon. the Legislative Council.

Mr THOMSON moved, that it might be Resolved, that the Speaker do direct the proper officer to issue a Writ of Election for the return of one other Member for the County of Essex.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address of thanks to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to thank your Excellency for your several messages of the 22d inst. communicating a map of the Saint Lawrence, a return of the emoluments of certain public officers on an average for the last four years, and an estimate of the expense necessary to complete the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock, which last mentioned subject we beg leave to assure your Excellency we will take into our consideration.

(Signed,) JOHN WILLSON, SPEAKER

Commons House of Assembly, }
25th March, 1825 }

Messrs. ROLPH, and Thomson, were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above Address.

Mr. ROLPH from the Committee to confer with the Committee appointed by the Honourable the Legislative Council on the subject matter of the intercourse between the two Houses, reported as follows:—

The Legislative Council have desired this Conference to acquaint the House of Assembly, that it was not the intention of the Legislative Council, by any expression used by them in their resolutions communicated by message to the House of Assembly, to cast a personal censure upon their Speaker, nor did they conceive that language used only to describe the form of receiving their message by the House of Assembly could have been so applied.

The Legislative Council desires also to acquaint the House of Assembly, that in noticing the departure from the usage which had always before prevailed in the House of Assembly in regard to messages received from the Legislative Council, they have been governed only by a desire to preserve order and regularity in the proceedings between the two branches of the Legislature, which they are convinced cannot be attained with more certainty than by observing known and long established rules; that although they would on this account prefer that the mode of communication between the two Houses remained on its former footing, they would not have been found unwilling to conform to any parliamentary usage for which precedent can be found in the Mother Country, nor are they disposed to inquire rigidly into the origin of forms which have obtained the sanction of long usage either in the Mother Country or in this Province, but they can not but believe that the most certain method of preserving that good understanding which they desire should prevail between them and the House of Assembly, is to come to an explicit explanation in the first instance with respect to any unprecedented deviation from those established usages common to them both.

If indeed the construction of the 21st Rule of the House of Assembly, had admitted in the judgment of that House the delivery of messages from the Legislative Council to the Clerk at the Table to be by him handed to the Speaker, the Legislative Council would have felt no disposition to except to a practice which would have conformed as they believe to the present usage of the British House of Commons, and which the Legislative Council regard as an additional courtesy rather than a departure from the ancient order.

The Legislative Council finding that the House of Assembly maintain in their first Resolution, that their Rule introducing an entire deviation from the practice which had prevailed since the first institution of the Legislature is no infringement on the privileges of the Legislative Council, would have been happy to find precedents in the usage of the Imperial Parliament, which it might have been thought had led to its adoption, but they have hitherto looked for them in vain, and they are unwilling to suppose that the House of Assembly would desire to introduce a new mode of intercourse, in which both branches of the Legislature are equally concerned, unless it were for the purpose of adhering more closely to those usages in the Imperial Parliament to which neither branch of the Legislature has hitherto discovered a reluctance to conform

On motion of Mr ATTORNEY GENERAL, it was ordered that the House should, on the morrow take into consideration the report of the Committee of Conference upon the subject of the 21st Rule of the House, and that that matter should stand first on the order of the day for the morrow.—Adjourned

SATURDAY, 26th March, 1825.

Leave was granted to the ATTY. GENERAL, to bring in the petition of John S. Baldwin, and others, merchants of the Home District—and of Wm Hands. Esq. and Joseph C Lewis

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. VanKoughnett, after the following Monday, during the remainder of the Session.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. McDonell of Glengary, after the following Wednesday, during the remainder of the Session.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the subject of the intercourse between the two Houses.

Mr ROLPH moved that is might be Resolved, that the explanation given by the Honourable the Legislative Council, disclaiming any intention to convey, by their resolution, any personal censure against the Speaker of this House, is satisfactory

In amendment, Mr ATTY GENERAL moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the remaining words be expunged and the following inserted, "the Commons House of Assembly are satisfied to find that no personal censure of their Speaker was intended by the Legislative Council in their message, and they trust the Honourable the Legislative Council will readily excuse their misapprehension upon that point"

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atty General, Gordon, Charles Jones, McLean, Morris, VanKoughnett, and Walker.—7.

NAYS.—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Ewing, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride McDonald, McDonell, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson, and Wilkinson—24.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 17, and lost accordingly.

The original Question was then put and carried Nem. Con.

Present.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Ewing, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Morris, McBride, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilson, & Wilkinson.

Mr ROLPH moved that it be Resolved, that the construction of the 21st Rule of this House admits of the delivering of the message, from the Honourable the Legislative Council, to the Clerk at the table, to be, by him, handed to the Speaker.

In amendment Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the remaining words be expunged, and the following words inserted, "this House will so far alter their 21st Rule as to admit of the delivering of the messages, of the Hon the Legislative Council, to the Clerk at the table.

Which was lost.

In amendment Mr DAVID JONES moved, that after the word "Speaker" in the original Resolution the following words be added, "and that the same be accordingly hereafter observed.

On which the House divided.

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, D Jones, Matthews, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, and Wilkinson.—18

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Burnham, Clark, Ewing, Ingersol, C. Jones, Lefferty, McDonell, McLean, Thompson, Van Koughnett, Walker, & Wilson.—13.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 5, and ordered accordingly

The original Question as amended was then put, on which the House divided

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Clark, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D Jones, Matthews, McBride, McDonald, McDonell, McLean Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, & Wilkinson.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly, Burnham, Ewing, C. Jones, Lefferty, Van Koughnett, & Wilson —7.

The Question was carried by a majority of 17, and it was Resolved, that the construction of the 21st Rule of this House admits of the delivering of the message from the Hon. the Legislative Council, to the Clerk at the table, to be, by him, handed to the Speaker, and that the same be accordingly hereafter observed.

Mr. ROLPH moved that it might be Resolved, that this House, in exchanging the above explanation with the Hon. the Legislative Council, is conscious of a sincere and undeviating disposition to continue its intercourse with that House, in that harmonious manner which will conduce to their mutual dignity, and the advancement of the public good.

Which was carried,

Mr ROLPH moved, that a message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council, acquainting that House that the House of Assembly has received the communication of that Hon. House brough their Conferees, and having taken the same into consideration have adopted certain Resolutions, which they herewith communicate to the Honourable the Legislative Council.

Which was carried

Messrs Rolph and Hamilton were ordered by the Speaker to wait upon the Hon. the Legislative Council with the foregoing Resolution.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, that the Select Committee for the trial of the Contested Election for the County of Northumberland, do adjourn to the hour of three o'clock each day until the trial is completed —Adjourned.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U C. THURSDAY JUNE 9th, 1825. No. XXIII.

By Authority.

Government House York, May 30, 1825.

PROPOSALS for Printing *Two Thousand Copies* of the STATUTES passed in the late SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE—together with the ASSESSMENT ACT passed in 1824, will be received at this office 'till the first day of July next inclusive. The work will be required to be in conformity with the revised Edition of the Statues published in 1819.

It is requested that each proposal may be accompanied by a specimen of the paper and types proposed to be used, and specify the time within which the number of Copies required can be delivered.

It is calculated that the work may be comprized in eight sheets or *thirty-two* pages, 4to.

No. 22—3w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

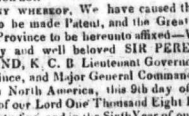
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifteenth day of June inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary, and hereto fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given to that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before us in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province" and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was thereupon transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that We, duly having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS

our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JNO. B ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed and transmitted to England JOHN H DUNN.
No 17—t. f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue a writ of *Fieri*
To WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lemoine, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart

Lot Number fifteen South side of Front Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th April, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District.*
No. 17—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurment Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No. 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 23th, 1825.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r., I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825

N B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No. 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J D.*

Brockville, May 25th. 1825.

N.B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No. 22 —6w. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To WIT. } of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 11th day of
TO WIT. } June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with a large two story Frame House and out houses thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to the late David Burnside, now in the hands of Hannah Burnside, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said David Burnside, at the suit of Alexander Burnside, viz:

One Acre, being part of North or rear half of Lot No. Fifteen, in the second Concession of the Township of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
March 7th, 1825. }

N. B All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale. No. 11—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 11th day
TO WIT } of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Francis X Rocheleau, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Thomas Murphy, viz:

Lots No. Two hundred and fifty four, Two hundred and twenty three, and Two hundred and twenty-eight, in the Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
March 7th, 1825. }

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. No 11—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTICT } BY virtue of a writ of Exe-
To WIT: } cution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Leisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H. Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circuits in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th May 1825. }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Cobourg, }
4th May 1825 } No.19—t. d.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES WELLSTEED having taken that commodious house lately occupied by the Rev. W. MACAULAY, in the vicinity of *Cobourg*, with the view of opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES—they hope by their zealous endeavours to promote the improvement of the pupils that may be intrusted to their care to obtain the approbation and patronage of the Public.

The Terms are, for Board and Instruction, in the following branches of Education:—

English Grammer, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; History, and Geography, Dancing, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, } £20 *per annum.*

DAY BOARDERS, . . . £12 *per annum.*
MUSIC, ... £ 8 *Extra.*

N. B. The SCHOOL will open on the 20th June.—Quarterly payments will be expected.

No. 23 —4 wks.

MASONIC.

THE Celebration of St John's will be held at Brother J. Reymonds on Yonge Street, the 24th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and a discourse delivered on the occasion by a Brother of the Fraternity.—Brethren desirous of celebrating the day, are requested to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master
of Richmond Lodge
WILLIAM GERNON,
SECRETARY.

Vaughan, 6th June, 1825. No. 23.—1 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

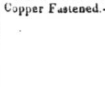
ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,
THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened.—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ANNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages with Mr T. Mosley, A. & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep-Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonabee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 11th May, 1825. No. 19—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S & W. Spragg,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.
Montreal, 21 May, 1825. No. 20—8w.

For Sale.

A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Agent.

Flamboro Cottage }
4th April 1825 } No. 19—t. d.

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect Two SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on Terms that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th }
April, 1825. } No. 10—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th
April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranean.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted*,—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No. 16—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.
Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3d Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £5 *per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres

of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 56 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham. One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 48.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES situated on King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40—t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(*Signed*) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $60—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—*tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York. 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing; nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 23.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION BILL has passed the second reading, in the House of Commons, by a majority of 27—having received the strenuous support of Mr. CANNING. This determines in fate in that House—though it is by no means conclusive as to what may be done by the Peers, before whom the Archbishop of Armagh is summoned to give evidence.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, inspected the Troops at Kingston on Wednesday the 1st inst. and proceeded on the following morning, in a Batteau for the Lower Province.

IT may be satisfactory to those gentlemen of the Gore District who have forwarded the notice, published in this day's Gazette relative to an application which it is intended to make to the Provincial Legislature for the passing of a Law in favour of the creditors of absconding debtors—to be told, that a Member of the Assembly, who took his seat but a few days before the prorogation of last Session, and who had not time then to bring it forward, is preparing a modified Bankrupt Law, adapted to the circumstances and present state of this country, which it is his intention to submit to the consideration of Parliament at an early period of its next Session; and, in which, provision is made enabling creditors not only to attach the property of absconding debtors; but, also to attach both property and money *in transitu*, or in the hands of a third person, which is the custom of some of the large trading communities of England, and particularly of London—The Bill alluded to will contain many provisions alike beneficial to the creditor, and to the *honest* debtor—who has been, hitherto, but too frequently involved in all the disabilities, oppressions, and fatal consequences, which should alone be the portion of him who would *fraudulently* appropriate to himself the time, the labour, and the property of others.

AFTER one week's calm deliberation on the merits of the communication which has been sent to us on the subject of the new steam boat *Toronto*, and its proprietors, engineers, &c &c &c. including MR. CAREY—and his twenty-per-cent-premium-advertisement, signed "A COMMITTEE-MAN"; we have decided on withholding it,—as being too personal without the promise of any good and adequate results. We are, ourselves, such warm advocates for every species of improvement that we should be sorry to be the means, even indirectly, of checking the exertion of any individual—though that individual should be no higher than an *infant engineer* of very small pretensions.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Conveyance of Mails.—A proposal is under consideration by Government for an improved system of conveying the foreign mails. The plan suggested would extend to their most distant possessions in every quarter of the globe. It is calculated that the rapidity of conveyance would be such as to produce an average saving of 2 months' interest on the aggregate amount of foreign remittances. Three years are required to completing the arrangements necessary for establishing a general communication with every point from which foreign mails are received. The decision of Government on this proposition was expected daily.

Contrast.—The funeral of the late King of France is said to have cost the nation about $400,000. The sum would pay the salary of the President of the U. States for sixteen years.

The Wandering Jew.—A few days ago there was a fellow with a long beard in London, who professed himself to be *The Wandering Jew*. He did not adhere to the legend, which was of little consequence, as his visiters were not likely to be better informed than himself, but laid claim to higher antiquity than the Jerusalem shoemaker, and declared that he had been with Noah in the ark. Noah he said had refused to take him in; but he got in secretly, and hid himself among the beasts, which is the reason why his name is not mentioned in the Bible; and while he was there, the he goat had given him a blow on the forehead, the mark of which was visible to this day. Some person asked him which country he liked best of all that he had visited in his long peregrination? he answered 'Spain,' as perhaps a man would have done who had really seen all the world. But it was remarked as rather extraordinary that a Jew should prefer the country of the inquisition. 'God bless you, sir,' replied the ready rogue, shaking his head and smiling at the same time, as if at the error of the observation, "it was long before Christianity that I was last in Spain, and I shall not go there again till long after it is all over."

The Debtor and Creditor.—A short time since, a prisoner in the Fleet sent to his creditor to inform him that he had a proposal to make. On his arrival the prisoner observed, "I have been thinking it a very foolish thing for me to lie, here and put you to the expense of 2s 4d a week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness; and God knows what it may cost you in the end. Therefore, what I would propose is this: you shall let me out of prison, and, instead of 2s. 4d., you shall allow me only 1s. 6d a week, and the other tenpence shall go towards the discharge of the debt."

Sin of Knowledge.—A learned Frenchman, who resided a long time in England, has written a work entitled, *The Sin of Knowledge*; thus adding one to the seven deadly sins of the Roman Catholic Church. He proves, or attempts to prove, with Stahl, that, as death came into the world by eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, human reason is the real original sin from which springs all the legion of disorders which afflict the human race.

An apt Scholar.—A French priest, travelling, stopped at an inn, and directed the hostler to give his nag a feed of oats. When he was about to depart he called the servant to him, and demanded whether the horse had been fed? and being answered in the affirmative, the second interrogatory was, whether he had not muzzled his mouth to prevent him from eating? This the hostler answered in the negative. "What!" continued the priest, 'did you not even grease his teeth, in order to make him eat slow, and by that means save half the oats?" "Bless me, no," exclaimed the hostler, "such a thing never entered my head." The priest being satisfied, mounted his nag pursued his journey. Some time after, as he was passing that way, he stopped at the same inn, and again directed the servant to feed his horse. When as before was brought out for him to re-mount, the same interrogatories were propounded, "Did you muzzle his mouth?" "No, on my life, father," said the servant clapping his hand upon his breast. "Did you not grease his teeth?" inquired the priest. The servant grinned, but said nothing. "Answer me on your salvation," exclaimed the priest; "did you not grease his teeth?" The hostler hesitated, and looked confused, as the priest, grinning with rage, pressed the disagreeable question—"Did you not grease his teeth?" "Faith, father, I did," answered the hostler; "but do not get in a passion at me, for you put me up to it. I tried the experiment upon the first horse that arrived at the inn after you left it, and finding it answered so well, have practised it ever since."

New Locomotive Power.—A person has advertised in the Liverpool papers, that he would exhibit, at the expense of £500, "the cause in action, which will move against wind and tide, with any velocity required, a vessel upon the water, without strain, sails, oars, levers, paddles, or machinery whatever."

Weaving woollen cloth by steam.—Among the numerous uses to which steam has been applied of late years we observe it started in the London papers, that a person in Stockport, England, had produced a piece of blue cloth by steam, intended for the king, which appears to be the most perfect fabric ever exhibited.—It had been compared with some French cloth, worn by the Emperor Alexander, and which was manufactured expressly for him, and found to be so much superior in quality as to preclude all competition.

From a late London Paper.

Ghosts in the vicinity of Portsmouth.—A curious attempt at robbery took place a short time since, near this town. A gentleman, who was returning home after spending the evening at a friend's house at a short distance in the country, when crossing a field (the night being dark) saw something approach him which appeared very tall, and concluding it was the ghost with which the neighbourhood had, for some time past, been represented to be infested, was resolved to see what it was. When the ghost advanced near to him it threw open what he supposed to be a cloak, and discovered an appearance intended to represent a skeleton with glaring eyes. The gentleman then drew back slowly, and the ghost was advancing when he heard a noise on his right, and a man suddenly appeared who demanded to know where he was going, and on his asking what business that was of his, the man drew from his bosom a pistol, and, with an oath, demanded his money.—The gentleman having with him a stout stick, struck the hand of the fellow, and the pistol went off. He then gave him a back handed blow with the stick and knocked him down; and seeing the ghost, who had altered his appearance, preparing to attack him, he made his escape; and having procured assistance, returned to the spot, but unfortunately could not find the delinquents. This is the only attempt at highway robbery that has been heard of in this neighbourhood for some years past. This story being in circulation, tempted two idle young men to the mad frolic of trying to frighten their neighbours; and having suddenly made their appearance in Green lane, one mounted on the shoulders of the other with a white sheet covering both, the apparently tall and supernatural figure caught the attention of several persons at that time (about ten o'clock in the evening) gossiping near their homes, when one of them exclaimed, "here's the ghost coming." The terror in consequence became general; and lamentable to relate, was not to a fine young woman who was far advanced in a state of pregnancy, and whose husband was just gone to sea; for, having escaped into her house, she sunk down in the fright, and in less than twenty hours had ceased to exist. The delinquents are known, but hitherto they have escaped the vigilance of the peace officers, who are in pursuit of them.

Remarkable proof of the immortality of the soul.—Gennadius, a physician, a man of eminence in piety and charity, led in his youth some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night, in a dream, a young man of celestial figure, who bade him follow him. The apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his eyes were charmed by melodious music, such as exceeded the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry where he proceeded these ravishing sounds, his conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the blessed in heaven: and disappeared. Gennadius awoke; and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day.—The following night the same young man appeared, and asked, whether he recollected him. "The melodious songs which I heard last night," answered Gennadius, "are now brought again to memory." Did you hear them, said the apparition, "dreaming, or awake" "I heard them in a dream." "True" replied the young man; and our present conversation is a dream. "But where is your body, while I am speaking to you?" "In my chamber." "But know you not that your eyes are shut, and you cannot see?" "My eyes are shut indeed" "How then can you see?" Gennadius could make no answer. In your dream the eyes of your body are closed and useless; but you have others, with which you see me. Thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of use and motion, you will remain alive, and capable of sight and motion by your spiritual part. Cease, then, to entertain a doubt of another life after death." By this occurrence Gennadius affirms, he became a sincere believer in the doctrine of a future state.—*Farmer's Cab.*

Long Sleep.—A Prussian Girl in Westphalia has been asleep for 461 days, since last winter. Two Physicians were watching her, she had no trouble at the last dates.

Foreign Intelligence.

ALARM OF THE CHINESE.

A curious Chinese document has reached this country, in reference to the Burmese war. It is a proclamation of the Emperor of China, grounded on a dispatch from one of his Governors—the Governor of the province of Yunnan—bringing under his attention the state of the frontiers. The Governor states that the Burmese are engaged in a war with the English, and have been defeated in most of the engagements which they have hitherto had; and he recommends that the frontier, towards the Burmese territory, be erected "fortifications and towers," to prevent the violation of the Chinese territory by either of the parties. The Emperor directs that a line of fortifications be erected all along the frontiers, according to the recommendation of the Governor. This proclamation is translated from the *Pekin Gazette*.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From the Etoile, dated Tuesday, April 5.)

We have the following accounts from our correspondent at Constantinople of a horrible event unknown in the annals of its history, which has taken place in that capital:—

"At the hour of midnight, two men belonging to the guard were going by the side of the houses which border the little cemetery. Suddenly they perceived a porter bearing a large chest on his shoulders, who, on being questioned, answered that he was carrying to the port the effects of a traveller who was on the eve of his departure. In consequence of the suspicions which they reasonably conceived, the guards conducted the porter back to the house from which he had come; and as he refused to open the chest, on the pretext that he had not got the key, one of the Turks remained, and the other ran to inform the Bach aga (commander of the guard) of what had passed. The latter immediately repaired to the spot with his attendants. They forced open the chest. What a horrible sight! They saw two dead bodies cut in pieces, one that of a Jew the other of a Frank. They were struck as with a ray of light. They recollected that several individuals had disappeared from Pera and Galata, whose relations and friends could not by any means account for their strange disappearance.

"The Bach aga caused this house and four others belonging to Turks, which together with the first formed as it were an island, to be surrounded. After a strict search, they were convinced that these five houses had internal communications. They proceeded to dig, and found a well which contained several dead bodies. The men and women who inhabited this infernal den were arrested, and the crime has been dis-

covered in its whole extent. The object of their association was to draw into the snare any one who had fine stuffs to sell, or another whom they invited to come and exchange to advantage his money for that lately issued

"Two or three women were particularly employed to call in those who passed, and who, when they were once drawn into the snare, were stripped and murdered by the men. Such a tissue of iniquities and horrors could not long escape the watchful eye of justice. It has seized on all the guilty, who have been condemned to death, and executed without distinction of sex. The Sultan then coommanded that the doors and windows of the five Turkish houses should be walled up, and should thus remain with the stamp of reprobation, and as a lasting monument of a crime without parallel and frightful by its infamy."

Ireland.

STATE OF IRELAND.

We have given below, some interesting extracts from the evidence given before the committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland. *Com. Adv.*

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. examined—Has not some countenance been given to the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe?

Yes, the miracles, through the intercession of Prince Hohenlohe; there were two instances published; one by Dr. Doyle, and the other by Dr. Murry. I investigated the documents published by Dr. Murry, and certainly they are of a staggering nature there must certainly be perjury or a miracle, or one of those extraordinary occurrences is to my mind unaccountable

Have they not received the sanction of some of the Roman Catholic Bishops?

Yes, of Dr. Murry. The doctrine of the Catholic Church is that miracles have not ceased; we believe that the miraculous powers are to continue as long as the church—miraculous power through intercession, or, as mentioned in Scripture by reverence for the Saints or their relics. Particular miracles we are not bound to believe. Each Catholic is at liberty to reject the belief of each particular miracle; but we are bound to believe that the miraculous powers have not ceased, and will not cease. We conceive they are suspended according to the will of Providence, and brought forward when he is pleased so to order it Coupled with that tenet, we are permitted to be credulous upon the subject of each particular miracle, and not to admit it, but on the most conclusive ground. In the case of the miracle Dr. Murry proclaimed, the lady herself must be guilty of perjury, or she recovered with the most extraordinary rapidity. The fact, to my belief, depends upon the credit belonging to her

The Rev. John Burnett, examined—What are those doctrines which you think the Protestants usually attribute by mistake to the Catholics?

The Protestants are in the habit of understanding that the Catholics hold the doctrine of exclusive salvation—that is, that no person who is not a Catholic, can be finally saved. The Protestants imagine also, that the Catholics hold what they are not required to keep faith with heretics in any contract into which they may enter with them, whether by oath or otherwise. The Protestants generally—I speak of the South of Ireland, where I live myself—the Protestants generally, in that quarter, imagine that the old doctrine of the Pope's power to put an infordel out of a kingdom, for the purpose of subduing the sovereign and the subjects to the See of Rome, is also held by the Roman Catholics; and they imagine that the old doctrine of the Jesuits that the end will justify the means, is also held by them; that if the interests of the Catholic Church are the end, any means may be employed for effecting it. I do not think that the Roman Catholics in general hold these doctrines.

The Rev. James Doyle, D. D. examined—Bishop in the Roman Catholic Church; of the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin.

Do you think there would be no objection on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to a provision being made on the part of government towards the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Clergy?

This, like some other matters which have been alluded to, is one on which the feelings and opinions of others are concerned, and I cannot undertake to speak; but for myself I would much prefer deriving my support, as I do at present, from the contributions of the poor people for whom I labour. But I know that this measure has been contemplated by persons who are anxious to relieve the Catholic laity from the disabilities under which they labour at present; and I should not withhold my consent from any arrangement which would go to alter the mode of paying the Catholic Clergy, if such opposition on my part would be any obstacle to an arrangement which I consider necessary for the settlement of the country Whether this opinion which I hold is the same as others may entertain, I cannot state I would also add, that any impression I should remain on the minds of the noble lords on account of that preference which I would give to the present mode of payment over the other—I mean, lest an impression should remain on their minds that I would be indisposed to have any communication with government in that way; the cause, them, of my feeling as I do, is, lest the Catholic clergy in some time hereafter, not finding themselves dependent upon the people for their support, might relax in their zeal in the discharge of their duties. This is the chief, I might say, the only cause, which would make me wish, as far as I am personally concerned, that things were suffered to remain as they are, correcting abuses according as they might arise.

Do you conceive that there exists a desire, on the part of the Catholic Church generally, or of many individuals in it, suppressing the arrangements referred to in a former question to be made or not, to possess themselves of any revenues of any part of the Church of England?

Whether such arrangement were made or not made, I never discovered in others, nor have I ever entertained myself any disposition whatever to be put in possession of any portion at all of the revenues or property belonging to the established Church I will add, that if any portion of that property were offered to me, I would not accept of it; that if it were proposed to grant the stipend at present spoken of out of the tithes received by the Clergy of the establishment, I would not be induced to accept of it.

Are not Catholics prohibited intermarrying with Protestants by the Council of Trent?

No; there is not a syllable about it in that Council.

Do you consider the marriage of a Protestant with a Roman Catholic valid?

It is valid in a Civil and Ecclesiastical point of view.

Have you ever known a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, solemnized by a Protestant Clergyman, dissolved by a Priest?

Never; it could not be done; nor by the Pope nor Council, nor any authority on earth, unless there is a Canonical impediment (which the difference of religion is not) in errening.

Did you ever know an instance of a marriage of that kind dissolved, by which the woman became an outcast?

Never? it could not be done.

If a Roman Catholic and Protestant intermarry, and the children are brought up Protestants, does the Roman Catholic incur any censure?

No, never.

Have you never known the Catholic Clergy make it a condition in a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, that the children should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith?

They advise it; it is in the nature of religion, that the Ministers of it seek to make all the proselytes they can.

Have you ever known them refuse to perform marriages unless that condition were acceded to?

I have; but if they should, the parties can go to the Protestant Clergyman, who has equally the power of marrying them

If the wife is a Roman Catholic and the husband is a Protestant, and the husband converts the wife to the Protestant faith what course do you pursue with respect to her?

The person who ceases to be a Catholic, ceases to frequent our assemblies, and we know no more of him.

The power of deposing Kings is completely obsolete?

I think completely extinct

Not acknowledged?

I have not heard of a Divine who has maintained it for a long time; it is a thing we reject at our schools. I have learned theology, and taught it myself for several years. I have defended in public theses, printed and published, that the Pope had no such authority and that it is decidedly contrary to reason and the public good.

You would say the same of an oath being not binding because it was made with an heretic?

Yes, that is too blasphemous to be contemplated.

Will you have the goodness to explain what is meant by the infallibility of the Pope?

There are so many divines who have written upon that subject and they have given such very long definitions of it, that I should do much better by referring your lordships to them, than by giving a definition myself. Melchior Cano has a long treatise upon the infallibility of the Pope.

Arts and Sciences.

Qualities of the Cocoa Nut.—The official paper of Santiago de Cuba, of the 9th March, mentions the following accidental discovery of an important quality in the Cocoa Nut, hitherto unknown to men of science:

"A respectable lady, inhabitant of Cumana, who lately arrived in this city, has given the following information to the President of the Royal Patriotic Society of Cuba.—A maid servant, through forgetfulness, left a marble mortar in a tub of cocoa nut juice, into which the oil of the fruit had been extracted. After many days' diligent search, it was found at the bottom of the tub, but to their great surprise, as soft as wax which had been heated at the fire, and the upper part nearly united. The softness which the marble had acquired assisted in restoring it to its former natural shape, which it preserved, having obtained its usual hardness on being exposed to the air. The president of the society thought this information worthy of the minutest attention and consequently prepared the cocoa nut juice in the manner above stated, which he emptied in to a glazed earthen vessel; and placed therein a slab of marble, stained with ink, and other wise much injured by spots, which in process of time had destroyed the whiteness of the marble. This was done on the 24th of February, and on the 27th, the slab was removed perfectly clean, the stains entirely effaced, and the whole bearing evident signs of the powerful action of the liquid. The success attendant on this first experiment, induced the president of the society to conceive the probability that the dissolvent quality of this liquid could be extended to metals. To ascertain this, he threw into the liquid a piece of silver, (which from use had acquired the colour of lead) one of copper that had become very black, the lock of a pistol covered with oxyd, and a pair of iron compasses in the same state. All these articles, at the expiration of 24 hours, were taken from the juice perfectly clean and restored to their former colour, although without polish, which however, was soon given to them, by washing them in water into which powder of barts-horne had been dissolved, and when dry rubbing them with a brush. These experiments were exhibited by the president to many of the members of the Society and other persons whose curiosity had led them to witness the trial."

Description of a machine called a Camel, on which a Ship of the Line is carried over a sand-bank into deep water. From Mrs. Guthrie's Tour in the Crimea.

These Camels are a kind of large flat bottomed wooden cradle, in which vessels of great burthern, are carried over banks and bars where there is not water of sufficient depth for a ship of half the size without such aid. They form a hollow cradle when united, but separate longitudinally from stem to stern for the convenience of sinking one half under each side of the Ship, merely by opening a plug and letting the water into them: and then, on pumping it out again, the huge machine (tied together under the vessel's bottom at stem and stern) rises majestically to the surface carrying on its hollow back a 100 gun Ship like a boat. In this manner all our ships of the line are floated over every obstruction, in either the Neva or Dneiper, down to Cronstadt in the first instance and to the Black Sea in the second, and are secured from oversetting by the breadth of the float, and the dwarf like jury masts set up for a short passage to the port where they are to be rigged, armed and victualled."

Natural History.

From the Boston Palladium.

TWO SEA SERPENTS!!

Uncommon Fish.—Being on board the brig Mary & Eliza, of Boston, from Baltimore, on Wednesday, 27th April, 1825, at 6 A. M. Race Point, Cape Cod, bearing S. S. E distant four leagues, discovered something a little on our larboard bow, hauled up for it. When at a small distance, found it to be a living animal—took it to be what has been called a Sea Serpent. We passed it a small distance tacked ship and stood for it again. Found that there were two of them—they made from us—however, we soon overtook them; we had a fair view They appeared, when head to us, more like horses swimming than any thing we could compare them to. Their length appeared to be about 40 feet, their head and neck about six or eight feet, which they kept out of the water about 4 feet. From the top of their heads to the water, the head part appeared to be full of bunches like barnacles, or knots, of divers colours; being about 100 feet from them we could view them well. Their bodies appeared to be of the colour of the whale, their tails lay flat ways in the water, and spread about eight feet, like a whale's tail. After viewing them about 15 minutes, we tacked ship, and stood on our course. They likewise tacked and swam after us, when they appeared more like horses than ever, and their way through the water was nearly as fast as ours. There was a white streak running about two thirds round their heads at the water's edge, which we took to be where the mouth was—They sometimes blowed like whales. The spout holes were about four feet from their nose, on their backs. They had a blunt nose. They must either be Sea Horses or Sea Serpents, for such fish none on board ever saw before.

ABNER H. LOVELL, Master.
BENJ. SMALL, Mate.

From the Ohio Gazette.

THE INSIDE OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Editor; I read in your paper of yesterday, an account of a British ship having reached a higher south latitude than Cook, or any other navigator before has been known to do, and yet was unobstructed by ice and nothing appeared to hinder proceeding onward.—I feel confident, and have long since published my opinion, that the concave countries can be reached with facility by proceeding southwardly in any of the southern seas, and particularly from the Indian Ocean.—Ought not this confirmation of my doctrines to encourage Mr. Gray or Mr. Giraud, to incur the expenses of a suitable exploring outfit towards the south, both for fishing and discovering? Either of whom could, I presume, meet the expense without endangering their prosperity. According to my system, it is highly probable that a ship properly directed on such an errand, would reach a country where the inhabitants are concave antipode to those of the exterior tropical regions, which country may be consted quite around the concave, along a circle of 20,000 miles in circumference, and a great part abounding in tropical productions, and the sea so free from dangerous storms, as to be every where navigable by steam boats; and if as is probable, the concave lands are much chequered by such channels as Parry found so far as he penetrated, then the ships might pass through to Cook's Inlet; and thus establish our claim, by right of discovery; and extend our commerce and fisheries, in immeasurable extent.

I believe I could pilot such an expedition without, in any material degree, missing the proper course.—Respectfully.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

Agriculture.

Ladkah Sheep.—An English traveller named Moorecroft, in Tartary, among other novelties which have attracted his attention in natural history, makes special mention of the Ladkah sheep. This animal he describes, when full grown, as being scarcely so large as an ordinary lamb of five months old; "yet in the fineness of its fleece, the flavour of its flesh, and the peculiarities of its constitution, it is said to be inferior to no race. It is as completely domiciliated as the British dog. In the night it shelters in a walled yard, or under its master's roof; in the day it feeds often on the surface of granite rocks, where cursory observation can scarcely discover a speck of vegetation. If permitted, it will pick up crumbs, drink salted or buttered tea or broth, or nibble a clean picked bone. It gives two lambs and is shorn twice in a year." Mr M. has procured some of them to import into England. We believe our climate did not well suit the full blooded merinos. Suppose we procure some of these? By the account given, they would live luxuriantly among the most rocky and barren parts of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.—*N. Y Spectator.*

From the Alexandria Herald.

SINGULAR FACTS, IN REGARD TO INDIAN CORN, ASCERTAINED BY EXPERIMENT.

Having somewhere read that seed selected from the point or small end of melons, cucumbers and pumpkins would exhibit a greater increase than if taken from the middle or but end, I tried the following experiment the last season on corn, which, though not conclusive, should yet lead to further inquiry and examination:

In the centre of my field there were two pieces of ground, each 105 feet square, which were divided and planted with seed from the point, middle and but end, of the ear, according to the following diagram:—

Task No. 1.

Point.
Middle
But-end

Task No 2.

But end.
Middle.
Point.

When the corn was harvested, the product was as follows, viz.—Task No. 1, point 3 pecks; middle 1 peck and 4 quarts; but end 2 pecks. Task No. 2 point 2 pecks and 4 quarts; middle 1 peck and 3 quarts; but end 2 pecks. Both tasks were planted at the same time, cultivated in the same manner, and I am not aware that there existed a difference of soil.

Farmers, who doubt the above improvement in seed corn, would do well by trying the experiment in planting a few hills.

To the theorist, and him who is emulous of penetrating the arcana of nature, the solution of the problem, presented by the above facts, is respectfully submitted, by

CORN PLANTER.

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

Continued.

To render Bottled Beer ripe.—The following method is employed in Paris by some venders of bottled beer to render it what they term ripe.—It is merely by adding to each bottle 3 or 4 drops of yeast, and a lump of sugar, of the size of a large nutmeg. In the course of twenty-four hours, by this addition stale or flat beer, is rendered most agreeably brisk. In consequence of the fermentative process that takes place in it, a small deposite follows, and on this account the bottles should be kept in an erect position. By this means white wine may likewise be rendered brisk

To keep Potatoes for Sea Provisions—Slice them and bake them slowly and they will keep and form good flour for years.

To keep off or drive away bed bugs.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscotting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill, or expel them.

To bottle table beer—As soon as a cask of table beer is received into the house it is drawn off into quart stone bottles with a lump of white sugar in each, and securely corked. In three days it becomes brisk, is equal strength to table ale, remarkably pleasant, very wholesome, and will keep many months.

To keep hops for future use—Hops lose all their fine flavour by exposure to the air and damp. They should be kept in a dry close place, and tightly packed.

Eye Stone—It is said that a grain of flax seed possesses all the valuable properties of the eye stone

Simple Remedy—An intelligent farmer of this town (says the Norridgewock Journal) has communicated to us, what, he says, is an effectual remedy against injury to horses and cattle which may have eaten too much grain. It is simply to administer a pint of melted hog's lard, as soon as the fact is discovered. He says he has tried the experiment a number of times and always with success.

Poetry.

ENGLAND'S DEAD.

BY MRS HEMANS.

Son of the Ocean Isle!
Where sleep your mighty dead?
Show me what high and stately pile
Is rear'd o'er glory's bed?

Go stranger! track the deep,
Free; free, the white sail spread,
Wave may not foam, nor wind wind sweep;
Where rest not England's dead.

On Egypt's burning plains,
By the Pyramid o'er sway'd,
With fearful power the noon day reigns,
And the palm tree yields no shade.

But let the angry sun
From Heaven look fiercely red,
Unfelt by those whose task is done!
There slumber England's dead.

The hurricane hath might,
Along the Indian shore,
And far by ganges' banks by night
Is heard the tiger's roar.

But let the sound roll on!
It has no tone of dread
For those that from their toils have gone:
There slumber England's dead.

Loud rush the torrent floods,
The Western wilds among,
And free in green Columbia's wood,
The hunter's bow is strong.

But let the floods rush on!
Let the arrow's flight be sped!
Why should they reck, whose task is done,
There slumber England's dead.

The mountain storms rise high,
In the Snowy Pyrenees,
And toss the pine-boughs through the sky,
Like rose leaves on the breeze.

But let the storm rage on!
Let the forest leaves be sped!
For the Roncevalle's field is won
There slumber England's dead.

On the frozen deep's repose,
'Tis a dark and dreadful hour,
When round the ship the ice fields close,
To chain her with their power.

But let the ice drift on!
Let the cold blue desert spread!
Their course with mast and flag is done,
There slumber England's dead.

The warlike of the Isles,
The men of field and wave!
Are not the rocks their funeral piles?
The seas and shores their grave?

Go stranger! track the deep,
Free, free, the white sail spread!
Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep,
Where rest not England's dead.

Domestic.

NELSON, May 28th, 1825.

At a meeting held at St. Ann's Hotel in Nelson (pursuant to public notice) on Saturday the 28th instant, for the purpose of devising means for building a bridge across the 12 mile creek on Dundas street in Nelson, and digging the hill on the north bank of said creek, on the original allowance for road.

JAMES M'BRIDE, Esq. in the Chair, &
WM J. SUMNER, Secretary

Resolved, 1st.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is expedient to abandon the present route, and that a bridge be built on the original allowance on Dundas street

2d—That it is also the opinion of this meeting, that a permanent and substantial Bridge may be built across said creek, and the hill dug so as to make a comfortable and good road on said allowance, for the sum of five hundred pounds Halifax Currency.

3d—That a committee of five be appointed to carry into effect the objects of this meeting, and that the committee be composed of Nathaniel Bell, Surgeon, Daniel O'Reilly, Esq. Mr. Geo. Notman, Mr. Charles Biggar, and Mr. William M'Coy.

4th—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the following papers, viz: the Weekly Register, the Observer, the Gleaner, and the Canadian.

5th—That the thanks of this meeting be given to James M'Bride, Esq. for the able, judicious and impartial manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting.

6th—That this meeting do now adjourn until the second Saturday in July next, at one o'clock P. M. at which time the committee will report what progress they have made in procuring means by subscription for the purposes aforesaid.—By order of the meeting.

JAMES M'BRIDE, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM J. SUMNER, *Secretary.*

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals at Quebec, on the 26th of May 1824, and the same period in 1825. There is no instance when so many vessels were in port so early in the season. It is gratifying to find that a greater number of them than usual have cargoes. A greater number than usual, we believe, have proceeded to Montreal; that port being now easily reached by the use of the tow boat. There are undoubtedly better prospects as regards the trade of this vast and rapidly improving country than ever. Intelligence, enterprize, and prudence, among our merchants and a strict attention to the quality of

our exports, will soon raise the Canadas to very great importance.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
26th May, 1824,	31	7,715	45.
26th May, 1825,	211	59,274	2,157.

Irish Emigration.—A Cork paper states that nine vessels will sail from that port alone for Quebec, in the course of and during the ensuing month with 2,000 emigrants and their families.

On the 16th £30,000 were voted by the Commons for defraying the expense of an enlarged scheme of emigration from Ireland to Canada.

Arrival of McNab's Settlers.

Emigrants.—Upwards of 150 Settlers from Perthshire, Scotland, arrived here yesterday in the Niagara, on their way to the Township of McNab, on the Ottawa River, McNab of McNab, the proprietor of the Township, being in this City when the Niagara arrived, went on board, in full Highland Costume, accompanied by Miles McDonald, Esq. and a Piper Mr. McNab cordially shook hands with his countrymen, and gave them a true highland welcome to Canada. These emigrants appear to be persons of intelligence, and from their robust forms we suppose they will be an acquisition in a new country, particularly as they have been accustomed to the pursuits of agriculture in their native one.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Interesting Spectacle.—We witnessed last evening a sight of no small degree of interest, namely the arrival by the ship Niagara, of a body of fine Highland peasantry in number about 150 as settlers for the Mc Nab Township on the Ottawa river. This enterprising gentleman has with a feeling and conduct which cannot be too extensively imitated, obtained from the Government a tract of excellent land for the purpose of providing for the surplus population of his estates in Scotland. He was in this city, and in full costume accompanied by his piper, went on board and welcomed them on their arrival in port. The happiness of the interview was sincere, cordial, and mutual, such as brought to mind the venerated feelings between the Chieftain and his clansmen in days of yore.

We have only to add (although this is a thesis on which much might be said) that McNab, brings these settlers here and places them on Lands at his own expense thereby exempting them from that suffering and distress which never fails to accrue from persons of their simple habits coming to a strange country, and wandering about for months without knowing to what hand to turn, or where to seek advice.

Serious Accident.—We regret to learn that Niel McLean, Esq. while on a shooting excursion this morning, was accidentally shot. It appears that he was in the act of getting over a fence, when his gun unexpectedly went off, and the whole charge passed through his thigh. We sincerely hope the wound will not prove dangerous

From the Montreal Herald.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a prospectus of "THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING COMPANY" The capital of this Company is £500,000, raised in 10,000 shares of £50 each; a portion of which will be reserved for persons in the Colonies desirous of becoming share-holders. The advantages to be derived from the establishment of this company are, 1st. The employment of a numerous and useful class of persons in the Colonies; and by a beneficial diffusion of capital and labour, an increase of the national importance of the Colonies; and 2d. an ample remuneration to the proprietors—who, independent of the local advantages which will attend their undertaking may reasonably look to the favourable rates of exchange, and the freight in their ships consigned to England for sale, as sources of considerable and immediate profit. The company whose affairs are to be conducted by a Board of Directors, intend to construct vessel adapted for all trades, and purposes, under the particular inspection of the company's agents, by practised shipwrights, and with such due attention to the selection and seasoning of the Timber, as it is hoped, will materially improve the character of vessels built in the Colonies It this company will be established we have no doubt the diffusion of capital which its operations will occasion must do a great deal of good in the country. This good would be attended with tenfold advantages, if all the materials for rigging the vessels would be manufactured in the country. The manufacture of sail cloth and cordage would not only give employment to a number of poor persons, but encourage the growth of hemp and flax beyond any other plan that can be devised. Our iron founderies would also be encouraged, and they ought to be so by every possible means, both as to their local operations, and as to their importation into foreign ports. There is no manufacture which occasions so great a consumption of wood as a furnace, or which contributes so much to the clearing of a country over grown with it.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)
No. XIX.

(From Monday March 28th, to March 29th, 1825 inclusive)

MONDAY, 28th March, 1825.

Leave was granted Mr. PETERSON to bring up the Petition of John Low and others, Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Welland Canal Bill.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again this day.

Mr WALSH, from the Commitee to try the merits of the Petition of James Lyons, Esq complaining of the undue Election and Return of Benjamin Ewing, Esq as a Member to represent the County of Northumberland in the present Parliament, reported as follows:

The Select Committee appointed to try the matters contained in the Petition of James Lyons, Esq complaining of the undue Election and Return of Benjamin Ewing, Esq one of the Members returned to serve in the present Parliament for the County of Northumberland, having fully heard the several allegations of the parties and duly considered the evidence adduced have adopted the following resolutions

Resolved.—That it appears to this Committee, that James Lyons, Esq. the Petitioner, was a majority of eight votes, and is entitled to be returned as a Member, to represent the County of Northumberland in this present Parliament.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the Return to the Writ of Election for the said County of Northumberland should be amended, by erasing the name of Benjamin Ewing, and inserting that of James Lyons, Esq

Resolved.—That the defence of the said Benjamin Ewing, to the Petition of the said James Lyons, was not frivolous or vexatious.

FRANCIS L. WALSH,
CHAIRMAN.

Committee Room, }
28th March, 1825 }

On motion of Mr McLEAN it was Resolved, that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, should be directed to amend the Return to the Writ of Election, for the County of Northumberland, by erasing the name of Benjamin Ewing, and inserting that of James Lyons, Esq.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq. Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, reported having amended the Return to the writ of Election for the County of Northumberland, by erasing the name of Benjamin Ewing and inserting that of James Lyons instead thereof, a greeably to the order of the House.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, 29 h March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Petition of John S Baldwin and others, praying that a certain description of persons, therein mentioned may be obliged, by Law, to take out Shop Licences—and the Petition of William Hands, late Returning Officer, and D S Leslie, late Poll Clerk at the last general Election for the County of Essex, praying for remuneration for attending in obedience to the order of this House, as witnesses at the late trial of the matters contained in the Petition of Francis Boby, Esq. Constable at said Election, were read.

Mr ATTY GENERAL moved, that the Petition of William Hands, Esq. and Joseph C. Lewis, should be referred to the Committee of the city.

On which the House divided.

YEAS—Messrs. Atty. General, Burnham, Clark, Gordon, Ingersoll, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lyons, Matthews, McLean, Morris, Poynter, Scollick, Thompson, Walker and Wilkinson —16

NAYS — Messrs. Atkinson Beardsly, Beaty, Coleman, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Peterson, Randal, Wilson and White.—12

Question gained—majority 4.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL it was ordered, that the Petition of John S Baldwin, Esq and others, should be referred to the Committee on ways and means.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Welland Canal Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill amended

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows

YEAS — Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Sugersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lyons, Matthews, Morris, Playter, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Walker, Wilkinson and White —22

NAYS —Messrs. Beardsly, Lefferty, McBride McCall, Randal and Walsh —6

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 16, and the Report was received.

On motion of Mr MORRIS it was ordered, that the Welland Canal amendment Bill, should be engrossed and read a third time on the following Saturday

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee, on Report on Des Jardin's Petition

The Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on that day six months

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows

YEAS —Messrs. Atty General. Beardsly, Beasly, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, McDonell, McLean, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, VanKoughnett, Walker and Wilson —14.

NAYS —Messrs Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, C. Jones, D Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride. McDonald. Morris, Randal, Scollick, Thomson, Walsh and Wilkinson.—16

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of two, and the Report was not received

The Chairman resumed the Chair.

On the House resuming, the Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House

On the Question for receiving the Report, the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows

YEAS —Messrs. Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Mattews, McCall. McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, Thomson, Walsh, Walker, Wilson and Wilkinson —20

NAYS —Messrs Atkinson, Clark, C. Jones, D Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonell, McLean, Randal, Scollick and VanKoughnett.— 11.

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 9, and the Report was received.

The first Resolution was then put, on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows

YEAS —Messrs Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, Thomson, Walsh and Wilkinson —17.

NAYS —Messrs Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, McDonell, McLean, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, VanKoughnett, Walker and Wilson —14

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 3, and it was

Resolved.—That as doubts are entertained respecting the boundary line, between the Townships of Ancaster and Flamborough West, it is expedient and proper to have the same ascertained and established, and that measures be accordingly adopted to effect such object.

The second Resolution was then put, on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, C Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Randal, Scollick, Thomson, Walsh and Wilkinson —17.

NAYS —Messrs Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Hamilton, Lyons, McDonell, McLean, Peterson, Hornor, Playter, Ralph, VanKoughnett, Walker and Wilson —14

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 3, and it was

Resolved.—That in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution, the Surveyor General of this Province, be authorized and required, by an Act of the Legislature, to cause such boundary line to be ascertained and marked out by certain and permanent boundaries, at convenient distances from each other, along the same, in conformity with the original survey of the said Township; and that the line so ascertained and marked out shall be considered as the established boundary between them

The third Resolution was then put as follows

Resolved.—That the expenses incurred in the ascertaining and establishing such line shall be considered as part of the Contingent account of the Surveyor General's office

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows,

YEAS —Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McDonald, Randal, Scollick, Thomson and Wilkinson —14.

NAYS—Messrs. Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Matthews, McCall, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilson and Wilkinson.—17

The Question was decided in the negative, by a majority of 3, and lost accordingly

The fourth Resolution was then put, on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Matthews, McCall, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Ralph, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilson and Wilkinson.—20

NAYS —Messrs Atkinson, Clark, Gordon, C Jones, D Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonald, Randal, Scollick and Thomson.—11

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 9, and it was

Resolved.—That in establishing the boundary between such Township, provision be made that such measure shall not affect the title of any person or persons, holding or claiming in the heretofore granted in the Town hips on each side thereof; but that all and every person and persons, shall notwithstanding such declaration of the boundary line, retain their right to all the lots comprised within the grant, devise or conveyance, under which he or they may hold, so far as the limits of such lands can be ascertained by the description thereof in such grant, devise or conveyance, without reference to the limits of the Township containing such lands as established by this Act.—Adjourned.

Upper Canada Gazette.
New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JUNE 16th, 1825. No. XXIV.

By Authority.

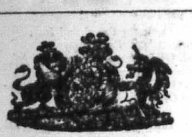
Government House York, May 30, 1825.

PROPOSALS for Printing *Two Thousand Copies* of the STATUTES passed in the late SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE—together with the ASSESSMENT ACT passed in 1824, will be received at this office 'till the first day of July next inclusive. The work will be required to be in conformity with the revised Edition of the Statutes published in 1819.

It is requested that each proposal may be accompanied by a specimen of the paper and types proposed to be used, and specify the time within which the number of Copies required can be delivered.

It is calculated that the work may be comprized in eight sheets or *thirty-two* pages, 4to.

No. 22—3w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

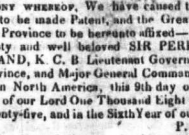
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifteenth day of June inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come—GREETING:

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act, passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province." It is among other things enacted, that whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council, and by the House of Assembly, in either of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively shall be presented for the Royal Assent, to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or the Person administering the Government, shall, and he is thereby authorized and required, to declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in the said Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, our Heirs, or Successors, that he assents to such Bill in our name, or that he withholds our assent from such Bill, or that he reserves such Bill for the signification of our pleasure thereon. And it is further provided by the said Act, that no such Bill, which shall be so reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively, until our Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering our Government of such Province, shall signify either by Speech or Message, to the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province, or by Proclamation that such Bill has been laid before him in Council, and that we have been pleased to assent to the same, and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council, of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer, to be kept among the Public Records of the Province, and that no such Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid, shall have any force or authority within either of the said Provinces respectively unless our assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for our assent, to our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of such Province.

AND WHEREAS, a certain Bill intituled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 59th year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relative to levying and collecting Rates and Assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general Assessment of Lands and other ratable Property throughout this Province," and to render more effectual the several Laws of this Province, imposing Rates and Assessments by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such Rates and Assessments by the sale of a portion of the Lands on which the same are charged,"—was passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, of our Province of Upper Canada, in the Fourth Session and Eighth Parliament, of our said Province, and was presented on the Nineteenth day of January in the Fourth year of our reign to our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province for our assent thereto, and was then by him reserved for the signification of our pleasure thereon, and was therefore transmitted to one of our principal Secretaries of State for the purpose of obtaining the signification of our pleasure thereon according to the Provisions above recited.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that the said Bill having been referred to Us in our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, We have thought fit to approve of and assent to the same, and do hereby pursuant to the Provisions of the said Act passed in the Thirty-First year of the Reign, of His late Majesty King George the Third, declare our Royal Assent to the said Bill, and that the same is hereby confirmed, finally enacted and ratified.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS

our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, at York, this Fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney Gen.*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England. JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurment Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No. 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively, then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links, more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r., I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Town-ship Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,

No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of this Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No. 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J. D.*

Brockville, May 25th. 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No 22—6w. JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To WIT. } of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff. M. D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTICT } BY virtue of a writ of Exe-
To WIT: } cution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H. Bradly, I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H. Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circutts in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th May 1825. }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg }
4th May 1825 } No. 19—t d.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6m.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders held at York, on Monday the 6th June, 1825, the undermentioned Directors were Elected and Appointed to serve for the ensuing year, viz:—

Elected by the Stockholders.
The Hon. George Crookshank,
John Monro,
R. G. Anderson,
Wm. Allan,
Wm. Proudfoot,
John Taunahill,
H. J. Boulton,
J. B. Robinson,
D'Arcy Boulton, jun.
James FitzGibbon,
Samuel P. Jarvis,
[Esquires.

Appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
The Hon. James Baby,
" " John McGill,
" " Joseph Wells,
" " Peter Robinson,

And at a general Meeting of the Directors held at the Bank on Tuesday the 7th inst.

The Hon. George Crookshank was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.

By Order,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 7th June, 1825. } No. 24.—1 w

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES WELLSTEED having taken that commodious house lately occupied by the Rev. W. MACAULAY, in the vicinity of *Cobourg*, with the view of opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES—they hope by their zealous endeavours to promote the improvement of the pupils that may be intrusted to their care to obtain the approbation and patronage of the Public.

The Terms are, for Board and Instruction, in the following branches of Education:—

English Grammer, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; History, and Geography, Dancing, Plain and Ornamental Needle work, } £20 *per annum.*
DAY BOARDERS, . . . £12 *per annum.*
MUSIC, ... £6 *Extra.*

N. B. The SCHOOL will open on the 20th June.—Quarterly payments will be expected.

No. 23—4 wks.

MASONIC.

THE Celebration of St John's will be held at Brother J. Reymonds on Yonge Street, the 24th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. and a discourse delivered on the occasion by a Brother of the Fraternity.—Brethren desirous of celebrating the day, are requested to attend.

By order of the Worshipful Master
of Richmond Lodge.
WILLIAM GERNON,
SECRETARY.

Vaughan, 6th June, 1825. No. 23.—1 w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,
THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened.—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.
GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages with Mr T. Mosley, A. & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Ligislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Sprat,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.

Montreal, 24 May, 1825. No. 20—8w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

For Sale.

A FARM,

SITUATE in the neighbourhood of Long Point, in the London District, containing 300 Acres of the best quality of land, one hundred and fifty of which are under a high state of cultivation,—there are on the premises a large and commodious dwelling house, and out houses, two large barns an excellent garden, a good orchard, and a large spring of fine water which rises near the house and forms a rivulet beautifully meandering through the premises.

This delightfully situated and valuable farm was lately assigned over to the Subscriber by its late owner, Mr. Abraham Powell, for the benefit of his Creditors in Montreal, and which the Subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock forenoon, for cash only.

TITUS G. SIMONS.
Agent.

Plumbora Cottage,
4th April 1825 } No. 19—t. d.

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the time and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON.

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825. } No. 16—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialities, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Exs.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY,
A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Bone Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranean.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds.—*Warranted.*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 21 miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £35 *per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation; and 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham. One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——Nos. 4 & 7.

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 48—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their

Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated,

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Morres Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 100 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA.

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province: and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

LOT No. Two, in the First Concession of the Township of York, with the Broken Front, containing about Two Hundred and Forty Acres of Land. Application to be made to

J. B. MACAULAY,

York, 12th June, 1824. 25.—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the *year*—Advertisements cannot be received after 10 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive direction as to the exact number of insertions to be given them will be continued until *expressly forbidden*,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*; —and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 21.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We are informed from the Lower Province that Mr. Gothuhy the Banker of London lately on a visit to Quebec and Montreal is so fully convinced of the great advantages to be derived from the Welland Canal that he has authorised a gentleman of Montreal to subscribe, in his name, *for One Hundred Shares*; and, he also proposes to take stock to a large amount in the canal which has been proposed between La Prairie and St. Johns.

A Strange report is in circulation, seemingly, not without foundation that Maria Louisa, the widow of *Napoleon* is secretly married to a one-eyed Count, named Neiburgh, who is represented to be of ugly features and of a ferocious aspect.

The *Geneva Palladium*, a paper of the United States, complains bitterly that between 90 and 30 large waggons filled with emigrants, of the most respectable appearance, from Pennsylvania passed through Geneva on their way to Canada—and seems to wonder what can be the reason of such a movement taking if their own Government has not land enough!

We have the following from the last Montreal Herald:—

On Saturday last, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived in this city from Upper Canada, on a tour of inspection, and was received by the customary salute from the garrison of St Helens. On Monday His Excellency reviewed the 70th regiment on the *Champ de Mars*. The precision with which this fine and soldier like corps went through its various exercises and evolutions, elicited, we understand, the warmest approbation of the General, who gave his direction to Col. M'Gregor, to communicate the same to all the Officers and Privates of the Corps—After the review, His Excellency visited the different departments of the garrison, with which he was also pleased to express his satisfaction. Yesterday, His Excellency and suite set off for Quebec, receiving another salute from St Helens as they passed.

Letters have been received in town from His Excellency the Governor in-Chief wherein His Lordship expresses a hope that he will arrive in Canada about the first of September, and will sail either from Leith or Greenock

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

N. South Wales.—His Majesty's Government have lately taken the case of the Members of the Church of Scotland, in New South Wales, into their most favourable consideration, and besides other proofs of his enlightened liberality in reference to their spiritual interests, the Right Hon Earl Bathurst has been pleased to place their Church on the civil establishment of the Colony, and to assign their Ministers a very liberal and permanent provision from the Colonial Revenue. Sir Thomas Brisbane the Governor is also zealous in his efforts to secure the permanent establishment of the Scots Church.

Ireland.—All the Irish papers speak of the increasing prosperity, tranquility, and happiness of Ireland.—Midnight plunderings give place to manufacturing industry. Orders have been issued for withdrawing the armed police from several districts, as being no longer requisite.—The following is on a violin maker's sign board at Limerick: "New villins mad here and old ones rippard, also new heads, ribs, backs, and bellys mod on the shortest notice; N. B New guts of the best quality. Shoes mended &c. Pat O'Shoguassey, painter."

Filial Respect.—Among the qualities which distinguish the Irish peasantry, there is none which shines with more brilliancy than their filial piety. No nation, not even the Chinese, can pay more respectful attention and implicit obedience to their parents. As there are no parish work houses in Ireland, except in some of the principal towns, the country would abound with destitute old people were it not for the gratitude of their progeny. The Irish peasant, especially the mountaineer, protects his parents in the decline of their years.—The mothers assist in nursing, carding or spinning; the fathers hobble about the farms directing the young men at their work. At night, the best and easiest seat is appropriated to the ancient father and mother; and the most nutritious food in the house is served up to them.—"It is really," says a traveller who had seen much of the habits of this people, "an edifying and lovely sight, to behold the respectful attention paid by those peasants to their aged parents, while the grand children are taught to address them in the most endearing language, nay, to crave their blessing, and supplicate the Deity for them in prayer." Nor does the final love of the Irish mountaineer expire with his parents. He closes their eyes, attends their remains to the tomb with grateful sorrow, and occasionally visits the grave of those who gave him being, and bedews it with his tears. From such a disposition, what excellent virtues might be produced with proper cultivation!—*London Museum.*

Bolivar.—Capt Cochrane gives the following account of the Liberator:—Bolivar is a good swimmer, an elegant dancer, and fond of music; he is a very pleasant companion at table; neither smokes nor takes snuff, nor does he ever taste spirits. He endeavours to check the flattery with which he is not unfrequently assailed. At a ball which he gave, a lady rendered herself very conspicuous by leading him with obsequious and importunately fulsome adulation. Bolivar at length said to her, in a mild but firm tone: "Madam, I had previously been informed of your character, and now I perceive it myself. Believe me a servile spirit recommends itself to no one, and, in a lady, is highly to be despised."

(From the London Times, March 29.)

MR. GOURLAY.

A petition, of which the annexed is a copy, has been despatched to the Lord Chancellor, and a similar one to Mr. Bennett, of Wiltshire, to be presented to their respective houses of Parliament:

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, the humble petition of Robert Gourlay.

Showeth.—That we know from the scriptures of religion, and long experience, that three score and ten years sum up the life of ordinary men; and that a few only, by reason of greater strength, are four score years.

That, at sixty years of age, human ability, as well bodily as mental, begins to decay; and so convinced of this are the people of the United States of America, that they have a law obliging judges to retire from the bench at sixty years of age.

That the present Lord High Chancellor is a man of extraordinary vigour; yet, seeing he was born in the year 1750 his term of existence cannot be long protracted, while his strength must be decreasing, to the hazard of great national, as well as numerous individual interests.

That your petitioner, having been a suitor in Chancery for upwards of 12 years, has repeatedly heard the Lord Chancellor complain of want of memory, and conceives that he has grievously suffered therefrom.

That while the Lord Chancellor was delivering judgment in your petitioner's cause in January, 1824, his Lordship discovered that defective documents had been put into his hands; and it clearly appeared to your petitioner, that the same had been so drawn up purposely, to impose on his Lordship, and to vitiate the judgment.

That your petitioner was then desirous to have judgment delayed till correct documents were supplied, but was unable to obtain his desire; and a decree passed, in your petitioner's opinion, so contrary to justice, that it could not have proceeded from the Lord Chancellor had he been in the vigour of his.

That the Lord Chancellor has been appointed one of a commission to inquire into Chancery delays: that no inquiry is more important, and no individual more competent than the Lord Chancellor to perform the duties of such a commission, were his lordship otherwise disengaged.

Your petitioner therefore entreats that your Lordship's house will address His Majesty to the effect, that the present Lord Chancellor, while he retains all the honours and emoluments now enjoyed by him, may be immediately removed from every other employment save that of reforming the Court of Chancery, and rendering it efficient for the speedy and sure ends of justice and equity—And as in duty bound he will ever pray.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Preparations for the Coronation of Charles X.

Extract of a private letter from Rheims:—"We are assured that a camp of ten or twelve thousand men will be established round the city at the time of the Coronation. It is believed that the infantry regiments of the nearest garrisons will be encamped in tents, and the cavalry will be cantoned. His Majesty after having received the Holy Unction, will review all these troops. It is certain that Aides-de-Camp of the Minister of War have come here to fix upon a spot suitable for the establishment of a camp, and are choosing the villages for the cantonments of the cavalry

Extract of a private letter of the 5th instant from Rheims:—The Archbishop's palace, where the King and Royal family will reside at the time of the coronation, has been as it were rebuilt in a truly magnificent style. The state apartments of the King, Dauphin, Dauphiness, and Duchess, of Berry, will surpass in richness and elegance, whatever Versailles and Marly ever presented of most brilliant What will be particularly admired in this new structure, are the grand chamber constructing in advance of the principal front, the royal banqueting room which is 120 feet in length, and the King's bed chamber which is of unexampled magnificence. M. Ansel de Pujol's fine picture representing the coronation of Clovis, will be placed in the reception room. The ancient Church of St. Remi, to which the King will go on horseback, on the day after his coronation, is also undergoing considerable repair The town of Rheims will join in the pomp of these august ceremonies. Between the bounds of the department of the Marne and the entrance of the town, four triumphal arches of different kinds will be erected upon the road by which his Majesty's carriage will pass. The Mayors of all the parishes will assemble upon the road to present to the King the homage of the population. From Tuneguez, a small village one league from Rheims, to the portico of the Cathedral, the road will be bordered on both sides by columns surmounted by the arms of France or trophies, and connected together with verdant wreaths, or tissues of the country. A monument dedicated to the Departement industry, will stand in the midst of the promenade. It will consist of two rich semicircular galleries connected by a triumphal arch dedicated to commerce and agriculture. Beneath the arches of the galleries will be exhibited productions of the finest manufactures of the Marne. A piece will be got up at the theatre, which it is expected his Majesty will honour with his presence.—Notwithstanding the extraordinary high price of lodgings, provisions are cheap, and the authorities have adopted measures to prevent a monopoly. The Hotel de Moulinet, upon the Parvis of the Cathedral, has been let for 16000fr. for four months, to two Cafe-keepers of Paris, who have relet it for 80,000fr. to the Duke of Northumberland. By order of that Nobleman a great number of hands have been sent to embellish it. The works to be executed will render it a real palace, and will all turn to the advantage of the proprietor of the hotel.

SOUTH AMERICA

The latest paper received from Buenos Ayres, contains the Treaty lately concluded between the British Government and that Republic. Its provisions for the regulating of the commerce of the two countries are liberal, and perfectly and in all respects reciprocal.—The inhabitants of the provinces are also allowed as great privileges in their commerce with the British colonies, as are enjoyed by the most favored nation. By one provision, the subjects of Great Britain are allowed the full enjoyment of liberty of conscience, "being allowed to perform divine worship either in their own private churches and chapels, which they shall be permitted to build and maintain, in convenient situations approved of by the government and provinces;—and by another stipulation, the government of the United Provinces obliges itself to co-operate with the British Government in abolishing the Slave Trade.

COLOMBIA.

"The Third Renunciation of the Presidentship of Columbia, made by the Liberator.

"*To his Excellency the President of the Senate.*

"*Excellent Sir.*—The peace of Peru, which our arms have effected, by the most glorious victory of the new world, has terminated the war on the American Continent. Thus Colombia has no longer an enemy in her own territories, or in those of her neighbours. I have therefore fulfilled my mission, consequently it is time to realize the promise I have so often made to my country, of retiring from public life when an enemy was no longer to be found in America

"All the world observes and confesses that my continuance in Colombia is no longer necessary, and no one is more sensible of this fact than myself. I must even add that I deem my glory at its height on beholding my country free, consolidated, and tranquil ere I withdraw from its glorious shores My absence in Peru has manifested the truth of this fact, and I flatter myself that in future, the liberty and glory of Colombia will still further increase. The legislative body, the Vice-President, the army, and the nation, have demonstrated in the very outset of their career, that they are worthy of liberty, and fully capable of sustaining it against every opposition. Let me honestly confess to Your Excellency, that I wish that both Europe and America should be satisfied of my abhorrence of supreme power, under whatever aspect or name it may be conferred on me. My feelings are wounded by the atrocious calumnies lavished on me, at once by the liberals of America, and the *serviles* of Europe. —Day and night I am disquieted by the impression that my enemies entertain, of my services in favour of liberty being prompted by ambition. In short I venture to state to Your Excellency with unusual frankness, which I hope will be excused, that I think the glory of Colombia will suffer by my continuance in her territories; in as much as it will always be imagined that she is threatened by a tyrant; and the outrage thus offered to me will in some sort tarnish the lustre of her virtue, since I form a part, although the least, of the Republic.

"I beg Your Excellency will be pleased to submit to the consideration of the Senate, my renunciation of the Presidency of Colombia. Its admission will be an ample recompence for my services in both Republics.

"Your Excellency will please to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"SIMON BOLIVAR.

"Lima, December 22, 1824."

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.

In the South Seas.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We copy the following account of the discovery of a new island in the southern Ocean, from the last papers received from New South Wales. The merit of this discovery rests with capt Hunter, of the Donna Carmelita, and from the log book of that ship we copy the following interesting account.

JULY 29.—Fine clear weather, carrying all possible sail. At 11h, 30m. P. M. saw the land bearing S. W. distance six miles; up courses and shortened sail to the top sails, and stood towards it at day light; fresh Breezes; the land discovered proved to be an island. At three A. M. close in under the lee of it, observed a number of fishing canoes to leeward, which were flying for the shore with all possible despatch; hore down and intercepted one of them; with a great deal of persuasion got one of them to come on board, when I presented him with a hatchet and a piece of white cloth, which pleased him much, as he showed it to all the canoes about the ship and after that, we did not want for visitors. About this time a chief came on board and on my making signs that we wanted refreshments, he sent all the canoes on shore and staid himself on board with a few others.

At 11. So close in shore, armed and manned the cutter and dispatched her on shore in charge of our first officer and our friend the chief keeping another on board as a hostage.

At one P. M. the canoes returned from shore, to the number of thirty, laden with hogs, yams, plantains, &c. and traded with the greatest honesty for iron hoops nails, &c. They seemed to be very expert swimmers, as they often got their canoes overturned but it never incommoded them, for they soon put them to rights. They are about the colour of Malays, but have more of the European features. The canoes are very handsome, not unlike those of Ceylon, and ornamented with shells.

At four P. M. the cutter returned from the shore having on board twelve hogs, agreat quantity of yams and tropical fruits of all kinds.

The following is the Chief Officer's report of the island of Onaeuse, or Hunter's island.

At one P. M. got close in shore, the natives desired us to pull in shore, when we observed a great concourse of people assembled on a bluff point of land. The surf being pretty high, we landed opposite the people. The native in the cutter pointed out the King (Fa fowah i), and the Monarch with his attendants came forward and seated himself close to the boat, when the native desired me to walk toward the King. I thought it best to go unarmed as it would make them have more confidence in us; most of them were armed with clubs with short round heads, and some with spears from 24 to 40 feet long, and a few were much longer. A great many women numbers of whom carried two spears were present. I was desired to sit down close to the King, and after making my obeisance presented him with a white shirt putting it on him. I likewise gave the same to his brother; both seemed highly pleased and in return made a present of a hog, a basket of yams, and bannanas and cocoa nuts. After sitting some time I made the King a present of a looking glass which seemed to surprise them greatly: it was of no use to the King to the Queen, and from her all round, every one taking a look at it and then touching the crown of their heads with it; and the same ceremony was performed with every little present made them. The King took a shell from his neck and gave it me. I then made signs if there was any water to be had, they said How tow, and pointed among the hills. I expressed a wish to go and see the watering place; the King got up and desired me to follow with our friend the native. I took the carpenter and four armed men in case of accident. The King had gone by a shorter route over the hill; however I soon found it was not the watering place they were taking us to, for we found ourselves on the beach, not far from the boat in a kind of cove, with a smooth beach, where we saw his Majesty seated with all his attendants, and I was requested to sit down opposite to him on the ground, which I accordingly did. The beach was marked out into apartments by rows of stones. The women were ordered on one side, but only for a short time, when they all crowded round us, and were particular in looking at our shoes, and buttons, but were very civil. Shortly after the King's mother came down, an elderly woman about 50, the King himself seemed about 30 Queen about 20, stout and good looking, and was the only one that had her bosom covered. She was a very fine figure, her teeth perfectly even and very clean. All the women and men had their little fingers cut off by the second joint on the left hand, and the women had their cheek bones perforated, and the blood smeared round about an inch. Some of them were tattoed with a red colour, especially in their arms, mostly in circles about an inch round; they were uncommonly civil. I did not seem at all bashful. The signal being made from the ship for us, I expressed a wish to go on board and his Majesty expressed a wish to go also, which as he would not take canoes to bring him back I declined. I left a ram and an ewe for the benefit of future navigators and made signs to the natives not to kill them. The women were all naked excepting a small covering round the body; and the men mostly wore a kind of mat round their bodies with leaves of trees woven into them like a Highlander's kit. The island was entirely composed of lava, in some places almost a metal. It lies in the lat. of 15. 31' S. and long. 176. 11 E. by Sun and Moon, brought up by chronometer for 4 days previous — *Free Press*.

Poetry.

ROSETTE.

From the French of De Berenger.

Would'st thou, but yet in youth's sweet prime,
In me awaken passion's fire?
Alas! the chilling hand of Time
Has quench'd each spark of fond desire,
Once—simplest charms held magic sway,
That blissful dream I still regret;
For Love's bright hour has pass'd away;
Thou ne'er can'st be to me—Rosette.

An equipage they call obeys,
To whirl thee to the admiring throng;
But poor Rosette on market days,
On foot tripped gracefully along,
And oft to wake my jealous fear,
Glanced shly round—the arch coquette:
No, no, the spell's dissolved—I ne'er
Can love *thee as* I loved Rosette.

Then hast a thousand mirrors' aid;
There all thy dazzling charms are shown;
One only had Rosette, poor maid,
I thought it was the Graces' own.
No splendid couch woo'd her to rest,
Aurora's earliest smiles she met
No thou can'st ne'er within my breast
Wake what I felt for poor Rosette.

Thy brilliant wit deserves full well
My humble lyre's most greatful meed;
Why should I be ashamed to tell,
Rosette could neither write nor read.
In love's soft language skill'd alone,
Her thrilling tones—I hear them yet;
Ah me! is love for ever gone,
Such as I felt for poor Rosette?

Her charms I own, were less than thine;
Her heart was not more warm and true;
Not brighter did her blue eyes shine
On him who now is cold to you.
But when youth's sun around me shone,
That glowing beam which now has set;
Its gay illusions all are flown,
And love—has vanished with Rosette.

Domestic.

Shipping Intelligence.—The following comparative statement of the amount of shipping and tonnage at the same period during the last and present season exhibits a gratifying increase in the trade of this country. Some allowance must, however, be made for the very great disparity from the circumstance of the vessels coming to this country last season having experienced continual foul wind and bad weather. It was in the beginning of June before any great number began to come in—The increase is, nevertheless considerable.

May 29, 1824—34 vessels—8,465 tons——52 Settlers
May 29, 1825-224 vessels—60,537 tons—2517 Ditto.

Several outward bound vessels have gone to sea during last week; among them were the new ships *Royal George*, for Dublin, *Thomas Lautie*, for Greenock, and *Duncan Gibb*, for Liverpool.

Prince Edward's Island—The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island has adjourned, after a session distinguished by harmony, which is stated not to have occurred for many years past. The Assembly preserved throughout a tone of great moderation, acting with prudence, but firmness. It has prayed that the Island may be permitted to share in the advantages of the late free port act. It also instituted an inquiry into the loan of the public money to private persons, and presented an address relative to abuses in the Court of Chancery; in which they state that unlawful and excessive fees had been taken by Mr. Lane, the Registrar of that Court *** But the main object to which the wishes of the House are bent, and which the people will never rest satisfied till they accomplish, is the repeal of a permanent revenue act, which rendered the late Governor independent of the House, and enabled him to rid himself of their presence and complaints at pleasure." * * * * * "The Speaker of the House, at the time of prorogation, having stated that they had passed a bill for increasing the revenue, chiefly out of the confidence they reposed in His Excellency, closed a short but impressive speech with the following sentence:—"I trust under these circumstances, your Excellency will not be surprised, when I state on this occasion, that the Colony looks first and with much anxiety, to the period, when your Excellency will feel yourself at liberty to give your assent to an annual Act, for appropriating the whole produce of the revenue, a boon, which will give the highest satisfaction, and be long and gratefully remembered."

From Neilson's Gazette.—The quantity of the fish called Shad now brought to our markets is very great. They were sold yesterday at 4 and 5 cents each. Each fish weighs from four to six and seven pounds. The number of Shipping in port and the scarcity of good Oxen has caused the price of beef to rise to 6d and 6d per lb. and Shad are very seasonably taken by the poor as a substitute.—*Courier.*

A melon, perfectly ripe and of a fine flavour, was on Tuesday cut from the hotbeds of J. Fes. Perrault, Esq. at the Ayle Chaux, &c. near this city.—*Mercury.*

From the U. C. Herald.—A Squirrel Hunt took place in East Lobrough on Thursday last, when 1024 of those little animals were killed.

Horse Stealing.—About the 27th ultimo three Horses were stolen from a gentleman named Burnham, who resides on the American shore near Greenbrough. The thieves were followed by Mr B and overtaken at Earnest Town on Sunday the 29th ultimo. In the pursuit that took place upon the villains being discovered, one of the stolen horses, a very valuable animal, fell and broke his neck. The rider and the other two horses were secured, but the principal rogues fled to the woods and have not since been heard of.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XX.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition of John Low and four hundred others, praying that the County of Prince Edward may be erected into a separate District,—was read.

Mr. GORDON from the Committee of Finance, reported as follows:—

The Committee of Finance to whom were referred THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL, AND ESTIMATES *sent down to your Honourable House, by His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, at an early period of the present Session, in pursuance of your order, have examined the same and beg leave to report thereon as follows:—*

No 1. 2. and 3 are statements of duties collected at the Port of Quebec from the 11th Oct. 1822. to 5th April 1823, from 6th April to 10th Oct. 1823, and from 11th October 1823, to 5th April 1824.

	£	s.	d.
For the first period it appears that the proportion due to Upper Canada, (including bonds outstanding not under prosecution) after deducting the expense of collection, is £6176 12 7 Sterling—Currency, of which the sum of £1195 3 4 1-2 is Crown duties under 14th Geo 3d, the sum of £1846 15 4, however, was so considered, as appears by a statement from the Inspector General on a reference to him for explanation, owing to the absence of the returns from Lower Canada, when these duties were brought to account—the difference £471 9 11 1-2 is subsequently credited to the Provincial Fund.	6862	13	6 3 4

For the second period it appears that the like proportion due to Upper Canada as above is £8198 3 2 Sterling.—Currency, £ 9109 1 3 1-2 of which £4414 13 6 belongs to the Crown Fund and £4694 7 9 1-2 to the Provincial Fund.

For the third period it appears that the like proportion due to Upper Canada as above is £6778 15 4 1-2 Sterling. Cy. £ 7531 19 3 1-2 on part of which is considered Crown fund but the further sum of £387 3 10 3-4 due on the last periods from the Crown to the Provincial fund is to be added, being so much of the Provincial fund deducted for the drawbacks, payable out of the Crown duties for this period, amounting in the whole for the three periods to £ 23803 19 0 3 4 exclusive of the £387 3 10 3-4 to be credited as hereinbefore explained

No. 4. and 5. are separate general statements of the Receiver General's receipts and payments between the 1st July and the 31st Dec. 1823. and 1st Jan. and 31 Dec 1824. with abstracts of the warrants issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the said period. By these it appears that the monies paid into the Provincial chest for the first period amounted to £8672 8 6 1-4 viz: from the Receiver General of Lower Canada on account of his proportion of import duties levied at the different Ports, £5196 5 1

From Inspectors and Collectors	3105 3 5 1 4	
From Magistrates for do. on Ale and Beer Licences	21 0 0	
Bank Stock dividend,	250 0 0	
		8572 8 6 1 4

To which add the balance in the Receiver General's hands on the 30th June 1823, . . 2656 9 4 3 4

TOTAL, £11228 16 11

The amount paid by the Receiver General for the same period, was,	12376 0 5 1 2	
And the drawback charged by him,	283 7 2 3 4	
		12659 7 8 1 4
Which left him in advance on the 31st December 1823		1430 10 9 1 4

The payment made into the Provincial chest for the last period are, viz:

Amount received on debentures under Stat 4 Geo. 4	£	24000 0 0
From the Receiver General of Lower Canada on account of this Province's proportion of duties levied at the Port of Quebec from 5th Ap il 1823 to 5th April 1824.		12216 7 0 1 2
From the Commissioners General of Quebec the sum awarded by the Arbitrators in payment of arrears due to this Province from Lower Canada prior to July 1819, . .		12220 17 6
Dividends on Bank Stock . . .		456 11 6
From Inspectors and Collectors .		6457 2 7
For duties on Ale and Beer Licences .		16 10 0
And the warrants paid by the Receiver General for the same period amount to the sum of . . . £36090 11 9 3 4		
Poundage charged. 1051 3 6 3 4		
To which add this sum in advance by him on 31st December 1823, 1430 10 9 1 4		
		37541 6 0 1 4

Leaving in the hands of the Receiver General on 31st December 1824, a balance of 17425 2 7 1 4

Among the warrants issued in this last period it appears that the enormous sum of £882 has been allowed to Mr. Fothergill, His Majesty's Printer, under the Statute 4 Geo 4. Chap 14. for Printing the Statutes of the last Session of Parliament. By a communication from the Inspector General to your Committee, dated the 26th ultimo by order of the Lieutenant Governor, it appears that the amount for this service has been revised by a Board of audit, and a deduction of £397 10s. made from the original allowance, leaving for the service in question, the sum of £514 10 sums which your Committee, notwithstanding the deduction made, consider much beyond a fair remuneration for the service performed.

No. 6 is an abstract of warrants issued on the Receiver General, under Provincial enactments from the 1st Jan to 31st Dec. 1824, and amounts to No. 7.

No. 7. contains a general statement of the receipts and payments of the Receiver General, on account of the appropriation for the administration of justice and support of the Civil Government for the year 1825, in continuation from No. 9 of the accounts for that year.

By this it appears that the sum remaining unexpended on the 31th November 1824 was £3549 4 8 currency. £3247 15 4 8-4 was required to complete the service of the year as per account of warrants, leaving a surplus applicable to the service of the year 1824, the sum of 11 8 3 1 4

No 8, is a general statement of the receipts and payments on account of the appropriation for the year 1824 with an abstract of warrants annexed

The receipts are as follows:			
The sum appropriated by the 4th Geo. 4 Cap. 25, . . .	£3720 0 0		
Amount transferred from the Crown duties under 14th Geo 3d .	3600 0 0		
Excess of appropriation of 1823 as per last account, . .	11 8 3 1 2		
		7331 8 3 1-2	
Warrants drawn on account.	£3385 12 4 1 2		
Receiver general's Poundage on the Crown duties, . . .	108 0 0		
		3493 12 4 1 2	
Leaving applicable to the unsatisfied services of the year . . .		3837 15 11	

Your Committee would here beg leave to bring under the notice of your Honourable House, that by the foregoing accounts, Nos. 7. and 8 and by the detailed accounts last sent down by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it appears the fees of the Clerks of Assize continue to be charged—amounting for the year 1823 to £393 2 and for 1824 to £159 14 6—also, the usual allowance of travelling expences to the Crown Lawyers, amounting for 1824 to £166 13 3 8 4 and the usual allowance of £90 Sterling per annum to the Atty General for a Clerk and the rent of an office.

The Contingent account of the Attorney General, including allowance for a clerk and for office rent for the half year ended 31st December 1823. is 375 1 3

Contingent account of the Solicitor General the same period . . . 260 10 7 3 4

Do. do. including as before, for the Attorney General for the half year ending 30th June 1824 . . . . 316 15 9 1 2

Contingent account of the Solicitor General, for same period. . . . 42 14 9 3 4

The total amount of the contingent accounts of the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the year 1823, was £1628 4 6 3 4 and for 1824, ... 1231 7 7 1 2

Travelling expenses for 1824, . .	166 13 3 3 4	
For Clerks of Assize for 1824, . .	109 14 6	
Total for the Crown Lawyers and Clerks of Assize for 1824. . .	1557 15 5 1-4	

How far it is advisable to continue these payments, in the manner and to the extent they are now made, is left to the wisdom of Your Honourable House to determine; but your Committee would observe that the Attorney General receives a salary of £300 per annum, and the Solicitor General of £100 per annum, from His Majesty's Government and that added thereto, the amount of Extracts from fines and forfeitures in the several Courts of Assize and Courts of Quarter Sessions within the Province, would, in the opinion of your Committee, if so applied, largely contribute towards remunerating those officers for the services rendered by them.

By the same accounts it appears that the annual expenditure for the Surveyor General's office is about £1800 Currency. In referring back to the history of this department it appears that in former years, His Province paid for surveys at one time £7000 at another £5000, and at a third £3000, amounting in all to £15000. That in the year 1818 the Parliament declined to provide for the payment of any more Surveys—and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in His speech from the Throne at the close of the Session of that year said, that in future he hoped to relieve the Province from the annual demand for the support of the Surveyor General's Department," and in His Excellency's Speech at the close of the Succeeding Session, he congratulated the House of Assembly, "that the plan which had been adopted for meeting the expense of surveys, had so well succeeded as to have put it in His power to relieve them from any demand on account of that service." No appropriation has since been made for Surveys, but the expenditure of the office still continues to be provided for as before stated; and your committee think it proper to suggest, that as the purchases of land by the Government are believed to be made on very moderate terms; and that from its annual amount annually so large sums greatly exceeding their cost, and in the advantages of which the Provincial Treasury does not at present participate, it ought not to be burthened with the payment of any portion of the expense of the department.

There appears to have been paid for postage, by the various offices, upwards of £400 within the year, a charge with which, your Committee think, the Province ought not to be burthened, if the management of the Post office department within the Province is found to yield a saving over and above the necessary expenses, but which is a matter out of the power of your committee to ascertain.

Your Committee beg leave next to advert to the large sums annually paid the Government Printers—for 1824 the amount is something more than £700, a sum which cannot but be deemed to be when it is recollected that a printing establishment has been maintained for the use of the Government Printer at the public expense.

No. 9 is a general statement of the receipts and payments of the Receiver General on account of the permanent appropriation of £2800 Currency, by Statute 56 Geo 3d. Chap. 26, from the 11th November 1823 to the 31st December 1824. By account No. 10, of the year 1823, it appears there remained unexpended on the 11th November of that year the sum of 1965 8 3

Appropriation for 1824, . . .	2800 0 0	
TOTAL	3835 8 3	
of which £3010 17 10 has been paid by warrants of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor as per abstract annexed to the account, ...	3010 17 10	
Leaving a balance in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st December 1824, of	£ 794 7 5	

By this abstract of warrants last alluded to, it appears that payments have been made as follows, which your Committee find to be new charges.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, being an excess for contingencies of his office beyond the allowance authorized by Statute from 19th March to the 30th June 1823 . . . 35 9 7 1-2

To the same for the half year ending 31st December 1823. . . . 31 2 4 1-2

To the same for the half year ending 30th June 1824, ... 45 15 4

TOTAL to the Adjutant General, . . 112 7 4

To Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgibbon Assistant Adjutant General in addition to his salary from 19th March 1823 to 18th January 1824, ... 50 0 0

To George Hillier Esq private Secretary, being to reimburse him his travelling expences between York and Queenston, on the Public Service, between the 1st July 1822, and the 8th December following, and the 1st April and 7th November 1823, including £115 5s. for passages in the Steam Boat, Frontenac, during the former period not included in a former warrant 48 14 5

To Lieutenant Colonel Fitzgibbon, Assistant Adjutant General of militia, being to reimburse him his travelling expenses, and remunerate him for services in the investigation of certain recent occurrences in the District of Bathurst, ... 75 0 0

To the Honourable John Henry Dunn, being to reimburse him so much paid his Agents in Lower Canada for their Commission and trouble in the prepayment and borrowing from the Military Chest and Treasury of Lower Canada, for the public use of the Province during the suspension of the Receipt of duties accruing on imports at Quebec, ... 156 17 9

To the Honourable John Henry Dunn, being to enable him to defray the charge of given public notice to the claimants for losses incurred during the late war, ... 169 18 9

To the Honourable Joseph Wells, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of claims for losses sustained during the late war being together with the amount of a warrant paid out of the Provincial Revenue for £131 15, the amount of an account for the contingent expenses of the said Board, for the half year ended 30th June 1824. . . . . 100 9 8

With respect to the Contingencies of the Adjutant General's Office, it appears by a communication from the Inspector General, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor did not conceive it to have been the intention of the Legislature in limiting these contingencies, to compel that officer to pay out of his personal allowance, any sum actually required for the Public service over and above the sum of £26 limitted as aforesaid. To the general expenditure of this fund, your committee for it their duty, in justice to the country, to call the attention of your Honourable House.

No. 10, is a statement of the Provincial Revenue rising from duties on licences issued to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers and Distillers in the several Districts of this Province, from 5th January 1824 to 4th January 1825, so far as the several Inspectors have reported the same, by which it appears that the gross Revenue collected amounted to. 3699 17 10 1 2

Deduct allowance for collection at ten per cent	369 19 9 1 4	
Leaves of net Revenue, . . .	3329 18 1 1 4	

Which compared with the receipts from the same sources the preceding year, shows a deficiency of £233 17 11 3 4 as appears by the following statement viz: the net Revenue from shop, tavern and still licences to the 4th October 1824 (as per account No. 1, of that year) was 3563 16 2 1 2

And the amount collected between the 5th October 1823, and the 4th January 1824 was, as ascertained by reference to the Inspector General, ... 373 17 10 1 2

TOTAL, . . 3937 13 1

Amount of Revenue from the 5th January 1824, as before stated 3329 18 1 1 4

In favour of 1823, ... £233 17 11 3 4

The deficit occurs on the duty on Tavern and still licences, and principally on the latter, which your committee cannot account for otherwise than by ascribing it to the high price of Grain.

No. 11, is an abstract account of revenue arising from duties on Merchandize imported from the United States, at the several Ports of Entry within this Province from the 1st January, to the 31st December 1824, so far as the collectors have reported the same, by this it appears the gross amount collected was 4194 0 2 1 4

From which deduct the allowance for collection	226 3 6 1 2	
Leaves a net Revenue of . .	3967 16 7 3 4	

Comparing this statement with the corresponding account of the preceding year, there appears an increase of net Revenue of £963 2 9 3-4 and the expense of collection is lessened in the proportion of about 25 to 40

In noticing this increase your committee have to observe that it is occasioned by the articles bearing an ad-valorem duty, while on the other hand, in the article of Salt there is deficiency of Revenue amounting to £348 14 3 from the importation being less than last year by nearly 14000 Bushels, and that with respect to the article of Tobacco the quantity imported has fallen off, though the duty was reduced by the act of the last Session of Parliament, a circumstance which has disappointed the expectations which it appeared reasonable to entertain

No. 12, is an account of Revenue from licences issued to Hawkers and Pedlars, as per returns, from collectors received between the 1st January and 31st December 1824.

The net Revenue arising from this source for the period stated, is,	228 0 0
And from the same source the preceding year	156 15 0
Which shews an increase of	71 5 0

No 13, is an account of Revenue from licenses issued to Auctioneers and from duties on sales at auction, collected from the 1st January to the 31st December 1824, so far as reported.

The net Revenue arising from this source is £97 15 5 3-4 and exceeds that of the preceding year £31 14 11.

By these different statements it appears that the whole net Revenue collected in the Province is, so far as the same had been reported, for the year ending the 31st December 1824, £6899 13 2 3-4

The Tonnage duty for 1823 amounted to £78 8 2 The law imposing this duty having been repealed in the last Session of Parliament, this source of revenue has of course ceased: Your committee must remark that the expense of the Light House at Gibraltar Point, costs the Province from £30 to £100 annually, which should, undoubtedly, be defrayed by those benefiting by the Light House, and would therefore recommend the enactment of the law imposing the duty.

No 14, is the estimate for the year 1825 for the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the Province that is to say,

Administration of Justice,	2400 0 0
Government Office,	1150 0 0
Receiver General's Office,	500 0 0
Surveyor General's Office,	1500 0 0
Executive Council Office,	650 0 0
Register and Secretary's Office,	400 0 0
Inspector General's Office	420 0 0
Government Printer,	290 0 0
Printing the Laws,	450 0 0
Repairs, &c. of Government House,	200 0 0
Casual and other expenses,	500 0 0
Amounting in all to Sterling	£9460 0 0

being £360 more than the estimate for 1824 which difference is made up by the new item of £450 for printing the Statutes of the present Session and an addition of £90 to the Estimate for the Government Printer

The Resources applicable to this service are estimated as follows:

Duties under the 14th Geo 3d. in Upper and Lower Canada,	2430 0 0
Surplus of the appropriation for 1824, beyond the sum estimated to complete the service of that year,	450 0 0
	2880 0 0

Leaving to be provided for from the Provincial chest the sum of £6580 sterling being £1080 more than the appropriation for the last year

The excess required appears to be owing principally to the small sum at which the Revenue under the 14 Geo 3d Chap. 88 in Lower Canada, is estimated; and that it is estimated far too low. Your committee have before them the best evidence, namely an official statement of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec in the Quarters ending the 5th July and 10 Oct 1824 by which it appears that the amount collected under 14 Geo 3d was

	23828 19 5
Less amount of drawbacks and duties retained as having been overpaid by mistake,	447 8 10 1-2
	23381 10 7 1-2
One-8th for Upper Canada is	2672 6 1

Exceeding the sum estimated as before stated (£1500 Sterling equal to £1666 13 4) £3009 12 9.

Your committee have compared the estimate for the current year with the estimate and expenditure of 1824 and submit the same as follows for the information of the House.

	Estimate 1824	Expenditure 1824	Estimate 1825
Administration of Justice,	2400	1990 11 5 1 4	2400
Government office.	1150	1548 4 5 1 4	1150
Receiver General's office,	500	488 13 1	500
Surveyors General's office,	1500	1260 1 8	1500
Executive Council office,	650	769 19 2 1 2	650
Registrar & Secretary's office,	400	522 18 10	400
Inspector General's office,	420	453 2 11 1 2	420
Government Printer,	290	356 15 7 1 2	290

No. 15 is a general estimate of the expenditure and resources of the Province for the year 1825, in which provision is made for the following services, viz:

Officers of the Legislature,	1040 0 0
Nine Sheriffs,	450 0 0
Eleven District Schools,	1100 0 0
Adjutant General's Establishment,	680 0 0
Civil List appropriation 58 Geo. 3d.	2500 0 0
Inspector General's Salary,	468 11 1
Common School appropriations,	2000 0 0
Six pensions of 25 pounds each,	120 0 0
Redemption of a part of the public debt of £42,333 6 8 on the 15 Feb next, being a debenture held by Messrs. Clark & Street for,	6656 13 4
Interest on Public debt,	2221 0 0
Contingencies of Parliament 1st Session 9th,	1000 0 0
Stands & Weights and Measures,	75 0 0
Receiver General's poundage calculated on the amount of the resources,	696 0 0
Bank Stock deposit supposed ten per cent,	2500 0 0
Militia Pension list,	1020 0 0
Militia Pension Agent's Salary, &c	150 0 0
Administration of Justice and support of the civil Government,	9400 0 0
Expenses of, the Light House for which no Legislative provision now exists,	100 0 0
Unforeseen casual expenses,	406 15 7
	£ 34500 0 0

The Resources estimated to meet this are,

Revenue under 14th Geo 3 Chap 88 viz:		
In Upper Canada,	£1200 0 0	
In Lower Canada,	1500 0 0	2700 0 0
Provincial Revenue, viz:		
In Upper Canada,	6000 0 0	
In Lower Canada,	12000 0 0	18000 0 0
Bank stock dividends,		650 0 0
Surplus of the appropriation of 4th Geo 4, Chap. 25, beyond the estimated amount necessary to complete the service of the year 1824,		500 0 0
Of the balance of £17,425 in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st Dec. 1824, £5,500 is specially appropriated, £1,180 has been since paid for salaries, £2,445 will be required to complete the service of the year 1824, and the residue towards the expenditure of the current year at the redemption of £6,666 13 4 of the public debt,		8300 0 0
A surcharge due from Lower Canada being a moiety of the Salary &c. paid to the Inspector at Coteau-du-lac since May 1819,		466 13 4
Balances outstanding in the hands of Inspectors and Collectors,		3300 0 0
Deficiency to meet the expenditure,		583 6 8
	£ 34500 0 0	

No 16. is a detailed account of monies outstanding in hands of Inspectors and Collectors on the 1st January 1825, amounting to £3348 14 1.

No 17, is an account of monies paid to the Receiver General of the Province by Inspectors and Collectors on account of duties since the 1st January 1825, amounting to £2407 15 5 3-4 which left outstanding at the time at which the accounts were transmitted to your Honourable House £941 18 7 3-4

No 18, is a subsidiary of accounts in detail paid out of the various Provincial appropriations between the 1st January and 31st December 1824

The debentures outstanding amount to £42 333 6 8.

Provision has been made in the Estimate for the redemption of £6666 13 4 on the 15th Feb. ult. leaving a debt of £35666 13 4 Currency, bearing an interest at 6 per cent, and amounting to £2140 per annum.

Upon a general review of the Finance of the Province as it stood at the commencement of the year, it appears to your committee that the public debt, consisting entirely in outstanding debentures may be taken at £35666 13 4 Currency, of which the £8000 incurred on account of the Burlington canal, is a loan, the repayment of which it is hoped, may safely be reckoned upon.

The actual debt may thus be fairly taken at £27666 13 4

It is proper, however, to take into consideration that the Government has paid into the Bank of Upper Canada instalments to the amount of £8125 which has been producing an annual interest of 6 per cent, and which if considered as assets equal merely to its nominal amount, will leave a debt of something less than £20000 to be discharged by the Province from its future resources

It will appear from the General estimate of income and expenditure (Acc. No. 15.) that there is not at present such an excess of revenue above the annual charge as would enable the government speedily to redeem the debentures, but it is satisfactory to find that the general revenue has increased in a considerable degree within the last year; and it seems but reasonable to anticipate, that an increase of population will have the certain effect of augmenting that source of revenue as well as that derived from importation at Quebec; with respect to the latter resource, in which increase is of much more consequence, your Committee find that the amount of duties paid at Quebec within the last year, very considerably exceeds the anticipation of the Inspector General From the calculations which your Committee have made upon the return of merchandize imported, they believe the proportion of 1-5th of those duties for the year ending 31st December last, will amount to nearly £22000. The increasing population of both Provinces and the extension of Trade, must, it is conceived, unavoidably augment the revenue, and it is also to be taken into account, that the duties upon Teas, which are to be imported into Quebec from China will, in future years, add very materially to our resources.

Your Committee need scarcely observe, that although by the provisions of the Canada trade act this Province is secured in the receipt of 1-5th of the amount of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, that proportion has ceased to be the established allowance since July last, and that it now depends upon the decision of Arbitrators, one of whom is to be appointed by His Majesty to make such other distribution of the revenue as may appear to them just.

Signed, JAMES GORDON, Chairman.

Committee Room, House of Assembly, 29th March, 1825.

Mr GORDON moved, that two hundred copies of the above Report should be printed

In amendment Mr. HAMILTON moved that, after the word "that" the whole should be expunged, and the following should be inserted, "the Report on the public accounts be referred back to the Committee on finance."

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Clark, Hamilton, Hornor, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Randal, Rolph and Wilson—9.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beaty, Burnham, Coleman, Gordon, D Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Peterson Playter, Scollick, Thomson, VanKoughnett, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White—23

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 14, and lost accordingly

The original Question was then put and carried

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, the Report of the Committee of Finance was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr D JONES from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Matthew Leech, Esquire, informed the House that the Committee had agreed to a Report which he was directed to submit for its adoption

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was read as follows:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Matthew Leech, having examined the same, and duly considered the matters therein set forth, beg leave to report: That it appears, upon an investigation of the proceedings in the cause alluded to by the Petitioner upon a judgment in which he is confined in execution, as appears by his Petition, that the same were not, in many respects, conformable to the practice of the court in which such cause was instituted. The omission, on the part of the plaintiff, to observe such practice in the management of that suit, may have enabled him to obtain final judgment in it by surprise upon the defendants, inasmuch as they were not apprized of those proceedings in the cause which, in conformity with the practice of the Court, should have necessarily taken place to enable him to obtain the same, a notice of which, such practice requires to be given a defendant in any suit. To this circumstance may probably be ascribed the inattention of the Petitioner to the suit in question, and his negligence in availing himself of a defence to the action, which, he seems to consider a just and legal one; and sufficient to do away with the Plaintiff's right of action against him. To whatever cause, however, his want of attention, in this respect, be imputable, the Petitioner may, as he complains, have sustained such injustice by the irregularity of the proceedings; and as it would therefore conduce to the ends of justice, to have an opportunity afforded the Petitioner of contesting, by means of a regular trial, the plaintiff's right of action against him. The Committee are of opinion that relief should be extended to him, and some measure devised to enable him to attain it; considerable time having elapsed since the passing of the judgment, referred to in this Report, the Court from whence the proceedings in the suit emanated, may not, consistently with its practice, at this time interpose its authority to grant the Petitioner relief, which circumstance, in the opinion of your Committee, renders his application to this House justifiable, and his case a subject worthy of its consideration.

The Committee do not feel themselves warranted in pointing out any precise mode of extending relief to the petitioner, as under the peculiar circumstances of his application for it, they consider the expediency and manner of granting it, would more properly become the consideration of this House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID JONES. Chairman.

Committee, Room of Assembly, 29 March 1825.

On motion of Mr. D. JONES, it was ordered that the report of the select Committee on the petition of Matthew Leech should be referred to a Committee of the whole House on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Religious Sects relief Bill was read the second time

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWS, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment the Report was ordered to be received and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time on the next Saturday

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Religious Society Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Saturday.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Home District Gaol and Court House Bill was read the second time.

On motion of the Atty General the Home District Gaol and Court House Bill was committed.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr McLean, after the following Monday, for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. WALSH moved, for leave of absence for Thomas Coleman, Esquire

Which was lost.

Adjourned.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U.C. THURSDAY JUNE 23d, 1825. No. XXV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifteenth day of June inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 23d *June,* 1825. No. 25—2w.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England. JOHN H. DUNN,

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lapique, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD M. DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, 14th *April,* 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff E. District.*

Nov21—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Lewis P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: the Fifth day of July now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 23d *June,* 1825. No. 25—2w.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England. JOHN H. DUNN,

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lapique, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD M. DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office. Cornwall, 14th *April,* 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff E. District.*

Nov21—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levins P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing

Home District, To Wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday

ship of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No. 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links, more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

No 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of R chard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,

No 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levins P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing

200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J. D.*

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No 22—6w. JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stiats Sager at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No 4 first Concession of Richmond; Lot No 7. in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No 7. and the East half of Lot No. 5. in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20. in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT } ON Saturday, the 27th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN. *Sheriff, M. D.*

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23.—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loiseé, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Circuits in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825. }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Cobourg, 4th May 1825 } No. 19—t d.

NOT OFFICIAL.

A PEW FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a Pew in the Episcopal Church of this place. Further particulars may be known on application at this office. York 23d June, 1825. No. 25—t. f.

PEWS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Pews in the Episcopal Church of this place, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Church, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 11th July next.

J. B MACAULAY, *Church Warden*

York, 20th June, 1825. No. 25—3w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Book will be shut from Monday the 20th instant until Tuesday the 12th day of July next, and a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, on the Capital paid in, will be payable at the Bank, on and after Friday the 22nd following

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 14th June, 1825. } No. 25—5w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES WELLSTEED having taken that commodious house lately occupied by the Rev. W. MACAULAY, in the vicinity of *Cobourg*, with the view of opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES—they hope by their zealous endeavours to promote the improvement of the pupils that may be intrusted to their care to obtain the approbation and patronage of the Public.

The Terms are, for Board and Instruction, in the following branches of Education:—

English Grammer, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; History, and Geography, Dancing, Plain and Ornamental Needle work. } £20 *per annum.*

DAY BOARDERS, . . . £12 *per annum.*
MUSIC, ... £ 8 *Extra.*

N. B. The SCHOOL will open on the 20th June.—Quarterly payments will be expected.

No. 23 —4 wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,
THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened —For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Junr. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS
GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages, with Mr T. Mosley, A. & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Sprague,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,
AND
ANCHORS,
Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG, Agent.

Montreal, 2d May, 1825. No. 20—6w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825. } No. 16.—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

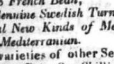
NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY, A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Beans,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling* per paper.

No 16—t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE. so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN QGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street,* on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 16
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOUSE or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of seven Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. *Gazette* Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made,* CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is 36$.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,
THE YORK ALMANAC,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 25.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23d, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Alarming, though somewhat contradictory, news have arrived from Greece,—and the most formidable preparations, for a general and simultaneous invasion, are making on the part of the Turks and Egyptians.

A French General, named Boyer, has lately arrived in Egypt assumed the Turkish dress, and received an appointment to the first rank in the army, with the pay and dignity of a Bey.

No less than 170 new vessels, of various tonnage, are building this season, in New Brunswick—and labouring men of every description in great request at high wages.

We rejoice in being able to state that there is no doubt, whatever, of the British Ports being now open for the admission of Canadian Wheat at all times on payment of a duty of five shillings a quarter.—This is glorious intelligence for both Provinces and if our farmers do not prosper the fault must rest solely with themselves, or be attributable to the want of enterprize and public spirit in our merchants

A Bill is in progress through the House of Commons for the extinction of *feudal and seigniorial rights and burdens in Lower Canada.*

It appears, from good authority, that the British Parliament will be actually dissolved next month;—and, it is said, that the cause of this sudden decision may be found in the agitation of the great Catholic question;—that the divisions which have occured upon this subject, in the Cabinet, have assumed so serious a character as to be calmed, or prevented, only by such an expedient

The DUKE OF YORK has made a speech in the House of Lords upon the Catholic Question, which it is no wonder has excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the country, both in England and Ireland; and which has called forth a very powerful and characteristic burst of eloquence from Mr. BROUGHAM in the Commons House. We regret that our narrow limits, and the lateness of the hour, prevent our inserting at length the whole debate. But we cannot refuse to give a place to the speech of His Royal Highness on this occasion—intending to insert that of Mr. BROUGHAM next week

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.—I hold in my hand a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any reference from so learned and respectable a body will be received with the attention which it deserves and, therefore, I should not have troubled your Lordships, with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man will be permitted to address your Lordships. I do this more readily on this present occasion, because feeling that I am not in the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come before this house. It is now twenty five years since this measure was first brought into discussion I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected It was connected with the most serious illness of one now no more; it was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and honestest Ministers, that this country ever had—From that, when I gave my first vote on this Question to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your Lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it. But there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch one is that you place the Church of England in a situation in which no other Church in the world is placed; the Roman Catholic will not allow the Church of England, or Parliament, to interfere with his Church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your Church, and to legislate for it There is another subject still more delicate, on which I cannot, now, refer, help me in a few words I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual: I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else—but consider my self, the situation in which you place the Sovereign By the Coronation Oath, the Sovereign is bound to maintain the church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights inviolate An Act of Parliament may release future Sovereigns, and other men from this oath, or from any other oaths to be taken. I consider the situation in which the Sovereign is thus placed, I feel very strongly on this subject; I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by me now no more, I cannot here help adverting to the distressing situation in which my Royal Father was placed by the repeated endeavours which were exerted to establish the claims, notwithstanding the obligation which his Coronation Oath imposed on him; and I cannot help thinking that to this was owing the many years' illness which he suffered. (Here his Royal Highness was compelled to pause,) I beg your Lordships to understand that I am not speaking for others but for myself. I have been brought up from my early years in these principles; and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I am determined, to debate or censure or obloquy I may be exposed by the declaration to persevere in my opposition to these claims, "So help me God!"

We have deemed the various extracts relative to newly proposed American Canals, found in this days publication,—and the sale and settlement of the *Grand Island*, in the Niagara River, of so much political importance to the CANADAS, that we hope none of our readers will consider their admission occupying too much space.—The death of the late public spirited, enterprising, and determined COL. CAMPBELL, who perished at Sandwich,—as we foresaw at the period of that melancholy event, was proved a serious misfortune to Upper Canada;—since he was fully resolved, as one of the Commissioners on our side (and he had great influence) never to consent to the cession of either *Barnhardts* or the *Grand Island*.—But he fell in an untimely hour—our ministers were not sufficiently well informed of our interests, and our localities—and the two great river keys of our country were riven up to our rival?

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, April 326.

Yesterday the four Canadian Indian Chiefs were introduced to the Lord Mayor. The visiters of his Lordship were, the Grand Chief, the Second Chief, the Chief of the Council, or Minister for Foreign Affairs, as the citizens called him from his very statesmanlike appearance, and the Chief of the Warriors, or Commander-in-Chief of the Huron or Wyandot nation. They came over to England, his Lordship was informed, for the purpose of settling claims to some territory to which the Government of this country consider England entitled. They had been introduced to His Majesty, and had the honor of a very long conversation with him. And each of them wore at this interview a gold medal, which had been presented by the King They appeared in their grand national dress: their faces were painted and their hair, which was long and flowing, was decorated with feathers and with the tails of various animals. To their ears were appended large silver rings of rude & fantastical workmanship. Their noses were decorated with similar ornaments and they wore silver plates on their arms. They were armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, which they wore in ornamental belts—When they reached the private door at which they entered, one of them looked in amazement at the magnificient liveries of the Lord Mayor's footman, and asked in French whether the bedizened servent was not the king of the city They were received by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress and a party of his Lordship's friends, in the large parlour in which Wilkes used to entertain his convivial visiters. The Grand Chief, after he had performed certain ceremonies in recognition of the Lord Mayor as a friend of the Wyandots; and exhibiting a band of amity between them and his Lordship, addressed his host in the Indian language, which was translated by the Chief of the Warriors into French, as the orator proceeded. The Grand Chief stated, that he had left his children and Grand Chief stated, that he had left his children and his countrymen on the other side of the great waters, and had come over to this county with his brethren to see the king of all his nation as well as of this country; that he had seen the King, whose goodness to the Indians would ever bind them to his service, and unite them in battle against all his enemies; that, gratified as they had been by what the good King had done and said for the Indians, and having heard much of the Chief of this great city, who was said to be worthy of so true and bountiful a King of the most powerful and friendly people, he could not think of departing without fixing his eyes upon that Chief. (At this moment the sun shone in suddenly on the party.) The sun that now shone upon them looked kindly and happy at the meeting It was a proof that the Great Father of All, to whom all kings and chiefs were tributary, approved of the knitting together of their hearts, and of the friendship which he hoped would never be overcast by any clouds of discontent, but would continue in one bright and warm ray until all the world went to rest in the darkness of eternity. The Lord Mayor expressed himself highly gratified that the distinguished travellers had visited his house before their departure from this country. He expressed his confidence that the King, whom they had seen, would ever act to them in the manner of the kindness of which they had declared themselves so sensible, and he was sure that, on their parts. they would maintain that friendship, and continue that aid which had entitled them to so many thanks during the late war. The condition of the Indians was deeply interesting to all good and humane people, and his Lordship was convinced they never would be in want of generous and warm friends and advocates in this county. The visiters then at the request of his Lordship seated themselves and partook of a very elegant collation. Their conduct at table was marked by great politeness, and by remarkable attentions to the ladies. After the cloth was removed, they sung several national songs, of a most terrific character, to the dismay of the ladies and the astonishment of the gentlemen, and, withdrawing from the table, they danced the war—lance, and gave the war—loop to the full capability of their lungs. The chief of the warriors, who is 64 years of age, was remarkably active, and capered about in the most surprising manner. After they had thus amused his Lordship, and themselves, and the ladies, they were conducted through the principal rooms in the house. They were particularly struck with the Egyptian Hall, and the room in which the ancient pulvinar once stood. The Lady Mayoress presented each of them, upon their departure, with a testimonial of respect, and they concluded their visit, most warmly testifying their sense of the hospitable and affectionate treatment they had met with at the Mansion-house.

The Silent Woman.—Madame Regnier, the wife of a law officer at Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks, which were out of place, though not very important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying, "Silence, Madam, you are a fool!"—She lived 20 or 30 years afterwards, and never uttered a word, even to her children! A pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak. When her consent was requisite for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.—*Madame Campan's Journal.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A memoir was lately read in the Academy of Sciences at Paris, by a Doctor Villerme, "On the mortality in France in the class in easy circumstances, compared with what takes place among the indigent." In two arrondissements of Paris, the first and twelfth, he makes it appear, the former, which is inhabited by the rich persons, has a mortality of one to fifty, and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, has a mortality of one in twenty-four, there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference, than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerine, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as in the quays of the Isle St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well ventilated apartments He also shews that the mortality in the hospitals rises or falls with the rate of wages of those who enter them:—Of Jewellers, Compositors, &c. &c. there die in the

hospitals,	1 in 11
Milliners,	1 in 8
Shoemakers,	1 in 7
Masons,	1 in 6
Labourers,	1 in 5
Poorest of all—rag gatherers, &c.	1 in 4
Soldiers, who are best off.	1 in 20

SPAIN.

CADIZ, that once opulent City, the commercial emporium of the world, is running its course, like all mutual things, to abandonment and ruin. The Churches and public buildings, both externally, and internally, are in a state of dilapidation, and its Cathedral, which was to have been the glory of Cadiz and the admiration of Europe, the building of which cost millions, is now partitioned into workshops. The pompous and formidable Navy of Spain, which in former days, floated in insulting security in her wide and spacious Bay, is long since annihilated from the waters of the deep, and the rich galeons, which annually poured in their vast wealth from the Mines of Mexico and Peru, to feed the sickly appetite of pampered sensuality, are no more. Neptune too has declared war against the city, and decreed that his watery element shall ride rampant over its walls; already he has made great inroads on its boundaries, and I doubt whether the treasury of France (for Spain has none) will be adequate to repair its rotten walls. Commerce also has taken her departure, and is now on her wings to other distant regions, and left nothing behind but power and distress Men are to be met at every corner, in the attitude of supplication for the daily wants of nature, who not many years ago, were among the first merchants of the city Every day turns out a fresh supply on the town, and those whom the blind goddess has been more favourable to, studiously avoid their quondam associates who now supplicate their charity. Families who, during the former seige of Cadiz occupied the first rank in society, and were the very centre of attraction and admiration on the Alameda, are now the criminal agents of gaming tables; and the panders of prostitution. Others again, who wish to preserve an apparent virtue in the reverses of fortune, live more retired, and are never to be seen beyond the doors of their comfortless habitations but on Sundays and holidays, to comply with their religious obligation to hear mass.—*London Paper.*

UNITED STATES.

The practability of a water communication from Boston to Montreal and Quebec, by the way of the Middlesex canal and Merrimac river, up the Penigewasset, or by the Winnipissiogee, and Squam Ponds, to Plymouth, thence to the Connecticut by Baker's river and a canal, thence by the Passumpsic, Barton river, Memphremagog lake, and St. Francis river, to the St Lawrence, seems to be no longer doubted by those who have attended to the examination of the subject. The fund of information derived by the meeting in this town, on Wednesday last, from Mr M'Duffie, a professed surveyor, and practical engineer, was of the most satisfactory nature. He demonstrates by an extra observation of the whole, and as usual survey to the greater part of the route, that the plan is practicable and much easier of accomplishment than has been generally supposed. The importance of this undertaking must be apparent to every one who considers that this route is through the very heart of New-Hampshire, the northern, but an important and productive part of Vermont, and through the centre and decidedly the best part of Lower Canada—striking the lake St Peters, which communicates with the St Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. The whole distance from Boston to this point is about 300 miles, or 350 to Montreal; all but about 100 of which is now navigable for boats and small craft—and for supplying water for the locks and canals the remaining distance, there are streams and bodies of water very conveniently situated.

The enterprise must be vastly important to the citizens of Boston in a commercial point of view—and so much of a national object, in affording the best and most direct course from an important part of our coast to the Canadas, as to insure, we should think, the patronage of the General Government. Nor will the government of Canada, we have reason to believe, be at all backward in encouraging the measures, and promoting its accomplishment within its own limits.—*Con. Reg.*

ANOTHER AMERICAN CANAL.—We have been informed by a gentleman from Hatley, that last week, Mr. Clinton, (son of the Governor of New York) Mr. Smith, and another were employed viewing, and marking out a line from Memphramagog Lake, on the Stanstead line, to the town of Barnet in Vermont, for a Canal for boat navigation; the distance we understand is about 50 miles. If a Canal will be cut through the above line, (and there is every probability of it,) the inhabitants of the Townships on the frontiers will have a water communication to New York, the town of Barnet being at the head of the navigation on the Connecticut River, and thus the produce of these fertile districts will be diverted from our markets, for it cannot be supposed that the owners would, in the present state of the roads between this City and the townships, (and we are sorry they are likely to remain comparatively impassible) send their articles to this place at an enormous expense, and trouble, when they can have the means of transporting them by water from their doors. The enterprise of the people of New York is astonishing, and no obstacle appears too difficult for them to overcome.—They are determined to leave nothing untried for acquiring a monopoly of the Canadian produce, and trade. They are completely flanking us, to use a military frase; their great western Canal was intended to draw the trade of Upper Canada to New York, in that direction, and so it most assuredly will, if measures are not speedily taken to counteract them, by opening a route to our markets, which will be equally, if not more advantageous, and which is actually in the power of the people to accomplish. They now contemplate draining our Eastern townships of their surplus produce by a new Canal, as mentioned above, which they will eventually do if the legislature of this province do not open good roads of communication, or cause some better means of facilitating the intercourse between the St Lawrence and the townships than are at present in existence.

GRAND ISLAND.

This valuable possession of the state, formerly the property of the Creek Nation, was sold in lots on Friday last, at the Capitol, pursuant to law.

It will be recollected that Mr. Noah of New-York, made application to the Legislature at their session of 1819, for the purchase of Grand Island, setting forth in his memorial that his object was to establish a Jewish settlement or community on that spot. The selection was considered every way eligible, and at once drew public attention to that fine portion of land, but the commissioners under the Ghent Treaty, not having concluded their surveys, it was doubtful whether in running the line Grand Island would fall to the State or to Upper Canada. The point having been decided by the line running through the channel on the Canada side, the state authorised it to be sold and the proceeds to be appropriated to the Canal fund.

The purchasers on Friday were few, but were among the most spirited and enterprising in the state, and the Island, together with the small islands, which were valued at about $50,000, and by many supposed to be valued much higher, brought seventy six thousand dollars. Two acres, and the most eligible acres for cities on the island, were purchased for Mr. Noah, one at the point facing Lake Erie, and containing upwards of 1000 acres, and the other containing about 1000 acres directly opposite to the mouth of the Grand Canal, together with Tonnewanta, Beaver and Frog island,—the whole amount of his purchase was about $20,000. Tonnewanta Island containing 69 acres, and valued at 312 dollars sold for 1400.

This may be considered as the last valuable possession owned by the state. Lands are every where locating, particularly on the bord rs of the canal.

Whether Mr. Noah may succeed in his laudible designs in persuading his nation to emigrate to America, cannot at this time be foretold. He has however, pursued the object with great steadiness of purpose, which bears every appearance of confidence. It has been a matter of some surprise, why so few of the Jewish people have directed their attention towards this favoured spot, where, not only equal privileges await them, and a perfect freedom in their temporal and religious concerns, but every facility of Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture are at their command. It must arise from their having no knowledge of these advantages, and the presumption is, that when they are spread before them in a manner warranted by facts, a disposition to see this chosen land will at least prevail.

We find the Jewish bankers in London, Paris Amsterdam, Vienna, &c. making great loans to Mexico, Colombia, Rio de la Plata, Chili—Loans for Mexican and other mining companies, to the amount of more than a hundred million of dollars, besides continental loans. Only ten millions of dollars judiciously invested in the western district of our state, would realize a safe and golden profit and give additional life and activity to that rich and flourishing section of our country. We are all interested therefore in such representations of our actual condition as Mr. Noah may and will make to his friends abroad. There are sufficient inducements for enterprising capitalists to build a city on Grand Island It is within a few miles of Lake Erie, having the trade of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and the great Lakes, together with Upper Canada, and the Northwest Territory. It is also within a few miles of Lake Ontario, commanding the trade of that lake and the markets of Montreal and Quebec—it faces the mouth of the canal, having a water communication direct with New-York, and is in every respect one of the most eligible and commanding positions in the state for a commercial city, the Niagara river having four feet water around the island, and the current near that spot very trifling.

In the rapid settlements of this state it was not to be expected that Grand Island could long have been overlooked, and giving to Buffalo and Black Rock all the advantages of position, it will still constitute an important depot, particularly when the Ohio canal is completed, and the produce, together with the commerce generally of Lake Erie, find their way to New York through the canal.

We understand that in the course of the summer the foundation stone of the city will be laid, with suitable masonic, military and religious ceremonies, probably about the period when the canal is completed and opened

We hope to see not only Jewish capitalists but merchants, agriculturists and mechanics of that nation settling in this state. Admitted to full enjoyment of the rights of citizens, they have every inducement to honor and enterprise; labouring under no civil or religious disqualification, neither oppressed by law nor tethered by prejudice, all that will be expected of them is a conscientious discharge of the duties of good citizens, and no more We see daily the blessings and advantages of free and liberal institutions, and separating church and state in our government—Emigrants of every religious denomination who crowd to our shores are well received—equally protected, and equally pat-

sonal rights without limitation. The good effects of such institutions are to be found in the increase of population, from three millions to eleven millions of enterprising people.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

At the commencement of the present week, we finished the perusal of General Count Segur's "History of Napoleon and the Grand Army, during 1812," and intended to review it in some detail, but the topics of the day have required all the space which we could afford. It is one of the most interesting and impressive works that we have read; bears the stamp of exact truth; powerfully effects the imagination and heart; conveys the most salutary lessons, and inspires, without having been expressly designed for this effect, absolute horror of the spirit of war and conquest. Never have been recorded more dreadful sufferings, and a more miserable catastrophe, than those of the grand army in the expedition of 1812; nor have any been more graphically and skilfully described. General de Segur has written as an eye-witness of the whole campaign; he has portrayed the conduct, and developed the character of Napoleon, as a near observer, who enjoyed access to the highest and original sources of information for all that he deemed necessary to complete his purpose. We learn from the London journals that an English translation of his volumes was about to appear. We may expect, therefore, to see an American edition of them, which, when it shall be issued, cannot be too widely diffused, whether with a view to the mere gratification of the public or moral excitement. There is no other piece of military history so imposing in the subject, so striking and awful in the events, so authentic in the details, and so fertile in example and admonition.

Marshal Ney seems to be the author's *hero*, though Napoleon is his chief object. He was not an enemy of the latter; he continued to be dazzled by his renown, title, and talents; but his statements of *fact* enable the reader to judge of a character which, when he speaks of it in general terms, he exalts magnificently from a sort of habit and inveterate policy. After having exhibited his leader under the influence of real infirmities of temper and intellect,—a prey to conflicting sentiments, distracted by hopes and apprehensions,—he yet exclaims—"Such was Napoleon above the passions of men by his own greatness," &c.

Before the Congress of Erfurth, in a conversation with Sebastiani, who remonstrated against his idea of a partition of European Turkey, Napoleon at length exclaimed—"you are right.—I renounce my project—but I shall annex Spain to France. "How," cried Sebastiani—"annex it! and what becomes then of your brother." "Do you think," rejoined Napoleon, "that one gives away a kingdom like Spain? I am resolved to unite Spain to France. As for Joseph he shall be indemnified. I will secure the consent of the Emperor Alexander by allowing him to seize upon Turkey as far as the Danube."

His counsellors, military and civil, disliked the invasion of Russia as wanton and hazardous; they laboured to divert him from the project; the arguments or altercations between them and him on the subject were frequent and warm, and some of these discussions are related by General Segur. Napoleon appealed to his *star*—to destiny; for he appears to have been a confirmed *fatalist*; he added—"You fear for my life in the war; it is thus that in the season of conspiracies I was to be alarmed by *Georges*; he was always after me, was it said; he would fire upon me. Well! he might have killed my aid-de-camp at the most; but kill me! that was *impossible*; I had not then fulfilled the will of destiny—I feel myself impelled forward to an end which I do not see," &c.

Among his motives for persisting in his plan were his jealousy of the power and elevation of the Emperor Alexander; and end of the dispositions of his armies and the ambition of his generals, while they remained without distant employment; and the belief that he was condemned by fate to the necessity of constant warfare. At an early period, he had what General Segur calls "the instinct of a premature death." An acrid humor, says the historian, vitiated his blood; he experienced paroxysms of pain in the stomach; in 1806 he cried out in one of these fits, to Count Lobau, that he had within him the cause of a prompt dissolution—that he should die of the same disease as his father. His constitution was sensibly impaired before he set out on the Russian expedition. He had become irascible and capricious; displayed either anger or incredulity at unwelcome news; and thus taught his subalterns either to deceive him by false reports or remain silent to his injury. His generals murmured, however, and complained that he did not allow them to enjoy what they had won by battles and services; that he perpetually dragged them to new conquests; that when Europe was overrun, Asia must be invaded.

"One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind.
Coop'd up he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd
And struggling, stretch'd his restless limbs about
The narrow globe, to find a passage out."

Macedonia's madman was never more spoiled by success, more intoxicated with power, and more vainglorious, than Napoleon, to judge from Segur's narrative. "You all think," said the French emperor to a Russian envoy and minister of state, "that you know how to make war, because you have read Jomini; but if his book could have taught you, would I have allowed it to be published?—Does your emperor think of resisting me? He is a general only on the parade ground. My head is my council—all comes from that—but who will direct Alexander? &c." At times, he decried his favourite pursuit:—He asserted that "the art of war was nothing else than the art of collecting a larger body than the enemy on a given point." After the battle of Borodino, his aid de-camp found him in his tent, with his head resting on his hands, and heard him remarking, as to himself—"What is war, a trade of barbarians; wherein all the skill consists in being the strongest on a given point."

We shall proceed with our notes in our next.

Natural History.

An Elephant in a state of petrefaction, has been found in excavating the earth near the walls of the city of Lyons, France. Some amateurs of ancient history, have attempted to show that the animal may have been one of those belonging to Hannibal's army; geologists consider it an antediluvian. The bones of an ox were found at the same time, and the excavations are continued with the hope of finding something more.

ANIMAL ENGRAFTING.

A Doctor Diffenback, of Berlin, has been performing some experiments in animal engrafting which may, perhaps have been the foundation, of those ascribed to the Sieu Majendic, besides several curious transfers of black chicken's feathers into white pigeon's tails, and *vice versa*, he has succeeded in the implanting of various plumage into the skins of puppies, kittens and rabbits; and then again of a cat's whiskers into the back of a plucked pigeon. A claw was also detached from a pigeon's toe, and translated successfully to its tail and another pigeon after being scalped, had its head mended with a flap cut out of its thigh, which bore hair, however, instead of feathers; and a rabbit, after having its nose cut off, was repaired by the Taliacotian operation. The Doctor, it seems did not spare himself or his acquaintance, but deprived a friend (a female probably) of an eyebrow, and implanted it on his own arm.

Perhaps our elderly gentlemen will take a hint from the operations, for a better way of hiding baldness, than by glueing a piece of false hair to their heads—There is an ox now exhibiting at the horse bazaar, with a pair of extraneous legs on his back, one of the successful insertions, no doubt, of Dr Diffenback.—*English Paper.*

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON THE WINDS.

Mr. S. G. Dacosta of Nelson Terrace, Stroke Newington, has published the following statement, which at all events, is worth attention:—

Those spots, or the figures commonly called the man in the moon, is positively the guide to the winds, or the wind itself; and to prove the same, I submit the following rules, viz:—

1st. The Moon at the full, at about twenty minute past twelve o'clock at night, say in straight line before you, is due South; the top part called North, the bottom South, right side East, and the left West.

2d. The first appearance of the full moon is in the East when said figure resemble an imperfect eyebrow, or wing; and should its appearance remain the same, after arriving at due South, then the winds will be Northerly, say North East and North West, till the next full moon; but if altered at the said time, in the smallest degree, say by a slope which varies very much, the winds will be in conformity. When the slope is nearest the middle, variable winds will be produced, as it touches in all quarters except the South East; and when the figure is erect on the West side, the winds will be westerly till the next full.

3d. This said figure is never erect on the East side, which accounts why we have so little South East Winds, and that little which we do have, I conceive, is from one of its lower limbs occasionally touching in a very small degree, in said quarter say like the stroke of a pen; or in going round, meets with some obstruction. Some astronomer may hereafter, by examining and comparing notes be able further to elucidate this.

4th. It strikes me very forcibly, that where the trade winds prevail, the moon has the same appearance as I have described, viz that the figure is always at the top, I am in hopes some Captain will answer this phenomena, as it will prove my system.

5th. In examining my plan it must be done with the naked eye, as all glasses I have looked through only prevent, instead of assisting me in my observations, as they only shew an innumerable quantity of small objects, from which I cannot deduce any thing.

6th. I recommend to astronomers and artists, to examine in addition to my rules laid down, the first appearance and shape of the new moon, and its progress all the way to the full, as I transiently once observed only about half of said figure at the end of the first quarter, which produced the same proportion of winds, say about half easterly and half westerly; therefore the more corresponding proofs that can be obtained the better; as I further conceive, if the weather is also put down, when the same appearances return the same wind and weather will also return by analogy. And as the full moon is often obscured by clouds, the following night may also shew sufficient to judge how the winds, and I hope the weather will be; as lately so it happened, that the full by the Almanack, was at three o'clock in the morning, which was after the usual time of examining, independent of its being obscured which caused me to examine the following night, at the usual time, and I was nearly correct, and quite satisfied of its utility.

I recommend astronomers and artists (they being the most fit) to improve as well as to examine my system, because any person with a good sight, can prove sufficient to be satisfied that I am correct in what I have laid down; but my chief desire is, that the above gentlemen should examine as I conceive they will be from time to come, to make Almanacks monthly, detailing the winds and weather; therefore the first that will be at the trouble shall receive some share of such benefit that I may derive of so valuable a discovery, as I have no doubt all Europe will subscribe, and not least this nation agreeable to its invariable characteristic.

Poetry.

From a late English Paper.

LIBERTY.

BREATHES there the man whose servile breast
Is sunk in langour's fatal rest,
Whilst o'er him, 'mid the gathering storm,
Oppression rears her hateful form?
Who, when her foot to earth would tread
Those rights for which his fathers bled,
Hoves not nor strives to stay their fall,
But one by one resigns them all?
Breathes such a man? I will not ask
What country gave him birth:
He did not spring from English mould;
For such a soul, thus tamed, thus cold,
Would rouse his angry sires of old,
And drag them back to earth

Breathes there the wretch, whose feeble eye
Ne'er pierced the film of Slavery—
Who never felt the glow of shame
O'erspread his cheek at Freedom's name—
Nor blush to see himself accurst,
Of slaves, the veriest and the worst?
Breathes such a wretch? O'er eastern climes,
Unheeded, let him roam;
His low a haughty Tyrant's frown;
A den of slaves his home.

There let him dwell, for crimes like those
May well the darkest spirit please;
Where burning suns and deserts dry
Parch up the springs of energy;
Where even language owns the sway
That tramples on the Soul's decay;
And cannot find a word to tell
That sound which treasures love so well,
There let him dwell, to Freedom lost,
Contented if he can,
Whilst Nature, shrinking from his shade,
Shall view with scorn the thing she made,
And blush to call it—Man.

But I, whom northern climes have rear'd
Whose cheek the cutting wind has sear'd,
Whose ear hath fancied as it past
That freedom spoke in every blast;
Whose foot hath wander'd with delight,
O'er Snowden's cliff and Skiddaw's height,
Where Britain's ancient sons dofied
The haughty Romans' baffled pride,
Who oft have read th' heroic page
(The record of a former age,)
Which paints my bardy sires of yore,
The hopes they felt, the fears they bore;
Shall I thus nurtur'd, basely tame,
Renounce the glories of their name,
And quit the path they trod?
Whilst busy infamy shall trace
The recreant level of his race,
His children's curse, his sires disgrace,
The outcast of his God?

Never!—Oh! Never! Curse the thought
That dwells on ease by Freedom bought!
Whither the heart that does not burn
When justice weeps o'er Freedom's urn!
And be that eye in darkness set
Which views nor views it with regret!
Mine be the choice my fathers made—
Be mine their battle cry,
When fighting for the rights of yore,
Dauntless and brave, each warrior swore
To conquer or to die."

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 20, the Report was received, and the several Resolutions put and carried as f lows:

Resolved,—That it is a matter of regret to this House to find by a despatch communicated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments, does not feel himself at liberty to recommend to the favourable consideration of His Majesty the several addresses on the subject of half pay, to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia, under an apprehension, on the part of His Lordship, that an inconvenient precedent might, thereby, be created.

Resolved—That though this House feels an anxious desire and would rejoice to see the Incorporated Militia of this Province placed upon the same footing as the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada, a Battalion similarly constituted, differing only in name, and certainly not possessing superior claims for gallantry or usefulness, the state of the Province and of the Public finances wholly precludes the possibility of carrying into effect the suggestion contained in the despatch of Earl Bathurst.

Resolved,—That the late war with the United States, having been undertaken in vindication of national rights, and arising from no cause of controversy occasioned by the colonies, this House considers any claim for allowances of half pay or other consideration for military services attaches more exclusively to the Government of the empire than to that of any particular colony, in which such service may have been rendered, and that under these circumstances, this House must still entertain a hope that His Majesty's Ministers may find it consistent with good policy to recommend the Incorporated Battalion of Militia of this Province for the same mark of favourable regard conferred upon the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada or an allowance equivalent thereto.

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor founded on the foregoing resolution, and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to communicate the same to His Majesty's Government.

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs. Atty General and Clark were appointed a Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL, from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to certain resolutions of this House relative to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of this Province, reported a draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr GORDON, the address was read the second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the address without amendment

The Report was ordered to be received, and the address to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Agreeably to the order of the day the Towns Representation Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill amended

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson, Walker, Walsh and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, Fothergill, C. Jones, D Jones and White—8

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 17 and the Report was received accordingly.

On motion of Mr ROLPH, it was ordered that the Towns Representation Bill should be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting half pay to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia of this Province, was read the third time.

On the Question for passing the address the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark Coleman, Fothergill, Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, Walker and Wilson—25

NAYS—Messrs Hornor, C. Jones, D Jones, Scollick, Walsh and White—5

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 19, and the address was signed by the Speaker as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, having taken into consideration a despatch from Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments, on the subject of half pay to the officers of the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia—humbly beg leave to express to your Excellency our regret that His Lordship does not feel himself at liberty to recommend to the favourable consideration of His Majesty, the several addresses in behalf of that corps, under an apprehension that an inconvenient precedent might there by be created.

Though we cannot but feel an anxious desire and would rejoice to see the Incorporated Militia of this Province placed upon the same footing as the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada, a Battalion similarly constituted, differing only in name, and certainly not possessing superior claims for gallantry or usefulness, necessarily compels us to observe, that the state of the Province and of the public finances, wholly precludes the possibility of carrying into effect the suggestion contained in the despatch of Earl Bathurst.

At the same time we may leave humbly to observe that the late war with the United States, having been undertaken in vindication of national rights, arising from no cause of controversy occasioned by the Colonies, we cannot but consider that any claim for allowances of half pay, or other consideration for Military Services, attaches more exclusively to the Government of the empire than to that of any particular Colony, in which such service may have been rendered; and under these circumstances we must still entertain a hope that His Majesty's Ministers may find it consistent with good policy to recommend the Incorporated Battalion of Militia of this Province for the same mark of favourable regard conferred upon the Voltigeurs of our sister Province or an allowance equivalent thereto

We request that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate this address to His Majesty's Government.

Commons House of Assembly, 31st March 1825

Signed, JOHN WILSON, SPEAKER

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs. Morris and Ingersol were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency with the above address.

The House adjourned till Saturday

SATURDAY, 2nd April, 1825

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Welland Canal Bill was read the third time.

Mr. GORDON moved the following Clause as a rider

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said company to construct such bank or towing path as is herein mentioned, in any manner to interfere with, or prejudice the property of any person or persons having Mills, Store Houses Wharves or other buildings, on the banks of either of the said Rivers"

Which was carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious Sects Affirmation Bill was read the third time, passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Religious Society Land Bill, was read the third time.

Mr. THOMSON moved, that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to enable certain Religious Societies to hold Lands for the purposes therein mentioned."

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D Jones Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, Mc Bride, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Scollick, Thomson, Wilson and White —25

Nay —Mr. Hamilton —1

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 24, and the Bill was signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence

On motion of Mr. GORDON, Messrs D Jones and Thomson were ordered as a Committee to draft a Bill pursuant to the Resolutions on the Petition of Dee Jardin and others.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Commercial Intercourse.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on the following Monday

Leave was granted to Mr. ROLPH, to bring in a Bill for the division of the London District, and the bill was read, and ordered for a second reading on the Wednesday following.

Leave was granted to Mr. COLEMAN, to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act, passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, to regulate the trial of controverted Elections.

The Bill was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the Wednesday next.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr McDonald, after the next Monday

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, 4th April, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Felons Counsel Bill was read the third time

Mr ATTY GENERAL moved the following clause as a rider,

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be and continue in force, for the space of three years from the passing thereof and no longer"

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atty. General, Burnham. Clark, Gordon, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson—10.

NAYS—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Cofer Fothergill, Hamilton, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, ... bons, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Wilson and White —22.

The Question was accordingly lost in the negative, by a majority of 12, and lost accordingly

Mr THOMSON moved, that the Bill might pass, and that it be entitled, "An Act to extend to persons charged with felony, the full benefit of counsel.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Mc Donald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wilson, Wilkinson and White —31.

NAY—Mr McLean.—1.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 30, and the Bill was signed.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Towns Representation

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XXI.

(From Thursday March 31st, to April 5th, 1825 inclusive)

THURSDAY, 31st March 1825

On motion of Mr. C JONES, the petition of Allan McNabb Esq Sergeant at Arms, was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the felons counsel bill

The Chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, the felons counsel bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the following Monday

Agreeably to the order of the day the Prince Edward division bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the House went into Committee on the bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again on the Saturday following

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows

YEAS—Messrs. Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark Gordon, Hamilton Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McDonald, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Scollick, and Wilson.—19

NAYS.—Messrs. Coleman, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, and White —5

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 14 the Report was received and leave granted.

Mr. FOTHERGILL, member for Durham, was introduced and conducted to his seat

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on His Excellency's message relative to the late Regiment of Incorporated Militia

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

On the Question for receiving the report the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Ingersol, Lefferty Lyons, Matthews, McBride McCall, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal Rolph, Thomson, Walker, Wilson, and Wilkinson —26

NAYS — Messrs. Hornor, C. Jones, D Jones, Scollick, Walsh, and White —6.

Bill was read the third time.

Mr. THOMSON moved, (for the passing of the Bill and that it should be entitled, "An Act to provide for the payment of wages to Representatives of Towns in this Province."

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McDonald, McLean, Morris, Paterson, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wilson, Wilkinson and White —23.

NAYS.—Messrs.—Atty. General, Clark, Gordon, C. Jones and D. Jones.—5.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 20, and the Bill was signed

Mr. D. JONES, from the Committee appointed to draft a Bill in conformity to certain Resolutions of the House founded on the petition of Peter Des Jardin, reported a draft which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. D JONES the thirty second rule was dispensed with and the Bill was read a second time and Committed

The Chairman reported the Bill without amendment.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided and the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Mc Donald, Morris, Randal, Thomson, Wilkinson, and White.—17

NAYS.—Messrs Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Fothergill, Hamilton, Horner, Lyons, Playter, Ralph, Scollick Thompson, Walker, Walsh, and Wilson.—15

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 2 and the Report was received accordingly.

The Augester boundary Bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the Thursday following

Mr ROLPH moved that it might be Resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to give the House such information on the subject of the Canada Land Company as he was able to communicate.

Which was carried

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, Messrs Hamilton and Matthews were ordered as a Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. HAMILTON reported the draft which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. ROLPH the address was read the second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the address without amendment

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Commercial Intercourse.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received

The first resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to permit by licence the importation, duty free, during the continuance of the present Act for regulating the Intercourse of this Province with the United States of America, of Mills and Machinery the manufactures of the United States of America, as shall appear useful and necessary for manufacturing any of the native productions of this Country or such as may be required in the manufacturing of Cotton or Woollen Cloth, or improving the Husbandry or internal communication of this Province, provided such articles are not generally manufactured for sale in this Province at the time any licence to import the same shall be applied for.

The second resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient to provide by law for the admission, free of duty, of the Horses, Oxen or Mules used in transporting travellers or their baggage from the United States of America into or through this Province, during the continuance of the present Act for regulating the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States of America

The third resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved — That settlers coming into this Province from the United States, be allowed to bring in Milch Cows, young Cattle and Hogs, duty free for private use.

The fourth resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that the following articles should be admitted from the United States of America upon payment of the duties set opposite to such articles respectively, that is to say.

	s	d
Tobacco, per lb.	0	1
Sole Leather, per lb.	0	1 1/2
Harness Leather, per lb.	0	2
Calf and other Skins, dressed as Upper Leather, per Skin,	1	3
Sheep Skins dressed, per do.	0	3
Sewthes, each,	0	4
Pork, per barrel,	5	0
Pork, not in barrel, per Hundred lbs weight,	2	6
Womens, Morocco and Kid shoes, per pair,	0	7 1/2
Children, Shoes, per pair,	0	4
Beef, per lb	0	2
Boots, per pair,	2	6
Shoes, per pair,	1	3
Nuts, per lb	0	1

And that the following Articles be admitted Duty Free

Mill Stones, Burning Stones, Fig Iron, Bonting Cloths, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Saw Logs under eighteen feet long.

On the Fifth Resolution being put the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Hamilton, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Peterson, Playter Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Wilson and White—23.

NAYS.—Messrs Beardsly and Walsh.—2

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 20, and it was

Resolved,—That any Article of Household furniture, utensils of Husbandry, Clothing, &c brought in by any person or persons not being, but intending to become, actual Settler or Settlers, for family use or consumption, shall be free of duty; Provided the property so brought in by such person or persons, shall not in the whole exceed the value of Fifty Pounds for every person that shall belong to such family—and, provided such person or persons, being above the age of twenty one years, shall make oath or affirmation, as the case may be, before the Collector or Deputy Collector, empowered to take an affidavit or affirmation as the case may be, to that effect at the Port where he or they shall enter, that he or they are not, but come in to this Province with his or their families to become a *bona fide* Settler or Settlers therein, or that the persons, with deponent or affirmant, constitute his family, and that such property brought in by him or them, as aforesaid, is *bona fide* for family use or consumption, and not directly or indirectly for sale or exchange in the way of trade

Mr THOMSON, moved for leave of absence after the following Saturday. Which was lost

On motion of Mr ROLPH, it was ordered that Messrs Beardsly, Thomson and D Jones should form a Committee to draft a bill pursuant to the resolutions respecting the intercourse between this Province and the United States.

Adjourned

TUESDAY, 5th April 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying for information relative to the Canada Land Company was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military order of the Bath Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c &c &c

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament As embled, considering the Canada Land Company, already instituted or about to be formed in England for the purchase of Crown and Clergy Reserves in this Province, as a matter of very great interest to the inhabitants thereof, humbly beg that your Excellency will be pleased to give this House such information upon the subject as your Excellency can communicate.

Commons House of Assembly, 5th April, 1825.

Signed, JOHN WILSON, SPEAKER

Messrs. Morris and Atkinson were ordered to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above address.

Mr. Morris from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this House, relative to the late Battalion of Incorporated Militia, reported having presented the same, to which His Excellency had been pleased to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I shall comply with your request of transmitting your address, praying that half pay may be granted to the Officers of the late Incorporated Battalion of Militia, to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies: but at the same time, I feel it incumbent upon me to remark, that when I forwarded your former addresses on the same subject, I did not fail to express my sense of the manner in which the services of that corps gave those addresses to consideration; and such consideration, I have every reason to be assured, they have received from His Majesty's Government.

Mr WALKER from the Committee to draft a bill founded on the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Justices of the Peace for the Home District praying that a Tax might be imposed upon dogs; reported a draft of a bill to that effect, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr WALKER, the dog Tax Bill was ordered for a second reading on the Friday next

On motion of Mr ATTY GENERAL, the House went into Committee of supply

The Chairman reported progress and had leave to sit again he same day.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee of the whole on the Report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Matthew Leech.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to certain resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The report was ordered to be received.

The first resolution was then put on which the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Beard ly, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Gordon, Hamilton, Horner, D Jones, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Morris, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thomson, Walsh, Wilson and White.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Lyons, McDonald, McLean and Peterson.—7

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 14, and it was

Resolved,—That as the proceedings in the cause of Archibald Richmond against William Russell and Matthew Leech, instituted in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench upon the judgment in which the said Matthew Leech, as he states in his petition, is confined in execution, appear to have been irregular and not conformable to the supposed practice of such Court, the said judgment may have been obtained by surprise upon the said Matthew Leech, and an injustice thereby done him; and as the said Matthew Leech alleges that he has a just and legal defence to the said Plaintiff's right of action against him, it may conduce to the ends of justice to have an opportunity afforded him of contesting the same, by means of a regular trial. it is therefore expedient and proper to have some measure adopted for his relief

The second resolution, was then put on which the House again divided, and the Yeas and Nays being as in the former question, it was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 14 and it was

Resolved.—That it is expedient and proper in accordance with the foregoing resolution, by an Act of the Legislature, to render it lawful for His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to set aside so much of the proceeding in the said cause as may be necessary in order to let in the said Matthew Leech to try the merits of the action.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, Messrs. D Jones and Beardsly, were ordered as a Committee to draft a Bill pursuant to the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. ROLPH moved that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting that he would be pleased to direct the proper officers to lay before the House, information respecting the amount of fees upon grants of Land for the last four years, the appropriation thereof, and the annual amount of the rents from the Crown Reserves, and the arrearages thereof.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Fothergill, Gordon, Hamilton, Horner, D Jones, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson and Wilson —26

NAY.—Mr. McLean —1

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 25, and ordered accordingly

Messrs Hamilton and Matthews were ordered to prepare and report to the House an Address to His Excellency as above

Mr. HAMILTON reported the draft, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the draft was read the second time and committed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had considered the address, amended the same and directed him to report it as amended to the House.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for information respecting the fees on Grants of Land &c. was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend, reported the draft of a Bill in conformity to the prayer of the Petition

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr WALSH, the Bill reported was ordered for a second reading on the following Friday.

Leave was granted to Mr ROLPH to bring in a Bill to prevent the punishment of Whipping in certain cases, and the Bill was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading on the Friday following

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Fees on Grants of Land, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c &c &c

May it please Your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before this House, an Account of the Fees that have been received upon Grants of Lands by the Crown for the last four years, and also the amount of the usual appropriation thereof for the same period We further request that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct that this House may be furnished with a statement of the amount of the annual Receipts from the Crown Reserves Leased to His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and the amount now in arrears upon them

Signed, JOHN WILLSON, SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 6th April, 1825

On motion of Mr ROLPH, Messrs. Thomson and Beardsly, were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the above Address

Mr. ROLPH moved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency, for information respecting the amount of Fines, Forfeitures, and Ferries, and the appropriation thereof, and the amount of arrearages for the last four years, and that the thirty second Rule of the House should be dispensed with as far as regards the said Address, and that Messrs Hamilton and Matthews should form a Committee to draft the said Address.

Adjourned

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JUNE 30th, 1825. No. XXVI.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifteenth day of June inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby given, that
To Wit. } a COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District Court in and for the said District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Fifth day of July now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
23rd June, 1825. } *No. 25—2w.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t. f. R. M. B. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Laroque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th April, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff. E. District.*
No 25—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively, then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links, more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are re-quested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.
No 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing

200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J. D.*

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No 22 —6w. JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stants Sager, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz :—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No 4 first Concession of Richmond; Lot No 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three-quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 27th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz :—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff, M. D.*

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 28—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loiseé, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz :—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825. } No 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No. 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Esquising, in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS, *Late Sheriff, G. D.*

Plumbro' Cottage, 22nd *May,* 1825. } No. 26—6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

NOT OFFICIAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, attested, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows : for Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations ; each separate and distinct ; as quants the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Currency per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched — Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY

York, U C June 20th, 1815. No 26 6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Dayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY OF HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District ;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.-6 m.

A PEW FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a Pew in the Episcopal Church of this place. Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

York 23d June, 1825. No. 25—t. f.

PEWS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Pews in the Episcopal Church of this place, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Church, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 11th July next.

J. B MACAULAY, *Church Warden*

York, 20th June, 1825. No. 25—3w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Book will be shut from Monday the 20th instant until Tuesday the 12th day of July next, and a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, on the Capital paid in, will be payable at the Bank, on and after Friday the 22nd following.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 14th June, 1825. } No. 25—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 -6 m.

EDUCATION

THE MISSES WELLSTEED having taken that commodious house lately occupied by the Rev. W MACAULAY, in the vicinity of *Cobourg*, with the view of opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES—they hope by their zealous endeavours to promote the improvement of the pupils that may be intrusted to their care to obtain the approbation and patronage of the Public.

The Terms are, for Board and Instruction, in the following branches of Education :—

English Grammer, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic ; History, and Geography, Dancing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, } £20 *per annum.*

DAY BOARDERS, . . £12 *per annum.*

MUSIC, . . £ 8 *Extra*

N. B. The SCHOOL will open on the 20th June.—Quarterly payments will be expected.

No. 23 —4 wks.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened —For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r, near York ;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted,* of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages with Mr T. Mosley, A. & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep-Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent :* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY OF QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Spragg,

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Acraman's Patent Chain Cables,

AND

ANCHORS,

Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG, Agent.

Montreal, 24 May, 1825. No. 20—3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

TEE TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect Two SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825. } No. 16.—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

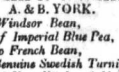
NEWLY IMPORTED GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE BY T. MOSLEY, A. & B. YORK.

Fine Windsor Bean,
Dwarf Imperial Blue Pea,
Yellow French Bean,
The Genuine Swedish Turnip,
Several New Kinds of Melon Seeds from the Mediterranian.

And several new varieties of other Seeds—of the best kinds,—*Warranted,*—*Price One Shilling per paper.*

No 16 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire —He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN.

Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11 —t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM.

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation ; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street,* on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49 —t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS ; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Son Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property ; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of the Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Morzen Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT Elegant, and Commodious Mansion, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large Garden, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The House is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A Parlour, Drawing-Room, Four Lodging Rooms, and Dressing Room, Study, Store-Room Servants Room, Kitchen, Back Kitchen, Cellar, Loft, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the Kitchen, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the sixpence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in York who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 26.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

In the despatches which have arrived from Sir A. Campbell in India, detailing further successes against the *Burmese*,—amongst other compliments paid to the brave troops under his command, is the following:—"*When it is known that* 1300 *British Infantry stormed and carried by assault the most formidable entrenched and stockaded works I ever saw, defended by upwards of* 20,000 *men, I trust it is unnecessary for me to say more in praise of men performing such a prodigy; future ages will scarcely believe it. The prisoners declare that our appearance before their works was treated by them all, (from their Generals downwards) with the utmost derision and contempt, so confident were they in their immense superiority in numbers, and the fancied security of the works they had constructed.*"

Indisposition obliges us to postpone some interesting matter which it was intended to have noticed in this place, the present week, until our next.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Mr Stanley, M P. the eldest son of Lord Stanley, who has lately returned from a tour in the United States and Canada, is to be married (says a London paper) to Miss Wilbraham.

The Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow, have resolved to confer no more degrees in Medicine, except after regular examination by experienced professors.

Forgery.—A forgery has been discovered on the bank of Ireland to a large amount, which was traced to Edward Hogan, a merchant of Dublin, who had always born a very fair character, was held in high estimation, and has an amiable wife and 12 children. He has as yet eluded the vigilance of the police, although a reward of 100l is offered for his apprehension.

Lord Chatham's testimony in favour of religion

[From a letter addressed to his Son]

"I come now to the part of the advice I have to offer you which most nearly concerns your welfare, and upon which every good and honourable purpose of your life will assuredly turn; I mean the keeping up in your heart the true sentiments of religion. If you are not right towards God, you can never be so towards man. The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to bear the test. Is gratitude in the number of a man's virtues? if it be, the highest benefactor demands the warmest returns of gratitude, love and praise: *Ingratum qui dixerit omnia dixit* —If a man wants this virtue, where there are infinite obligations to excite and quicken it, he will be likely to want all others towards his fellow creatures, whose utmost gifts are poor, compared with those he daily receives at the hand of his never failing Almighty Friend. "*Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth,*" is big with the deepest wisdom. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and an upright heart, that is understanding." This is eternally true, whether the wits and rakes of Cambridge allow it or not. Nay, I must add of this religious wisdom, "*Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace,*" whatever your young gentlemen think of a harlot and a bottle, a tainted health, and battered constitution. Hold fast, therefore, by this sheet anchor of happiness, *Religion*; you will often want it in the times of most danger, the storms and tempests of life cherish true religion as preciously, as you will fly, with abhorrence and contempt, superstition and enthusiasm. The first is the perfection and glory of the human nature; the two last, the deprivation and disgrace of it. Remember, the essence of religion is "a heart void of offence towards God and man;"—not subtle speculative opinions, but an *active, vital principle of faith.*"

Vanity turned to account.—The most extensive Institution of the kind in Europe is the public Hospital at Milan. It is endowed with land, which produces a yearly revenue of £780,000 sterling, and there are continually additional benefactions, to promote which one incentive is held out, which has been found to have the most beneficial influence; he who bequeaths a bout, and wherever the *battle* of the young lady had gone, it occasioned a titter.

hundred thousand francs, has his whole length portrait painted at the expense of the charity, and those who bequeath half that sum, have their portraits painted in half length, which are exhibited to the public on certain grand festivals. Thus the trustees have well calculated upon those passions which so often set reason at defiance; and have found that men unjust to themselves, are often generous to posterity; and vain to be well thought of for those qualities for which, when alive, they would not pay a fraction of a farthing.

Antidotes to poisons.—Mr. J. Murray, in a paper in *Brewster's*, Edinburgh Journal of Science, just published, after detailing a number of experiments on frogs, rabbits, &c says, "I have no hesitation to pronounce with most positive certainty, that in Ammonia will be found a complete antidote to hydrocyanic (or prussic acid,) and in acetic acid, an effectual counter-poison to opium."

English Workmen abroad.—Englishmen, abroad, though able workmen, are, in general, persons of extremely bad characters, continually drunk. At Messrs Manby's works, at Charenton, where some of the workmen receive £12 *per week*, hardly one has ever saved a farthing. They drink nothing but the most expensive wines, and never leave the Cabarets until the whole of their wages is exhausted. Two men employed from Chaillot, in setting up a steam engine, drank 18 bottles of wine in three hours. And a man and a boy drank 27l. in a fortnight.

Swimming Soldiers.—In a recent work on swimming, and its applications to the art of, by M. le Vicomte de Courtivron, a French Field Officer, he recommended the formation of a company of swimming soldiers in every regiment, and describes the various important duties of which they would be capable, among which is even that of conducting cannon placed on rafts to any desired position!

Tattlers.—This species of mortals are more or less, an annoyance to domestic happiness in most parts of the world. They often go on with impunity from one tattling story to another, until scandal and defamation constitute a principal of their enjoyment Instances of the baleful effects of this kind of gossipping is at every ones door, and very few escape the malicious sarcasms of the tattler. Unfortunately we have no statute in our laws to punish them, but such as are become obsolete. In former times, indeed, in England "the ducking stool" was held in terrorum over such gross offenders; but now, the venum of the human tongue is left to the cognizance of the civil law, which seldom reaches the real offender. Hence a poor inoffensive man, is often punished for the indiscretions of the tongue of his dearly beloved helpmate.

Catherine of Russia though her private life afforded an ample field for the exercise of this passion; yet she was not proof against its effect, however true the *tattle* might have been. She perhaps concluded that it was no business of the tattlers to interfere, and she determined to punish their officiousness.

A young Russian lady, of the first rank in Petersburg, married the Count M. who had formerly been a favourite of the Empress. It seems that her curiosity worked many secrets from her husband respecting his intimacy at court, and that she *tattled* them to her female friends, who sent them *as great secrets*, through the city of Moscow where she resided.

Not long after, just as the lady and her husband were assigning themselves to sleep, they were alarmed by a knocking at their chamber door, which the husband unbolted, when a stout police officer entered, with a large rod in one hand, and the imperial order in the other. The Count was ordered to go on the further side of the bed, and to make no disturbance, as in the next room there were several brethren of this summary minister of justice in waiting. The lady was then ordered to descend from the bed, just as she was, and to lay herself upon the floor; the officer then tied her hands and feet, and gave her a severe whipping. When he had finished this discipline, he loosed her, raised her up, and said "this is the punishment which the Empress inflicts upon tattlers; and for the next offence you go to Siberia." The story soon buzzed a-

On the privileges of Divorce.—The following inscription is written in large characters over the principal gate of the city of Agra, in Hindostan; "In the first year of the reign of King Juliet, two thousand married couple were separated, by the magistrate, with their own consent. The Emperor was so indignant on hearing these particulars, that he abolished the privilege of divorce. In the course of the following year, the number of marriages in Agra was less than before by three thousand; the number of adulteries was greater by seven thousand; three hundred women were buried alive for poisoning their husbands; seventy five men were burned for the murder of their wives; and the quantity of furniture broken and destroyed in the interior of private families amounted to the value of three millions of rupees! The Emperor re established the privilege of divorce."

Fine Trait.—The following noble trait in the character of an English soldier, then belonging to a regiment now in the Canadas, is taken from an English magazine. General Bernier was wounded at Vimiers on the 21st August 1808.

"When the French General Bernier fell by his wound, the soldiers of the 71st regiment who were immediately upon him, in the heat of their fury, were about to bayonet him, when corporal Ross interfered to restrain his comrades, and to save the fallen General. Bernier immediately offered his purse to his protector, who nobly refused it, saying, that to save a fallen enemy was a principle of feeling, as well as of duty in a British soldier."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A London paper of May 10, says the present proceedings of the French Government afford materials for reflection The great aim manifestly is to establish the omnipresence of the Catholic priesthood, by bringing all the concerns of *education* under their exclusive management, and permitting no other instruction to be given to the rising generation than such as tend to forward their designs, and to bring the great body of the nation once more under the dominion of their councils. They are advancing step by step and there is, apparently, no stretch of guilt that will deter them from their purpose. It is the general opinion in Paris that the recent assassination of Paul Louis Courier was the deed of some agent of the jesuitical faction, as he had just finished and was about to put to the press, a work in which all his powers of raillery and sarcasm were known to be employed against them.

It was in a wood belonging to him at Veretz, near Tours, that the body was found, pierced with three balls

The fact is, the ordonnance obliging marriage ceremony to be performed *first* in the Church, and then at the Municipality—the threat of excommunicating all mothers who do not baptize their children within ten days of their birth—the rejection of Protestant sponsors—the insisting on the production of confessional certificates—the difficulty of obtaining Christian burial—all these form a mass of tyranny and oppression from which the people will sooner or later rescue themselves; cannot be otherwise.

NETHERLANDS.

The government of the Netherlands has lately cast at the iron works of Sirsing, the head of the immense lion that is to ornament the grand national monument on the plains of Waterloo. The weight of the head alone is 5,000 lb. or nearly 2½ tons; the weight of the entire lion will be 60,000 lb. or nearly 30 tons English.

UNITED STATES.

Among the petitions on the 16th ult presented to the New York Legislature, was one from the Seneca Indians, stating that they are much troubled with hungry priests, who preach to them doctrines they do not understand, nor believe—that they are lazy and won't work—that the habits of the women are becoming worse, by their being among them, and that the men drink more whiskey—that they make them bad friends and neighbours, &c.; and praying that they may be prohibited from residing among them.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

On Thursday last the water was let into the Canal from Black-Rock to the Tonawanta Creek. On Friday morning a boat descended the Niagara River from Black-Rock, entered the Canal at the Locks, at the mouth of Tonawanta Creek where it was met by a boat from the East, having on board Mr. Bouck, Canal Commissioner, engineers, &c. and returned through the Canal to Black-Rock, where a national salute was then fired.

The navigation of the Canal is now open from this place to Albany, with the exception of a few miles this side of Lockport, and a portion between this village and Black Rock.

On Thursday next, the new Steam Boat *Henry Clay*, will be launched at Black Rock.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

A new and daily line of mail stages is established from the city of Albany to Rochester, running through this village, Cazenovia, Manlius, Syracruse, Montezuma and Lyons. This route is shorter by about sixteen miles than through the valley of the Mohawk; it is easier for passengers; lies through a more airy and slightly country; affording prospects inferior in extent, beauty and grandeur, to none in the United States.—The old line through the flourishing village of Cooperstown to Oxford in Chenango county, is connected with this.—*Cherry Valley Gaz.*

It is stated as a fact, that the body of a drowned man was found and raised to the surface of the Schuylkill river, on Tuesday last, by putting three ounces of quicksilver in a small paper box, that box in another, and then putting the whole in a loaf of wheat bread, carefully pasted over with thick paste, well dried to prevent the water from getting in. It was then placed in the river about 60 feet from where a previous experiment was made, and in ten minutes it reached the spot, when the body of the man immediately appeared three feet from the loaf, and the latter disappeared.—*Dem. Press.*

Tremendous Whirlwind in Ohio.—On the 18th inst. was experienced at Burlington and its vicinity in this county, one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north east direction, to the average width of little more than a mile, through the whole extent of the county; where it has terminated we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief. The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud, rolling wind, and upon looking to the west, they discovered something like a dark, black cloud; and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither hear nor see: every house in the town was swept to the very ground; logs-houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air; and what is most astonishing, only three persons were killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped. Some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of; and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door, was thrown with such violence against an opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two. The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling. [illegible] forms of two and three hundred acres of land [illegible] a tree left standing; the woods are [illegible] ted, and almost every animal in the neighbourhood has been destroyed.

[illegible] appening to be out ploughing at the time when [illegible] an came on, were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye sight; their curiosity was excited and they remained looking at it with astonishment; the main current of wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get into any

houses they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them. One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, and here he continued hanging to a bush, until at last the bush and he both were carried away. He however succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over. While in this situation, he represents the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising; after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, when directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and burried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of the large tree that had fallen, and he there remained — When his companion came to hunt him he halloed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he answered him from under an immense heap of timber. It was impossible for him to get out until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the legs, when he found him unhurt. Their oxen were completely mashed to pieces, and not a tree was left standing round them.

Another Farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm which lasted two or three minutes, was over, when he rose to go to his house, every thing was complete desolation around him, and he went directly on a contrary direction from that in which his house stood.— After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last found where his house had stood. It was almost ruined. He supposed his wife and family were destroyed, but, upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several, from whom we have the above facts, state that remarkable large trees were taken up by the roots, and carried for some distance——One tree in particular, between three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots, and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.

There are now about *one hundred and twenty five thousand* children in the Sunday Schools in the United States.

IRISH ELECTIVE FRANCHISE BILL.

Mr. Littleton said, that in rising to move that this Bill be now read for the second time, he must entreat the indulgence of the House while he endeavoured to explain the nature of the objects, as well as the advantages of the measure. The motive by which he was impelled to bring it forward sprang from the conviction, that the present mode of exercising the Elective Franchise in Ireland was pregnant with the ruin of the property and population of that country And he was the more induced to choose the present time for urging it on the adoption of the House, because he thought that any measure which should assimilate the exercise of the Elective Franchise in Ireland to the practice of England, which should tend to destroy the multiplication of fictitious but yet efficient voters amongst the poor, and for the most part Catholic population of Ireland, was an indispensible accompaniment of a measure for restoring their rights to the orders higher of Catholics.

Mr Brougham began by professing himself to be very imperfectly informed on the question before the House. He felt all the anxiety which such a want of information was calculated to produce; an anxiety increased by the awful circumstances under he would call them awful—under which the friends of the Catholic Question were placed who were called upon, whether willing or not, to enter upon the discussion of a measure having no natural or necessary connexion with that great question, and which was calculated to defeat all the objects which that question was attended to promote The present Bill had been mixed up with the Bill for relieving the Catholics, in a very remarkable way. It was impossible to vote for the Bill without further information — No two persons had agreed in their evidence on the subject — They had all given different descriptions of the fact and the remedy. The House ought to pause, and that period of pausing should be occupied with inquiry. Until a larger body of facts were laid before the House it would be unsafe to carry the measure Conciliation was at present the great watch-word with respect to Ireland. but who would be bold enough to say that if this Bill and the Bill of Emancipation were both carried, the one would so recommend the other, as to secure the benefits without incurring the evils of either! The benefits of both must be remote—the evils of one immediate. If any said did say so, he would admire him as a bold and confident prophet without feeling disposed to take him as a guide. Catholic Emancipation, simple and unadulterated, would be a pledge to Ireland that Parliament was determined to conciliate; but if it were accompanied with another measure bottomed on other views, and liable to misconstruction, all its conciliatory qualities would be destroyed. This was his foreboding view of the subject If he were disposed to make the sacrifice of his opinion on the present Bill, who would ensure him that the Catholic Question would be carried? They were reckoning without their hosts—they were reckoning without their Lords—(Hear!)—It was not proper that he should make allusion to the other House of Parliament, but he might allude to what passed in another place. He felt alarm, not only on account of the Government of Ireland, but also on behalf of the Government of England; for the stability of the monarchy, as by law established—(hear!)—and as settled by the Revolution of 1688. What he had heard had given him such deep and serious alarm, that he confessed before God that he could not believe his ears when he was told of it. It was impossible it could be true. The newspapers were full of libels. No man could believe that a Prince of the Blood royal, the presumptive Heir of the throne, would venture to promulgate that when he came to the Throne—

Mr. Plunkett here arose amidst some confusion and cries of "Order," and said that he regretted not having at an earlier moment risen to order and put a stop to the line of argument adopted by his Hon and learned friend; but as that Hon. Gentleman had said that he would not allude to what had passed elsewhere, the House he remained silent. Since, however, his Hon. and learned friend had alluded to the public prints and to the opinion of an illustrious Prince, he owed it to the House, to that illustrious Prince, to himself and to the interests of the great Catholic Cause, which his Learned friend had placed himself felt so deep an interest, to intreat him to deliberate and not to pursue any further the line of observation he had commenced

The Speaker said, that if the inference which the Right Hon. Gentleman had drawn from the observations of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman was correct, then his conclusions were undoubtedly proper It was impossible for any one to define more clearly than the Hon and Learned Gentleman had himself done the privilege and duty of Members in this respect; and he (the Speaker) was prepared to believe that in the subsequent part of his speech that definition would have been violated If the inference of the Right Hon Gentleman was correct, then no doubt it would be improper to persevere in the same course— (Hear!)

Mr. Brougham said he was convinced that his Right Hon. Friend meant his interruption to be in perfect courtesy to himself, and at the same time to be of service to the Catholic Question — He had interrupted him, however, before the period arrived when the Speaker might have considered him as disorderly But no one had a right to interrupt another because he deemed that he might become disorderly. Such might be the practice in the Irish Parliament, but not in the English Here it was the custom to take down the words of a Member, and he (Mr Brougham) was always ready to answer for any improper use of expression he might be guilty of As to the charge of alluding to another place, it was a thing which took place every day. Surely no one would say that he was the first one who ever made such allusions. It was the common practice to conceal them under the fleeting phrase "another place" It had been done by his Learned Friend (Sir J Mackintosh), who alluded to the Prelate, and by the Hon Baronet opposite (Sir W. W. Wynn)— Would it not be strange, mean, and low-spirited, if they were to allude to certain things in that other place, and not to the highest? He had heard the Lord Chancellor attacked in this House, and 24 hours afterwards he had heard the same Learned Lord allude to the notice taken of him and vindicate himself from it. What were allusions to be made to the Bishops, to the Peers, to the Lord Chancellor, and not to the Princes of the Blood! The moment that is done, up jumps a *quia timet* and in the most disorderly way accuses another of disorder. The whole of the Peers the whole of the Lords are assailed, and might be so.

Col Wodehouse rose to order. He wished to know what the Hon and Learned Gentleman meant by the two words *quia timet*—(Loud laughter.)—

Mr. Secretary Peel begged to ask of the Hon and Learned Gentleman, whether on such an important question, when it was desirable to have a calm discussion, it would not be better not to persist in those allusions which were certain to introduce a warmth into the discussion most unfavourable to the fair consideration of the subject.

Mr. Brougham said, that he thanked the Right Hon. Gentleman for his suggestion, because it was no doubt sincerely made; but he would not forego his right to make such allusions, inasmuch as they appeared to him most important It was said, that this measure ought to be carried because it would facilitate the carrying of the Catholic question. Twenty four years ago that might have been said, but at that moment was there a single man who believed that the Catholic Question could be carried.—(Hear!)—Was he then to abandon his right as a Legislator to examine that point? No man could imagine that the measure of Emancipation would pass When the ominous news of a recent event should go forth to England and Ireland, it would sound a knell of despair to the Friends of the Catholic Question This must operate on every member in making up his mind. They had received fair notice of what was to come He would not accuse any man of frankness, or want of honesty, or want of conscience. But to go no further he would say that they had an obstinate frankness, an undeviating honesty, a perverse conscientiousness, and nothing but the most perilous boldness could encounter the resistance now brewing against the Catholics.— He did not believe that any thing but more votes could carry the question. Within the last twenty hours that which had occurred shewed that if any thing could save England from convulsions, and Ireland from endless disorder, it must be a large increase of votes on the Catholic question. This was the time—(Cheers)— this reign was the time—(Loud Cheers)—yet a little while and it would be too late, and the time would be gone for ever Yet "a little more slumber—a little more folding of the hands to sleep," as they had slept Session after Session, and Parliament after Parliament, for the last twenty years and they would find intolerance and despotism coming upon them "like an armed man," and the opportunity of saving Ireland and of pacifying England would be departed from their grasp.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—If he were a lover of discord—(Hear, and laugh)—I am not a lover of discord," continued the Hon and Learned Gentleman, "and those who perhaps deem me so are themselves only not lovers of discord, because they prefer the solitude of unshrinking obedience to an absolute military despotism— (Cheers)—He respected every man's conscience, and God forbid that he should not give to others the same toleration he expected for himself He had said out of that house as well as in it, that the want of conscience, of frankness, and of honesty were the last charges he should bring against any man, but he would say, that honesty itself often assumed a perverse and pernicious character, and the greatest hopes and wisest measures were frustrated by it. "So help them God;" but he trusted in vain— It became them then to set their House in order. If last year the Catholic Question had failed when there was no movement against it, they ought to strain every nerve on this last occasion. God knew what events might happen, and God forbid they should happen soon —(Loud Cheers)—but when they did happen, although the Bill should be carried up, not by a majority of 10, or of 27, but by an unanimous vote of the House and of the country though it streamed with blood, yet would it find a difficulty of acceptance on the part of the Crown. These were his reasons for voting against the present Bill. It would deprive them of the precious and inestimable opportunity of pacifying Ireland The House had been timely informed that before long it would be impossible to carry the Catholic question without involving England in a perilous conflict with the Throne.—(Hear!)

The Bill was then ordered to be committed

CANADA TENURES.—A Bill "to provide for the extinction of feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens on lands held à titre de Fief and à titre de Cens in the Province of Lower Canada, and for the gradual conversion of those tenures into the tenure of free and common soccage, and for other purposes relating to the said Province," was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next and to be printed.

On the motion of Mr W. Horton, and after a few words from Mr Baring and Mr. Hume, the Canada Corn-mg Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

Natural History.

REMARKABLE OURANG OUTANGS.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Batavia, to another in this city, dated Feb. 7, 1825.

"I have shipped in the Octavia, Captain Blanchard, an *Ourang Outang*, (or the real man of the woods) to your consignment, and Capt. B. This animal is I suppose one of the greatest curiosities that has ever been sent to America. I have known one to be sold in London for the sum of £10,000 sterling. This animal is very tender of the cold weather, and great care should be taken that it is kept in some warm apartment. He is perfectly docile and harmless. I have had him six months at my house without being confined, and almost every day during the time he has visited my table for a glass of claret, fruit &c. and possesses many pleasant tricks, which is very seldom to be found in those that come from the Island of Borneo, as they are generally vicious and wild This animal is about 5 years old, and with good care will still grow much larger. He came originally from the Island of Borneo, and will eat almost any thing that is offered him."

The Ourang Outang, above mentioned, died on Thursday night after the ship anchored at this port. The shipper calculated to realize the sum of $20,000 provided he arrived and in good health. He measured 4½ feet in height —*Boston Patriot.*

OURANG OUTANG.

In our Calcutta files, received by the George, we find an account of a meeting of the *Asiatic Society* on the 5th of January. Among other donations, the skin extremities, and parts of the head and neck of a large Ourang Outang, killed on the coast of Sumatra, were presented to the Society by a Capt. Cornelson. According to the account given below, which was read at the meeting, this animal must have been of very uncommon size and strength None of the specimens which have been exhibited in Europe have ever exceeded three feet in hight, and their principal characteristic has been a mild imitation of the domestic habits of man, but this one is said to have been nearly eight feet high, and very ferocious.—*Salem Gazette.*

It appears, that an officer of the ship Mary Anne Sophia, was on shore at a place called Ramboon, near Touromon, on the West Coast of Sumatra, where he discovered the animal in a tree. He assembled his people and followed him to a tree in a cultivated spot on which he took refuge. His walk was erect and waddling, but not quick, and he was obliged occasionally to accelerate his motion with his hands: but with the bough of a tree he impelled himself forward with greater rapidity. When he reached the trees his strength was shown in a high degree, for with one spring he gained a lofty bough, and bounded from it with the ease of smaller animals of his kind. Had the circumjacent land been covered with woods he would certainly have escaped from his pursuers, his mode of travelling, by bough or tree, being described as rapid as the progress of a very fleet horse. But at Ramboon there are but very few trees left in the midst of cultivated fields, and amongst these alone he jumped about to avoid being taken. He was first shot on a tree, and after having received five balls, his exertion was relaxed, owing no doubt to loss of blood; and the ammunition being about this time expended, they were obliged to have recourse to other measures for his destruction One of the first balls probably penetrated his lungs, for immediately after the infliction of the wound he rising himself by his feet from a branch with his head downwards, and allowed the blood to flow from his mouth. On receiving a wound he always put his hand over the injured part, and the human like agony of his expression had the natural effect of exciting painful feelings among his pursuers

With the assistance of the peasantry, who seemed as amazed at the sight of the animal as the crew of the Mary Anne Sophia, never having seen one before, although living within two day's journey from the vast and impenetrable forest on the island, they cut down the tree on which he was reclining exhausted, but the moment he found it falling, he exerted his remaining strength and gained another tree, and then a third, until he was finally brought to the ground and forced to combat his assailants, who now gathered very thickly round and discharged spears and other missiles against him. The first spear made of a very strong and supple kind of wood which have resisted the strength of the strongest man, was broken by him like a carrot, and had he not been at this time almost in a dying state, it was feared that he would have severed the heads of some of the party with equal ease. He fell at length under innumerable stabs inflicted by the peasantry — The animal is supposed to have travelled some distance from the place where he was killed, as his legs were covered with mud up to his knees The hands and feet of the animal had great analogy to the human hands and feet, only that the thumbs were smaller in proportion, and situated nearer the wrist joint than the thumbs of the human beings generally are. His body was well proportioned; he had a fine broad expanded chest and narrow waist. His legs however, were rather short, and his arms very long, tho' both possessed such sinew and muscle, as left no doubt of their power and strength. His head was well proportioned with his body; the nose was prominent; the eyes large, and the mouth larger than the mouth in men. His chin was fringed from the extremity of one ear to the other, with a shaggy beard curling luxuriantly on each side, and forming altogether an ornamental rather than a frightful appendage to his visage. The hair of his coat was smooth and glossy when he was first killed, and his teeth and whole appearance indicated that he was young and in full possession of his physical powers.—He was nearly eight feet high.

Domestic.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

The subscriber has been requested by the society lately formed in Glasgow for promoting the moral and religious interests of the Scottish settlers in British North America, to make it known in this, and the neighbouring provinces, that they will be happy to open a correspondence with any body of settlers, whose case is recognized in their plan and constitution, and that letters addressed to either of the interim secretaries, viz:—the Rev. Dr. Scott, of Greenock, and the Rev. Robert Burns, of Paisley, at the Religious and Charitable Institution Rooms, No. 3, South Frederick-street, Glasgow, or at their own residences, will receive immediate attention. The editors of newspapers in the colonies will oblige all concerned by inserting this notice.

GEORGE BURNS, D. D.

St. John's New-Brunswick, 19th May, 1825

From the Montreal Courant.

On Thursday last 568 Irish Emigrants, including women and children, arrived here in the Lady Sherbrooke Steam Boat and proceeded on their route to Upper Canada yesterday morning. These are the first of the 2000 for whom Government have made arrangements in this country; they are principally from the south of Ireland, and are, we understand to be located in the neighbourhood of the Rice Lake, near the lately settled townships in rear of Smith's Creek. They are accompanied by two medical men, who, we are informed also act in the capacity of superintendents. By habits of industry and good conduct, these people may, under the fostering protection of the Government, become comparatively independent, in a country where local prejudices, oppressive rents, and precarious employment do not interfere to prevent their enjoying that portion of competence which renders the mind at ease, and affords a prospect of comfort to the rising generation, for whose future welfare no provision could be made in the country of their ancestors.

From Neilson's Gazette.

Canadian Wheat.—The boon now granted, for there can be little doubt that the Bill admitting our grain for consumption in the United Kingdom, at all times, will pass this Session, has been long solicited by this Province, by humble petition Perhaps we were over sanguine in our last paper, in stating that its immediate effect will be a rise of from one to two shillings per minot, in the price of wheat No such rise has as yet taken place; the present prices in England, the expenses of cleaning, shipping, freight, insurance, the necessary rate of mercantile profit, and the duty in England will not admit of it. The price of Canada Wheat at Liverpool on the 10th May was 10s. per 70 lbs The weight of our minot may be from 60 to 65 lbs. The price here will, however, soon be settled by competition. It is obvious that it will be regulated by prices in England, which are liable to much fluctuation We shall, however, always have a market, and *a better one than can be had any where else*, with a *preference* over foreign wheat, even should the present Corn Laws be altered, as is intended next year.

James Monk, Esquire, Chief Justice of Montreal received the honour of Knighthood at His Majesty's levee held on the 27th April last.

The *London Gazette* of the 23d April, announces that His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Commissary General Wood, lately at the head of the Commissariat Department in the Canadas. General During is appointed Governor of New South Wales

Canada Company Shares, £10 paid, had fallen to £20 a £22 on the 29th April; on the 28th March last they were at £40½; which is a great decline in the course of the month During the first part of April the shares were nominal. The Canada Commissioners arrived at New York on the 26th of February, and sailed thence on the 8th May. There is no doubt that the new prices have been regulated by advices from York, U. C., and that these were less favourable than the stockholders expected.

His Majesty's ship *Nimrod*, Capt. Wallis, was to sail from Halifax, N S. in the beginning of this month, on the annual cruize in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence for the protection of the fisheries, &c.

His Majesty's Ship *Orestes*, Capt. Henry Litchfield, sailed from Portsmouth 25th April for Bermuda, Halifax, Quebec, and Newfoundland: the London Courier says, with despatches. It appears probable that she will bring out the English coin, with which it is now intended to pay persons employed in His Majesty's service in the Colonies, a measure attended there is no doubt with advantage to the Colonial Trade.

The Lorette Chiefs attended the Anniversary of the London Deaf and Dumb Asylum on the 27th April last. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, patron, was in the chair. They were introduced to his Highness and after the usual toasts, their health was drank

A very fine large ship of about 400 tons was launched this morning from Mr Taylor's Ship-yard She is called the *George Canning*.

We are informed that the *Aid*, Capt. Alder, launched on Saturday week last, is not built on Mr Annesley's plan of ship building, as we stated in the Gazette of the 6th instant.

The Rev. Thomas Phillips, D. D. of Queen's College, is appointed head master of the Royal Grammar and District Schools in Upper Canada —*Lon. Paper.*

CANADA TEA SHIPS.

The New York Albion of the 11th instant gives the following information respecting the *Canada Tea Ships*:

We have received a letter from Canton dated 5th Feb. last, which informs us that the East India Company were loading two ships, one of 800 tons for Quebec, and another of 600 for Halifax, with Teas chiefly Hyson Skin, and Young Hyson The latter adds, that those ships would sail in about a fortnight. In the last English papers we observe an advertisement of the East India Company, for proposals to charter two ships, to proceed to Calcutta, and from thence to the British North American Provinces, with Tea. These are probably intended for the second year's supply.

MAIL TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We understand that arrangements are made for conveying the mail daily, from Youngstown (on the opposite side of the river) to the Post Office in this town. Letters and papers from New York, now reach us in six days—and letters to be sent to Europe will arrive at New York in the same time, in readiness for the packets. We are also informed that all letters and newspapers from the States, whether the postage is paid or not, are sent across and forwarded by the Post Master here, to any part of the Province —*Niagara Gleaner.*

THE LARGE SHIP.

We are sorry to state that the attempt to launch the Large Ship this morning, at the Island of Orleans, failed; at about 40 minutes before Eight o'clock, she was put in motion, and after gliding slowly along the ways a little more than half her own length, from the cradle giving way, or from some other cause, which we have not heard explained, she settled on the ways: several attempts were made to set her again in motion by hawsers from the Hercules and Laprairie Steam-boats, but without effect, the hawsers from the first boat snapping without in the least moving the ponderous mass. We understand, however, her case is not considered desperate, and that it is hoped she may be got off at the evening flood, as she is still upon her ways and has sustained no visible injury. The concourse of spectators was perhaps less numerous then at the launch of the COLUMBUS, the Steam-boats were generally crowded with passengers, the Military Bands attended, and the river was thronged with boats; a little after nine, the company began to arrive in town, evidently chagrined at the unfortunate failure, not on account of their own disappointment, but in consideration of the anxiety which the builder and the proprietors must endure whilst the vessel remains in this state.

Died,

At Morchmont, near this City, on Thursday last, in the 76th year of his age, after a lingering illness The Right Reverend JAMES MOUNTAIN, D D Lord Bishop of Quebec. His Lordship was the first Bishop of this Diocese, to which he was consecrated in the year 1793.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. XXII.

WEDNESDAY 6th April, 1825.

Leave was granted to Capt. MATTHEWS to bring in the petition of Mille Allan of Lobo.

On motion of Captain MATTHEWS, the 43d Rule was dispensed with and the petition of Mille Allan was read and referred to a Select Committee with directions to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. LEFFERTY from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Timothy Street, informed the House that they had agreed to report by bill, a draft of which he was ready to submit if the House would please to receive it.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading on the following Saturday

Mr ROLPH moved that an address should be presented to His Excellency requesting him to be pleased to lay before this House a statement of the amount received from fines, forfeitures, and ferries, for the last four years, and the arrearages thereof, and that the thirty second Rule of this House should be dispensed with, so far as regarded the moving of the said address, and that Messrs Hamilton and Matthews should form a Committee to draft and report an address to the above effect.

Which was ordered

Mr. HAMILTON from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the amount received on fines, forfeitures, and ferries, for the last four years, reported a draft which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. ROLPH the address was read a second time and committed

The Chairman reported the address without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the address to be engrossed and read a third time

Mr DAVID JONES from the Committee to draft a bill founded on certain Resolutions of the House on the petition of Mat thew Leech, Esq. reported a draft which was received and read the first time

On motion of Mr. D. JONES, the thirty second Rule was dispensed with, and the bill for the relief of Matthew Leech was read the second time.

It was then ordered that the House should go into Committee on the bill for the relief of Matthew Leech on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice Mr. HAMILTON moved that an address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor requesting that His Excellency would be pleased to solicit from His Majesty's Government Copies of the Statutes at large from the fifty-fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign up to the present period, containing the same as enacted, and that Messrs Rolph and Matthews should be a Committee to prepare and report the same to the House.

Mr. MATTHEWS, agreeably to order, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON the draft was read the second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the address as amended.

The report was ordered to be received and the address was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Agreeably to the order of the day the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the amount of fines, forfeitures, and ferries, was read the third time, passed and signed by the Speaker, as follows.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House the amount from fines, forfeitures, and ferries, paid into the hands of the Receiver General for the last four years, and a statement of the usual appropriation thereof for the said period. We further request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that this House may be furnished with a statement of the arrearages that may be due from those sources.

Signed, JOHN WILLSON,
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, 6th April, 1825.

Messrs Walsh and Scollick were ordered to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address and to present the same.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Prince Edward division Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of Mr PETERSON, the forty-first Rule was dispensed with and the Prince Edward division Bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow

On the Question for the third reading of the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the Statutes at large, the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsley, Beasly, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Wilson and White 16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Gordon, Morris, Walker, & Walsh 6.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 13, and the address was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's forces in North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request that your Excellency will be pleased to solicit His Majesty's Government, to furnish for the use of the Legislature of this Province, two full Copies of the British Statutes at Large up to the present period, and also a continuation of the same as they may be enacted.

(Signed) JOHN WILSON
SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly 6th April 1825.

Messrs Lefferty and Lyons were ordered as a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the above address

Mr ROLPH from the Committee appointed to draft a Bill founded on certain resolutions of the House relative to the Commercial Intercourse of this Province with the United State of America, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, the41st. rule of the House was dispensed with, and the Intercourse Bill was read a second time and Committed.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr ATTY GENERAL, from the joint Committee of Conference on the internal Communication of this Province, reported as follows:

The Joint Committee appointed to confer upon the improvement of the Internal Navigation of this Province, have had before them the several reports of the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute 2nd Geo. 4th, Chap 2nd, which they have read with great interest, and especially the third or last report, accompanied with an able and very judicious letter, addressed by Mr. Macauley, the president, to Mr Gordon, one of the members of the Board, and submitted by the latter to the Committee.

All these papers are subjoined to this report in an appendix, and the Committee have much satisfaction in calling attention to them as to documents which are, in their opinion, highly creditable to the zeal and intelligence of the Commissioners

With respect to the Estimates in detail, however important It is to ascertain their accuracy, it can scarcely be expected that the Committee can of their own knowledge either verify or discredit them, or in fact, that they can do any thing more than express their judgments as to the degree of confidence they appear entitled to from the means which were employed in procuring them. On this point the Committee is happy to beli ve their is no ground to discourage a reliance upon their General accuracy. On the contrary. Mr Clowes, after the experience the Commissioners have had of him, appear, to possess fully their good opinion of his professional knowledge and of his respectable character, and the Committee finds no reason to apprehend that the result of his surveys would not be found generally correct, except that, as in all similar undertakings of great extent, there is a chance that obstacles might present them-elves in the progress of the work, which it is not always possible to discover or foresee

The probability of some obstacles occuring which would enhance the cost, is perhaps too great to admit of its being safely kept out of view in any case, but as this is purely a contingency, and no calculation can possibly be made to meet it, the Estimates must necessarily be assumed to be, in the main, correct in the absence of any known reason for suspecting their accuracy

To these Reports, therefore, the Committee refer as containing the best, and in truth, the only satisfactory information it is in their power to present, as to the means of improving the Internal Navigation of this Province, and indeed, in the observations contained in the Reports, so comprehensive a view is taken of the subject, and the public interest involved in it, are discussed with so much candour and judgment, that the Committee would unwillingly bespeak attention to any attempt of theirs to reason minutely upon the same points with less advantage of leisure and far less opportunities of knowledge. They have, therefore, confined themselves to such remarks as occurred on a general review of these important results of the labour of the Commissioners

Though many of the improvements of which the Inland Navigation of this Province is susceptable are perfectly obvious, and they had, therefore, been very early the subject of discussion, the first attempt to direct the attention to them by any public measure (if we except the provision made by the Legislature in 1819 for surveying the waters of the St. Lawrence) was, by the Act of 1821 appointing the Board of Commissioners, whose labours are comprehended in the subjoined Reports. It is due to the memory of the late Colonel Nichol, formerly an active and very intelligent Member of the Legislature to remark, that his zeal in the cause of public improvements occasioned this measure to be brought forward at an earlier period than it would otherwise have been, and that so long as he lived he persevered very faithfully in carrying it into effect

When the state of the Province, even at the present moment, is considered with regard to its Population and its resources, it must be acknowledged that it was at an early stage of its advancement that attention was thus turned to objects so important. It has been not unusual to reproach the people of Upper Canada with a want of enterprize and exertion, in not having sooner applied themselves to works of this description.—A comparison not very strict, with the neighbouring States, has appeared to give occasion to such reproaches, but they are in truth undeserved.

When the State of New York contained four times the present population of Upper Canada, and when its resources from its commercial advantages and the greater general opulence of its inhabitants, exceeded those of this Province in a proportion infinitely greater, no work of the magnitude of some of those which we now venture to contemplate, had been undertaken or even thought of

When in very recent years the patriotic zeal of a few men of more than ordinary talents, inspired them with courage to propose the wonderful undertaking which the State of New York has now carried nearly to its completion, it appeared to most persons so far above the means of the country to accomplish, that it was with difficulty, the plan could be at first supported against the prejudice of public opinion, but it is obvious, that when it was determined to proceed in its execution, it was in the power of that State to furnish great resources for the undertaking.

It cannot, with any reason, be thought to reflect shame on this country that it has hitherto felt itself unable to commence works of far less cost.

It must be remembered, that with more than a million of Inhabitants whose circumstances are, generally speaking, much more opulent, the State of New York possesses a very flourishing Sea Port which attracts the riches of Commerce and affords the means of raising with ease and certainty a great revenue by indirect taxation, and that her more advanced State with regard to Population and Trade, not only makes her infinitely more equal to any great undertaking like that alluded to, but affords a more certain prospect of an immediate and profitable return.

It is in one respect fortunate for th a Province, that the State of New York has found itself able, at so early a day, to attempt the completion of an Inland Navigation, which might well have been thought to exceed its power. An example has in the progress of this great work, been afforded to the people of Canada, sufficiently applicable in all essential points to form the ground of satisfactory calculations.

With respect to the general face of the country (not noticing some particular features) the climate and change of seasons, which call for some consideration, the price of labour and most profitable mode of employing it, the circumstances are so far similar as to make experience in the one country highly useful in the other, and the resemblance in other respects is sufficiently strong to enable us to estimate with tolerable accuracy, the probable effects of such improvements on the Commerce and the Agriculture of this country, by observing the progress of both under the change of circumstances produced by the Canal in the State of New York.

With such advantages it is fair to presume, that the Commissioners, and those they have employed, have not materially erred in their estimate of the probable expense of the several improvements suggested. There is at least much less room for apprehension of any material error being discovered in proceeding to put their plans in execution, than there might have been under other circumstances.

Upper Canada, regarding only those parts of it within the great waters which appear to be capable of cultivation, contains an area of about 50,000 square miles, the soil of which is, with very little exception, most favourable to agriculture, and the climate being equally propitious, there is no doubt, that when it is sufficiently peopled, its productions, and consequently its trade, must be immense. An inspection of the map discovers remarkable facilities afforded by nature to Inland Navigation; and it is impossible, but that in time, besides those shorter inland cuts connecting the different chains of waters and communicating at intervals with the St Lawrence, advantage will be taken of the remarkable features of the country, to render navigable without interruption, the double access to the Ocean by the great waters commoning the Frontier of the Province, and by those which inclose its settlements to the northward.

To these grand objects the public attention should undoubtedly first be called for in these consist the distinguishing advantages with which the Province is so remarkably favoured It is very probable that works of a similar nature, but of much more limited extent, might be undertaken in particular sections of the Province with a more certain prospect of an immediate recompense, but there are reasons more obviously applying to Upper Canada, than perhaps to almost any other Country, why the accomplishment of the greater objects should receive the first, and engross the whole attention of the Provinces, though in the present state of Trade and Population, a less return of profit should follow their completion.

It was no doubt with this conviction that the Legislature has first and principally directed the attention of the Commissioners unto the exploring the most practicable route for a Canal between Lake Erie and the Eastern boundary of this Province "

With what success they have performed their duty, is to be learnt by an attentive perusal of their reports and an examination of their Estimates, which it is believed, so far as they may be relied on, are by no means discouraging to those who may have ventured before to look forward to the commencement of undertakings apparently so disproportionate to the present means of this Province.

To be continued.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JULY 7th, 1825. No. XXVII.

By Authority.

Government House,
2nd July, 1825.

HIS Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to compose a LAND BOARD for the OTTAWA DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER McDONELL, Esq. *Chairman.*

GEORGE HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER GRANT,
R. P. HOWARD,
JOSEPH CHARLES,
Esquires. } *Members.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifteenth day of June inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eleventh day of May last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifteenth day of June inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby countermanding and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown.

No. 27.—tf.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District,—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-House, &c thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash.

ALBERT FRENCH,
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June 23d, 1825.

N B Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No. 27—6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Larocque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14th April, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District.*
No 25—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurment Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, to commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively then North thirty six degrees West twenty eight chains forty links, more or less to the allowance, known

road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links, more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Duncan Fraser, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Stacy, jun'r., I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Richard Duncan Fraser, Esquire, Lot No. 2 and the West half of Lot No. 1 in the First Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing Three Hundred Acres, with the appurtenances, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the 14th day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Asa Hutchison at the suit of Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Asa Hutchison, the rear half of Lot No. 26 in the broken front Concession, and the front half of Lot No. 26 in the First Concession of Yonge, in the District of Johnstown, containing 200 Acres more or less, and comprising the whole width of each Lot, together with half its length, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STEWART, *Sheriff. J. D.*

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

No. 22.—6w. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 17th day
TO WIT. } of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stants Sager, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz :—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7. and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To Wit. } of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz :—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23.—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of Exe-
To Wit: } cution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loiseau, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H. Bradly, viz :—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th *May* 1825. }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th May 1825. } No. 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
To Wit. } to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No. 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Esquising, in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Flamboro' Cottage, }
22nd May, 1825. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
No. 26—6w. *Late Sheriff, G. D.*

Government Contract

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 2d Day of Aug. next, at Noon, from such persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz :—

400 CORDS,

to be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of January, 1826. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH;

And to be of the following dimensions, viz :—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be Eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.—Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

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

Commissariat Office, }
York, 2d July, 1825. } *No.* 27.—4 w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.
York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t. f.

A CARD.

MRS. METZLER, of *Montreal*, begs leave to inform the LADIES of YORK, and its vicinity, that she intends to arrive there about the 1st or 2nd of July, with an extensive and elegant assortment of MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, which she will dispose of very low for cash.

MRS. METZLER's stay in York will not exceed one week. No. 27—1w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, attested, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows: for Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations; each separate and distinct; acquaints the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Curre'y. per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched.—Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY.
York, U. C. June 20th, 1825. No. 26 6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th } No. 26. 6m.
June, 1825. }

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.—6 m.

A PEW FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a Pew in the Episcopal Church of this place. Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

York 23d June, 1825. No. 25—t. f.

PEWS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several Pews in the Episcopal Church of this place, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Church, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 11th July next.

J. B MACAULAY,
Church Warden.
York, 20th June, 1825. *No.* 25—3to.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Book will be shut from Monday the 20th instant until Tuesday the 12th day of July next, and a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, on the Capital paid in, will be payable at the Bank, on and after Friday the 22nd following.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 14th June, 1825. } *No.* 25—5to.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 22—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Counting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened.—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages with Mr T. Mosley, A & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a County House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the mouth of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonabee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to Mr. W. BUDDEN, of Quebec, who has established a Branch of his Business in Montreal, purposes keeping on hand (from this date) at his Stores in Notre Dame Street, opposite the House of Messrs. S. & W. Spragg,

A COMPANY SUPPLY OF

Scrutton's Patent Chain Cables,

AND

ANCHORS,

Assorted Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A general supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JAMES YOUNG,
Agent.
Montreal, 21 May, 1825. No. 20—6w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 14th May, 1825. No. 19—tf.

TEE TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the Sale of TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

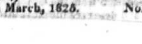
FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 14th }
April, 1825. } No. 16.—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other speciality, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. }
April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed) JONATHAN OGDEN.
Port Hope, 8th March, 1825. No. 11.—t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM,

BEING the South 100 Acres of No. 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Horn, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of Post Horn, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham. One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1——Nos. 4 & 18,
" 2——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when visited out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are request ed to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A Set of Superb, *London-made*, Crimson Morees Curtains, for Three Windows, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new.—Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. Meighan *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 30 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired.—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 27.

THURSDAY, JULY 7th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We are happy to find that the Austrian and Turkish accounts of the desperate condition of the Greeks have turned out to be incorrect. The Greeks were never in better spirits, and they entertain the most confident hopes of ultimate success.

Governor Troup has addressed a message to the legislature of *Georgia* which is deemed highly treasonable by the news-mongers of the United States; and, in truth, with some justice, *seeing things as they are them* The Governor is outrageous against the general Government, invites his people to an appeal to arms, and to a secession from the Union. His language is remarkable, and deserves the close attention of those who contemplate, and of those who may in any degree be affected by, the local politics of the Union. We make the following extract from his message:—

"Since your last meeting our feelings have been a gain outraged by officious and impertinent intermeddlings with our domestic concerns Beside the resolutions presented for the consideration of the senate by Mr. King of New York—it is understood that the Attorney General of the United States, who may be presumed to represent his government faithfully and to speak as its mouth piece, has recently maintained before the Supreme Court, doctrines on this subject, which, if sanctioned by that tribunal, will make it quite easy for the congress, by a short decree, to divest this entire interest without the cost to themselves of one dollar, or of one acre of public land—this is the uniform practice of the government of the United States—if it wishes a principle established, which it dare not establish for itself, a case is made before the supreme court, and the principle once settled the act of congress follows of course. Soon, very soon, therefore, the United States government, discarding the mask will openly lend itself to a combination of fanatics for the destruction of every thing valuable in the southern country —one movement of the congress unresisted by you and all is lost Temporize no longer—make known your resolutions that this subject shall not be touched by them but *at their peril*—but for its sacred guarantee by the constitution we never would have become parties to that instrument—at this moment you would not make yourselves parties to any constitution without—of course you will not be a party to it from the moment the general government shall make that movement.

"If this matter be an evil it is our own—if it be a vice we can implore the forgiveness of it; to remove it we set not either their sympathy or assistance—it may be our physical weakness—it is our moral strength.—If like the Greeks and Romans the moment we cease to be masters we are slaves—we thenceforth minister like the modern Italians to the luxury and pleasures of our masters—poets, painters, musicians and sculptors we may be—the moral qualities, however, which would make us fair partakers of the grandeur of a great empire would be gone—we would stand stripped and desolate under a fervid sun and upon a generous soil, a mockery to ourselves, and the very contrast of what with a little firmness and foresight, we might have been. I entreat you, therefore, most earnestly, now that it is not too late, to step forth, and having exhausted the argument, to *stand by your arms.* Your fellow citizen,

G. M. TROUP."

Viewing *all* republics, ancient as well as modern, as so many imperfect sys as of government, differing only in their respective degrees of imperfection, we consider the growth and extension of the Federal Government of the United States as a subject of the deepest interest;—as an experiment on a large scale of a system, which, it appears to us, is contrary to the universal order of nature, from the Divinity, downwards, to the communities of the meanest insects; and so satisfied are we of the impossibility of any long duration of the present order of things in the United States—that we have no doubt there are many now living who will see an entire disruption of the North American Federal Government!

We lament with others the untimely death of Mr John Doyle, aged 19, who was unfortunately drowned in our Bay on last Sunday-week; yet, we cannot help here noticing the very reprehensible and weekly practice, not in this Town only, but throughout the Province, of numbers of young men amusing themselves in various sports—and particularly in the diversion of sailing pleasure boats, during those hours which should be appropriated, either to the private or public worship of the Supreme Being.—If in England, and in other well-ordered communities, those who tipple in Public Houses during the performance of divine service are punishable by fine and imprisonment, there can be no good reason urged why those who wilfully profane the Sabbath, by other practices not less reprehensible, should not be mulcted in some adequate correction.—We have frequently had occasion to remark that fully two-thirds of the fatal accidents which have occured in this country have happened on that day which has been appointed, from the highest authority, a day of sanctification and of rest.

It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in the Gazette of this day, which holds forth to the young gentlemen of this town, and its vicinity, an opportunity of learning the Broad Sword Exercise, and Cavalry movements, on an improved plan, very superior to any thing that has been heretofore seen in this country. We should not speak so decidedly in favour of Mr. Midford, had we not reason to know that he makes no profession which it is not in his power fully to realize We very much doubt whether his equal, particularly in the Sword Exercise, could be found on this continent Volunteer Troops of Horse will find this a very favourable opportunity for perfecting themselves in the Exercises which to them are indispensible. Mr. M's terms are very moderate.

Many of the friends of Mr. Thomson, editor of the *U. C. Herald*, have presented him, in the most handsome manner, with an elegant piece of plate, ordered from England for the express purpose, on which the following sentiment is inscribed,

Liberty will have become extinct,
when an Editor of a Public Print,
who performs his duty with impartiality
and spirit, shall cease to be regarded
as an invaluable member of Society.

This generous donation is intended as a testimonial of respect for the public character of Mr. Thomson, of which he is certainly very deserving—and we wish him many years enjoyment of the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

The first number of the 'Canadian Freeman,' a new weekly periodical work, edited by Mr. Francis Collins, has made its appearance, making the *fourth* newspaper printed in this small town. The *Canadian Freeman* professes independent principles, and liberality of sentiment, and freedom from party—and comes forward in an unostentatious and very unobtrusive manner. It is impossible to find fault with the humble pretentions that are made, and we are the last who will repine at the success of him who has deemed it necessary to make this addition to Canadian Literature.—Should all the four Prints that are published in York, meet with sufficient patronage, it will augur well, at least, for the spirit of inquiry, and for an increasing zeal after knowledge, in a population that is extremely united.

Total number of Settlers which have arrived at Quebec, up to the latest period of our advices, this season, is 4,412.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Prince Leopold—It is now confidently reported in the upper circles that Prince Leopold is soon to lead to the altar the widowed Duchess de Berri.

Expedition—A Russian courier made the journey, upon a recent occasion, from Pekin to St. Petersburgh in fifty six days. A similar instance of surprising speed in travelling occurred under the reign of Peter the Great, when a Tartar, immediately after the treaty of Pruth, made the journey from Astracan to Madrid in fifty seven days; but, in the later instance, the distance was not so great, while the roads were much better provided with the necessary accommodations for forwarding the traveller.

The Periods of Human Life—Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21—of triumphs, desires, self love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35—the age of enjoyments, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle Age, from 30 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature Age, from 43 to 49—the age of possession, the reign of wisdom, reason, and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regret, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old Age, from 65 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favour, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibilities, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of Wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

London Horticultural Society.—The Horticultural Society of London have despatched one of their most able collectors to the mouth of the Colombia, David Douglas, who was formerly one of the head gardeners at Glasgow Botanical Garden After spending the ensuing season, in collecting on the north west coast, through nearly ten degrees of latitude, he will cross the Rocky Mountains in latitude 55, and fall in with Captain Franklin's line of route at Isle de la Crosse, and return overland with that enterprising officer to Hudson's Bay.

Perpetual Motion—We copy the following communication from the Commercial Advertiser. Our readers will take it for what it is worth.

Mr. Editor—I have been induced to visit the invention of Roswell Saltonstall, in this city, and would recommend it to all the friends of science throughout the world.

It is a large Wheel, upon the lever principle, whose self motion is rotatory, and in exact conformity with the laws of nature. By its construction, it *contains perpetual circumvolution*; and can be made beneficial to all mechanical operations, and for Nautical purposes. This effort of genius deserves the attention of an enlightened public, and has already drawn from several gentlemen of this country, and an individual of the highest standing in Europe the most unqualified approbation

There is not the least doubt but that the secret, which has employed the attention of thousands, has been, by the inventor, successfully developed.

ARCHIMEDES.

Seduction and Suicide.—On Friday evening an inquest was holden at the Three Cups public-house, Oxford road, on the body of Christina Marie Briscoline, aged 19 years, who put a period to her existence by poison on Tuesday last, under the following distressing circumstances:—Louisa Morcani, of No. 7, Drew's place, (with whom the deceased resided for the last three or four months,) stated, that the deceased was niece to her husband, Carlo Morcani, a manufacturer of artificial flowers, at whose instance deceased came over to England, about a year and a half ago, to assist him in his business. The deceased having received a liberal education, and being a young woman of extremely insinuating manners, was offered a situation in a very eminent florist's house in New Bond-street, which she accepted, and where she had the misfortune to attract the regards of a gentleman ranking high in life, who ultimately effected her ruin, and took her with him into the country, where she remained until the birth of an infant, which dying soon after, the deceased was abandoned by her seducer, and in the month of October she returned to London, her spirit quite broken and her whole appearance betraying the utmost wretchedness. Her constant wish was to return home to her native country. On this subject she had repeatedly written to the person by whom she was seduced, entreating such pecuniary assistance as would enable her to quit England forever; but only in two instances were her letters answered—the one was a little before Christmas, conveying a direct refusal in harsh terms; and the latter about ten or twelve days ago, when deceased received a letter from him, inclosing a £10 note, with a few words of extremely unkind import.—"You say that the death of your child has tended to impair your health, and to incapacitate you from pursuing your business as hitherto. This is of a piece with the artifice of your sex Who ever dreamt of meeting with such sublime feelings in the bosom of an Italian flower-girl? I only regret that you did not accompany your brat, (which I never believed to be mine,) and then I should have been freed from both incumbrances, at once. The inclosed will be the last assistance you can expect from me, and is more than I have any right to give you"—Witness stated, that since the receipt of this letter, deceased wept almost incessantly, and talked in so wild and incoherent a manner, that she (witness) began to apprehend her reason was fled for ever. On Tuesday she went out and did not return until near seven o'clock in the evening, and when questioned as to the cause of her staying so long, she replied in a hurried tone of voice, "I have settled every thing this day, but it has cost me many tears." Witness thought that she alluded to her departure for Italy, and observed, "Christina, you must not think of going; there is no occasion for it." Deceased sobbed bitterly, and said, "Yes, yes, but I must Oh, God forgive him that forces me to such an act!" She then said that she had some matters to arrange, and went up stairs to her room for that purpose, in some short time witness followed her up stairs, and found her sitting at a table with writing materials before her. She was naturally of a florid complexion, but at that time she was dreadfully pale, and appeared to labour under great distress of mind. Witness did not see her after, until the servant girl informed her that "Mademoiselle was in a fainting fit," and upon going up to the room, she found her lying on the floor, perfectly inanimate, and to all appearance dead. She then went

for a surgeon, who declared that it was all over, the deceased having evidently swallowed poison.—Robert Moore said the deceased wrote a letter, which she directed witness to put into the General Post Office.—The letter was sealed with black wax, and contained an enclosure. When deceased spoke to her, she was much enfeebled, and her eyes were red and swollen, from weeping.—Mr. Dubois, the surgeon, said, when he was sent for on Tuesday evening, the deceased appeared to have been dead some hours previously. On annalysing the contents of the stomach, there appeared to be a greater quantity of laudanum than he had ever witnessed in any similar case.—The Jury expressed themselves in strong terms of reprobation at the unfeeling conduct of this wretched young woman's seducer; and concluded by saying, that they only regretted it was not in their power to couple his name with the infamy that attaches to it from this melancholy event, of which he was unquestionably the cause. Verdict: The deceased committed suicide by poison, whilst in a state of temporary derangement.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 14.

In the Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last, an interesting discussion took place on an item on the Budget of 29,000 francs, for the foreign service of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. General Foy alluded to the funds set apart for the establishment of Consulates in South America, and to the assurance given by the Minister of Marine, that there, as well as every where else, their merchant vessels would be protected, and observed that several shipments had, in consequence, been made from the ports of France, and Bordeaux and Havre in particular. The Consulates, however had not been established. the protection had not been given, and all that had been known of French missions was, that of the American Government, had lately declar-d in a public document, that *the conduct of the Agents had been suspicious and perfidious.*

The answer of M de Villele is curious —

"Should we have imitated the example of England [profound silence] ? Should we, like England, have recognized the independence of the Spanish Colonies ? I demand of the Speaker, if France, with respect to these Colonies, is in the same position as England, either in point of commercial interest or principles? And first, as to the first point. England, since 1807, is in possession of the protectorate of that commerce, and she has, I will not say millions, but thousands of millions embarked in that country. France has only entered into this commerce within these few years, and it does not exceed thirty millions of imports, and sixteen millions of exports. You see that the difference is great between these two positions. With respect to moral considerations, with respect to principles, a Bourbon reigns over Spain. France has, by a glorious expedition, restored the reign of that King. Would it be moral, would it be conformable to the principles which we respect, and which we shall always respect, I hope, because these principles are the safeguards of nations, as well as governments, that France should not recognize, in spite of Spain, and contrary to the protestation of her Government, the independent existence of these Colonies ?

"But let us look further.—Would the recognition be for the interest of that country ? No Gentlemen, France conforms to her principles, and her interest is called on to play the most elevated and honourable part, that of mediatrix, and to that all her efforts will be directed . . . I declare that our agents never were charged with any thing beyond acting as mediators, and certainly a Government may exhibit its policy when it is so clear and frank."

[A Bourbon reigns over France, and France is a moral Country! France cannot therefore, act like England. The times are changed since a Bourbon acknowledged that he owed his Throne, under Heaven, to a Guelph, and since that Bourbon was enabled, by a British General (a stain which will never be effaced from his name,) to murder the gallant Ney. England is now, it seems, a suspected country, which must be placed under quarantine, on account of her pestilential principles.]

BURMESE WAR.

The Edinburgh Observer contains an extract of a letter from a Surgeon in the Indian Army, which says, that the Burmese War "is the bloodiest, perhaps, ever carried on,"—"No quarter," the latter continues, "is given by these cannibals—every prisoner they take of ours is crucified, and a cut made down his belly, his bowels let out, and in that state he is left to die. I am sorrow to say, many of our people have already suffered this death. We, however, by our turn, mow them down in thousands, and take their stockades, or forts, afloat as we get up with them. Sometimes 40 or 50 of them, on being approached by our troops, will stand still, bind their eyes, and be shot.—This has frequently happened At other times, excessive numbers will make a rush out from a jungle, and succeed in cutting off some of our troops; but if they see a tolerable body of Europeans, they make off direct again for the jungle A shell was thrown some weeks ago, and about 50 or 60 men, women, and children, got close to it, ensured for a few seconds at the fuse, when it went off, and killed all around."

GREECE.

"Official despatch from Gen. Condouriotis, President of the Executive Body, to the Greek Deputies, Orlando and Luriottes.

"NAUPLIA, March 18 (30.)

"The day before yesterday I quitted Napoli, after having signed different despatches for you, of which P——— will be the bearer.

"I have received your despatches of the 2d (14th) February last, from which I perceive that you have contracted in London a second loan for the government and Transmit, at present, those despatches to Napoli de Romania.

"Our fleet has sailed out, and I hope it will be able to meet that of the enemy which left Modon immediately after having landed troops there, perhaps on account of its having heard that ours was on the way to attack it. The Egyptian troops disembarked at Modon amounted, as detailed in the despatches which P——takes, to about 10,000 men, and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that according to intelligence which I have this moment received from the head quarters the enemy has experienced what might have been expected from so rash an enterprise, for, in a sanguinary engagement near Navarin, on the 15th (27th) instant, our troops, under the command of Generals Carataxo, H. Cristo, Caraiscakis, Zervelles and Scourtzis, after a great slaughter, put the enemy to flight.—A body of 3000 Egyptians was surrounded on all sides, and, it is thought, they all perished or were taken prisoners.

"I cannot give you more satisfactory intelligence. I shall remain here two or three days, to send forward different corps of troops; and afterwards I shall proceed, in the first place to Modon, to inspect the divisions which are there; and thence I shall go, through Arcadia, to Patras to join the troops which blockade that fortress; and from that place I hope shall be able to give you other pleasing news."

It was only two days previous to the above pleasing intelligence being received in London, that reports were circulated of the success of the Turks. These accounts were received from Constantinople and Zante, in letters of the 9th of April. The Courier of the 14th of May, in alluding to the official report, published above, says;

We feel it proper to recall the attention of our readers to the official intelligence which we yesterday gave, relating to the affairs of Greece This document may be considered as the more important, because it tends to allay the fears expressed upon this subject, by a morning paper It appeared by our news of yesterday, that the Greeks had obtained a decisive victory over the troops landed at Modon, and that the Greek fleet had actually sailed From the same authentic source we further learn, that the Greek Deputies in London have information from Zante down to the 16th April, which is several days subsequent to the unfavourable reports alluded to, and it makes no mention of them, or of any thing that, in the slightest degree, corroborates them.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Remarkable fish story.—The Salem Register of yesterday states that while a t ape Ann fishing schr. was lying on the Middle Ground a few days since, with her anchor down, and her men employed in fishing, they suddenly perceived their vessel was moving at a rapid rate—after she had gone a considerable distance, they saw a large whale rise to the surface of the water and blow—when he disappeared the vessel was again carried swiftly through the water, and again the whale rose and spouted, and they perceived the water coloured with blood The fish then sunk, and the schr remained stationary. The crew now endeavoured to raise the anchor, but found they could not! Soon after a brig came up with them, and on being informed of the circumstances, such several men on board the schr. to assists in weighing anchor, which they effected with considerable difficulty, and when they took it on board found a part of the entrails of the whale upon it!

It is supposed the fish either *swallowed the anchor*, or in diving to the bottom, struck upon it with such force as to cause it to enter his body. This, altho' a *fish story*, we have reason to believe is essentially true.

Daniel D. Tompkins, late Vice President of the United States, died at Staten Island on the 11th instant, in the 51st year of his age.

THE LAKE OF GUATAVITA.

This Lake which our countryman, Captain Cochrane desires to drain, is famous in the legends of Colombia. The story runs thus;

"Previously to the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, a large district, containing about a million of inhabitants, was subject to the Cacique of Guatavita; who there had a considerable capital, and kept up an army of thirty thousand warriors, which caused him to be much respected by the neighbouring tribes; who brought him and his people gold dust in exchange for the produce of their fields, they generally being cultivators of the soil.—This Lagoon, situated between nine and ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and formed on the summit of a conical mountain, they considered as the residence of their protecting deity, to whom, from a religious motive, they thought it necessary to make offerings twice a year In consequence of this, all the Cacique's subjects assembled at stated times, with their gold offerings; and forming in grand procession, advanced with music to the Lagoon, winding up the mountain by a well designed broad road, conducting to the summit, a few feet below which were then washed by the water of the lake. Arrived there, the Cacique and the principal Chief embarked in large canoes, by steps formed in that break; (my informant pointing to a rent in the top of the mountain which the eye could just make out.) The people at the same time distributed themselves all around the Lagoon. On arriving at the centre, the Chiefs anointed the Cacique, and powdered him over with a profusion of gold dust; from which practice, in various parts of South America, has arisen the name El Dorado.

On a signal given, the multitude turned their backs on the Lagoon; and at the moment when the Cacique plunged into its bosom, they shouted, and threw in over their shoulders, as far as they could, their offerings. This done, the Cacique landed, and returned to his capital, in the same manner as he came, considering that the sins of himself and people, committed during the last six months, were expiated. According to a calculation, made from a basis laid down by Monsieur de la Kier, of the Royal Institute of Paris, who particularly examined every document relating to the Lagoon, there ought to be gold and precious stones yet buried in it to the amount of one million one hundred and twenty million sterling On the Spaniards conquering the country, they so cruelly persecuted the natives to obtain gold, that most of them threw what they had left into the Lagoon. The Cacique himself caused to be cast into the centre of it the burdens of fifty men, laden with gold dust.

"Some of the Chiefs, when afterwards taken prisoners, and ill used by the Spaniards, revenged themselves by saying, 'If it is gold you want, go and search at the bottom of the Lagoon, and you will find sufficient there;' supposing the undertaking to be impossible. The Spaniards however, attempted it; and had got within fourteen feet of the bottom, when the sides fell in with a tremendous crash; and the Lagoon having springs in it the waters began to rise. The Spaniards, however, had time, by examining the banks, and washing the mud and soil, to procure a sufficient sum to pay the Government a quinta of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, (a quinta is three per cent.); and one emerald procured and sent to Madrid, was alone valued at seventy thousand dollars. Several attempts were made previously to the breaking out of the revolution; but none succeeded. At last, having a speculating turn, (continued my friend Pope,) I determined to undertake it.—Getting a grant from the executive government, I formed a company with sixteen shares, each person giving me 5 hundred dollars, in all eight thousand, which I thought would be sufficient; but unfortunately it has now cost me 20,000 dollars, and there are still thirty three feet of water left."

Capt C. adds—"An old Spaniard, sounding in the centre, drew up with the lead a small branch of a tree, in the mud surrounding which was found a golden image, worth about one hundred dollars; so there is every reason for hope."

Natural History.

Trenck's Mouse.—Baron Trenck, in his memoirs, mentions, that whilst shut up in a dungeon by his savage persecutor, "Frederick the *Great*," he had so tamed a mouse, that it would play around him, and eat from his mouth. He adds, "in this small animal I discovered proofs of intelligence, too great to ever gain belief; were I to write them, priests would rail, monks grumble, and such philosophers as suppose man alone endowed with the power of thought—allowing nothing but what they call 'instinct' to animals—would proclaim me a fabulous writer. This intelligent mouse had nearly been my ruin. I had diverted myself with it during the night it had been nibling at my door, and capering on a trencher. The sentinels happened to hear our amusements, and called the officers: they heard also, and said all was not right in my dungeon. At day break my door resounded; the town major, a smith, and a mason entered; strict search was made; flooring, walls, chairs, and my own person; were all scrutinized, but in vain. They asked what was the noise they had heard. I mentioned the mouse, then whistled, and it came and jumped upon my shoulder. Orders were given that I should be deprived of its society! I earnestly entreated they would at least spare its life. The officer on guard gave me his word of honour that he would present it to a lady, who would treat it with the utmost tenderness. He took it away, and turned it loose in the guard room; but it was tame to me alone, and sought a hiding place. It had fled to my prison door, and at the hour of visitation ran into my dungeon, immediately testifying its joy by its antic leaping between my legs. It is worthy to remark, that it had been taken away blindfold—that is to say, wrapped in a handkerchief. How then did it find its master? Did it know or did it wait for the hour of visitation? All were desirous of obtaining this mouse, but the major carried it off for his lady. She put it into a cage, where it pined, refused all sustenance, and in a few days, was found dead."

Curiosity.—The tooth of some unknown animal was found by the workmen on the Canal, on the 14th inst. 3 feet below the surface of the earth, in the bed of the Sandy Creek, at Murray, Genesee co. It measured 7 inches in length, is 1¼ inches in circumference, and weighs two lbs. two oz. In what manner this mammoth tooth was deposited where it was found, and whether it was originally the property of a ruminating, cardiverous or amphibious animal, must be left for the decision of Dr. Mitchill and Capt. Symmes.

Anecdotes.

HENRY.

Earl of Holsatia, surnamed Iron, by reason of his extraordinary strength and courage being a favorite of Edward III, king of England, was hated by the courtiers, who taking advantage of the king's absence, prevailed, on the queen to make trial whether he was nobly descended, by exposing him to a lion, alleging the lion would not hurt him if he was truly noble. For this purpose a lion was turned loose in the night; and Henry, having a nightgown on, over his shirt, with his girdle and sword, in which posture he used to walk in the morning, in the base court of the castle to take the air, met with the lion roaring and frizzling his shaggy crest, but the earl being undaunted, said in a harsh and angry tone, "Stand, you dog;" at which the lion crouched at his feet, and the earl took him by the neck and put him into his den, leaving the nightcap upon the lion's back, and so walked off unconcerned; and looking up to the windows were the Courtiers were, said "Now let the proudest of you all, that boast so much of your noble birth, go and fetch my night-cap, and take it for his pains;" but they shamefully pulled in their heads, and made no reply. *Cranis Hist. Saxon.*

EMPEROR FRANCIS II.

One arm of the Danube separates the city of Vienna from a large suburb called Leopoldstadt. A thaw inundated this suburb and the ice carried away the bridge of communication with the capital. The population of Leopoldstadt began to be in the greatest distress for want of provisions A number of boats were collected and loaded with bread, but no one felt hardy enough to risk the passage, which was rendered extremely dangerous by large bodies of ice. Frances the Second, who was then emperor stood at the water's edge; he begged, exhorted, threatened, and promised the highest recompences, but all in vain; whilst on the other shore, his subjects famishing with hunger stretched forth their hands and supplicated relief.—The monarch's sensibility at length got the better of his prudence; he leaped singly into a boat loaded with bread, and applied himself to the oars, exclaiming, "Never shall it be said that I made no effort to save those, who would risk their all for me." The example of the sovereign, sudden as electricity, inflamed the spectators, who threw themselves in crowds into the boats. They encountered the sea successfully, and gained the suburb just when their intrepid monarch, with the tear of pity in his eye, held out the bread he had conveyed across at the risk of his life.

"MR. QUIN'S ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND.

"This actor being once asked if he had ever been to Scotland and how he liked the people? "If you mean (replied he) the lower order of them, I shall be at a loss to answer you; for I had no further acquaintance with them than by the smell. As for the nobility they are numerous and for the most part proud and beggarly. I remember when I crossed from the North of Ireland, into their land country, I came to a little wretched village, consisting of a dozen huts, in the style of the Hottentots, the principal of which was an inn, and kept by an Earl. I was mounted on a shrivelled quadruped, for there was no certainty of calling it horse, mare, or gelding, much like a North Wales goat, but rather larger, and without horns. The whole village was up in an instant to salute me, supposing from the elegance of my appearance, that I must be some person of large fortune and great family.—The Earl ran and took hold of my stirrup while I dismounted; then turning to his eldest son, who stood by us without breeches, said, "My Lord, do you take the gentleman's horse to the stable, and desire your sister, Lady Betty, to draw him a pint of two-penny, for I suppose so great a man will ha' the best liquor in the whole boos." I was obliged (continued Quin) to stay here the whole night, and to make a supper of rotten potatoes and stinking eggs; the old Nobleman was indeed very complaisant, and made me accept of his own bed. I cannot say that the dormitory was the best in the world, for there was nothing but an old box to set upon in the room, and there was neither sheets nor curtains to the bed. Lady Betty was kind enough to apologise for the apartment, assuring me, "Many persons of great degnaty had frequently slept in it, and that though the blankets luck'd sae black, it was not quite four years sin they had been washed by the Countess her mother, and Lady Matilda Caroline Amelia Elenora Sophia, one of her youngest sisters." She then wished me a good night, and said, that the Viscount her brother, would take particular care to grease my boots."

Poetry.

LACHIN Y GAIR*

BY THE RIGHT HON. G GORDON, LORD BYRON.

Away, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses!
In you let the minions of luxury rove;
Restore me the rocks where the snow flake reposes,
Though still they are sacred to freedom and love;
Yet Caledonia! belov'd are thy mountains,
Round their white summits though elements war,
Though cataracts foam, 'stead of smooth flowing fountains,
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;
On Chieftains, long perished, my memory ponder'd,
As daily I strode through the pine cover'd glade;
I sought not my home till the day's dying glory
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star;
For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr.

"Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices
"Rise on the night rolling breath of the gale?"
Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
And rides on the wind, o'er his own Highland vale:
Round Loch na Garr, while the stormy mist gathers,
Winter presides in his cold icy car;
Clouds there incircle the forms of my fathers,
They dwell in the recesses of dark Loch na Garr.

"Ill-starr'd, tho' brave, did no visions foreboding,
"Tell you that fate had forsaken your cause?"
Ah! were you destin'd to die at Culloden,
Victory crown'd not your fall with applause;
Still were you happy in death's earthy slumber,
You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar,
The Pibroch resounds to the piper's loud number,
Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch na Garr.

Years have rolled on, Loch na Garr, since I left you,
Years must elapse e'er I tread you again;
Nature of verdure and flowers has bereft you,
Yet still are you dearer than Albion's plain.
England! thy beauties are tame and domestic,
To one who has rov'd on the mountains afar;
Oh! for the craggs that are wild and majestic,
The frowning glories of dark Loch na Garr.

—* Pronounced in Erse Loch na Garr.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. XXIII.

WEDNESDAY 6th April, 1825.

Continued.

After examining the Estimates and Reports, the consideration remaining to be weighed, are, the probable influence of the projected improvements upon our security and welfare, the scale on which they should be attempted, the expense at which they can be accomplished, and the means of meeting that expense, the time at which they may and ought to be undertaken, and in what order.

Upon all these points the Commissioners have offered very valuable remarks; and the Committee may without any censurable failure in their duty, forbear much additional observation of their own upon points upon which great diversity of opinion will undoubtedly prevail, however much they may be discussed, because they invole considerations so various in their nature, and so combined a view must be taken of the several questions, that it would be vain to pretend to demonstrate satisfactorily the precise conclusion to which the suggestion of the Commissioners ought under all circumstances to lead.

That a Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa River, would in the event of a War, not merely diminish beyond measure the charge of our defence, but render its success greatly more certain, admits of no doubt. Happily present appearances indicate no interruption of the good understanding between Great Britain and America, on the contrary, they afford a well grounded hope of its permanence; but without bringing probabilities into discussion it may be affirmed, that, it would be most imprudent to reckon on a very long continuance of peace.

In the event of a war, protracted as the last, the safety and the saving of transport, conducted by such a Channel, would, it is believed, fully compensate to the nation the charge of the improvement proposed, and it is more evident that to give full effect to the sound and liberal policy which has created the Military Settlements on the Rideau, and introduced, since the war, a loyal population of more than 10,000 souls where there was before no inhabitant, and which is now surmounting at considerable expense the interruption of the navigation of the Ottawa, it is necessary to perfect the water communication removed from the enemy's Frontier, and leading in truth, from the Ocean to Kingston, which is the key to Lake Ontario and the principal Military Station in the Province. The Naval armaments and supplies, but in a less degree to the proposed Canal connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, such a work would undoubtedly facilitate military operations in defence of the Province to a great extent under any probable circumstances, and would not so decidedly ensure the safety of the Western portion of the Province as the first mentioned Canal would of the Eastern, because the enemy, if in possession of the Lake, might still cut off resources from below and render the use of such a work partial and uncertain.

With respect to the advantages to Trade and Commerce which the projected communications would procure, little can be said that has not been urged and nothing, that observation in a neighbouring County, does not readily suggest. In this view, the improvement which would connect the waters of Lake Erie and Ontario, is undoubtedly the most important, because, the more remote that portion of the Province is from the Ocean, the more ruinous is its commerce and consequently to its agriculture, is any natural obstruction which increases materially the difficulty of transport.

To a country so situated, the manufactures its inhabitants consume at a higher charge, and if the only articles they can furnish in return are subjected to the same charge which almost exclude them from the markets, there is reason to fear, a depression of circumstances, a discouragement to exertion, and ultimately perhaps, even a consequent interiority in moral character, amidst great positive advantages of climate and soil.

When the great importance in a commercial point of view, of an uninterrupted navigation from the country bordering on Lake Erie is thus considered, it is very gratifying to find that a hope is held out of its speedy accomplishment by the exertions of a private Company at a much less expense than that contemplated by the Commissioners, but by a route which may perhaps as effectually serve the interests of the country in time of Peace.

If the Welland Canal should proceed upon the scale now contemplated by the Company, adapted to Sloop Navigation, it is to be supposed that, for all purposes of Commerce, the extension of the plan reported by the Commissioners, might be postponed 'till the population of the country should become such as to warrant its being entertained for the reason that it would serve the interests of a much greater extent of interior country and would terminate at a safer and more commodious harbour

The latter reason would undoubtedly indicate the Canal projected by the Commissioners, at which point would bear evidence to the Military defence of the Country—but if the Welland Canal should be carried successfully through, it is conceived that no sufficient motive would remain for desiring the completion of the other until many more necessary improvements of a similar kind had been first executed

The benefits which may be expected to accrue to agriculture and trade from a Canal leading to the Ottawa from Kingston, are investigated at some length in the paper alluded to, (No.) and although with whatever candour and intelligence the inquiry is there conducted, it is very possible that the results may be questionable to many; the Committee will not pretend to discuss the merits of Estimates founded on details by which it may be to a certain degree verified or refuted by any who have more leisure and better opportunity to examine them

The Question on what scale it would be expedient to undertake either of the Canals projected, seems to have appeared very doubtful to the Commissioners, and it certainly is one which admits of much discussion and calls for great consideration

Beginning in the westward, it is certainly most important that the Lakes should be connected by a Navigation which will allow of the same Vessels continuing their voyage without discharging their Cargoes, so that a Schooner laden at Amherstburgh could proceed, without breaking bulk, to Kingston or Prescott. The present design of the Welland Canal Company admits of this to be follow extent contemplated by the Commissioners, and it is, therefore, for the moment, unnecessary to discuss the Points as regards that part of the communication. With respect to the other great Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa, it remains an important and somewhat difficult Question.

The comparative expense is—On a Scale of 7 feet in depth 40 feet in width at the bottom, and 61 feet in width at the surface of the water, the bank- to slope one foot and a half to one foot perpendicular, the Locks to be of stone and 100 feet in length by 22 feet in width, with turning Bridges 22 feet in the clear and 10 feet wide—Cost £229,265 14 11 2

On a scale of 5 feet in depth 28 feet in width at the bottom, and 46 in width at the surface of the water, the banks to slope 1½ feet to one foot perpendicular, the Locks to be of stone, and 80 feet in width with turning Bridges 15 feet in the clear and 10 feet wide—Cost £145,892 7 8 1-2

On a scale 4 feet in depth, 20 feet in width at the bottom, and 30 feet in width at the surface of the water, the banks to slope one foot and a half to one foot perpendicular, the Locks to be of wood and 75 feet in length by 10 feet in breadth, with turning Bridges 10 feet in the clear and 10 feet wide—Cost £62,256 6 10.

The Committee in estimating the weight of those arguments which would lead to the adoption of the largest scale on the ground of greater military security, cannot avoid stating that, if the idea is entertained of facilitating by such a Canal the naval defence of the Upper Lakes, by the introduction of Vessels of War of a small class from the sea, they consider such an anticipation by no means a safe one. It is evident, that it would be at any time in the power of the Americans to construct on the Lakes, Ships of such overwhelming force, that Vessels of the small class which could ascend by the Canal, could render no effectual service and it would be at last reduced again to a contest of Ship building in the harbours of the Lakes

A Canal larger than is necessary to transport with convenience all description of Naval and Military Stores would, by its greater dimensions afford, in the opinion of your Committee, no additional security to the Province.

Judging then they are inclined to prefer the plan second in order, being a Canal 5 feet in depth.

So far as the interes is of Trade are concerned, the Committee see more reason to deliberate. It is, however, to be considered in the first place, that unless the Canal at the Ottawa and the La Chine Canal are altered so as to be of corresponding dimensions it would be perfectly useless to construct ours on the enlarged scale If that could be anticipated with certainty, and if it would be clearly desirable to have the Canal on the larger plan, it would seem good policy to make every exertion to attain that object at once, and to commence it accordingly; because though the smaller works alluded to might, at a tolerable expense, be enlarged to suit the greater, it would scarcely be rational to calculate upon enlarging at a long a line of Canal as that from Kingston to the Ottawa, when once completed It is but too too clonable however, whether the Policy of Lower Canada will ever admit of such an enlargement of the LaChine Canal as would allow of Navigation by Vessels that could continue their voyage to Atlantic Ports There are obvious interests against it, and it must be expected these will have their influence. If, however, this difficulty did not interfere there is still, in the opinion of the Committee, much reason to be satisfied with the smaller scale

That the same vessel which navigate one of the Upper Lakes should be able to pass to Kingston and Prescott is clearly of much consequence, because they are equally fit for every part of the voyage and they are as a means of transhipment at a moderate charge of toll and lockage upon a short line of Canal; but unless we could contemplate that these same vessels would continue their course to the West Indies or other parts beyond Lower Canada, which for several reasons could scarcely be expected. It would perhaps not be advisable to construct a Canal at so great a cost merely to admit of their continuing their route to Montreal or Quebec instead of stopping at Prescott or Kingston.—It is true one transfer of the Cargo would be saved but on the other hand the toll must be so much greater on a Canal of such length with many locks constructed on such large dimensions, and the wear and tear of a vessel of considerable size and value passing through a long navigation of that description, might prove of such that little would be lost by avoiding it at the expense of a transhipment into large and secure Canal boats at Kingston, But when, in addition to the considerations, these Committee reflect that the River St Lawrence, when the obstacles in some parts of its course are removed, will present a much more direct and natural course for the navigation of vessels to Lower Canada. they are of opinion that, looking merely at the Commercial interest of the Province, a Canal on the smaller scale would be most advisable as being most easily and certainly to be compassed within a moderate period and as affording to every necessary degree the accommodation required

At the same time it is clear that if the Parent State concurring with the Colony in a work so essential to the preservation of her dominions in this quarter of the world, should assume a share of the charge, it would be highly expedient to attempt a Canal on the largest dimensions

The expense of this and of the other undertaking suggested by the Commissioners, is to be looked for in their estimates, and assuming their calculations to be correct, the most material inquiry is whether, in the present state of our Revenue, and with the resources which might be called in aid without imposing oppressive burthens upon the people, a sum could be raised sufficient to meet the principal undertaking—the Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa. The very encouraging offer from His Majesty's Government, which was communicated to both Houses by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the commencement of this Session, would, if we can avail ourselves of it, ensure the necessary advance being procured upon the most favourable term and with such periods of repayment as might be thought most convenient.

An increase of Revenue sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and for the gradual liquidation of the principal of a loan of such sum as would be necessary for carrying into execution the plan of the Commissioners, might, it is believed, be obtained without injury to the commercial interests of this Province and without inconvenience being felt by any of its Inhabitants, if the Legislature of Lower Canada, recognising the importance of such a work to that Province, should be disposed to concur in imposing a small additional duty on such articles imported as could easily bear it, uniting their resources for a work of common advantage, there is no doubt that the Provinces would be fully equal to the immediate execution of a canal on the smaller scale adapted to commercial purposes—but, if, as has been mentioned, the mother country, regarding a Canal upon the largest scale proposed, as a work certain to contribute most essentially to the military defence of the Province, should consent to participate in the charge, the Committee conceives that the means of this Province would enable it, to meet the exertion which ought, in that case, to be made on her part, to accelerate the period of her security.

Whether the time is now arrived when the Province should actually attempt the execution of work which but a very years ago would have been considered altogether visionary, is another point to be determined—so far as the decision should be influenced by the most reasonable expectation that can be formed, as to the return such works would immediately yield, the calculations which are given in some of the papers annexed may form perhaps as safe a guide as the Committee could pretend to furnish

One thing is clear, in the peculiar circumstances of Upper Canada, a Country of great capability, thinly peopled, and requiring above all things, that capital and population should be attracted to it by every possible means, the same reasons, which might be properly urged in other countries, should not apply to induce us to delay such undertakings till they are certain to afford profit.

It is greatly the interest of the present generation to submit to some temporary sacrifice in the prospect of a very rapid recompense. The most natural order here would be that the improvement should precede in order to accelerate the population and commerce of the country, rather than to await the arrival of a period when the existing circumstances of the Country would, in a commercial point of view, at once justify the enterprise.

The great impulse which would be given to the country by the demand for labour, the encouragement it would afford to emigrants of capital to remove to this Province, and the confidence it would create in the security of the colony, would amply warrants, in the opinion of the Committee, the commencement of the canal at the present period, although the expectation of the Commissioners of an immediate indemnity should appear too sanguine.

As to the order in which the internal improvements suggested should be taken up by the Province, it appears obvious to the Committee that the concurrence of the parent state ought to determine us to apply our first exertions . the communication from Kingston to the Ottawa, and besides the prospect of a canal from Lake Erie to Ontario being accomplished by a private company, appears to the Committee to put it out of question that public attention should be turned to the other with the least possible delay.

At the same time the Committee are of opinion that, regarding only the commercial interests of the Province in time of Peace with the United States and setting out of view all other considerations, the improvement of the River St Lawrence would naturally first engage attention, because there can be little doubt that a much less expenditure than would be necessary for effecting an Internal Communication, would render this direct and natural Channel to the Ocean, more convenient for all purposes of trade

Under any view of the subject, it appears to the Committee so important that no time should be lost in ascertaining the nature and probable cost of the required improvement of the St. Lawrence that they have come to certain resolutions on this subject which, they trust, will meet with the approbation of the Legislature. and which are annexed to this report. The most unfortunate disadvantage to which we are subjected in our navigation of the St. Lawrence by the canal at Barnhart's Island to the Americans, if that cession must be final, demands the earliest and most earnest attention of the Province, in order that before any expense is incurred in improving the channel of the river in other parts of its course, it may be known how we can best avert the evil of our extraordinary exclusion from the navigation at that point

Upon the subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the Committee have to state that they have had under their consideration the Petition of David Sutherland Esq. and others, praying to be incorporated by Law, a company for improving the navigation of the St Lawrence by deepening its bed and removing obstructions and by facilitating the ascent of boats by chains and fastenings to be used in the channel It appears to the Committee, from the information they have received, that there is ground to believe the improvement thus suggested might be accomplished at an expense easily to be compassed by a private association but besides that they have not the means of satisfying themselves as to the expediency of adopting such a mode of improvement they are apprehensive that it might interfere with the more obvious and effectual system of making a channel fit for Sloop navigation near the shore with locks, where they may be necessary, and a towing path, and they would therefore recommend the petitioners to apply to the Legislature of Lower Canada.

The Committee recommends that a sufficient number of copies of this Report with the accompanying resolutions, of the same shall meet with the concurrence of the Legislature, be printed, and that the Act of 1821 subsisting the Commissioners for the improvement of the internal navigation, the several reports of the Commissioners in their order, and the letter of Mr Macauley referred to, be printed as an Appendix.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN STRACHAN,
Chairman of the Committee for the Legislative Council.

ANGUS McINTOSH.

JOHN B ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Committee of the House of Assembly

WILLIAM MORRIS,
J. GORDON,

Joint Committee Room, April 6th 1825.

Resolved.—That the offer of His Majesty's Government to grant a loan of £70,000 to assist in opening a Canal from the Ottawa River to Kingston, calls for the warmest gratitude of His Majesty's Canadian Subjects and the earliest consideration of a measure so important to the prosperity of both Provinces.

Resolved,—That the extensive tract of fertile country on the line of the proposed Canal will without a water Communication to market, long remain unsettled and the inhabitants of that populous portion of the Province still more remote from the St. Lawrence will continue to suffer great inconvenience and loss in carrying their products over land to its banks.

Resolved,—That a Canal connecting Lake Ontario and the Ottawa River will, secure to the Government the most effectual means of defence in the event of a war with the United States of America. and to the Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada a safe inland navigation, where the exposed situation of the St. Lawrence might render commerce dangerous and perhaps impracticable.

Resolved,—That it is proper to request the Legislature of Lower Canada to unite with this Parliament in carrying into effect a work of equal importance and interest to the inhabitants of both Provinces, and in order to raise a fund to pay the annual interest of the proposed loan, and ultimately to liquidate the principal, it is necessary to impose a small additional duty on such articles of general consumption imported into Quebec as will best bear it, and prove least burthensome to the Subjects.

Resolved,—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Gove nor , praying that His Excellency will be pleased to communica e a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Government of Lower Canada to be laid before the Parliament of that Province.

Resolved,—That it is expedient, to ascertain with the least possible delay, the depth of water on the North side of Barnharts Island, in the River St. Lawrence, the facilities which that channel afford for boat navigation and the transportation of Lumber, and whether, in case of its being found capable of improvement so as to admit of such navigation without difficulty, rafts of timber and heavy rafts descending the River from Prescott can be conveniently brought into that Channel.

Resolved.—That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased, as soon as the season will permit, to direct a survey of the said part of the River St Lawrence for the purpose aforesaid, and that the person employed to perform the same be instructed to report to His Excellency, for the information of the Legislature, the practicability and probable expense of removing the obstructions and deepening the bed of the River so as to allow rafts of the ordinary breadth drawing four feet of water, to pass down.

Resolved.—That the expense incurred in making the said survey, be made good to His Excellency at the next session of the Legislature.

Resolved,—that it is expedient to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will communicate to the Government of Lower Canada the expediency of the Legislature of this Province, that the recommendation of the Arbitrators sanctioned by our Act 4th Geo. 4 Chap. 22 should also receive the sanction of the Legislature of Lower Canada in order that it may be carried immediately into effect, the subject matter thereof being of such great and undoubted interest to both Provinces

Resolved —That it is expedient to address His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to pray that His Excellency, in case the Legislature of Lower Canada shall separate without making any provision for carrying into effect the recommendation of the Arbitrators above referred to, will direct a survey to be made, for the information of the Legislature, of the waters of the St Lawrence from the Town of Johnstown to the eastern extremity of this Province, in order to ascertain in what manner and for what expense a navigation can be effected, fit for Schooners drawing seven feet of water, to ascend as well as descend, and affording a towing path along the whole line of the canal, with the exception of the Lake saint Francois, and that part of the River which will be embraced on the survey to be made near Barnharts Island

On motion of Mr GORDON, the report of the Joint Committee on the internal navigation was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole house on the morrow.

Agreeably to notice Mr. PETERSON moved. that a Committee should be appointed to examine and report upon the contingent accounts of the present session. and that Messrs. Gordon, Rolph McBride, D Jones, and Thomson, do compose the same.

In amendment Mr. GORDON moved, that his name might be expunged and Mr Brady's name be inserted.

Which was carried

The original Question as amended was then put and carried.

Adjourned.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND;

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of July inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conyoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday the Nineteenth day of Augustnow next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, the 9th day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
H J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JULY 14th, 1825. No. XXVIII.

By Authority.

Government House,
July 11th, 1825.

HIS Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to License FREDERICK L. CONVERSE, *Gentleman*, to practise PHYSIC, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY within this Province.

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol de livery in and for the several Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st August.
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners; and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed and transmitted to Eng. ind.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the unit of North Dickenson, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm McLauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
29th June, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District*
No 28—t d.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District,—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-Houses, &c thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH.
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June
23d, 1825.

N B Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No 27—6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, late of the Township of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lemoque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
29th June, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District*
No 28—t d.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District,—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-Houses, &c thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH.
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June
23d, 1825.

N B Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No 27—6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, late of the Township of William Blackwood and Francis A. Lemoque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *April*, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District.*
No 25—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stnats Sagur. at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz :—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7. and the East half of Lot No. 5. in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims an the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday, the 27th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz :—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58; in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon,

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 28.—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Lussee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz :—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Cobourg, 4th May 1825 } No 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *feri facias* to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Equising, in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Flambro' Cottage, 22*nd May*, 1825. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
No. 26—6w. *Late Sheriff, G. D*

Government Contract

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 2d Day of Aug. next, at Noon, from such persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz :—

400 CORDS,

to be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of January, 1826. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz :—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be Eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.—Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

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

Commissariat Office, York, 2d July, 1825. } No. 27.—4 w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Woman in the service of Mr Wm. L. Mackenzie, of this place, went out on Sunday the 10th instant and has not since been heard of. She is a middle sized Woman, about 30 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, wore a red gown with a white flower, straw bonnet and straw coloured ribbands, shoes but no stockings. She has lately met with a disapointment of marriage, and, it is feared that it has led her to commit some rash act. Any information respecting the above described person will be thankfully received by,

Mrs. MACKENZIE
York July 13th, 1825. No. 28—t. f.

CUT GLASS, CHINA,

And Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has returned from Europe with an Excellent Assortment of the following articles, viz :—

Fine Cut Decanters, *new patterns*,	Finger Basons,
Fruit Dishes,	Tumblers,
Celery & Centre Bowls,	Wine Glasses,
Water Jugs,	Claret ditto,
Salt Stands,	Liquere & Jelly do.
	Custard Cups, &c.

Superior Britania Metal Ware, Warranted to Hold Colour,—Consisting of,

Vegetable Dishes and Covers,	Sugars,
Tea Pots, *New Patterns*,	Cream Ewers,
Patent Coffee Percolators,	Cruet & Liquere Stands, furnished with best cut glass,
Sauce Turreens,	&c. &c. &c.

A few Sets CHINA, and CHINA GILT Ornaments, Blue Printed Tea Sets and Dinner Services, &c. Edged and Common Earthenware,

ALSO:

Calicoes by the piece—Superior Paste Blacking, by the dozen—A few Boxes Pipes—Alum, in casks—Pins, in packages—Superior Buttons—Paisley Thread, &c.

He daily expects a quantity of Yellow Soap, and a few Pieces Superfine Cloth which will be sold Cheap, being purchased in England previous to the late advance.

☞ Shop 3 doors East of P. McDougall's Store.

WILLIAM RORKE
York, July 12th, 1825. No 28—t. f.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands.

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office

THOMAS MIDFORD.
York, July 6th 1825. No. 27 —t. f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, attested, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows: for Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations; each separate and distinct; acquaints the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Currc'y. per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched.—Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY.
York, U C. June 20th, 1815. No. 26 6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20*th*, 1825. No. 26.—6 m.

A PEW FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a Pew in the Episcopal Church of this place. Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

York 23d June, 1825. No. 25—t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Book will be shut from Monday the 20th instant until Tuesday the 12th day of July next, and a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, on the Capital paid in, will be payable at the Bank, on and after Friday the 22nd following.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 14th June, 1825. } No. 25—5w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6 ns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 28—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best material—and is Copper Fastened —For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No 21.—t. f.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.

GENUINE SWEDISH TURNIP.

A QUANTITY of Seed, *warranted*, of this invaluable Root is left for sale in small packages with Mr T. Mosley, A & B. York, and no Farmer who wishes to do justice to his Sheep Stock, in winter, should be without it, as this Root will stand the utmost severity of the most intense frost.—It may be sown 'till the last week in June.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a BILL to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17*th* 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the time and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, 11th April, 1825. }
No. 16—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7, April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform TRAVELLERS and the PUBLIC in general, that he now keeps a LIVERY STABLE, at the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE, where he will at all times have a sufficient number of HORSES and CARRIAGES to hire.—He also intends Running a STAGE during the Summer Months once a Week, between PORT HOPE and the CARRYING PLACE so as to meet the STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE there, and hopes from careful attention on his part to merit a share of Public Patronage.

(Signed,) JONATHAN OGDEN
Port Hope, 8th March, 1825 No. 11 —t. f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM.

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3d Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2¼ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made*, CRIMSON MORREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bandings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65.—The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new. —Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TERMS

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WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 28.

THURSDAY, JULY 14th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Although we were always opposed both in politics, and religion, to our old friend and relation MORRIS BIRKBECK, of late so famous as the founder of an English Settlement in the State of *Illinois*, we cannot but lament the untimely fate of a man so remarkable as COBBETT himself (with whom he was very intimate) for the great strength of his natural abilities, and for the peculiar point and energy of his style. It appears that he had been on a visit to the no less celebrated MR. OWEN, now of *New Harmony*, and was drowned, on his return home, in a branch of the *Wabash*. He was a first cousin to the present DR BIRKBECK of London and to the Banker of that name of Settle, in Yorkshire

THE DUKE of SUSSEX and several of the Lords who were in the minority on the great Catholic question have entered their *Protest* against the decision which has been come to in the House of Peers—On the other hand, it is stated in several of the London papers that the speech of the DUKE of YORK, which so materially contributed to the loss of the Bill, "*has been printed in* LETTERS OF GOLD" and is offered for sale in the public streets at the price of *twelve shillings and sixpence*.

It is stated there is a bill now before Parliament on the subject of the Customs that will repeal no fewer than 465 Acts of Parliament.

The Canada Company Bill passed the Commons on the 20th of May.

In the message which BOLIVAR has addressed to the Congress of *Peru*, is the following remarkable and glowing passage.

"Legislators! In giving up to Congress the supreme power which you deposited in my hands, allow me to congratulate the people in having rid themselves of the greatest curse in the world. War, by the victory at Ayacucho, and of despotism, by my resignation Proscribe forever, I beg you, that tremendous authority; that authority which was the grave of Rome! It was laudable, no doubt in Congress, in order to resist the dreadful calamities and to face the furious storms which desolated the country, to place her laws on the bayonets of the liberating army: but, as the nation has obtained domestic peace and political liberty, the laws only ought to govern "

In refusing *One Million of Dollars* which had been voted to him—he adds, "was not the confidence reposed in me by Congress a sufficient honour? Was not the glory which it conferred in placing in my hands the destiny of its country, sufficient to satisfy me? Why, then, seek to humiliate, to confound me by excessive favours, by the offer of a treasure that I cannot accept. Were I to receive the rewards offered me by Congress, my services to Peru would be obscured by their liberality. My most anxious wish is to hold Peru my debtor for the feeble services that I have consecrated to her cause.

To disdain the traits of generosity with which Congress honours me, is far from my intention; but I have never accepted similar rewards from Colombia, therefore it would be highly inconsistent to receive from the hands of Peruvians that which I have refused from those of my fellow citizens."

Whatever may be the motives which have induced this disinterestedness—it must be allowed to be very uncommon in the present age.

By our last private advices from London we learn that MR. HUME is exerting himself to carry a Bill through the House of Commons that will prove of great advantage to these colonies—Its object is to obtain a "*free*" transmission of Newspapers, both to and from the mother country, and *all her colonies*, in order that our friends at home may know what is going forward in every part of the empire without cost. This is surely a most desirable object.

We have been a good deal amused by some of the *squibs* which are afloat relative to the supposed *injurious effects* of the Canadian Land Company—one of the most ludicrous of which goes to assert that the *freedom* of our *Electice Franchise* will be thereby greatly endangered! For our own parts, if we can only be assured of more abundant capital, we shall be very willing to run all risks of that nature.

A "*Canadian Land Agency*" independent of, and hostile to, the "*Company*" is forming in London, on an extensive scale, in which MR. ASGELL, late of this town, seems to be taking an active part. A Prospectus, well written, and very elegantly printed, has been sent to us. The object which this new scheme professes to have in view is the "Investment of Capital on an original and approved Plan"—and for the disposal of Estates situated in the American Colonies of Great Britain. *without subjecting either buyer or seller to any kind of risk!* A reading room forms part of the establishment, which is furnished with Maps, Plans of Townships, published works on the Colonies, Official Reports, Acts of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, Colonial Newspapers, Magazines, and Price Currents, with every other article bearing upon the subject, and which may be desirable for the use of Gentlemen interested in the welfare of Canadas, and other Britans-Atlantic possessions.

Annual Subscribers to the Rooms, . . . 3 Guineas.
Quarterly, . do. . . . . 1 Guinea.

We shall endeavour to give some extracts from the pamphlet, together with a further detail of the plan, next week.—In the mean while we may add that corresponding agents are to be appointed in every district of these Provinces.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The Catholic Relief Bill, was rejected in the House of Lords May 17th, on its second reading, by a majority of 48, (178 to 130.) This decision produced a considerable sensation.

The Globe and Traveller remarks, that "though the bill was rejected, it was supported by a majority of the higher ranks of the hereditary nobility."

A meeting of the English Catholic Association was held in London on the 21st, to express their ideas on the subject of the rejection of the Catholic relief bill The Duke of Norfolk was in the chair, and the meeting was addrssed by Mr. O'Connell

Perpetual Motion —Mr. William Sturgeon, of Woolwich, has shown that a magnetic bar, mounted freely on its axis, passing through its two poles, and in this state subject to currents of electricity, passing from its equator or middle point, towards each point, is thereby caused to revolve on its axis.

Hydrophobia —Dr. Fayerman, of Norwich, has published a case of the cure of hydrophobia in a patient named Charles Roberts, a strong man, aged 42, who was quite raving. It was effected by the use of superacetate of lead (Goulard's Extract) which he administered in doses of from 5 to 10 drops, on lumps of sugar, accompanied by bleeding.

Dentrifice.—Take sage and salt, of each a like quantity, and pound them together; then bake the mixture till it be hard, and make a fine powder, thereof, then therewith rub the teeth evenings and mornings, and it will take away all yellowness.

WELSH ANTIQUITIES.

We copy the following from the *Carmarthen Journal:*—

Valuable Historical Antique —Mr. HOLFORD, of Kilwyn, had upon a part of his estate, at a considerable distance from the mansion, a pyramidal stone, of prodigious magnitude, which he was desirous of removing near the house, but was deterred from the attempt by its apparent impracticability. In his absence, Mr. Holford, jun. with the view of giving his father an agreeable surprise, upon his return, collected a great number of the neighbouring tenantry, to essay its removal. The whole latent pressure of earth having been removed, a team of five and twenty horses were put to, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in dislodging this ponderous mass from its site, and exposed to view a tablet, with the following inscription:—

A PEWL A BRECEIb Odd un yvan
hon hyd FLWdd An Ad Xxviii
AG ELim AP O Wen Goch
ALA ddwyd AC—CAddwydunman
oxco f rnecthy onift 1604.

Which, when translated, we take to be "St. Paul preached on this spot, about the year of our Lord 48;" and "Elim ap Owen Goch, suffered martyrdom, and was buried in the same place, for preaching Christ, 1604." This is an antique of considerable importance in a historical point of view, determining as far as such evidence can, the hypothesis of our Learned Diocesan—that St. Paul preached the Gospel in Britain When this inscription was made does not appear, but even admitting it was as late as the early part of the 17th century, it shews the existence of a tradition to that effect, or of some historical record of which this tablet is probably a transcript From the distinctness of the date we are inclined to think the latter, and that our ancestors were desirous of transmitting this interesting fact to posterity is apparent, from the immense labour which must have attended the sepulture of this tablet. We congratulate the principality upon the discovery of this ancient rule; and we congratulate the Bishop of St. David's upon the discovery of this strong corroborating evidence, that Great Britain (aye, that Carmarthenshire) is within the limits of St. Clements "*Eis to terma t es Lusons*"—a point for which his Lordship had contended long and earnestly, and, as we think, successfully. The discovery of this interesting tablet determined Mr. Holford to examine a *cairn* or *tumulus*, also upon his property, the result of which was the discovery of two earthen vases; one of which, through the carlessness of the workmen, was broken; the other, in which were human bones, was preserved Under these also was found a tablet, with an inscription, partly Welsh and partly corrupt Latin, of which the following is a transcript:—

Hic JACET iN KAIRN hoN
Co Rpvs Lvprs
DA Escop TRECASTELL
Llosecd AD. 427

This bears the date of the fifth century, and is inscribed to the memory of Lupus, Bishop of Trecastle, whose remains it is supposed they contain. Both those discoveries were made in the parish of Monthvey and if an examination was set on generally in the principality, we are sanguine that many valuable antiques may be rescued from oblivion, and that the cause of history would be materially benefited by the recovery We should have observed, that in digging up the tablet which records St. Paul's preaching in this island, human bones and ashes were found.—The pyramidal stone (one of the *meini hirion* alluded to in Archdeacon Beynon's address at the opening of the Cymreigyddon Meeting in our hall,) was formerly surrounded with its hedge Since its deportation to the lawn at Kilwyn, part of it has been polished, and it proves to be a block of red marble, beautifully variegated with blue veins. The farm on which the stone stood, was formerly called Gelly-*maen*, obviously deriving its name from the stone The other inscription, it will be seen, records the martyrdom of Elim ap Owen Goch, for preaching Christ.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

We have received by the Brig Clio, Smyrna papers to the 18th of April. We have not room to day for extracts. The following memorandum which was handed to Capt Goodwin, on the day on which he sailed by a merchant of Smyrna, furnishes the latest news from that quarter.

"From our latest accounts from Morea, it appears the Egyptian expedition had effected the landing of about 14,000 troops; two actions had occurred before Navarin and Calamata in which the Greeks had been successful, and had taken a great number of prisoners The Greek fleet has sailed from Hydra, to the amount of about 40 sail, in quest of them, and it was expected an action between the two fleets would soon occur.—A brig of war and some other vessels had been taken by the advanced ships of the Greek squadron. Patras was closely besieged by land and blockaded by sea; a French ship of war just arrived here, had been ordered off by the Greek squadron, and not allowed to enter. President Conduriotti was there in person Gen. Colocotroni and his party suspected of treason was closely confined at Hydra to await their trial The Samiots have sent a deputation to Hydra for succour of some ships, as they expect an attack from the Ottoman fleet which was granted to them. The Ottoman fleet have partly come out from Constantinople. A squadron of Algerines are daily expected in the Archipelago, against the Greeks; great preparations are making by the Turks to enter the Morea at all points. The Greeks were also making great preparations to meet them —*Boston Repy.*

The *Courier* of the 14th contains the following remarks:—

"We feel it proper to recall the attention of our readers to the official information which we yesterday gave relating to the affairs of Greece —This document may be considered as the most important, because it tends to allay the fears expressed upon this subject, by a morning paper. It appeared by our news of yesterday, that the Greeks had obtained a decisive victory over the troops landed at Modon, and that the Greek fleet had actually sailed. From the same authentic source, we further learn, that the Greek Deputies in London have information from Zante down to the 16th April, which is several days subsequent to the unfavourable reports alluded to, and it makes no mention of them, or of any thing that, in the slightest degree, corroborates them."

Athens, Feb 28, 1825.

"Ulysses has promised the Turks that as soon as the Albanians, whom he expects from Larissa, shall arrive, he will march against Athens to subdue it. A letter received here from Condura, announces that the Turks to the number of 7000 have entered Thebes Some people deny this intelligence altogether, and endeavour to quiet the minds of the public by the assurance, that the only foundation for it is, that there are 2000 Albanians who have arrived in Eubia to reinforce the garrison of Negropont.

"I wrote to you that the Ipseriots had obtained from the Greek government, permission to build a city at the Pirœus, and for this purpose, they have already measured the circumference of the rampart they mean to erect on the foundations of the ancient walls. In making these excavations, they have discovered the position and vestiges of the ancient gates. But alas, in a short time, we shall have to think of something else besides building a city. If Ulysses falls upon Athens with the Albanians, there will remain to us nothing but the sad alternative of taking refuge in the Acropolis, with the risk of being starved, or of saving ourselves miserably at Salamis, where we shall be within the reach of the Turkish fleets

"I do not even know what dependence we can place on the garrison of the citadel where there are no Albanians, and which is entirely composed of strangers, entirely devoted to Ulysses. What interest can they have in fighting for us and exposing themselves to the severest privations and to the greatest dangers."

Thebes and Athens had been relieved from their apprehensions by the departure of the 2000 Albanians for Negropont. It appears that the Turks will not set until the Pacha who commands in Albania shall be ready to advance for the Gulf of Lepanto. The Egyptian fleet is blockaded in the Bay of Modon. The Greeks have never felt more confidence.

Letters had reached London from Zante, dated as late as the 27th April, which confirm the former accounts of the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha before Navarin, in his operations against that place, he lost a considerable part of his troops, together with the whole of his baggage and artillery; and we may now regard his expedition as having wholly failed. Beyond this gratifying intelligence, nothing of importance transpired yesterday.

Letters from Trieste of the 5th of May, in the Augsburg Gazette, confirm the defeat of the troops of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea. It was on the 27th March that the Greeks attacked the Egyptian troops, who were entrenched under the walls of Modon, and entirely destroyed them This victory has decided the fate of the expedition of Ibrahim Pacha. Several European officers who commanded those troops fell into the

hands of the Greeks, and have been sent to Napoli de Romania.

A letter from Corfu of the 11th ult. states that an agreement has been entered into between the Turkish Government and the Pacha of Egypt, by which the latter is to receive for 50 years the Revenue of the Morea, in the event of his being able to effect the conquest of that country from the Greeks.

MEXICO.

A Paris paper states, that Ferdinand is willing to recognize the independence of Mexico, on condition that his brother the Infant Don Francisco de Paulo shall be placed on the throne, under the protection of Spain M. Vallejo has been despatched to Milan, on a mission to the Emperor of Austria, with this project.

UNITED STATES.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

State Legislature.—In the House of Representatives, on the 6th instant, Mr Lumpkin, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the communication of the Governor, as relates to the improper interference of the United State's Government, with our domestic affairs, presented the following report and resolution:—

"The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often, latterly, unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the general government to control the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and the union of the Southern States, after deliberating on the subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or is rapidly approaching, when the states from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana most confederate, and as one man, say to the Union—we will no longer submit our retained rights to the snivel ing insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial branches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the general government.

The great objects of the American Union were as simple in practice as beautiful in theory; they were as easily understood as they were important; the relations with foreign nations were confided to the United Government. The powers necessary to the protection of the confederated states from enemies without, and from enemies within alone were given. All others were retained to the several states as separate and sovereign, and must not be usurped by construction—legislative, executive, or judiciary

When from 1770 to 1776 the government of Britain was levying a war of restriction upon Boston and the north, no narrow feeling, no unworthy suspicions, no sectional jealousies were harboured in the bosoms of the men of the south, but with one voice and with simultaneous impulse from Virginia to Georgia, they united their fate with their colonial brethren. When from 1801 to 1811 the mighty powers of France and England, in all things else hostile to each other, combined to drive from the seas of the world the ships and the commerce of the northern states, the men of the south did not meanly stoop to calculate the cost, but resolving that the wrongs of a part were the wrongs of the whole American family, proclaimed defiance to both, and conquered, and won on the mountain wave, and in the marshes of the south the freedom of the trade of the world

These are the feelings we brought into the confederacy; with these we shall leave it, if unprincipled men prosper in the unholy work of demolishing the noble, the august, the splendid fabric of our Union

The states of the south will convey the products of a fertile soil and genial climes to the markets of the world. The world will open wide its arms to receive them. Let our northern brethren then, if there is no peace in Union, if the compact has become too heavy to be longer borne, in the name of all the mercies find peace among themselves. Let them continue to rejoice in their self righteousness; let them bask in their own elysium, while they depict all south of the Potomac, as hideous reverse. As Athens, as Sparta, as Rome was, we will be, they held slaves we hold them. Let the north then form national roads for themselves, let them guard with Tariffs their own interest, let them deepen their public debt until an high minded of aristocracy shall rise out of it. We want none of all these blessings. But in the simplicity of the patriarchal government, we would still remain master and servant under our own vine, and our own fig tree, and confide for safety upon Him, who of old time, looked down upon the state of things without wrath

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met.— That we concur most heartily in the sentiments on this subject, communicated by His Excellency the Governor, that "having exhausted the argument, we will stand by our arms," " and for the support of this determination we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour."

Be it further resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to form a copy of the resolutions to the Executive of each state in the Union respectively, with a request that they lay the same before the several Legislatures, and that His Excellency do also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, instructing the former, and requesting the latter to co operate in all national measures, having a tendency to thwart the objects herein deprecated."

The above report and resolutions were read and laid on the table. It was understood that when they were called up a substitute would be offered for them.

[From the Missouri Advocate, May 13]

The Fur Trade.—Our anxious wishes follow the expedition led by General Atkinson to the Upper Missouri for the pacification of the Indians and the protection of our fur trade The treaties of trade and friendship expected to be concluded by the General and Major O'Fallon, are among the measures of first rate importance for the people of Missouri. Our fur trade beyond the Mandan Villages is now lost to our citizens and monopolized by the British, and the recovery of it will depend upon the success of the expedition which now ascends the river. The value of this trade is but little known in the United States Even in its present almost ruined state, when the rich region of the Rocky Mountains is monopolized by the British, it still affords a lucrative branch of commerce, and gives employment to a great number of our citizens.—The exports, for the last year from this city were worth 270,000 dollars, and consist of—Deer skins, pounds weight, 250,000; Beaver fur, do. 250,00.; Buffalo, robes, number, 17,000; Bear skins, do 8000; Otter skins, do 4,500; Racoon, do 25,000; Muskrat, do 81,000; Mink, do. 1000; Cat, Fox and Wolf, do. 1,5000; Marten and Fisher, do 4000.

But while we look at this list with some degree of gratification, how much indignation it excites to see the amount taken by the British, a great part of which is obtained from our own territories. A late exposition of their trade shows it to be worth, one year with another, a million of dollars, and to consist of the following skins—Beaver, 120,000; Marten. 30,000; Muskrat, 20,000; Fox, 5000; Otter, 4000; Bear, 2000; Mink, 2000. Buffalo, 5000; Lynx, 6000; Wolf, 4000; Elk, 1000; Deer, 12,000.

In trading with the Indians within our territories, the British have the advantage of introducing their goods without payment of duties This is equal to 33½ per cent When Capt. Pike was at the head of the Mississippi in 1804, he ascertained that we lost 26,000 dollars duties annually by smuggling on that frontier.—The amount must be much greater at this time on the Upper Missouri. A military post at the Yellow Stone would more than save the difference of price in subsisting it, by preventing smuggling in that quarter. But the greatest smuggling is now done up the Columbia river. The British ships enter the mouth of that river, and send their goods up to the mountains, and transport their furs back upon the same route to China Hence another reason for establishing a military post and naval station at the mouth of the Columbia.—The interest of the fur trade alone requires that St. Louis should be made a port of entry.

Prince Murat arrived at New York on Monday, in the brig Hesper, from Gibraltar.

BUFFALO.

It is stated in a pamphlet recently published in relation to this place, that there is not a *gunsmith* or *shipwright* in the village. Ship carpenters would undoubtedly do well there. It is also stated that wheat is never offered for sale at this place—it is only a staple in the shape of flour. Wind mills and steam grist mills would answer a good purpose there.

This village has 1050 tons of shipping. It has 2412 inhabitants We recommend the purchase of the pamphlet from our friend Mr. Shaw, the bookseller.

The St Josephs—From all that we can gather from the surveyors, who have been recently employed in the vicinity of the head waters of the St. Joseph's we are led to believe that country to be inferior to no district in this territory. Mr. Brookfield, who has been surveying in ranges two and three west, townships 7, 8, 9, and fractions 10 south, in these two ranges, informs us that the land is principally rolling, the soil black and exceedingly rich, and the country watered by innumerable streams and small lakes. It is generally well timbered with white and rock oak, whitewood, maple, beech, lynn black walnut, hickory, butternut, upland, elm, blue, white and black ash, &c.—under growth, ironwood, moose, spicewood, grapevines, hazel, &c. On the streams are many fine bottoms and valuable sites The north part of this district is about seven miles south of the great Chicago trail.—*Detroit Gazette.*

Natural History.

[From the New Haven Herald]

Extraordinary Insect.—The Corooy, Queen Beetle or Queen Bug, from Havanna, is still alive, at the Museum in Church street.

This astonishing insect is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure, with the solar phosphorus, furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer, like that of the Fire Fly, but give as steady a light as the gas light, exhibiting two perfect spheres, as large as a minute pearl, which affords light enough in the darkest night, to ensble one to read prin by them On carrying her into a large closet, in the day time, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and instantly extinguishes them on coming again into the light. But language cannot describe the beauty and sublimity of these lucid orbs in miniature, with which nature has endowed the queen of the insect, kingdom.

The Dog Billy—On Tuesday night the Cock-pit, in Tufton street, Westminster, exhibited an almost unparalleled scene, when the celebrated Dog Billy, whose wonder has been repeatedly recorded in the Sporting Magazine, for a bet of twenty sovereigns, exhibited to a multitude, at least two thousand, the chief part of whom were Amateurs well known in the sporting circles —There were no less than twenty carriages in Tufton street, a sight, perhaps never before witnessed there. The match was, that this extraordinary dog would kill one hundred rats in twelve minutes; and the bet was made by Dew, the proprietor, but bets to the amount of several hundreds were pending. The floor of the Pit was whitened, and the whole of the rats at once let loose. Dew and Cheetham, the rat-killers, were the only persons admitted into the Pit. The company were arranged in the gallery, and had a perfect view of the whole. The space which the dog had to exhibit in was 12 feet square. When let loose, he viewed them with an eager eye; but, on time being announced, and the signal being given, he went to work. The slaughter was dreadful; and in seven minutes and a half they were all slaughtered in heaps, amid loud cheers; and in nine minutes his mouth was washed with brandy, and the slaughtered taken away. The dog was decorated with fancy ribbands, and £60 was offered for him upon the spot. His master declined the offer, but offered to back him £50 against any dog in England.

New Zoological Society of London.—A prospectus (says the *Literary Gazette*) has been circulated under the auspices of Sir H. Davy, the object of which is the formation of a society for the promotion of Zoology, on a similar plan to the Horticultural Society, for the improvement of gardening. It is rather a curious project, and proposes to have all the fish of the waters, all the birds of the air, and all the beasts of the field naturalized in and about London.

Poetry.

ON SLAVERY.

[COWPER]

Hey, ah! what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
For merchants rich in cargoes of despair,
Who drive a loathsome traffic, gage and span,
And buy the muscles and the bones of man?
The tender ties of father, husband, friend,
All bonds of nature, in that moment end;
And each endures, while yet he draws his breath,
A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death.
The sable warrior, frantic with regret
Of her he loves, and never can forget,
Loses in tears the far-receding shore,
But not the thought that they must meet no more:
Deprived of her and freedom at a blow,
What has he left that he can yet forego?
Yes, to deep sadness ruliently resign'd,
He feels his body's bondage in his mind;
Puts off his generous nature; and, to suit
His manners with his state, puts off the brute.
Oh most degrading of all ills that wait
On man, a mourner in his best estate!
All other sorrows virtue may endure,
And find submission more than half a cure;
Grief is itself a medicine, and bestow'd
T' improve the fortitude that bear a load;
To teach the wanderer, as his woes increase,
The path of wisdom—all whose paths are peace.
But Slavery!—virtue dreads it as her grave;
Patience itself is meanness in a slave;
Or if the will and sovereignty of God
Bid suffer it awhile, and kiss the rod;
Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
And snap the chain the moment when you may.
Nature imprints upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it—BE FREE!
The beasts are charter'd—neither age nor force
Can quell the love of freedom in a horse:
He breaks the cord that held him at the rack,
And, conscious of an unincumbered back,
Snuffs up the morning air, forgets the rein,
Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane;
Responsive to the distant neigh he neighs,
Nor stops till, overleaping all delays,
He finds the pasture where his fellows graze.

Domestic.

LOWER CANADA.

From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.

The large timber ship the *Baron of Renfrew*, was safely launched on Saturday last, the 25th, at one o'clock in the afternoon She had, in the attempt on the Saturday previous, stopped on her ways, owing to the grease being consumed by the fire. She went majestically into the water, and afterwards drove up with the flowing tide near to the town. On the tide ebbing, the Hercules tow-boat took her down the channel of the St Lawrence north of the Island of Orleans, where she was anchored a little to the north west of the anchorage ground of the Columbus The Baron Renfrew looks much better in the water than the Columbus did, her breadth being ten feet greater. She exactly corresponds in shape with the Columbus, but in upon the whole superior in many respects to her. It is understood that she will not sail before the end of July

Measurement of the Baron of Renfrew.

Length 309 feet.
Breadth 60 do.
Depth 38 do. internally, 57 externally.
Anchor 4 1-2 Tons.
Tonnage 5,858 Tons.
From Taffrail Rail to Keel 50 feet.
Mainmast above Deck, 75 feet
Main Yard 75 feet. Bowsprit 60 feet.
Depth of Water when loaded 24 feet.
Length of Taller 28 fathoms, and 14 inches diameter
Main Cable 27 inches 100 fathoms, and weight 126 Cwt.
Chain Cable 120 fathoms, links 14 inches long 7 inches over, of 2 inch Bar Iron.
Cargo on board when launched. 4000 tons Timber.
Cargo, from 9 500 to 9,000 tons
30 times round the Capstan make a mile.
9 times round the Vessel make a mile
Five times the surface of deck equal to one acre.
200 tons timber to build her.
12 ton Oakum
125 tons Iron.
Is 10 feet wider and 5 feet deeper than the Columbus.

Comparative statement of arrivals, &c at the Port of Quebec for the periods ending the 30th June 1824 and 1825.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1824	311	80,556	2,961
1825	291	83,780	4,594

The difference in the number of ships and tonnage for the two years is very trifling, and it is not probable that the proportion will be greater at the end of next month.—In settlers there is an increase the present year over the last of 1,633, and late accounts from Ireland state that several vessels had had on for passengers; 2 000 of the number already arrived were sent out by Government.

Vessels cleared 235 —In port 115.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. B. FEARON.—It will be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers, that this is the Officer who commanded that part of the 21st Regt. which had lately so narrow an escape from being burnt in the Duke of Kent East Indiaman, when on their way to India, and who for his resolute conduct upon that occasion has been distinguished with several marks of his Sovereign's approbation. There are other peculiar circumstances in the life of Lt Col Fearon, not unnoticing notice He is the son of Lt. Col George Fearon, who former ly commanded the 31st Regt. and was afterwards killed when acting as Dep'y Qr Master General in the West Indies under General Abercrombie The present subject of this notice is a Canadian by birth, was born in Quebec in 1783 When nearly two years of age he had a miraculous escape from a tame bear at Fort St Johns, in this neighbourhood The servant took him in his arms, as he had been in the habit of doing to one the bear; and on presenting the animal with a piece of bread to make him sit up for the child's amusement, the ferocious creature (which had been previously teased into a rage by some person) made a spring at the servant and dashed the child out of his arms with his paw The servant started back, and the child was only saved from being torn to pieces by the timely interposition of another soldier who happened to be upon the spot, and luckily pulled him up beyond the reach of the chain, at the instant the bear was going, with open jaws to attack him. When only 14 years of age he was a Lieutenant in his Uncle, Captain John McCombing a Company in the 31st Regt at the storming of the Visor in the Island of St. Lucy, where nearly half his regiment was killed or wounded, he escaped with a slight wound Same that period he has served in almost every army on the continent and in the mediterranean since 1796, and never been again wounded. It is rikewise a singular circumstance that he was born in the 31st Regt. and has never left it; but fairly fought his way to his present rank, and is we understand the only man now in the Regt who left Canada with it in 1797.

Montreal Gazette.

LOWER-CANADA LAND COMPANY.

The papers deposited at the Exchange, Quebec, 27th June 1825, consist of three:—

No I.

Resolutions of a Meeting of Gentlemen held at Montreal 14th June 1825. F. W. ERMATINGER in the Chair, JOHN FLEMING, Secretary

The resolutions are 14 in number, detailing the public and private auvantages likely to ensue from the formation of the Company, and the basis of its formation.

The objects are stated:

1. To open roads, build mills, churches and school houses.
2. Dispose of the lands to emigrants and others.
3. All civil information to be given Britain, to persons intending to emigrate and transmit their funds.
4. Information and every facility to emigrants on their arrival intending to settle on their lands.
5. To promote general improvements, such as Turnpikes, Rail Roads, and Canals

The Committee of correspondence are,

The Hon. John Richardson,		Samuel Gale,	
"	C. W. Grant.	George Garden,	
"	W. B Felton,	John Molson,	
	Simon M'Gillivray,	Horatio Gates,	
	John Forsyth,	P. McGill,	
	Samuel Gerrard,	Henry McKenzie,	
	George Moffatt,	John Fleming,	
	F. W. Ermatinger, Esquires,		

A mission to London to be undertaken, when 1000 shares of £100 each are subscribed for, and an instalment of one pound per share to pay expenses; to be borne by the Company, it formed, out of first instalment.

No. II

Is the Prospectus of the Company:

It states, that the Land Company already formed, not having extended its operations to Lower Canada, although it offers perhaps greater inducements than Upper Canada, it is necessary for the prosperity of Lower Canada that a Company should be formed for it.

The Capital to be One million sterling

It enters into the causes which have retarded the settlement of the Townships, "rich in soil, pure water and healthy atmosphere," viz: "The reserves, want of roads, discouragement of American loyalist emigrants, prejudices of Canadians, and facility offered by the water communication to ready and to proceed up the River. It states the present population of the townships at 30,000 souls composed of American Loyalists and their descendants, and British Emigrants, that their improvements are of great value, and that under the operation of the Road Laws, they will have good roads to Quebec and Montreal in the course of two summers, they made a Settlement and one of From which he has seven miles of postage, from the present settlement to Vermount to the St. Lawrence, and that a canal from Boston by the Connecticut to the Vermount line is now under survey.

It also mentions the vast extent of cultivable lands north of the St. Lawrence; which may be laid open to settlement by a road from the Jacques Cartier to the Ottawa, besides the lands on the Saguenay, &c.

That the price of lands in the Townships, from the vast quantity of the commodity, has been merely nominal; that present circumstances must raise the price, and that now is the time to buy.

It estimates the Clergy Reserves at	800,000 acres
Crown Ditto	800,000
Ungranted Lands in Surveyed Townships,	2,000,000
Ungranted in Townships not Surveyed,	1,000,000
	4,000,000 acres

These, it is supposed, may be purchased at
2s. 6d per acre, or £500,000
Outlay for communications, &c. 100,000
General objects, 250,000
That these lands may be sold at 7s 6d per acre, one fourth down, the remainder in three years, at interest; last year's interest £1 13 9, for 100 acres

The profit in a township of 33,600 acres is taken at 27,600 dollars, on an outlay of 25,000 dollars

When all the Lands in a Township belong to the Company, the profit will be much greater.

The Company engages:

10 To take all the ungranted Lands of the Crown, with the whole or half of the Crown and Clergy Reserves at a valuation.

To build a Protestant Church and a School House, and a Grist and Saw Mill, in each Township, where the Company may have one half of the soil

The same in all Townships where they may have all the Crown and Clergy Reserves, without any other right of soil

To open Roads, build Bridges, through each Township.

To settle in whole or in part in ( ) years after the Grant passed.

To be paid, one third on receiving Grant, one third in one year, remainder in two. No year's payment to exceed £30,000 Currency.

The Government to engage,

To incorporate the Company.

To grant the lands free of expense.

To put the Company in possession.

No III.

Subscribers of Shares of £100 each.

MONTREAL.

John Richardson,	50	Wm. M'Gillivray,	50	J Shuter.	25
C. W. Grant.	50	Thos. Thain,	50	R C. Wilkins,	50
G Moffat,	50	J [illegible]ming,	25	J Pothier,	50
W. B. Felton,	50	As. Logan,	25	F Desrivieres,	25
H M'Kenzie,	50	F G Heriot,	25	S Hatt,	50
S M'Gillivray,	50	R Loring,	25	W Yule,	20
H. Gates,	50	R. M'Kenzie,	50	W Peddie,	50
S Gerrard,	50	N. Bethune,	50	R U Harwood,	50
F W. Ermatinger,	50	G. Garden,	50	C. McGregor,	25
J Forsyth,	50	Thomas Forteus,	50	S Hart,	10
Samuel Gale,	50	George Auldjo,	50	H. S Holmes,	20
C. R. Ogden,	50	Peter M'Gill,	50		

QUEBEC

Matthew Bell,	25	W Henderson,	20	T. A. Young,	100
W. Burns,	25	W. Fraser,	25	Sir F Burton,	20
G H Ryland,	25	A Moir,	10	Wm Price,	25
J Stewart,	10	C F. Aylwin,	10	J Leyesaft,	10
N Freer,	25	A. Simpson,	50		

1620 Shares or £162,000——28th June at 11 A M.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XXIV.

(From Thursday April 7th, to April 9th, 1825 inclusive)

THURSDAY 7th April, 1825.

Mr. C. JONES moved, that the Select Committee appointed to present to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor the address upon the subject of the British Statutes should be directed to present the said address that day six months.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Gordon, and C. Jones.—3.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brandby, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, D. Jones, LeBerry, Lyons, Mattheus, McBride, McCell, Morris Peterson, Playter, Randal, Thompson, Thomson, Wilkinson and White.—20.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 17 and lost accordingly

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Ancaster Boundary Bill was read the third time.

Mr. D JONES moved that the Bill might pass, and that it should be entitled, "An Act to provide for ascertaining and establishing the division line between the Townships of Ancaster and Flamborough West, in the District of Home"

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, C. Jones, D. Jones, LeBerry, Matthews, McBride, McCell, Morris Peterson, Playter, Randal, Thompson, Thomson, Wilkinson, and White.—16

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Beasly, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons,

Peterson, Playter, and Wilson.—8

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 8 and the Bill was signed and sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Prince Edward division bill was read the third time.

Mr. COLEMAN from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Bellville, reported a Bill founded on the said petition

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill was read the first time

Mr. COLEMAN moved, that the bill for establishing a Police in the Town of Bellville be read a second time to-morrow, and that the forty first rule be dispensed with as far as rein as to the said bill.

Which was lost under the 42d Rule

On motion of Mr. COLEMAN, the Bellville Police Bill was ordered to be read a second time on the following Monday.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Commercial Intercourse Bill was read the third time

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the Intercourse Bill was ordered to be recommitted that day

Mr PETERSON moved, that the following be added as a Rider to the Bill for the division of the Midland District.

"Provided always, and be it in ther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government shall not declare the said County of Prince Edward a separate District, until the Inhabitants thereof shall have erected a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House in or adjacent to the Village of Hollowell in said County

Which was carried.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the next day

Mr. BEARDSLY from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House on the subject of fees on grants of land, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am restrained by an instruction from the King's Government from furnishing, without His Majesty's special permission, any account of the territorial Revenue of the Crown, except to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. I will, however, submit your Address to His Majesty and it will afford me pleasure if I shall receive the royal Command to supply, in the ordinary detailed form, such information as will most satisfactorily correct any erroneous opinions, that may have been entertained, with respect to the amount of that Revenue and its appropriation.

In the mean time I will take upon me to furnish you with the general information that upon the fund to which your inquiries are directed, there is charged an annual payment of one thousand pounds Sterling, being a commutation for fees which were once received by the Lieutenant Governors of this Colony, and that the whole amount of receipts arising from the grant or lease of the Crown Lands has never yet sufficed to pay the necessary expenses of gratuitous grants to the descendants of Loyalists and others, and to meet the annual charge above mentioned; which is the only portion of the Lieutenant Governor's stipend derived from any source within this Province.

I must further inform you that it is chiefly to this source of Revenue that His Majesty's Government looks for the future means of relieving the Treasury of the Mother Country from the burthen of the heavy payments annually made to the Indian tribes for cessions of territory to the Crown; without which it would have been impossible to provide for that extensive line of emigration which has proved so beneficial to the Province

The Prince Edward division bill was then read a third time passed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr MORRIS from the Committee to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this House for information respecting the Canada Land Company, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency has been pleased to make thereto the following reply

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Canada Company, to which your address refers, has not yet been incorporated. Information has been transmitted to me of the terms on which it was contemplated to constitute a company to be called "the Canada Land Company" but I do not feel at liberty to communicate that information without the express sanction of His Majesty, on which point I shall not fail to apply immediately for His Majesty's pleasure.

I have, however, no hesitation in making upon me to state to you generally that the objects of the intended Company will be to purchase waste and unlocated lands in this Province, and to settle, clear, and dispose of such lands, together with the subsidiary objects of making advances of capital to settlers, opening and improving roads, and other internal communications and promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the Province

I propose to you the early of a commission under the great seal of this Province, issued by His Majesty's command under which certain Commissioners have been appointed with reference to the objects of the proposed company

Mr. HAMILTON moved, that the reply of His Excellency to the address of this House respecting the terms on grants of land be taken into consideration in a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow

In amendment Mr. GORDON moved, that after the word "It" and in the original motion the words "will be duly" be inserted

Which was carried.

The original question as amended was then put and carried.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, 8th April 1825.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs Burnham and Bidwell

Leave was granted to bring up the following petitions, of Mr. Matthews, complaining of certain grievances respecting the sale of confiscated estates—of Samuel Street Wilmot, complaining of the ineligibility of Charles Fothergill, Esquire, a member of the House—and of Smith and others respecting a pier at Cobourg

Agreeably to the order of the day the Welland Canal bill was read a third time.

Mr. MORRIS moved, that the Welland Canal Bill should be then recommitted.

In amendment Mr. ROLPH moved, that after the word "that" all be expunged, and the following words inserted "Messrs Clark, Hamilton, McBride and Morris be a Committee to report such amendments as they think advisable to the bill on the Welland Canal, and that they make their report this day."

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Hamilton, Lefferty Matthews, Rolph, Randal, Walsh and Wilson.—8

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Scollick, Thompson, Walker, Wilkinson and White.—19.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of 11 and lost accordingly

On the original question the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D. Jones, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Scollick, Thompson, Walker, Wilkinson and White.—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beardsly, Lefferty, Randal, Rolph, Walsh and Wilson.—6

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 13 and Mr. Coleman was called to the Chair.

The House resumed the Block bill being at the door.

Mr Boulton master in Chancery brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Bill entitled, An Act to make perpetual, An Act passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned," which they had passed without amendment and withdrew.

The House went again into Committee on the Welland Canal Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The report was ordered to be received, Nem. Con.

Members present—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, C. Jones, D Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McDonald, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Walker, Walsh, Wilson, Wilkinson and White

On motion of Mr. NOR IS it was ordered, that the 41st Rule should be dispensed with and the Welland Canal Bill be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Mr WALSH from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address relative to the amount received from fines, forfeitures and terrors, reported the delivery of the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased thereto to make the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am restrained by an instruction from the King's Government from rendering, without His Majesty's special permission, any account of the casual revenue of the crown in this Province (which arises from the sources mentioned in your address) except those which are transmitted half yearly to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury I shall remit your address to His Majesty's prince, of Secretary of State for the Colonies

I am not, however, enabled to inform His Majesty's Government of the particular views with which the information is solicited

Mr. LEFFERTY from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of this House relative to statutes at large, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

At nothing has it ever entered into my mind to the contrary I am left to suppose that you wish me to solicit His Majesty's Government to furnish you without the aid of this Province, with the books you require, a request which I cannot avow of representing to you as being quite unusual and which I cannot but think you will feel it unnecessary to urge.

If, however, I am mistaken in the object of your address, I shall be happy at your request to take measures for procuring, for the use of the Legislature, the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament in the manner in which they were before obtained

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, it was ordered that the above reply should be taken into consideration in Committee of the whole on the morrow

On motion of Mr. ROLPH it was ordered, that the answer of His Excellency to the address of the House requesting information, respecting the amount received from fines, forfeitures and terrors, and the appropriation thereof, be and be referred to the Committee of Supply

Adjourned.

SATURDAY 9th April, 1825

Agreeably to the order of the day the Welland Canal amendment bill was read the third time

On motion of Mr ROLPH the Welland Canal Bill was again recommitted.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Commercial Intercourse Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

The Report was ordered to be received. Nem Con.

Members present—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Burnham, Clark, Coleman, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, C. Jones, D. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonald, Morris, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Walker, Wilson, Wilkinson and White.

On motion of Mr ROLPH, the 41st rule was ordered to be dispensed with, and the Commercial Intercourse Bill to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Welland Canal Bill was read the third time, passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr. MORRIS moved, that it might be resolved, that the Committee appointed by this House to confer with the Committee of the Hon the Legislative Council, on the Internal Navigation, has a Parliamentary right during the present session to meet from time to time in Joint Committee to deliberate on matters connected with the subject of its inquiries, and to report to the House the result thereof, unless the House shall by its vote dissolve the said Committee.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Atkinson, Burnham, Beasley, Clark, Gordon, C Jones, D Jones, McDonald, Morris, Walker, Wilkinson and White.—12

NAYS—Messrs Beardsly, Coleman, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, and Wilson.—14

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 2 and lost accordingly

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Bill entitled "An Act to provide for ascertaining and establishing the division line between the Townships of Ancaster and Flamboro' West in the District of Gore," the Bill entitled, "An Act to allow on the evidence of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians or members of the Protestant Church called Unitas Fra rum, in criminal cases and proceedings" and the Bill, entitled, "An Act to make good certain monies advanced by His Majesty, pursuant to the address of the House of Assembly of the last Session of Parliament to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor," all of which the Honourable the Legislative Council had been pleased to pass without amendments, and retired.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Commercial Intercourse Bill was read the third time, was passed, signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence

Leave of absence was granted to Mr C Jones, in consequence of illness in his family, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. BURNHAM from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of John Covert and others, informed the House that they had agreed to a report, which he was ready to submit whenever it would be pleased to receive the same

The report was ordered to be received and was read as follows

Your Committee to whom was referred the petition of John Covert and others, of the District of Newcastle, having maturely considered the subject matter contained therein, beg leave to report as follows:

That in the opinion of your Committee a pier or breakwater, sufficient to shelter Vessels which might be induced to put in through stress of weather, as well as to secure to them a safe and convenient place for loading or unloading their Cargoes, at or near the village of Colborne, in the Newcastle District, is a very desirable object, and will be more especially so should the proposed Canal from the harbour of the Presquille to the head of the Bay of Quinte be completed, as Vessels passing up the Lake through said Canal, will be, by that means, with a trifling improvement in the Big Bay, in the Township of Wellington, furnished with harbours of shelter at convenient distances between the Presquille and York

Your Committee further beg leave to state, as their opinion, that if the petitioners or others be edied by such improvements can raise by sub cription, or otherwise, a sum sufficient with the aid of one thousand Pounds from the Provincial Treasury, to complete the object alluded to, it may be expedient, should the funds of the Province be found sufficient to admit, to grant the petitioners the said sum of one thousand pounds, upon ample security being given for the completion of the work.

ZACCHEUS BURNHAM.
CHAIRMAN.

Commons House of Assembly, 9th April 1825

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Intestate Estate Bill was read the second time

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Bill to encourage the Destruction of Wolves was read the second time.

On motion of Mr HAMILTON, the House went into Committee on the Wolf Bill

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee on the Home District Gaol and Court House Bill.

The Chairman reported the Bill as amended

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time on the Monday following.

Adjourned.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JULY 21st, 1825. No. XXIX.

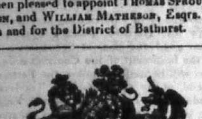
By Authority.

Government House,
18th July, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Honourable and Rev. DR. STRACHAN, to be a Trustee of the Public School in each of the several Districts of the Province.

Government House,
18th July, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint THOMAS SPROULE, THOS. THOMPSON, and WILLIAM MATHESON, Esqrs. to be Coroners in and for the District of Bathurst.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of July inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday the Nineteenth day of August now next ensuing you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and hereis fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 16th day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUNMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown.

No. 27—*tf.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of his Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm McLauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
29th June, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District*
No 28—t d.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District.—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-House, &c. thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH.
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June
23d, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No 27—6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias* issued out of His Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Leroque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good framed dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first

or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *April*, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District.*

No 25—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Smith, at the suit of Joseph Sewell, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Smith, the following Lands, viz: All that Tract or Parcel of Land situate in the Township of Elmsley, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, being Lot No 1 and 2, in the 4th Concession of Elmsley aforesaid, which said Four Hundred Acres of Land, are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say, commencing in front of the said Concession at the South East Angle of each of the said Lots respectively, then North thirty six degrees West twenty nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road, in the rear of the said Concession, then South fifty four degrees West twenty six chains forty six links, more or less to the Western limit of each, then South thirty six degrees East seventy nine chains forty links, more or less to the allowance for road in front of the said Concession, then North fifty four degrees, East twenty six chains forty six links, more or less, to the place of beginning in each Lot, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the 26th day of August next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, Sheriff. J. D.

Brockville, May 25th, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any Claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART.

No 22—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRITT, To Wit: ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff, M. D.*

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Staats Sagar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t.f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit ON Saturday, the 27th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN. *Sheriff, M. D.*

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23.—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTICT, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loisee, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly, I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 No. 19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Esquising in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS, *Late Sheriff, G. D.*

Flamboro' Cottage, 22*nd May*, 1825.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,

No. 26—6w. *Late Sheriff, G. D.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 16th day of August next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Making, Completing, and Hanging, Shutters, to the windows of the various vacated Public Buildings, at York, viz:

Western Battery, Block-house
Former Ordnance Store,
Engineer Work Shop,
Former Store Keeper's Office,
Officers Blue Barracks,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at this Post. Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "Tenders for making, hanging and completing the Shutters to the various vacated Public Buildings at York."

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

Commissariat Office, 16*th July*, 1825 No. 29.—4 wks.

Government Contract

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 2d Day of August, next, at Noon, from such persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

400 CORDS,

to be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of January, 1826. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be Eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.—Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

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

Commissariat Office, *York,* 2*d July*, 1825. No. 27.—4 w.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS,

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 15th August next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to Act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d	£ s. d
A.		
Acker, Cornelius	7 10 0	2 12 6
B.		
Bowman, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
Bowman, John	9 0 0	3 3 0
Bennett, Eben	39 17 6	13 19 1¼
Barnhart, Nicholas	32 10 0	11 7 6
Binkley, William	21 18 0	7 13 3½
Binkley, George	6 0 0	2 2 0
Bowman, Abner	25 11 0	8 18 10
Blan, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Bray, John	10 0 0	3 10 0
Beneteau, Francois	8 10 0	2 19 6
Buchner, Henry		
C.		
Cumming, Thomas Estate of	317 0 2	110 19 0¾
Cook, William Senior	15 15 0	5 10 3
Camp, Isaac	12 10 0	4 7 6
Cartwright, James	145 12 0	50 19 2¼
Colquhon, Robert	50 0 0	17 10 0
Cameron, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cooper, James	38 13 0	13 10 6¼
D.		
Davis, Thaddeus	31 0 0	10 17 0
Dobie, James.	50 0 0	17 10 0
Davis, David	46 7 6	16 4 7½
Dell, Martin	20 0 0	7 0 0
Derickson, James	37 10 0	13 2 6
Doan, John	2 0 0	0 14 0
Dussault, Joseph	25 13 0	8 19 6¼
E.		
Everitt, Abner	17 9 6	6 2 5¼
F.		
Flaugh, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
G.		
Griffith, Nathan	22 10 0	7 17 6
H.		
Hunter, Jonathan	18 5 0	6 7 9
Hull, Samuel	48 6 9	16 18 4¼
Hershey, Henry	50 10 6	17 13 8
Heck, Samuel	8 16 0	3 1 7
Hutchinson, David	30 0 0	10 10 0
Harris, James John	89 5 0	31 4 9
Hunter, James Senior	8 10 0	2 19 6
J.		
Jones, William	57 10 0	20 2 6
Johnson, James	11 10 0	4 0 6
L.		
Leech, Isaac	37 7 0	13 1 5¼

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Louck, B. John	13 15 0	4 16 1
Lacey, George	10 0 0	3 10 0
Lozon, Charles	4 14 0	1 12 10
M.		
Marchandell B. Jean	108 15 0	38 1
Moor, Rachel	5 0 0	1 15
McCarthy, John	4 11 6	1 12
McBean, Gillis	20 14 0	8 13 1
Mosley, John Estate of	44 5 0	15 9
Miller, Jonathan	15 0 0	5 5
M'Donell, John Capt. 1st Rgt. S. Militia	21 0 0	7 7
Mallory, Jeremiah		
N.		
Normindin, Louis	22 10 0	7 17
O.		
Ostrander, John	15 0 0	5 5
Ouillette, Joseph	15 0 0	5 5
P.		
Patterson, Launcelot	55 0 0	19 5
Patrick, Abraham	27 12 6	9 18 4½
Prine or Pruyne, Daniel	7 7 8	2 11 7½
Peer, Stephen Estate of	12 10 0	4 7 6
R		
Reynolds, William	18 10 0	6 9 6
Rymal William	14 5 0	4 19 9
Reynolds, Sylvanus	147 9 0	51 9 0
S.		
Sucket, Manuel	16 9 0	5 16 11
Scott, Eleazer	17 10 0	6 2 6
Sharp, Susannah	28 10 0	9 19 6
Smith, Jonas	23 5 8	8 2 9
Stewart, George	40 15 0	14 5 3
Slater, Benjamin	7 10 0	2 12 6
T.		
Trull, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
V.		
VanKoughnett, Michael	46 13 4	16 6 8
W.		
Wilson, Deborah	60 0 0	21 0 0
Williams, Benejah	28 5 0	9 17 9
Wilkins, Robert	324 10 0	113 11 6
Willson, John	25 0 0	8 15 0
Willson, Andrew	25 0 0	8 15 0
Y.		
Yokam, Lemuel	43 16 0	15 6 7

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have any demands against RICHARD D. FRASER, Esquire, of Edwardsburg, in the Johnstown District, to send them in for liquidation; and all them who are indebted to the Subscriber will be pleased to pay them as soon as possible.

RICHARD D. FRASER.

Edwardsburg, 2d July, 1825. No 29—4w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the undermentioned places,

THE WONDERS OF THE WEST,

OR A DAY AT THE

FALLS OF NIAGARA;

A POEM.

QUEBEC; Mr Neilson—Montreal; Mr. Nickless, Mr. Cunningham—Kingston; E. Lesslie & Sons—York; Gazette Office, Advocate do Mr P. McDougall, Messrs. Meighan, E. Lesslie & Sons Mr. Mosley, Mr. McPhail. —Dundas; E Lesslie & Sons—Ancaster; Mr. Crooks. —Niagara; Mr. Claus, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. King, Messrs. Jones & Thomas—Queenston; Mr. Grant—Fo Mills; Ewart McNeillidge & Co.—Chippawa; Mr Kirkpatrick—Brantford; Kirkpatrick & Richardson—Long Point; Messrs Nichol & Austin, John Kirkpatrick—Newmarket; P. Robinson Esqr.

York, 21st July, 1825. No 29—3w.

CUT GLASS, CHINA,

And Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has returned from Europe with an Excellent Assortment of the following articles, viz:—

Cut Decanters, *new patterns,*	Finger Basons,
Fruit Dishes,	Tumblers,
Celery & Centre Bowls,	Wine Glasses,
Water Jugs,	Claret ditto,
Salt Stands,	Liqueur & Jelly do.
	Custard Cups, &c.

Superior Britannia Metal Ware, Warranted to Hold Colour,—Consisting of,

Vegetable Dishes and Covers,	Sugars,
Tea Pots, *New Patterns,*	Cream Ewers,
Patent Coffee Percolators,	Cruet & Liqueur Stands, furnished with best cut glass, &c. &c. &c.
Sauce Tureens,	

A few Sets CHINA, and CHINA GILT Ornaments, Blue Printed Tea Sets and Dinner Services, &c. Edged and Common Earthernware,

ALSO

Calicoes by the piece—Superior Paste Blacking, by the dozen—A few Boxes Pipes—Alum, in casks—Pins, in packages—Superior Buttons—Paisley Thread, &c.

He daily expects a quantity of Yellow Soap, and a few Pieces Superfine Cloth which will be sold Cheap, being purchased in England previous to the late advance.

☞ Shop 3 doors East of P. McDougall's Store.

WILLIAM RORKE

York, July 12th, 1825. No 28—t f.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands.

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t. f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, attested, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows: for Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations; each separate and distinct; acquaints the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Currc'y. per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched — Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY.

York, U C. June 20th, 1815. No. 26 6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.—6 m.

A PEW FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, a Pew in the Episcopal Church of this place. Further particulars may be known on application at this office.

York 23d June, 1825. No. 25—t. f.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Stock Transfer Book will be shut from Monday the 20th instant until Tuesday the 12th day of July next, and a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent, on the Capital paid in, will be payable at the Bank, on and after Friday the 22nd following.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, } *York, 14th June,* 1825. } No. 25 —5w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 —6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder *(with the lawful interest)* will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 28—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened —For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office. No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Ligislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No. 21—6m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers Office is removed to his own House, in Duke Street.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 11th May, 1825. *No. 19—tf.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place at the Head of the Bay of Quinte. No. 21—3m.

TEA TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Month of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to the mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825 } No. 16.—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing EXECUTORS —And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM.

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Hora, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum.* There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet, and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street,* on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —— Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —— Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —— No. 4

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 45.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and PREMISES situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertised in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when waited out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office. 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A Set of SQUARE, *London-made,* CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $63 —The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new. —Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 30 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—*tf.*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot. It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE,

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, FAMILY-ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK KITCHEN, CELLAR, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Coach and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, Two shillings and six pence, and sevenpence half-penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the expence of sequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 11 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if abiding to Sale) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole account.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour still be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form & its pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 29.

THURSDAY, JULY 21st, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We are sorry to hear that the great ship *Columbus* has founde red at Sea—Crew saved, her cargo of 10,000 tons was contracted for in Nova Scotia.

We are obliged to postpone our promised extracts from the prospectus of the *Canadian Land Agency Institution*" of London.

The communication of "*Scrutator*" on the subject of the Orange Society, and the unprovoked calumny which the *Canadian Freeman*, notwithstanding his pretended neutrality and aversion to party, has thought proper to shower upon his brave and loyal countrymen, is under consideration; but we fear it is too long for insertion in the Register. It is a pertinent and sensible production, and not at all too severe a retaliation on the unjustifiable attack which has been made on a few unoffending individuals; and, if we decline publishing, it will be only on account of its length. We have been informed, and we believe truly, that there was not a single Orangeman in the procession which excited so much spleen in the Freeman. According to request, the toasts that were drank on the 12th instant are given under our domestic head.

On Thursday last a public meeting, respectably attended, was held for the purpose of adopting resolutions relative to the building of a new STEAM BOAT, of a superior description, which it is intended shall ply between *York, Burlington Bay*, and *Niagara*. A committee of management is formed, and Eighty-eight shares, at $100 each, are already taken up. The cost is estimated at £6,500 with an Engine of 40 horse-power.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Sir BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD has been created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord BLOOMFIELD.

Unlawfulness of War.—A most singular pamphlet has just been published, under the title of "A Letter addressed to the King, by Thos. Thrush, on resigning his commission as a captain in the Royal Navy, on the ground of the unlawfulness of war."

The Catholics.—We are sorry to perceive that the spirit of religious persecution is becoming prevalent in France. This is unfortunate for the friends of the Catholic Bill.

The news of the rejection of the Catholic Bill was celebrated at BEDFORD, for which Mr. WHITBREAD was so long a Member, with great satisfaction

Several addresses have been presented to the DUKE of YORK from various parts of the Kingdom, thanking him in strong terms for his opposition to the Catholic claims. His celebrated speech has been printed in letters of gold, and is sold by all the Booksellers. Who then will say, the public voice is in favour of these claims?

The townof MANCHESTER was illuminated in consequence of the decision of the House of Lords against the Catholics.

The Manchester Petition against the Catholic Emancipation Bill to the House of Lords had 43,028 signatures attached to it. It measured 435 feet, and weighed 23lbs.

Ireland.—During the last year the following quantity of provisions was imported, from Ireland, at Liverpool: Beans and hams, 120,606, cwt.; beef and pork, 6399 Beans and hams, 120,606, cwt.; beef and pork, 6399 tierces and 17,070 barrels; butter, 179,904 cwt.; corn, 635,889 quarters; meal and flour, 240,349 cwt., spirits, 8943 gallons; sheep wool, 13,02,321 lbs.; cows and oxen, 25,025; horses, 632; sheep, 44,879; pigs, 25,120. The butter exported to Liverpool exceeded that to London in the number of 26,814 firkins.

If the linen manufactures in Ireland are, as said, on the decline, the weavers in that country have found other employment, which is rapidly increasing. In the year 1822,556 045 yards of cotton goods, of various kinds, exported from thence to England was thought an astonishing exertion; last year, the quantity had increased to 6,418 645 yards.

English Judges.—On the 20th of May a motion was made in the British House of Commons to increase the salaries of Judges as follows:—"The Judges of the Court of King's Bench, from 9000*l.* to 10,000*l.*; the Chief Justices of the Common Pleas, to 8000*l.*; Master of the Rolls, 7000*l.*; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 7000*l.*; and the Vice Chancellor, to 6000*l*"

LONDON, May 21.

Discovery in the Pacific.—On Thursday, his Majesty's ship Blossom, Capt. F. W. Beechey, sailed upon her interesting voyage of discovery and survey in the Pacific.—After visiting Pitcairn island, Otaheite, Easter, and Friendly Islands, and settling, indisputably the position of all the Islands with which that neighbourhood abounds, we understand the Blossom is to proceed to Behring's Straits, and if the season admit of it, to proceed around Icy Cape, (which has not been effected since Capt. Cook's discovery,) along the northern shores of America towards Hacla and Fury Strait, for the purpose of falling in with Capt. Franklin or Capt Parry; and if Capt. Beechey finds the sea open, it is most likely that he will not omit so fortunate an opportunity of accomplishing this desirable object. We understand, also, that the Blossom is to complete the survey of the coast of America in such parts about Behring's Straits as are imperfectly known; and after having rendered Capt. Franklin the assistance he may require, she is to proceed entirely upon discovery, directing her route for such purpose towards those part of the Pacific which are the least known or frequented. She is furnished with a large supply of presents for the purpose of bartering with the islanders, and has on board a handsome present for the King of Otaheite and the King of the Sandwich Islands. The lords of the admiralty have appointed Mr. Tradescant Lay as naturalist to the expedition.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

From the London Sun, Monday Evening, May 16.

The French papers which arrived last night contain accounts of the reception of the Duke of Northumberland by the King of France. All honours usually offered to Ambassadors Extraordinary were extended to the Duke. Three of the royal carriages filled with Officers of the Court, proceeded to his Grace's Hotel, and returned with three other carriages, containing the Ambassador and his suite. The King received his Grace sitting on his Throne, and surrounded by his Officers of State. The following is extracted from the *Monitor* of Friday last:

PARIS, May 12.

To-day, after Mass, his Excellency the Duke of Northumberland, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, to be present at the King's Coronation, was presented to his Majesty and the Royal Family in a public audience.

The Duke of Ragusa, Major General of the Royal Guards, whom his Majesty had appointed to accompany the Ambassador, Baron La Live, and M. de Viviens, having repaired to his Excellency's Hotel, conducted him to the Tuileries in the royal carriages.

The Marquis D'eus Breze, Grand Master of the Ceremonies of France, Marquis de Hochecorses, Master of the Ceremonies, and Baron Saint Felix, and Viscount de Gedin, received the Ambassador at the foot of the grand staircase, and accompanied him to the audience

The Marquis de Riviere, Captain of the Gardes du Corps, received his Excellency at the door of the apartment of the Gardes who were under arms.

The King was on his Throne and the Dauphin on his right hand, and on his left the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Bourbon, Prince of Conde, and surrounded by the great Officers of the Crown.

At the entrance of the Ambassador the King rose, and his Excellency having been presented to the King by Baron La Live, complimented his Majesty in these terms:—

"Sir.—I have the honour to appear before your Majesty charged with felicitations from the King my master on the approach of your Majesty's Coronation.

"In expressing the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of your Majesty, the King my master is equally induced by his generous principles, and by a cherished remembrance of a private friendship.

"I have also the orders of my King to express to your Majesty the wish which he constantly feels for the maintenance of the good understanding which exists between the two nations, and which is so essential to their mutual interests as to the general happiness of mankind"

After his compliment the Ambassador presented his credentials to the King, who gave them to Baron de Damas, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King replied:—

"M. le Ambassador,—I receive with the more pleasure the expression of sentiments which you address to me in the name of his Britannic Majesty, as they are perfectly in unison with my own. I shall always remember with gratitude the proof of friendship which he gave me in times of misfortune I hope that no circumstance—no event, will ever trouble the union which on it to prevail between two nations made to esteem and love each other."

The audiences of the King and the Royal Family being finished, his Excellency was conducted back to the saloon of the Ambassadors, and thence to his hotel, with the same ceremonies as were observed in conducting him to the audience.

The Hereditary Prince of Schwartzenburg Sondushausen was presented to the King and Royal Family in a private audience.

At two o'clock the King gave a public audience to Sidi Mahmond, Envoy of the Bey of Tunis, who complimented his Majesty on his accession, and delivered his credentials. The same day the British Ambassador Extraordinary dined in the apartment of the Dauphin, at a table of 45 *couverts*

The diamond ornaments of the Order of the Garter to be worn by the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND at the Coronation of the King of France, are estimated at 1,500,000 francs.

GREECE.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23

Alarming news has arrived from the Morea. Ibrahim Pacha is in a desperate situation; he is surrounded by the Greeks, who are hastening to the spot from all quarters The landing of the Egyptians in Greece has been a signal for a levy en masse. The electric spark has not a more speedy effect. The Captains of the Christian vessels arriving from the coasts of the Morea, consider Ibrahim as nearly ruined, but the Turks still flatter themselves that he will extricate himself from his embarrassment. We hear nothing of the army of Redsched Pacha, which was to penetrate into the Morea by land

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CARACCAS.

Having a Journal lying before us, which gives an ample account of the state of Caraccas so late as the year 1822, we shall proceed to lay before our readers, as being a description of the actual condition of that rich and flourishing Republic by a recent witness, and up to so late a period We find it necessary to condense it, but shall retain (as much as possible) all the substantial and more valuable information

On the 7th of April, 1819, (having previously received a commission in the Patriot Cause of South Columbia), I arrived in the bay of San Griego in the island of Margarita, and disembarked the following day, and marched to Pampatar. The principal town, which I visited on the following day, is the city of Assumption, which is a handsome town and picturesquely situated. The island is very wild, but abounds in fruits The roads are merely passes, and are covered with the prickly pear, the thorns of which are horrible. The inhabitants are in a very wild state, and all either go barefooted, or wear sandals made of bullocks' hides. The Indians are numerous, and live by fishery. Both Europeans and Indians live on Indian corn and cassava, which, when dry, eats like saw dust, and when wet, like paste.

Having staid here about ten days, I sailed for Barcelona, a town in the Caraccas. We landed there the next, and found it a large town, with good houses, and a handsome church It is surrounded by gardens, and particularly by a thick wood of low bushes. There are a great number of small beaten tracks, scarcely perceptible, leading from the town into the country. The town is situated on a river, about six miles from the sea coast.—The river is rapid, and full of alligators. When I was there, there was a hot burning sun, but the country pleased me The town was full of cotton and hides, and appeared to enjoy a large trade. It is about the fourth town in the Caraccas, Caraccas being the first, La Guira the second, Porto Cabello the third, Maracaibo the fourth, and then Barcelona, Cumana, Coro, &c.

Some weeks afterwards, in the beginning of August, we marched to Cumana, and found the country in the highest state of cultivation and new and beautiful. Nothing wanting but peace and order, and abounding in tropical shrubs and flowers. We had crossed several mountains to reach it from Barcelona, and were astonished at the immense number of small monkies, of a light green colour, frolicking on the trees. We passed through Cumanacoma, and found it a considerable town, situated in a valley, and surrounded with mountains; the ground around it very fertile, and noted for its tobacco The country is very rich in sugar and Indian corn. We passed abundance of lime and pepper-trees, the pepper-tree growing wild every where. The tigers are extremely fierce and numerous, and my companions kept a good look out lest they should leap upon their horses. Nothing could exceed the beauty and fertility of the mountains; trees high and bushy, growing from the brow to the bottom, and rendering the roads a long and dark arcade through the whole descent.

On the 26th of August, 1819, we passed through Maturin, a very large town, situated on a river, and trading with Trinidad I was astonished at the immense number of rats and their large size This town is rich in mules and cattle, which it exports to the West Indies.

On the 28th of September I left Maturin for Angostura, and shall never forget the wild but rich and beautiful country through which I passed. The first portion of our journey, for two days, was through boundless savannahs, covered with thick herbage, and variegated with flowers. Our path was incessantly crossed by immense numbers of wild deer, white, black, and of every colour (red, green, yellow, &c.) few if any just above us. Sometimes we passed through woods, but more often amused with the frolics of the small monkies in the trees; at other times we had to walk with our guns on the rest, in order to be prepared for any tiger which might spring out of the thick shrubbery at our side It was extremely picturesque to hear in the woods or plains, as we frequently had to do, a bright, large, full orb moon over our heads, and thousands and ten thousands of animals in the wood, bellowing and screaming through the night, around us. But one or other of us was obliged to keep watch during the night for fear of the tigers. The Chickevis, or River Pig, greatly interested me: I saw five of them by the River Orenoco as I reached it. They were like sheep, and about the size As soon as they saw us, they ran into the water and disappeared

Whilst at Angostura, I had time to study the country, and the people; and though I must praise the country for its rich soil and beautiful scenery, I cannot speak so well of the inhabitants. I will here set down what I chiefly noticed. The Captain General of the Caraccas, now the Republic of Columbia, is about three times as large as England, Scotland, and Ireland together. It does not contain more than one million of inhabitants. It is divided into six provinces inclined to think not so many. It is divided into six provinces (the names of which are Venezuela, Cumana, Maracaibo, Varinas (the names of which are Venezuela, Cumana, Maracaibo, Varinas Guiana, and the Isle of Margaretta) The capital of Venezuela, and of the whole Captain-Generalship, is the city of Caraccas, which gives its name to the whole country.

The principal cities next to Caraccas are Guayra, Porto Cabello, Cumana, Maracaibo, Varinas, and Angostura. The principal rivers are the immense Orenoco, and the Apure which runs out of it. The produce of the country is sugar in vast quantities, cotton, indigo, coffee, cocoa, hides, and ten millions and an odd number of dollars, or about three millions pounds sterling I set this down from the Custom-House books, adding only what I the country for the amount of sugar, which is not included in the registers In peace time, namely, in 1796, the value of the exports reached the enormous sum of eighteen millions of dollars, or four millions and a half English.

In an expedition which I made up the Orenoco, myself and some other English were taken prisoners by the Royalists and were immediately sent to Guayra I was received very kindly, and had permission to return to England upon my parole not to serve again. I staid about two months afterwards in the country, which I employed in visiting the Caraccas and its neighbourhood.

I set off for Caraccas in the middle of January, 1822; the morning was very fine, but bright and cold Caraccas is fifteen English miles from Guayra, the road being over an exceeding high mountain; the summit of which is covered with clouds. It is wooded all the way up, and the road passes under the trees On reaching the top, I saw the town before me, and was really astonished at its beauty and magnitude. It did not disappoint me upon entering it.

I found it to be situated at the foot of the mountain over which I passed, having four or five streets, about a mile in length, running by the side of each other, and these intersected by cross streets There is one large square, and several smaller ones.—The houses are painted white outside, and shine beautifully in the morning and evening sun, and some of them are tastefully ornamented with carving work and paintings; but (under the frequency of earthquakes) they do not exceed one story. There is no cathedral, with a high spire, which stood the late shock, that levelled so many inferior buildings to the ground. Many churches still remain in ruins, but several are entire, and are handsome edifices The shops make a good display in many streets, and there is a constant ingress and egress of mules, laden with produce for embarkation, or with imported goods for large town, with good houses, and a handsome church It is surrounded by gardens, and particularly by a thick wood of low bushes. There are a great number of small beaten tracks, scarcely perceptible, leading from the town into the country. The town is situated on a river, about six miles from the sea coast.—The river is rapid, and full of alligators. When I was there, there was a hot burning sun, but the country pleased me The town was full of cotton and hides, and appeared to enjoy a large trade. It is about the fourth town in the Caraccas, Caraccas being the first, La Guira the second, Porto Cabello the third, Maracaibo the fourth, and then Barcelona, Cumana, Coro, &c.

leaberg's Catalogue of North American plants, to their proper places in Jussieu's arrangement, has been added.

This work is highly spoken of, as exhibiting the most recent improvements and discoveries that have taken place in this department of natural knowledge. But what engages our attention the most is the beautiful specimens of *Lithography* by which it is embellished, and which were executed at the Lithographic Press of Barnet & Doolittle of this city, from the pencil of Mr. Stansbury. As this important and elegant art is little known in this country, we believe the following particulars of its discovery and progress, and the principles on which it is founded, will be acceptable to our readers:—

Lithography is the art of taking impressions from Drawings or Writings made on Stone. It was discovered at Munich, in 1800, by a singer in the theatre there, who was accustomed to engrave music on slabs of slate, to save the expense of metal. He chanced to drop soap on one part of the slab, and found that in that part the ink adhered to the slate, and in print ing gave an impression, as well as if the figure had been engraved. He immediately conceived the idea of only marking the surface with a soapy substance, instead of engraving into the slate He succeeded in printing from this; and afterwards substituting a light coloured compact limestone (which abounds near Munich) for the slate, he laid the foundation for all that has since been done in this new and elegant branch of the fine arts. He was patronised by the Elector of Bavaria, and subsequently by the Emperor, both of whom granted his exclusive privileges in the use of his discovery. From Germany the art was introduced by stealth into France. The Count Lasteyrie for this purpose assumed a disguise, obtained admission to one of the establishments at Munich, where he laboured as an assistant for eight months, and then returned to Paris where he taught his own servants, and thus set up a Lithographic establishment of his own. The art was adapted to the habits of the French, and made very rapid progress; it was applied to the first department of engraving, and was found for some of them, especially for representations in natural history, to be superior to any other method There are now no less than sixteen establishments of this kind in Paris, those of Count Lasteyrie and Mr. Engelmann especially, are of great extent and value. In England, Lithography was first introduced by a Mr. D'Offenbach in 1807, who went from Munich to London for that purpose. It met at first with rather a cool reception, so much so that D'Offenbach's successor returned to Germany in disgust. But it continued to be used by government for the multiplication of military plans and maps, to be sent to the army, (for which purpose, and for despatches of all kinds it was also used by Bonaparte,) until by degress the art became more known and estimated; and it is at present in use to a considerable extent, both in the mercantile community for the copying of letters, invoices, &c. and among the lovers of beautiful art for drawings of every description, the celebrated Mr. Ackermann has brought it by his patronage to a high degree of improvement. Last year two gentlemen from Paris, came to this city with a lithographic press and a quantity of the Munich stone; but being press and a quantity of the Munich stone; but being strangers to our country and its habits, they did not adopt the proper mode of making themselves and their intentions known, and hence have remained in comparative obscurity. Several specimens, however, of landscape figures and flowers, were executed here during the winter, by Mr Stansbury, Mr. Milbert, and Journal, were also printed at the same establishment. But the present is the first instance of an extensive work in which the plates are exclusively from stone.

The art rests upon the three following principles: 1st, The facility with which water is imbibed by calcareous stones 2d, the strong adhesion which exists between resinous or oily substances and calcareous stones. 3d. The affinity which resinous or oily substances have for each other, and the quality which they possess of repelling water, or any body moistened with water. From these principles the following results may be deduced. 1st That the tracings made upon the polished surface of a calcareous stone, with any resinous or oily substance, adhere so closely to it that they cannot be removed without employing mechanical means for their separation 2d That while the other parts of the stone receive and imbibe the water which is poured upon it, the water is repelled by the resinous or oily parts. 3d. That when any coloured substances of any oily or resinous nature is passed over the stone thus prepared, the colour will adhere to the greasy tracings, while it will be resisted by the watered parts of the stone. The process, in short, depends entirely upon the watered parts of the stone retaining the oily coloring matter and the resinous tracings repelling the water; so that when a sheet of paper is applied to the stone duly prepared, the oily tracings which alone are coloured, give the impressions

Cheapness and despatch distinguish this art. A page of music written upon stone, in an hour, has yielded seventy thousand impressions. But this is not its only advantage; the admirable truth and precision, with which it renders every original touch of the drawing, gives it a decided superiority to every other branch of the art of engraving. Whatever ease or softness exists in the drawing, exists in the same perfection in the impressions thus taken from it; whereas, the first etchings or engravings are, at best, but translations from one language into another, and can never give the spirit of the original; but in lithography all the prints are multiplied originals. What a rich inheritance might have descended to us, if the old masters had possessed this art. How many rapid effusions of the imagination, how many glowing conceptions and brilliant first thoughts would they have thrown upon the stone, and thus made eternal, which they threw upon scraps of paper soon lost, or, at best, confined to a single hand, and which they either threw to the wind, and wasted in irrecoverable oblivion!

Anecdote.

ANECDOTE LITTLE KNOWN.

During almost the whole of the last century, the family of the Parisian executioner, so celebrated amongst the people, under the name of Charlot, inhabited a solitary house, situated about the centre of the Petite rue St. Nicholas, between the faubourgs St. Dennis and St Martin. At the commencement of the reign of Louis XV., M. de Lally, since so celebrated by his unhappy destiny, and the zeal which filial piety has given to the re establishment of his fame, returned towards midnight, with some youths of his own age and rank, from the Guinguettes of Raper, renowned at this period for their excellent matelotes. As they approached near the house of Charlot, they heard violins and sounds of merriment, whence they concluded that dancing was going forward within. Heated with the good cheer they had been enjoying, they took a fancy to partake of the amusements which these sounds informed them they were near. They knocked; a servant opened the door; they asked leave to enter.—The girl, not daring to take upon herself to admit them, called her master, to whom these young gentlemen repeated their request. "It is impossible to receive you, gentlemen, (answered Charlot) my house is not public; and our sports are about to cease, for I perceive that it is already very late." These wild youths, however, insisted, and hoping to secure their admission if they made themselves known, they said they belonged to the Court, that they came from a party at the theatre, and intended to finish their evening by joining the amusement of an honest and respectable family. Charlot, after making useless efforts to dissuade them from their project, found there were no other means of ending the matter but by saying—"The higher your rank, gentlemen, the less possible it is for me to receive you; you would approve of my refusal if you knew who I am."—"And who are you, then?" said one of the party.—"Gentlemen, do you insist upon it? know then that I am the hangman of Paris."—"Ah! this is strange!" cried M. de Lally, "is it you who hang break arms, legs, &c. ?"—Charlot interrupted him and said—"These are, in fact, my duties; but I have assistants for obscure criminals. However, when a man of your rank, Sir, has the misfortune to fall under the rigour of the laws, I consider it a duty, an honour to perform myself the decrees of justice."—Twenty five years after, M de Lally died under the hands of this same man.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

Grammar of Botany—American Lithography.—We have now before us a Grammar of Botany, just published by Mr. J. V. Seaman 296 Pearl-street, in which the systems of Jussieu and Linnæus are explained, and to which the reduction of all the Genera in Muh-

Poetry.

The Spanish soldier's widow's address to her son, transmitted by an officer in the army commanded by Gen. Crawford

TUNE—"*Here's the flower.*"—BY MOORE.

Here's the sword with which thy Sire,
Drove his foes before him;
There the *steed*, thro' blood and fire,
Which oft to triumph bore him.

Sheath'd too long has been the blade,
Fresh gores soon shall stain it;
Long unchees'd the steed has stray'd
Thy hand now shall rein it.

To the trump, thy father's ear,
Ne'er again shall listen:
Nor, (as drawn the foe more near,)
His eye with ardour glisten.

Yet, with GLORY HE DIED,
Shou'dst THOU FALL to-morrow,
From my cheek the smile of PRIDE,
Shall closes the TEAR of SORROW.

THE DEVIL OUTWITTED.

Sly BERLEBUB took all occasions,
To try Jon's constancy and patience;
He took his children, took his health,
He took his honour, took his wealth.
His servants, horses, oxen, cows,
The *sly one* never took his spouse
But Heav'n that brings out good from evil
And loves to disappoint the DEVIL,
Had prodi-termined to restore
Two-fold all Jon had had before,
His servants, horses, oxen, cows—
Short-sighted DEVIL! not to take his spouse.

Domestic.

CANADA shares on the 20th May—premium, 21 to 22.

The *Canada Corn admission Bill* was read without opposition in the HOUSE of LORDS on the 19th May.

AT a Meeting of the LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION, held in the Town of York on the 12th day of July, 1825, the following Toasts were given:—

The Glorious and Immortal Memory of William the III. Prince of Orange.

The King and Constitution.—*four times four.*

The Duke of Clarence and the Navy,—*three times three.*

The Duke of York and the Army,—*three times three.*

The memory of our late and well beloved Sovereign George the III.

The memory of the late Duke of Richmond.

His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland,—*three times three*

The Honourable and Reverend Doctor Strachan, may he ever be a Pillar of the Church, and a friend to the Orange Institution,—*three times three.*

The memory of General Brock, the Hero of Upper Canada.

The memory of Lord Nelson, the Hero of the Nile.

Sir Harcourt Lees, and the strong bulwarks of the Crown, the Orangemen of Ireland,—*three times three.*

May Truth and Justice, Devotion and Piety, Concord and Unity, Brotherly Love and Charity, with all other virtues, ever reign among the Members of our Glorious Institution.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)
No. XXV.

MONDAY 11th April, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Gaol and Court House bill was read the third time, passed and signed, and sent up to the Hon. the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Wolf bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the Wolf bill was ordered to be recommitted on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the petition of John Mattews, praying that his case may be taken into consideration,—the petition of S S Wilmot complaining of the ineligibility of Charles Fothergill, Esq. member for the County of Durham, and the petition of Smith and others praying that no aid may be afforded for erecting a Pier at or near Cobourg, were read.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into Committee of Supply.

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon. the Legislative Council the bill entitled, "An Act for the better regulating the Assize, and fixing the price of bread in the several Police Towns throughout this Province," to which they had made some amendments, and to which he was desired to request the concurrence of this House—and having retired, the amendments made by the Honourable the Legislative Council in and to the Bill entitled, "An Act for the better regulating the Assize, and fixing the price of bread in the several Police Towns through out this Province," were read the first time as follows —

Press. 1. line 2. after "for" expunge the remainder of the clause, and insert "such of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing within the limits of any Town in this Province, where a Police is now or hereafter may be established, or residing within the limits of the division, constituted for the time being for holding a Court of Requests in said Town or Towns to assemble on the first and third Saturday in each month at the Court House in each and every of the said Towns respectively, and two of the said Justices being then and there present, are hereby authorised and required to assize and fix the price of bread, and if more than two of said Justices being then and there present, the majority shall fix and determine the same for each ensuing intermediate period, or if any default shall be made by reason of the non attendance of the said Justices, or in case no change, alteration, or modification be found necessary, then the last assize made shall continue to be in full force and effect, until the same shall be varied and changed by a new assize in the manner above mentioned."

Press 1. line 18. after "majesty's" insert "said."

Press 1 line 23. after "days" expunge the remainder of the clause and insert "due regard being had to the existing price of flour, fuel and labour, in each of the said respective Towns"

On motion of Mr. McBRIDE, the amendments to the Bread Assize Bill was read a second time and adopted.

The amendments were then signed by the Speaker, and information of the same sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Hon. the Legislative Council a message, and the Bill entitled, 'An Act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to incorporate certain persons under the title and title of the Welland Canal Company' which they had passed with some amendments, and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of this House, and having retired, the Speaker read the message as follows:—

MR SPEAKER,

The Hon. the Legislative Council have adopted the Report and Resolutions agreed to by the Joint Committee of Conference on the subject of the Internal Navigation of this Province.

WM. DUMMER POWELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council, }
11th April, 1825. }

The Amendments made by the Honourable the Legislative Council in and to the Bill entitled "An Act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to incorporate certain persons under the title and title of the Welland Canal Company" were then read the first time as follows:

Press. 5 line 16 after „ shall" expunge the remainder of the clause and insert "from time to time be deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, and there placed to the credit of the Welland Canal Company to be withdrawn only by order of a board of Directors signed by the President or Vice President and Countersigned by the Secretary of the Board for the time being"

Press. 6 line 19 after "Company" expunge their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and insert "for the use of the Stockholders thereof

Press 7. line 11 after Company expunge "their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns"

On motion of Mr. NORRIS the above amendments were read a second time and adopted.

A message was sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council to inform them that the Commons House of Assembly had concurred in the amendments made by that Honourable body in and to the Welland Canal amendment bill.

The House went again into Committee of supply

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Resolutions were severally put and carried as follows:—

Resolved,—That a supply be granted to His Majesty to provide for the following services for the year 1825 viz:

For the Administration of Justice,	£1500,
Government Office,	1150,
Receiver Generals Office,	300,
Surveyor Generals Office,	1300,
Executive Council Office,	650,
Office of Secretary and Register,	800,
Inspector Generals Office,	400,
Government Printer,	400,
Printing the Laws,	300,
Repairs &c. of the Government House,	400,
Casual and other Expenses,	800,

Resolved,—That it is expedient to give to the Sergeant at Arms and the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod the sum of fifty pounds each, in addition to their salaries for the present session

On the third resolution being put the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wilson, and Wilkinson,—26

NAY—Mr Coleman.—1

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 25, and it was,

Resolved,—That the charge of one hundred and twelve pounds one shilling and four, once as contingencies for the Adjutant Generals Department is against the letter and spirit of the Statute giving a salary in lieu of such contingencies, and ought not to be allowed.

The fourth resolution was then put on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken where as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, Walsh and Wilson,—8.

NAYS—Messrs Atty General, Coleman, Ingersol, D Jones, Lyons, Morris, Peterson, Playter, Thompson, Walker and Wilkinson,—11

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 6, and it was,

Resolved,—That it is expedient, in the future, to allow the Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in their respective Districts, as Clerks of Assize, the sum of per day, during the Assize, besides the fees allowed by Law in civil suits

The fifth Resolution was then put on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark. Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D Jones. Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thomson, Walsh and Wilson —20

NAYS—Messrs Coleman, Lyons, Morris, Thompson, Walker and Wilkinson.—6

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 14, and it was,

Resolved,—That as the Crown Offices receive salaries from England, this House deem it inexpedient to allow any charges for copies given to His Excellency, or for an Office and Clerk, or for travelling expences.

The sixth Resolution was then put, on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson. Beardsly, Beasly, Clark. Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thompson, Thomson and Wilson —19

NAYS—Messrs. Atty. General, Coleman, D. Jones, Lyons, Morris, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson.—8.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 11, and it was,

Resolved,—That as the Crown Offices receive salaries for copies given to His Excellency, or for an Office and Clerk, or for travelling expences.

The seventh Resolution was then put, on which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Atkinson. Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thompson, Thomson and Wilson —19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atty. General, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lyons, Morris, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson.—8.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 11, and it was,

Resolved,—That this House has forborne to make and deductions from the amount of fees charged by the Crown Offices on Criminal suits, or any great deduction from the Surveyor Generals and Secretary and Register's Office, in absence of the proper information of the amount received for fines and forfeitures, and fees upon grants of land, and in confidence of having the same laid before the House at the next Session of Parliament, at which time, they deem it inexpedient that the same should be continued

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, Messrs. D. Jones and Ingersol were ordered as a Committee to draft bills pursuant to the resolutions of the Committee of Supply granting a sum in aid of the civil list and additional salary to the Sergeant at Arms and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod

Mr. D JONES, from the Committee appointed to draft a bill founded on the resolutions of the Committee of Supply, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, the supply bill was read a second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the bill as amended.

The Report was ordered to be received.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, the Supply bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on the morrow.

Adjourned.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.
New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY JULY 28th, 1825. No. XXX.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of July inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday the Nineteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Crown Office, York, }
24th June, 1825, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown.

No. 27—tf.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of his Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm McLauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
29th June, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. Dist'ct.*

No 29—t d.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His To WIT: } Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District,—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with One House, &c. thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH,
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June }
23d, 1825. }

N B Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No 27 —6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri* To WIT: } *Facias* issued out of his Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A. Leroque, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart.

Lot Number fifteen South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall; containing one acre and one fifth of an acre, more or less with a good frame dwelling house thereon erected.

ALSO:

The North half of Lot number eighteen in the first

or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 acres more or less.

All which property I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the thirteenth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

DONALD McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th April, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District,*
No 23—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 22d day of
TO WIT. } October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 19th, 1825. } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRITT } ON Saturday the Eighth day
To Wit: } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Milnar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 17th day
TO WIT. } of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stoats Sager, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To Wit. } of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots Nos. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of Exe-
To Wit: } cution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loiser, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz:—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldiman County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th May 1825. }

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
4th May 1825 } No. 19—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY virtue of a writ of *feri facias*,
To Wit. } to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Esquising, in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Flambro' Cottage, }
22nd May, 1825. }

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
No. 26—6w. *Late Sheriff, G. D.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 16th day of August next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Making, Completing, and Hanging, Shutters, to the windows of the various vacated, Public Buildings, at York, viz:

Western Battery, Block-house
Former Ordnance Store,
Engineer Work Shop,
Former Store Keeper's Office,
Officers Blue Barracks,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at the Post. Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "Tenders for making, hanging and completing the Shutters to the various vacated Public Buildings at York."

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

Commissariat Office, }
16th July, 1825 } No 29.—4 wks.

Government Contract
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 2d Day of Aug. next, at Noon, from such persons as are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the undermentioned quantity of FIRE-WOOD for the use of the Troops at York, viz:—

400 CORDS,

to be delivered into the Government Fuel-Yard at this Post, and Corded by the 1st Day of January, 1826. The wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of

MAPLE,	IRON-WOOD,
HICKORY,	BLACK &
BEECH,	YELLOW BIRCH,

And to be of the following dimensions, viz:—The Stick to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be Eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height.—Further conditions and particulars may be known on application at this Office; sufficient Security will also be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the time of opening the Tenders which must be Sealed and Endorsed "Tender for Fire-Wood."

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

Commissariat Office, }
York, 2d July, 1825. } No. 27.—4 w.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS,

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentiod Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 15th August next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty Five Per Cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule;—

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to Act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.	NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s d		£ s. d.	£ s d
A.					
Acker, Cornelius	7 10 0	2 12 6	Louck, B. John	13 15 0	4 16 3
B.			Lacey, George	10 0 0	3 10 0
Bowman, John	20 0 0	7 0 0	Lozon, Charles	4 14 0	1 12 10½
Bennett, Eben	9 0 0	3 3 0	M.		
Barnhart, Nicholas	39 17 6	13 19 1½	Marchandell B. Jean	108 15 0	38 1 3
Binkley, William	32 10 0	11 7 6	Moor, Rachel	6 0 0	1 15 0
Binkley, George	21 18 0	7 13 3½	McCarthy, John	5 0 0	1 15 0
Bowman, Abner	6 0 0	2 2 0	McBean, Gillis	4 11 6	1 12 0½
Blan, James	25 11 0	8 18 10	Mosley, John Estate of	10 11 0	3 13 10
Bray, John	15 0 0	5 5 0	Miller, Jonathan	44 5 0	15 9 9
Beneteau, Francois	10 0 0	3 10 0	M'Donell, John Capt. 1st Rgt. S. Militia	15 0 0	5 5 0
Buchner, Henry	8 10 0	2 19 6	Mallory, Jeremiah	21 0 0	7 7 6
C.			N.		
Cumming, Thomas Estate of	317 0 2	110 19 0½	Normindin, Louis	22 10 0	7 17 6
Cook, William Senior	15 15 0	5 10 3	O.		
Camp, Isaac	12 10 0	4 7 6	Ostrander, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cartwright, James	145 12 0	50 19 2½	Ouillette, Joseph	15 0 0	5 5 0
Colquhon, Robert	50 0 0	17 10 0	P.		
Cameron, John	15 0 0	5 5 0	Patterson, Launcelot	55 0 0	19 5 0
Cooper, James	38 13 0	13 10 0½	Patrick, Abraham	27 12 6	9 18 4½
D.			Prine or Pruyne, Daniel	7 7 6	2 11 7½
Davis, Thaddeus	31 0 0	10 17 0	Peer, Stephen Estate of	12 10 0	4 7 6
Dobie, James.	50 0 0	17 10 0	R		
Davis, David	46 7 6	16 4 7½	Reynolds, William	18 10 0	6 9 6
Dell, Martin	20 0 0	7 0 0	Rymal William	14 5 0	4 19 9
Derickson, James	37 10 0	13 2 6	Reynolds, Sylvanus	147 9 0	51 9 0
Doan, John	2 0 0	0 14 0	S.		
Dussault, Joseph	25 13 0	8 19 6½	Sucket, Manuel	16 9 0	5 15 1½
E.			Scott, Eleazer	17 10 0	6 2 6
Everitt, Abner	17 9 6	6 2 3½	Sharp, Susannah	28 10 0	9 19 6
F.			Smith, Jonas	23 5 0	8 2 9
Flaugh, John	20 0 0	7 0 0	Stewart, George	40 15 0	14 5 3
G.			Slater, Benjamin	7 10 0	2 12 6
Griffith, Nathan	22 16 0	7 17 6	T.		
H.			Trull, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Hunter, Jonathan	18 5 0	6 7 9	V.		
Holt, Samuel	48 6 9	16 18 4½	VanKoughnett, Michael	46 13 4	16 6 8
Hershey, Henry	50 10 6	17 13 8	W.		
Heck, Samuel	8 16 0	3 1 7	Wilson, Deborah	60 0 0	21 0 0
Hutchinson, David	30 0 0	10 10 0	Williams, Benejah	28 5 0	9 17 9
Harris, James John	89 5 0	31 4 9	Wilkins, Robert	324 10 0	113 11 6
Hunter, James Senior	8 10 0	2 19 6	Willson, John	25 0 0	8 15 0
J.			Willson, Andrew	25 0 0	8 15 0
Jones, William	57 10 0	20 2 6	Y.		
Johnson, James	11 10 0	4 0 6	Yokam, Lemuel	43 16 0	15 6 7
L.					
Leech, Isaac	37 7 0	13 1 5½			

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

ALL Persons having demands against this boat are requested to send them in to the Subscriber with out delay.

S. WASHBURN.

York, July 28th, 1825. *No* 30—2*w.*

STAEM BOAT TORONTO.

THE STOCK-HOLDERS in thisboat are hereby requested to meet at the Bull's Head Inn, in the Market Square, on Monday the eighth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Committee of management. The Committee earnestly request that the Stock-holders will be punctual in their attendance.

By Order,
S. WASHBURN.
Secretary.

York, July 28th, 1825. No 30—2w.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have any demands against RICHARD D. FRASER, Esquire, of Edwardsburg, in the Johnstown District, to send them in for liquidation; and all them who are indebted to the Subscriber will be pleased to pay them as soon as possible.

RICHARD D. FRASER.

Edwardsburg, 2d July, 1825. No 29—4w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the undermentioned places,

THE WONDERS OF THE WEST,

OR A DAY AT THE

FALLS OF NIAGARA;

A POEM.

QUEBEC; Mr Neilson—Montreal; Mr. Nickless, Mr. Cunningham—Kingston; E. Lesslie & Sons—York; Gazette Office, Advocate do Mr P. McDougall, Messrs. Meighan, E. Lesslie & Sons Mr. Mosley, Mr. McPhail. —Dundas; E Lesslie & Sons—Ancaster; Mr. Crooks. —Niagara; Mr. Claus, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. King, Messrs Jones & Thomas—Queenston; Mr. Grant—Fall Mills; Ewart McNeillage & Co.—Chippawa; Mr. Kirkpatrick—Brantford; Kirkpatrick & Richardson—Long Point; Messrs. Nichol & Austin, John Kirkpatrick—Newmarket; P. Robinson Esqr.

York, 21st July, 1825 *No* 29—3*w.*

CUT GLASS, CHINA,

And Earthenware, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has returned from Europe with an Excellent Assortment of the following articles, viz:—

Fine Cut Decanters, *new patterns*,	Finger Basons,
Fruit Dishes,	Tumblers,
Celery & Centre Bowls,	Wine Glasses,
Water Jugs,	Claret ditto,
Salt Stands,	Liqueur & Jelly do.
	Custard Cups, &c.

Superior Britannia Metal Ware, Warranted to Hold Colour,—Consisting of,

Vegetable Dishes and Covers,	Sugars,
Tea Pots, *New Patterns*,	Cream Ewers,
Patent Coffee Percolators,	Cruet & Liqueur Stands, furnished with best cut glass,
Sauce Tureens,	&c. &c. &c.

A few Sets CHINA, and CHINA GILT Ornaments, Blue Printed Tea Sets and Dinner Services, &c. Edged and Common Earthenware,

ALSO:

Calicoes by the piece—Superior Paste Blacking, by the dozen—A few Boxes Pipes—Alum, in casks—Pins, in packages—Superior Buttons—Paisley Thread, &c.

He daily expects a quantity of Yellow Soap, and a few Pieces Superfine Cloth which will be sold Cheap, having purchased in England previous to the late advance.

☞ Shop 3 doors East of P. McDougall's Store.

WILLIAM RORKE

York, July 12th, 1825. No 28—t. f.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t. f

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, attested, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows: for Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations; each separate and distinct; acquaints the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Currency per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched — Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY.

York, U C June 20th, 1815. No 26 6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District and to be called the District of Maitland No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 28—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is admirably well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened —For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. ADNA BATES, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Ligislature of this Province at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonabee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No. 21—6m.

THE TEA-TRADE.

Direct from China.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. the EAST INDIA COMPANY, their Agents for the SALE OF TEAS, in CANADA, hereby give notice that they expect TWO SHIPS, *direct from* CANTON, loaded there with to arrive at QUEBEC in the Mouth of May or June.

On their arrival, due notice will be given of the times and places of SALES, which will be public and periodical, and as nearly as practicable in conformity to he mode practised at the COMPANY'S SALES in LONDON.

They entertain a confident hope that the article can go into the hands of purchasers on TERMS that will put an effectual stop to the baneful practice of SMUGGLING that commodity which has lately so much prevailed to the great injury of morals and of the revenue.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.

Montreal, 11th April, 1825 } No. 16.—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors —And those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No.. 15 —t f.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE FARM.

BEING the South 100 Acres of No 1, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of HOPE, in the Newcastle District.

FOR SALE,

On moderate and advantageous Terms.

THIS valuable and most desirable property is situated about 2½ miles from the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, and is at present rented for £25 *per annum*. There are 60 acres under cultivation; and, 40 acres of heavy and valuable timber. It has upon it a large double Log-house, and an excellent framed Barn 56 feet by 36 feet and a well of good water. The Land is of the first quality, and fronts on *Dundas Street*, on the great public highway from Kingston to York. It is, for its extent, one of the most desirable properties in the District of Newcastle.

The Tenant Mr. Barnabas Bletcher, will shew the premises.

For further particulars inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N.B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 —Nos 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 43.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertised in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Cookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 49 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SET of SUPERB, *London-made* CRIMSON MOREEN CURTAINS, for THREE WINDOWS, with festoons, bindings, fringe, &c. &c. &c made very full; and in the newest fashion. The very lowest price is $65 — The cost in London was much higher, and they are quite new. Inquire of Messrs. M. & R. MEIGHAN *Market Square, York, 9th Dec.* 50—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 100 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well painted 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONABEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONABEE, on the Rice-Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10 in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 28th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The late arrivals confirm all the former encouraging accounts from Greece. The Turkish power is clearly on the eve of a final overthrow, and happy will it be for the general interests of Christendom should the present campaign be, as it appears not unlikely to prove, the last. Notwithstanding the aid of several *French Officers*, IBRAHIM PACHA of Egypt has totally failed in his attack on the Morea, and his army is for the most part destroyed. We have no room for the particulars. A letter from *Zante*, dated May 2d has this passage 'The campaign is the last for the Turks. Greece will be free and independent; its future glory immense.' The presumptive heir to the throne of Mahmoud is a *more*; and Constantinople is overwhelmed in a general despondency.

It is further stated that the Greek Admiral MIAULIS, after a battle of *eleven hours*, near Lodi, took 8 Turkish Vessels, and burnt and sank 13 others — The RECHID PACHA at the head of a large body of Turks has been also defeated by land.

We are rejoiced to learn that *Major* DENHAM and his party have arrived in safety at *Paris*, on his return to England. His expedition is said to have been still more successful than was at first reported. It is said that several populous kingdoms, with walled towns and cities have been discovered in places which our present maps of Africa represent as fat, vital deserts without inhabitants. A resident Englishman (*Mr.* Tyrwhit) is now actually established in the very centre of the continent of Africa, in perfect security, and with permission to hoist his flag as British Consul.

The CANADA TENURE BILL was read a third time in the House of Commons on the 30th of May, and passed.

In the House of *Lords*, on the CANADIAN CORN BILL, the Earl of Liverpool said "*Tax freight and insurance would amount to* 12s 6d *per quarter, which, with the addition of a duty of* 5s *also per quarter, would be a sufficient protection.* (to the British grower) *Were it not to be inferred also that it could only come on British ships, the more the demand should increase, the more would trade prosper. Canada took all our manufactures; she should be protected with the means of paying for them, by being placed on a proper footing. It was only an act of kindness to Canada. If her situation were considered, and your wisest neighbour she was placed, the propriety of adopting a liberal policy towards her would be seen.*"

The paragraph which is inserted under the Domestic Head, in this day's Register, relative to certain *Indian Manuscripts*, is going the rounds of our Canadian papers, and is repeated in this publication with a view of soliciting further information on the subject, and answers to the following queries:—

What are the subjects treated of in them last mentioned M. S. S.? Are they not clearly the work of the French Jesuits?

Is there any evidence that any of the Indian languages of this northern continent are written languages?

A part of the CANADIAN COMPANY for the "*Investment of Capital*" and "*Land Agency*" with a Capital of £500,000 in 10 000 shares of £50 each is given also under our Domestic Head, in this day's Register, our limits forbidding an insertion of the whole.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, May 25.

The Funds.—The settling day at the Stock Exchange to-morrow is looked to with the deepest interest. The extent of the speculations, the fall of nearly 5 per cent, without any political cause, has not been experienced for a series of years, and we do not remember, during the time of the late war, that the fluctuation was greater, or the public mind more excited. Not only are English funds affected, but every description of investment has fallen in a very alarming manner. Foreign Stocks, Mining, and other Shares, and indeed all description of floating security, have suffered. The general gloom that pervades the English market, is however, severely felt in the Foreign.

Population of Ireland.—From the returns just printed by order of Parliament, it appears that the population of Ireland amounts to 6,801,827. Males, 3,34 ; 826 ; females, 3,459 931. The number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture, is stated at 1,138,069. Those engaged in trade or manufactures or handicraft, at 1,170 014. The population of Dublin is stated to be 227.355.

Archives Generales—(From the *Lancet.*)—The police of Paris have apprehended and imprisoned a man who had been in the habit of satisfying an unnatural appetite with food of the most disgusting description. Animal substances in a state of putrefaction, and even the human body itself, was regarded by this miserable being as very delicate *morceaux*. He found his way into the burial grounds, and with certain instruments succeeded in pulling out of the graves the bodies recently interred. What is still more extraordinary, he would feast upon the intestines in preference to the other parts of the body; and when he had thus regaled himself, he filled his pockets with the same material for a future meal. When interrogated on the subject of this dreadful depravity, he said that from a child he had been fond of what others called loathsome food; and expressed his surprise that any one could blame him for a taste to him so natural. His answers to whatever questions were put to him were precise and rational, although there appeared at times a little incoherency in his manner. He acknowledged that he sometimes felt the greatest inclination to devour children, but he did not possess courage enough to kill them — He is at present incarcerated in the Bicetre, for fear of the consequences which might result from his horrible propensities. This report was communicated to the conductors of the Archives by Dr. Bertheilot, and, therefore, its authenticity may be relied on.

To take mildew out of linen.—Take soap, and rub it well; then scrape fine chalk, and rub that also in the linen; lay it in on the grass; as it dries, wet it a little, and it will come out at once doing.

Water on the Brain.—A most interesting experiment was made a few days ago; that of introducing a cannula into the ventricles of the brain of a child of two years old, that died the day before of water in the head, the consequence of acute inflammation of the brain after a fortnight's illness; and upon whose case there had been a great deal of discussion about performing this operation in life, at the father's request, after every other means had been pronounced hopeless: but to which, with the exception of Mr. LIZARS and two of the younger number of the profession, some of the most eminent medical men in this place could not be prevailed upon to accede, nor even to give it the sanction of their presence. After the operation, which was performed with great dexterity by Mr. LIZARS, and after the examination of the brain, which was found perfectly sound, the father observed, in the presence of Dr. Barclay and several other medical men, that he had no doubt the time would come when this operation, in desperate cases of water in the head, would be as common as cutting for the stone is now; to which Dr. Barclay not only assented but added, "and much more simple." *Edinburgh Star.*

Activity of the Populative Principle.—There lately died at Borowsk, in the government of Kaloga in Russia, a merchant named B. Roudakoff. He was aged 80 years, and he had the rare happiness to be surrounded by forty children, of whom twenty-one were by his first wife and nineteen by his third. He had no children by his second, with whom he lived nine years. The youngest of his sons was commonly called Athanasius the 40th. This account reminds the Brussels Oracle of the following anecdote.—Louis XV. before the battle Fontenoy, joined the army of Marshal Saxe to make the campaign of the Netherlands, accompanied, instead of suis de camp, by several of his mistresses, and among others by the famous Madame de Montespan. Being at Lisle, he learned that a merchant of that town named Van den Berg, had forty two children by two wives. The King of France having sent to him, made known to him, his desire of seeing all the family of the merchant assembled at his house. They were assembled the next day to the number of a hundred and twelve children and grand children. Louis XV. delighted to see so numerous a family, asked, Mr. Van den Berg what he could do to his advantage — "Sire," replied he, "all I desire is to be exempted from imposts"—which request was granted.

Foreign Intelligence.

MEXICO.

Mexican papers to the first of June have been received at the office of the National Gazette, from which the following selections are made.

On the 10th of May the Senate ratified the treaty between Great Britain and the Mexican Union. Thirteen of that body united in offering an additional article, containing a formal acknowledgment of Mexican Independence; but the article was rejected after having been referred to a committee.

The first "Constitutional Federal Congress" terminated its session on the 31st May. The paper "El Sol" of the 22d furnishes the long discourse delivered on the occasion by the President of the Union, and also the answer of the Congress. Both performances are of an interesting character. The President adverts, with expressions of pride and complacency, to the recognition of Mexican Independence by Great Britain, and to the treaty between the two powers which the Congress had just sanctioned.

On the 31st May, Henry George Ward was received with great pomp by the President of Mexico, as Charge d'Affaires of His Britannic Majesty. Mr. Ward, after he had read aloud his credentials, pronounced an address, wherein he dwelt upon the lively interest which his Sovereign felt in the aggrandizment and prosperity of the new Republic, and his desire to maintain the relations of friendship that had been so happily established. The President made a suitable reply.

The treaty between Great Britain and Mexico establishes reciprocal freedom of trade, and mutual enjoyment of the advantages allowed to the most favoured nations. Every vessel built in the Mexican States, or "nationalized according to their laws, owned by a citizen or citizens of Mexico, whose captain is a Mexican by birth or naturalization, and three fourths of whose crew have been admitted into the service with the knowledge of the Government, is to be considered as Mexican." This description is to be in force for ten years, when the matter is to be open to a new arrangement. The subjects of the British government are not to be molested on account of their religion; but it is not specified that they are to have the privilege of public worship.

By an "additional article," it is agreed that "any privileges which it may be convenient for the United Mexican States to concede to Spain (the only power that could pretend to any which Great Britain might not have) shall be in no manner exclusive or prohibitory, and be limited to a determinate number of years."

GERMANY.

A Brussels Journal announces, that among the productions of industry which will be sent from Western Flanders to the exhibition at Harlæm, is a piece of cloth which has in its breadth, 4,200 threads, so fine that they cannot be discerned but by a magnifying glass. This piece was spun and woven by a brother and sister. There is also, a spindle of thread, imperceptible through fineness, which is valued at 400 Dutch florins per pound.

HOLLAND.

A Dutch Jew recently died at Amsterdam, who bequeathed funds for arming and equipping six 74 gun-ships. At his death there were found in his house forty-four tubs filled with coin bearing the effigy of all the Sovereigns of the world. Eight days were occupied in counting these pieces. This capitalist, who was in his 96th year, had visited all Europe, Africa and America, and part of Asia.

The Dutch frigate Pallas, with the Duke of Saxe Weimar, as a passenger, sailed from Falmouth, Eng. May 27, for New York.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has recently issued a prohibition for specie to be carried out of the Empire.—Travellers are not allowed to have more than 50 rubles in silver and 10 rubles in copper coin.

THE ASHANTEES.

The ALBION quotes from the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH a letter from Cape Coast Castle, under date 5th March last, from which it appears that the Ashantee power is completely overthrown, and will never again be able to undertake hostile measures against the British possessions in that quarter. Since their defeat they have become a divided people and the Assin nation our allies, and other powerful tribes have taken up arms against them. The writer of the letter in question adds that there is no longer the least doubt but the Ashantees were instigated to the last warfare by the Dutch authorities at the neighbouring settlements of Elmina, with the view of engrossing the whole of the gold and ivory trade to themselves. The coast is, we are sorry to add, represented as being the very hot-bed of disease. The crew of H. M. Sloop Barin was so sickly that she was ordered to cruise off the Cape de Verds. The crew of the Commodore's ship the Maidstone, however, preserved its health.

UNITED STATES.

At Southold L. I. in May last, the following numbers of shad, or, (as they are generally called) mossbunkers, were taken by a seine, named the sea serpent, at single draughts, viz:—One of 400,000; another of 700,000; a third of 1 200,000!!! These fish are taken for the exclusive purpose of manuring the soil; from 8 to 12,000 are usually put on an acre. Some of the seines are about 100 rods in length, and from 12 to 20 feet in depth.

FRANCE.

The French papers show that the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND worthily maintains the character of his country in FRANCE. He is deservedly popular, which may in some measure be accounted for by the practice which he has of throwing handfuls of silver as he rides among the populace.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

RHEIMS, May 29.

Before 5 o'clock this morning, the throng began to assemble at the Cathedral which was filled at an early hour.

The dauphiness wore a dress of gold ground, embroidered with silver, and a diadem of diamonds. The Duchess of Berry had a dress of pink and silver lama; her hair was full dressed and ornamented with a wreath of roses mixed with diamonds.

At half past seven o'clock the clergy repaired to the metropolitan church.

The Archbishop of Rheims advanced towards the alter, being preceded by the Bishops of Soissons and Amiens, performing the functions of deacon and sub deacon, and the Archbishops of Besancon and Bourges, and the Bishops of Autun and Evreux, who were appointed to chaunt the litanies.

The Clergy, the deputations and the persons invited by the King, having taken their places, the two Cardinals, supporters of the King, wearing their mitres, copes, and stoles, and accompanied by the chapter in copes, proceeded to the King's apartment, to seek his Majesty.

Upon the chapter's arrival at the door of the King's chamber, whither the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, the Duke of Bourbon, the great officers of the crown, and the great and other officers of the household had previously gone, the grand chamberlain of the cabinet

knocked at the door. The grand chamberlain inquired in a loud voice—"*Whom do you require?* The Cardinal de Clermont Tonnerre, first of the two cardinal supporters, replied—"*Charles X. whom God hath given us for King.*" His Majesty's usher then opened the door. The two Cardinals approached the King, who upon their entrance rose from his chair. The Cardinals saluted His Majesty, who returned the salutation.

At this moment the Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, departed for the church.

The first of the two Cardinals presented to the King the holy water, and said the prayer.—At the conclusion of the prayer the two Cardinals conducted His Majesty to the church.

The procession moved in the following order:—The chapter of the Cathedral—the ordinary foot guards of the King's body, marching in two files, and headed by their officers—a band of music—the heralds at arms—the King at arms—the assistants of the ceremonies—the grand master of the ceremonies—the four knights of the order of the Holy Ghost appointed to bear the offerings—the King's pages upon the sides—the Duke de Polignac, appointed by the King to bear the train of the royal mantle. Next came the King, having on his right Card nal de Clemont Tonnerre, and on his left the Cardinal de la Fare. On each side also were three guards de la Mouche. Behind His Majesty, on the right and left, were two captains of the body guards, the major of the body guards, the chancellor of France, and the duke d'Uzes, representing the grand master of France, and bearing aloft in his hand the truncheon of grand master. On his right was the grand Chamberlain, and on his left the first gentleman of the chamber.

His Majesty wore a silver robe; his slippers had also binding of silver.—On his head was a black velvet cap, with two white aigrettes, separated by a diamond cross. The King's pantaloons were of silk.

Upon the King's reaching the entrance of the church the Cardinal de la Fare said the prayer.

As soon as the King entered the choir, the Archbishop of Rheims, standing, and without mitre, said, upon His Majesty's passage, the prayer—"*Omnipotens Deus cælestium moretor*" after which the King was conducted by the two Cardinals to the seat prepared for him in the midst of the sanctuary, under a lofty canopy a little in advance of the first flight of steps that separates the sanctuary from the choir.

All the attendants having taken their seats, the Archbishop of Rheims arose and presented the Holy Water to the King, who, to receive it, uncovered himself. The Archbishop then with drew behind the alter, to put on his pontifical ornaments. During this time the choir chaunted Sextet. The Archbishop afterwards returned bearing the Holy Ampulla.

The Prelate was seated and the King kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:—

"I promise in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honour our holy religion, as is the duty of every Christian King, and the oldest son of the Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the Kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe, *So help me God, and his Holy Word.*"

The King then rose, and afterward took the oath as Grand Master of the Orders of the *Holy Ghost* (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of he Roman Catholic Church,) of *St. Louis*, and the *Legion of Honor*.

His Majesty being conducted to the foot of the alter by the two Cardinals, laid aside his first robe, which was taken off by the First Gentleman of the Chamber, who delivered it to the First Valet de Chambre. The King gave his cap to the First Gentleman, Master of the Wardrobe, who delivered it to the oldest Valet de Chambre present.

The King, having nothing on over his satin waist coat, remained standing during the prayers. The Grand Chamberlain left his place, and approaching the King, put on His Majesty's boots, of violet coloured velvet, sprinkled with *fleurs-de-lis*, embroidered in gold.

The Dauphin afterwards came and put on the King's golden spurs, which were upon the Alter.

The Duke de Conegliano, as Constable, after having laid aside his sword, advanced towards the King by the right side. His Majesty rose and approached the Alter, which was approached at the same time by the Archbishop, who consecrated the sword of Charlemagne, by saying the prayer—*Exaudi quæsumus Domine, preces nostras, &c.* This benediction being concluded the Archbishop girt the sword around the King, but immediately took it off again; then having drawn it from the sheath, which he restored upon the Alter, he said the following prayer, in deliv ering the drawn sword into the King's hands:—*Accipe hanc gladiem cum Dei benedictione.*

At the conclusion of the prayer, His Majesty kissed the sword, and laid it upon the Alter.

After several other prayers, the Archbishop prepared the Sacred Unction. The King, conducted by the two Cardinal supporters, returned to his seat. The Archbishop caused the reliquary to be opened, which contained the Holy Ampulla, and drew from it, with the point of a golden needle, a portion which he mixed with the Holy Unction. The choir then chaunted the anthem—*unum francorum inclytum, etc.*

The Cardinal supporters united the openings made in the King's dress for the anointing, and conducted His Majesty to the Alter, before which he prostrated himself upon cushions placed there for the purpose. The four Prelates appointed to chaunt the litanies then advanced to the foot of the Altar.

Consecration of the King.

The litanies and prayers having been said, the Archbishop seated himself with his back to the Alter, and the King was conducted near him by the two Cardinal supporters. His Majesty kneeled. The Archbishop, seated and with his mitre on his head, said the prayer—*Omnipotens sempiterne Deus guber nator cæli.*

The Bishop of Soissons, performing the functions of Deacon, took from the Alter the Holy Unction, and presented it to the Archbishop, who took some of it with his thumb, and anointed the King as follows:—Upon the top of the head, making the sign of the Cross, and saying—*Ungo te in regem de oleo sanctificato, etc*; upon the breast, the two Cardinal supporters holding open His Majesty's waistcoat and shirt at the moment of the anointing; between the two shoulders; upon the right shoulder; upon the left shoulder; at the bend of the right arm; and at the bend of the left arm.

The Grand Chamberlain next advanced to put on His Majesty the tunic and the dalmatic of crimson satin sprinkled with gold *fleurs de lis*, which the Master of the Ceremonies and one of his assistants had taken from the Alter. The Grand Chamberlain put over them the Royal Mantle of violet coloured velvet sprinkled with gold *fleurs de lis*, lined and bordered with ermine, which the Grand Master of Ceremonies brought from the Alter.

The King, arrayed in his Royal apparel, kneeled down. The Archbishop, seated and wearing his mitre, took again the Holy Unction which was delivered to him by the Bishop deacon.

The prayers being concluded, the first Valet de Chambre approached and presented to the Bishop deacon a pair of gloves upon a dish of silver gilt, which he took and held whilst the Archbishop, standing up, consecrated the gloves, saying the prayer,—*Omnipotens Creator.* The Archbishop next sprinkled the gloves with the Holy Water and drew them upon the King's hands.

The same ceremonies took place for the ring, which the Archbishop put upon the fourth finger of the King's hand, saying; "*Accipe annulum, etc.*" The delivery of the sceptre and hand of Justice was performed in the same manner.

CORONATION.

The Archbishop wearing his mitre, took with both

hands the Crown of Charlemagne from the Altar, and placed it above the King's head, but without touching His Majesty. The Princes immediately stretched out their hands to support it The Archbishop held it with his left hand, and said, while consecrating it with his right hand :—*Caromet te Deus corona, gloria atque justitia.* After which the Archbishop alone placed the crown upon the King's head. The Dauphin and other Princes then held forth their hands a second time to support it, the Archbishop saying: *Accipe coronam regina, in nomine patris etc*

The ceremony of the coronation being concluded, the Archbishop lifted up the King by the right side, and His Majesty was conducted to his throne. The procession moved in the following order: The Heralds at Arms, the King at Arms, the oldest assistant of the ceremonies; the Grand Master of the ceremonies, &c. &c. The King holding in his hands the sceptre and the hand of justice, and supported on his right by the Archbishop of Rheims, advanced towards the throne The Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, conducted by the master and an assistant of the ceremonies, approached to the steps of the throne, walking on the King's left.

Upon arriving at the lowest step of the throne, the King at Arms and the Heralds at Arms stopped and ranged themselves upon the sides on the right and left.

Three Guards de la Manche ascended the steps of the throne, and took their station on the side of the Epistle. Three others took their station on the side of the Gospel

The Chaplains bearing the Archbishop's crosier and cross, stopped at the foot of the steps leading to the throne, the one on the right and the other on the left.

The King thus conducted, ascended the throne by the steps on the side of the Gospel. His Majesty upon arriving at his throne, remained standing, having on his right the Archbishop of Rheims. The Dauphin, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of Bourbon, placed themselves upon folding stools on the right of the King.

The two Cardinal supporters were upon similar stools on the King's left.

(To be Continued.)

Natural History.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

The exhibition of Mr Neale's Rattle-snakes at the Eagle, is too great a curiosity to be passed over It is one of the most singular sights which we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Neale is a French man; while in North Carolina he attempted to procure some rattle-snakes, for the purpose of making out a collection But some of the observations and experiments he made, induced him to believe the possibility of taming this poisonous reptile; he finally made the trial, and has succeeded in a manner which is calculated to astonish every beholder. What the process he employed is unknown to us—he probably availed himself of the power, which a contest over the appetite of the animal gives him—she dwells very much too on the charms of music: while inflamed by hunger, and irritated by the application of hot iron, the creature is soothed and softened by a slow and plaintif A-ain.

Mr. Neale has two rattle snakes—the male, which is 4 feet 9 inches long, has 8 rattles to his tail thus proving him to be 8 years old—he has had his snake 4 years. The female is much smaller, and has five rattles—she has been with him 35 months—is great in her docility, that he will take them up, after speaking a sort of jargon to them, and stroking down their backs as if they were so many strings—he will put them crawl up his breast and face, caress and kiss him, coil and twist neck, and while one of them is thus hanging around him, he all take up and exhibit the other The perfect harmless ness of the reptile, and every attachment to his keeper is truly astonishing Meanwhile Mr. N himself thoroughly at ease—completely self possessed, diverting the spectators with the exhibition of his snakes, or instructing them by his explanations. He says, he has no fears whatever, for he depended[ly] of his command over the animal, he is satisfied he can cure the bite of it—of the remedy he makes no secret—Wash your mouth first with warm sweet oil, and then suck the wound—next, drink not a drop only of the decoction of the snake root, and it operates as a strong emetic. This is the receipt which he recommends, and which he believes to be infallible.

There is no deception practised upon you. He opens the mouth of the snake, and shews you his fangs. They are in the upper jaw alone—two on each side, and have the faculty of retowing themselves, in case they are drawn out by a violent blow—the fang is within the mouth, bent, sharpened and sheathed like the claw of a cat, and turned towards the throat; the orifice through which the poison is ejected is a small groove on the upper side of the fang, but were its point and the upper curve; the poison bags lie at the roots of the fangs. But to remove all doubts of the poisonous qualities of these snakes being uninjured, Mr. N. proposes to have a public exhibition this week, when the snake will kill a young hare by a slight stroke, and then immediately devour him

Perhaps no one has had so good an opportunity of studying the habits of the animal His remarks will of course form a valuable addition to natural history. He is an intelligent man, and a *memoir* may be expected from him, when he arrives in Europe.—The male snake has just cast his skin; and the new one is most beautiful The tail has a fine glossy black. He says, they renew their skins every two months, three times in the year; perhaps from October to April, they remain torpid, and this function is suspended Most probably it varies in different snakes with the quantities of food they can obtain Mr N generally feeds his once a week.

They have also a rattle every year after the first They scarcely ever shake it but when they are strongly excited, or to strike the attention of their prey He contends that the use of their rattles is to draw upon themselves the eyes of their victims, which generally consists of the fleetest animals, as birds, squirrels, &c. As soon as the eyes meet, he says, the process of charming commences. He believes in this faculty, for he has seen it exemplified in a garden by his own snakes; the victim will hop from bough to bough, and rock to rock, overcome with apprehension, until approaching each other, the snake seize him He denies altogether what some naturalist assert, the deleterious qualities of their breath—for he has often kissed them, and in blowing their breath upon him, he has found it uncommonly sweet

Mr N has other snakes in his collection—as a wampum snake, beautifully streaked, and so called after the Indian ornament; it is a small species of the Box Constrictor, which winds itself round its prey and kills not by poison, but by stricture—it even squeezes the rattle snake to death He has also the common black snack—and the lead colored American adder, of the description of the flat heads. He has all these under the same command—exhibiting almost the same docility as the rattle snake—the spectacle is not dangerous, nor even disgusting—and is well worthy the attention of the curious.

Domestic.

There is a Post Office established at St Thomas's, in the London District.—Josiah C. Goodhue, Esquire, *Post-Master*

VOYAGE OF THE TEA SHIPS.

In the (Old) Quebec Gazette we find the following particulars of the voyages of the Moffatt and Juliana, Indiamen, lately arrived in this port:—

"They sailed from London on the 12th of August last, left Portsmouth on the 4th of that month and arrived at Canton on the 24th of January. On the 28th of February they passed Quebec, kept company 26 days, and separated off Java, met again off the Cape of Good Hope, separated, and arrived the same day off St. Helena. After leaving that island they did not see one another till their arrival at Quebec, within a few hours of each other, a most extraordinary proof of good management and the perfection of the art of navigation on board of both ships The space traversed by them in ten months has been to about 38,000 miles—The Moffatt is about 800 tons, the Juliana about 500—the former has 9 941 chests of Tea, the latter 5 900, forming in all 15,841 chests Both vessels are in high order, and take cargoes from hence to London."

The probable amount of Duties on the teas from the same paper, is we understand one fourth less than they will actually amount to—the other particulars are generally correct

"The amount of Provincial Duties on the Teas brought by these vessels, will be about sixty thousand dollars, the grass amount of the sales of the Tea will probably be about eight hundred thousand dollars The quantity imported may, however, be too great for the consumption, although it will increase with the lowness of the price. According to the regulations of the East India Company the sale of the two cargoes being the sale of a republic at stated periods, and no delivery made till the quantity to be delivered is paid for. The East India Company having a monopoly of Tea, it is obvious, that the price will eventually be regulated by the cost of procuring it—another article from the United States by smuggling, which it is the interest of the Company to put a stop to, but which cannot be done with the present and increasing facility of internal commercial intercourse between the Provinces and the United States, otherwise than by underselling. The consumers of Tea will of course be gainers by the new competition; for the smugglers were almost beginning to have a monopoly.

Canadian Commerce—Late letters from England favor the idea that the number of shipping this year will greatly exceed that of the last, and it is confidently expected that the trade will not be much short of 700 (last year it was 619) Timber is in great abundance, and at what are considered moderate prices; white pine 4d red do 8 1 2 a 9d. oak 1-4 a 1-6 deal £7 10s a 8 10. Staves £15 Ashes Pots 30s. Pearl 32:; Wheat is nominal and little doing; Fine Flour 27s. Superfine do. 30

Complimentary—(The following is extracted from a letter published in the New York Daily Advertiser of the 6th instant, from one of a party of Americans who lately visited Quebec

"The manners of the Canadians, so far as we had opportunity to become acquainted with them, were most emphatically polite, friendly and hospitable. From the time we entered till we left it, we never met with the slightest mark of incivility. On the contrary, though strangers, and of course destitute of any particular claim upon their attention, we were uniformly treated with civility and kindness, and the remark is as applicable to the officers of the army as to the citizens. To some of the officers we were indebted for the most pointed and polite attention while engaged in examining the curiosities at Montreal and Quebec.

Indian Manuscript.—We are indebted to the politeness of one of the Reverend Missionaries to the Lake of the Two Mountains for the perusal of a manuscript in the Algonquin Language, which the Reverend gentleman has made considerable progress in transcribing from a very old manuscript, said to have been executed by an Indian of the Algonquin tribe The Reverent gentleman is a great proficient in the Algonquin and other Indian tongues; and we can assure the public that the correctness and beauty of the manuscript now in hand would do honor to any penman, and is equal to any thing of the kind we have ever seen. It is besides prettily illuminated with various religious devices. The original copy was a translation from a prayer-book in the French Language; but whether translated by the Indian who wrote it, we have not been able to learn. The learned Missionary agrees with Charlevoix in thinking that although the Algonquin language has not the same force with the Huron, yet it has much more sweetness and elegance. Both have a richness of expression, a variety of turns and phrases, a propriety of diction, and a regularity which are perfectly astonishing. He says, moreover, that the number of words in the Algonquin resembles words in the Greek and Latin, is truly surprising; the number in a given space he told us, but we have forgotten it As we understand, there are a number of manuscripts in the Indian tongues in the hands of several gentlemen in Canada the subject of which few or more are able to tell, we would suggest the propriety of submitting them to the inspection of the Reverend gentleman forming the mission to the Lake of the Two Mountains, who, we are certain, would be happy to render every assistance in deciphering, if not translating, them. If ancient, they may contain matter of great curiosity, worthy of being submitted to the public.—*Montreal Herald.*

REGULATION AND PLAN

OF THE

Canadian Land Agency

FOR THE

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

IN UPPER CANADA.

1 The collection of disposable Estate made abroad with professional judgment, will consist of improved Farms, with appropriate buildings and orchards Mill Estates, Salt Springs, Pot and Pearl Ash Manufactories, and all such other valuable Estates in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as shall be found most eligible and marketable; and which have been already granted in Freehold and Copyhold tenure in the Settled Townships and Seigneries (or Manors) by the Crowns of England and France.

2 No Estate in the Upper Province will be offered for sale without an official copy of the Title Deed, signed by the Register; but Lower Canada not being as yet a Register Province, the Estates being granted in Seigniorial or Copyhold tenure, the Title will be verified by authentic extracts from the Court Rolls, as is the practice in England, with regard to Copyhold Estates. The customs of the manors will also be certified, and the purchasers of this description of property may, with the consent of the Seignior or Lord of the manor, enfranchise his Estate by paying a certain proportion of the purchase money to the Crown

3. The monies intended to be applied to the purchase of Land and Estates, to consist of individual or joint capital of 250l and upwards, the investment of which to be governed by the persons to whom it may belong, according to their own views and directions

4. A deposit of 25*l.* per cent upon the amount of capital intended to be invested, must be lodged with a Banking House in London, in the joint names of two nominees, one to be appointed by the intending purchaser, and the other by the Agency. The sum deposited and the interest from thence for payment of the remainder of the purchase money, to fall under the regulations usually observed in England on the sale of Estates by public Auction

5 Persons or families desirous of emigrating in associated bodies as Agriculturists, will, upon making their wishes known, be furnished with particulars of large tracts of Freehold Land, in good situations on the banks of navigable waters, and Copyhold Land in short distance from Montreal market, the latter to be obtained *without purchase* subject only to a small quit rent, and a mutation fine on surrender

6. Maps and Surveys of the Provinces made by order of Government, together with Acts of the Provincial Parliaments, Reports on the subject of local improvements, and every necessary official and authentic document touching Canadian affairs, will be open for the inspection and guidance of persons desirous of investing capital or becoming settlers.

Bankers, } Messrs Coutts, & Co
(Messrs Glyn, Mills, Halifax, & Co.

Solicitor, Isaac Sewell, Esq.

Secretary, John Nelson, Esq.

DROWNED

On Sunday last, about 8 o'clock, whilst bathing in Arnold's Pond, Yonge-Street, David Black, aged 20 Years, a native of Ireland.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 4th, 1825. No. XXXI.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you,—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of July inst, at which time at our Town of York you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday the Nineteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 16th day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the SixthYear of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D Cameron, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias* issued out of his Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire I have seized and taken in execution all belonging to the said Malcolm McLauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
29th June, 1825 }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. Dist'ct*
No 28—t d.

CORONER'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District.—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-House, &c. thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH.
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June }
23d, 1825. }

N. B Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No 27 —6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the 22d day of
To wit. } October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24 and 27 in the seventh; 18, 25, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh.— The township of Elizabeth, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 19th, 1825. } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday the Eighth day
To Wit: } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 17th day
TO WIT, } of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stants Sagur, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4 first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To Wit. } of August next, will be

sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, ou or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, May 24. 1825. 23 —t. f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT, To Wit: BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Joseph J. Loiseé, and against the Lands and Tenements of Lemuel H. Bradly. I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands belonging to the said Lemuel H Bradly, viz :—

The rear part of the front half of Lot No. 17, in the 3d Con. of the Township of Haldimand County of Northumberland, District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, containing fifty three acres, be the same more or less—upon which are two Dwelling Houses and a part of the land improved, which I shall sell at Auction on Monday the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon, at the Inn of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, for cash only.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known at my office previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 4th May 1825 No.19—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Peter M'Collum, at the suit of Thomas Racy, I have seized Lots No. 23 & 24 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Esquising, in said District. There are on the Premises a Log Grist Mill, on a never failing stream of water, a convenient Dwelling House with other improvements. All of which Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Flamboro' Cottage, 22nd *May*, 1825.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D

No. 26—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands. viz.

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	2½
Part of Lot No. 18 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	80
Lots Nos 2 and 3 in the village of St. Catharines,	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4, in do. do.	
Lot No. 9 in the town of Niagara,	
Lots Nos. 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby,	20
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, in do do. do.	100

All of which proprety I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 28th day of May next, at the same place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th March, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 30th of June next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th May, 1825

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 25th day of July next, at the place and hour above mentioned,

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 30th June, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 29th day of August next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 26th July, 1825. No. 31.—4 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood. I have seized and taken Lot No. 53 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 26th January, 1825

N B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

31 —6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Bail, Esq. and Abraham Neiles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th July, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 12th July, 1825. No. 31 —6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 503 acres :—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 2d 1824.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 14th 1825.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, May 17th, 1825. No. 31—6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th March, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS,

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 15th August next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule ;—

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence in this form :—

I, A. B of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form :—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to Act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
A.		
Acker, Cornelius	7 10 0	2 12 6
B.		
Bowman, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
Bennett, Eben	9 0 0	3 3 0
Barnhart, Nicholas	39 17 6	13 19 1½
Binkley, William	32 10 0	11 7 6
Binkley, George	21 18 0	7 13 3½
Bowman, Abner	6 0 0	2 2 0
Blan, James	25 11 9	8 18 10
Bray, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Beneteau, Francois	10 0 0	3 10 0
Buchner, Henry	8 10 0	2 19 6
C.		
Cumming, Thomas Estate of	317 0 2	110 19 0½
Cook, William Senior	15 15 0	5 10 3
Camp, Isaac	12 10 0	4 7 6
Cartwright, James	145 12 0	50 19 2½
Colquhoun, Robert	50 0 0	17 10 0
Cameron, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cooper, James	38 13 0	13 10 6½
D.		
Davis, Thaddeus	31 0 0	10 17 0
Dobie, James.	50 0 0	17 10 0
Davis, David	46 7 6	16 4 7½
Dell, Martin	20 0 0	7 0 0
Derickson, James	37 10 0	13 2 6
Doan, John	2 0 0	0 14 0
Dussault, Joseph	25 13 0	8 19 6½
E.		
Everitt, Abner	17 9 6	6 2 3½
F.		
Flaugh, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
G.		
Griffith, Nathan	22 10 0	7 17 6
H.		
Hunter, Jonathan	18 5 0	6 7 9
Hull, Samuel	48 6 9	16 18 4½
Hershey, Henry	50 10 6	17 13 8
Heck, Samuel	8 16 0	3 1 7
Hutchinson, David	30 0 0	10 10 0
Harris, James John	89 5 0	31 4 9
Hunter, James Senior	8 10 0	2 19 6
J.		
Jones, William	57 10 0	20 2 6
Johnson, James	11 10 0	4 0 6
L.		
Leech, Isaac	37 7 0	13 1 5½
Louck, B. John	13 15 0	4 16 3
Lacey, George	10 0 0	3 10 0
Lozon, Charles	4 14 0	1 12 10½
M.		
Marchandell B. Jean	108 18 0	38 1 3
Moor, Rachel	5 0 0	1 15 0
McCarthy, John	5 0 0	1 15 0
McBean, Gillis	4 11 6	1 12 0½
Mosley, John Estate of	10 11 0	3 13 10
Miller, Jonathan	44 5 0	15 9 9
M'Donell, John Capt. 1st Rgt. S. Militia	16 0 0	5 5 0
Mallory, Jeremiah	21 0 0	7 7 0
N.		
Normindin, Louis	22 10 0	7 17 6
O.		
Ostrander, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Ouillette, Joseph	15 0 0	5 5 0
P.		
Patterson, Launcelot	55 0 0	19 5 0
Patrick, Abraham	27 12 6	9 13 4½
Prine or Pruyne, Daniel	7 7 6	2 11 7½
Peer, Stephen Estate of	12 10 0	4 7 6
R		
Reynolds, William	18 10 0	6 9 6
Rymal William	14 5 0	4 19 9
Reynolds, Sylvanus	147 0 0	51 9 0
S.		
Sucket, Manuel	16 9 0	5 15 1½
Scott, Eleazer	17 10 0	6 2 6
Sharp, Susannah	28 10 0	9 19 6
Smith, Jonas	23 5 0	8 2 9
Stewart, George	40 15 0	14 5 3
Slater, Benjamin	7 10 0	2 12 6
T.		
Trull, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
V.		
VanKoughnett, Michael	46 13 4	16 6 8
W.		
Wilson, Deborah	60 0 0	21 0 0
Williams, Benajah	28 5 0	9 17 9
Wilkins, Robert	324 10 0	113 11 6
Willson, John	25 0 0	8 15 0
Willson, Andrew	25 0 0	8 15 0
Y.		
Yokam, Lemuel	43 16 0	15 6 7

Crown Office, York, }
24th June, 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.		
District.	Town.	Court to commence.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, Judge,		
Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 16th day of August next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Making, Completing, and Hanging, Shutters to the windows of the various vacated, Public Buildings, at York, viz:

Western Battery, Block-house
Former Ordnance Store,
Engineer Work Shop,
Former Store Keeper's Office,
Officers Blue Barracks,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at this Post. Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "Tenders for making, hanging and completing the Shutters to the various vacated Public Buildings at York."

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

Commissariat Office, }
16th July, 1825. } No 29.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

LECTURE ON ELOCUTION, &c. &c.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that by desire of several, Mr. DWYER will remain one night more, and deliver a Lecture on his own Theory of Elocution, (recently published in the United States,) at the Mansion House, (this Evening.) Thursday August the 4th. Recitations will be given from Scripture, and other High Authorities in elucidation of each head of the Lecture, previously to which Mr. D. will deliver his Oration on the Advantages to be derived from Oratory.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. Curr'y. each, to be had at the U. C. Gazette Office, and at the Mansion House.

☞ The Oration will commence at 8 o'clock.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canada's; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Polices will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.

Public Sale of Teas direct from China,—

THE AGENTS for the Sale of the East India Company's Teas in Canada, hereby give notice, that there will be exposed to public sale at their Stores, in Quebec and Montreal, 6000 Chests and Boxes of Teas, lately arrived from China, consisting of the following Green Teas, viz:—

Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay and *Hyson Skin*, also *Black Teas* viz. *Pekoe* (a superior kind) *Souchong, Congo* and *Bohea*. The sale at Quebec will consist of 2000 Chests and at Montreal of 4000. The former to commence on Monday the 15th, and the latter on Monday the 22d August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the above quantities shall be disposed of. The delay in bringing the Teas to sale arises from the propriety of giving due notice and in order that every package may be opened, its contents examined, and any damaged part removed, conformably to the practise observed in London, which has obtained for the Company's Teas so decided a character for superiority of quality. The conditions will be given in catalogues, to be issued six days previous to the sale, during which time each tenth chest will remain open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, July 22d 1825. No. 31—3wks.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *The Editors of Newspapers in Upper Canada, will confer a great favour on the parties concerned by inserting the following, once each, in a conspicuous part of their papers*

GEORGE GALLINGER was taken as a conscript in the year 1813, from Mill house in Alsace, Germany, not far from the Rhine, to serve in the French army under Bounaparte. His Step-Father, with his Mother, David and Eve Spriggelholder, or Spriggleholdizer, now reside at Canton, Stark County, State of Ohio, have no other child, are in easy circumstances; and hearing their son is in Upper Canada, are very desirous of finding him. The said George is wanting of his left thumb, and is about 27 years of age, and if he will come to the house of Joseph Spitzer, of Southwold, Talbot Road East, he may there learn every thing relative to his parentage.

☞ *The Editors of Papers in the United States are also requested to give the above an insertion in their respective Papers*

Southwold, Talbot Road East, }
10th May, 1825. } No. 31—t. f.

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No. 30—t. f.

STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

ALL Persons having demands against this boat are requested to send them in to the Subscriber without delay.

S. WASHBURN.
York, July 28th, 1825. *No 30—2w.*

STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

THE STOCK-HOLDERS in this boat are hereby requested to meet at the Bull's Head Inn, in the Market Square, on Monday the eighth day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report of the Committee of management. The Committee earnestly request that the Stock-holders will be punctual in their attendance.

By Order,
S. WASHBURN.
Secretary.
York, July 28th, 1825. *No 30—2w.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have any demands against RICHARD D FRASER, Esquire of Edwardsburg, in the Johnstown District, Lower Canada, in for liquidation, and all those who are indebted to the Subscriber will be pleased to pay them as soon as possible.

RICHARD D FRASER.
Edwardsburg, 2d July, 1825. No 29—3w.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the undermentioned places,

THE WONDERS OF THE WEST,

OR A DAY AT THE

FALLS OF NIAGARA;

A POEM.

QUEBEC; Mr Neilson—Montreal; Mr. Nickless, Mr. Cunningham—Kingston; E. Lesslie & Sons—York; Gazette Office, Advocate do Mr P McDougall, Messrs. Meighan, E. Lesslie & Sons Mr. Mosley, Mr. McPhail.—Dundas; E. Lesslie & Sons—Ancaster; Mr. Crooks.—Niagara; Mr. Clans, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. King, Messrs. Jones & Thomas—Queenston; Mr. Grant—Fall Mills; Ewart McNeilladge & Co.—Chippawa; Mr. Kirkpatrick—Brantford; Kirkpatrick & Richardson—Long Point; Messrs. Nichol & Austin, John Kirkpatrick—Newmarket; P. Robinson Esqr.

York, 21st July, 1825 *No 29—3w.*

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the Science of the Broad Sword Exercise, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which Horsemanship and the Use of the Sword, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands.

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office

THOMAS MIDFORD.
York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t. f.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having obtained His Majesty's Letters Patent for an improvement in Naval Architecture, as specified, altered, and duly registered, in the Court of Chancery, London, in succession as follows:—For Ireland, England, Scotland, the Colonies, and Plantations; each separate and distinct; acquaints the public of Upper Canada that he has appointed Mr. J. Ewart his agent, with full power to Build, grant Licences, and receive a premium of Three Shillings Curre'y. per Ton, Register Tonnage, on each Licence so granted, in three months after being launched.—Mr. Ewart having had an opportunity of being fully acquainted with the principles and manner of construction of the New System of Ship Building is hereby recommended as being fully competent to its Execution.

Any infringement of the right of the subscriber will be prosecuted to the Law directs.

W. ANNESLEY.
York, U. C. June 20th, 1825 No 26—6w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1825, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th } No 26. 6m.
June, 1825. }

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Baybam and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing those Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Breville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.—6 m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the usual interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at the Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 26—6w.

THAT VALUABLE SCHOONER,

THE LADY MARY



FOR SALE by Private Contract.—She is Fifteen Tons Burden, with standing and running Rigging, Anchor, Cables, Compass, &c. &c. all complete, in good repair, well found, and ready for sea. She is at present lying at the Highland Creek—Township of Scarboro,—and is a fine, safe, well adapted for the Coasting Trade on Lake Ontario. She was built of the best materials—and is Copper Fastened.—For Terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. Abna Barrs, Jun'r. near York;—or, at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 21.—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonabee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte.

No. 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. }
April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 43.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 31—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 4—t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 20th May, 1824

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information generally, respecting this Country than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 26 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other conveniences, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The information received from our private correspondence in London, and communicated to our readers a short time ago, relative to Newspaper-postage from the British Colonies, is fully confirmed. Mr. Hume has obtained a pledge from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that all newspapers from the Colonies shall be placed on the same footing with those from Ireland. Hitherto the heavy expense attending a transmission of printed papers to England has amounted to an interdiction. In this instance a reputed *Radical* has been of some service.

The award of the arbitrators between this Province and Lower Canada was signed on the 23d inst. and will shortly be made public.

Although the first Bill (which passed the Commons) on the subject of Canadian Corn, has been lost in the Lords—owing to inadvertency—there is every probability of another Bill, framed by Mr. Huskisson, for the attainment of the same objects, passing during the present Session.

In Lord Liverpools' speech on the Canadian Corn Bill, that reverentiable nobleman stated, that, "*one fourth of all the ships, employed in the British Trade were engaged in the Canada Trade.*"

It was expected in England that the Parliament of Great Britain would be prorogued by the King, in person, about the 1st of July.

The Greeks have gained another great naval victory.

The Marquis of Hastings succeeds the Marquis Wellesley as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *Old Gazette, of Quebec*, seems very angry with that part of Mr. F's speech (in our House of Assembly) which relates to the situation of King's Printer in the Lower Provinces, as reported in the *Observer*—although I have been obliged to confirm the most important of Mr F's allegations—as they were *really* made, for all that he remarked, in reference to Mr. Neilson, himself, was *simply*, that "*it had been said*" the old types, &c. &c. had been worn out in the Government service, &c. &c. and that new ones had been purchased by Mr N. himself; as Mr F. has lately purchased types for himself. But it seems as if the occasion had been seized for no other purpose than for that, of venting the Editor's spleen against the Executive—and for reasons best known to himself—What became of the first types used in this Office, nearly 30 years ago, from whence they came, or who bought them, we cannot say, knowing nothing at all of the matter.

We have no doubt the "*Freeman*" wishes to engage with us in a paper hostility, in order that his own effusions may get the more noticed.—But he is very greatly mistaken if he supposes we shall employ our limited columns in any such unprofitable, and, surely we may add, *disgraceful, warfare.* His choler, without doubt requires a "*cooler,*" but to use the language of Hamlet, were we "*to put him to his purgation*" we should perhaps "*plunge him into more choler,*" for a less subject to play upon, were not worth the while, we never saw. We should not even have noticed his column of abuse, were it not for two assertions which incul pate others as well as ourselves The first of these relates to the right of voting on mere London Tickets, which never was advocated by Mr. F. or by any of his friends. But the right, where an "*Equitable Freehold, (by the full performance of Settlement Duty on the Faith of Government solemnly pledged,*") had been secured by the fulfilment of all that was required on the part of the Lessee, even though the Deed had not issued, was insisted upon, and will probably be insisted on again, with more success, at some future period, should it be necessary. The second assertion this voracious note-taker, himself, knows to be untrue, for if he has got the notes he pretends still to have in his possession, he must see by them that Mr. Ward confessed he publicly thanked Mr. F. (as he really did.) for quelling that riot which this *Fire-the Faggot* would make it appear he wished to foment—Out upon such unprincipled variet, who set upfor "*faithful witness of the passing time.*" Verily their reward goes with them!

It is with much pleasure we announce the arrival, in York, of Mr. Dwyer, Lecturer on Elocution, and formerly of *Drury Lane Theatre*, in London, who has already given us public recitations on the evenings of Saturday and Monday last; but, owing to the shortness of the notice, we are sorry to say he had a much thinner attendance than his merits deserve. This Gentleman is the author of one of the best practical essays, on the finest of all arts, that we have ever seen. It is simple, lucid, and demonstrative, and the examples have been chosen with great taste and judgment. We are informed that it has been so highly esteemed by competent judges in the United States, as to become a standard book in the seminaries of that country Mr. Dwyer proposes to deliver a Lecture this evening, in the great room of the Mansion House Hotel, and it is to be hoped his merit will be rewarded by a numerous attendance It is so seldom, in this remote corner of the Empire, that our youth can have an opportunity of benefitting by such valuable lessons, from a master of his subject, and one which of all others requires practical elucidations, that we cannot help expressing a strong hope Mr Dwyer will find his exertions in this town amply rewarded.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Colonel Cockburn, Mr. Galt and Mr. Davidson, three of the Commissioners for ascertaining the value of the Crown and Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, arrived in Liverpool, in the Cortes from New York, 5th June. Sir John Harvey arrived the following Tuesday in the Manchester, 19 days from New York.

Great Mortality.—The Canadian Courant says, that between the 1st day of June and the 10th of July, no less than 160 children, besides a number of adults, were interred in the French burying ground at Montreal.

Singular effects of Lightning.—On Tuesday last, about 12 miles from this city, five horses were struck by lightning and killed instantly. What renders this a singular occurrence, is the fact, that the person who was riding one of the horses at the time, was uninjured. *Hartford Times.*

Dissenters.—The Dissenters Marriage Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons and finally passed.

Culture of Silk.—The culture of silk in Egypt, is said to have been undertaken by orders of the Pacha, on a scale equally extensive with that of cotton: and on the soil and climate are alike favorable to the growth of the mulberry, and the breeding of the worm, it is believed that there will, at no remote period, be a very increase in the produce of a commodity now in such universal request throughout Europe.

The Thellusson Estate.—In the late intelligence from England, it is stated that an argument was recently commenced in the House of Lords in a case involving the validity of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, Esq. a merchant in London, who died on the 21st of July, 1796, leaving about £700,000 of productive personal property, real estate in England worth £140.000, and two plantations in the West Indies, and directing by his will, that it should be divided 60 years hence amongst those who could then prove they were heirs—and if there were then none such to be found, the property was to go then to the King. His present heirs have laboured hitherto unsuccessfully to break the will, and have now made a new effort. His wife, three sons, three daughters, and ten grand-children, were living at the time of his death.

Various computations have been made of the probable value of this accumulated property at the time of its ultimate division, founded of course on the probable duration of the lives of the Testator's descendants.—The lowest calculation makes it nineteen million of pounds sterling, or 84,360,000! about *twenty-eight millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, to a share!*

EXPEDITION TO THE NIGER.

We have great pleasure in learning the arrival in England of Major Denham and lieutenant Clapperton (the latter of the Royal Marine forces), who left this country in the year 1821, on an exploratory journey into the interior of central Africa connected with ascertaining the source, course, and termination, of the river Niger, which has been an object of geographical research more than 2000 years Our illustrious modern traveller, Mungo Park, threw a mere full and decisive light on this subject than ever had been made to appear during this long period; after penetrating through a variety of the kingdoms of western and interior Africa, he came at length to Sego, the capital of Bambarn, where he beheld the long sought majestic Niger glittering in the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward." He then traced its course downwards to Silla. and upwards to Bammakoo, (about 1000 miles), where it first became navigable, to an extent of 300 miles. This, however, appeared to be only a commencement of the career of this mighty stream, leaving its subsequent progress involved in increasing mystery. Jackson, Horneman, Tuckey, Bowditch, Bitchie, Lyon, Laing, and now Denham and Clapperton have all since, by their preservering efforts, contributed to our previous mass of information respecting the most celebrated of African streams. We understand that Major Denham and Mr. Clapperton have ascertained with great certainty, that Lake Tyad is a great fresh water lake, having no outlet, and that it is fed by two large rivers, one of which, the Shary, flows from the mountain of mountains in which the western branch of the Nile (otherwise the White Nile) takes its rise. The Shary runs in a direction nearly due north from its source to the lake; whilst it is ascertained that the other river, called the Yae, enters the lake on its N. W. side, flowing from the westward; but it is not a continuation of the Jaliba, or river of Timbuctoo. These travellers confirm the account of the Mohammedan priest, that between Cano and Nyffe there is no river communication. Cano is in lat. 13. N. long. 9 E. and Sucotoo, which our adventurers subsequently visited, is in 12 N 5 E. This town is the capital of a great nation of which we appear to have had no previous information, though the King of the country (whose name is Bello) was much pleased with the appearance of our countrymen, and, to their surprise, they saw his house was furnished with English crockery. Which, it appeared, he had obtained, in the way of traffic, with the inhabitants of the Bight of Benin. He expressed a hope that a mode would be found by which his subjects could trade with the English. His country appeared very productive, and abounding with cattle. It further appears, by the information collected by Messrs. Denham and Clapperton, that the Timbuctoo River runs S. E to Nyffe, then southerly, and empties itself into the Bight of Benin; which ascertained fact is of much importance, as it opens a communication with the Atlantic, and will greatly facilitate the object intended to be pursued by Major Laing, in the course of the ensuing winter or the next spring—Whilst crossing the Desert our travellers were much distressed for want of provisions, yet they have happily arrived home in tolerable health, having suffered less from the climate than any of their predecessors in this arduous enterprize. They were every where well received by the natives, who made them various presents, which are on their way to England, from Malta. Among them are five live Ostriches and a beautiful Horse for our King, presented to him by one of the native princes —*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 8th of June, received at Portsmouth, give an animated account of the King's public entry into that capital, on his return from the Coronation. The day was fine, and the pageant seems to have been very splendid —And what is it?

SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid of the 12th May says—

"The revolt of the garrison at Seville, presented an aspect the more serious as the civil authorities and officers took no steps to prevent the pillage to which the rebels gave themselves up. The cause of their revolt is unquestionably the wretchednesswhich they suffer. The garrison of Santander has also revolted, and the men traverse the town crying—"The Constitution forever." The insubordination of these likewise is certainly occasioned by their misery. They rather resemble a troop of beggars than soldiers of a State.—The Governor of Santander had great difficulty in restoring order. A multitude of persons have been arrested among the troops, the officers and even respectable merchants of the town. On the following day a proclamation was issued offering a great reward to any one that would make known the authors of the plot, for our Government sees nothing but plots where it ought to behold the natural and unavoidable consequences of its own mal-administration and the necessities of the soldiers. A few days ago some royalist volunteers, being sent to a pot-house to put down a dispute, augmented the tumult. The corregidor of Madrid repaired to the spot, and having reproached the volunteers, the latter bound him, and two officers that accompanied him, who were only rescued by the arrival of an armed force. The King has given orders for immediate inquiry to be made into the affair, and for exemplary punishment to be awarded to the guilty."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Important Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 11th May, to a respectable house in this city—General Olaneta who commanded the remnant of the Royal Army in Upper Peru had been killed in battle. This puts an end to the Royal forces in all South America.

UNITED STATES.

Ferocity of the American Panther.

From the Jackson, (Tenn.) Gazette.

Some time in last March, in the County of Fayette, as the daughter of Mr John Jarman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sun rise from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coouts, who lived in the neighbourhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which, after keeping her in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her, and sprung upon her, and seized her by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which, having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disabled —The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference, was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs Coouts, who flew to the scene of action, and with clubs soon put to death the panther, and rescued the girl During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey; but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

SEGUR'S RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

"The following account of the horrible sufferings of the French Army under Napoleon, in its Retreat from Moscow is to be found in *Segur's Russian Expedition*, a work of great interest and authority. The point at which this extract commences is on the day after Bonaparte left his suffering soldiers at Smorgoni to make the best of his way to Paris "

"On the 6th of December, the very day after Napoleon's departure, the army exhibited a still more dreadful appearance —You might see icy particles floating in the air; the birds fell from it quite stiff and frozen. The atmosphere was motionless and silent; it seemed as if every thing which possessed life and move ment in nature, the wind itself, had been seized, chained, and as it were frozen by an universal death. Not the least word or murmur was then heard; nothing but the gloomy silence of despair, and the fears which proclaimed it

"We flitted along in this empire of death like unhappy spirits The dull and monotonous sound of our steps, the crushing of the snow, and the feeble groans of the dying, were the only interruptions to this vast and doleful silence. Anger and imprecations there were none, nor any thing which could indicate a remnant of heat; every day did strength enough remain to utter a prayer; most of them even fell without complaining, either from weakness or resignation, or because people only complain when they look for kindness, and fancy they are pitied

"Such of our soldiers as had hitherto been the most preserving, here lost heart entirely Sometimes the snow opened under their feet, but more frequently its glassy surface affording them no support, they slipped at every step, and marched from one fall to another. It seemed as if this hostile soil refused to carry them, that it escaped under their efforts, that it led them into snares as if to embarrass and slacken their march, and deliver them to the Russians in pursuit of them, or to their terrible climate

"And really, whenever they halted for a moment from exhaustion, the winter, levying his heavy and icy hand upon them, was ready to seize upon his prey. In vain did these poor unfortunates, feeling themselves benumbed, raise themselves, and, already deprived of the power of speech and plunged into a stupor, proceed a few steps like automatons; then blood freezing in their veins, like water in the current of rivulets, congealed their heart and then flew back to their head; these dying men then staggered as if they had been intoxicated. From their eyes, which were reddened and inflamed by the continual aspect of the snow, by the want of sleep, and the smoke of bivouacs, there flowed real tears of blood; their bosoms heaved heavy sighs; they looked at heaven, at us, and at the earth, with an eye dismayed, fixed, and wild; it expressed their farewell, and perhaps their reproaches to the treacherous nature which tortured them. They were not long before they fell upon their knees, and then upon their hands; their head still wavered for a few minutes alternately to the right and left, and from their open mouth some agonizing sounds escaped; at last it fell in its turn upon the snow, which it reddened immediately with livid blood; and these sufferings were at an end.

"Their comrades passed by them without moving a step out of their way, for fear of prolonging their journey, or even turning their head, for their beards and their hair were stiffened with the ice, and every movement was a pain They did not even pity them; for, in short, what had they lost by dying? what and they left behind them? They suffered so much; they were still so far from France; much divested of feelings of country by the surrounding aspect, and by misery; that every dear illusion was broken, and hope almost destroyed. The greater number, therefore, were become careless of dying, from necessity, from the habit of seeing it, and from fashion, sometimes even meeting it contemptuously; but more frequently, on seeing these unfortunates stretched out, and immediately stiffened, contenting themselves with the thought that they had no more wishes, that they were at rest, that their sufferings were terminated! And, in fact, death, in a situation more certain, and uniform, may be always a strange event, a frightful contrast, a terrible revolution; but in this tumult and violent and continual movement of a life of constant action, danger, and suffering, it appeared nothing more than a transition, a slight change, an additional removal; and which excited little alarm.

"Such were the last days of the grand army. Its last nights were still more frightful; those whom they surprised marching together, far from every habitation, buffeted on the borders of the woods; there they lighted their fires, before which they remained the whole night, erect and motionless like spectres They seemed as if they could never have enough of the heat; they kept so close to it as to burn their clothes, as well as frozen parts of their body, which the fire decomposed. The most dreadful pain then compelled them to stretch themselves, and the next day they attempted in vain to rise

"In the mean time, such as the winter had almost wholly spared, and who still retained some portion of courage, prepared their melancholy meal. It consisted, ever since they had left Smolensk, of some slices of horse-flesh broiled, and some rye-meal diluted into a *bouillie* with snow water, or kneaded into muffins, which they seasoned, for want of salt, with the powder of their cartridges.

"The fires of these fires was constantly attracting fresh spectres, who were driven back by the first comers These poor wretches wandered about from one bivouac to another, until they were struck by the frost and despair together, and gave themselves up for lost They then laid themselves down upon the snow, behind their more unfortunate comrades, and there expired Many of them, devoid of the means and the strength necessary to cut down the lofty fir trees, made vain attempts to light a fire to warm their limbs; but death speedily surprised them around the trees in every sort of attitude.

"Under the vast pent houses which are erected by the side of the high road in some parts of the way, scenes of still greater horror were witnessed Officers and soldiers all rushed precipitately into them, and crowded together in heaps. There, like so many cattle, they squeezed against each other round some fires, and as the living could not remove the dead from the midst, they laid themselves down upon them, that they might expire in their turn, and serve as a bed of death to some fresh victims. In a short time additional crowds of stragglers presented themselves, and being unable to penetrate into these asylums of suffering, they completely besieged them

"It frequently happened that they demolished their walls, which were formed of dry wood, in order to feed their fires; at other times, repulsed and disheartened, they were contented to use them as shelters to their bivouacs, the flames of which very soon communicated to these habitations, and the soldiers whom they sustained, already half dead with the cold, were completely killed by the fire. Such of us as these places of shelter preserved, found next day our comrades lying frozen and in heaps around their extinguished fires. To escape from these catacombs, a horrible effort was required to enable them to climb over the heaps of these poor wretches, many of whom were still breathing

"At Youprasnoi, the same village where the Emperor only missed by an hour being taken by the Russian partisan Sealwin, the soldiers burnt the houses completely as they stood, merely to warm themselves for a few minutes. The light of these fires attracted some of these miserable wretches, whom the excessive severity of the cold and their sufferings had rendered delirious; they ran in like madmen, and gnashing their teeth and laughing like demons, threw themselves into these furnaces, where they perished in the most horrible convulsions. Their famished companions regarded them undismayed, there were even some who drew out these bodies, disfigured and scorched by the flames and ate it but one true bite they ventured to pollute their mouth with this loathsome food !"

CHARACTER OF Mr. BROUGHAM BY SIR JAMES MACINTOSH.

An interesting circumstance, and one at which we heartily rejoice, took place at Glasgow on Monday last. Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Brougham, in the month of November last, appeared as Candidates for the office of Lord Rector of the University of that city for the ensuing year. The votes, which are taken by what are called nations, were then declared to be equal.—The casting vote therefore devolved on the preceeding Rector Sir J. Macintosh, who, in virtue of his office, on Monday last attended a meeting of the committee, and exercised his privilege in favour of Mr. Brougham The assembly of Students in the Hall was unusually numerous, and they received their late Lord Rector with enthusiastic applause Previous to his bestowing his vote, he addressed them in a speech of the most powerful eloquence, in the course of which he gave the following classical and elegant delineation of the character of Mr Brougham.

"I wish not to enter into the indelicate and invidious task, Gentlemen, of drawing any comparison between the two most eminent persons who have divided their suffrages. I am not sufficiently qualified to make such a comparison; but in truth the comparison, to be reasonable, must be founded on a resemblance which does not exist in the present case. But, although I had the other qualifications requisite, I am free to confess that I possess not impartiality. However the election had turned out, the object would have reflected honor on your choice; the difficulty lay in the richness of the objects. I should have proceeded in silence to discharge my duty, if I did not think that I might make one or two observations on the subject most wholly without use to the younger part of my hearers—(Applause.) The example of an extraordinary man in the direction of his powers is lost to the majority of mankind; but the course of his studies, the maxims which regulate and guide him and the habits which distinguish his pursuits, may be of great use to all who apply themselves to literature or science — Happy were it to know and pursue the course of study and the habits of the gentleman to whom I am about to give the casting vote. His course of study affords no countenance to any of those views which are apt to slacken the ardour of youths—no countenance to the maxim, that any superiority of genius can compensate for arduous labour. No man knows better his labour to advantage or is more constant in its employment His mind is powerful and robust: it can labour long, and apply intensely, and yet it is ever ready in labour. No maxim is more false, none more inconsistent with our experience, or tends more to produce coxcombs and pigmies in intellect, than that which affirms that intense study is not necessa ry or the improvement of natural talent. He would say to you, in the language of one of the most distinguished characters in the ancient world. 'Patchor nec in adolescentia diffamun meo ingenio quriare adjumenta doctrinæ.' —(Cicero Pro L Murena.) He who used this was no plodder nor drudge. He possessed the richest variety of powers and accomplishments, and he tells you that he distrusted his natural genius, and sought the aids of knowledge.—Mr Brougham's example (applause) and talent were founded and fostered not by superficial studies. His naturally strong understanding was first exercised on the severer sciences, in which he greatly distinguished himself. And I may assure you of their value, not only to those who study them with a professional view, but as systems of mental gymnastics. No man ever felt Mr Brougham's nobility, who did not acknowledge the skill and strength of his understanding His example is well fitted to guard us against another prevalent fault and vulgar prejudice, that those who aim at general principles are entitled to neglect accuracy of knowledge. Such men despise the knowledge of the value of which they are ignorant. But by means of the electric rapidity of his conception he searches through the intricities, and sees the whole of a question, before other men have looked at the beginning, and in a moment can turn his undivided attention to another subject.

His most remarkable powers of mind—his eminent knowledge and just view of the true interests of this mighty empire—his capacity to observe facts the most minute, which would have escaped every other mind —his ability to reduce them to order and method, and of preventing them from oppressing his mind—the vivacity with which he addressed his audience and the powerful influence of his eloquence; all conjoin in recommending him as an example fit to imitate and worthy of being admired.—(Applause) *Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.* This naturally robust *animus* and *corpus* flowes clear and thus furnished with every sort of useful and accurate knowledge, has not in the least degree disinclined him to the cultivation of classical literature. In Scotland we may sometimes look down on studies of the latter kind, and Professors in other countries may have looked on our pursuits with a disregard equally unreasonable. Scholars are more excusable in despising the several studies than philosophers in despising classical literature? It is so far, imperfect philosophy. (Applause) In the multiplicity of his pursuits as a lawyer and a statesman, the authors of antiquity have ever been his study. His genious whispered to him

their importance, and he has never failed to listen to

Those ancients, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratic,
Shook the arsenal, and fulmin'd o'er Greece,
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.

With singular precision Milton frames to himself eloquence of the highest kind; and the views which he has of its power are of such a sort that they could not be applied even in the eloquence of Cicero. Nothing of ornament or of show, nothing of amusement or delight, is here; all is errible and urges on to battle and victory. You hear of eloquence which wields at will the fierce democracy, carries terror and dismay to the most distant seat of the tyrant, and guards by its energy, Athens and Liberty. That overwhelming species of eloquence which Mr. Brougham has cultivated, has been greatly assisted by his study of the great masters of antiquity. With him eloquence is not a matter of parade or of holiday recreation, not even of elegant pleasure or refined delight, but one of those mighty instruments by which he could excite the feelings of men and convince their understanding, lead them to truth and justice, and root out their prejudices, and conquer their passions. In conclusion, without any derogation from that illustrious person to whom I before alluded, and who knows my admiration of his character, the name of Mr. Brougham may rouse the not less generous ambition of serving our country in public life" (Applause) I give my casting vote to Henry Brougham Esq

Great applause followed this decision, and Mr. Brougham was declared, in the usual form, to be elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow.—*Sunday Times*

Anecdotes.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST.

Helena Scharsegin, the natural daughter of the Emperor Maximilian the Second, was the greatest beauty of her time in Germany. Her extraordinary personal charms naturally attracted admirers. Among these, Rauber, a German baron, and a Spanish nobleman of distinction, solicited her hand; each flattered himself with the hope of becoming the Emperor's son-in-law, both Rauber who was his favourite, and the Spaniard a grandee of the highest rank.

The competition of these two threw the Emperor into the greatest embarrassment. He was unwilling to offend either by a refusal, and yet unable to devise any way of satisfying both. His good genius at length suggested this mode of deciding the matter. He made known to the rival candidates that he who should fairly put his antagonist into a sack, should receive the hand of the beauteous Helena

A day was appointed for the contest, and each of the champions was provided with a sack adapted by measure to the stature of his opponent. Figure to yourself two rivals in the flower of their age contending for such a prize as was here to reward the exertions of the conqueror. Strength and stratagem were alternately employed to obtain the victory. The conflict was long and obstinate. The dexterous German, at length, watching his opportunity, threw his nervous arm about his antagonist, and thrust him with his impetuous passion, and all his Spanish grandezza, into the sack for which he had suffered himself to be measured.

The Emperor was overjoyed at the prowess of his countryman, and rewarded the victor with the possession of the beautiful Helena Scharsegin

CARDINAL RICHLIEU,

Who certainly did not abound in the milkiness of human nature, had once the wisdom and generosity to behave in the following manner:—An officious informer waited upon him, to tell him of some very free expressions that certain persons had made use of against his eminence.—"Why, how now, you rascal!" replied the cardinal, "do you dare to call me all these names to my face, under pretence that they were said by some worthy persons whom I know to have a due respect for me?" Then ringing his bell with great vivience, he said to one of his pages, "Kick that impertinent scoundrel down stairs."

Poetry.

From the New Monthly Magazine of February.

THE HAUNCH OF VENISON.

At Number one dwelt Captain Drew,
George Benson dwelt at Number two;
(The street we'll not now mention)
The latter stunn'd the King's Bench Bar,
The former being lamed in war,
Sung small upon a pension.

Tom Blewitt knew them both—than he
None deeper in the mystery
Of culinary knowledge;
From turtle soup to Stilton cheese,
Apt student, taking his Degrees
In Mrs. Rundell's College.

Benson to dine invited Tom:
Proud of an invitation from
A Host who "spread" so nicely:
Tom answered, ere the ink was dry,
'Extremely happy—come on Fry-
Day next, at six precisely"

Blewitt, with expectation fraught,
Drove up at six, each savoury thought
Ideal Turbot rich in;
But ere he reached the winning-post,
He saw a haunch of venson roast
Down in the next door kitchen.

"Hey! Zounds! what's this? a haunch at Drew's?
I must drop in: I can't refuse:
To pass were downright treason:
To eat Ned Benson's not quite staunch;
But the provocative—a haunch!
Zounds! its the first this season!

"Ven'son, thou'rt mine! I'll talk no more"—
Then rapping thrice at Benson's door;
"John I'm in such a hurry!
Do tell your master that my aunt
Is paralytic, quite aslant,
I must be off for Surrey."

Now Tom at next door makes a din—
"Is Captain Drew at home?" "walk in;"
"Drew, how d'ye do?" "what! Blewitt?"
"Yes, I—you've ask'd me, many a day,
To drop in, in a quiet way,
So now I'm come to do it."

"I'm very glad you have" said Drew,
"I've nothing but an Irish stew"—
Quoth Tom (*aside*) "no matter,
'Twon't do—my stomach's up to that—
'Twill lie by, till the lucid fat
Comes quivering on the platter."

"You see your dinner Tom"—Drew cried,
"No, but I don't though," Tom replied—
"I smok'd before," "what?"—"Venison—
A Haunch"—"oh! true, it is not mine;
My neighbour has some friends to dine?"—
"Your neighbour! who?"—George Benson."

"His chimney smoked; the scene to change,
I let him have my kitchen range
While his was duly poked'd;
The ven'son you observed below,
Went home just half an hour ago;
I guess its now demolished.

"Tom, why that look of doubtful dread?
Come, help yourself to salt and bread,
Don't sit with hands and knees up;
But dine for once off Irish stew,
And read the "Dog and Shadow" through,
When next you open Æsop."

Domestic.

His Majesty's ship *Orestes*, says the Quebec Gazette of the 14th instant, has brought 30,000*l.* in English coin, for the Commissariat Department in the Canadas, and which is to be issued in payment of the Military. The money comprises various descriptions of Coin, including farthings, half pence and penny pieces

Iron Mines of Nova Scotia.—The operations of our Iron Company are stopped from the news having been received by the Packet, that Government will not sanction the Act of Incorporation, or allow private individuals to work their mines—the Crown claiming an exclusive right to all mines and minerals here.

Parliamentary Register,

OF

Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. XXVI.

TUESDAY 12th April, 1825.

On motion of Mr WILSON, the petition of John Carey of the Town of York, was brought up.

On motion of Mr. COLEMAN, the petition of John Carey and Francis Collins was brought up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the petition of John Carey praying for remuneration for services performed, was read and referred to the Committee to whom was referred the Contingent Accounts.

On motion of Mr COLEMAN, the petition of John Carey and Francis Collins praying for remuneration for past services was read, and referred to the Committee on the Contingent Accounts

Agreeably to the order of the day the Supply bill was read the third time, passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence.

Mr ATTY GENERAL, from the Joint Committee of conference on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada, submitted a report which was read as follows:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute 4th Geo IV Chap 22nd for settling the affairs of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada and also the petition of John Cumming Esq. and others, praying that they may be relieved from the restriction imposed upon them by the said Statute in respect to the alienation of their real estate have considered the matters referred to them and agreed to the following report:—

The Committee having examined the provisions of the statute above mentioned, and of that passed last session in amendment, and having perused the report of the Commissioners, cannot but express their regret that since the Legislature deemed it expedient to interfere, their interposition should have proved, hitherto, so very ineffectual.

Notwithstanding the measures of the Commissioners, detailed in the present and in their preceding report, the creditors are to this moment wholly unsatisfied, and the only object which the Legislature could have had in view remains unaccomplished. So far as the interests of those persons are concerned, whom it was the desire of the Legislature to protect. It is to little purpose to examine whether the obstacles complained of by the Commissioners as obstructing their proceedings were really unsurmountable and whether in the execution of those powers committed to them, they pursued always the most judicious course.

The great error, in the opinion of the Committee, seems to have been in the particular mode of interference adopted by the Legislature, and although it is probable that most, if not all, of the difficulties which undoubtedly were left in the way of the Commissioners, might, if foreseen have been effectually removed; the Committee are of opinion that a system more simple might have been adopted which would have afforded a speedier and more certain indemnity to the public, with less chance of injury to the Stockholders or directors of institution.

To the last consideration the Committee would not willingly appear to attach too much consequence because they are sensible that the Stockholders, when they created an institution in direct violation of a positive statute are fully answerable for all the bad consequences to the public, though they may have arisen entirely from the misconduct of directors who must have been chosen by themselves, and with respect to the Directors, the same reasoning applies with additional force On the other hand however, as security to the public was most probably the only motive for Legislative interference, the Committee conceive, that course was to be preferred which was likely to attain that object with the least injury to the Association cause the indirect penalty, which, under any law of this kind, would fall upon the Stockholders and Directors, must fall unequally and might very probably be most injurious to those who had the least share in producing the mischief, and who would nevertheless be least willing to endeavour improperly, to evade the consequences.

It appears to the Committee, that instead of taking out of the hands of the association the management of their affairs, it would have been more prudent and every way less objectionable to have enabled them to compel the payment of debts contracted with them and to have made it their interest to settle with their creditors with the least possible delay—taking care to provide an ultimate recourse upon the property of the Stockholders for making good any deficiency

These results, could, in the opinion of the Committee, have been best accomplished by an act containing the provision of the Bill which they now beg leave to report—and which, they are aware, would have been liable to much less exception had it been adopted before interference in another manner had been attempted. The Committee have not failed to consider the objection which may be urged by the Stockholders against putting matters on this footing at so late a period, but at the same time, they are sensible that the Legislature had no other object in view but the protection of the public, and that if they have hitherto failed in extending relief, the persons creating the illegal institution have, neither in the management of it, nor by their conduct since its failure established any claim to a consideration that should now intervene with the public interest

The Committee regret much to find how heavy an expense has been incurred by the Commissioners in the discharge of a very arduous and disagreeable duty imposed on them by the Legislature for which no remuneration whatever was provided, they have examined the accounts which shew that the sum of £744 7 9 has been actually disbursed by the Commissioners from their private means and that for £377 2 11 they are still morally, if not legally, responsible

The propriety of taking this claim of the Commissioners into immediate consideration need not be enforced by the Committee.

J. BABY.
JOHN STRACHAN,
On the part of the Legislative Council
JOHN B ROBINSON. Chairman,
Committee House of Assembly
WILLIAM MORRIS,
DAVID JONES.

(To be Continued.)

Upper Canada Gazette.

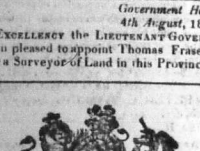
New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 11th, 1825. No. XXXII.

By authority.

Government House,
4th August, 1825.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Thomas Fraser *Gentleman* to be a Surveyor of Land in this Province.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, in our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Saturday the Sixteenth day of July inst. to be Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Ninth day of June last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Sixteenth day of July inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Friday the Nineteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office.
York, 5th August, 1825.

The Lease of the Ferry, between Point Iroquis, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St Lawrence, to the American Shore having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years, will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5w.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825

The Lease of the Ferry from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of the Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years, will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias* issued out of his Majestys Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm McLauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
29th June, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. District*

No 28—4 d.

CORONER'S SALE.

Eastern District } By virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To wit } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Cameron, at the suit of Donald McDonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Eastern District,—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Alexander Cameron, the West half of Lot number Five—and the East half of Lot number Six in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling-House and Barn, with Out-House, &c. thereon erected, and about Eighty Acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 29th Day of August, now next ensuing, at 12 of the clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

ALBERT FRENCH,
Coroner, E. D.

Cornwall, June 23d, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of Sale.

No. 27.—6 w. A. F.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } On Saturday the 22d day of
To wit. } October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 3 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth; 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3 and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
July 19th, 1825. No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } On Saturday the Eighth day
To Wit: } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Ra don, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday the 17th day
TO WIT. } of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stark Sagar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz :—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three-quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th day
To Wit. } of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz :—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23 —t. f

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz.

	Acres
Part of Lot No 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	2¼
Part of Lot No. 18 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	80
Lots Nos 2 and 3 in the village of St. Catharines,	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4 in do. do.	
Lot No. 9 in the town of Niagara,	
Lots Nos 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby,	20
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, in do do do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in March, 1826, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
2d March, 1824. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 28th day of May next, at the same place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
28th March, 1825. }

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 30th of June next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
30th May, 1825 }

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 25th day of July next, at the place and hour above mentioned,

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
30th June, 1825. }

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 29th day of August next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
26th July, 1825. } No. 31.—4 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood I have seized and taken Lot No. 55 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
28th January, 1825 }

N B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

31 —6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq I have seized and taken part of Lot No 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th July, 1824. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,

By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
12th July, 1825. } No. 31 —6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT : } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Faning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres :—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 2d 1824. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
March 14th 1825. }

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
May 17th, 1825. } No. 31 - 6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.

By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th March, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No. 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS,

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentiod Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 15th August next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty-Five Per Cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Losses Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule ;—

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence in this form :—

I, A. B of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the Late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the Notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

WHEN an Agent is authorized to receive the Payment, it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace, in this form :—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in this Province during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to Act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe; that I have seen the said C. D within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B. All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
A.		
Acker, Cornelius	7 10 0	2 12 6
B.		
Bowman, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
Bennett, Eben	9 0 0	3 3 0
Barnhart, Nicholas	39 17 6	13 19 1½
Binkley, William	32 10 0	11 7 6
Binkley, George	21 18 0	7 13 3½
Bowman, Abner	6 0 0	2 2 0
Blan, James	25 11 0	8 18 10
Bray John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Beneteau, Francois	10 0 0	3 10 0
Buchner, Henry	8 10 0	2 19 6
C.		
Cumming, Thomas Estate of	317 0 2	110 19 0½
Cook, William Senior	15 15 0	5 10 3
Camp, Isaac	12 10 0	4 7 6
Cartwright, James	145 12 0	50 19 2½
Calquhon, Robert	50 0 0	17 10 0
Cameron, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cooper, James	38 13 0	13 10 6½
D.		
Davis, Thaddeus	31 0 0	10 17 0
Dobie, James.	50 0 0	17 10 0
Davis, David	46 7 6	16 4 7½
Dell, Martin	20 0 0	7 0 0
Derickson, James	37 10 0	13 2 6
Dean, John	2 0 0	0 14 0
Dussault, Joseph	25 13 0	8 19 6½
E.		
Everitt, Abner	17 9 6	6 2 3½
F.		
Flaugh, John	20 0 0	7 0 0
G.		
Griffith, Nathan	22 16 0	7 17 6
H.		
Hunter, Jonathan	18 5 0	6 7 9
Hull, Samuel	48 6 9	16 18 4½
Hershey, Henry	50 10 6	17 13 8
Heck, Samuel	8 16 0	3 1 7
Hutchinson, David	30 0 0	10 10 0
Harris, James John	89 5 0	31 4 9
Hunter, James Senior	8 10 0	2 19 6
J.		
Jones, William	57 10 0	20 2 6
Johnson, James	11 10 0	4 0 6
L.		
Leech, Isaac	37 7 0	13 1 5½

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Leuck, B. John	13 15 0	4 16 3
Lacey, George	10 0 0	3 10 0
Lozon, Charles	4 14 0	1 12 10½
M.		
Marchandell B. Jean	108 15 0	38 1 3
Moor, Rachel	5 0 0	1 15 0
McCarthy, John	5 0 0	1 15 0
McBean, Gillis	4 11 6	1 12 0½
Morley, John Estate of	10 11 0	3 13 10
Miller, Jonathan	44 5 0	15 9 9
M'Donell, John Capt. 1st Rgt. S. Militia	15 0 0	5 5 0
Mallory, Jeremiah	21 0 0	7 7 0
N.		
Normindin, Louis	22 10 0	7 17 6
O.		
Ostrander, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
Ouillette, Joseph	15 0 0	5 5 0
P.		
Patterson, Launcelot	55 0 0	19 5 0
Patrick, Abraham	27 12 6	9 13 4½
Prine or Pruyne, Daniel	7 7 6	2 11 7½
Peer, Stephen Estate of	12 10 0	4 7 6
R		
Reynolds, William	18 10 0	6 9 6
Rymal William	14 5 0	4 19 9
Reynolds, Sylvanus	147 0 0	51 9 0
S.		
Sucket, Manuel	16 9 0	5 15 1½
Scott, Eleazer	17 16 0	6 2 6
Sharp, Susannah	28 10 0	9 19 6
Smith, Jonas	23 5 0	8 2 9
Stewart, George	40 15 0	14 5 3
Slater, Benjamin	7 10 0	2 12 6
T.		
Trull, John	15 0 0	5 5 0
V.		
VanKoughnett, Michael	46 13 4	16 6 8
W.		
Wilson, Deborah	60 0 0	21 0 0
Williams, Benjah	28 5 0	9 17 9
Wilkins, Robert	324 10 0	113 11 6
Willson, John	25 0 0	8 15 0
Willson, Andrew	25 0 0	8 15 0
Y.		
Yokam, Lemuel	43 16 0	15 6 7

Crown Office, York, {
24th June, 1825, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.

District.	Town.	Court to commence.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 23th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London,	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on the 16th day of August next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Making, Completing, and Hanging, Shutters, to the windows of the various vacated, Public Buildings, at York, viz:

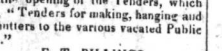
Western Battery, Block-house
Former Ordnance Store,
Engineer Work Shop,
Former Store Keeper's Office,
Officers Blue Barracks,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at this Post. Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "Tenders for making, hanging and completing the Shutters to the various vacated Public Buildings at York."

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

Commissariat Office, {
16th July, 1825 } No. 29.—4 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.



NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform *Travellers*, and the *Public* in general, that he has commenced running a *Light Covered Waggon*, for the accommodation of Travellers, between *York* and the *Holland Landing*, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, in each week, regulated as follows:

To start from the *Landing* at 8 o'clock on Monday and Friday and stop at the Newmarket Hotel half an hour; will also stop at B Van De Burg's Tavern one hour, and will put up at the Mansion House Hotel, York; which place he will leave at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday, and hopes from careful attention on his part, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

LEWIS BAPP.
York, 1st Aug 1825 *No* 32—3w

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.
St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. *No.* 32—6*m.*

Stock, Exchange and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30*th* 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to
S. WASHBURN, Esq.
No. 32—8wks.

INFORMATION WANTED.

LEFT the house of his Father, A. M. Farewell, of *Whitby*, in the Home District, William Farewell, aged twenty years.

Persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ him, or to give him credit, as his father will not be accountable for any debt the said William may contract on his account.

If he is disposed to return home, he will be received with affection.

(Signed)
A. M. FAREWELL.
Whitby, 4th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3*w.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note given by the Subscriber to one John Adams, or bearer, for Thirty five Dollars payable in January next, as the same was fraudulently obtained.

(Signed)
PETER THUM.
Port Hope, 1st August, 1825.

N. B. The above mentioned Note was given in part payment for a Horse purchased by the Subscriber from the above person, calling himself John Adams, on the First day of August, and, from circumstances manifested since the sale, the Subscriber has reason to believe the said John Adams, or person so calling himself, had stolen the Horse. He was accordingly pursued, and was overtaken; but he escaped from the persons who had him in custody, leaving a bundle of his clothes in their possession.

(Signed)
PETER THUM

Further Notice and Reward of $15.

It appears on a further inquiry that the above mentioned Horse was actually stolen from Mr. Timothy Street, residing West of York, on the Dundas Road, and there is every reason to believe that the person who stole him, and who sold him to Mr P. Thum calling himself John Adams,) is in reality one Henry Helmka, who had been working in Mr. Street's Vicinity, where he called himself by the name of Williams.

This is therefore to give notice. That a reward of $15 will be given to any one who will give such information as the said thief may be apprehended. He appeared about 24 or 25 years of age—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—dark complexion,—eyes, auld nat, and limps a little in his talk; had on a blue coat, (not very fine) black waistcoat—white pantaloons—and shoes.—He escaped by sticking into the woods near Mr. Bramish's Tavern—Township of Darlington—and it is supposed directed his course Westward.

(Signed)
TIMOTHY STREET.
PETER THUM.
Port Hope, 6th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3*w.*

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No* 31—*tf.*

TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.

Public Sale of Teas direct from China.—

THE AGENTS for the Sale of the East India Company's Teas in Canada, hereby give notice, that there will be exposed to public sale at their Stores, in Quebec and Montreal, 6000 Chests and Boxes of Teas, lately arrived from China, consisting of the following Green Teas, viz:—

Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay and *Hyson-Skin*, also *Black Teas* viz. *Pekoe* (a superior kind) *Souchong, Congo* and *Bohea*. The sale at Quebec will consist of 2000 Chests and at Montreal of 4000. The former to commence on Monday the 15th, and the latter on Monday the 22d August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the above quantities shall be disposed of. The delay in bringing the Teas to sale arises from the propriety of giving due notice and in order that every package may be opened, its contents examined, and any damaged part removed, conformably to the practise observed in London, which has obtained for the Company's Teas so decided a character for superiority of quality. The conditions will be given in catalogues, to be issued six days previous to the sale, during which time each tenth chest will remain open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, July 22*d* 1825. No. 31—3wks.

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have any demands against Richard D Fraser, Esquire, of Edwardsburg, in the Johnstown District, to send them in for liquidation; and all those who are indebted to the Subscriber will be pleased to pay them as soon as possible.

RICHARD D FRASER.
Edwardsburg, 2d July, 1825. No 29—4w.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Eayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th June 1825. No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland. No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 28—6w.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17*th* 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for a special Enactment establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No. 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte

No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson, late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other special-

ty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors.—And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. {
April 1825. } No. 15—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824

N B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2 ——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.
No. 42.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts;—but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are request ed to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,
AND
ROYAL CALENDAR
OF
UPPER-CANADA,
For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm two miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. Broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 30 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TERMS
OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and th erpence for each subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Success continues to attend the British Arms in the East, and we may shortly expect to hear of a fortunate and triumphant termination being put to the Burmese War

In a sermon lately preached by IRVING, in London, he delivered the following extraordinary *dictum*:—"It is in the purposes of Providence *to consume* the PAPACY, *but not to reform*, or spare it. It is as much the enemy of Christ, in darkness as of light"—and to such a passage from a Presbyterian Minister, we cannot be at much surprised at one of the articles in FATHER MURPHY'S creed which runs to this terrible effect,—"No faith is to be kept with He-retics, *though bound by the most sacred oaths*; for they have followed *S—n*, and *Luther*, and *Calvin*!" But, it is surely of the nature of blasphemy for one of mere human ordination thus to talk, as if in the secrets and councils of the SUPREME. To those who cannot even think of that GREAT, EVERLASTING, INCOMPREHENSIBLE and ADORABLE BEING, without feeling their own utter unworthiness, there is something so horribly shocking in this species of assumed and wicked familiarity with things so infinitely beyond their grasp, as to want a name

CANADA Shares in London, are at 38 to 39 per cent premium

A very droll mistake appears in a late Albany Gazette—the paragraph runs thus—"*The Lt. Governor of Upper Canada, Peter Robinson, arrived at New York, on Wednesday, in the Pantheon, from Liverpool!*" We were by no means aware of so rapid a promotion in the person of the worthy Agent al aded to, and confess our utter inability to class this species of *Treason* against the true Representative of our beloved Sovereign in this Province.

In the battle of *Vioches* gained by the Greeks on the 17th of April, the Turks left 3000 killed, and 800 wounded, on the field—with 20 standards, and *all their artillery*. The battle lasted from the dawn of day to 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and was most bravely contested.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to direct that three more of the disunited Scotch tities shall be restored,—CARNWATH, ARGILL, and WEMYSS

MR BURDETT has brought in a *Private* Bill to incorporate the new University of London. It is said the expense, for a student, will not exceed *Ten Pounds a year*—and that it will be open to *all dissenters* from the church—MR HUME recommended that the Duke of CUMBERLAND'S son should be educated there among the mechanics and cockneys, who will be graduated in the London University!"

THE remarks of MR. NEILSON in a late *Quebec Gazette* have called up DR FISHER on the same subject, (Mr. Fothergill's speech in our House of Assembly relative to the Executive publishements) and those eminent combatants appear to be settling to in earnest—As to MR F's remarks, much greater importance has been attached to them, than they merited, and the trifling confusion of the words "*I am keen sick*," &c by the Reporter, has occasioned a construction which the member who delivered it never intended his speech should bear.—However, DR FISHER is not far wrong in his supposition that the language alluded to by him, as having been used by some papers in November 1823, *led to the inference* that the Executive had *claimed* some of MR N's private property within his own walls!—although MR Fothergill never asserted, nor ever dreamt of asserting, that the Executive had *actually* claimed, and prosecuted their demand upon it

DR. FISHER goes on to say:—

"In his remarks on MR. FOTHERGILL'S speech, the Editor of MR. NEILSON'S Gazette has made a summary of the arguments formerly alled ed by him against our appointment to the present "Quebec Gazette." For our answer, we must refer our readers to the first four or five numbers of this paper. It may be correctly stated, as far as we know, that 'Government never furnished a farthing for the establishment of the Quebec Gazette.' But that paper was established up n the patronage of Government pr mised to it in respect of printing the official documents and it probably never could have been established without such patronage, which as a new paper, was necessary to its very existence. In fact a salary allowed to the death of the proprietor in 1789, shews the kind of patronage it received. We can know nothing now of the freedom of the Quebec Gazette at that period which freedom however, is hardly to be reconciled with the salary and the trammels alluded to. Is it now asserted that MR BROWN *never had a commission*—never acted under the control of the Government—and that the Government was never *suffered to influence the Quebec Gazette?*" Upon our words it is, Government must have been a very good natured or a very careless body! Perhaps it was the other way and Government seeming it advisable of the "control and influence of the Quebec Gazette," roused itself, and shook off its fetters and the Gazette at the same moment."

"But the most serious charge comes a charge which has already been disproved, and which has occasioned the mistake under which MR FOTHERGILL labours. 'They managed to induce the present Proprietor to accept the Commission of King's Printer *which had never before existed in this Province*, and under cover of that Commission they laid claim to his property in the Gazette and did actually deprive him of many of its advantages *without complaint, or alleged cause of complaint against the Proprietor*'

"It is more surprising than MR FOTHERGILL'S mistake, that a gentleman of MR NEILSON'S age experience and *knowledge of the facts*, should have written the paragraph above quoted. Next week, we probably may expose the misrepresentations it contains, which we have printed in italics; and we conclude by assuring the Editor in question that if he is not satisfied as we are, with the decision of the Court we shall immediately on his obtaining its reversal lay down our pen and submit to be silenced for ever."

IF report, and from a respectable quarter too, says truly—the arbitrators for settling the claims of the Province on the Lower Province have considered their labours—and we are to have *One Fourth*, instead of *one fifth* heretofore allowed of the revenue arising from Import duties. If it be so, and we have no reason to doubt the fact—the thanks of this Province are due to the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN for his assistance in bringing us a little nearer to our just quota; for, we must again repeat that this Province, by the scale of its population, is fully entitled to *one third*

FRANCE has at length acknowledged the Independence of the Haytian Government.

The preparations for the approaching Ceremony of laying the first Stone of London Bridge, are of a very splendid nature

MR. PEEL we understand, has sent out a commission to Bengal for Major-General Daniell to take the usual oaths as Earl of Carnwath.

WE are pleased to hear that MR. DWYER has been induced to remain in York for a few weeks, to give an entire course of THE LECTURES on the principles and practice of ELOCUTION. His first Lecture will be given in the Ball Room at the Mansion House Hotel this evening, to commence at 8 o'clock. It is in MR D's plan to combine amusement with instruction, by selections of the highest comic, as well as of the deepest tragic, interest—from our greatest poets, as well as from our best dramatic writers—knowing his merit, we have no doubt these Lectures will be duly appreciated by those professional men who may be l it convenient to attend—and such opportunities of practical improvement in the finest, and most commanding, of all arts, seldom occur in this remote corner. We trust the subscription, which is still deficient, will be filled up—as it is but 5$ for the whole course; and, each subscriber has the privilege of introducing a Lady—As MR D has certainly not met with that general patronage in this town which he had reason to expect—we should be pleased to hear that these Lectures were thrown open to the public—at a small advance on the subscription tickets.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Catholic Affairs.—"Without (says the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday, the official organ of the Catholics of Ireland,) trenching in the slightest degree on the late Act of Parliament for the suppression of the Catholic Association; on the contrary, grounding the measure on that very Act—it is intended to revive that body. A resolution to this purpose will be proposed, and no doubt will be passed, at the next aggregate meeting. Means will also be taken under the Act to collect the Catholic Rent." This paragraph is curious.

Unitarian Marriage Bill.—On the 3d June, the *Unitarian Marriage Bill* was thrown out of the HOUSE OF COMMONS by a MAJORITY of four.

£6,000 per annum, has been granted to the Duke of Cumberland for the education of his son

£20,000 has been voted for a compensation to the Americans for slaves carried off in the war.

MR. POOLE who writes for the stage recovered £80 damages from Ellision the manager at Drury Lane for an assault.

Singular Fortunes.—Mr. Walker, the sugar baker, who died worth £250,000 a few years since, was originally porter to a wax chandler, with wages of £16 a year Alderman Kennet, afterwards Lord Mayor, was in early life a waiter at the Hoop and Bunch of Grapes tavern, Hatton Garden. Alderman Bates, and the amiable Alderman Smith, both kept public houses, and the latter had been also a gentleman's waiter. Crosby the pason maker, was originally a charcoal boy, and died a few years ago worth £600,000. There is a pavior now or recently living in London, who is worth £250,000. The famous Mr. Rothschild, who has been called the "King of Jews and the Jew of Kings," was a dealer in Manchester cloths, originally, and now possesses millions, and is the prime mover of all the most important loans in Europe.

McGregor.—The Cacique of Poyais, it appears, still governs his dominions on the Mosquito shore, though he does not possess a single foot of land in any quarter of America. His Highness now resides at Paris, and there maintains the government which the King of the Mosquitors has prevented him from exercising in his own proper states.

Effects of Temperance.—We find, from the registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 57 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 22 years. Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives to 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.—*Medical Intelligencer*.

Irish Mines.—Captain Vivian, the great Cornish Mine Captain, has passed through Cork on his way from the Andley Mines to the Mines of Knockmahon, Co. Waterford. Captain V. is on a tour of survey for the Mining Company of Ireland, to introduce the newest improvement of the Cornish system of working, from which we augur the most happy results to the country at large, but more particularly in the developement of the rich mines on the estate of Baron Lord Andley.—*South. Reporter*.

Cork Jacket, or Cork Waistcoat.—A Mr. Dubourg, of London, a gentleman very fond of swimming, but subject to the cramp, was led to consider of some method by which he might enjoy his favourite diversion with safety. The result was an improvement in the cork waistcoat. His consists of four pieces of cork, two for the breast, and two for the back, each pretty near in length and breadth to the quarters of a waistcoat without flaps; the whole is covered with coarse canvass, with two holes to put the arms through: There is a space left between the two back pieces, and the same between each back and breast piece, that they may sit the easier to the body. Thus the waistcoat is only open before, and may be fastened on the wearer with strings, or if it is thought more secure, with buckles and leather straps. It does not weigh above 12 ounces. Mr. Dubourg tried his waistcoat in the Thames, and found that it not only supported him on the water, but that two men could not sink him, though they used their utmost efforts for that purpose. If those who use the sea occasionally, and especially those who are obliged to be almost continually there, were to have those waistcoats, it would be next to impossible that they should be drowned. It would also be of vast service to those who, for the sake of health, bathe in the sea; and even the most delicate and timorous young lady might, by the help of one of these jackets, venture into a rough sea.

Irish Fidelity.—It is stated in a European paper, that during the late discussions of the Catholic question in one of his examinations, Dr. Doyle disclosed with great candour and frankness, an historical exposition of the highest interest. It was unknown, before, that until the death of the last of the Stuarts, the Pretender had always nominated to the vacant Sees in Ireland. The English government, with all its gold, had never been able to get at this secret; and, when we reflect that it was, perhaps, in the keeping of ten thousand individuals, so admirable an example of guarded fidelity towards the legitimate sovereign recalls to recollection, that the only General of Maria Therese, whom the King of Prussia despaired of being able to corrupt, was an Irishman; and that Louis XVI. had no more faithful defenders than the Irish attached to his service.—*Al. Gaz.*

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Lady Morgan.—An inquest was held on the body of Lady Mary Morgan, late of Upper Seymour Street. Her Ladyship had been for some time at variance with her family on pecuniary affairs, which her sister being anxious to remove, called on her a short time since, but she seemed inexorable. However, on her departure, deceased appearing to relent, her attendant sent to the Lady, when she again called; but the deceased declined any concession, appeared much dejected, and in the evening retired to her chamber, locking herself in; and late the next morning, a noise was heard in her room, when the servant entered and found her lying on the floor, with part of a cambric handkerchief round her neck, and the remainder affixed to the lath of the bed stead, her weight having broke it. Dr Hullin was immediately fetched, but the body was cold and lifeless. Verdict,—Temporary Derangement.

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the *Calcutta John Bull*, received by the last arrivals from India:—

Chittagong, Feb 6.—The enemy have evacuated the Mengdos Stockade, and shewn great prudence in so doing, for the approach of our gun boats, and an intercepting force up the river Mengdon, left their body, about a thousand strong, much exposed

We still grow incredibly annoyed: we have, now, ships, guns, and gun boats, adequate to the conquest; all is, therefore, straight forward. The Burmese have no serious intention of resisting us. We may now conclude, and negociate a peace on our own terms. We have plenty of provisions

Every arrival from Egypt confirms the previous accounts of the plague having manifested itself in that country. A letter was received this forenoon from the Agent to Lloyd's at Mitford, dated Sunday, which states the arrival at that port of the Dalmarnock, Portages, and the Unity, from Alexandria, all with bad clean or suspected bills of health, as cases of plague were occasionally occurring in that city

WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES' CLERGY ESTABLISHMENT.

1. "That his Majesty be enabled to grant, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the yearly Salaries hereinafter mentioned, to the Bishop, Archdeacons, Ministers, and Catechists of the Established Church of England, appointed by his Majesty to serve in the Dioceses of Jamaica, and Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, respectively, that is to say:

To the Lord Bishop of Jamaica	£4,000
To the Archdeacon of Jamaica	2,000
To each of the seven Ministers in that Diocese	300
To the Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, and to the Archdeacon of Antigua, each	2,000
To each of the thirteen Ministers in that Diocese	300
To each of the three Catechists	100

2. "That His Majesty be enabled to grant out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a yearly pension of 1,000l to each of the Bishops of Jamaica and of Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, as may retire from their Dioceses after a service of not less than ten years."

UNITED STATES

State of the Thermometer.

At the Albany Academy, on Saturday at 7 a m 78; at 10 84; at 11.56; at 12.89; at 1 92; at 2 95; at 9 78 On Sunday, at 7.78 at 2 95. On Sun day evening, we had a storm of wind and rain, and some damage was done to fruit trees

At Geneva on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock 96 in the shade, 120 in the sun.

At Syracuse, on some days, week before last, 98 to 100.

At Rome, Oneida co. on the 10th inst. 98—on the 11th, 103 in the shade, 128 in the sun—on the 19th, 92.

In Hudson on Thursday, 102

In New York, on Cedar st. on Friday, at 6 a m 82: 3 p m 93 1-2: 8 89 Thursday, at 6 a m 82; at half past 12 93

In Philadelphia, on Friday at 6, 84; 7, 86; 8, 86 1-2; 9, 87 1-2; 10, 89; 11, 90 1 2; 12 92: 1, 92.

At Hartford Ct on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, 100 in the shade Tuesday, at 6 a. m. 74.

IF Bathe your wrists and temples, before you drink. Don go in the sun, without an Umbrella.

Natural History.

Faithfulness of the Dog.—The extraordinary fidelity of the dog has excited the wonder and admiration of every age—A more singular and exemplary instance has perhaps never been recorded than is now witnessed at the gates of the Fleet prison. It is known that the regulations of the prison prohibit the admission of these sagacious animals into the interior, two of them therefore, following their masters to this abode, were stopped at the door near to which they have ever since remained their exclusive More than once during the period of their imprisonment the owners have been severally removed by Habeas to the King's Bench, and each time they were regularly attended by their faithful friends, which, during their sojourn there, remained as near to them as possible. One of them in particular, is never absent many minutes together from the gates of the Fleet, nor has it been for nearly three years—the duration of its unfortunate master's incarceration. Surely it would not be too much to relax the prison regulations and reward such unprecedented and unwanted faithfulness by admitting these poor animals to share the company of their masters.—*London Paper*.

Anecdotes.

LATE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The late king of Prussia rung his bell one day and nobody answered. He opened the door and found the page asleep on the sofa. He was going to wake him when he perceived the end of a billet sticking out of his pocket. He had the curiosity to know the contents; he took and read it. It was a letter from his mother, who thanked him for having sent her a part of his wages, to assist her in distress, and besought God to bless him in his filial goodness. The King returned to his room took a roller of ducats, and slid them with the letter into the page's pocket. Returning to his apartment, he rang so violently that the page awaked and entered. "You have slept well," said the King. The page made an apology, and in his embarrassment he happened to put his hands into his pocket, and felt with astonishment the paper of money. He drew it out, turned pale, and looking at the king burst into tears without being able to speak a word—"What is the matter" said the King, "what ails you?" "Ah! Sire, said the young man, throwing himself at his feet, "Somebody would wish to ruin me—I know not how this money came into my pocket" "My friend," said the King, "God often sends us good in our sleep, "give it to thy mother, salute her in my name, and tell her I will take care of her and you—*Oxford Gazette*.

ARCH DUKE CHARLES.

When the Archduke Charles was on his way from Bohemia, to take command of the Austrian army, he met near the scene of action a number of wounded soldiers, who had been abandoned by their commander on the road, for want of horses to draw their carriages in their retreat The prince, who on many occasions has exhibited striking instances of humanity, immediately ordered the horses to be taken from several pieces of cannon, that were already retreating, saying, "the life of one brave man is better worth preserving, than fifty pieces of ordnance" When General Moreau, into whose hands the cannon thus abandoned had fallen, heard of the motive that had prompted the sacrifice, he ordered the whole to be restored, observing, that he should be unworthy of being the opponent of his imperial highness if he took an advantage of so noble an act of humanity

Domestic.

Statement of the number of vessels, tonnage and settlers which have arrived at Quebec since the opening of the navigation:—

Vessels, 439—Tonnage, 111—Settlers, 6283.

Cleared in the same period, 362.

At this period last year only 348 vessels had arrived, the tonnage of which amounted to 90,072—Settlers, 3683.

Newspapers' cone yance to the Colonies.—That there be charged the sum of two-pence for the post and conveyance of printed votes and proceedings in Parliament, and newspapers sent by the post from Great Britain or Ireland, to the British Colonies, and the sum of three-pence to newspapers sent from the said Colonies to Great Britain or Ireland"

2. That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be authorized to make compensation to such officers in the office of his Majesty's Postmaster General, whose emoluments may be reduced in consequence of being deprived of the privilege of franking printed newspapers to the Colonies, as heretofore.

Iron Company.—The reports respecting this Company's having succeeded in their endeavours not to say very well founded. Some difficulty was made about passing their act of incorporation, but the result is not known: and as Sir James Kempt and other persons connected with this Province are in England, they will perhaps be able to satisfy his Majesty's Ministers, that it was not intended to interfere, with the prerogatives of the crown

By the following letter it is to be seen that the British Colonies may trade with the *East Indies* in all articles except Tea

Halifax, July 6

"*Chamber of Commerce*

"The following official letter, politely communicated to the Chamber by the Collector and Comptroller of H. M. Customs for this Port, is published for general information.

RICHARD TRUEMAN, Chairman.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, London, May 7, 1825.

Gentlemen,

Having read your letter of the 25th March last, inclosing one from the Chamber of Commerce, Halifax; together with an opinion of the Attorney General, as to whether, by the act 4 Geo 4, c 80, a Trade direct from the Colonies with the East Indies is authorized.

We acquaint you that the above mentioned act allows a Trade direct between the British Colonies and the East Indies in all articles, with the exception of TEA, and does not confine that trade to the Free Ports; and you are to govern yourselves accordingly.

R B Dean,	W T Roe,
G M Villers,	H J Buxerelle

We annex the sub tance of a Bill for regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Plantations in America and the West Indies, and for the Warehousing [illegible] therein."

FROM THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR

"By this act the following Ports are constituted free Warehousing Ports, namely, Kingston, Jamaica; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Quebec, Canada; St. John, New Brunswick

"Goods of *any description* (except those excepted by this act) may be imported into the free ports, from any place in America, Europe or Africa, in British ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce. The goods excepted, are gunpowder, arms and ammunition, or utensils of war, dried or salted Fish, Beef, Pork, or Bacon, Whale Oil, Blubber or fish bones in the English Language, base or counterfeit coin. These cannot be imported under this act, into any of the British possessions of America.

"Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses or Rum of foreign production, cannot be imported into any of the possessions in South America, but they may be imported into the British possessions of North America.

"All articles specified in a certain schedule of this act, (and which will be found in the Spectator of 21st May, last) are subject, on importation from any foreign place in America, Europe or Africa, to the duties annexed to each article in the schedule. Or if subject to duty by any other law, to the excess of the duties in the schedule, over the duties imposed by that other law; excepting from this the duty of 5s on Brandy imported into Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Newfoundland

"All goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of British possessions in America, or which have been legally imported into them, may be exported from the free ports to any foreign country in Europe or Africa, in any ship belonging to such country

"The goods imported may, without payment of duty or the first entry, be warehoused in the Ports appointed under certain regulations. The whole to be cleared out within two years; but the Collector or Comptroller may grant further time.

"Such is the material substance of the Trade Bill."

* SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.

A schedule of Duties payable upon Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any place under the Brit-h Dominions in America or the West Indies or within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, imported into his Majesty's Colonies, Plantations or Islands, in America, or the West Indies, £ s d.

Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight.	0 5 0
Barrel of Biscuit, not weighing more than 196 lbs. net weight.	0 2 6
For every hundred weight of Biscuit.	0 1 6
For every 196 lbs. weight of any other Grain imported in bags or packages.	0 2 6
For every bbl. of Flour, not weighing more than 196 lbs. made from Rye, Pease, Beans, Oats or Barley.	0 2 6
For every bushel of Wheat.	0 1 6
For every bushel of Pease, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, or Barley.	0 0 7
Rice, for every 196 lbs. net weight	0 2 6
For every 1,000 Shingles, not more than 12 inches in length.	0 7 0
For every 1,000 Shingles, being more than 12 inches in length	0 14 0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves	1 1 0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings.	0 15 0
For every 1,000 feet of White or Yellow pine Lumber, of one inch thick.	1 1 0
For every 1,000 feet of Pitch Pine Lumber	1 1 0
One hundred of Wood and Lumber per 1,000 feet	1 5 0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops.	0 5 3
Horses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock, for £1,000 of the value.	10 0 0
Spirits, viz—Brandy imported into Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Newfoundland for every gallon	0 1 0
Wine, imported in bottles, the tun, containing 252 gallons	7 7 0
And further, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof.	7 10 0
And for every doz. of Foreign quart Bottles in which	

such Wine may be imported. 0 1 0
Wine not in bottles, (except Wine imported into Newfoundland,) for every £100 of the true and real value thereof. 7 10 0
Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses and Rum imported into any of the British possessions in North America, viz:—
Coffee, for every cwt. 0 5 0
Cocoa, do. 0 5 0
Sugar, do. 0 5 0
Molasses, do 0 3 0
Rum, for every Gallon, 0 0 6
And further, the Amount of any duty payable for the time being on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, respectively, being the produce of any of the British Possessions in South America.
Alabaster, Anchovies, Argol, Arsineed, Amber, Almonds, Brimstone, Butargo, Box wood, Currants, Capers, Cassaron, Cantharides, Cummin Seed, Coral, Cork Cinnabar, Dates, Essence of Bergamot, Lemon, Roses, Citron, Orange, Lavender and Rosemary; Emery Stone; Fruit, viz: Dried, preserved in Sugar, and Wet preserved in Brandy; Figs; Gum Arabic, Mastic, Myrrh, Sicilly, and Ammoniac; Honey, Jallap, Juniper Berries, Incense, or Frankincense, Lava, and Malta Stone for building, Lentils Manna, Marble rough and wrought, Mosaic work, Medals, Masks, Macaroni, Nuts of all kinds, Oil of Olives, and of Almonds; Opium; Orris Root, Ostrich Feathers, Ochres, Orange Buds and Peel, Olives, Pickles in jars and bottles, Paintings Pozzalana, Pumice Stone, Punk, Parmesan Cheese, Pickles, Prints, Pearls, Precious Stones (except Diamonds) Quick-silver, Raisins, Rhubarb, Rice, Sausages, Senna Scammony Sarsaparilla, Saffron Safflower, Sponges, Vermillion, Vermaceili, and Worsteinner, for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, 7l. 10s.
Clocks and Watches, Leather Manufactures, Musical Instruments, Wires of all sorts, and Books and Papers, for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, 30l.
Oil of Mans-acures Soap, Refined Sugar, Sugar Candy, and Tobacco manufactured, for every 100l of the true and real value the not, 20l
Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty by this Act, for every 100l. of the true and real value thereof, 15l.

At an adjourned meeting held this day, pursuant to notice given at a meeting held on the 28th of May last, for the purpose of devising measures for the erection of a bridge over the 12 mile-creek and digging the northern bank of said creek.

Doctor Bell being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved

1st—That the sum of £191. 7. 10. C'y having been subscribed for the above purpose, it is expedient that the committee appointed at the former meeting be authorized to contract for excavating the hill and appropriate the residue of the money raised, and which may hereafter be raised, to building the bridge.

2nd—That the committee appointed be a committee to draft a petition and present the same to the Provincial Parliament at their next Session, praying for such further sums as may be necessary to complete the Bridge &c.

3 d—That Doctor Bell be treasurer and Mr. George Notman Secretary.

4th—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Newspapers of York and Niagara.

GEORGE NOTMAN,
Secretary.

St. Ann's, Nelson, 9th July, 1825.

DIED.

At Chambly, on Tuesday 26 inst. in the 41st year of her age, Margaret, wife of Samuel Hall, Esq., Seigneur of Chambly, after an illness of several weeks continuance, the consequence of an attack of the measles, contracted by her assiduous attentions to her beloved offspring, whilst labouring under the disease, and born with the most exemplary patience and christian resignation. Retired in her habits, and unassuming in her manners, she was

"——beloved the most"

"By those who knew her best"

and will long live in the recollections of a disconsolate partner and numerous affectionate family, who knew best how to appreciate her worth.

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(First Session of the Ninth Parliament)
No. XXVII.

TUESDAY 12th April, 1825.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Reuben Alward, reported a bill for his relief, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of the ATTY GENERAL, the bill for the relief of Reuben Alward, was read a second time and committed.

The Chairman reported the bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the bill to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Mr MATTHEWS, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Mille Allen, reported as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Mille Allen, beg leave to Report as follows:

That from the matter contained in the Petition, and which your Committee have no reason to disbelieve, the conduct of the Magistrates, Commissioners in the Court of Request, before whom the trial mentioned in the Petition was heard, and determined, was highly exceptionable: and they cannot but observe that the issuing of the execution so long after the judgment obtained against the unfortunate Petitioner, and the circumstances which attended the sale of her stove for so small a sum, and the assumption of that property by one of the said Magistrates, give the transaction a very unfavourable appearance From the poverty of the Petitioner and from the belief entertained by your Committee that much injustice arises from those inferior jurisdictions, your Committee recommend that His Excellency should be addressed to make such inquiries as may afford a ground for redressing the grievances of the Petitioner, and checking such oppression in the future

J MATTHEWS,
CHAIRMAN.

Commons House of Assembly, 12th April, 1825.

On motion of Mr. MATTHEWS it was ordered, that an Address should be presented to His Excellency, with a copy of the Petition of Mille Allen, requesting him to direct such an inquiry into the truth of the facts alledged, as may enable His Excellency to order restitution by the justices, and check such oppression for the future; and that the forty-first rule be dispensed with as to the same, and that Messrs. Hamilton and Lefferty be a Committee to draft and report said address.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the bill entitled, "An Act to alter and amend the Laws now in force, for regulating the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States by Land or Inland Navigation and to make further provision for the same," which they had passed without amendment and withdrew.

Mr LEFFERTY, from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Petition of Mille Allen, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

Mr. MATTHEWS moved for the second reading of the Address respecting the Petition of Mille Allen.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Beardsly, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick and White.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Atty. General, Gordon, Lyons, Morris, Thompson, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson.—9

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 7, and the Address was read a second time and committed.

The House resumed the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council a message, and having withdrawn, the Speaker read the same as follows:

Mr. Speaker,

The Honourable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Common House of Assembly on the subject matter of the bill entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money in aid of the funds for defraying the expense of the administration of justice and support of the Civil Government of this Province," and have appointed a Committee of two members who will be ready to meet a Committee of that House in the Joint Committee Room at three o'clock P. M. this day.

WM. DUMMER POWELL.
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 12th April, 1825.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the request of the Honourable the Legislative Council for a conference on the Supply Bill, was acceded to, and Messrs. Hamilton Walker, Wilkinson and Clark were appointed a Committee for that purpose.

A message was then sent to inform the Honourable the Legislative Council of the same.

The House went again into Committee on the Address to His Excellency on the subject of the Petition of Mille Allen

The Chairman reported the Address without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

On motion of Mr MATTHEWS, the Address was order to be engrossed and read a third time that day

Mr MORRIS moved, that an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the loan offered by His Majesty's Government to open a Canal between the Ottawa river and Kingston, and that the thirty second rule should be dispensed with to enable him to move for the said address, which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the bill for the relief of Reuben Alward was read the third time, passed and signed, and sent up to the Honourable the Legislative Council for concurrence

Mr HAMILTON from the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Honourable the Legislative Council, on the subject matter of the bill entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money in aid of the funds for defraying the expenses of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government of this Province," reported as follows:

Instructions prepared by the Honourable the Legislative Council for their Committee of Conference on the bill entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money in aid of the funds for defraying the expense of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government of this Province."

The Legislative Council have desired this Conference, to acquaint the House of Assembly, that on considering the Bill sent up from that House, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money in aid of the funds for defraying the expense of the Administration of Justice and support of the Civil Government of this Province," they find that the proposed appropriation falls much below the estimate for the required services, as appears from the estimate laid on their table by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislative Council being entirely unacquainted with the grounds and reasons of this difference are desirous of being made acquainted with such information as the House of Assembly may be inclined to furnish, and which may have induced that House to depart from the estimate.

Agreeably to the order of the day the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the petition of Mille Allen was read the third time.

On the Question for passing the address the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Beardsley, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, McCall, McBride, Playter, Randal, Rolph and Wilson.—12.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Att'y General, Beasly, Coleman, Gordon, Ingersol, D Jones, Lyons, Morris, Peterson, Thompson, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White.—15.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of three and lost accordingly.

Leave was granted Mr. MORRIS, to bring in an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the loan offered by His Majesty's Government to open a Canal between the Ottawa River and Kingston, and the address was read the first time.

On motion of Mr MORRIS, the address was read the second time and committed.

The House resumed the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Bill entitled, "An Act to authorize the Justices of the Home District to raise a further sum by loan to be applied in completing a Gaol and Court House for said District." And the bill entitled, "An Act for the relief of Reuben Alward," which they had passed without amendment; also the Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relating to the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada and to make further provision for settling the affairs of that institution," which the Honourable the Legislative Council had passed, and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly, and having retired, the Bill sent down by the Honourable the Legislative Council, respecting the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, was read the first time.

Mr MORRIS moved, that the Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relating to the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada and to make further provision for settling the affairs of that institution," be read a second time to morrow, and the 41st rule be dispensed with for that purpose.

In amendment Mr ROLPH moved, that after the word "moves" all be expunged and the following words be inserted, that the Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force, relating to the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada and to make further provision for settling the affairs of that institution," sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council, be read a second time this day six months.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Beardsly, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Thompson, Thomson and Wilson.—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Att'y General, Beasly, Clark, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lefferty, McCall, Morris, Walker, Walsh, and Wilkinson.—11.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 5 and ordered accordingly.

The original Question as amended was then put and carried

Mr. ATTY GENERAL moved, that the resolutions of this House regarding the supply granted in aid of the Civil Government should be communicated to the Honourable the Legislative Council

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Att'y. General, Morris, Walker and Wilkinson.—4

NAYS.—Messrs Atkinson, Beardsly, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, D Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph Thompson, Thomson, Walsh and Wilson.—23

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 19 and lost accordingly.

Members present.—Messrs Wilson, Fothergill, Thomson, Wilkinson, Coleman McBride, Matthews, Hornor, Randal, Lefferty, Playter, Beardsly Beasly, Atkinson, Hamilton, Morris, Walsh, Rolph, Clark and Lyons.—20

At half past 9 o'clock P. M. the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 18th, 1825. No. XXXIII.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Friday the Nineteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Nineteenth day of Aug inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time foresaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the twenty second day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PETER MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 17th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Government House, 12th *August,* 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Alexander McIntosh, *Gentleman,* to be a Surveyor of Land in this Province.

Government House, 13th *August,* 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint William Monson Jarvis, Esquire, to be a Member of the Board of Education for the Gore District, and, also, to be a Commissioner of the Burlington-Bay Canal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm McLauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm McLaughlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out-Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 29th June, 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. Dists'at*

No 28—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also,* Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the seventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825. No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT: ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Staats Sager at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t.f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the 27th
To Wit. } day of August next
will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out o
TO WIT. } His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz.

	Acres.
Part of Lot No 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	21
Part of Lot No. 13 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the village of St. Catharines,	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4, in do. do.	
Lot No. 9 in the town of Niagara,	
Lots Nos 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby,	20
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, in do. do. do.	100

All of which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in March, 1826, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 28th day of May next, at the same place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
28th March, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 30th of June next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
28th May, 1825

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 25th day of July next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
30th June, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 29th day of August next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
26th July, 18[illegible] No. 31.—4 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tegements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood.—I have seized and taken Lot No. 53 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826 at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
26th January, 1825

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

31—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Jarrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Jamestorough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
10th July, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
12th July, 1825. No. 31—6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skiner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 523 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 503 acres:—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 2d 1824.,

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
March 14th 1825

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
May 17th, 1825. No 31-6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
10th March, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

FOURTH SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as Awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty-Five per cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday 15th August next to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty Five per Cent, on the Amount Awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap IV. for Lossess Sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:—

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace in the neigibourhood of his residence in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late war with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the U. C. Gazette Sworn, &c.

When an agent is authorized to receive the payment, it is required that a certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form

I. A. B. of the Town of in the District of one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby certify, that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for losses sustained in this Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed, and believe that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate under the Seal of the Surrogate that he, she, or they are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators to the Will of A. B.

N. B All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED			THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.		
	£	s.	d	£	s	d
A.						
Acker, Cornelius	7	10	0	2	12	6
B.						
Bowman, John	20	0	0	7	0	0
Bennett, Eben	9	0	0	3	3	0
Barnhart, Nicholas	39	17	6	13	19	1½
Binkley, William	32	10	0	11	7	6
Binkley, George	21	18	0	7	13	3½
Bowman, Abner	6	0	0	2	2	0
Blan, James	25	11	0	8	18	10
Bray, John	15	0	0	5	5	0
Beneteau, Francois	10	0	0	3	10	0
Buchner, Henry	8	10	0	2	19	6
C.						
Cumming, Thomas Estate of	317	0	2	110	19	0½
Cook, William Senior	15	15	0	5	10	3
Camp, Isaac	12	10	0	4	7	6
Cartwright, James	145	12	0	50	19	2½
Davis, David	50	0	0	17	10	0
Colquhon, Robert	15	0	0	5	5	0
Cameron, John	38	13	0	13	10	6½
Cooper, James						
D.						
Davis, Thaddeus	31	0	0	10	17	0
Dobie, James.	50	0	0	17	10	0
Davis, David	46	7	6	16	4	7½
Dell, Martin	20	0	0	7	0	0
Derickson, James	37	10	0	13	2	6
Doan, John	2	0	0	0	14	0
Dussault, Joseph	25	13	0	8	19	6½
E.						
Everitt, Abner	17	9	6	6	2	3½
F.						
Flaugh, John	20	0	0	7	0	0
G.						
Griffith, Nathan	22	16	0	7	17	6
H.						
Hunter, Jonathan	18	5	0	6	7	9
Hull, Samuel	48	6	9	16	18	4½
Hershey, Henry	50	10	6	17	13	8
Heck, Samuel	8	16	0	3	1	7
Hutchinson, David	30	0	0	10	10	0
Harris, James John	89	5	0	31	4	9
Hunter, James Senior	8	10	0	2	19	6
J.						
Jones, William	57	10	0	20	2	6
Johnson, James	11	10	0	4	0	6
L.						
Leech, Isaac	37	7	0	13	1	5½
Louck, B John	13	15	0	4	16	3
Lacey, George	10	0	0	3	10	0
Lozon, Charles	4	14	0	1	12	10½
M.						
Marchandell B. Jean	108	16	0	38	1	8
Moor Rachel	5	0	0	1	15	0
McCarthy, John	5	0	0	1	15	0
McBean, Gillis	4	11	6	1	12	0½
Mosley, John Estate of	10	11	0	3	13	10
Miller, Jonathan	44	5	0	15	9	9
M'Donell, John Capt. 1st Regt S. Militia	15	0	0	5	5	0
Mallory, Jeremiah	21	0	0	7	7	0
N.						
Normindin, Louis	22	10	0	7	17	6
O.						
Ostrander, John	15	0	0	5	5	0
Ouillette, Joseph	15	0	0	5	5	0
P.						
Patterson, Launcelot	55	0	0	19	5	0
Patrick, Abraham	27	12	6	9	13	4½
Prine or Pruyne, Daniel	7	7	6	2	11	7½
Peer, Stephen Estate of	12	10	0	4	7	6
R						
Reynolds, William	18	10	0	6	9	6
Rymal William	14	5	0	4	19	9
Reynolds, Sylvanus	147	0	0	51	9	0
S.						
Sucket, Manuel	16	9	0	5	15	1½
Scott, Eleazer	17	10	0	6	2	6
Sharp, Susannah	28	10	0	9	19	6
Smith, Jonas	23	5	0	8	2	9
Stewart, George	40	15	0	14	5	3
Slater, Benjamin	7	10	0	2	12	6
T.						
Trull, John	15	0	0	5	5	0
V.						
VanKoughnett, Michael	46	13	4	16	6	8
W						
Wilson, Deborah	60	0	0	21	0	0
Williams, Ben-jah	28	5	0	9	17	9
Wilkins, Robert	324	10	0	113	11	6
Willson, John	25	0	0	8	15	0
Willson, Andrew	25	0	0	8	15	0
Y.						
Yokam, Lemuel	43	16	0	15	6	7

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE LEASE of the FERRY, between Point Iroquois, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St. Lawrence, to the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years, will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5w.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE LEASE of the FERRY from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of this Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5w.

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—On which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Ba.hurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next.
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—*tf.* *Clerk of the Crown*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS CLARA my Wife has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provication this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her, on my account, as I will pay no Debts of her Contracting after this date.

JABEZ LYNDE.
Whitby, 14th *Aug* 1825. No. 33.—3w.



NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform *Travellers*, and the *Public* in general, that he has commenced running a *Light Covered Waggon*, for the accommodation of Travellers, between *York* and the *Holland Landing*, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, in each week, regulated as follows:

To start from the *Landing* at 8 o'clock on Monday and Friday, and stop at the Newmarket Hotel half an hour; will also stop at B. Van De Burg's Tavern one hour, and will put up at the Mansion House Hotel, York; which place he will leave at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday, and hopes from careful attention on his part, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

LEWIS BAPP.
York, 1st Aug. 1825. *No* 32—3w.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30*th* 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to
S. WASHBURN, Esq.

No. 32—8wks.

INFORMATION WANTED.

LEFT the house of his Father, A. M. FAREWELL, of *Whitby*, in the Home District, WILLIAM FAREWELL, aged twenty years.

Persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ him, or to give him credit, as his father will not be accountable for any debt the said William may contract on his account.

If he is disposed to return home, he will be received with affection:

(Signed)
A. M. FAREWELL.
Whitby, 4th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3w.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note given by the Subscriber to one John Adams, or bearer, for Thirty-five Dollars payable in January next, as the same was fraudulently obtained

(Signed)
PETER THUM.
Port Hope, 1st August, 1825.

N. B. The above mentioned Note was given in part payment for a Horse purchased by the Subscriber from the above person, calling himself John Adams, on the First day of August, and, from circumstances manifested since the sale, the Subscriber has reason to believe the said John Adams, or person so calling himself, had stolen the Horse.—He was accordingly pursued, and was overtaken; but he escaped from the persons who had him in custody, leaving a bundle of his clothes in their possession.

(Signed)
PETER THUM.

Further Notice and Reward of $15.

It appears on a further inquiry that the above mentioned Horse was actually stolen from Mr. Timothy Street, residing West of York, on the Dundas Road, and there is every reason to believe that the person who stole him, and who sold him to Mr. P. Thum (calling himself John Adams,) is in reality one Henry Heimka, who had been working in Mr Street's Vicinity, where he called himself by the name of Williams.

This is therefore to give notice That a reward of $15 will be given to any one who will give such information as the said thief may be apprehended. He appeared about 24 or 25 years of age—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—dark complexion,—eyes, and hair, and lisps a little in his talk; had on a blue coat, (not very fine) black waistcoat—white pantaloons—and shoes.—He escaped by striking into the woods near Mr. Beamish's Tavern—Township of Darlington—and it is supposed directed his course Westward

(Signed)
TIMOTHY STREET.
PETER THUM.
Port Hope, 6th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No.* 31—*tf.*

TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.

Public Sale of Teas direct from China,—

THE AGENTS for the Sale of the East India Company's Teas in Canada, hereby give notice, that there will be exposed to public sale at their Stores, in Quebec and Montreal, 6000 Chests and Boxes of Teas, lately arrived from China, consisting of the following Green Teas, viz:—

Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay and *Hyson Skin*, also *Black Teas* viz. *Pekoe* (a superior kind) *Souchong, Congo* and *Bohea*. The sale at Quebec will consist of 2000 Chests and at Montreal of 4000.—The former to commence on Monday the 15th, and the latter on Monday the 22d August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the above quantities shall be disposed of. The delay in bringing the Teas to sale arises from the propriety of giving due notice and in order that every package may be opened, its contents examined, and any damaged part removed, conformably to the practice observed in London, which has obtained for the Company's Teas so decided a character for superiority of quality. The conditions will be given in catalogues, to be issued six days previous to the sale, during which time each tenth chest will remain open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Montreal, July 22*d* 1825. No. 31—3wks

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20*th*, 1825. No. 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a

separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17*th* 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Town ship. No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE. No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. No. 15 —t f.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to favour him with their commands.

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office

THOMAS MIDFORD.
York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t f.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 12 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 28—6w.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers to this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beach, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th. 1825. *No 32—6m.*

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——Nos. 4 & 18.
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN OF YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall eschewate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 33.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Our stock of large paper being exhausted, we are under the necessity of using a smaller size until the arrival of a fresh supply, of which we are in daily expectation As long as we are favoured with so many advertisements, and to compensate our country subscribers, we shall continue to publish, a Supplement, as we have done this week.

THE Parliamentary Register for the last Session is completed in the present number

By the last arrivals from Europe, just received, we have some highly interesting articles of intelligence

THE relatives of an Officer, serving in our army, against the Burmese, resident in Bath, have received a letter stating that the KING and QUEEN of AVA, with an IMMENSE TREASURE, have been captured in a Fort where they had taken refuge; and, that the writers share of prize money, though of no higher rank than a Lieutenant, was estimated at £18,000!—

ODYSSEUS, the *Greek Traiter*, has been taken at the head of his Turkish corps, and will probably suffer death—800 Turks surrendered with him In their revengeful rage the Infidels, that escaped; massacred all the Christians in their power!

But these events are of minor importance when compared with the following intelligence from Trieste, under date of June 7

"*A Message of Joy for the Hellenes!*—I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you, as certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 6th [18th] of May, towards midnight, and at daylight on Thursday, the 7th [19th.] the glorious and holy day of the assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time, the troops under the President Conduriotti and Mavromichaelis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of their camp. Few, very few, Egyptians, escaped to Modon. This glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy.—We have also learned, as certain, that Mahomid Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters."

The foregoing highly important article is from the London Courier. And, in addition to it, we have the following confirmatory paragraph from the Paris Etoile of the 17th of June:

"The Gazettes of Leghorn and Genoa announce the arrival in those ports of vessels from the Ionian islands, which confirm all the accounts brought to Trieste by the *Corfu* packet boat via the destruction of the Egyptian fleet, and the shutting up of the remains of Ibrahim's army in Modon"

The Nuremburgh Correspondent of the 14th of June, also states, "that accounts have been received at Ancona, and other parts of Italy, of the defeat of the Egyptian fleet by Admiral Miaulis, who is represented to have burnt a considerable portion of the ships which composed it, on the shores of the Morea, where the Turkish fleet from Constantinople, under the Captain Pacha, was daily expected" With all these statements before us, there can be no doubt that the Almighty has again crowned the patriotic Greeks with a series of signal successes over their moslem oppressors.

"The fleet of the Greeks, amounting to 100 sail including fire ships, had separated into three squadrons. The first has gone to meet the fleet from Constantinople, composed of two large frigates, six corvettes, and thirty-two smaller vessels, which is between Tenedos and Mytelene This division has surprised 21 Russian and Austrian vessels, laden with provisions, which they were carrying to Negropont Patras, and Lepanto. They have been all taken, and were brought into Napoli di Romania

"The second squadron has gone to block up, in Suda, the Egyptian fleet of 90 sail, viz —50 ships of war, and 40 transports. It has made four attempts to get out, the 17th, 21st, 28th, and 29th April, but has been always forced to put back. In these various attacks a Turkish brig has been burnt by the Greeks; a frigate had its rigging burnt, and most of the crew leaping in their fright into the sea, were taken prisoners.

"The third squadron was destined to take on board, and convey to Missolonghi, the troops of Tino, which are in the Morea, and was then to crusie on the coast of Western Greece

A corps of the enemy's troops, commanded by the celebrated Mustapha Bey, endeavouring to penetrate into the western part of Livadia, was beaten on the 22d and 24th April, by Gouras, who repulsed it to Zeitouni, and took many prisoners

"The most complete union prevails throughout all Greece. A commission of eight members has been ordered to present to the Government, in eight days, a plan for the organization of a corps of 10,000 or 12 000 regular troops. Odysseus has surrendered himself to the government."

SEVERAL other articles of foreign interest must be reserved for our next.

A Bill has passed the House of Commons making the crime of throwing *Oil of Vitriol* and *Aqua Fortis* upon people, a capital offence

MR. WATT has sold his horse *Mennon* to the DUKE OF WELLINGTON for the enormous sum of *Nine Thousand Guineas!!*

It is said to be in agitation to restore SIR ROBERT WILSON to his rank in the army, at which all unprejudiced men must rejoice

NOTWITHSTANDING great efforts were made to procure a pardon, *Probert*, the infamous accomplice of *Thurtell*, in the murder of Mr Weir, has been executed for horse-stealing—It was found impossible to obtain even a respite It is said that he also was the son of an alderman of Norwich.

CONSIDERABLE bets were depending whether Parliament would be *prorogued* or *dissolved*

It seems, after all, that an engagement, backed by a wager of 5,000 guineas, is actually to take place in England, between the Lion *Nero*, and a number of *Mastiffs* of the old breed

COL. FORREST, the author of a Tour on the Ganges and Jumna, in the East Indies, has announced for Publication in London "*A Picturesque Tour through the Province of Lower and Upper Canada*" At which we cannot but rejoice, as it must contribute towards making this fine country better known.

THE Kingston Chronicle informs us that "About 600 of the settlers under Mr. Robinson's superintendence, left this place on Wednesday, in the Frontenac, for Cobourg; we understand they are to be located in the townships of Douro, Emily, and Verulam The orderly manner in which they embarked, and the affecting leave they took of the Surgeons who came out with them, are convincing proofs of their agreeable disposition and goodness of heart In short, the behaviour of the whole 2,000 since their arrival at this place, has been highly commendable, and we have no doubt of their proving valuable settlers

It is very much to be lamented, that the lower classes of the people of this Province are so generally ignorant of the terrible responsibility in which persons are involved, who attempt to conceal the pregnancy, and delivery, of a woman having a bastard child; as there is reason to fear it is not an uncommon offence. By the 21st of JAMES I. c 27. and which is here in force, "*the mother of a bastard child, concealing its death, must prove by one witness that the child was born dead; otherwise such concealment shall be evidence of her having murdered it*" A very melancholy case of this nature occurred last week in this town, in the person of a young woman, otherwise of considerable merit as a servant; who, after repeatedly denying her state of pregnancy, was privately delivered of a fine male child, which was discovered in a *Privy*, on the following morning. A Coroner's Inquest was held upon the body of the hapless infant, and a verdict of "*Concealment and Wilful Murder*" against the unfortunate mother, was returned The miserable young woman contrived to make her escape from those who had her in custody, at the very moment of her committal to gaol, and has not since been heard of

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful and original Poem, entitled, "*Evening*" by "*an unfortunate*" (and surely we may add *accomplished*)—Lover of the *Muses*" which has too much merit to be denied a place in our next delivery; although it is rather too long for our columns — Any further comment must be deferred 'till next week, when the poem shall be published

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

A Bill entitled "*The Canada Tenures Bill.*" passed the House of Commons on the 20th of May last, the substance of which is contained in the following extract from the Canadian Spectator.

"According to this law, Seigniors holding of the Crown may change their title of the ungranted lands of their seigniories into that of free and common soccage, on the conditions fixed by Government; and an appropriation of land for the Protestant Clergy is not necessary

"Censitaires and others holding from Seigniors, may also change their tenure into that of free and common soccage, and extinguish all feudal burdens, for an indemnity agreed on between the parties, or awarded by "experts," if the Seignior refuses to act, by a judgement of court.

"Due notice in all cases is to be given for persons interested in the lands, to oppose the change

"These lands, the tenure of which shall be so changed, and all lands hitherto granted, and to be granted, by the Crown, in free and common soccage, are, as to alienation, descent and dower, and in all other particulars, to be subject to the English law existing respecting this tenure.

"Commissioners are to be appointed for trying the fact of performance or non performance of conditions upon which lands have been granted by the Crown; and lands where conditions are found not to be performed, to escheat to the Crown.

"The Bishop of Quebec is to surrender to the Crown Clergy Reserves, where a surrender is deemed necessary by government, for lands of equal value and extent

"The Island of Anticosti, and certain parts of Labrador are to be connected to Lower Canada."

Lambeth and the Vatican, or anecdotes of the Church of Rome of the reformed churches, and wars and sectaries.

A very entertaining miscellany has lately been published under the above title, from which the following curiosity is extracted; it appears in the Parish Regi ter of Bermondsey, in 1604 "*August*—The forme of a solemn vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, the same having been long absent, through which the woman being married to another man, took her again as followeth;"—

The Man's Speech.—Elizabeth my beloved wife, I am right sorie that I have so long absented myself from thee, whereby thou shouldst be occasioned to take another man for thy husbande; therefore I do nowe vowe and promise in the sight of God and of this companie, to take thee again as my owne, and not onlie forgive thee, but also dwell with thee, and do all other duties unto thee as I promised at our marriage

The Woman's Speech.—Ralphe, my beloved husbande I am right sorrie that I have in thy absence, taken another man to be my husbande; but here before God and the companie I do renounce and forsake him, and do promise to keep myself onlie unto thee during life, and to perform all the duties of a first promised vowe done during marriage

The Prayer.—Almighty God, we beseech thee pardon our offences, and give us grace ever hereafter to live together in thy feare, and to performe the holy duties of marriage one to another according as we are taught in thy holie worde; forthy dear sonn's sake, Jesus amen

"*The vow concluded thus.*—The first day of August, 1604 Ralphe Goodchild, of the Parish of Barking, in Thames Street, and Elizabeth his wife, were agreed to live together and thereupon gave their hands one to another making either of them a solemn vowe so to do in presence of

"William Stere, Parson,
"Edward Coker, and
"Richard Eire, Clerk

"This difficult case of conscience must be left to the casuists, The poor abbandoned husband renounce does not appear in the lessons this renunciation of the lady was to be expect-ed in his acquiesced in the transfer"

Foreign Illustrious!—It is remarkable that all the English Monarchs who have wedded French Princesses have met an untimely end. Edward the Second, who married Isabella of France, was murdered in the most cruel manner, by Gurney and Mautravers, at Berkeley Castle Richard the Second, married also to a Princess named Isabella, by Sir Piers Eaton and accomplices, at Pontfret Castle, or, as thought by Some, starved to death there. Henry the Sixth killed in the Tower, as said, by Richard Duke of Gloucester; and Charles the Second, who married Henrietta Maria daughter of Henry the Fourth, beheaded in front of the Palace, at Whitehall.

ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The following account of the famous South Sea schemes extracted from a very scarce publication intitled "*the Chronicle of the King's of England from the Norman conquest until the present time, written in the manner of the antient Jewish Historians;*" by NATHAN BEN SAMUL, a Priest of the Jews, Birmingham. 1772" It may be new to some of our readers and not inapplicable to the present times. Edit. In speaking of the reign of George I. the writer says:—

"And it did hold it came to pass in these days, that a strong delusion was sent amongst them, and all the people of the land were stricken with madness.

"They looked towards the Southern Sea, and behold a surprising bubble arose on the surface of the water; its circumference filled the firmament of heaven, and its height reached unto the clouds.

"And in the midst of the bubble were seen the appearance of sumptuous palaces, fine gardens, gilt chariots, gold, silver and precious stones, and whatsoever the heart of man could desire

"And the people ran together in crowds saying, *we will be rich; we will all be lords and princes of the earth.*

"Many also disposed of their lands and their houses, their goods and their merchandize, their plate, their jewels and their clothes, in order to purchase the shadows in the bubble.

"How beit the delusion began to abate, and whilst they were looking, lo the bubble brakes and all the gay appearances vanished into smoke!

"Then were heard weeping and wailings, and bitter lamentations: he whose delusive dream had fattened him with delicious gardens and a sumptuous palace, awaked to find himself in a wretched garret, or sweeping those walks which he had planted for himself; he whose gilt liveries had glittered in his imagination, is compelled for want to wear one himself; and he who fed on venison at a guinea a mouth, now dines in Pudding Lane on a twopenny chop

"But woe unto you managers, woe unto you bubblers, woe unto you the directors thereof! for the miseries of the land are at your doors, the cries of the poor are against you; the ruin of thousands compell them to curse you, and the vengeance of heaven shall fall heavy on your heads

What kind of Meats are most digestible.—Illustrated by Sir Astley Cooper's experiments

Exp. 1—Four dogs were severally made to swallow two parts long and narrow, of pork mutton, veal, and beef. On killing them an hour afterwards, the pork had lost ten parts, the mutton nine, the veal four and the beef none

Exp. 2—Four dogs were made severally to swallow the same portions of the same meats, and were killed in two hours The mutton had lost 16 parts, the beef 34, the veal 31, and the pork 20

Exp. 3—Four dogs had the same quantities and were killed in three hours. The pork had lost 98, the mutton 97, the beef 37, and the veal 46

Exp 4—Four dogs had the same quantities, and were killed in four hours. The pork was wholly digested, the mutton had lost 94, the beef 76, and the veal 69.

Exp 5—Four dogs were severally made to swallow two nuts, long and narrow, of beef, rabbit, cod fish, and cheese. They were killed in two hours, when it was found that the beef had lost none, the rabbit none, the cod fish 74, and the cheese 20

Exp 6—Six dogs were severally made to swallow 100 parts of muscle, skin, cristle, sinew, bone, and fat They were killed in 4 hours, and it was found that the fat was all digested; the muscle had lost 36; the skin 22; the gristle 21; the sinews 8; and the bone 6 In another experiment, the whole of the bone was digested in 6 hours

These experiments, performed by Sir Astley Cooper, show that the stomach of a dog can more easily digest pork and fish than other meats; and we see no experimental nor hypothetical reason why it should not be the same with the human stomach and that of all carnivorous and omnivorous animals. Until similar and equally effectious experiments be performed upon the human stomach, we cannot dispute this. Would it not be proper, for the general benefit of mankind, to try such experiments on criminals executed for murder?

Foreign Intelligence.

UNITED STATES

The cannons, balls, &c. belonging to the United States, near lake Ontario and Champlain, are soon to be transported to the arsenals on the sea coast. The English government are also collecting their ordnance, &c. from different posts in Upper Canada, and transporting the same below. These movements indicate that the two governments have the strongest confidence that the amicable relations which exist between them will not soon be interrupted.—*Buffalo Emporium.*

Birds of America.—Mr Charles Lucien Buonaparte has published in this city the first volume of his Supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology, in a style worthy of the subject Mr Say's Entomology was supposed to be the most splendidly executed book that had appeared from the American press Wilson's work, until Mr. Say's, took the lead, but Mr Buonaparte's exceeds in magnificence both of those publications.—*Philadelphia paper.*

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

Acknowledgement of the Independence of Saint Domingo by France.—This intelligence which is fully confirmed by yesterday's American mail, is one of the most extraordinary events of the present times St Domingo at the breaking out of the French Revolution, was the richest and most flourishing Colony of France, and indeed one of the finest of European possessions in the West Indies It was lost in consequence of the proclaiming the freedom of the Blacks, and the subsequent war with England It was attempted to be recovered by Buonaparte, at the Peace of Amiens, and twenty or thirty thousand French troops were sacrificed in the enterprize, which was entirely frustrated by the recommencement of the war between France and England Since the restoration of the Bourbons, they have intrigued and treated to regain the Colony, and now, they finally acknowledge its independence The negociation was carried on and completed at Portau Prince, under the guns of 2 French ships of the line, 7 frigates and 5 smaller ships of war, on all 14, and finally terminated with great demonstrations of joy and friendship by both parties.

St Domingo, or Hayti as it is now called, contains upwards of half a million of souls, nearly all Blacks. Its independence has never been acknowledged even by the United States, by England or any of the South American Republics. The French King, a *legitimate* Bourbon, a Member of the Holy Alliance, is the first to acknowledge that independence; and introduces his *ci-devant* Colony of revolted Negroes to rank among the nations of the world. We do not blame him; but we wonder It is conformable to the principles of the Holy Alliance, no doubt, that a *legitimate* sovereign may dispose of his subjects as he sees fit; as may sell them, exchange them, turn them over to others, the same as any other chattels; but that he should acknowledge their right of governing themselves, acquired by resistance to legitimate authority, is certainly new in modern times

The legitimate Bourbon Government of former times was notorious for bad faith and intrigue; belonging to the Holy Alliance there can be nothing of that kind in the French Government now; the poor Negroes had perhaps, however, as well look to their liberty, and not be over enthusiastic.—England, who has a great many Colonies in the West Indies a great majority of the population of which is black, had as well look to it, particularly in the event of another war; the South American States have also a large proportion of their population Blacks. The French Bourbons, the elder Branch of the Family of the beloved Ferdinand, will by this act acquire a preponderating influence among the black population of the West Indies and South America and they may not be over scrupulous in using it.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HISTORICAL.

Cromwell's mode of Proroguing Parliament.

The following is Lord Leicester's account of Cromwell's interference with Parliament in 1653

"*Wednesday, April* 20.—The parliament sitting as usual, and being on debate upon the bill with the amendments which it was thought would have bin passed that day, the Lord General Cromwell came into the house, clad in plain black clothes, with gray worsted stockings, and sate down as he used to do in an ordinary place. After a while he rose up, put off his hat, and spake; at the first to the commendation of the parliament, for their pains and care of the public good; but afterwards he changed his style told them of theyr injustice, delays of justice, self interest, and other faults; then he sayd, "Perhaps you think this is not Parliamentary language, I confess it is not, neither are you to expect such from me," then he put on his hat, went out of his place, and walked up and down the stage or floore in the middest of the house, with his hat on his head, and chid them soundly, looking sometimes, and pointing particularly upon some persons, as Sir R Whitlock, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seale, Sir Henry Vane, to whom he gave very sharpe language, though he named them not, but by his gestures it was well known that he meant them. After this he sayd to Coronell Harrison, (who was a member of the house,) 'Call them in,' then Harrison went out, and presently brought in Lieutenant Collonell Worsley, (who commanded the Generall's own regiment of foote,) with five or six files of musqueteers, about 20 or 30, with theyr musquets, then the Generall, pointing to the Speaker in his chayre, sayd to Harrison, 'Fetch him down;' Harrison went to the Speaker, and spoke to him to come down, but the Speaker sate still and sayd nothing. 'Take him down,' said the General; then Harrison went and pulled the Speaker by the gown, and he came downe. It happened that day, that Algernon Sydney sate next to the Speaker on the right hand; the General sayd to Harrison, 'Put him out,' Harrison spake to Sydney to go out but he sayd he would not go out, and sate still. The Generall sayd again, 'Put him out;' then Harrison and Wortley put theyr hands upon Sydney's shoulders, as if they would force him to go out, then he rose and went towards the doore. Then the Generall went to the table where the mace lay, which used to be carried before the Speaker, and sayd, 'Take away these baubles,' so the soldiers took away the mace, and all the house went out; and at the going out, they say, the Generall sayd to young Sir Henry Vane, calling him by his name, that he might have prevented this extraordinary course, but he was a jugler, and had not so much as common honesty.—All being gone out the doore of the house was locked, and the key with the mace was carried away; as I heard, by Corronell Otley."

RURAL ECONOMY.

To prevent mildew in wheat.—Salt one part, water eight parts With this mixture sprinkle the diseased corn. Where the corn is sown in drills, this may be done with a watering pot; but the best and most expeditious mode is with a flat brush, such as white washers use, having a tin collar made water tight round the bottom, to prevent the mixture dropping down. The operator having a pail of salt and water in one hand, and dipping the brush into the mixture with the other, makes his regular casts, as when sowing corn broad-cast; in this way he will readily get over ten acres in the day. About two hogsheads will do the acre: wherever the mixture touches, in three or four days the mildew will disappear, and upon those parts that escape, the sprinkling must be repeated.

To take honey.—There is a gentleman in the lower part of our native country, who knows much better how to take honey from bees than the one lately mentioned in this paper, and with less expense than Black's patent hives. I was an eye witness of his taking it, and partook of the nice dainty. He has no need of cap, mask or gloves—so far from shielding himself, he rolls his sleeves up above his elbows, and goes at it when the *sun is at meridian*, knowing that the bees are all at that time *from home*. The brighter the sun, the better, and the month of August is his honey harvest. When he goes as before mentioned, at mid-day he takes off the *top* of the hive, and takes out as much honey as he thinks proper; nails on the top and goes on to another, and another, until he has done. The honey is as nice and white as it can be. The bees will immediately fill up the vacant place, and the next year you have nice new honey again.—*Am. Far.*

Garden.—I always envy what Cowper calls "the occupations of a retired gentleman in his garden."—Most certainly, a gardener is a happy man He is a labourer in the primative trade. His is not an occupation of mere daily drudgery, like the wretched mechanic's, whose labours pass through his rapid hand, and are seen no more. He has a family around him, fair, beautiful, and flourishing, whose growth and welfare he watches over with a parent's love. He has friends, old friends, who have long been his faithful companions. For the many members of his vegetable family he feels all the varieties of human sympathy. The stout and sturdy oak excites his veneration and respect; he honors it for its bold endurance of the storm, and the unyielding hardiness of its frame. The graceful Acacia is the woman of the grove. But chiefly over his flowers does the rapture of a gardner's heart pour itself forth. He is their father—to him they owe their birth—he has fostered and cherished them—he has watched their crisp leaves bursting from the soil, and has projected their tender infancy from the insect and the worm—he is attached to them by the unknown gratitude which they owe him, and when in their full maturity they expand into their summer beauty, and pour out their exquisite perfume to gaze on them, and to inhale their sweetness, is his "exceeding great reward." Unlike a mortal progeny, in them the hopes which he has formed, are seldom disappointed; generation succeeds generation, each fresh and blooming as the former. Trust me, a gardener is a happy man.

Natural History.

ENORMOUS INCOGNITA.

Matter for the Curious.—A gentleman now in this city (New-Orleans) has a collection of bones, that he has spent one year in disintering from a beach about forty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. He has expended his all in their obtention; and as the magnitude of the bones is calculated even to confound the most expert osteologists, the citizens will be amply gratified by spending a few bits each, for the sight and advantage of the gentleman, who unites with a good share of understanding a pleasing deportment.

We may ransack the annals of Linnæus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go the entire routine of natural histories—we may resort to all kinds of monstrosity—and refer to Jefersonian descriptions and exaggerations of mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the sea-serpent, &c. are mere bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of skeleton, as already obtained.

One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, with a corresponding breadth; the largest extremity evidently answers to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the terminations; from these facts we may infer that this bone constituted a fin, or fender; one of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin, or fender; therefore, the animal must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back to the length of the fins.

There are several of the *Dorsal Vertebræ* and one of the *lumber*, and a bone answering to the *coxygis* in our anatomy. The Vertebræ are sound, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the Vertebræ are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the body of each Vertebræ is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or calibre, for containing the spinal marrow, is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous indentations or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our *os calcis*, one foot in length, and, I suppose, eight inches in diameter. From all those circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least to Mecca.

Whether it was her diferous or carniferous, aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Doct. Mitchell will place it among the amphibia: we should think mythology holds out its ancestry in the Leviathans of the deep—that it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale the elephant, and the unicorn. we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present, by supposing it an innominata, as it is quite anomalous to all animals that have come under our scrutiny. We think that it will bring Doct. Mitchell to his *ne plus ultra* in genus to give it a class, or trace out its lineology.—*Louis Gaz.*

Supplement to the Weekly Register.

VOL IV. THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1825, No. XXXIII.

Poetry.

BETTY AMLETT.

AN ELEGIAC BALLAD, BY JOHN MAYNE.

"*The living may learn knowledge from the dead.*"

O! drop a tear for Betty Amlett,
Led astray from wisdom's ways!
Ah! once the blythest in the hamlet—
Now a scaffold ends her days!

Behold her bending in contrition!
Mark her supplicating eye!
In vain for life her sad petition—
Justice dooms and death is nigh!

Around a fearful look she glances
On the friends of former years,
While pity, as her end advances,
Trickles down their cheeks in tears!

Endearing scenes of long-lost pleasure,
Rush upon her troubled mind;
Sweet faith and truth's unfeeling treasure,
Left neglected, far behind!

Abas'd, she thinks, in deep dejection;
What she is, and might have been;
And, shudd'ring starts with recollection
At the dreadful gulph between!

Like some fair flow'r on life's wild common,
By the gale at random blown,
All that on earth adorns a woman,
Innocence was overthrown!

Then, driv'n by shame and indigestion,
Wand'ring outcast, and forlorn,
Remote from home or habitation,
Fed with berries from the thorn—

Down yonder lane, where rank weeds blossom,
Sad and sorrowful her plight,
An infant clinging to her bosom
First beheld the morning light!

Ye who at ease are happy mothers,
All your cares and pains forget;
O! think, in pity, think on others,
Want and wretchedness their lot!

For want she saw her infant languish—
None to succour, none to save,
And fraught with despair and anguish,
Plung'd it headlong in the wave!—

Yet drop a tear for Betty Amlett!
Lo, at mercy's shrine she prays!
Ah! once the gentlest in the hamlet—
Kind and true in better days!

But time mispent in youth's sweet season,
Folly learnt in guilt's abode,
And vice that shun's the light of reason,
Led her far away from God!—

Behold her now in deep contrition,
For her crimes afraid to die!—
And maiden's from her sad condition,
Learn to fix your thoughts on high!

O humble or obscure your dwelling,
Wisdom's ways will lead to fame;
For virtue—*pride* and *pomp*, excelling,
Decks with gems a spotless name,

But woman, void of pure devotion,
Though she live in splendid halls,
Puff'd with the pride of vain emotion,
Like a senseless city belle!

Now, overwhelm'd with guilt and sorrow,
Betty Amlett's course is run!
Ah! never to see another morrow,
Nor behold the setting sun!

Communication.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,

In vindication of myself, and to convince the Public of my innocence of the Charges brought against me at the last Assizes in the Midland District, by persons who have had a desire, for some time back, to persecute me, on account of my political sentiments not being in unison with their own I beg you will give publicity, in the Register, to the enclosed documents, and oblige

Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN CLARK.

Fredericksburgh, }
July 28th, 1825. }

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

UPPER CANADA.

Whereas Zachariah Vanmear and Hannah Livingston, both of Sophiasburgh, were desirous of intermarrying with each other, and their being no Parson or Minister of the Church of England, living within eighteen miles of them, or either of them, they have applied to me for that purpose.

Now these are to certify that in pursuant of the power granted by an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of his late Majesty George the Third I, James Cotter, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Midland District, having assured the previous notice by the Statute required to be given, have this day Married the said Zachariah Vanmear and Hannah Livingston together, and they are become legally contracted to each other in Marriage.

Given under my hand at
Sophiasburgh, 22d December, 1824.

JAMES COTTER, J. P.

Solemnized between us,
his
Zachariah x Vanmear
mark
her
Hannah x Livingston.
mark

Solemnized in presence of us,
Henry J. Wells
Richard C. H. Cotter.

AFFIDAVIT OF BENJAMIN PRESTON.

Benjamin Preston, of the Township of Marysburgh in the Midland District, Yeoman, maketh oath and saith, that he was present at an examination of Hannah Vanmear, (formerly Hannah Livingston) at the House of Gilliam Demorest, Esq a Commissioner of the Peace in the Township of Sophiasburgh, touching an indictment preferred against John Clark, Esq. and George Carscallen, at the last Assizes, for having contrary to Law intermarried the said Hannah Vanmear, (then the said Hannah Livingston) with the said George Carscallen, that he the said Benjamin Preston on such examination, heard her, the said Hannah Vanmear, utterly deny and contradict any such charge which may be brought, or has been brought against the said John Clark, and the said George Carscallen, that she had never experienced any injury from the said John Clark and the said George Carscallen, or either of them, as touching the complaint alleged against them in the said indictment so preferred as aforesaid.

BENJAMIN PRESTON.

Sworn before me at Hallowell, in the Midland District, the 14th June, 1825

S MERRIL,
Commissioner in K. B.
Midland District.

AFFIDAVIT OF HANNAH VANMEAR.

Midland District, } Personally came before me, Gilliam De
To Wit. } morest, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Midland District, Hannah Vanmear, (formerly Hannah Livingston) who maketh Oath and saith that an indictment preferred against John Clark, and George Carscallen, as this deponent is informed, for a Misdemeanor was, prefered without her knowledge, consent, or privaty, that the said parties have done her no wrong, that she knows of, that the nature of the complaint as prefered against the parties, as relates to her, never took place.

That no Marriage was celebrated, and that no Marriage Licence was issued by the said John Clark, one of the parties complained against, as this deponent is informed, and that the complaint has originated in error, as this deponent believes and is informed.

This deponent further maketh Oath, that she had been several times in Mr Clark's Store on the Naiances River, that at all times she was treated by him with the utmost civility, and that he never conspired against her, as has been said, for the purpose of deluding her to his House. That when she went it was of her own freewill and accord.

Sworn before me at Sophiasburgh, this 14 June, 1825 } GILLIAM DEMOREST, J. P.

Domestic.

Grand Totals of Assessments in the city of Quebec for 1825. Proprietors 1,870; Houses, &c. 2,677, assessed at 6d. per £. annual value £2,424 4 3; rated for statute labour 2 days, raised £191 18, Total amount of assessment for the year for streets and roads £2,872 3 9. For Lights and Watch, 940 horses at 5d. 2 wheeled carriages a 8s. 97; 4 wheeled ditto, 13 at 10s; Dogs 18 Total amount for Watch and Lights £23 15.

Improvement.—Two new Settlements were commenced in 1817, in the rear of the last Settlements of the Chaudière, the one by Mr Pozer, an old respectable inhabitant of Quebec, and the other by Mr. Hanna, formerly Watch Maker in this City. Mr. Pozer placed in his Settlement Germans, many of whom have left it, but it is now fast settling by Canadians; Mr Pozer has built Mills there, and frequently resides on his Domain. Excellent samples of Hemp have come in from this Settlement.

Mr Hanna's Settlement on the opposite side of the Chaudière, now contains twenty-seven families, mostly Irish from the North. They have sent into Quebec nearly 700 yards of Linen, of Grist from 700 to 1500, certainly superior to any thing of the same fineness which is usually imported, and have met with a quick sale Next year they expect to make 1500 yards The webs were only grass bleached, the colour good, the thread round and equal, and the weaving extremely close and well done. We have seen also samples of Sowing Thread from the same place, which is pronounced by good judges equal to any imported. The Settlement is called St. Charles de la Belle Alliance, and is 64 miles from Quebec.

Died.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst Alexander Clark, Esquire. He was in the 65th year of his age, and for many years served as a Magistrate, both previously, and subsequently to the Division of these Provinces; and, was always esteemed in that capacity as a just, upright, and honest man. At his death he was senior Captain of the 1st Regt Lennox Militia, after having served, for upwards of thirty years. He also served as a militia soldier during the whole of the Revolutionary War, with the United States as will appear from the following certificate from Sir John Johnson Bart.

"I certify that Alexander Clark, Esquire, served from the commencement of the American Revolution under the command of the late Captain Brant, and finally joined the King's Royal Regt of New York, and served in it until the reduction of the second Battalion at this place under the command of Major Ross in 1784. I also certify that his late Father, Hugh Clark, came into me on the frontiers, when on service, with seven hundred troops and Indians, together with thirteen head of cattle for their support; and that I was well informed that he had laboured and provisioned all the parties sent out from Niagara during the war by the late Colonels Jousses and Butler; and, that he was forced in the year 1780 to leave his country, when he joined his Majesty's forces at Niagara. I therefore humbly beg leave to recommend his family to the consideration of His Majesty's Government for such portion of the waste lands of the Crown as their services may be judged to entitle them to as faithful and active servants of the Crown, and as U. E. Loyalists.—Given under my hand at *Kingston* 13th day of August 1818.

JOHN JOHNSON.

It is almost needless to mention that the late Alexander Clark's father, Hugh Clark, fought at the *Battle of Culloden*, for the King, in 1746 and that he there distinguished himself; and that, although severely wounded, he brought his family into the wilderness of British North America, there to seek a refuge

The Commanding Officer of his Regiment gave directions that Capt. Alexander Clark should be buried with Military honours according to his rank—and that Capt. Bell should see that his directions were complied with

Fredericksburgh, } (Communicated for the York U
August 4th 1825 } C. Gazette, & Register.)

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.

(First Session of the Ninth Parliament.)

No. XXVIII

WEDNESDAY 13th April, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the address to His Majesty

On the House resuming the Chairman reported that the Committee had considered the address and amended the same.

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Beardsley, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick and Wilson.—15.

Nays.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty General, Beasly, Clark, Ingersol, D Jones Morris, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White.—13.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 2. and the Report was accordingly received.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH. the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor respecting the Rideau Canal, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Mr BEASLY, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Contingent Accounts of the present session, informed the House that they had agreed to a report which he was directed to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive it.

The Report was ordered to be received, and it was read.

On motion of Mr THOMSON, the House went into Committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on contingent accounts.

The House having resumed.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to several resolutions which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was ordered to be received and the first resolution was put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to issue his warrant in favour of John Powell Esq clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for the sum of three Hundred and thirty two Pounds twelve shillings and one penny, being to pay the contingencies of his Office

The second resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That His Excellency be humbly requested to issue his warrant in favour of William Lee Esq Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain contingent expences of the Honourable the Legislative Council during the present session for the sum of two Hundred and eighty-six Pounds, twelve shillings and four pence halfpenny

The third resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That a further sum of One Hundred Pounds be given to the Reporters of this House for their services during the present session.

The fifth resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That the sum of fifteen Pounds be given to William Lyon McKenzie, Editor of the Advocate, as a remuneration for extra papers furnished the Members of the House of Assembly, during the present session

The sixth resolution was then put and carried as follows:

Resolved,—That the sum of thirty pounds be paid to John Casey for reporting to the House of Assembly in the year 1820, and that the same be added to the Contingent accounts

The seventh resolution was then put as follows:

Resolved,—That the sum of One Hundred and twenty five Pounds be allowed for printing the Journals of the present session.

On which the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows;

Yeas.—Messrs Beardsly Fothergill, Hornor, Lefferty, McBride, Peterson, Playter, Randal, Wilson, & Wilkinson.—10

Nays.—Messrs. Beasly, Clark, Ingersol, D. Jones, Lyons, Scollick, Morris, McCall, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh and White.—12.

The Question was decided in the negative by a majority of 2, and lost accordingly.

The eighth resolution was then put and carried as follows;

Resolved,—That His Excellency be requested to issue His Warrant in favour of Grant Powell Esq. clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of his office, for the sum of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds Seven Shillings and four pence;—Also, in favour of Grant Powell, Esq to enable him to pay the contingent expenses of the office of the Serjeant at Arms, for the sum of Six Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, Seven Shillings and six pence halfpenny.

The tenth Resolution was then put and carried as follows;

Resolved,—That the sum of Twenty Pounds be paid to the door Keeper of the Legislative Council, in addition to his Salary for the present year.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, Messrs Ralph and Beardsly were ordered as a Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Govenor, pursuant to the Resolutions just read.

Mr. THOMSON. from the Committee to draft an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the contingent accounts of the present Session, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr THOMSON, the Address was read the second time and committed.

On the House having resumed, the Chairman reported that the Committee had considered the Address and amended the same

The Report was ordered to be received, and the Address to be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the contingent accounts of the present Session, was read the third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows;

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces in North America, &c, &c &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave to request, that Your Excellency will be pleased to issue your Warrant to the Receiver General of this Province in favour of John Powell, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable the Legislative Council, for the sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-two Pounds, Twelve Shilling and one penny, for certain contingent expences thereof, during the present Session.

Also to favour of William Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, for certain contingent expenses of the Honourable the Legislative Council, during the present Session, the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-six Pounds, Twelve Shillings and four pence half penny.

Also in favour of Grant Powell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Assembly, to enable him to pay the contingencies of his office for the present Session, the sum of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty five Pounds, Seven Shillings and four pence.

Also in favour of Grant Powell, Esq. to enable him to discharge the contingent accounts of the Sergeant at Arms for the present Session, the sum of Six Hundred and Forty-five Pounds, Seven Shillings and six pence half penny.

Which sums His Majesty's faithful Commons will make good during the next Session of the Provincial Legislature.

JOHN WILLSON, Speaker

Commons House of As }
sembly, 13th April, 1825. }

On motion of Mr THOMSON, Messrs McBride and Wilson were ordered as a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the foregoing Address

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the necessity of authorizing a Loan in aid of the Welland Canal, and that the thirty second rule of the House should be dispensed with, so as to enable him to make his motion without previous notice.

Which was carried, and the House resolved into Committee for that purpose

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to a Resolution, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House

On the Question for receiving the Report the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs Atkinson, Atty. General, Beasly, Clark, Coleman, Fothergill, Hornor, Ingersol Matthews, Morris, Playter, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Wilkinson and White.—16

Nays.—Messrs. Beardsly, Hamilton, Lefferty, Lyons, McBride, McCall, Peterson, Randal, Thomson, Walker and Walsh.—11

The Question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 5, the Report was received, and it was

Resolved,—That this House, satisfied that the amendments which have been made in the Bill which has passed the two Houses of the Legislature, to the Act for incorporating the Welland Canal Company, are likely to ensure the accomplishment of the proposed Canal on a scale of utility beneficial to the interest of this Province, will in their next Session consent to authorize the Government of this Province to aid the measure by a Loan, or taking Stock to the amount of Twenty five Thousand Pounds, and will provide for enabling the Government to make the necessary advances on account of such stock or loan.

Mr. McBRIDE, from the Committee to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House, praying His Excellency to issue His Warrants on the Receiver General for certain sums of money therein mentioned reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply:

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In the particular circumstances in which I find myself, without any appropriation for the support of the Civil Government, I feel it necessary to give consideration to the subject of your Address

At Four o'clock, P M Mr. Lee, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, came to the Bar and delivered the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Gove nor, for the immediate attendance of the House at the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, and having withdrawn, Mr. Speaker and the House forthwith proceeded to the Bar of the Honourable the Legislative Council Chamber, where His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to give the Assent in His Majesty's name to the following Bills, viz:

"An Act for the better regulating the Assize and fixing the price of Bread, in the several Police Towns, throughout this Province."

"An Act to make good certain monies advanced by His Majesty pursuant to the address of the House of Assembly at the last Session of Parliament, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor"

"An Act to provide for ascertaining and establishing the division line between the Townships of Ancaster and Dumfries West, in the District of Gore."

An Act to repeal part of and extend the provisions of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned, under the style and title of the Welland Canal Company.'"

"An Act to authorize the Justices of the Home District to raise a further sum by Loan, to be applied in completing a Gaol and Court House for the said District."

And was pleased to reserve, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the Bill, entitled,

"An Act to allow of the evidence of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians, or Members of the Protestant Church called Unitas, Fratrum, in Criminal Cases or proceedings," and the Bill, entitled, "An Act to alter and repeal the laws now in force for regulating the Commercial Intercourse between this Province and the United States by Land or Inland Navigation, and to make further provision for the same." And to withhold His Majesty's Assent from the Bill, entitled, "An Act to make perpetual an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned." And the Bill, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Reuben Aleard"

His Excellency was then pleased to address the two Houses with the following most gracious Speech.

[The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Prorogation of Parliament being already published in a Gazette Extraordinary of this date, it may be unnecessary to republish it here.]

After which the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council, declared that it was His Excellency's pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Friday the Twentieth day of May next, and declared the Parliament prorogued to the said Twentieth day of May to be then and here holden.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY AUGUST 25th, 1825. No. XXXIV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Friday the Nineteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Nineteenth day of Aug inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty second day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 17th day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit: } *Facias* issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Malcolm Mc Lauchlan, at the suit of Noah Dickenson, Esquire. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Malcolm Mc Lauchlan, the west half of Lot number nine in the first Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing one hundred acres, more or less with a good frame Dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses thereon erected, and about fifty acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation which I will sell at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 29th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL. *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
29th June, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of sale.

D. McDONELL, *Sheriff, E. Distrist*
No 26—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } On Saturday the 22d day
To wit. } of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 16 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 16 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } On Saturday the Eighth
To Wit: } day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Miller and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the 17th
To wit. } day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Steats Sugar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No 7. and the East half of Lot No. 5. in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday, the 27th day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, viz:—

Lots No. 59, 60, 61, and westerly part of the broken Lot No. 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May 24, 1825. 23.—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, at the suits of John Jammerson and John McKenzie, I have seized and taken the following lands, viz.

	Acres.
Part of Lot No 16 in the 5th Concession of Grantham,	50
Part of Lot No. 17 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	24
Part of Lot No. 18 in the 7th Concession of Grantham,	80
Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the village of St. Catharines,	2
Lots Nos 3 and 4, in do. do.	
Lot No. 9 in the town of Niagara,	
Lots Nos 14 and 15, in the 5th Concession of Grimsby,	20
Part of Lots Nos. 9 and 10, in do. do. do.	100

All of which proprety I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in March, 1825, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 2d March, 1824.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim to the above mentioned Premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until the 28th day of May next, at the same place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th March, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 30th of June next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th May, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 25th day of July next, at the place and hour above mentioned,

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 30th June, 1825.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday, the 29th day of August next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 26th July, 1825. No. 31.—4 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood.—I have seized and taken Lot No. 53 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th January, 1825

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

31—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th July, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by morigage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 12th July, 1825. No. 31 —6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT; } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, alias, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No. 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 568 acres:—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara March 2d 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 14th 1825.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, May 17th, 1825. No. 31—6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th March, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office, York, 5th August, 1825.

THE LEASE of the FERRY, between Point Iroquois, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St. Lawrence, to the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years, will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5*w*.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office, York 5th August, 1825

THE LEASE of the FERRY from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of the Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.

No. 32—5*w*.

Crown Office, York, 24th June, 1825,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown

No. 27—*tf*.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS CLARA my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her, on my account, as I will pay no Debts of her Contracting after this date.

JABEZ LYNDE.

Whitby, 14*th Aug*. 1825. No. 33.—3w.



NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform *Travellers*, and the *Public* in general, that he has commenced running a *Light Covered Waggon*, for the accommodation of Travellers, between *York* and the *Holland Landing*, on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, in each week, regulated as follows:

To start from the *Landing* at 8 o'clock on Monday and Friday, and stop at the Newmarket Hotel half an hour; will also stop at B. Van De Burg's Tavern one hour, and will put up at the Mansion House Hotel, York; which place he will leave at 10 o'clock on Tuesday and Saturday, and hopes from careful attention on his part, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

LEWIS BAPP.

York, 1st Aug. 1825. *No* 32—3*w*.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per-centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond, and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.

New-York, July 30th 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to

S. WASHBURN, Esq.

No. 32—8wks.

INFORMATION WANTED.

LEFT the house of his Father, A. M. FAREWELL, of *Whitby*, in the Home District, WILLIAM FAREWELL, aged twenty years.

Persons are hereby warned not to harbour or employ him, or to give him credit, as his father will not be accountable for any debt the said William may contract on his account.

If he is disposed to return home, he will be received with affection.

(Signed) A. M. FAREWELL.

Whitby, 4th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3*w*.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Promissory Note given by the Subscriber to one John Adams, or bearer, for Thirty-five Dollars payable in January next, as the same was fraudulently obtained.

(Signed) PETER THUM.

Port Hope, 1st August, 1825.

N. B. The above mentioned Note was given in part payment for a Horse purchased by the Subscriber from the above person, calling himself John Adams, on the First day of August, and, from circumstances manifested since the sale, the Subscriber has reason to believe the said John Adams, or person so calling himself, had stolen the Horse.—He was accordingly pursued, and was overtaken; but he escaped from the persons who had him in custody, leaving a bundle of his clothes in their possession.

(Signed) PETER THUM.

Further Notice and Reward of $15.

It appears on a further inquiry that the above mentioned Horse was actually stolen from Mr. Timothy Street, residing West of York, on the Dundas Road, and there is every reason to believe that the person who stole him, and who sold him to Mr. P Thum (calling himself John Adams,) is in reality one Henry Helmka, who had been working in Mr. Street's Vicinity, where he called himself by the name of Williams.

This is therefore to give notice. That a reward of $15 will be given to any one who will give such information as the said thief may be apprehended. He appeared about 24 or 25 years of age—5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—dark complexion,—eyes, and hair, and lisps a little in his talk; had on a blue coat, (not very fine) black waistcoat—white pantaloons—and shoes.—He escaped by striking into the woods near Mr. Beamish's Tavern—Township of Darlington—and it is supposed directed his course Westward

(Signed) TIMOTHY STREET.
PETER THUM.

Port Hope, 6th August, 1825. *No.* 32—3*w*.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No* 31—*tf*.

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No. 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May. 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th } June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New-castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent;* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of QUINTE. No. 21.—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. }
April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands.

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27.—t. f

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. *No.* 32—6m.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume I ——No. 4
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Further particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—PERSONS wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when waited out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment.—For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, bro ken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 30 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 34

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

THE Bill for admitting Canadian Wheat into British Ports for two years, on the payment of a duty of *Five Shillings* per quarter, has passed into a Law.—It is now certain that every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of the CANADAS by the British Ministry, has been carried into effect; and we trust the consequences will be such as to prove the excellence of that policy, which has of late been so liberally awakened towards this country.

By a late arrival we have the following advice:—

Liverpool Corn Exchange, June 21.—WHEAT, Canada free 3s. 3d a 3s 9d Foreign free 10s. 3d a 10s. 6d American FLOUR in bond 24s a 26s. 6d European in bond 23 a 24s.

Stocks, Consols 91 1-8.

Canada £100 shares, paid in £10, price 39 1-2.

The Traveller of the 18th June contains a notice of a Steam Packet to sail on the 1st of August for India. It also contains the Prospectus of the British Steam Navigation Association whose plan extends to the whole of North and South America.

It is currently reported that unfavourable news is in town from India; and another report prevails that the Duke of Wellington is going thither.

The latter part of this paragraph is scarcely credible.

Parliament it was said would be prorogued on the 2d July by the King in person

PORTSMOUTH, June 27.

Arrival of Lord Cochrane—This morning's dawn discovered the Emperor of Brazil's frigate Peranga, anchored at Spithead with the flag of Lord Cochrane flying at the main as Admiral of the Emperor's fleet. After the customary salutes were exchanged, Lord Cochrane landed at the King's Sally Port about 10, when the assembled multitude gave him three-cheers, for which he politely bowed The Peranga left Mesheers, for which he politely bowed The Peranga left Maranham on the 30th ult.; the officers report that all the northern provinces of Brazil had been restored to tranquility, and that no hostile vessel had appeared on the coast since the evacuation of Bahia two years since. The Peranga is a very fine frigate, mounting 46 guns; most of the officers and crew are English. A number of naval and military officers waited upon his Lordship at Billett's Hotel. The first question he asked was whether the Catholic Bill had passed.

We extract the following interesting information from the *Quebec Mercury* of the 16th inst just received.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the sale of Teas, the undermentioned quantities were disposed of at the prices following:—

120 Chests	Bohea.	limited—	1s 9d—	sold—1s 10d
240 ditto	Congo,	do	2s 10d—	do—3s 1d
51 do (1 break)	Souchong,	3s	8d—do—	3s 9d
51 do (2 do)	ditto,	3s	1d—do—	3s 2d a 3s 3d
126 do (1 break)	Twankay,	3s	1d—do—	3s 4d a 3s 5d
410 do (2 ditto)	ditto,	3s	1d—do—	3s 2d a 3s 4d
184 do (3 ditto)	ditto,	3s	1d—do—	3s 2d a 3s 3d
250 do (4 ditto)	ditto,	3s	1d—do—	3s 3d a 3s 4d
101 Hyson Skin (1 break)		3s	0d—	do—3s 1d
68 ditto,	(5 ditto)	3s	0d—do—	3s 1d
100 Boxes do	(6 ditto)	3s	1d—do—	3s 2d
40 Chests	Young Hyson,	4s	8d—do—	4s 10d

The agents declared that they would not have another sale until the middle of October, and only then should the demand appear to require it; when the prices at which the teas will be put up will not be lower. They also declared that they would not deal in Teas, either directly or indirectly, but confine their operations entirely, as regards this article, to the East India Company.

This day the sale was resumed, when considerable quantities of the following teas went off as under:

Hyson Skins,	3s	1d a 3s	2d
Young Hyson,	4s	1d a 4s	11d
Hyson,	5s	1d a 5s	6d
Pekoe,	7s	0d a 7s	8d

The beautiful Poem published in this weeks' Register, the production of a very clever and promising young Gentleman of this Town, will be read, with all that pleasing satisfaction which must ever result from the contemplation of superior talent gradually making its way to that general notice, and applause, which has ever been, and which must for ever continue to be, its legitimate and readily bestowed reward.

Mr. DUNCAN, we understand, concludes his course of Lectures on Elocution next week. They have given great satisfaction to his subscribers, so far, and we are glad to hear it is the intention of this respectable and gentlemanly Professor, to revisit us in winter, after having made a Tour of the principal places in the Lower Province, his first step from hence being a trip to Kingston. If we may judge from the progress which has been made by his private pupils, who receive his valuable instructions every morning, his merit as a master of his art is unequivocal; for, a more rapid improvement we have never witnessed. The most interesting Lecture, yet given, is reserved for Saturday Evening next—It is on FORENSIC ELOQUENCE with examples and illustrations from CICERO and CURRAN.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

New Coinage.—The London Gazette announces that a new gold and silver coinage, of a higher value is to be made—There are to be added to the present coinage, a gold coin called the five pound piece, and the double sovereign or forty shilling piece.

Church Establishment of Ireland.—Mr. Hume had introduced his motion respecting the Established Church of Ireland, and concluded his speech with two resolutions, the substance of which was—1st, That church property was public property, and disposable by the Legislature for the good of religion and of the community at large; 2d, That the house would, in the course of next session, inquire whether the establishment of the Church of Ireland was not out of proportion to the services performed.

Possibility of converting Catholics!—Within the last month, a man, who resides at Tickowrin, barony of Carbury and county of Kildare, named John Flynn, his wife and five children (all of whom had been reared Roman Catholics) embraced the Protestant religion. Two other families have also conformed to the Protestant Church, within this last three months in the same parish.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Origin of the Word Yankee.—Yankee is the Indian corruption of the word *English*—*Yenglees, Yanglees, Yankees* and, finally *Yankee*. It got in general use as a term of reproach thus:—About the year 1713, one Jonathan Hastings, a farmer, at Cambridge, in New England, used the word *Yankee* as a contword to express excellence, as a *Yankee* (good) horse, *Yankee* cider, &c. The Students at the College, having frequent intercourse with Jonathan, and hearing him employ the word on all occasions when he intended to express his approbation, applied it sarcastically, and called him *Yankee* Jonathan. It soon became a cant phrase among the Collegians, to designate a simple weak, awkward person; from College, it spread over the country, till, from its currency in New England, it was at length taken up and applied to the New Englanders generally, as a term of reproach. It was in consequence of this that the song *Yankee Doodle* was composed.

Pigeon Match for 50 Sovereigns—First Day.—The above match, at 15 birds, each, between Lord Kennedy and Captain Ross, against Messrs Arrowsmith and Osbaldestone, to be decided in favour of those killing the greatest number of birds in the three days, commenced yesterday (June 11) at the Red House Inclosure Battersea. The betting during the week on the event of each day, of the match, on the separate shooting, &c. has been immense; on the match it was even, Lord K and Captain R. for choice; on the sum, 25 to 10, on the day's shooting, the same as on the match. The following is a statement of the day's sport, (at fifty birds each):—

	Killed		Killed
Mr. Osbaldestone, . .	42	Lord Kennedy, . . .	67
Mr. Arrowsmith, . . .	41	Captain Ross, ...	34
	83		71

Majority for Mr. vs. O and A. 12.

Captain Ross was very unfortunate in his birds, several being heavily bit, and falling out of bounds. Mr. Arrowsmith missed only one out of his second 25. Betting on the match, 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 on Messrs. Arrowsmith and Oxbridge-stone.

Lines in the window of a shoe-maker's shop, nearly opposite an Apothecaries Hall

Surgery performed upon old boots and shoes, by adding of feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution, and supporting the body with a new sole. Advice gratis. By S. Gyles.

The Lion Nero and the Dogs—[From the *Shrewsbury Chronicle.*]—"Whatever may be the result of the preparations for this mortal combat, it is certain that the field of battle is now already provided. Mr Wombwell on Monday last inspected the cage or den (which has been built by Messrs. Drayton and Rowlands in this town,) and expressed great confidence of retaining, not only his 5,000 guineas, but the lordly brute on whose head they are staked. The den is 57 feet in circumference, 15 feet high, formed of strong iron bars 7 or 8 inches distant from each other, and covered in with a wooden roof, removeable at pleasure with its boarded floor. The whole will be fixed upon axle-trees and wheels. Mr Wombwell will not say when the battle is to take place. A gentleman of Shrewsbury has offered to wager him £1,000 if he would fight it in this neighbourhood; this, at present is refused. The price to see the battle will be as follows:—Boxes, £3 2s; Pit, £2 2s; Gallery, £1. 1s

Human Time Pieces.—The following singular account appears in a recent number of a valuable French work, the Bibliotheque Universelle.—J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged 66, has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement.

In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing the succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations of sounds produced. Being on board the steam boat on the lake of Geneva, in July 14, 1822, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour or as many minutes and seconds as any one choose to name, and this during a conversation the most diverted with those standing by; and, farther to indicate by the voice, the moment when the hand passed over the quarter, minutes, or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the time fixed. His own account of it is thus given: "I have acquired by imitation, labour, and patience, a movement which neither thought nor labour, nor any thing can stop.—It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds so that twenty of them makes a minute, and these I add to others continually."

CHARTER

GRANTED BY MALCOLME KENMURE, KING OF SCOTLAND.

I, Malcolme Kenmure, King, the first of my reign, give to thee, Baron Hunter, Upper and Nether Powmoule, with all the bounds within the floods, with the Hoope and Hoop-town, and all the bounds up and down, above the earth to heaven, and all below the earth to hell, as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine, and that for a bow and bread arrow when I came to hunt upon Yarrow; and for the more south of this, I byth the white wax with my teeth, before Margaret, my wife, and Maule, my nurse.

Sic Subscribitur.

MALCOLME KENMURE

MARGARET, *witness.* KING.
MAULE, *witness*
1067.

National Debt.—Three hundred men could not carry the weight of the National Debt in ten pound bank notes, 512 of which weigh one pound. Supposing the debt to be only 726 millions of pounds sterling, it would weigh 142,650 lbs which, for 300 men would be 476 lbs. each

Ship Building for the Greeks.—We heard with pleasure, says a New York paper, that two large Frigates are building in the ship-yards for the Greek Government; they will be fine large ships of 64 guns each, and are expected to be complete in a few months.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

State of America.—In forty years the Americans have quadrupled their population, and stretched their territory from the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi to the Pacific. They have assumed, as if by instinct, a mighty system of private law; a bold precision of diplomacy; a large code of commerce and national interest. They have taken the lead in vigour of improvement and practical science. Mendicity is almost unknown; the demand of labour is immense, and its rewards abundant. Church dissentions are heard of only in the history of foreigners; slavery itself, the plague spot of human society, is fast verging to decay. Agriculture, the mechanic arts and manufactures are advancing with mighty strides. The bowels of the Alleganies are pouring forth their treasures of iron, coal and lead; and the huge western savannahs, trodden a little while ago only by the bison, the cougar, or the wolf, are echoing the noises of forges, looms and bloomeries. Since 1806, the export trade of the Union has advanced from twenty three millions of dollars, to more than eighty millions. Their tonnage amounts to more than a million and a half; being nearly a treble increase since the beginning of the present century. In the Hudson alone, the number of merchant vessels at the hour nearly equals, and twelve years ago was much superior to the whole shipping of Scotland. Their steam vessels almost double in numerical amount, and far surpass in tonnage and velocity, the vapour ships of Britain. Before the extent of their canals, the efforts of our modern world shrink into insignificance; nay the mighty ways and aqueducts of imperial Rome herself are brought into hazardous comparison. The number is at present twenty; and the greatest length stretches to three hundred and sixty miles. Yet the hugest of these majestic ducts was accomplished at the sole charge of a State of little more than a single million of inhabitants. The navy of the Union amounts to more than twenty ships of the line, besides numerous frigates and gun boats. And the whole of this enormous mass of vigour, wealth, and population, is securely defended by a standing army of little more than five thousand men. Nor are there any internal taxes; any hateful prying into income or domestic privacy. The provincial governments alone levy a direct impost of about a dollar on each inhabitant. This is to be a free people. This it is to have sprung from the bosom of the British empire, like Pallas from the brain of Jove, full grown and armed in proof. Do we turn sick at these advances? The mutual trade of the United States and British empire now exceeds fifty millions of Dollars; an amount quite equal to the trade of the Republic with all the rest of the globe. And is this any food for jealousy? It is, as it ought to be, the strongest cement of friendship. We rejoice in this growing up of freedom and power in the western world. We glory in this living bulwark against the worse than Pagan incursions of legitimate fanaticism. We look forward with joy to the illustrious period, when the growing tide of population shall have fully fertilized the barbarity of the western wilderness; and a mighty race, one in sentiment, one in virtue, one in interest, speaking in no more than a double tongue, shall be busied in lighting up and transmitting the lamp of knowledge, without interruption, from the wolves' dens of "Oonalashka," to the eternal fires of Horne.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Northumberland had departed from the French capital, on his return home.

The subscriptions in aid of the Greeks, are becoming general in France, and augmenting daily!

SPAIN.

The *Times* says, a crisis in Spain cannot be far distant. Never was the administration of the affairs of any civilized kingdom in a state of more "admired disorder."

It is reported that disturbances have broken out at Madrid. The last letters from thence are of the 18th, which mention that the Ministers of War and Justice have been removed, and that some agitation existed among the Royalist volunteers.

A private communication from Madrid, states that the Spanish Clergy have again offered to raise an army (or the King, on condition of his allowing them the nomination of the officers, and insisting on the evacuation of the fortified places by the French troops.

CUBA.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, E. P. Kennedy, Esq. commander has arrived at Norfolk, in 9 days from Havana, having left that port on the 26th ultimo. *An impression had recently prevailed in Havana that the Island of Cuba was ceded to France,* and it was even reported that a French frigate with Spanish troops on board for Havana, had been captured by a British man of war. And in coming out THE HORNET MET GOING INTO HAVANA, A FRENCH FLEET OF THIRTEEN MEN OF WAR, TWELVE OF THEM SHIPS, FOUR OF WHICH WERE OF THE LINE!—The news of the recognition of Haytien independence had not reached Havana when the Hornet sailed, nor was any thing known there of the French fleet which lately visited Port au Prince. From this fact, it is a fair inference that secret measures were adopted by the Hytien Government, in connexion with the French Admiral, to prevent any communication with the Havana, until the latter should announce his own arrival at Cuba.

GREECE.

The following is an official bulletin of the Greek Admiral Miaulis:—

"*First Division of the Greek Fleet, May* 13, 1825.

"Yesterday evening, with a favourable wind, we entered, past Sapienza, into the Gulf of Modon, where 20 of the enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid firemen threw themselves with six fire ships, and with little difficulty, they succeeded in setting them on fire, whilst we, with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail. The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvettes, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut-down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvettes carried 26 guns each.—The Divine Providence aided us still further, and brought about the entire destruction of the enemy. The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place. This leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and, in that case, every one, and every thing there, must have perished.

AFRICA.

Major General Turner, has assumed the command of the British Settlement on the West Coast of Africa and has issued a proclamation thanking he friendly tribes for their assistance in the late sanguinary contest, the proclamation concludes as follows:—

"If the Ashantee will content himself with governing his own people, and does not stop the trade of the interior with the Coast or attempt to oppress his neighbours, let him say so to me, and I will make a treaty with him on these terms, but I will not make peace with him on any other terms, nor until he gives up every claim to tribute or subjection from surrounding nations."—The document is dated at Cape Coast, the 2d April 1825.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

[By J. Downs, of Huntington.]

For seven years I have been collecting information concerning the proper management of bees.—As is usual with a devotion to any particular object, my labours have been abundantly recompensed.—The increased satisfaction I have taken in studying the nature, and in observing the habits, of these little industrious creatures, has independently of other considerations, been sufficient to induce me to spend many a leisure hour in watching them at their hives, in following them to the fields, and in tracing out their habitations in the woods. Leaving their nature and habits to others better qualified than myself, I shall confine my remarks in giving directions for their management

Early in the spring, from a deficiency in the stock of winter honey, the bees of one hive are often found to rob those of another. To prevent this, I know of no better way than to make the entry hole of the hive that contains the most honey so small that it will barely admit them to go in and out. But the greatest object which should claim the attention of every one who has the charge of bees, is to prevent their destruction by worms. Perhaps two thirds of the bees in this country have, within a few years, been destroyed by the insect called a miller. It enters the hives, and lays eggs, which soon produce worms in such numbers, as to destroy the bees, or drive them from their hives. To prevent the access of worms, the hives should be perfectly tight, and have but one hole at the lower edge of the hive; the continual passing of the bees will prevent them. But the most sure way of keeping them out is to have a well made hive, to sit very level on a board, which shall project out in front of the hive seven inches; to have a channel or groove about ten inches long and two wide, and three eighths of an inch deep, cut in this board; and then to have a board about four inches wide nailed over this groove, outside of the hive. The bees will enter the hive through this groove. The entry hole being at such a distance (four inches) from the hive, no kind of insects will ever enter. I have observed that bees which deposite their honey in trees very generally have worms among them. If the hole is large, or if there are two or three small ones. But when the hole has been small, I have always found the honey pure and free from worms. Besides this great advantage, the bees are less annoyed by the dust and leaves blowing in during dry weather, and rain beating in during heavy storms. All kinds of dirt are very offensive to bees. The hives should be made of new clean boards. To have them perfectly clean is much better than to rub the inside with sugar, or salt and water. I have known bees to forsake hives which were made of boxes which once contained fish or some other oily substances. The empty hives, during winter, should be in some place where they can be kept from dirt, particularly from mice and rats.—When the bees swarm and light on the limbs of trees, they should not be shaken off violently; but the hive should be put near them or the limb sawed off. The next object of attention is to take up the honey without destroying the bees. The old method of killing the bees to get the honey is a very bad one.—It can be easily avoided. About the first of July, as soon as the bees begin to lie idle in the front of the hive, take a hive of the same dimensions as the one they are in, and bore in the top of it, as many holes as you can, about an inch in diameter. Raise (near the dusk of evening) the hive that contains the bees—put it on the one that has the holes. The bees will immediately descend into the lower one, and will soon fill it with honey. If the hive is fixed according to the above directions, they will go out and enter the same hole that they did when filling the first one; and thus they will not be disturbed in the least. But if the hole is made in the side of the hive itself, you are under the necessity of stopping it up and making them pass through one with which they have not been acquainted. In the fall, after the bees have done collecting honey, take off the top hive, and turn it bottom side upwards; place the edge of it near the entry hole; and, by thumping a little the bees will immediately leave it, and enter the other. Take a piece of board of the proper size, and screw it on, over the holes. By this method, you get a hive full of fine honey, and a sufficiency in the other for the bees to live on, during the winter.—Unless the bees have a second hive to fill, they are in good seasons, almost entirely idle, after July, for want of room to store their honey.

By this method of management, bees are rendered very profitable. Two years ago, I bought a swarm of bees, on the limb of a tree, for three dollars and a quarter. From this one, I now have five others, which, independently of the honey they have produced me, I value at twenty eight dollars. And should the three following seasons prove favorable, I shall, from this one hive, have bees enough to support my family. From one hive of bees, I can generally get two others every year. At a moderate calculation, I shall have, in three years, sixty hives; and should the season be favourable, I shall have one hundred. When my number of hives is sufficiently increased, each one will every season, produce honey to the amount of seven and a half dollars.—*Long Island Journ. of Philos.*

Natural History.

Singular Deer.—In Barre Mass. on the 30th ult. Mr. Henry Buck killed a white deer, which bore so near the resemblance to the snow, that its purser got quite on to him, before he was aware that his object was so near. He was laying in his bed, apparently asleep. There was a few grey spots around his head, but these were very rare!

Animal Affection.—A few weeks ago a breeding sow, in the possession of a farmer on the water of Ae, had a litter of twelve pigs, which happened to be more numerous, by one, than she was capable of suckling. Two of the pigs were taken from her in consequence, and put into a house by themselves where one of them soon after died. A bitch happened at the time to be rearing a family of pups in another house seperated by a wall from that in which the remaining pig was kept; and moved, perhaps, by the cries of the forlorn orphan, she made her way over the partition, and after several attemps to reconcile it to its new mother, succeeded in learning it to suck. The bitch continued her visits regularly; the pig became strong and thriving; and yet, while roaming the fields, if its nurse happense to cross its path, it immediately runs to her when she carresses it with great fondness, and allows it to suck as formerly.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Formation of Icebergs.—A late number of the Quarterly Review explains the formation of *Icebergs*, islands of ice, in the following manner.

"A rill of water, falling in a little cascade, from a precipitous height, is converted into a sheet of ice, in the course of some severe winter; if such a sheet be not entirely melted in the short summer which follows, its volume will necessarily be increased the ensuing winter, and thus the projection of the promontory from year to year, will swell, till the immence mass, by its weight, and probably undermined by the constant dashing of the waves, breaks off, and is floated into the ocean. All our northern navigators affirm, that stones, moss and earth have been observed on the floating *icebergs of Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay.*"

A dreadful Volcano.—Accounts from St Petersburgh of the 15th of March says, that the American Company have received information of the breaking out of a dreadful volcano, which opened at the beginning of March last year, in the Island of Unmak, one of the Aleutian Islands, and on its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Oonalashka, and even some more distant islands, with sand, soot and ashes.

In our impression of the 25th December last, we noticed the singular variations of the barometer on the five preceding days, with its extraordinary depression on the morning of that day; the night of Thursday, the 20th of December, was also peculiarly marked by a hurricane. On the same night, it appears by the accounts from Copenhagen, inserted in our last, that a volcano, situated above twenty miles to the south-east of Mount Hecla, in Iceland, which, according to Sir G. Mackenzie, had been silent since 1717, suddenly emitted flames, and for some days threw out stones to a considerable distance, and continued burning till the 23d of Feb; the agitation of the barometer may be thus probably accounted for.—*Kentish Gaz.*

Extraordinary Circumstance.—A few days ago, a greyhound bitch, belonging to Mr. Donald, of Cummersdale, near this city, (Carlisle,) produced seven whelps; and having been determined that they should be drowned, they were thrown into a pump trough, where they remained till there was reason to suppose they were all dead. On taking them out, for the purpose of being buried, life was still observable in some of them; they were therefore again put into the water for ten minutes longer, and then covered up in a dunghill. This took place at 12 o'clock in the day, and the bitch was tied up from that time until 10 at night, when she was let out by one of the servant men, who soon observed her to carry something from the dunghill, but not knowing that the whelps had been buried there, he took no further notice of the circumstance. On the following morning the sagacious & affectionate animal was found in the stable with five of the whelps, two of which were alive and sucking, after having been buried no less than ten hours.—*Carlisle Jour.*

Anecdotes.

THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE LORD ERSKINE.

Sketched by Charles Butler, Esquire, one of the learned Editors of Coke on Littleton.

"The eloquence of this remarkable man [Mr. Erskine] was an era at the bar. His addresses to Juries have not been equalled. They alike captivated their understandings, their imaginations, and their passions. He often rose to the highest oratory; but it was always simple; and even in his sublimest flights, there was much that was very familiar; but this rather set off than clouded their splendor, rather increased than diminished their general effect. His skill in the conduct of a court, and in the examination of witnesses, has never been surpassed. His discretion never forsook him even in his highest forensic enthusiasm. His manners were always most gentlemanly. At the bar he was uniformly loved and admired; and, when he accepted the seals, no one, as Lord Eldon justly remarked of him, could have a greater wish to discharge properly the office, which was conferred on him, or greater talents to qualify him for a proper discharge of it. A true friend to constitutional liberty, he was its constant and animated advocate; but he never failed in respect to the crown or sacrificed to the prejudices or vagaries of the populace. It is highly to the credit of the two noble lords, that, though the difference of their politics repeatedly placed them in a state of forensic conflict, neither ever said that to the other, or of the other, which it was unpleasing to him to hear."

One of the police officers in a town not a hundred miles from Frome, having a poacher to take to Shepton Bridewell, placed such confidence in the integrity of the delinquent, as to enclose his mittimus in a letter to the gaoler, and gave it to him with instructions for its delivery.

The fellow certainly went within a mile or two of Shepton, when meeting with a stout lad going the same road, he complained of the late hour before he should return home, and prevailed on the youth, for a pint of beer, to promise to deliver the letter for him to the keeper of the prison in person — The lad fulfilled his engagement, and was very kindly welcomed to his new residence; and all his roarings and assurances that he was not the person to be confined, could not induce his new friend to part with him: he was accordingly conducted to his cage; but, from the continued bellowing of the captive during the night, and the apprehension of his having the care of a maniac, on the following morning the keeper took the lad before a Magistrate, where he swore to the facts of his singular case, and being recognized by some persons of the town, he was liberated. The poacher has not since been heard of, and the constable has to pay the fine.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.*

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN

Was once sent with a command to interrupt the St. Domingo fleet of Merchantmen, and was waiting near the track that it was supposed they would take. One of his seamen came to tell him that the fleet was in sight. The Admiral took his glass, and from his superior power of eye, or perhaps from previous information, said, that the sailor was mistaken, and what he saw was the French grand fleet. The seaman however persisted. The Admiral desired some others of his crew to look through the glass; they all, with their brains heated with the prospect of a prize, declared, that what they saw was the St. Domingo fleet. The Admiral said, "Gentlemen, you shall never say that I have stood in the way of your enriching yourselves: I submit to you; but remember when you find your mistake, you must stand by me" The mistake was soon discovered, and the Admiral, by such an exertion of manœuvres as the service has perhaps never seen since, saved his ship.

Original Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

EVENING.

Hark!—the deep curfew's melancholy knell
Peals to declining day its sad farewell—
Sweeps from yon glittering spire its sullen tone,
While the hills echo with responding moan—
Bids from its dreams the musing mind to start,
And smites relentless on the pausing heart.
Yes—its loud murmurs mourn th' expiring day,
More beauteous—far more lovely in decay

So 'tis thus, the harpoon'd dolphin, when it dies,
In faintest hues its parting agonies—
While, gasp by gasp, it falters forth its breath,
Its hue still varies with each throe of death;
Quick, changing, beautiful those colours spread,
Till the last struggle tells that life is fled.

Or fair, O Autumn, as thy fading leaf,
The sad'ning semblance of an hapless grief;
Which rarely varied by the withering blast,
Tells its decay, the glories of the past.
Fair as thou bright, but ah! delusive bloom
Which haunts the cheek of beauty to the tomb—
That fearful harbinger of young decay—
Is the soft hectic of declining day.

From day's meridian, and unclouded blaze—
Hark! by that glare, that agonizing gaze,
How loudly turns th' undistracted eye
On the mild beauties of the evening sky!

Whilst 'mid you burnish'd realms of matchless glow,
Paints the hills and vapoury piles of snow—
Amid yon rolling clouds whose roseate dye
Blends with the deep'ning azure of the sky,
Each well-lov'd image fancy pictures there
Of all that's beauteous or sublimely fair.

—Nor only gladden'd is the gazing eye—
Soft on the ear the zephyr breathes an sigh—
Sweet is the breeze's whisper, sweet the lay
Eve's songsters send to the closing day.
Yes—pleas'd we listen, till that music throws
Soft o'er the breast its witchery of repose;
Sheds thro' the heart its harmonizing power—
The dewy stillness of the evening hour.

Yes—sweet, O Evening, steals that mild control,
With tranquillizing magic, in the soul—
Spreads the soft sadness of thy languid sigh,
While tuine own dew-drop trembles in the eye—
As memory lingers on some scene pass'd o'er,
And weeps the joy that we must greet no more.

—Ah! sweet, when Hope, with fairy hand, uprears
The shadowy fabrics of unmeasur'd years—
On promis'd blessings smiles with bright'ning glow,
And strews with flowers our journey as we go

And thou, sweet child of heaven! religion fair,
That dries the tear and soothes the pang of care—
Which flings a brightness o'er this vale of gloom,
And cheers the lonely passage to the tomb—
Thee, thee we hail at this propitious hour,
And own the heavenly magic of thy power—
Confirm the fervours of that grateful love
Which links mortality to realms above—
And boast the glow of hope which bids us rise,
Led by thy radiant pinions, to the skies.

Say, who that feels that rapture of repose
Which thy soft period, tender Eve, bestows—
With breast as tranquil as thy lovely hour,
Would ask wealth's pageantry or sigh for power?
Who, with the joys thy sober hour can claim,
Would cherish longings for undying fame—
Pant for wild pleasures rapid as a dream,
That thwart the current of life's placid stream?

—Not ye, who pass th' undistracted hour
Or in the rural grove, or roseate bower—
Not ye, whom sweets regale, whom beauties charm,
And peace swift flicks to the heart's alarm.
Oh! no, in rural peace our lives shall flow,
Where stainless bosoms scorn intrusive woe;
Where bright hope hovers, and where fancy glows,
And dulcet sounds warble to repose.

Adieu! fair period of impassion'd dreams—
When genius kindles with his brightest beams—
Which bids thy minstrel to thy lowly strain
Attune his long-neglected harp again—
And boast the ecstacy thy sweets impart,
When tender passions play around the heart.—

Adieu! when life's dim Evening fades away—
Its dying lamp scarce twinkling with a ray—
May we display that loveliness in death,
And breathe that comfort with our dying breath,
Which marks the beauty of thy varied sky,
And whispers in thine airy harmony—
That you high world may greet the spirit there
In changeless love, its endless bliss to share.

HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

GOOD WINE.

From Carey's American Museum.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING CURRANT WINE.

Gather your currants when full ripe;—break them well in a tub or vat, (some have a mill constructed for the purpose, consisting of a hopper, fixed upon two figuwitzie rollers, press and measure your juice, add two thirds water, and to each gallon of that mixture, (i. e. juice and water) put three pounds of muscavado sugar, (the cleaner and drier the better; very course sugar first clarified, will do equally as well,) stir it well till the sugar is quite dissolved, and then turn it up. If you can possibly prevent it, let not your juice stand over night, as it should not ferment before mixture.

Observe that your casks be sweet and clean, such as never had beer nor cider in them, and it new let them be first well seasoned

Do not fill your casks too full, otherwise they will work out at the bung, which is by no means good for the wine; rather make a proportionable quantity over and above, that after drawing off the wine you may have a sufficiency to fill up the casks Lay the bung lightly on the hole to prevent the flies &c. from creeping in. In three weeks or a month after making, the bung hole may be stopped up, leaving only the vent-hole open till it has fully done working, which generally is about the latter end of October. It may then be racked off into other clean casks if you please, but experience seems to favour the letting the wine stand on the lees till spring, as it thereby attains a stronger body, and is by that means in a great measure divested of that sweet luscious taste, peculiar to new made wine; nay, if it is not wanted for present consumption, it may without any damage stand two years on the lees.

When you draw off the wine, bore a hole, an inch at least above the tap hole, a little to the side of it, that it may run clear off the lees The lees may either be distilled, which will yield a fine spirit, or filtered through an Hipocrates' sleeve and returned again into the cask. Some put in spirits, but I think it not advisible.

Do not suffer yourself to be prevailed on to add more than one third juice as above prescribed, in hopes that the wine may be richer, for that would render it infallibly hard and unpleasant, nor yet a greater proportion of sugar, as it would certainly deprive it of its pure vinous taste.

By this management you may have wine, letting it have a proper age, equal to Madeira, at least superior to most wines, commonly imported, and for much less money.

In regard to the quantity of wine intended to be made, take this example, remembering that twelve pounds of sugar are equal to a gallon of liquid.

For instance, suppose you intend to make 30 gallons, then there must be,

8 gallons of juice,
16 of water,
—
24 gallons of mixture,
6 gallons from sugar,
—
30 gallons,
24 gallons of mixture,
3 multiplied by,
—
12/72
equal to 6 gallons of liquid.

and so proportionable for any quantity you please to make.

The common cider presses, if thoroughly clean, will do well in making large quantities; the small hand screw press is most convenient for such as make less.

N. B. An extraordinary good spirit for medicinal and other uses, may be distilled from currant juice by adding a quart of molasses to a gallon of juice, to give a proper fermentation.

Domestic.

MONTREAL, July 27.

A quarry of Marble, of an excellent quality, has been lately discovered on the farm of Mr Logan, Papineau road.—It has been worked, and found to be susceptible of receiving a fine polish This discovery may be a great acquisition to the community, and very profitable to the proprietor of the land where so valuable a material both for ornament and use has been found.—*Courant.*

Welsh Settlers.—Amongst the late arrivals is the brig Agenoirs, from Aberystwith, on board which came 15 Welsh settlers—their singular costume and dialect rendered them objects of much curiosity. The Welsh are in general a hardy and industrious race and we should be happy in seeing some further importations of them, as with those qualifications they promise to make steady and useful settlers.

Halifax News.—Sir James Kempt we announce the fact upon the best authority, was to leave England in the July Packet; his Excellency, therefore, may be expected here in the course of two or three weeks. His Excellency's return to the Government will, we are assured, be hailed with universal satisfaction. The Earl of Dalhousie had left London for Scotland, from which he was to embark early in August.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1st, 1825. No. XXXV.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Friday the Nineteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Nineteenth day of Aug. inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty second day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 17th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT: } ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parbin, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stoats Segar, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiesburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood.—I have seized and taken Lot No. 53 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 28th January, 1825 }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

31—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No. 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th July, 1824. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 12th July, 1825. } No 31—6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No 172, and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 323 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 563 acres:—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara March 2d 1824., }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, March 14th 1825. }

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, May 17th, 1825. } No 31-6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th March, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825. }

THE Lease of the Ferry, between Point Iroquois, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St. Lawrence, to the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years, will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E C.
No. 32—5w.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825 }

THE Lease of the Ferry from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of the Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E C.
No. 32—5w.

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUNMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—*tf.* *Clerk of the Crown.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy, the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation it must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stable in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq York, or to J. S. H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

York Sept. 1st 1825. *No.* 35—6w.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.
No. 35.—6m.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE
OF
PORT HOPE.
In the Newcastle District.

ON SATURDAY the 17th day of September, *next*, will be sold by Ticket, to the highest bidder, at the House of Mr. MARK HEWSON, in the Village of Port Hope,

TEN
BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

The Sale will commence at One o'clock; and, in the mean while a Ground-Plan of the Lots, as well as the Lots themselves, may be inspected on application to,

Mr. MARK HEWSON.
Port Hope August 31st, 1825. *No.* 35—*td.*

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE
DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

And of such Parts of the Home District *as lie to the Eastward of* York.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place, at the Head of the Bay of Quinte; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the Navigation of that Chain of Lakes which extend from the immediate vicinity of Lake Simcoe to the Otonibee River, Rice Lake, and through the River Trent into the Bay of Quinte,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

All those resident landholders, therefore, either of the Home or Newcastle Districts, who are in anywise interested or concerned in these important measures, and who may find it convenient to attend, are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. Wood's *Tavern*, Hamilton Court House, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon—there to take into consideration the several plans which Mr. Fothergill, (the Member for Durham, who is to introduce the Bill,) will have the honour to submit for the approbation and choice of those concerned.

York, Aug. 31st, 1825. No. 35.—t. d.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Clara my Wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause or provocation this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her, on my account, as I will pay no Debts of her Contracting after this date.

JABEZ LYNDE.
Whitby, 14th Aug 1825. No. 33.—3w.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty He is prepared to make Loans, and advance either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30th 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to
S. WASHBURN, Esq.
No. 32—8wks.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN,
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No.* 31—*tf.*

WANTED,

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left.

No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No 22 –6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. }
April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte. No. 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York, and its vi-

cinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel p'easure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27 —t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. *No.* 32—*6m.*

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——No. 4
" 2——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3——No. 4.

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when vaated out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J, Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York, or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 35.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Notwithstanding the repeal of many taxes formerly very productive there has been an increase in the quarter's revenue of Great Britain, closing on the 5th of July, of no less a sum than £1 715,601 over the last year.

Although the accounts from Greece have been very contradictory of late, the balance of success seems evidently in favour of independence. The fall of *Navarino* is attributed to the superiority of the Turkish artillery, and to the capture of a battery on the Isle of Sphegia. Many heroic deeds are related of the Greeks The Captain of a Greek vessel, at the taking of Navarino, who would not yield himself to the Musquimen, had the boldness to traverse a line of 32 Egyptian vessels of war, and escape into the open sea—But he was mortally wounded and most of his crew fell by case shot A revolution, both in the government and army of Greece, had taken place, and CoLOCOTRONIS is once more recognized as the Chief of the Morcots. This revolution is said to be favourable to the cause.

Commodore Porter, of the United States Navy, has been convicted of the charges brought against him for his hostile invasion of *Porto Rico*, &c. and his Punishment *(mild enough in all conscience)* is "*suspension for six months*"

By some late arrivals we perceive that a meeting has been held at the Freemason's Tavern in London, the DUKE of SUSSEX in the chair, for the purpose of establishing a "SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA," natives as well as residents, and to extend to both Provinces It appears that the four *Lorette Indians*, now in England, were present, and that one of them proposed *a vote of thanks in French to the loyal Chairman* which was of course carried unanimously —The Rev Mr. O'good, so well known in this Province, played his part also.

We cannot help soliciting the attention of our readers, to the speech of Lord LIVERPOOL to the Peers, which will be found in this day's Register, at one of the ablest, most striking and luminous expositions, we recollect to have seen, of the politics and measures of the GREATEST MINISTER England ever had, and who, under Providence, has well deserved the glorious title of "SAVIOUR OF HIS COUNTRY"

The Montreal Sale of Teas has taken place, and the *Herald* gives us the following statement:

Pursuant to advertisement the first sale of the East India Company's Teas, took place this day at the stores of Messrs. Richardson & Forsyth; and was attended by a great crowd and numerous bidders The following statement will shew at what rate the Teas were bought up, which in general was higher than during the late sale at Quebec:—

3850 Chests of Tea of all kinds were sold—			
Bohea,	2s 0d	a 2s	1d
Congou,	2s 1id	a 3s	0d
Souchong,	3s 3d	a 3s	6d
Pekoe,	7s 6d	a 7s	7d
Hyson Skin,	3s 3d	a 3s	5d
Twankay,	3s 6d	a 3s	11d
Young Hyson,	4s 8d	a 5s	1d
Hyson,	5s 5d	a 5s	8d

It is unnecessary to dwell on the great advantages which must be derived by the commerce of the Country from such a sale as the above It will not only prevent smuggling, but from the cheapness of the articles themselves, and the facility with which they can be purchased, raise the respectability of the retail dealers, while it will place their goods beyond all suspicion of unfair dealing.

It is calculated that not less than EIGHT THOUSAND INDIANS were lately assembled at *Malden* in the Western District, on the occasion of receiving their presents!

The following introductory lines ought to have headed the very beautiful Poem with which we had the pleasure to present our readers last week.

"Sir,

The Author of the accompanying lines has yielded to the solicitations of Friendship in permitting their publication They were composed in the intervals of severer studies, and higher pursuits; and if thought worthy of a place in the WEEKLY REGISTER, *the insertion of them will much oblige an unfeigned* LOVER OF THE MUSES.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register"

We have also to apologize to the highly gifted author for having stated that his residence was in York, whereas, it is several miles distant.

Mr. DWYER concludes his *Lectures on Elocution* this evening; although he will assist his Pupils to the Public Recitations which are proposed to be given at the Mansion House Hotel, on Saturday Evening next at 8 o'clock, *for his Benefit*, previous to his departure for *Kingston*.—As Mr D has not been patronised in this Town to the extent of his deserts, it has been kindly proposed amongst his Pupils, who are grateful for the improvement they have received, to attempt a more ample remuneration by means of these Public Recitations, in which they are themselves willing to perform; and, it is hoped that a numerous and respectable audience will readily attend, as the general interest of such an exhibition is not to be doubted —*Tickets of admission at 2s. 6d. each may be had by application to Mr D at his Lodgings. Each Ticket admitting one Lady and a Gentleman.*

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY. 6

The House met about three o'clock. His Majesty's Commissioners, appointed for the prorogation of Parliament were the Lord Chancellor, the Earls of Harrowby, Liverpool, Westmoreland, and Shaftesbury

The LORD CHANCELLOR delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which His Majesty feels at releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to return to you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to your attention at the opening of the Session. It is a particular gratification to His Majesty that the tranquility and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you have invested His Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety.

"His Majesty is happy to be able to announce that he has received from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this Country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace.

"While His Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese power, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British Forces employed in the operations carried on in the enemy's country may tend to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of hostilities.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*

"We have it in command from His Majesty to thank you for the supplies granted for the service of the current year, and at the same time to express the satisfaction he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burthens of his people

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*.

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages that must result from the measures you have adopted in the course of the present Session, for extending commerce by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country.—These measures His Majesty is persuaded will evince to His Majesty's subjects, in his distant possessions, the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare. They tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country, and His Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which His Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present Session; and which, by the blessing of Providence continues to pervade every part of His Kingdom."

The Lord Chancellor then prorogued Parliament to Thursday 25th, August

The Committee of Privileges in the Lords this morning decided that Sir George Jerningham had made out his claim to the Barony of Stafford

Sheriffs of Counties—It is stated that Mr Peel intends next Session to propose a new arrangement with regard to the Sheriff of counties, they are to be made perpetual, with a salary and to be elected by the respective counties.

Flourishing Revenue—We are very happy to observe, by the *Courier* of the 5th July, that the result of the examination of the Quarter's Revenue, ending that day, will be most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the repeal of so many productive duties, the excess over the last quarter amounts to £120 000.

Consols for account, at the close this day, 915-8.

July 1—A meeting was held at the London Tavern this day, to take into consideration the establishment of a new University for the City Resolutions were passed unanimously in favour of the measure, and the meeting was pledged to support. Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, Mr. BROUGHAM, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved several of the Resolutions.

POPULATION OF IRELAND

Arranged from the first number of "the Dublin Philosophical Journal and Scientific Review."

In the returns made pursuant to an act of Parliament, the population of Ireland in 1821, is said to be 6,801,829, viz; males 3,441,926. females 3,459,901.

The density of this population is 363 persons to an Irish square mile, being three times as populous as Scotland, one and a half as populous as France, and twice as populous as Germany —The population of Ireland to that of England, is as 223 to 397, the latter, however, are not diffused over the country but congregated in cities and manufacturing districts

Ireland, in every point of view, is interesting to the States man and Political Economist, but in none, more than in the increase and decrease of her population; at the commencement of the seventeenth century, (Morrison's estimate) 700 000 is supposed not to be under the truth; at the commencement of the war of 1641, the population consisted of 1 400 000, and in 1671, 1,100,000 This diminution may be accounted for; there were, during the interval, in the country at the same time, five hostile armies, arranged, under the banners of five different parties, and of which, in fact, they met, would have contended with the most deadly rancour." In 1695, Capt. South makes the population 1 034 102 About this period, the Irish began to be an object of ridicule to the London populace, by their fondness *for the bone of Cobbett, the mealy potato*—and the increase of population in the succeeding century astonishing. In 126 years the population of the County of Armagh has increased *eight fold*; Louth, *six fold*; and the kingdom at large, *seven fold*; but the County of Meath not quite *four fold*; it is, however, a *wheat producing* soil.

Fire Arms as a walking Stick—The Sheffield Mercury states, that a patent has been granted to Mr. James Cook, of Birmingham, for certain improvements in making locks for guns, pistols, &c. The object of this invention is the construction of gun and pistol locks upon a more simple principle than those hitherto made Instead of the usual main spring, formed as a lever, the percussion upon which the hammer should be projected forward in a right line, by means of a helical or worm-spring, by which contrivance, all the operative parts of the gun lock are contained in a cylinder within the head of a walking stick The lock, it will all the mechanism for discharging the gun, being placed within a diameter of the barrel its appearance is simply that of an ordinary cane, with a buckhorn head, and a plug ferrule to the bottom or muzzle. The sight is taken along the side of the barrel

Madam Lavalette—Madam Lavalette is still in a private and humble at Munt-Martre, she is now 45, and he not recovered since she was instrumental in saving the life of her husband He is now employed in the King's Household

Danger from Pins—A young woman died in Lincoln February on Sunday last, took a to the head of a pin coming off and lodging in her ear, whilst she was picking it She suffered excruciating tortures for some days prior to her death —*Stafford-shire Advertiser.*

Canada and Lucania—Canada is said to have derived its name from the Spaniards, when they landed in that quarter, repeating the words, "*aca nada*," "nothing here." (meaning there was no gold to be found,) of which the Indians caught the sound. Some similar occurrence appears to have occasioned the name of Lorem. When Magellan's party first went on shore, they found one of the native women busily employed, as is usual at the present time, in a mortar hollowed from the trunk of a tree; and, finding herself surrounded by strange men she held up to them the large wooden pestle, calling out *Lorem*, which in the native tongue for it; and this becoming by word among the Spaniards, they named the island, Lucania, which has been modernized into Lucania

A Secret in Hugging—Buy in winter and sell in summer whatever is bought and sold by measure. Thirty two gallons of Spirits bought in the winter will, without being in the least diluted, make thirty three in the summer The reason is, that all bodies, fluids especially, expand with heat and contract with cold

Languages.—By a reckoning made from the best Dictionaries, for each of the following languages, there are about 20, 000 words in the Spanish; 22,000 in the English; 25,000 in the Latin; 30,000 in the French; 45,000 in the Italian; 54, 000 in the Greek; 80 000 in the German; 15 000 words may also be generally known to any Englishman who understand the Latin, French and Italian

Luther—M. JACOBI, a print dealer at Berlin, has formed a collection of all the portraits of this Great Reformer, amounting to fewer then twelve hundred and five, a far greater number, we apprehend, than has ever fallen to the share of any other individual that ever existed. These effigies are arranged in various classes, the first of which consists of portraits properly so termed, comprising many to be found in title pages to various works. The second class contains historical pieces in which portraits of Luther occur; the third satirical portraits and caricatures; the fourth representations and monuments, medallions, &c. containing effigies and likenesses of Luther. It is to be hoped that this valuable collection will be preserved entire, and become public property —*Literary Chron.*

THE UNLEARNED PARLIAMENT.

From the Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1656.

In the reign of King Henry IV. I find nothing memorable except that the King held a Parliament here (Coventry) in

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 26.

The Gazette of to-day contains a decree of D Juan Recatho, Intendant General of Police, *ad interim*

1 No person whatever shall attack in an insulting manner the measures of his Majesty's Government. Every person taken in the fact, or convicted of it, shall be immediately arrested, and delivered to the competent tribunal.

2 He who, by words or by writings, shall insult the agent of the civil, military, or ecclesiastical authority, shall be treated according to the preceding article.

3. Keepers of hotels, coffee houses, taverns, and other public establishments of all kinds, shall hinder political discussions in their houses, and the quarrels to which these discussions might lead, denouncing to the inspector of the quarter the censures passed on the Government, and the plans formed against the safety of the state, whether against our holy religion, against the authorities, and against good morals The delinquents shall be punished, the first time, by a fine of 100 lucats; of 200 for the second; the third their establishment shall be closed.

4 Every person who shall spread reports against the Sovereign Authority of his Majesty, and against his Government, shall be arrested, and punished according to the laws.

5 Every person who shall receive, by the post or otherwise, pamphlets on political subjects, shall immediately deliver them to the Police, to do with them as it thinks proper.—No copy shall be taken on pain of a fine of 100 ducats. The same penalty shall be inflicted on those who shall have read, or known of such pamphlets, without giving information of them

6 The same penalty attaches to those who shall receive, copy, and read pamphlets or letters, signed, which treat on such subjects in a revolutionary manner, without immediately giving notice to the Police.

7 Those who shall hold public or private meetings in which the measures of the Government shall be criticised, or in which attempts shall be made, directly or indirectly, to decry it, shall be punished; and, besides the penalties which shall be inflicted on them by the laws, each Member shall pay a fine of 100 ducats

PERSIA AND EGYPT.

Recent letters from Ispahan announce that the King of Persia has abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son, Abdas Mirza It is said that he proposes to visit the ruins of Susa, and intends to employ his leisure moments in rebuilding that city, and restoring it to its former splendour.

Letters from Alexandria of March 28, state that a British Envoy was expected in that city to concert with the Viceroy the means of establishing a regular communication between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Grand Congress of the free Nations of America.

We have the unspeakable satisfaction to announce the approaching union of the Congress, by just and sensible men, On the 17th of the present month, (June,) the ship of war *Congress* arrived, bringing S S Jose Maria del Pando, and

of Peru. The deputies of the other nations will arrive soon, and this event will be hailed as an epoch of power, happiness and glory to the new world.—*Canada de Panama.*

UNITED STATES.

The ceremony of opening the Miami canal, took place on the 21st ult. The first ground was broke by the governors of Ohio and New-York.

Wealth of the Desert.—A cargo of furs lately discharged at Detroit from Machina, was valued at $270,000!

The Indians.—The Detroit Gazette of August 2, says that during the last two or three weeks, between two and three thousand Indians including women and children, have made their usual annual visit to Malden, for the purpose of receiving their presents from the British Indian agency at that place. They are the Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and Sacs. During the day the Indians were employed in receiving their presents, playing at some of their games, or wandering about the village in quest of liquor—many were continually intoxicated in the streets, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants—but at night there were numerous powows, and nearly the whole time, until the break of day, was employed by the several parties in singing, drumming, and dancing. This visit for presents may properly be called the *Indian Carnival.*

The Gazette remarks,—this is not a matter of astonishment, that the British government continues the policy of giving annually, such a vast amount of presents to the Indians *living in our territory.* Have these gifts any connexion with *ulterior views*, or, are they made as a reward for the past services of the recipients? If future objects are intended, and those objects are hostile, either to our peace or interests, the government of England will most assuredly find itself in an error, and that this expenditure is worse than useless.

We were informed, says the same paper, that the Sacs, at Malden, who brought some prisoners with them from the Mississipi, killed three and burnt their bodies.

On the same day, one Indian who resides near Saginaw, with a shrivel cut in his breast and his upper lip slit off—he too had been keeping the *Carnival* at Malden, and in a drunken frolic, quarrelled with one of the body-guard of the notorious *Kishkauko.*

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

A Translation of Ridge's Talk to General Jackson when they met at the General's Quarters, on the 10th January, 1825

"My heart is glad when I look upon you. Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the Great Spirit who has taken care of our lives.—When first we met we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our women and children had ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our war fires. We sat by them until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them; they either died or fell.

"War is no more heard in our land. The mountains speak peace, Joy is in our valleys. The warrior is careless and smokes the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them, and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him but remain with his sons.

"We have met near the house of our Great Father, the President. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our Father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with you always, and we are happy again to take the Great Chief by the hand."

From the Washington Gazette.

Speech of an Indian Chief, who assisted in killing Gen. McIntosh.

"Brothers!—Mc Intosh is dead. He broke the law of the nation—the law which he made himself. His race was turned to the white men, who wish to take our lands from us. His back was to his own people; his ear was shut to the cries of our women and children. His heart was estranged from us. The words of his talk were deceitful: they came to us like the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of the great river. The deeds of his evil doings was in his hand. The Great Spirit turned away his face from him in anger, that we might take vengeance on him—He fell by the hands of red men, at his own place, in the sight of his women and children.—The false men who joined him, fell also with him.

"Brothers!—Mc Intosh was brave—the deeds of his youth were mighty; but his heart became changed; he spoke the words of deceitfulness. He walked in crooked paths, which his brethren knew not—paths which led down to death.—He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is red with his blood, and with the blood of his friends. Our vengeance is satisfied. We bury the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great Spirit, that he may lead his children in the path of their wanderings.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the

PITT CLUB.

The Lord Chancellor spoke to the following effect:—"In rising Gentlemen, to acquit myself of the task, which your kindness has imposed upon me, it is my first business to state that I am sensible of my own utter incompetence to convey to you the feelings of gratitude which oppress me at the address which your worthy Representative in the Chair has been pleased to make me the object, or at the manner in which you have condescended to second that address Gentlemen, it is [illegible] twenty years since that great man whose memory we are this day met here to celebrate, was placed in his grave. But although his mortal remains be now mouldering in the tomb, his name will be everlasting. (applause.) I had the honour of attending the first of these Meetings, which the grateful people of this country have instituted to the memory of Mr. Pitt. I stated on that occasion that, as long as God should grant me life and health, to witness the succeeding anniversary of this celebration, I should consider it as one of the first duties incumbent upon me not to be absent from it. (Applause.) I was influenced in forming this determination, by many causes. First, because my knowledge was most intimate, perhaps more intimate than that of any other individual, with the infinite services which that great man conferred upon his country, and I cannot conceive that any man's heart is wholly under the impulses of right feeling which denies that tribute due to public merit, which has been justly described by your worthy Chairman as the highest gratification of a public man viz the applause of his country. (Hear.) You will permit me to recall your attention—there are some here, I am afraid, too young to remember, but there are others to whom the word recal may be justly applied—you will permit me, then, to recall to your minds what was the state of this country when that great man entered upon the execution of his office. Our financial affairs were deranged with unexampled embarrassments; the whole world was arrayed in arms against us, and no man could look at the prospect before his eyes, without some feeling of dread as to the result. Perhaps, in contemplating so alarming a crisis, that great truth may come as a relief to the mind, that if England be true to herself, she has nothing to fear.—(Hear.) But, Gentlemen, England, at that time, was not true to herself. (Hear.) I call upon you to recollect, that sedition stalked through the land, teaching treason. I call upon you to recollect the means resorted to to stifle the precepts of that Religion which we have witnessed is [illegible] best safeguard of the interest of the public, because of its connexion with toleration. I call upon you to recollect the efforts made to accomplish the ruin of the Religious Establishments of the country. These were the difficulties which beset that great man upon his entrance into office. He was called upon, not only to meet the demands upon the finances and blood of the country: not only to oppose the powerful combinations of the enemy abroad, but to do that which I knew was most painful to him, to abridge the liberties of his countrymen, in order more effectually to secure their eventual preservation. (Hear.) A more delicate or difficult task never fell to the lot of man. He paused long before he resolved upon the taking such a step but when he he did so resolved, he acted with a triumphant firmness to which alone he owed the completion of his great design. And when, Gentlemen, you compare the situation and prospects of this country at the present period, and the blessings which, under Providence, we have enjoyed and now enjoy. The fortunate circumstances of time to which I have alluded, may I not ask you if it be possible you should forget what that man did for his country? (Loud cheering.) It is now but two or three years ago since we met in this place when after a war of unexampled duration, and fraught with such evils and difficulty during its progress that few could speak with confidence as to the happy result, as the blessings of peace had scarcely begun to be felt, and every one was complaining that things were worse than before.—Even in this Gentlemen, we had a new proof furnished us of the sagacity of this great Minister. That great man foresaw that after the great storm which had rocked the State in peril the waves would not immediately settle and be still. He knew that much must be endured, and that if, in the midst of conflicting elements, the main principles of the Constitution in Church and State were preserved, those principles would eventually restore to us all that we ever possessed of happiness and liberty. (Cheers) Those principles are valuable because they are rational; they give all liberty which it is possible for a man in a state of society, with reference to the liberties of his fellow men, to enjoy. They deprive a man of nothing which he ought to keep, whilst they give him the utmost he can wish. With this view of the principles of our Constitution that great man foresaw that we should sooner or later be in the prosperous situation we now enjoy.—a situation which no man who reverts to our condition in time not long past can say, without taking these things into consideration, he could even have hoped to witness. (Cheers.)—Gentlemen, the Protestant Ascendency, to which, it has been made one of our toasts, I may advert, the Protestant Ascendency, I trust in God, for the sake of those who quarrel with it, may ever continue to be enjoyed in this country. (Loud cheering). There was a time when a difference of religious opinion was attributed to Mr. Pitt, and those who were the supporters of his political principles. But I know of no difference of opinion between the great man and the humble individual who now presumes to tell you, that he will ever act according to his principles. Nothing could have induced Mr. Pitt, to make any alteration in Church or State, which he was not sure would be consistent with the security of both. If, on this point, as to what is, and what is not, consistent with the security of the Constitution, I know that different opinions are held by the most respectable men in the country. In the different projects which we are destined to witness on this occasion, I trust we only see different means the same end. (Hear, hear.) I trust the object is the same in all; but what I say is, that in the utmost of my power, I will stand by the political institutions of the country as they were formed in the time of Mr. Pitt. Let me say, Gentlemen, that upon this subject my political opinions are fixed, so that nothing can alter them. Ecclesiastical tyranny, be assured, will always lead to civil despotism: whilst ecclesiastical freedom ensures civil liberty. (Loud cheers.) With these opinions which I do not conceive it possible for me to alter, were I not to wish to every subject in this country all the toleration which he can possibly enjoy, consistently with the security of the Constitution in Church and State, I should be unworthy of your favour, and of the high station I hold. I firmly believe that a departure from these principles would in one moment destroy our happy Constitution in Church and State, and do full as much mischief to those who dissent as to those who agree in them.—The Constitution to which I adhere was begun at the time of the Revolution, it was fixed at the time of the Revolution, and through a century of difficulty and danger it has conducted this country happily and prosperously, the admiration and envy of the world. (Cheers) Gentlemen, do not lose the blessings secured to you by the Constitution. (Cheers.) I should not be deserving of the compliments which have been paid to me by the Chair if I do not state to you, that during the short time I have to remain in this world, to the utmost of my power I will support the Constitution under which I live, and may God Almighty allow me to leave the world knowing that it is secure!"

(The most enthusiastic plaudits continued to greet this speech long after the Noble and Learned Lord and his Majesty's Ministers present had resumed their seats)

The Chairman—"After the excellent speech of the Lord Chancellor, expressive as it is, of the opinions of nine tenths of the people I feel myself warranted in proposing this sentiment:—"May the principles of Mr. Pitt ever animate the politics of the Government;" three times three, (drunk with loud cheering.) Song "The Pilot that weathered the storm."

NEWS FROM THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

(From a work published in China in 1824 at the Press of the Honourable East India Company)

LAND TAX.

The following is taken from the Four Books of Confucius, and shews the manner in which the Land was laid out during the Chow dynasty, and for a considerable period later. The measurement of Land has differed at different periods. At present a Mow of land measures 240 square paces, each 5 cubits.

* About three and a half Chinese le go to an English Mile

THE TSING, OR A PLAN OF SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES.

70 mow.	70 mow.	70 mow.
70 mow.	☐ ☺ 14 mow for houses and 56 general field.	70 mow.
70 mow.	70 mow.	70 mow.

This plan represents the character *Tsing*, without the border, and all was to the proprietor of each division seventy acres of land for cultivation. The centre division, which also contains seventy acres, fourteen of which are designed

for buildings occupied by the possessors of the other nine divisions, leaving for the good of government fifty six acres, cultivated among them, each taking a share; that is, to cultivate seven acres for the good of government. This seemed them from any tax on their own land, and the produce formed the Revenue of China.

A PLAN OF NINE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

100 mow.	100 mow.	100 mow.
100 mow.	☐ ☺ 20 mow for houses, & 80 public field.	100 mow.
100 mow.	100 mow.	100 mow.

On this scale, twenty acres are allowed for buildings, leaving for the good of government eighty Mow or acres. Each person cultivates ten acres of the centre or general field, which is a tenth of the whole. The Commentator considers this an extremely light or easy tax, for as twenty Mow are allowed between the Possessors for their buildings, which is two and a half Mow to each, allowing that each lives on his own land, he has the produce of two and a half Mow towards cultivating the ten acres of the Government Field.

9 A mow, or Chinese acre of land, measures 6000 Chinese square cubits, or 8640 square feet, which is nearly one fifth of an English Acre containing 43,560 feet. Its Tax (at present) for five acres is one dollar. The value of Land per acre is from 40 to 70 dollars and upwards, and produces ten Shih of rice during Spring and Autumn. The tenant pays the owner three shih, which is worth six dollars, thus the annual rent of five mow is 30 dollars, or £7 10 0 per acre.—Agreeable to this statement, the Land Tax and Ground Rent of Land in England is considerable less than in China, from the latter being the principal source of Revenue.

As to the Revenue of China at a very early period, little information can be collected respecting it, further than that it has differed under different dynasties. The government under the dynasty Chow, (which commenced 1105 and continued till 248 years B C.) possessed a tenth of the whole land, which tenth part was cultivated by the Agriculturists agreeable to certain laws laid down, such as are explained under Land Tax, for the good of the state, together with cloth and silks, which were received as the ground rent of traders and private individuals, composed the Revenue of Government of that period. Agriculture was considered an honorable occupation, and its Tax was viewed as aiding the Government, while Commerce was thought lightly of. They knew nothing of duties on transfers of goods from one province to another: though even there were officers to prevent what was considered illegal trade. At the close of the Han dynasty, situations in the government were sold, which brought in considerable Revenue, and which have continued to the present day, but thought the disgrace of the reigning family. In consequence of a spirited document presented in 1822, by Sin-tung-yih and Yuen-tan, the Yu shes of Yunnan, the reigning Emperor Taou kwang decided on dispensing with it, and to confer situations solely on those who have obtained literary distinctions. Persons may purchase rank but not hold situations in the government. This improvement in his government, shortly after ascending the throne caused him to be very popular. During the Sung dynasty every family consisting of so many males, were required to pay an annual sum to the government.

Natural History.

THE PORTUGUESE MAN OF WAR.

The fish, commonly called by seamen, the "Portuguese Man of War," is the holothuria physalis of Linnæus, and a species mollusca. It consists of a small bladder about seven inches long; very much resembling the air bladder of fishes; from the bottom of which descends a number of strings, of a bright blue, and red; some of them three or four feet in length; which, upon being touched, sting like a nettle, but with much more force.

On the top of the bladder is a membrane, which is used like a sail, and turned as to receive the wind was remarkably distinguished. He had no sudden whichsoever way it blows; this membrane is marked in fine pink-coloured veins, and the animal is, in starts, no violent gesticulation; his movements were slow and feeble; misery was depicted in his countenance; he moved his head in the most deliberate manner; his eyes were fixed, or, if they turned to any one near him, he made a pause, and fixed his look on the person after much delay; his features at the same time telling what he was going to say, before he uttered a word. During the whole time he presented a sight of woe and misery, and a total alienation of mind from every idea but that of his unkind daughters.

He was used to tell how he acquired the hints sight of *white men* threw the people into fits of con- that guided him, when he began to study this great vulsive laughter; but the young were more serious and difficult part; he was acquainted with a worthy ly affected; they screamed, and in the utmost hor- man, who lived in Leman-street, Goodman's Fields; or fled to the first place of concealment they could this friend had an only daughter, about two years find. old; he stood at his dining room window, fondling

In certain parts of Southern Africa, according to the child and dangling it in his arms, when it was Mr. Campbell, the make of particular kinds of birds his misfortune to drop the infant into a flagged area, alone builds the nest. When he has finished the and killed it on the spot. He remained at his window, it is examined, by the female; should it not- work screaming in agonies of grief. please her, she tears it to pieces and her obedient The neighbours flocked to the house, took up mate *builds another.* the child, and delivered it dead to the unhappy fa-

The Baneful Effects of the Yew Tree on Horned ther, who wept bitterly, and filled the streets with *Cattle.*—At Myfod, in Montgomeryshire, 12 horned lamentations. He lost his senses, and from that cattle, belonging to Richard Owen, tenant to C. W. W. Wynn, Esq. M. P. broke from their pasture, and strayed into a neighbouring farm, where some branches of a yew tree had been cut on the 3d inst. On the 6th in the evening they were safe in their pasture; and early on Wednesday the 7th, six of them were found dead near the place where the branches lay.

moment never recovered his understanding.

As he had a sufficient fortune, his friends chose to let him remain in his house, under two keepers appointed by Dr. Munro.

Garrick frequently went to see his distracted friend, who passed the remainder of his life in going to the window, and there playing in fancy with his child. After some dalliance, he dropped it, and, bursting into a flood of tears, filled the house with shrieks of grief and bitter anguish. He then sat down, in a pensive mood, his eyes fixed on one object, at times looking slowly around him as if to implore compassion. Garrick was often present at these scenes of misery, and was ever after used to say, that it gave him the first idea of King Lear's madness.

Quantity of Blood in Animals.—Those who have not considered the subject must be surprised at the quantity of blood which passes through the heart of any moderately sized animal in the course of twenty four hours. In man, the quantity of blood existing in the body at any given moment is probably from 30 to 40 pints. Of these an ounce and a half, or about three table spoonfuls, are sent out at every stroke; which multiplied into 75 (the average rate rate of the pulse) give 1125 ounces, or seven pints, in a minute; i. e. 420 pints, or 25½ gallons in an hour, and 1260 gallons, i. e. nearly 24 hogsheads in 24 hours. The consideration of this amazing quantity is, however, a subject of mere empty wonder, if not accompanied with a reflection, that, in order to produce the aggregate amount, the heart is kept in constant motion; and that, in fact, it is incessantly in *your element, when you are begrimed with dirt,* beating, as it is termed or throwing out the blood *or up to your elbows in blood.'* into the arteries, from the first period of our existence to the moment of our death, without any sensation of fatigue, or even without consciousness, excepting under occasional corporeal or mental agitation.—*Dr. Kidd, Edin. Phil. Journal.*

This writer has often seen him rise in company to give a representation of this unfortunate father. He leaned on the back of a chair, seeming with parental fondness to play with a child, and, after expressing his most heart felt delight, he suddenly dropped the infant, and instantly broke out in a most violent agony of grief, so tender so affecting, and with the aggregate of the quantity that must pass through the heart of that animal in twenty four hours, with a gush of tears.

There it was, said Garrick, *that I learned to imitate madness*; I copied nature; and to that owed my success in King Lear.

It is wonderful to tell that he descended from that minute the quantity circulated through the heart first character in Tragedy, to the part of *Abel Drug-* calculated at 15 gallons for each pulsation, will be- *ger*; he represented the tobacco boy in the truest 132,000 gallons, equal to 8800 hogsheads in 24 hours. comic style: no grimace, no starting, no wild gesticulation. He seemed to be a new man.

Hogarth, the famous Painter, saw him in *Richard III.* and on the following night in *Abel Drugger*: he was so struck, that he said to Garrick, *'You are constant motion*; and that, in fact, it is incessantly

Anecdote.

GARRICK'S LEAR.

FROM MURPHY'S LIFE OF THAT CELEBRATED ACTOR.

It was in Lear's madness that Garrick's genius

Budget of Valuable Receipts.

Infallible Cure for the Rheumatism.—Take half a pint neats foot oil, half ditto spirits, 1 gill spirits turpentine, and 1 ditto beef gall.

N B.—Mix the above all together, and put it to the fire (in a covered vessel) till the half pint of spirits is evaporated; then let it cool, and anoint the joints twice a day, viz. morning and evening.

Rye Coffee.—It is stated that Philadelphia furnishes Boston with about 5000 barrels of rye coffee to a year.

Bugs and Fleas.—Sprinkle or wash the room and

bed rooms with common salt water, and these troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

Cure of Dysentery.—A decoction of the roots of Blackberry bushes is a safe, sure, and speedy cure, for the dysentery. This receipt was obtained from the Oneida Indians.

The common blackberries, gathered when ripe, are also effectual, they are put into an oven, not very hot, to exhale all the moisture from them, and when quite crisp and dry, are reduced to powder, and then kept in well closed bottles. We are not informed what quantity makes a dose, or how often it should be exhibited, but we are assured that it operates as a powerful and safe remedy.

Relief for Cramp in the Stomach.—I have seen the most violent cases of cramp in the stomach immediately relieved by drinking freely of warm sweetened water, when opium, or its various preparations, nor any thing else would give relief to the patient. Believing that this hint may probably be the means of relief to some one or more afflicted with the awful complaint, I think it my duty to make this communication.—*Norwich Courier.*

How to indentify Silver.—Silver, in its native or virgin state, has a great external resemblance to tin, but may, on examination, be easily distinguished from that metal by its being much heavier, and by its remaining unaltered under the operation of fire, whereas tin burns away entirely under a continued heat.

As ores of silver are frequently combined with other metals, it may be of use to furnish the inquirer with a test, by which he may ascertain both its presence and the quantity in which it is combined. For this purpose, let him put a few particles of the ore into a watch glass; add two or three drops of nitrous acid; then hold the glass over the flame of a candle till the ore is dissolved; after which dilute the solution with water, and stir it about with a bright copper wire. Whatever silver is present will immediately separate from the solution and attach itself to the wire. Or, instead of making use of the wire, add to the solution one drop of muriatic acid, or common salt, and the silver, if any be present, will be separated in a dense and dull white cloud. *Mechanics' Mag.*

Powerful and Economical Churning.—Churning by wind! indeed 'tis *true* We shall not attempt a more full description at present of this ingenious contrivance, than simply to say, that proudly aloft above the dairy room, courting the fitful breeze, stands two pounderous pair of wings—the revolution of these turns a crank to which is attached a rod, regulated in its up and down motion—to the lower end of this rod is attached a lever, fastened to a pivot in the centre—and to the other end of the lever is affixed the dasher of a common churn We saw it in operation, and merry work did it make of it. The owner informed us that not a day transpired except the holy Sabbath, in which it did not perform its daily task.—*Ithaca Chronicle.*

Poetry.

FROM PARRY'S WELSH MELODIES.

THE EXILE OF CAMBRIA

BY A LADY.

See, the night is approaching, the light fades away,
And faint, and more faint, beams the bright orb of day
And [illegible] are all hush'd, and the ocean serene,
[illegible] the lakes of thy valleys, is seen
[illegible] Come to fond sympathy dear,
[illegible] rem[illegible]brance regret's saddest tear,
When flowers [illegible] we adore flee in shadows around,
When the forms [illegible] closely their spells they have wound
And we feel but how

Yes! this is the hour, when heart-broken, alone,
The exile looks back on the days that are flown
And in fancy views all he may never more see,
And thinks, oh! how fondly dear Cambria of thee!
'Tis in vain that for him sweetest flow'rets entwine,
'Tis in vain blooms for him the soft landscape divine;
Their beauties, though brilliant, may nothing avail,
He sighs the more deep for his own native vale.

Go bid him the wonders around him admire,
Go seek to awaken his soul's dormant fire;
Ah; vain the attempt! he may languidly smile
But his heart is fast bound in dear Cambria the while:
Oh! it is not the beauties of earth, sea or air,
Or softness of climate, or aught we call fair,
That may quicken the beat or to pleasure expand,
The heart that still pines for its own native land.

Domestic.

Population of Quebec.—We understand that the Census of this Town, under the late Act, is nearly completed, and that the population of the City amounts to about 22,000 without including the military and transient persons, which in the summer season probably exceed 3000. The Coves from *l'Ance des Meres* to Silliery, are a Town of four miles in extent. We should suppose that at this moment Quebec and an extent of a few miles round it contains about 40,000 souls.—*Old Gazette*

HALIFAX, July 27.

Population of Nova Scotia.—The population of Nova Scotia, by the census of 1817, came to 78,345; but as it was confessedly imperfect and Cape Breton has been since annexed to us, our present population is commonly estimated at 100,000; which is porbably a very near estimate to the truth

HALIFAX, August 2

The Basking Shark.—On Thursday last a fish of enormous size, was discovered floundering among the nets near Portuguese Cove, at the entrance of the harbour; and by the following morning, it had become so exhausted, that the fishermen succeeded in bringing it to land. On Sunday evening it was floated up past the town, and now lies at Mr MARSHALL'S ship yard. It turns out to be one of that species called the *Basking Shark*; and is almost the largest of which we find mention; being 35 feet in length, and measuring 30 feet in circumference, after the entrails were taken out

Newly discovered Mineral Spring.—We have received a letter from one of our subscribers in the township of Rawdon, mentioning that he had been violently attacked with the *Cholera morbus*, and for a considerable time his sufferings were of the most acute nature, but that he got almost instantaneous relief by drinking about a pint of water from a mineral spring which is only a short distance from Gibson's Ferry in Rawdon. This circumstance our correspondent communicated to others similarly affected who experienced the same beneficial results as himself by using the water. Such a discovery is of great importance to those who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with the malady above mentioned, and as a knowledge of the good qualities of the waters of this spring may be productive of beneficial consequences, we willingly comply with the wish of our correspondent who requested us to mention the circumstance "for the public good."

From the Montreal Herald.

At this moment when our readers are doubtl as congratulating themselves on the final passage of the Bill for the admission of Canadian Wheat into the ports of the United Kingdom, for home consumption during two years, at the moderate duty of five shillings per quarter, it may be useful to lay before them the following statement of the whole exports of both Wheat and Flour, from the port of Quebec to Great Britain, and to other countries, for the twenty five years last past; and, when the moderate average of annual export, resulting from this view of facts is considered, it may be a matter of surprise, that His Majesty's Ministers found so much opposition in the House of Lords to extend the full measure of their benevolent and judicious policy to these provinces.

Statement of the Exports of Flour and Wheat from Canada, from the year 1800 *to* 1824 *inclusive viz:*—

Years.	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bbls.
1800	20,271	217,125
1801	37,418	464,752
1802	28,301	1,010,033
1803	15,432	360,892
1804	14,067	200,043
1805	18,590	22,016
1806	10,997	96,909
1807	20,442	281,543
1808	42,462	186 708
1809	20,726	228,015
1810	12,519	176,860
1811	19,340	848
1812	19,237	263,178
1813	517	none.
1814	1 217	—
1815	1,820	—
1816	1,137	—
1817	38,047	145,660
1818	30,544	401,791
1819	12,086	37,895
1820	45,369	319,048
1821	22,635	318,463
1822	47,247	147,285
1823	46,250	4,710
1824	41,542	5,396
Total in 25 years,	568,312 bbls.	4,833,190 bushs.

Giving as the average of one year, 22,732 barrels of Flour, and 193,328 bushels of Wheat.

N. B. The quantity of Flour sent to the West-Indies, and other parts, is included in the above list, along with what was sent to the United Kingdom.

SHIPMENT OF POT AND PEARL ASHES

From this Province, from 20th April to the 11th of August, 1825—*by Commercial List.*

To London,	7,384
— Liverpool,	12,906
— Out Ports,	1,041
— Ireland,	1,517
— Scotland,	8,423
Total,	33,141

Died.

At Sandwich, Western District, on the 13th Ultimo MR. WILLIAM HANDS, Junior, eldest son of WILLIAM HANDS, Esq. Sheriff of the Western District, aged 33 years.—*Communicated.*

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8th, 1825. No. XXXVI.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

[illegible]beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, [illegible] Province of Upper Canada, and to our [illegible]ers, and Burgesses of our said Provincial Parliament of our Town of [illegible] Nineteenth [illegible] of August inst. [illegible] Held, Call[illegible] Elected, and [illegible]EETIN[illegible]

WHEREAS [illegible] bearing date the Fourteenth day of [illegible], We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial [illegible] to the Nineteenth day of August inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty second day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 17th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3 and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRITT To WIT: } ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Seaus Sager at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the 6 at Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 8, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fields, at the suit of Walter Lockwood—I have seized and taken Lot No. 58 in the Town of Niagara, containing half an acre, with five good Dwelling Houses thereon; which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in January 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock noon, of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 20th January, 1825 }

N B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

51—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } 10th July, 1824. }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
12th July, 1825. } No 31 —6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No 172 and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 328 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 583 acres:—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara }
March 2d 1824., }

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to he above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
Mar h 14th 1825. }

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
May 17th, 1825. } No 31-6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
10th March, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office.
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE Lease of the Ferry, between Point Iroquois, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St. Lawrence, to the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.
No. 32—3w.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE Lease of the Ferry from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of the Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.
No. 32—3w.

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. Clerk of the Crown.

Additional Police Regulations.

WHEREAS the Carriage way in King Street in the Town of York, has been made at a great expense, and it is expedient that the same should be secured from the damage caused by obstructing the water courses by the careless and unskilful opening of private drains in the said Street and other causes,

It is therefore hereby ordered, by the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in adjourned Session assembled, that from and after the due publication of this order, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of Streets for the said Town, when notified for that purpose, personally to superintend and direct the opening and covering in of all such private drains in such manner as to prevent any damage by, any impediment at the [illegible] the surface.

And it is further ordered, that [illegible] cation hereof, any owner [illegible] house, lot, [illegible]ised, situate [illegible] aforesaid, shall [illegible] any drain [illegible] any part of the [illegible] previously given [illegible] of Streets of his intention to [illegible] and when, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

Ordered,—That persons convicted of offences against the Police Regulations relating to "nuisances in the Streets" passed May 14th 1817, and June 21st 1823, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shilling for each offence, and the Surveyor of Streets is required to inform against all such offenders as come to his knowledge.

By Order
S. HEWARD,
No. 36—tf. Clk. Peace, H. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.



AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management of a Steam Boat to ply on Lake Ontario, between York and Niagara, via Burlington Bay.

Present, { The Hon. George Crookshank, George Monro, Esq. J. B. Macaulay, Esq.

It was Resolved,—That a second Instalment of twenty-five per cent. on the Stock Subscribed be paid in by the 20th Sept next.—The Engine being then to be contracted for, at which time one fourth of the purchase money is required to be paid, and also at the same time one sixth of the cost of the Boat itself is required by the Contractor.

A. CHEWETT,
Secretary.
York, 20th August, 1825. No. 36.—3 w

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy, the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation it must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stabe in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq York, or to J S. H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

York Sept. 1st 1825 *No. 35—6w.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.
No. 35.—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE
OF
PORT HOPE.
In the Newcastle District.

ON SATURDAY the 17th day of September, *next*, will be sold by Ticket, to the highest bidder, at the House of Mr. Mark Hewson, in the Village of Port Hope,

TEN

BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

The Sale will commence at One o'clock; and, in the mean while a Ground-Plan of the Lots, as well as the Lots themselves, may be inspected on application to,

Mr. MARK HEWSON.
Port Hope August 31st, 1825. *No. 35—td.*

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE
DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,
And of such Parts of the Home District *as lie to the Eastward of* York.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place, at the Head of the Bay of Quinte; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the Navigation of that Chain of Lakes which extend from the immediate vicinity of Lake Simcoe to the Otonibee River, Rice Lake, and through the River Trent into the Bay of Quinte,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

All those resident landholders, therefore, either of the Home or Newcastle Districts, who are in anywise interested or concerned in these important measures, and who may find it convenient to attend, are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. Wood's *Tavern*, Hamilton Court House, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon—there to take into consideration the several plans which Mr. Fothergill, (the Member for Durham, who is to introduce the Bill,) will have the honour to submit for the approbation and choice of those concerned.

York, Aug. 31st, 1825. No. 35.—t. d.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30th 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to
S. WASHBURN, Esq.
No. 32—8wks.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1825, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th } June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22.—6 m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Niagara District Court, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Orrey, at the suit of George Ball, Esq. and Abraham Nelles, Esq. I have seized and taken part of Lot No 16, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Gainsborough, containing Thirty Acres, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Out-houses thereon, which property I shall expose for sale on the 11th day of July next ensuing, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th July, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the sixth of September next, at the place and hour first above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff,
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 12th July, 1825. No 31 —6 w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT To WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, widow of the late Haggie Skinner, deceased, at the suit of James Maclem, and James Cummings, Executors of the late John Fanning, deceased—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Liza, *alias*, Eliza Skinner, Lots No 172 and 161, in the Township of Stamford, 328 acres—Lots number 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, in the fourteenth Concession of the Township of Pelham, containing 583 acres :—all of which property I shall offer for sale on the second Monday in March, in the year 1825, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, in the Town, of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara
March 2d 1824.,

N. B Any person or persons having any claim to he above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale

R LEONARD, Sheriff.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 14th of May next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y. Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
Mar h 14th 1825.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Monday the 31st of October next, at the place and hour above mentioned.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
May 17th, 1825. No 31-6wks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William M'Kean, at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert Charles Wilkins, I have seized and taken Lot No. 26 in the Town of Niagara, containing one half an acre, which property I shall expose for sale on the last Monday in March 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock noon of the same day, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, Sheriff.
By PETER T. PAWLING, Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 10th March, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned property by mortgage or other wise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

No 31.—6 w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last —also, the first, second and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office.
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE Lease of the Ferry, between Point Iroquois, and the Rapid Plat, across the River St. Lawrence, to the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council that Sealed Proposals for a new Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.
No. 32—3w.

UPPER CANADA.

Executive Council Office,
York, 5th August, 1825.

THE Lease of the Ferry from Wolfe Island, in the Midland District of the Province, to Cape Vincent, on the American Shore, having lately expired.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council that Sealed Proposals for a New Lease of the said Ferry, endorsed,—"*Tender for Ferry*" to be given to the highest bidder, for the term of Seven Years will be received at this Office till the 14th day of September now next ensuing.

JOHN SMALL.
Cl. E. C.
No. 32—3w.

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows :—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. Clerk of the Crown.

Additional Police Regulations.

WHEREAS the Carriage way in King Street in the Town of York, has been made at a great expense, and it is expedient that the same should be secured from the damage caused by obstructing the water courses by the careless and unskilful opening of private drains in the said Street and other causes,

It is therefore hereby ordered, by the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in adjourned Session assembled, that from and after the due publication of this order, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of Streets for the said Town, when notified for that purpose, personally to superintend and direct the opening and covering in of all such private drains in such manner as to prevent any damage by, any impediment at the [illegible] the surface.

And it is further ordered, that [illegible] cation hereof [illegible] any owner [illegible] house, lot, [illegible] aforesaid, shall [illegible] any drain [illegible] any part of the [illegible] previously given [illegible] and when, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

Ordered,—That persons convicted of offences against the Police Regulations relating to "nuisances in the Streets" passed May 14th 1817, and June 21st 1823, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shilling for each offence, and the Surveyor of Streets is required to inform against all such offenders as come to his knowledge.

By Order
S. HEWARD,
No. 36—tf. Clk. Peace, H. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.



AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management of a Steam Boat to ply on Lake Ontario, between York and Niagara, via Burlington Bay.

Present, { The Hon. George Crookshank, George Monro, Esq. J. B. Macaulay, Esq.

It was Resolved,—That a second Instalment of twenty-five per cent. on the Stock Subscribed be paid in by the 20th Sept next.—The Engine being then to be contracted for, at which time one fourth of the purchase money is required to be paid, and also at the same time one sixth of the cost of the Boat itself is required by the Contractor.

A. CHEWETT,
Secretary.
York, 20th August, 1825. No. 36.—3 w

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy, the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation it must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stabe in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq York, or to J S. H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

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IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.
No. 35.—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE
OF
PORT HOPE.
In the Newcastle District.

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TEN

BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

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Mr. MARK HEWSON.
Port Hope August 31st, 1825. No. 35—td.

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE
DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,
And of such Parts of the Home District as lie to the Eastward of York.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place, at the Head of the Bay of Quinte; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the Navigation of that Chain of Lakes which extend from the immediate vicinity of Lake Simcoe to the Otonibee River, Rice Lake, and through the River Trent into the Bay of Quinte,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

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Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

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AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30th 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to
S. WASHBURN, Esq.
No. 32—8wks.

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For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

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S. WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. No 31—tf.

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1825, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22.—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book-debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, }
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7.
April 1825. } No. 15 —t f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE. No 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825 No. 27 —t f

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. *No* 32—*6m.*

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 —— No. 4
" 2 —— Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 —— No. 4

Apply at the U C. Gazette Office.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building LOTS, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 36 by 30 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York, or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 33 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation, with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 36.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

We have no Foreign News of any great importance this week.

In this number our readers will find the latest and, perhaps, the best, display of eloquence, which has been made by the closest imitator we have had of the great CURRAN, and we are glad to perceive the very considerable improvement which Mr PHILLIPS has made, by chastening his productions, and toning off much of their former glare, and redundancy of figure. His usual overloadings of fanciful ornament, always reminded us of the flounces, and petiot, and ready ribands, with which the vulgar wench of a country fair thinks to captivate the heart of her equally tasteless and vulgar swain—and which are so far removed from the elegant simplicity and beauty of the Grecian costume, as the false chronicle, and coarse, and extravagant imagery of a young, flowery, and sodomanaical, Orator, pretending to distinction by giving a loose to his wildest ravings, are from the chaste, brilliant, argumentative, and powerful eloquence of a BOLINGBROKE, a CHATHAM, or a PITT.

Therein, as the Edinburgh Reviewers have well observed, something very peculiar and very well worth attending to, in the character of *Irish* eloquence.—" More vehement, and figured and poetical than any that is now attempted in England, it wins almost always at dazzling the imagination, or at least the passions at first, and, as much as at enlightening the understanding. On almost every subject, it aspires at being public, or magnificent—and, while it adorns what is grand, or kindles what is interesting with the rays of its genius, is apt to involve in the redundant veil of its imagery what is either too common-place to be much admired, or too remote from the natural language of fearless genius and impassioned feeling. It will not always do, and to express judicious sentiments or correct reasoning—but it will generally lead to lofty principles, and glimpses of great beauty. It is sometimes gaudy, and frequently noisy and redundant—but it has usually strength in its exuberance—and, for the most part, fancies itself reason in its extravagance. Though the design and the drawing may be greatly defective, the colouring is always brilliant, and the expression, for the most part, original and powerful." Think the Scot, and most correctly drawn character of *Irish Eloquence* we know of—and, no men have more fervently illustrated it than PHILLIPS, and his great prototype CURRAN.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

On Sunday, the 8th of July, the Most Noble William Lennox, 8th Duke of St Albans, Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, died at his own house, in the 66th year of his age; he is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his eldest son William Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Burford, now Duke of St Alban's.

A company is incorporated with a capital of £200,000, to establish a communication between Liverpool and other great commercial towns by Telegraph.

A new three wheeled carriage has been invented at Bristol, which will travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, and is to be propelled by manual labour from within the vehicle.

Sir Walter Scott, with some members of his family, had arrived in Dublin, where he would remain a few days previous to his intended tour through Killarney, and the South of Ireland.—We think it probable, therefore, that the next waverly novel will be an Irish one. A public dinner was proffered him, but he declined the honour.

The London Quarterly Review has again changed its Editor. It is not yet said who has succeeded Mr Griffiths.

A work has been published by Mr Coventry, in which he demonstrates that Lord George Sackville, was the author of Junius.

Joanna Southcott—There are still many disciples of Joanna Southcott at Ashton under Lyne, and one of them, John Lees, has assumed the character of a prophet, and in a published rhapsody, calls upon his fellows to assume the name of the "Tene Israelites," to abandon such of their garments as contain a mixture of linen and wool, and to put away all pictorial representations. Five respectable genlemen have actually signed their names to a paper recommending this rhapsody to the obedient attention of mankind.

Russian voyage of Discovery—The Russian frigate Kreiser, which sailed in November, 1822, on a voyage of discovery, has arrived in England. It is stated that she made no discoveries.

Diseases of the Brain—Dr Armstrong on lecturing over inflamation of the brain, remarking on the tendency, in some cases of delirium, of the patient to display, in his ramblings his most predominant feeling; and quoted the case of a Justice's clerk, who during the progress of delirium, was continually engaged in swearing in witnesses one after another very rapidly, and he invariably concluded by saying, "So help you God—Kiss the Book—*Give me a shilling*."

Excellent Plan—We understand that the inhabitants of Glasgow have hit upon an excellent method for reducing the present exhorbitant price of flesh meat, by coming to a resolution to "eat no more flesh" until it shall find its level with the price of other necessaries of life—in consequence, the meat on hot has been, for the last fortnight, in a complete stagnation. A similar determination here, we think, would be very advisable as the price of butchers' meat has of late been unreasonably high.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Mr Theed's Bravid—At a meeting of several gentlemen at Newcastle, on the 10th instant, it was resolved to procure, from the chisel of a first rate artist, a marble bust of their highly talented townsman Mr. Thomas Bewick, to be placed in the Library-room of the Literary and Philosophical Society there. The engravings on wood, by this celebrated artist, have long been held in great estimation.

Chinese Saw—A Chinese Saw, has been introduced into France and the Colonies, which will saw the largest and longest trees when laid on the ground, and not placed on stocks, as is the common practice. This instrument, originally of Chinese invention, has not been hitherto much known; and though already found to be very useful, is susceptible of much improvement.

True Politeness—Politeness is a just medium between formality and rudeness; it is in fact good nature regulated by quick discernment, which proportions itself to every situation, and every character; it is a restraint laid by reason and benevolence in every irregularity of temper, of appetite and passion. It accommodates itself to the innatic laws of custom and fashion, as long as they are not inconsistent with the higher obligations of virtue and religion.

To give effect to sey and grace to politeness, it must be accompanied with some degree of taste as well as delicacy; and although its foundation must be rooted in the heart, it is not perfect without a knowledge of the world.

In society it is the happy medium which blends the most discordant natures; it imposes silence on the loquacious, and inclines the most reserved to furnish their share of conversation; it represses the despicable, but common ambition of being the most prominent character in the scene; it interests the general desire of being mutually agreeable; takes off the offensive edge of raillery, and gives delicacy to wit; it preserves subordination, and reconciles ease with propriety; like other valuable qualities, its value is best estimated when it is absent.

Nor greatness can awe it into servility, no intimacy can sink it into a coarse familiarity—to superiors, it is respectful freedom; to inferiors, it is unassuming good nature—to equals, every thing that is charming—studying anticipating, and attending to all things, yet at the same time apparently disengaged and careless.

Such is true politeness; by people of wrong heads and unworthy hearts degraded to its two extremes and by the generality of mankind confined within the narrow bounds of mere good breeding, which is only one branch of it.

Roman Wills—Roman wills were sealed by seals applied after they had pierced the deeds and had passed the linen envelope three times through he holes, a method established in the time of Nero against forgery, and adopted in Germany and Gaul. Where it remained till the middle age—Outside the will were written the names of those who had affixed their seals. Upon the first page, or left hand tablet was written the names of the principal heirs; upon the second or right hand tablet, the names of the legatees. To the Horace alludes. The Greek wills were signed and sealed in the presence of the magistrate. Cicero shews how easy of detection were the Roman testamentary tablets.—Anglo Saxon wills were written on three copies, each to match, like a tally, and after being read over in the presence of various persons, were severally consigned to the ecclesiastical bodies, and this custom continued to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, for then Maurice Lord Berkley, before he went abroad, left three separate wills in the custody of three several friends, lest any one should be lost. Duplicate testaments were written on wood and bark; the latter in 640.—Church chests were the depositaries of wills. From the Norman Conquest they had been generally written in Latin, but in the reign of Edward the Third English was used.

ORIGIN OF MONASTIC LIFE IN ENGLAND

(From Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire.)

Touching the beginning of a monastic life here, in England, if we look after the particular persons, who in times of persecutions fled to woods, caves, and deserts for preservation, it will be hard to point out the first that so retired themselves, but if we consider their first being gathered into any Convent, then certainly those of *Glastonbury* in Somersetshire, and *Bangor* in *Cheshire*, will have the pre-eminence, in the latter whereof, as *Bede* testifieth, there were so great a number, that being divided into seven parts, each having a separate ruler, every part was no less in number than 300 all which lived by the labour of their hands; by which, these cannot be said (for aught I know) to have lived under any other rule than the Reguas in Palestine, of whom Polydore speaketh. And therefore to come unto those times, that the order of Benedictine monks was first transplanted into England, we are not to look higher than Austin the monk who, about the year of Christ 596, was sent into England by Pope Gregory; whereupon Episcopal Sees were established in sundry places, and monasteries built for monks observing the rule of St. Benedict; so that shortly after there were 9 in England; but of that order, which first began to be exercised in the abbey of Glastonbury; wherein, before that time they lived after the manner of Eremitan convents (saith she), and which was so famous in ancient time, especially through England, that before the Norman Conquest there was scarce a monastery of any other.

PROBERT'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

My dearest Wife.—I sit down with dreadful agitation to inform you that my fate is at length decided. The Privy Council met this afternoon, and the Rev Mr Cotton, our Ordinary, has just communicated to me the awful intelligence that myself and three others are to suffer on Monday morning. Oh! my dear wife, the shock I experienced on hearing it overpowered my feelings; it was quite unexpected as I was in hopes his Majesty might have been induced to have spared my life.—The thoughts that I must soon join the spirit of that man whose blood crieth for vengeance, and whose dying declaration was that he knew we long I should follow him—I have often thought of his words, and trembled from place to place have I wandered, seeking rest, but it had none; the dread rose in my mind day and night, and my sleep has been disturbed by imaginary frightful and horrible. It will soon be finished and the grave will soon close on my remains; and I shall only have to meet that dreadful day when the secrets of all hearts will be disclosed, and every one will receive the reward of his earthly existence. On that grand day may I receive the forgiveness of an offended God and hear that heavenly benediction which will be pronounced on all those who have repented with sorrowfulness of their past sins. To leave the world, to me will be gloomiess; but you, my much-loved injured wife, who will protect you? My late most specific as a sting to you and the remembrance of my crime sink into your heart. Bury in the tomb who holds our happiness to all; may he cause you to forget one who brought misery and disgrace upon you, and cause the remainder of your days to pass in comfort.—Pray to him for your unfortunate husband. I shall see you before I die; and I must now conclude as you is wrenched hand and.

W. PROBERT.

Afflicting Circumstance—Between William Kelly and Helen Henderson, a couple attachment had subsisted for years, both resided in the Parish of Ur, and little anticipating the calamity that followed they with joyous hearts, fixed their wedding day for Friday week, the 10th instant. A number of friends were invited, and the ceremony was to be performed at Meikle Dalbeattie's. On the Thursday preceding, she became suddenly indisposed, and on some one asking her to throw a little needlingly replied, "Yes! but it must be a soft place, for oh! I feel as if I would never rise again."—

In the course of the day she became worse, and a doctor having been sent for, he declared the complaint to be of a serious nature, and hesitated from the alarmists fears as to the issue. Next morning the wedding party began to assemble—the worthy clergyman also arrived—and then, alas! the house of joy was unexpectedly turned into the house of mourning. The unhappy bride, whose sands of life were well nigh run, was humanely made aware of her situation—the heart-broken bridegroom was also warned that death was in the cup—and amid the tears and sighs of the present, they were mutually interrogated whether, under such awful dispensation of Providence, the proposed ceremony should proceed or be delayed. A question so trying, was, perhaps, never put under similar circumstances and after communing with their own hearts, the bride expressed a wish to close her eyes as an affectionate wife; the bride groom to discharge the duty of a sorrowing widower, by laying the head of his betrothed in the grave. This resolution added not a little to the agony of the scene—the mournful party approached the couch of the dying woman—the divine favour was most pathetically invoked amidst many interruptions from hearts that seemed ready to burst from the bosoms they agitated—the bridegroom grasped the burning hand that was languidly extended in token of assent—the worthy clergyman pronounced a blessing, and in faltering accents made those one whom in less than twelve hours death had severed and sundered for ever. We cannot dwell on what followed. The eyes that affection had for a moment lighted, gradually waxed glazed and dim—the bridal bed became the couch of death, and she who but a day or two before had been rejoicing in the prospect of conjugal felicity, was stretched a lifeless but lovely corpse before many of the wedding party had resolution to tear themselves from a scene so distressing.—*Dumfries Courier*

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

The War in India.—The Calcutta Gazette of February 21st, contains despatches from Lieut. Col Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announcing that the whole of the province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmese, in pursuance of convention made between Lieut. Col. Richards and the Burmese commander. The affair was considered of so much importance, that the guns at Calcutta were fired on the occasion.

FRANCE.

The following anecdote is the topic of conversation in the saloons at Paris: On the day that the coronation took place, as the King's tailor Sanctus, who had been sent for to Rheims for the purpose of arranging his Majesty's robes, &c. was employed adjusting the King's mantle, finding some of the eyelet holes too small for the hooks, he took his scissors from his pocket, and was proceeding to ease them by inserting the points into the breast of the mantle, when a lord in waiting, imagining that the poor snip was about to assassinate his Sacred Majesty, immediately drew his sword, rushed upon the poor knight of the thimble, seized him by the collar, and would no doubt instantly have caused him to make his exit as "with a bare bodkin," but for the timely interference of his Majesty, who laughed heartily at the mistake.

The French delight in little strokes of malice.—One of their stories is, that the Duke of Orleans looking about rather anxiously for a Napoleon which he had dropped at a soiree, the Duke of Northumberland politely assisted his search by the light of a bank note, which he burned for the purpose instead of a taper His Royal Highness has rather a reputation for *prudence*.

A duel has been fought in Paris between Count Seger and General Gourgond, in consequence of the answer of the latter to the Account of the Russian Compaign, by the former. Count Seger was wounded in the arm, and the latter in the body.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Owen's Establishment—It appears that they live a very pleasant life at Harmony—singing, dancing, and hearing the news for about three hours every day. If Mr. Owen set such a merry sort of life agoing in the west, it is very probable that many of our gay folks, who cannot dance every day, nor eat as many figs and oranges as a certain concavity might contain, will be anxious to go a harmonizing over the Alleghanies.

The following letter dated the 1st June, was received by a gentleman in Washington, and first published in a new Literary work entitled the Repository.—*Hartford Times.*

"Harmony is a perfect garden. We have at present, almond, fig, orange, lemon, mulberry, peach, and apple trees, &c. A considerable portion of the fruit is nearly ripe. We have chosen a superintending committee of twelve—nine of whom are from among ourselves, and three were named by Mr. Owen. We are becoming reconciled to this *new world*, though every thing appears strange at first, and our numbers are daily augmenting. One of the two churches has been transformed into a Hall, where we repair every day for the purpose of reading, hearing the news, singing, dancing, &c. &c from a quarter past 12 till 2 o'clock. The allotted time to work, or to devote in any way to the welfare of the Society, is ten hours in summer, and eight in the winter. Our labour is valued by the committee every week.

"I should have written at least a dozen letters to different people, recommending them to come here, but the charm of novelty deludes so many that I know not but I may be under its influence, and will therefore delay a little longer. I would not, however, as I now feel, exchange situations with any of my acquaintances whom I left in Washington"

THE SPEECH
OF
Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS,

At the Anniversary Meeting of the London Orphan Society

Mr. Charles Phillips rose, amidst general cheering. He said, after the call which had been unexpectedly and indeed unnecessarily made on him, that it was quite impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it. "The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most necessary, for it is, impossible, in my mind, to add anything to the lucid statements of the Royal Personage who fills the chair, statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if aid they wanted, by the influence of his example. However, Sir, on such a subject, silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence to shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocence which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects in which every creed and every party, and every "human form that wears a heart" must unite in the admiration Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not manifested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening has but too much truth in it. Let any one reflect, who has traversed the streets of this immense metropolis how many he has met even in his daily progress, who seem to have been apprenticed from their very infancy to crime—the well-known of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, he mysteries of crime familiar to their memories! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold they might have crowned manhood's virtue with the reverence of age had they been taught to lisp even religion's alphabet. But alas, their heads were pillowed on a parents grave, and their was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage! Let any man reflect on his hours of relaxation, how mirth had been clouded, and amusement overcast by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness! How the shadow of what was once health and youth and loveliness has flitted athwart him like a spectre risen from the tomb of virtue! How his spirit has been bowed down; how his heart has been afflicted as he saw before him the early ruin of life's noblest ornament, woman; in her purity the world's paragon, in her depravity its shame and degradation; the base or the blessing of civilized society; the charm of man's existence or its curse; without any modification, either almost an angel or almost a fiend. And yet that tainted one—cast, if her infancy had known a moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and happiness, its infant's cradle, the living temple of chastity and beauty, the fairest, the purest, and the loveliest, in which vestal spirits nursed the flame of heaven Such are the blessings this charity may confer; such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a bursting heart will bless it unknown earth; many a soul redeemed will hallow it garner; the wounded soldier will think upon his orphan and bless it ere he dies, and the last tear which dims the eye of virtuous misfortune will be illuminated and exhaled by the ray of its consolation. Happy are they to whom fortune gives this luxury of benevolence! Happy and proud and glorious is the country in which inclination thus anticipates ability, in which charity at the same time makes the people noble, and gives the nobility a durable popularity; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and in which we see to-night that the Princes, amid the pageantries of rank, require no monitor to remind them of humanity. This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country; and if I wished to point to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbour, to her garden landscape, to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce. I would not unfurl for him her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charter of her liberties. No, but I would lead him to institutions such as this.

I would shew him the Monarch's Brother, enlisting the people in the service of philanthropy. I would shew him her Missionaries, at the Tropic and the Pole; her Sanscrit benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer, her hereditary Howards, Butons, and her Frys, building their fortunes, but as the trustees of misery; her sanlike Charity that knows no horizon, and scattering love, expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed, or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirate's dungeon; now unfettering the distant African.—Conquering with Victory, herself a captive; a willing captive in the triumph of Humanity.

This is her eulogium, far brighter than emblem's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine, permanent, indisputable glory. This is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to heaven from its island base triumphant and eternal when empire's monuments are in dust around it. Go on then, first of nations, in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendours of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress, and for you, her champions in this trophied enterprise, your country will honour you—your hearts will thank you—when you approach your homes, you will be welcomed there by the spirits of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter; when you embrace your little ones the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter "the hour of calamity and vicissitude should arise," if that home should be desolate, and those dear ones parentless, many a spirit will put up its prayer that the Universal Father may look upon their orphanage and sooth and shield it with the grace of his protection.

Mr. Phillips was heard throughout with the most profound silence, and when he had concluded the cheering continued for a considerable time.

EXTRAORDINARY
And well authenticated
GHOST STORY.

Ghost Story—[From the memoirs of Madame de Genlis]

"The Chevalier the Jaucour, had an agreeable countenance, a round face, full and pale, black eyes, handsome features, and brown hair, which he wore in disorder, and without powder; he really deserved his *sobriquet* of moonlight. His shape was noble, and he had a good air; his disposition was excellent, and full of sincerity and honor—always heard of this adventure as being perfectly true, for the Chevalier de Jaucour gave his word of honor that he added nothing to the story, and he was incapable of telling a lie, in which he, besides, in such a case there would have been no pleasantry. The adventure became prophetic at the period because knowing the Chevalier de Jaucour intimately, I have heard him relate it five or six times in my presence.

"The Chevalier, who was born in Burgundy, was educated at the college of Autun He was twelve years of age, when his father, who wished to send him to the army, under care of one of his uncles, brought him to his château. The same evening, after supper he was conducted to a large room, where he was to sleep; on a stool in the middle of the room was placed a lighted lamp, and he was left alone. He had no inclination to sleep, and as he had scarcely looked at his room on entering it, he now amused himself with examining it. His eyes were attracted by an old curtain of tapestry wrought with figures, which hung opposite to him; the subject was somewhat singular; it represented a temple, of which all the gates were closed.

"At the top of the staircase belonging to the old face stood a kind of post fi or high priest, clothed in a long white robe, holding in one hand a bundle of rods, and in the other a key. Suddenly the Chevalier, who passed earnestly on the figure began to rub his eyes, which he thought deceived him; then he looked again, and his surprise and wonder rendered him motionless! He saw the figure move! and slowly descend the steps of the staircase. At last it quitted the tapestry, and walked in the room, crossed the chamber and stood near the bed and addressing the poor boy, who was petrified with fear; it pronounced distinctly these words: "These rods will scourge many; when thou shalt see them raised on high, then stay not, but seize the key of the open country and flee!" On pronouncing these words, the figure turned round, walked up to the tapestry, re-mounted the steps, and replaced itself in its former position The Chevalier was covered with a cold sweat, remained for more than a quarter of an hour in a state of stupefaction, that he had not the power to call for assistance At last some one came, but not wishing to confide his adventure to a servant, he merely said that he felt unwell, and a person was sent to watch by his bed side during the night

"The following day the Count de Jaucour, his father, being questioned him on his pretended malady of the preceding night, the young man related what he had seen. In place of laughing at him, as the Chevalier expected, the Count listened very attentively and then said: "This is very remarkable; for my father in his early youth, in the very chamber, and with the same personage represented in that tapestry met with a singular adventure." The Chevalier heard very gladly have heard the detail of his grandfather's vision, but the Count refused to say any more upon the subject, and even desired his son never to mention it again and the same day the Count caused the tapestry to be pulled down, and burnt in his presence in the castle court yard

"Such is the detail of this story in all its simplicity. Mrs Radcliffe would have gladly made use of it; and I dare say the Chevalier de Jaucour thought of it at the time of the revolution; for the fact is that when he saw the *rods raised*, he seized the key of the open country, and fled He quitted France!"

Natural History.

EXTRAORDINARY SAGACITY IN A DOG.

[FROM "L'HISTOIRE DES CHIENS CELEBRES"]

Mustapha—We read in an English Gazette, of an act which would indicate a certain extent of reason in brutes. Mustapha, a strong and active grey hound belonged to an artillerist of Dublin—Raised from its birth in the midst of camps, it always accompanied its master, and exhibited no alarm in the midst of battle. In the hottest engagements, it remained near the cannon, and carried the match in its mouth!

At the memorable battle of Fontenoi, when we broke the square battalions of the Hanoverians, the master of Mustapha received a mortal wound. At the moment when about to fire upon the enemy, he and several of his corps were struck to the earth by a discharge of artillery. Seeing his master extended lifeless and bleeding, the dog became desperate and howled piteously Just at this time, a body of French soldiers was advancing rapidly to gain possession of the piece, which was aimed at them from the top of a small rising ground.—Who would believe it, if the fact was not attested by several witnesses, worthy of credit Doubtless, with a view to revenge his master's death, Mustapha seized the lighted match with his paws, and set fire to the cannon loaded with case shot; seventy men fell on the spot, and the remainder took to flight.

After this bold stroke, the dog laid down sadly, near the dead body of its master, licked his wounds and remained there twenty two hours without sustenance. He was at length, with difficulty taken away by the comrades of the deceased. This courageous grey hound was carried to London, and presented to George II. who had him taken care of as a good servant.

Crocodile—A Crocodile measuring 18 feet from head to tail, was killed at Barrycore, in the East Indies, a short time since. It had committed great havock on the banks of the river, and in the stomach was found part of a woman, a dog, a cat, and a part of a sheep, besides several rings and other ornaments worn by the native females.

Arts and Sciences.

LIGHTENING RODS.

From the Connecticut Journal.

In the recently published number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, we notice a valuable paper on lightning rods, by Dr. J. Van Rensselaer, of New York, which it is hoped will be eminently useful in calling public attention to this important subject. The paper commences with the following remark:

"We hear so frequently of the destruction of lives and property by the effect of lightning that it is surprising more effectual measures are not taken to guard against its power. In a country where the discovery was made, we should naturally expect to find it in extensive use; and yet England and France are both more zealous than the government of the United States in bringing to perfection the science of Franklin."

After referring to several authors who have written on this subject, and remarking briefly on the properties of the electrick fluid, Dr. V. proceeds to give directions for the construction and arrangement of lighting rods;

"It is proved by the experiments of MM. de Romas and Charles, that the higher the rod is elevated in the air, other circumstances being equal, the more its efficacy will be increased.—It is announced that the most advantageous form for the extremity is that of a very sharp cone. In this country it is usual to have three points diverging—in Europe, on the continent particularly, only one is used, placed perpendicularly.

"How far the sphere of action of the rod extends has not been accurately determined, but it is known that some buildings have been struck even when they had rods attached to them. This, however, has always taken place at a distance from the conductor"

"A lightning rod," continues Dr. V. "consist, of two parts the *stem* which projects above the roof into the air, and the *conductor* which descends from the stem to the ground."

Following the French authors, Dr. V. gives very precise rules for forming the extremity of the stem, for which the Journal of Science may be consulted; but we think such extreme precision in this particular altogether unnecessary. A rod of iron terminated either by one or three sharp points of the same metal, covered with silver or gold leaf, to prevent rust and consequent bluntness, it is presumed will answer every purpose

The following rules for the height of the rod deserve the most careful attention:

"It is allowed from experiment, that the stem of a lightning rod effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre, and whose radius is twice its own height. According to this rule, a building sixty feet square requires only a stem fifteen feet; sixteen feet, raised in the centre of the roof. According of one hundred and twenty feet, by the same rule, would require a stem of thirty feet, and such is often used; but it is better, instead of one stem of that length, to have two of fifteen or eighteen feet, one being erected thirty feet from one end of the building, the other at the same distance from the other end, and consequently sixty feet from each other. The same rule should be followed for any larger or smaller building."

According to this rule a very large proportion of the rods in this country will not secure the buildings on which they are erected. Many buildings twenty-five or thirty feet in length, have only a rod at one end, rising not more than six or eight feet above the building; and many buildings, with two chimnies fifteen or twenty feet distant, have only a rod rising, four or five feet above one chimney.—It should be carefully born in mind, that such rods do not secure the remote parts of a building, and that the trifling expense of adding a few feet to the height of the rod ought not to be placed in competition with the hazard of lives and property. To protect two chimneys of equal height with one rod, the height of the rod above the chimney on which it is raised should be equal to half the distance between the two chimneys—for example, two chimneys twenty feet distant from each other, would be protected by rod elevated ten feet above one of the chimneys. This conclusion is readily drawn from the above rule, as given by Dr. V.: and the same rule shows that, for the security of a building, we can rarely depend upon a rod of ordinary height on a neighbouring building.

Accidents frequently happening from the destruction of the lower portion of the conductor by rust, the following remarks are important:

"Iron, in immediate contact with moist earth, soon becomes covered with rust, and in time is destroyed; to prevent this, the conductor should be placed in a trough filled with charcoal in the following manner. Having made a trench in the ground about two feet deep, a row of brick is laid on the bread side, and covered by another row placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal is then strewed over the bottom of the bricks, about two inches thick, on which the conductor is laid, and the trough then filled with more charcoal, and by a row of bricks laid on the top. Iron, thus buried in charcoal, will suffer no change in thirty years."

It is necessary that the lightning should be conducted not only to the ground, but to *moist ground*. Dr. V. recommends to lead the conductor, if convenient, into a well at least two feet below water mark: if this is not convenient, it should be carried into the dampest spot near the building.

Our remarks have been confined to the adapting of lightning rods to ordinary buildings. For much minute, though valuable information on the same subject, and for rules in regard to rods for ships, churches, &c. we would recommend the entire paper of Dr. Van Rensselaer to the attention of the public.

Domestic Economy.

THE SILK WORM.

IMPORTANT TO CANADA AS WELL AS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The cultivation of the White Mulberry and raising of silk worms, recommended as very profitable in the United States.

About five years ago, Wm. Gillespie, Esq. of the

town of Montgomery, Orange County, (N. Y.) sowed seed for a nursery of the white mulberry (*morus Al.*,) for the purpose of the culture of the silk-worm. The ground occupied by the nursery is about four square rods. This small lot yielded, last summer, 175 skeins of sewing silk, rivaling in softness, strength, and beauty, the best imported specimens of the same article. These skeins, with a sufficient quantity of tow for a pair of stockings, would command in market $10. The whole labour expended in the culture, Mr. Gillespie estimates at $2; making the products of four square rods, $8. One acre cultivated in the same way would yield $320, besides the expense of the labour.

Farmers might clothe their daughters in silks of good quality at less expense than it now requires to clothe them in fine cotton. It is estimated that £5,000 worth of sewing silk is sold annually in Orange County alone, and the whole sales of the article in the State of New York may probably be estimated at £150,000. All this would be saved to our country by the extension of this very profitable branch of husbandry, so as to supply the home consumption. Much of the labour, too, can be performed by small children, who would otherwise be idle, and thus early habits of industry would be created.

The whole process is simple, and a knowledge of it easily acquired. After the middle of May, the eggs of the silk worm is brought from the bureau, and exposed to the warmth of the air, but not to the rays of the sun. Early in June, the term of incubation expires, and the small silk worms make their appearance. They are now to be fed with mulberry leaves, with which they are to be supplied twice a day—the leaves to be scattered in the inclosure where they are kept. In about six weeks they attain their full growth, when they are of a beautiful golden colour. A small quantity of leaves supplies them for the first five weeks; the sixth week they require an abundant supply. Mr. Gillespie informs us, that during this week, when a stranger visits their apartment, they leave off eating, raise their horns, and give plain indications that they know him to be strange.

After feeding about six weeks they quit eating and are prepared to commence spinning.—Oak or walnut leaves dried in the sun, so as to be curled, are now thrown into their enclosure: they lodge in the folds of the leaf and begin to spin from their own bowels—first the tow by which they attach their web to the leaf, then the thread which they form into a solid web, so as to shut themselves closely within.

The larvæ, or worms enclosed in the balls, that are intended for propagation, cut their way out of the silken cell, and escape from their own prison, in the form of a butterfly, with beautiful variegated wings. White paper is placed under them, on which the egg is deposited. One butterfly will deposit 2000 eggs. These papers with the eggs, are laid away in a chest or desk, until the following spring, when the process described above is again repeated. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all, the earth is full of thy riches."

After this interesting insect has furnished the fine material, the tow is picked off the balls, which are thrown into hot water, and a stick is passed among them, to which the ends of the threads attach themselves. For sewing silk, forty of them are laid together and reeled. The thread thus composed of forty fibres, is twisted hard on a large spinning wheel, then doubled and twisted again, and wrought into skeins.—The whole process of manufacture is completed by scouring in the same manner as woollen yarn, to detach the glutinous substance, which the worm employs in the fabrication of its thread.

It must be remarked that the black mulberry, (*morus nigra,*) a native of the United States, will not answer the purpose so well. The silk manufactured from its leaf is said to be of a very inferior quality.

——* Psalm civ. 24.

Poetry.

We have just been favoured with the perusal of a small volume containing "THEODORIC," and other Poems, by CAMPBELL—the celebrated author of the "*Pleasures of Hope*."—This volume con the latest of that great Poet's works; and, as its circulation cannot yet have become general on this continent, we beg leave to present our readers with the following striking and sublime effusion, (selected from the minor poems,) which, in our opinion, is nearly without an equal in the language, and in the class to which it belongs.—Ed.

THE LAST MAN.

All worldly shapes shall melt in gloom,
The Sun himself must die,
Before this mortal shall assume
Its immortality!
I saw a vision in my sleep,
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulph of Time!
I saw the last of human mould,
That shall creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime!

The Sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The Earth with age was wan,
The skeleton's of nations were
Around that lonely man!
Some had expired in fight,—the brands
Still rusted in their bony hands;
In plague and famine some!
Earth's cities had no sound nor tread
And ships were drifting with the dead
To shores where all was dumb!

Yet, prophet-like, that lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high,
That shook the sere leaves from the wood
As if a storm past'd by,
Saying, We are twins in death, proud Sun,
Thy face is cold, thy race is run,
'Tis Mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

What though beneath thee, man put forth
His pomp, his pride, his skill;
And arts that made fire, flood, and earth,
The vassals of his will;—
Yet mourn not I thy parted sway,
Thou dim dis-crowned King of day:
For all these trophied arts
And triumphs that beneath thee sprang,
Heal'd not a passion or a pang
Entail'd on human hearts.

Go, let oblivion's curtain fall
Upon the stage of men,
Nor with thy rising beams recall
Life's tragedy again.
Its piteous pageants bring not back,
Nor waken flesh upon the rack
Of pain anew to writhe;
Stretch'd in disease's shapes abhorr'd,
Or mown in battle by the sword,
Like grass beneath the scythe—

Ev'n I am weary in yon skies
To watch thy fading fire;
Test of all sinless agonies,
Behold not me expire
My lips that speak thy dirge of death—
Their rounded gasp and gurgling breath
To see thou shalt not boast.
The eclipse of Nature spreads my pall,—
The majesty of Darkness shall
Receive my parting ghost!

This spirit shall return to Him
That gave its heavenly spark;
Yet think not, Sun, it shall be dim
When thou thyself art dark!
No! it shall live again, and shine
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,
By Him recall'd to breath,
Who captive led captivity,
Who robb'd the grave of Victory
And took the sting from Death!

Go, Sun, while Mercy holds me up
On Nature's awful waste
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste—
Go, tell that night that hides thy face,
Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race,
On Earth's sepulchral clod,
The darkning universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his throne in God!

Domestic.

WHEAT shipped from Canada, from 2nd June to the 20th August 1825.

To England,	323,476	Bushels.
" Ireland,	286	Do.
" Scotland,	114,677	Do.
Total,—	439,439	Bushels.

Old Gazette.

SAILING OF THE GREAT SHIP.

The Baron of Renfrew weighed anchor, and was towed from the place which she occupied near the Falls of Montmorency, on Tuesday last at noon, by the Steam Boat Hercules. The tide was about half flood when she got under weigh, and she proceeded slowly round the west point of the island of Orleans, and disappeared behind Point Levi at a quarter before two o'clock. She was accompanied by the Point by the Malsham Steam Boat and the Lauzon Steam Ferry-Boat, with parties of ladies and gentlemen from Town. The Malsham had on board the Band of the 68th Regiment, which, as well as the parties on both Steam Boats went on board the Baron, the decks of which were crowded with people. The Steam Boats, having again taken their company on board, left her behind the Point proceeding in tow of the Hercules, which will only leave her at Bic.

The wind was up the river during the whole time the Baron was in sight, from her leaving her anchorage ground—She however had tied her sails hauled close to the wind, and several times seemed to gain on the Hercules. The sight was grand as she came abreast of the Point of the Island; her whole length about 300 feet being then seen from Town, and her four masts crowded with sail. The Hercules ahead, and the Malsham alongside, with the Lauzon astern, appeared little better than long boats. Several sail boats in company were hardly discernable. When they arrived in the rear of the Rock of Point Levi, the Baron's masts and sails scarcely cleared above the rock, and were visible at each side of it. In the fore ground there were about forty or fifty Indian Wigwams, and numerous Indian canoes, one of which, after landing three passengers, an Indian was carrying on his back to high water mark; thus offering in one view the largest ship in the world, the perfection of the application of steam to navigation, and the first, and certainly a most ingenious effort of man in the savage state for water conveyance.

It is not probable that any other vessel of the size of the Baron of Renfrew, will be built for some time. The public interest taken in this ship has been nearly as great as in the Columbus.

The following statement of the cargo of the Baron has been handed to us by a mercantile friend:

Estimation in Tons measurement of the Cargo of the Ship Baron of Renfrew.

40634	Deals, average measurement 6 ton per 100 ps.	2616
517	ps. of hard wood, 30 cubic feet each, and 11 knees,	368
3207	Logs Pine, 50	400
24650	Pipe Staves, 24 M. standard, 12 ton per M	288
75760	W. I. Staves, 75 M. pieces, 3 ditto,	225
	84 Masts, at an average of 24 inch. each 8 ditto,	672
337	Spars, ditto, 2 ditto,	674
4758	Ash Oar Rafters, 24 pieces, 1 ditto,	200
25008	ps. Lathwood, 1600 to cord, is 144 cord, 3 ditto,	432
34852	Tenenails, 4000 of 12 inches make a load,	11
	Amount of the Cargo in Tons,	9015

Part of this Cargo, as Oars and Staves, is estimated from the stowage they require, and not from the cubical contents.

In the measurement of the Baron is about 5-00 tons, and taking the usual Quebec allowance of 5000 feet in the rough for every hundred tons men measurement, there will be upwards of 40 tons of timber wrought up in the construction of this floating fabric.

(The Baron was at anchor east end of Crane Island, at eleven o'clock last night, had twice touched, but without injury)

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 15th, 1825. No. XXXVII.

By Authority.

Government House,
York, 10th Aug. 1825.

THE KING has been graciously pleased to appoint, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, CHARLES C. SMALL, Esq. to be Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Vice JOHN SMALL who retires

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Friday the Nineteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fourteenth day of July last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Nineteenth day of Aug. inst, at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday the Twenty second day of September now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 17th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825. } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT: } ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stanis Sagar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G

Crown Office, York,
24th June, 1825,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Over and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.

District.	Town.	Court to commence.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,

JOHN SMALL,

No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown*

Additional Police Regulations.

WHEREAS the Carriage way in King Street in the Town of York, has been made at a great expense, and it is expedient that the same should be secured from the damage caused by obstructing the water courses by the [illegible] and unskilful opening of private drains in the said Street and other causes.

It is therefore hereby ordered, by the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in adjourned Session assembled, that from and after the due publication of this order, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of Streets for the said Town, when notified for that purpose, personally to superintend and direct the opening and covering in of all such private drains in such manner as to prevent, as far as may be, any impediment to the proper draining of the surface.

And it is further ordered, that after the due publication hereof, if any owner or occupier of any house, lot, or premises, situate on King Street aforesaid, shall make any drain from the same through any part of the said Street, without having previously given notice to the Surveyor of Streets of his intention to do so, and when, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

Ordered,—That persons convicted of offences against the Police Regulations relating to "nuisances in the Streets" passed May 14th 1817, and June 21st 1823, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shilling for each offence, and the Surveyor of Streets is required to inform against all such offenders as come to his knowledge.

By Order

S. HEWARD,

No. 36—3 w. *Clk. Peace, H. D.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

JOSEPH TOLFREE,

Plumber, Painter, &c.

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Plumbing Business in this Town, where he hopes by assiduity to gain a share of the Public Patronage. Lead Pumps and Air Taps for Drains, &c. A specimen may be seen at W. Moore's Apothecary, opposite the Church, King St. where orders will be respectfully received.

York, Sept. 15th, 1825. *No 37—3w.*



NOTICE.

A Meeting is proposed of the Inhabitants of the London District, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next, at Foster's Hotel, in the Town of Vittoria, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Steam Boat on Lake Erie, to run between Fort Erie and Amherstburgh, calling at the intermediate places.—Grand River, Patterson's Creek, Long Point Bay, Kettle Creek, Otter Creek, and Port Talbot.

On that day a Plan and Estimate of the expense of the undertaking, the number and value of Shares, and all the information appertaining to the subject, will be laid before the meeting, and a confident hope is entertained, there will be a sufficient degree of public spirit manifested to ensure success to the undertaking.

☞ Upwards of One Hundred Shares are already engaged within a very small circle.

By request of the Inhabitants.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dover, Sept 1st, 1825. *No 37—3w.*



At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of a Steam Boat to ply on Lake Ontario, between York and Niagara, via Burlington Bay.

Present, { The Hon George Crookshank, George Monro, Esq. J. B Macaulay, Esq.

It was Resolved,—That a second Instalment of twenty five per cent on the Stock Subscribed be paid in by the 20th Sept next.—The Engine being then to be contracted for, at which time one fourth of the purchase money is required to be paid, and also at the same time one sixth of the cost of the Boat itself is required by the Contractor.

A. CHEWETT,

Secretary.

York, 20th August, 1825. *No. 36.—3 w.*

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation. It must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stable in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq. York, or to J. S. H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

York Sept. 1st 1825. *No. 35—6w.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cateroque*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.

No. 35.—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept. 13th, 1825. No. 37.—8 w.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE

OF

PORT HOPE.

In the Newcastle District.

ON SATURDAY the 17th day of September, *next*, will be sold by Ticket, to the highest bidder, at the House of Mr. Mark Hewson, in the Village of Port Hope,

TEN

BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

The Sale will commence at One o'clock; and, in the mean while a Ground-Plan of the Lots, as well as the Lots themselves, may be inspected on application to,

Mr MARK HEWSON.

Port Hope August 31st, 1825. *No. 35—td.*

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

And of such Parts of the Home District as lie to the Eastward of York.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place, at the Head of the Bay of Quinte; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the Navigation of that Chain of Lakes which extend from the immediate vicinity of Lake Simcoe to the Otonibee River, Rice Lake, and through the River Trent into the Bay of Quinte,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

All those resident landholders, therefore, either of the Home or Newcastle Districts, who are in anywise interested or concerned in these important measures, and who may find it convenient to attend, are earnestly requested to meet at Mr. Wood's Tavern, Hamilton Court House, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon—there to take into consideration the several plans which Mr. Fothergill, (the Member for Durham, who is to introduce the Bill,) will have the honour to submit for the approbation and choice of those concerned.

York, Aug. 31st, 1825. No. 35.—t d.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.

New-York, July 30th 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to

S. WASHBURN, Esq.

No. 32—8wks.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

WANTED,

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Town 8th, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th. 1825. No. 26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,

June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book-debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. No. 15 —t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte.

No. 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the Science of the Broad Sword Exercise, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which Horsemanship and the Use of the Sword, are combined,—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825 No. 27 —t f

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Frafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. *No 32—6m.*

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——No. 4
" 2——No. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3——No. 4
Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.
No. 49.—t. f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment — For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40 —t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, bro ken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara will be taken in part payment.

February 24*th*, 1825. No. 8—*tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn o the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17*th Oct.* 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN OF YORK, advertized in at other part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"*— No. 37.

we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

It is stated that the Marchioness of Londonderry (late Lady Castlereagh) is to be married to Mr Planta, Under-Secretary of State.

The heat of July seems to have been as oppressive in England and France as in this country, and to have been attended, in some instances, with the same fatal effects, a number of sudden deaths are mentioned in the papers. The thermometer stood at Bath, on the 19th, in the shade, at 85 degrees; and the number of horses that had died is supposed to be greater than at any former period. The effects of continued hot weather were seriously felt. Brooks and ponds were become quite dry, and vegetation was suffering from the scorching heat of the sun The weather in Paris was most intensely hot, and such a season has scarcely ever been remembered there. Nearly a period of twelve weeks elapsed without a single drop of rain, and the players represent the country as absolutely burnt up. The thermometer of Fahrenheit was daily as high as 90 degrees, even in cool parts of the city, and was in many places between 90 and 100 degrees throughout the day. The waters of the river Seine were extremely low indeed.

The planet Venus is at present visible in the day with the naked eye. She may be seen from her rising in the morning twilight, till after one o'clock in the afternoon; and will continue visible every clear day from her rising during the whole hours, until the 4th of November.—*London Paper.*

The negociations for a loan to Spain have completely failed Almagro and Mr. Gregory, who have left London, were prouse in their offers to the moneyed men of this city, declaring that the King, their master, would take in the bonds of the Cortes at a rate; but the answer was peremptorily, "Recognise the old bonds, pay the dividends, and then come forward for a loan."

On the 2d of July, an Earthquake was felt at Algiers At that place it produced no mischief. The town of Belida was destroyed, and half its inhabitants perished.

The "News of Literature and Fashion" of the 2d July, states, that the life of Napoleon, by the author of Waverly, is certainly to be forthcoming It is to be comprised in four volumes, besides a preliminary volume, bringing down the history of the French revolution to the day when Napoleon commenced his military career

Menai Chain Bridge, Wales, is proceeding rapidly The road for passengers and carriages will be completed early in autumn.

The Crown is about to purchase the valuable bishopric of Soder and Man, together with the whole of the ecclesiastical patronage belonging to the Athol family. The island contains seventeen parishes, and the right of presentation to all the living is at present vested in the Duke of Atholl.

The rich widow, "who would be a duchess," is reported to demur to the enormity of the sum, which, as a preliminary to the solemnization of the previous ceremony, is expected to be paid down.

Sir W. Wallace's sword, which has for a long time been exhibited in Dumbarton Castle, has been ordered to be sent to the museum of relics in the Tower. Doubts are entertained as to its being the identical sword used by Wallace against his country's foes.

Mr O'Connell has got a new enemy in one of his quondam allies, the Editor of the *Dublin Morning Post*, who conceiving that he has been unfairly treated, has pledged himself "to enter forthwith upon such an investigation of the acts of the great leader to Catholic affairs as shall thoroughly expose his pretensions to principal or patriotism; shall reduce him to his proper dimensions and shall prove him to be as arrant a political cheat as ever misled a credulous and simple people"

A faithful Servant.—A few days ago, a gentleman of the Society of Friends, residing in Wivelscombe, Somerset, had just returned home to dinner, and the joint, which was a fine leg of mutton, was already on the table; before he had seated himself, however, to partake of it, a large dog entered the room, and seizing the mutton, dragged it from the table, and deliberately walked home ward. The worthy Friend, not approving of the unceremonious manner in which the dog had helped himself, resolved to follow him; and the faithful animal led the way to the house of his master. Mr H—, of the profession of the law, to whom the complainant submitted the following question:—"Friend, thou art a gentleman, therefore thou will give me a candid answer to this question Suppose thou hadst sent thy servant to buy a leg of mutton, and when it was on the table, a dog were to come and take it away, we wouldst thou expect to pay for it, thyself or the owner of the dog?" The professional gentleman replied—"The owner of the dog" "Then," said the Quaker, "thy dog has run away with my leg of mutton, and I shall expect thee to pay for it 4s 9d" The gentleman paid him the 4s 9d and addressed him as follows: "Sir, I know you are a gentleman, therefore you will not, of course, object to pay me for the professional advice which you required, and which I have given." The Quaker, somewhat astonished, asked the amount of his charge: 6s 8d was the reply; the money was paid, and the lester gentleman was consequently that amount minus by the affair.

Suffocation of 200 French prisoners—To give a suitable relat to the *sacre* of Charles X. six hundred prisoners were sent from the Bastian to iron mines, to be set at liberty on the moment the king was enthroned. By the neglect of proper precautions, two hundred of them were suffocated, and 400 before they reached Rheims when shocking to relate their bodies were thrown to the road side unburied. a prey to animals, and a shocking monument of French want of feeling; it is said, but we do not pledge ourselves for the fact, that the king himself expressed little or no concern on being informed of the melancholy fate of so many captives No friend of humanity will surely consider the interest such a circumstance must naturally inspire, at all lessened, on being informed that these poor victims were so many *sparrows*—*English paper*

Tunnel under the Thames—The work of excavating a tunnel under the Thames, which has been vigorously commenced, attracts great attention and many distinguished visitors We extract the following description of the commencement of this novel undertaking, which will be read with interest

"Against the gable end of a house on the works, the directors have caused to be built, in brick, a fac simile of the perforation which will shortly be begun horizontally across the river, in order to show more strickingly the proportion of height and breadth for carriages, &c and which will be painted in perspective, and will have a fine effect. The new steam engine is expected to be very shortly at work, and must greatly expedite the operations The clay excavated is conveyed into a neighbouring field, and is there converted into bricks of a particular make, to be again used, in its new form, in the construction of this subaqueous communication

"The tunnel will consist of two archways, and in order that there may be no obstruction to carriages, those going from the north to the south shore will pass through one, while those from the south to the north, will occupy the other archway The passages will be Macadamized, and there will be distinct paths for foot passengers. In the centre, between the two archways and dividing the two roads, will be a line of numerous arches of communication, spacious enough to admit of persons passing from one road to the other; and in each of the archways will be fixed a strong gas light. The approaches to the entrance of the tunnel will be by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in every hundred One for pedestrians; another large one for carriages; and so easy will the descent be, that the heaviest loaded waggon will never need to have the wheel locked —The descent from the north side will be near to the other that the father of the child would supply its wants, and end of Old Gravel Lane, at the eastern end of the London advance a sum of money as an outset, poor John Murphy at dock, and on the south side of the river from a spot near to length consented, and the marriage ceremony was performed Rotherhithe church The bed of the river has been rightly examined by frequent and deep borings, in order to ascertain the nature of the strata, and the results have been; we are informed, highly encouraging; the deep parts being uniformly of a tenacious, hard blue clay The machinery by which this excavation is to be made, is the invention of Mr. Brunel. The iron shield for the protection of the workmen and for the security of the work, as it proceeds, is of an ingenious combination, and of itself and its weight (many tons); and the whole, however, continued to be John's general resort, rather than weight is literally to be pushed through the earth, entering Shandlow or Acton; and in this town John worked repeatedly the shafts at the north side of the river. For this invention Mr. Brunel has obtained a patent. As this large shield, as a bricklayer's labourer, for Mr. M'Donnell, Mr. Stodart, or three storied iron scaffold, is daily moved to fill up the and Mr. Shenton, the slater, by whom she was esteemed of excavation made by the workmen, it is followed closely by an intelligent, light hearted and hard on king little fellow. the bricklayers, who will make all good; so that the tunnel natural. however, he family of married wife, should increase, and John Murphy began with sorrow to sent earth will always be supported by the iron shield, or by discover that, in spite of existing circumstances, the cares compact and well cemented brick work. The size of the of a father have a most inveterate tendency to multiply.—tunnel will be thirty-five feet wide, by twenty feet in height; Another young Murphy was about to make its appearance; each archway will have about 14 feet clear width, including and as the prolific Matilda, as well as her children and mofoot-path; and the whole length of the tunnel will be about ther, seemed very likely to become a serious incumbrance, 1300 feet Should nothing unforeseen prevent it, this novel to John, although work was always welcomed with an indusin communication is expected to be opened in less than three trious spirit, found it was no easy matter to maintain a wife years It will be obvious to every person acquainted with and child besides a wife's mother into the bargain John the Thames, that no bridge could cross it where the tunnel early became more shy than ever of home. In fact, the poor is designed to be made, unless it where of a height so great man declares that she should long since have disclosed her as to be inconvenient to the passage of shipping. Such a bridge sex, had she not been intimidated by the threats of Matilda's was once talked of beneath it. Such a bridge, however, is father, and her own spirit. However, in the course of, as rejected but the design was soon abandoned. The tunnel may week, the vigilance of the parish officers had rendered the be regarded as a bridge reversed, and as a channel of inter- situation of affairs extremely urgent; and therefore, having course between the two shores at once commodious, and made a country woman of her own, her confidante, she proadapted to its locality. Such an intercourse has been for a cured feminine habiliments; and on Sunday last rennn a long time a desideratum, and must, we conceive, be much short distance, and thus divorced herself from her matrimonial troubles. She is a short, stout, good looking young woman, and states herself to be in her twentieth year; but, probably on account of her laborious occupations, she looks four or five years older As she has gained from all her employers an excellent character for industry, sobriety, and honesty, her case has excited no small degree of commiseration, as well as curiosity, and as she expresses a wish to get into service in a farmer's family, we cannot help thinking that she would be a valuable acquisition in such an occupation.

Singular Circumstance—The town of Derby has been amused and interested, during the past week, with a most unusual disclosure. A young woman of the name of Hannah Moore, a native of Sligo, in Ireland, had, it appears, for her own account, assumed the dress of a boy, between six and seven years ago. She states, that on the death of her parents, to find herself without protection, and that she resolved her to put on a suit of her brother's clothes, and, in the name of John Murphy, to seek employment in that disguise. She was then not fourteen years of age, and was engaged in service among the Irish graziers About five years ago she came over to this country as a drover's lad, and was attending some cattle through Derbyshire, when she was noticed by Mr Clark, of the inn at Shardlow, as a very sharp and attentive youth—He engaged her to remain with him as a helper in the stables, and she continued in his employment, until, by her handiness and care, she got promoted into the service of J Sutton, Esq. of Shardlow, in whose family she was ever since employed with much satisfaction, for the space of two years as a groom and foot boy. Having, however, given some offence to her employer, she was discharged, and while out of place, she followed job employment at the salt works, and lodged at the house of a woman named Lacy.

Dublin Theatre—SIR WALTER SCOTT. The entertainments on Saturday evening, were Shakspeare's excellent Comedy of *much ado about Nothing*; and the musical Afterpiece of *Clari; or, the Maid of Milan*.

The most remarkable incident of the night arose from the presence of Sir Walter Scott, with his son, Capt Scott, and a fashionable party. We were much pleased with the judicious and elegant compliment paid to this gifted stranger by the Manager in playing "Lord Moira's Welcome," "Scots wha ha'e," "Auld Lang Syne," and other delightful Scotish airs, between the acts. The cheers for Sir Walter were reiterated at frequent intervals from the commencement of the entertainments, and after the second act, the interest of the audience became so general, and so vehement, that the performance was interrupted, and the actors in vain attempted to make themselves audible. This circumstance called forth Mr Abbot, who, evidently unconscious of the amiable disposition of the house, and anxious least any thing within his province should have given rise to feelings of an opposite character, "begged to take the liberty of asking the cause of the disturbance." This interrogatory was answered from the very bottom the gallery of "Sir Walter Scott." Sir Walter Scott immediately rose, and with an air of the greatest good humour, acknowledged himself as it were, to be the innocent delinquent, by bowing repeatedly to the house. He then spoke as follows:—"I am sure the Irish audience—(he was here interrupted by clamorous applause)—I am sure the Irish audience will give a stranger credit for feeling as he ought, these very flattering marks of applause If I did not offer my acknowledgements sooner, be assured it was because I did not think it became me to take to myself a distinction which I am conscious I so little deserve" Immediately at the conclusion of this address, the boxes and pit rose simultaneously, and greeted the distinguished visitor with cheers intermingled with cries of "Welcome, welcome," and accompanied by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs The performance then proceeded, but the hospitable enthusiasm of an Irish audience often assay gain burst forth in lively greetings to splendid genius. Sir Walter Scott and his party retired before the conclusion of the Afterpiece.

COBBETT'S NEW LIGHTS.

Cobbett has recently discovered what all the world know before that Irishmen are intelligent, warm hearted, and every way calculated, under a proper system, to contribute to the strength and prosperity of the United Empire. He has also found out that the Catholic Priests are a most useful, painstaking, body of men, who do a great deal of work for little pay. We shall not now stop to inquire into the *motives* which have forced this conviction upon Cobbett's mind; but we

Apprehensive of the consequences of a prosecution for having disguised her sex, and being at the same time assured by Matilda and her mo-

must observe, that his present opinions on this point, like his opinions on every other, present a most striking contrast with those he formerly expressed. We last week recorded the sarcasms which this unaccountable writer, not three years since, played off against the Catholic Priests, whom he now finds it his interest to extol; and we now proceed to show that he formerly denounced the Irish as slaves and vagabonds. Again, we ask, what good can be derived from the advocacy of such a man?

Extract from the Porcupine, written by Cobbett, in America, February 15, 1798:—

"I want a printer No damnable Irishman need apply."

In the same paper he has, as a motto to an essay against the Irish nation:—

"——— a race
Able to bring a gibbet to disgrace."

To another essay, in which he describes the people of Ireland as "a ferocious, savage, and treacherous pack of rascals, fond of rapine and blood, and fit only to reside among the wild beasts of the wood and wilderness," he gives this motto:—

"——————I would not quote
The name of *Pat* without an antidote."

In a letter to Mr. Adams, the then President of the United States, Mr Cobbett gives the following character of those persons whom he is now praising. Whether he was prophetic, god had the "Catholic Association in his eye, or not, it is impossible for us to say."

"An Irishman is a *natural Jacobin*, and *incurable by acts of lenity, generosity, and friendly dealing*; for though he will *temporize* to gain his purpose, yet he will be sure to lay hold of the first opportunity to disturb the state he resides in, and *eat his neighbour's throat*."

Addressing the President on another occasion, he says—"Send the murderous ruffians to hell—or, if you must deal them mercy, order them into the swamps of Louisiana; there, like the Negro slaves, to cultivate the woods."

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

A Letter from Madrid says:—"General Laserna, late Viceroy of Peru, is banished to Toledo.—He has not been permitted to approach his Royal Master."

GREECE.

"Off Milo, June 16th, 1825.

"The Herald, which is in sight, was boarded this morning from a Greek man of war, and informed of an action they had on the 13th, in which the Turks lost a stout frigate, and a corvet; an English brig was also blown up The Greeks have driven the Turkish fleet into Candia, and have them closely blockaded. There was a battle to the southward of Milo yesterday, but they have not heard the result. We heard the report of guns this morning in the direction of Candia About 10 days a go, the Greeks engaged the Turkish fleet, took one vessel, burnt another, and drove a third on shore. The latter had amongst her crew about 30 Christians, who were all murdered as soon as they landed. Some had their heads cut off, and others were stoned to death by the women of the Island."

MAVROCORDATO.—It is stated in the Journal des Debats, that letters from Trieste, of July 4, say that Colocrotoni, who has made himself master of all the military and civil powers of Greece, has caused Prince Mavrocordato, the friend of Lord Byron, to be beheaded.

EGYPT.

Plague in Egypt.—The following notice from the Russian Consulate, dated July 21, 1825, appeared at Lloyd's on the 22nd:—

"The undersigned Consul General of the Empire of Russia in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being authorized by his Government to notify the measures adopted for the preservation of the public health, loses no time in making them known to all whom it may concern, by the following translation:—

"The Imperial Government of Russia has been informed that part of the crew of the Swedish brig *Fortuna*, Captain Backling, have died from the effect of the plague, which has manifested itself there.

"In consequence of that information, the Minister of the Home Department has taken necessary measures, in order that the most rigorous precaution should be observed, not only in regard to the said Swedish vessel, but also with all vessels in general that may arrive into the ports or harbours of Russia, from Egypt; such vessels will not otherwise be admitted, but on exhibiting the clear and unquestionable evidence of their having performed a full quarantine of purification at Christianstand, or at Kensoe; and that all and every communication with such vessels should be remote, and the questions ought to be directed them strictly in conformity with the quarantine rules.

"If vessels coming from Egypt should even produce the above mentioned evidence or documents, it is, nevertheless, ordered not to admit them, but after their having performed the 12 days of precaution, and after all their crews and passengers have passed the examination by the medical officers.

"A DE DUBATSCHEFSKY.

"To John Bennet, Esq. Sec'ry. at Lloyd's."

THE FATALIST.

The subject of the following tale has long ceased to exist, and there is not in the place of his nativity a being who bears his name. The recital will therefore, wound the feelings of no one; nor will it disturb the ashes of the dead, to give the world the story of his madness, rather than his crime.

The name of John Mackay appears on the criminal records of the town of Belfast, in the north of Ireland. He was the murderer of his own child. It is unnecessary to dwell on the character of this unhappy man; suffice it that, from early education, and deeply rooted habits, he was a fatalist. An enthusiastic turn of mind had been warped into a superstitious dread: and the fabric, that might have been great and beautiful, became a ruin that betokened only death and gloom. Yet into his breast the Creator had infused much of the milk of human kinkness, and his disposition peculiarly fitted him to be at peace with all men. The poison had lain dormant in his bosom, but it rankled there. Domestic sorrows contributed to strengthen his gloomy creed; and its effects were darker, as it took a deeper root. Life soon lost all its pleasures for him: his usual employments were neglected; his dress and appearance altered; his once animated countenance bore the traces of shame or guilt; and a sort of suspicious eagerness was in every look and action.

He had an only child, one of the loveliest infants that ever blessed a father's heart. It was the melan holy legacy of the woman he had loved; and never did a parent doat with more affection on an earthly hope. This little infant, all purity and innocence, was destined to be the victim of his madness. One morning his friend entered his apartment, and what was his horror at beholding the child stretched on the floor, and the father standing over it, his hands reeking with the blood of his babe. 'God of heaven!' exclaimed his friend, 'what is here?' Mackay approached and calmy welcomed him, bidding him behold what he had done. His friend beat his bosom, and sunk on a chair, covering his face with his hands. 'Why do you grieve?' asked the maniac; 'why are you unhappy? I was the father of that breathless corps, and I do not weep; I am even joyful when I gaze on it.—Listen, my friend, listen; I know I was predestined to murder, and who was so fit to be my victim as that fatle innocent to whom I gave life, and from whom I have taken it? He had no crime to answer for;—besides, how could I leave him in a cold world, which would mock him with my name? Even before the commission of the crime, he had sent to a magistrate, whose officers shortly entered, and apprehended him. He coolly surrendered himself, and betrayed no emotion; but he took from his bosom a miniature of his wife, dipped in the blood of his babe, and, without a sigh or tear, departed. It was this circumstance that made many loath him, and created against him a sentiment of general abhorrence; but when he afterwards, in prison, declared to his friend the storm of passions, to which that horrid calm succeeded—that he had torn his hair until the blood trickled down his forehead, while his brain seemed bursting his skull, his friend was satisfied and still loved him. In the prison he was with him: though all others deserted him, he pitied and wept. Still, even to the last, he believed he had but fulfilled his duty in the death of his child; and often, when he described the scene, and told how the infant smiled on its father at the moment he was prepared to kill it, lisping his name as the weapon was at his throat, he would start with horror at his own tale, and curse the destiny which had decreed it, but always spoke of it as a necessary deed. The time appointed for his trial approached; he contemplated it without dread, and talked of the fate that awaited him—without a shudder. But his friend had exerted himself to procure such testimony of the state of his mind, previous to his committing the dreadful act, as to leave little doubt of the result; yet he feared to awaken hopes in the unhappy prisoner, which might be destroyed, and had never mentioned it to him. The morning of the trial arrived; he was brought to the bar; his hollow eyes glared unconsciously on his judge, and he gave his plea, as if the words 'not guilty,' came from a being without life. But his recollection seemed for a moment to return, he opened his lips and gasped faintly, as if he wished to recall them. The trial commenced, and he listened with the same apathy; but once, betraying feeling, when he smiled on his friend beside him.—The evidence had been heard; the jury returned a verdict of insanity when a groan from the prisoner created a momentary pause, and he dropped lifeless in the dock. He had for some minutes shadowed his countenance with his hand, and no one but his friend perceived its dreadful alteration. He attributed it to the dreadful suspense of the moment, the agony between hope and despair. Its cause was a more awful one;—he had procured poison, had taken it, and, with an almost superhuman strength, had struggled with its effects until he fell dead before the court. He was buried in the churchyard of his native village, where a mound of earth marked his grave, but there was neither stone nor inscription to preserve the name of one so wretched

It is almost unnecessary to add, that a more pernicious error than the doctrine of fatalism cannot take possession of the mind of man. Innumerable and varied crimes have been perpetrated under the influence of this enemy of human reason.

THE BUONAPARTE FAMILY.

From William's Travels in Italy, Greece and the Ionian Islands.

The members of the Buonaparte family at Rome consist of the Princess Pauline, married to Prince Borghese; Louis Buonaparte, the ex-king of Holland; Lucien, the Prince of Canico, and his family; and lastly, the mother of Napoleon Buonaparte. The first of these personages was the favourite sister of the ex-emperor, and during his residence in Elba, he was in the habit of placing her close to him when they were in company; he sometimes would turn round while at dinner, and desire one of his officers to compose some quatrain in honor of the princess's charms, and to recite it to her at table. One of those officers, who accompanied him to Elba, showed a friend of mine several verses that had been composed by himself in obedience to his master's instructions.

The Princess lives separate from her husband, but she is allowed to occupy the splendid building of the Borghese palace at Rome. At present the prince resides at Florence. Napoleon, during his sojourn there, had endeavoured to bring him forward in some public capacity, but the attempt is said to have failed; his inattention considering it necessary to withdraw from the situation to which he was appointed. The Princess Pauline is fond of society; she is indeed, said to display much of the coquetry and vanity of a French woman of fashion. Canova has executed a statue of her, the symmetry and luxurious attitude of which is much admired. One evening she received invitations for a large suite, the form of the invitation expressed her hope, that she would have the company of such and such persons, "to see the statue by Canova lighted up."

Persons sufficiently well acquainted, by the length of their sojourn are with the Buonaparte family, describe the character of each different member of it, gave the reputation of superior amiableness to two other sisters of Napoleon Madame Bacciochi, and Madame Murat; the former is always mentioned with particular respect.

Lucien carefully abstains from showing himself in public, in such circumstances English society are not introduced to him. He never touches on political subjects, or can be betrayed into conversing upon them when introduced by others, who are desirous of learning his opinion He affects an occasional air of frivolity in conversation, probably as a veil to the serious designs, with which he has been said to be occupied respecting his brother. However that may be it is said to be a difficult matter to draw him out into giving his opinion on any subject, whether political or not

He had commenced farming, partly after the English manner, at his country villa, La Rotondi, supposed by some to stand on the site of Cicero's Tusculan villa His passion for agriculture had, however, much cooled, and was succeeded by a passion for astronomy He is in possession of a fine telescope, and some optical instruments by Dollond, but I learned that he was fickle in all these different pursuits, and soon abandoned them. His dwelling in Rome, is sufficiently handsome, and he frequently has small parties in the evening for music or dancing; two of his daughters play and sing prettily, and express a partiality for Scotch music. especially that published by Mr. George Thompson, of Edinburgh; one of their favourite airs is, 'Scots wha ba'e wi' Wallace bled.' His eldest daughter, (the fruit of his first marriage) was married to a Roman noblemen Her uncle had, at one period, designed her to become the spouse of Ferdinand, the present king of Spain, but afterwards altered his plan. thinking that something more was necessary to secure the full dependence of Spain upon his own power

The mother of Napoleon, formerly dignified by the title of Madame Mere, resides, together with her brother Cardinal Fesche, in the Palazzo Falcone. She lived in seclusion. and was even said to become a devotee. Only one of her former ladies of honor remains with her; she occupies, however, a full suit of apartments, very handsomely furnished, and with a greater attention to comfort than is usual in Italian houses She affects none of the reserve of Lucien on certain subjects, but speaks with tears in her eyes of the ex-emperor, displays the feeling of a mother in her language respecting him, and laments that he has not written to any of his family since his being at St Helena. Openly chatching the hope, (which appears to prevail among the adherents of Buonaparte) that the English government would finally set him at liberty; and generally concludes with some strong expressions on the character of the English nation, with the generality of which she declares herself well acquainted. Madame Mere has evidently been a very fine woman; at her advanced period of life she still looks well, through the aid of her toilette; her manners are even dignified. She appears a queen, and refuses, as do her daughters, those notices of the vulgar manners of the ladies of the Buonaparte family, which were so easily acquired in Britain. In one of the rooms in Lucien's palace is a bust of Nicolo Buonaparte, the father, which exhibits a countenance of remarkable expression; her indeed, than that of Napoleon or any of the family.

BURNING MOUNTAIN IN AMERICA.

Addressed to the Editors of an American Paper.

BUSKE COUNTY, (N. C.) JAN 10

GENTLEMEN,

On the morning of the 16th ultimo, a great smoke was seen to issue from the top of "*Spear's Mountain*," which is detached from the range that extends from the Blue Ridge to Swannoe River, and ends some miles below its junction with French Broad The great noise that was heard through the day, and continued smoke, left no doubt but that it was a Volcano that had burst forth during the Earthquake. The mountain is conical and insulated—its base is washed on the west side by French Broad River, on the east side, it is separated by a narrow valley (overhung in some places by large rocks) from that Ridge called French Broad Mountain—little lava rocks, singed vegetation, and acid surface, shew that they long have felt that subterranean fire which probably gave heat to the Warm Springs, and has at last burst out with such dreadful fury. It still continues to burn with great violence, and throws up lava, scoria, ashes, calcined stones, and vitrified matter, in great quantities, and with the most tremendous noise

The quantity of lava discharged at the beginning of the eruption was immense: it ran down the mountain in a stream of liquid fire for more than a mile, and has formed a dam across French Broad River, so high as to overflow about two hundred acres of prime bottom land, to the great injury of the owners

In the night time, the ignited stones, cinders, &c. which are thrown two or three hundred feet in the air, present a grand appearance, and have a great resemblance to artificial fire-works, such as rockets, &c. Sometimes they are columned which smoke issues from the crater; at night it has a flame like appearance, and where it has been driven by the wind, has withered the small dwarf pines which had taken root in the barren soil of this and the neighbouring mountains; their bark and leaves are incrusted with a yellowish powder, which has an acrid taste and strong sulphurid smell.

No person has had courage sufficient to approach the crater; but those who were acquainted with the top of the mountain before the eruption, say that it was uneven and very rocky The crater appears (judging by the smoke) to be twenty yards in diameter, and is growing larger Yesterday a large mass fell in with a greater noise than the loudest artillery; it shook the country round, and was echoed from the mountains and valleys. The lava, where cold, has the appearance of vitrified basalt.—The stone on the mountain is hard and coarse grained, with an uneven conchoidal fracture—but no appearance of basalt. The scoria are enormous, have a ferruginous appearance, and shew strong magnetic attraction.

Notwithstanding the terror which seized me on viewing this awful sight, I could not help smiling at the credulous simplicity of the people who inhabit the mountains. They view it with as much awe and terror as the children of Israel did *Mount Sinai* Some say the end of time is arrived, and think the crater is the mouth of the "bottomless pit"—The fantastic appearances of the electric fluid, which is seen darting in various shapes through the smoke after night, by the help of fancy they transform into spirits, devils, &c. These wildideas have been increased by the declarations of an itinerant preacher, who calls upon them to repent, not in the language of Jonah "Yet forty days," &c but saying Behold the place of punishment for the wicked!"

In a few days I shall go and take another view of this western *Etna* It is hoped that it will draw the attention of some geologist or man of science, who will be able to give a correct description of it. I have seen but two pieces of pomice-stone.

Your's, &c.

JOHN CLARKE EDWARDS.

Anecdote.

Anecdote of Cardinal York and Lord Nelson.—When Napoleon Buonaparte entered Rome with his army, all who were not favourable to the conquerror fled from the city; and, as nearly all Italy was under his controul, there was scarcely any resting place for the fugitives. Cardinal York, brother to the Chevalier de St George, commonly called "the Pretender," was particularly obnoxious to Buonaparte; from having reflected severely upon his cruelty, in a charge he made to his clergy as Bishop of Asia. He removed to Venice where the French troops followed him, and he escaped in the disguise of a mendicant friar. He begged his way to a village near Cape Otranto, where he lay secreted for several weeks, subsisting on the charity of the Curé of that place The Agememnon, 74, was then cruising near the coast, under the orders of Capt. Nelson, and he soon learnt the deplorable situation of the unfortunate Cardinal. Nelson instantly determined to assist the last of the Stuarts. He went himself on shore, found the illustrious unfortunate, and invited him on board his ship. The Cardinal hesitated not to throw himself on his generosity. He was accomodated with a part of the Captain's cabin, and proper apparel, suitable to his dignity, was furnished him. He remained on board seven weeks, during which period the ship was twice engaged in action. The Cardinal walked the deck with Capt. Nelson, perfectly undismayed, amidst a scene of carnage to which he had hitherto been a total stranger As soon as convenient. Capt Nelson landed him in the Austrian territories, forcing upon him £100, to defray his expenses to Vienna. The old man shed tears when he left his benefactor, and was regretted by all on board, to whom he was endeered for his mild unassuming manners. Nelson frequently spoke of him with admiration, and said, "that man's example would almost make me a convert to the Catholic faith." The Cardinal had a handsome pension assigned him by the Emperor, and six months after his escape to the Agememnon, he was on board of her again in the harbour of Genoa. Fortune then smiled upon him, and his delight at seeing his deliverer was sincere. In the fulness of his gratitude, he embraced all the officers, and ran about the ship, shaking hands with the crew. He repaid the pecuniary obligation to Nelson, and would have treebled the sum which Nelson refused. He sent on board fruits, bread, wine, and meat sufficient to keep the sailors feasting for several days, and kept open house on shore for all the officers. When taking final leave, he presented Nelson with a sword and cane, which the "Pretender" had used all his life; they were plainly mounted in silver, and highly valued by Nelson. It is difficult to tell which to admire most, the generosity of Nelson or the gratitude of the Cardinal; both did honour to their distinct professions, and this anecdote is equally credible to the memory of two great men.

Poetry.

Last week we had the pleasure to present our readers with one of the finest traits of CAMPBELL's Genius, selected from his late-t publication. This week we add another specimen of those beautiful poems which are to be found in the same volume with "HOHENLINDEN."—*Ed.*

A DREAM.

Well may sleep present us fictions,
Since our waking moments teem
With such fanciful convictions
As make life itself a dream—
Hail our daylight faith's a fable;
Sleep dispels with shadows too,
Seeming in their turn as stable
As the world we wake to view.
Ne'er by day did reason's mint
Give my thoughts a clearer print
Of assured reality.
Than was left by Phantasy
Stamp'd and colour'd on my sprite
In a dream of yesternight.

In a bark, methought, lone steering,
I was cast on Ocean's stride;
This, 'twas whisper'd in my hearing,
Meant the sea of life.
Sad regrets from past existence
Came, like gales of chilling breath;
Shadow'd in the forward distance
Lay the land of death
...ow seeming more, now less remote
On that dim-seen shore, methought,
I beheld two hands a space
Slow unshroud a spectre's face;
And my flesh's hair upstood,
'Twas mine own similitude.

But my soul revived at seeing
Ocean, like an emerald spark,
Kindle, while an air-drop being
Smiling steer'd my bark.

Heaven-like—yet he look'd as human
As any proud beauty can,
More compassionate than woman,
Lordly more than man.
And as some sweet clarions breath
Stirs the soldier's scorn of death:
So his accents bade me brook
The spectre's eyes of icy look
Till it shut them—turn'd its head,
Like a beaten foe, and fled.

"Types not this," I said, "fair spirit!
That my death-hour is not come?
Say, what days shall I inherit?
Tell my soul their sum."
"No," he said, "yon phantom's aspect,
Trust me, would appal thee worse,
Held in clearly measured prospect:—
Ask not for a curse!
Make not, for I overhear
Thine unspoken thoughts as clear
As thy mortal ear could catch
The close brought tickings of a watch—
Make not the untold request
That's now revolving in thy breast.

"'Tis to live again, remeasuring
Youth's years, like a scene rehearsed,
In thy second lifetime treasuring
Knowledge from the first.
Hast thou felt, poor self-deceiver!
Life's career so void of pain,
As to wish its fitful fever
New begun again?
Could experience, ten times thine,
Pain from being disentwine
Th eads by fate together spun?
Could thy flight heaven's lightning shun?
Nay, nor could thy foresight's glance
'Scape the myriad shafts of chance.

"Would'st thou bear again Love's trouble—
Friendship's death discovered ties;
Toil to grasp or miss the bubble
Of ambition's prize?
Say thy life's new-gu ded action
Flow'd from Virtue's purest springs—
Still would envy and detraction
Dumble not their stings?
Worth itself is but a charter
To be mankind's distinguish'd martyr"
—I caught the morsel, and cried, "Hail,
Spirit! let us onward sail
Envying, fearing, hating none,
Guardian Spirit, steer me on!"

Domestic.

The Trial of R. Randell, Esq M. P (pursuant to an Indictment for Perjury, preferred against him, by the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes) has taken place, and he has been honourably acquitted.—*Niagara Gleaner.*

Midland District Assizes—The business before the Court was gone through on Wednesday, and yesterday the Court met at 10 o'clock, when his Lordship, the Chief Justice, passed the sentence of the law on the criminals and dismissed the Jury.

The following is a list of the convictions and punishments:

James Howard and Nathan Miller—Riot—To be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of £10 each—to remain in prison until the fine be paid.

Sarah Brown—Receiving stolen Goods—knowing them to have been stolen.—Imprisonment, three months.

Joseph Darraway and Joseph Cardinel.—Petty Larceny.—Banished for seven years; to leave the province in five days.

John Williams.—Simple Grand Larceny—Banished for seven years; to leave the province in five days.

John Brown—Simple Grand Larceny.—Banished for seven years: to leave the province in five days.

John Tipple—Petty Larceny.—Banished for seven years; to leave the province in five days.

Johnna Sheehan.—Simple Grand Larceny.—To be imprisoned three months.

George Robison.—Simple Grand Larceny.—Banished for seven years; to leave the province in five days.

John C. Hewit—Assault, with intent to commit a Rape.—Six months imprisonment, to stand in the pillory one hour in the first week of his imprisonment—to pay a fine of £10. and remain imprisoned until the fine be paid.

Charles De Root.—Horse Stealing—Death.

Louis Lavigne and William Gavin.—Burglary.—Death.

Richard Arkland.—Malicious Shooting.—Death.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We learn from the Napane Mills that a person named Ard Benedict, residing in that neighbourhood got his leg dreadfully shattered a few days since by the accidental discharge of a gun. The unfortunate man, it appears, was in the act of setting a trap gun for bears, and after placing the piece in its proper position, he tied a string to the trigger, and while walking off with the other end of it, with a view to fix it some where else, he inconsiderately gave a slight pressure to the string, which caused the gun to go off, and the contents, consisting, it is said, of three balls and some buck shot, mangled the poor man's knee and thigh in a shocking manner. Medical aid could not be procured till after the laps of two days, when the leg was amputated.—Some hopes were entertained, we understand, of his recovery.—*ib.*

LOWER CANADA.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city and district of Quebec, was held on Saturday the 20th ultimo, at the Court House in this city, conformably to a requisition signed by a number of the citizens and inhabitants of the town and district, and published in the newspapers of last week.

Colonel Joseph Plante was unanimously called to the Chair, and Hector Huot, Esq. Advocate, was named Secretary.

The Chairman informed the meeting, the he was acquainted with its object only from having read the requisition in the public newspapers—that it was to consider of the expediency of addressing his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who, it was understood, was shortly to leave this Province on a voyage to England. He supposed that some of the Gentlemen who had called the meeting would submit such propositions as they thought proper to offer.

Mr. Louis Lagueux said, that he had signed the requisition at the desire of some of his fellow citizens, that it had been usual to address the persons administering the Government on their departure, and that the administration of the present Lieutenant Governor having given general satisfaction throughout the Province, he thought the practice ought not to be departed from in the present instance.

Louis Plamondon, Esq. Advocate, rose and said, that one of his friends who had signed the requisition being called away by business, although he had no instructions from him on the subject, he thought it was his duty to express his opinion on the present occasion. He had for a great length of time been prevented by a severe illness from taking a part in public concerns, but he had not been, and he trusted never would be, an indifferent spectator to the affairs of the Province. He had always had frequent occasions of meeting with his fellow citizens, who felt a lively interest in the welfare of their country, and on every occasion they had spoken in terms of eulogium of the private virtues and the friendly disposition of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor towards the Province and its inhabitants. It was too frequently the case for some time past, that almost every session of the Legislature had closed with symptoms of dissatisfaction; among all parties; under his Excellency, at its close, there was universal satisfaction, and fortunate results. Desiring as he did, and he was sure all who heard him did, the peace and welfare of the country, they could not be backward in complimenting Sir Francis Burton, under whom such a happy state of things had been established. He would, however, leave to other gentlemen, who were better acquainted with the public affairs than he was, to submit the resolutions which might be proper on the present occasion. (Mr. Plamondon then sat down amidst the repeated cheers of the meeting.)

Amable Berthelot, Esq. of this city, Member of the Assembly for Three Rivers, then rose, and observed that he perfectly concurred in the sentiment of the gentleman who had last spoken; that since no other gentleman seemed disposed to come forward, he would submit the following Resolutions, on which he conceived there could be no difference of opinion.

"*Resolved*,—As the opinion of this meeting, that the private virtues of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Francis N. Burton, and his just and impartial conduct, and lively solicitude for the welfare of the Province, entitle him to every mark of public respect and gratitude.

"*Resolved*,—That an humble address expressive of these sentiments, be presented to his Excellency, on the occasion of his intended voyage to England.

"*Resolved*,—That a committee of seven be appointed to draft the said Address, and submit it for public signature."

The resolutions being seconded, and on the question being severally read, were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Berthelot, Plante, L. Lagueux, Advocate, Blanchet, L. Plamondon, the Hon. Mr. Primrose, and Mr Neilson, were named of the committee, by the meeting; it being understood that they are to give public notice of the time and place for siguing the address, and when it is to be presented.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair, and the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

We understand that Louis Plamondon, Esquire, Barrister of this city, is preparing to publish, by subscription, a work in both languages, upon the Civil Law of this country; it is to be comprised in Five Books. The *first* treating of Persons

The *second* of Property, and modifications of Property

The *third*, of the manner of acquiring Property.

The *fourth*, of the Feudal Laws still remaining in force, and,

The *fifth*, of the English Civil Laws which have been introduced into this Province.

Mr. Plamondon has already made considerable progress in this work, and is prepared to complete it without delay, should (of which we imagine there can, from the known abilities of the author, be little doubt) a sufficient number of subscriptions be obtained to cover the expenses of the undertaking. We are further informed that Mr Plamondon's work has been seen by some of our first legal characters, who have pronounced it to be well digested, and of great utility.—*Quebec Gazette.*

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22d, 1825. No. XXXVIII.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Thursday the Twenty second day of September inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of Aug. last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty second day of September inst, at which time a our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Thirty first day of October now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3 and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stnais Sagar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4 first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres: the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—t f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—t f.

Crown Office, York, 24th June, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Wm. Dummer Powell, Chief Justice.

District.	Town.	Court to commence.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon William Campbell, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,

JOHN SMALL,

No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown.*

Additional Police Regulations.

WHEREAS the Carriage way in King Street in the Town of York, has been made at a great expense, and it is expedient that the same should be secured from the damage caused by obstructing the water courses by the careless and unskilful opening of private drains in the said Street and other causes.

It is therefore hereby ordered, by the Justices of the Peace for the Home District in adjourned Session assembled, that from and after the due publication hereof, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of Streets for the said Town, when notified for that purpose, personally to superintend and direct the opening and covering in of all such private drains in such manner as to prevent, as far as may be, any impediment to the proper draining of the surface.

And it is further ordered, that after the due publication hereof, if any owner or occupier of any house, lot, or premises, situate on King Street a foresaid, shall make any drain from the same through any part of the said Street, without having previously given notice to the Surveyor of Streets of his intention to do so, and when, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

Ordered,—That persons convicted of offences against the Police Regulations relating to "nuisances in the Streets" passed May 14th 1817, and June 21st 1823, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than ten shilling for each offence, and the Surveyor of Streets is required to inform against all such offenders as come to his knowledge.

By Order

S. HEWARD,

No. 36—3 w. *Clk. Peace, H. D.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

SECOND PUBLIC SALE OF TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA —The Agents for the Sale of the Honorable East India Company's TEAS in Canada, hereby give notice, that there will be exposed to Public sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity equal to 2500 chests, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo. and Bohea —The Sale at Quebec will consist of 1000, and at Montreal of 1500 chests. The former to take place on Saturday the 8th, and the latter on Saturday the 15th October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The quantities of each species will be given in the catalogues to be issued at Quebec on the 1st, and at Montreal on the 8th of that month, wherein the conditions of sale and upset prices will be the same as in the August Sale.

Sample chests as before, will remain open for the inspection of intending purchasers, from Monday morning to Friday afternoon, of the week of sale.

It is the intention of the Agents, to introduce periodical sales afterwards, in January, May, and September, of each year, in quantities at each, which they shall consider the demand to require.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.

Montreal, 8th September, 1825. *No. 38—3w.*

A REWARD OF 50 DOLLARS.

THE above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and deliver into the custody of Ephraim Farrer, *Gaoler of the Newcastle District*, the bodies of Asa Johnson and Daniel Johnson, as they called themselves on their examination before the Magistrates of this District, being two of the three men who stole three Horses from the District of Gore, and that were lately apprehended on board the Packet in Murray, their real names are Asa and Daniel Becken.—Asa is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and black eyes, is about 24 years of age and has a lump on the right side of his under lip, wore a long blue coat, a light coloured jacket with a sprig in it, and blue trousers.—Daniel is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair and eyes, is about 20 years of age round featured, wore a long blue coat, no jacket, and blue pantaloons.

EPHRAIM FARRER.

Gaoler.

Hamilton, Sept. 18th, 1825. *No 38—4w.*

☞ Printers in Upper Canada and the United States, are requested to give the above one insertion in their respective papers.

JOSEPH TOLFREE,

Plumber, Painter, &c.

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Plumbing Business in this Town, where he hopes by assiduity to gain a share of the Public Patronage. Lead Pumps and Air Taps for Drains, &c. A specimen may be seen at W Moore's Apothecary, opposite the Church, King St. where orders will be respectfully received.

York, Sept. 15th, 1825. *No 37—3w.*



NOTICE.

A Meeting is proposed of the Inhabitants of the London District, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next, at Foster's Hotel, in the Town of Vittoria, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Steam Boat on Lake Erie, to run between Fort Erie and Amhersburgh, calling at the intermediate places.—Grand River, Paterson's Creek, Long Point Bay, Kettle Creek, Otter Creek, and Port Talbot.

On that day a Plan and Estimate of the expense of the undertaking, the number and value of Shares, and all the information appertaining to the subject, will be laid before the meeting, and a confident hope is entertained, there will be a sufficient degree of public spirit manifested to ensure success to the undertaking.

☞ Upwards of One Hundred Shares are already engaged within a very small circle.

By request of the Inhabitants.

WALTER NICHOL.

Dover, Sept. 1st, 1825. *No 37—3w.*



AT a Meeting of the Committee of Management of a Steam Boat to ply on Lake Ontario, between York and Niagara, via Burlington Bay.

Present, { The Hon. George Crookshank, George Monro, Esq. J. B Macaulay, Esq.

It was Resolved,—That a second instalment of twenty-five per cent. on the Stock Subscribed be paid in by the 20th Sept next.—The Engine being then to be contracted for, at which time one fourth of the purchase money is required to be paid, and also at the same time one sixth of the cost of the Boat itself is required by the Contractor.

A. CHEWETT,

Secretary.

York, 20th August, 1825. No. 36.—3 w.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy, the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation it must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stables in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq. York, or to J S.H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

York Sept. 1st 1825. *No. 35—6w.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cateraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. *No. 35.—6m.*

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept. 13th, 1825. No. 37.—8 w.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE

OF

PORT HOPE.

In the Newcastle District.

ON SATURDAY the 17th day of September, *next*, will be sold by Ticket, to the highest bidder, at the House of Mr. Mark Hewson, in the Village of Port Hope,

TEN

BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

The Sale will commence at One o'clock; and, in the mean while a Ground-Plan of the Lots, as well as the Lots themselves, may be inspected on application to,

Mr MARK HEWSON.

Port Hope August 31st, 1825. *No. 35—td.*

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

And of such Parts of the Home District *as lie to the Eastward of* York.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike Road from York to the Carrying Place, at the Head of the Bay of Quintie; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the Navigation of that Chain of Lakes which extend from the immediate vicinity of Lake Simcoe to the Otonabee River, Rice Lake, and through the River Trent into the Bay of Quintié,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

All those resident landholders, therefore, either of the Home or Newcastle Districts, who are in anywise interested or concerned in these important measures, and who may find it convenient to attend, are earnestly requested to meet at Ma Wood's *Tavern*, Hamilton Court House, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon—there to take into consideration the several plans which Mr Forthergill, (the Member for Durham, who is to introduce the Bill,) will have the honour to submit for the approbation and choice of those concerned.

York, Aug. 31st, 1825. No. 35.—t. d.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on by pothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.

New-York. July 30th 1825

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to

S. WASHBURN, Esq.

No. 32—8wks.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy* Apply at the U. C Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston. Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No. 26—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*

ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15 —t f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent;* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte. No. 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a School, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the Science of the Broad Sword Exercise, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which Horsemanship and the Use of the Sword, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils.

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27 —t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. No. 32—6m.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——No. 4
" 2,——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* has a Log Hou. e, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of Port Hope, are For Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

48—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Pages, to these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven-pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three-pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 1 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden,—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 5 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis;*—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—* No. 38.

we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22d, 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

On the 29th of July, Mr. Secretary Canning had interview with the different foreign Ambassadors, previously to his departure from the country for a few weeks.

The Times says "The French Government is extending on every side the system of intolerance—in religion, politics, and commerce. The interior of France alone can at present be made a scene and victim of the agency of that spirit in its two former aspects; but the character displays itself a boundantly throughout the commercial intercourse of the House of Bourbon with all the industrious nations which surround it.

Discussions of a serious nature have taken place between the Spanish Cabinet and British Minister. The former remonstrates against the aid and protection which the South American vessels receive at Gibralter.

Mr James Campbell, the Bank Director, has gained £400, 000 by the decision of the Chancellor, relative to the will of the late Mr. Holford.

At Driffield, in Yorkshire, 195 miles from London, there was a fall *snow* on the 5th of July. The boys who had been playing on the new made hay, changed their amusement, and the snow balls flew merrily about

The following account (says an Irish paper) was proved before the Commissioners of Bankrupts, in a case wherein a friend of Mr. O'Connell had become insolvent some short time since The items appeared in this man's schedule, forming part of his account with Mr. O'Connell: "To providing tar barrels and other materials for bonfires, on your visit to Killarney, £5, 13s 9d." "To providing ropes, and paying the men who drew your carriage into town, £11 7s. 6d." "To three casks of porter to the people, who were shouting, £5. 16s 6d."

The notorious Harietta Wilson was publishing in Paris, a new work in English, entitled "London Tigers and Paris Lions"

It was reported that Lady Byron was engaged to be married to the Rev Mr. Cunningham, of Harrow.

The translation of the work of Milton, on Christian Doctrine, has been published in 4to. at 2l. 10s. common paper; royal 4to. 5l. sterling. An edition had also been printed in Latin at the same price.

An English paper says, a medical gentleman has stated, that a few drops of any mineral acid, put in the wound inflicted by a rabid animal, efficually prevents hydrophobia; it decomposes the saliva poison, consequently no bad effect follows

The yellow fever continues to rage at Mobile—the mortality is dreadful, and the inhabitants are *fleeing from* the pestilence.

Superstition.—In the village of Bournal, in the department of Lot and Garonne (France) there lived a woman of the name of Petit, whose husband and son died suddenly, and whose mother had been for many years afflicted with palsy, and also a woman of the name of Tonnadere and her mother, and the former of these two had been afflicted with an inward complaint. In the same village there lived an old woman, very poor and very miserable, who had the reputation of being a sorceress. All the four first mentioned used frequently to talk over their misfortunes, and all attributed them to the sorceress They agreed to seize her and punish her, and on Sunday, Dec. 12, 1824, proceeded to execute their plan — They seized her on the high road, beat her with sticks, and then dragged her to one of their houses Here, after endeavouring to make her release them from her enchantments, and in spite of her protestations, they proceeded to burn her. They tied her hands, and actualy placed her on the fire, but her dreadful cries alarmed them, and they allowed her to escape with life. She was cured after two months' severe suffering, and two of the women were lately condemned for this crime to be exposed in the pillory and to be imprisoned for five years.—*French Paper.*

A Strange Traveller.—The following circumstance has been communicated to us by a gentleman on whose word we can place implicit reliance, and who actually witnessed the scene described. On landing at Liverpool, on the 4th current, he took a place in a Chester coach, in company with thirteen other persons. most of whom were stationed on the ton—On the old principle of *place aux dames*, the inside was filled with females, who in half an hour or so from the time the coach started, commenced uttering the most piercing screams, accompanied with the words "stop! stop! a bear! a bear!" The outside riders were of course astounded, and a stout Northumbrian, who sat next our friend, mistaking the word *bear* for *baira*, called to the driver to rein in, as he was afraid a child had fallen from the coach. The driver obeyed, and then there was a sort of contest as to who should first de cend from his seat, and run back in quest of the infant. which no one doubted had been precipitated to the road, by the accidental opening of the coach door. But the alarm proceeded from a different cause, and the reader may judge of the surprise of the passengers, when in place of a baira they encountered a full-grown Russian bear, which, in the absence of his keeper, had been taking every sort of liberty with the ladies, hugging one, tearing the shawl and gown of a second, and even attempting to salute a third. One of the ladies had fainted away, and though the others attempted to keep the intruder at bay, by slapping his nose with their parasols, reticules, &c. they became one and all terribly alarmed, when the ugly animal began to growl and show his teeth; and had not Bruin been pretty well muzzled, there is no say ing to what length he would have proceeded. The scene altogether was ludicrous in the extreme; but the reader, of course, will be curious to know how the bear happened to get into such genteel society. Had he leapt from some ship, and like other adventurers, taking the road to London, with the laudible view of pushing his fortune? Or had he worried his keeper, escaped from a menagerie, and attracted by the smell of comfits and cordials, jumped in at the coach window as the vehicle was whirling rapidly along? No such thing The bear belonged to an honest sailor, who had seen him stowed into a box or basket behind the coach; but being used to company, and disliking the idea of riding alone, he had forced his way through the half inch deal that divided the steerage from the ladies' cabin. This of course was a high misdemeanor, and after receiving a sound cudgelling. Bruin, together with two pointer dogs and the honest tar, to whom he belonged, was compelled to alight and pursue the remainder of the journey on foot.—*Dumfries Courier.*

GREAT COMBAT.

Between Lion Nero and six Dogs, for Five Thousand Sovereigns, at Warwick.

The great fight between the Lion Nero and six dogs, took place on the 26th July, in the large yard attached to an uninhabited worsted factory, in the Saltisford, Warwick, belonging to Mr. Tombs, a celebrated sporting gentleman — The place was admirably adapted for such an exhibition and Mr. Wombwell spared no expense in rendering it perfectly safe for the spectators of the combat

The yard wherein the battle took place is bounded on two sides by extensive ranges of buildings, one having fifty, the other thirty windows, which looked into the den wherein the contest was decided; attached to each window was four rows of benches, capable of holding about 16 persons, affording accommodation for 1300 persons to witness the terrific engagement in perfect safety

The other sides of the yard were filled up by a low building and broad ditch; and a range of Mr. Wombwell's caravans, which, together, completely excluded all intruders In the middle of the space between the above boundaries was placed the den, made expressly for the battle; it is a bout 12 feet square made of strong frame work, and iron bars of one inch diameter, the floors resting on wheels so as to elevate it three feet from the ground. The whole of the preparations were completed by the middle of the day on Monday, and during the whole of the afternoon vast quantities of gentry arrived from different parts of the country to witness the spot selected for so novel a contest; it was reported that by 4 o'clock on Monday, Mr. Wombwell had disposed of nearly a thousand tickets at one pound each

The following are the conditions under which the combat between Nero and the dogs is decided.

1st Three dogs to be slipped at him at once.

2d If one, or any of them turn tail, he or they are considered as beaten, and no one of the other remaining three shall be allowed to attack him until 20 minutes shall be expired, in order to give Nero rest; for he must be allowed to beat the first three, one by one, or as he may choose, before the remaining three shall be started.

After the expiration of the stipulated time, the remaining dogs to start according to the foregoing rules, and be regulated as the umpires shall adjudge

The dogs were handled by Mr. Edwards, John Jones, and William Davis, assisted by Samuel Wedgbury. 1, Turk, a brown coloured dog, 2. Captain—a fallow and white dog, with skew bald face. 3. Tiger—a brown dog, with white legs 4, Nettle—a little brindled bitch, with black head. 5, Rose—a skew bald bitch. 6, Nelson—a white dog, with brindled spots.

At about half past seven o'clock, the first three dogs were let loose, through a small hole, (which only could admit of the dogs entrance,) and dropped them on a plank, that lowered them unto the floor of the den. Nero on beholding his antagonists became uncommon ferocious, and reared in such a manner that he could be distinctly heard at the further end of Warwick. He met his antagonists in every direction—neither of them could take hold of any part of his body. (At this time the side of the yard near the race-course was broke down by the inhabitants of Warwick, who instantly rushed in, and carriages were overturned in all directions)

2. After Nero having now winded about 15 minutes, Turk, Captain, and Nettle were let loose. Nero seized Turk by the jaws, and immediately crushed his head to atoms, and the blood gushed forth in streams; Nero dropt this defeated victim to clear his mouth of the blood. Nettle immediately flew at the head of Nero, who shook her off and struck her flew at the head of Nero, who shook her off and struck her flew at him and pinned him by the with his paw. She next flew at him and pinned him by the belly She again let loose, and seized by the rump; at the same time Captain seized him by the fore right leg, when Nero turned tail, and did not offer to make any resistance, consequently the dogs were proclaimed victorious about a quarter before 9 o'clock.

3. There has not been a Lion and Dog fight in this country since the reign of King James II. Nero is upwards of five years of age, and was whelped in Scotland, and a finer animal we have seen only ever saw. The dogs who fought were of the true bull dog breed.

Hindoo superstitions.—At the Annual Meeting of the Dublin Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, held in Dublin on the 19th July, the Rev. Mr. Reeve, Missionary from Ballary, in India, related the following curious circumstance connected with the religious notions of the Hindoos.

"The Hindoos," he observed, "differ in their moral character from other people; they consider all animals as God's creatures, and looked on those persons who eat of the flesh of animals as cannibals. They know no difference between the spirits of a brute which goeth downwards, and the spirit of a man which goeth upwards. They consider the sun and moon to be heroes, and they think thunder is the grumbling of the Gods. They have thirty millions of idols, and their idols are exposed for sale in the public streets. You will see in the market place baskets of fruits and baskets of Gods alike exposed for sale. The time the Hindoos devote to the adoration of their idols ought to make Christians blush for themselves. Some of their processions hold from five o'clock in the afternoon, until three o'clock the next morning,, and there are frequently twenty thousand persons in those processions, carrying their idols, with dancing and songs, from street to street. They also go to considerable expense, and a Hindoo temple frequently receives offerings which amount in value to the sum of £20,000 annually. Such are their errors, that many of

them impale themselves alive on spikes, drown themselves in rivers, and bury themselves alive.—It is not an uncommon thing for a Hindoo to run a knife thro' his tongue, which he lets hang out of his mouth with the knife sticking in it. They sometimes roast themselves before a large fire, or carry fire on their bare heads; and these extraordinary acts they commit for the purpose of appeasing the anger of some of their Gods, which they had themselves made. It appears by a calculation that has been made, that in every four hours a Hindoo woman is burned. A Prince of the Hindoo tribe who died lately in India, had eighteen wives, and they were all burned on the dead body of the Prince, together with the child of one of them. The Hindoos had Gods for every kind of vice; thus, those who lived by plunder had a God who would sanction it. One of their Gods who sanction stealing was represented with a pound of butter in one hand, and a pot of milk in the other. Another of their Gods was represented as a monkey, and another as half bird and half man.

[Here the Rev. Gentleman exhibited some specimens of the idols of the Hindoos; they resembled very small wooden toys!]

A Hindoo once mentioned to the Rev Speaker, that he recollected perfectly well when he (the Hindoo) was an old cow, and that he even remembered the marks he had in his ear. He said that he gave good milk when he was a cow, and that was the reason of his being changed into a man.—The Rev. Gentleman instanced the case of the conversion of a native Hindoo woman, who was by trade a weaver: and also the conversion of the father, sister and mother of this woman, who all subsequently became holy followers of Christ.—He also mentioned the fact of a Gentleman who is resident there, expending the entire of his income, which is two hundred pounds a month, in forwarding the object of the Missionary Society, in establishing and supporting native schools, and having preachers appointed to the different prisons.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Paris, July 26 —Letters from Constantinople of 28th June, have the following particulars:

The details of the naval battle between the Greek fleet and that of the Captain Pacha, informs us that the latter had three ships burnt, one of which was the frigate which had his treasures on board, and captured some transports, which had most of the ammunition, and the rafts intended for the siege of Missolonghi.

The Turks had made a general attack on Missolonghi on the 17th June, but without success, and consequently with considerable loss.

The death of the Seraskier was spoken of, but a piece of news which seems more certain is, the death of General Boyer, who served in the army of Ibrahim Pacha, and whose wounds, received in taking of the island of Spnactina, have proved fatal.

The Augsburg Gazette has the following news from Constantinople of 25th June.—

The Reis Effendi in the last conference which he had with the Foreign Minister, has declined in the most positive manner, all meditation in favor of the Greeks. The Porte will not enter into any diplomatic discussion whatever on the affairs of Greece.

On board the great frigate which was blown up in the battle of Capo d'Oro, there was a crew of 600 men and 200 officers, most of them Europeans, who were to direct the works at the siege of Missolonghi. The transports taken by the Greeks had on board the greater part of the train of artillery, also intended for the siege of Missolonghi. All the prizes have been taken to Hydra.

The Porte continually spreads favourable accounts respecting the operations of its armies by land, notwithstanding all the reports of the Greeks, which for some days past have announced the total defeat of the Turks near Salona

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Zante, June 27.—The following is a copy of the oath taken by General Colocotroni in the Church of Napoli di Romania, before the people and the members of the government:

We swear before God and men to contribute by all means in our power to the Independence of the nation, or to die free with our arms in our hands, submitting loyally to the laws of our country, as established by the two legislative assemblies of 1822 and 1823.

We swear not only not to raise our rebel arms against the government, not to conspire by indirect ways and secret machinations, but to be submissive to the orders of government, and faithfully to execute them.

That we may be deprived of the light of Heaven—that the curses of the Fathers of the Church may fall on our heads, and that all the nations whom we call upon to witness our oath, may crush us with their present and future contempt, if we perjure ourselves, unmindful of these solemn promises.

An address to the Greek nation by the Minister of War, on the part of the provisional government follows. It requires all officers and soldiers, with the exception of those already on service in garrison or elsewhere, to put themselves, without loss of time, under the command of Peter and Theodore Colocotroni. Those who should neglect this order were to be punished as deserters.

Smyrna, June 17 —In the night of the 7th inst. at a quarter before 12, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Smyrna; its duration was about 3 seconds It did no damage. We had not felt any for a long period.

We are again afflicted this year with the plague of Locusts—they cover our fields in countless swarms. On the 11th, at noon, they were observed at Bournabat, to obscure the splendor of the sun.

Augsburg, July 22.—According to a letter from Alexandria in Egypt, in the Florence Gazette of the 16th July, the steam boat navigation, by way of Ancona, Corfu, Malta, &c. to Bombay, is to commence in the month of September, this year. The calculation, as we have already heard, is, that the passage from England to Bombay is to be performed in 37 days. English commissioners, it is again stated, were daily expected at Alexandria, to negociate with the viceroy for the opening of a canal to unite the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

The Presburg Gazette, of the 15th July, has the following article:—

His Majesty our most gracious Emperor and King, incessantly occupied with paternal care to promote the happiness and prosperity of his whole empire, as well as of the several parts of it, has been pleased by letters of convocation (Regales) dated Begamo, the 3d of this month, and which were received on the 13th, by the Magistrates of the province and of this city, to summon a diet for the kingdom of Hungary, on which occasion the coronation of her Majesty our beloved Empress will be celebrated. The opening of the diet is fixed for the 11th September this year, and is to be held in this city. We look forward with impatience to the moment which will bring our beloved sovereign among us, that we may be able to give them the most sincere proof of our fidelity and unbounded attachment

BENLOMOND—SCOTTISH SCENERY.

(From the Edinburgh Spectator.)

"He who has seen you once in his life's spring
As I have done, will ne'er forget the spell
Your thousand beauties o'er his spirit fling;
Gleam clouds, and you may o'er his face be cast,
But, midst the darkness, the fair scenes will last,
Green on his soul."

ANONYMUS.

It was long before the smoak of a steam-boat had darkened the sky, or the motion of an engine agitated its waters, that I first visited Loch Lomond.—There was no "Marion" in those times, as there is now, to receive a daily cargo of cockneys from London, small lawyers from Edinburgh, and stocking weavers from Glasgow, carrying them, wholesale, from the lower to the upper end of the lake, and back again, and supplying them when their spirits began to flag, and their admiration was exhausted, with a comfortable choice of refreshments for their failing energies, whether mental or corporeal. There was no fashionable inn either at Luss or Tarbet, and there were no showy parties of gulled ladies or gentlemen descending at all hours into that most romantic and most contemptable of all caves, vaticinously termed Rob Roy's. Loch Lomond lay silently among its solitary and majestic hills, and it was better so. The notion may be a foolish one, but there seems to be something too sacred and sublime in scenes so wild and wonderful, to be profaned by the eyes and the step of every low-born mechanic, or illiterate cotsquean, who may choose to intrude upon the solemnity of their repose. Who would not turn away with disgust from a Parisian merry-andrew among the woods of Clarens; and who would wish to meet with a London exquisite, or a Paisley manufacturer on the banks of Loch Lomond? I have a feeling of reverence for the charms of nature, which will not allow me to see with patience her beauties lavished upon every worthless votary. All that we must admire—all that we must love, can only be truly enjoyed when there is no one else present to interfere with the full luxury of our tongueless thoughts.

It was a beautiful summer's evening when I landed at Rowardennan, having spent the greater part of the day in wandering among the islands of the loch.—Rowardennan is a small inn which stands by itself at the foot of Ben Lomond. Every one who has been upon the mountain is acquainted with Rowardennan. If he has not spent a night within its walls, he has at least been indebted to it for a guide, a telescope, perhaps a pony, and without doubt a flask of honest brewed. For my own part I had determined to remain here, either in bed or elsewhere (for I was young then and indeed upon sleep as a luxury rather than as a necessary of life) till early on the following morning, when it was my purpose to commence the ascent of that unrivalled hill, whose summit seemed to be hid in another world

I had ordered supper, and had strolled out once more to the banks of the lake to enjoy the delightful freshness and cloudless beauty of the gloaming The last amber beams of sunshine still lingered on the distant mountain tops At intervals there was a faint yellow light tint on the waters, but it was rapidly dying away; and to the distance, the windings of the wooded shores began to be lost in the gathering twilight. There was something nobly beautiful in this the veil which nature had drawn over her immortal works, enhancing by the very obscurity in which she had wrapped them, the value of all their attributes Suddenly the measured sound of an oar fell on my ear, but it was heard in the stillness long before I could recognise the boat to which it belonged. At length a pinnace entered the little creek which forms the harbour of Rowardennan It came in to the rudely constructed pier, at the end of which I stood, and those whom it had brought with it leapt ashore Some trifling civilities which I had it in my power to offer them, soon made us acquainted, and we proceeded to the inn together The party consisted of a lady and two gentlemen, the former being sister to one of the latter, together with a couple of servants They were all natives of England, and were for the first time enjoying the romance of Scottish scenery. They had been upon the banks of Loch Long, and had crossed from Arrochar to Tarbet, and had come from thence by water to Rowardennan. Their appearance and manner at once satisfied me of the highly respectable rank in society to which they belonged; and their conversation soon enabled me to perceive that birth and fortune were to be considered as among their least valuable possessions. They were young and full of generous enthusiasm. Their bosoms seemed to be totally unacquainted with that petty jealousy and envy which I have so frequently seen rankling in the breast of a stranger, when forced to gaze upon scenery to which his own country could produce no parallel. They had all the Scotch sincerity, the English openness, and the Irish warmth of character—a combination never to be too much admired. They were in short, three of the pleasantest companions I have ever spent an evening with, either before or since. But I was then only in my 21st year, and may be pardoned if I confess that the impression made upon me by the lady, was of a far more powerful nature than even that to which I have alluded "She was a thing of moving," sparkling with all the life and light of early spring I have seldom seen a step so elastic—a form so beautiful, and a face so radiant with the uninterrupted play of soul. It is needless to talk of all the minor nameless graces of a lovely woman; her ringlets of dark hair, her blue, deep blue luxuriant eyes, her cheeks like the peach-blossom, her lips, her teeth, her neck, her brow: these may be the constituent parts of beauty, but one could as easily form a conception of the appearance of a watch, by looking at the individual springs and wheels, as to the human countenance by hearing an anatomical description of its individual features. It is enough that Louisa Worrall (as name I shall never forget) was the first, and I must say the last, who taught me to believe that the colourings of romance—the gay picturings of a sunny imagination, might not be always too highly overwrought If by any chance these pages should meet her eye, she will perhaps be able to recall for a moment to her recollection the stranger who, in the days long gone by, was so accidentally cast in her way for a few short but delightful hours.

My new friends had intended to climb Ben Lomond next morning after breakfast, but hearing of my resolution to see the sun rise from its summit, they eagerly entered into the same views, and after an early supper we retired to rest having previously settled that we should set out together by day-break. I slept little, but lay listening to the wild plaining of the hawk and wood-pigeon, both of which birds, at this bright season, seem to prefer "the gentle star-light to the glare of noon." At length our little Highland guide tapped at my door, a very welcome warning. I rose immediately, and donning a light summer's dress, returned to the supper parlour Louisa was there before me; it was not long ere her brother and his friend joined us, and the servants with the guide were waiting below "We have a pony for the lady," said the Landlord, bowing, as we went down stairs, "if she would like to ride up the hill. The road is somewhat steep, but Roy is as sure-footed as a dog." "Had you not better accept of the landlord's offer Louisa?" said her brother "O! for on you (thought I) you will positively spoil my whole romance. Can you really suppose I have so little of the heroine in me as to ascend the glorious mountain on Roy's most unpoetical back? Could I be guilty of such an enormity, Eustace there would never in his life cease me another sonnet. I am fit for any exertion; this [illegible] has made a beginning of one. See! the sky is [illegible] in the east; we delay too long. Lead on thou dear [illegible]ed Caledonian! Roy shall dream in his stable of [illegible]gras and but ter-cups unmolested by me."

We rested only twice in our progress towards the top, first at a spring of clear water that oozed through a fresh mossy bank, and next at a little natural well, formed in the hollow of a smooth polished rock. As we proceeded, the rapture of my English friends knew no bounds. The morning was remarkably favourable, and we could see every thing in a clear and softened light. Till we reached the top, the lake formed the principal object of attention, studded with its fairy islands like a great expanse of liquid silver, sprinkled here and there with glittering emeralds But when we gained the summit, then did the Omnipotence of nature burst at once upon the astonished soul. On the west lay Loch Lomond and the mountains of Argyllshire; to the south extended the vale of Clyde, with the broad river itself glancing in the already risen sun, and mingling far off with the mighty Atlantic; on the east the towers of Stirling rose in the distance, and nearer shone the beautiful lake of Monteith; and still close at hand the wild enchanting Trossachs slumbered in deep repose in all their summer beauty, on the north—but how can a feeble pen describe that overpoweringly sublime amphitheatre of towering and tiered mountains rising one behind another in endless perspective, till the eye wandering from peak to peak, from snow-clad pinnacle to dark and misty height, becomes bewildered and confused, and with a reverential awe closes upon the material universe as having seen enough? Louisa burst into tears and hid her face upon her brother's shoulder. "It was an honest sorrow, and became her." There was not one present, except the little kilted Highlander, who did not understand her feelings. "And this was the land," cried Eustace rapturously, "for which the Douglas, the Bruce, and the Wallace fought. Place the most abject slave that ever crawled through Scotland on Ben Lomond's brow, and he is less than a man, if the patriot's fire does not kindle instinctively in his breast!" "Yes," exclaimed Louisa, a holy fervour illuminating her brow, "and who that ever read upon the book of nature yonder words of light, could return, like the common reptile, to the cold creed of the Athiest? Oh! it is a sight that wakens in the soul its highest and purest

thought, a sight that gives life and being to the happiest creations of our brightest dreams; a sight, Eustace, that laughs to scorn the deceitful poets who paints in hues so sombre the world's sad realities." * * * * *

A few hours more, and we had parted as if we had never met. I saw the fair girl and her young lover enter their pinnace together. She waved her hand to me as I stood on the shore and watched the boat wind round a point, which concealed it from me for ever—I saw her again two years afterwards in London. Her eye had lost somewhat of its brilliancy, and the rose was no longer visible on her cheek; I fancied, too, though it might be only fancy, that a shade of melancholy had gathered on her brow. She had been mingling with the world; what wonder that she was changed! But I am ignorant alike of her story and her fate, and I think of her now only as of what she was when I first saw her in her innocence, gayety, and beauty, on the banks of the noblest lake in Britain.

From the Novascotian.

THE YOUNG SOLDIER, an *original tale.*

Mr. Editor—A story lately reached my ears, connected with a young soldier, belonging to one of the regiments upon this station, which has something in it of a romantic character, and at all events is singularly affecting. It gives to humble life a new charm; and shows, from the realities of the world, that the affections may spring up as strongly, burn as purely, and be ready to make for their object, as romantic sacrifices under the cottage roof, as under the ample and gorgeous halls of fashion and of pride.

The young soldier to whom I allude was a native of Wales—the son of respectable parents and brought up with the comfortable notions, which belong to the class of independent yeomen Through some unfortunate circumstances, his father was reduced from a state of comparative influence, to extreme poverty—one misfortune followed another in rapid succession—his rent accumulated upon his head, and at length being totally unable to meet his obligations, and without prospect for the future, the landlord became clamourous and he was consequently sold off, and ejected from his farm. The old man himself had to become labourer; and his children were under the necessity of casting their bread upon the waters of the world. Henry, the second son, naturally of an ambitious temper, could not bear the degradation of the family, and hastily determined to join a recruiting party, who were then beating up strength in the village; but the resolution had scarcely been carried into effect, before he would have given worlds again to be free. Poor Henry had one object which bound him, heart and soul, to his native soil.

In the neighbourhood of his father's cottage there lived a farmer with a large family of daughters, with whom Henry had been long intimate: and towards one of whom, there had grown up in his heart a strong affection. Mary received it—and, in the simpleness, and guilelessness of their young hearts, they had betrothed themselves one to another, long before prudence offered any prospect of their marriage pledges being accomplished. It must be noted—they had pledged their vows. Judge of her situation then, when she witnessed Henry's fall—imagine her feelings, when it had reached her that he had enlisted! He came to bid her farewell, but he could only say it with the bursting of his heart, and the eloquence of tears. She wept upon his neck, and beseeched him not to leave her—but his tie was not to be broken, to break it in truth his own power. Mary becoming sensible of this, formed the heroic purpose of leaving her father's roof, and joining her fortune to her lover's—the next morning she hired herself as a servant to the lady of the recruiting officer, and the same night these two young mountaineers, bade adieu to the scenes and the friends of their native valley.

Shortly afterwards the regiment was ordered to this station, and fortunately Henry and Mary, were passengers in the same vessel; and thus enjoyed frequent opportunities of whispering to each other those loving thoughts which were beating at either's heart. Upon landing here their separation was almost immediate, for the officer took quarters at the extreme end of Dutch Town, while Henry was stationed at the North Barrack. Unable to meet as they were wont, the lovers pined in absence. Henry had soon become disgusted with the duties and confinement of a soldier's life; and one night, about three months after his arrival here, stole from his quarters without leave, and made directly for Mary's residence. Their meeting was a happy one, hours glided by, Henry insensible to time, at length woke from his dream, and although when he had left he had not formed any deliberate plan for desertion, was afraid to return. He confessed at length to Mary the uneasiness which was preying on his mind; and she with that promptitude, and daring, which distinguishes the female character in all strong emergencies, offered to furnish him with one of her gowns, and to leave town with him immediately, for the country. She had saved about £3, and with this to pay their travelling charges, and with the buoyancy of young hearts they set out on their perilous adventure. They had not proceeded far on the road round the basin, before they heard a noise behind them, among which Henry recognized the voice of one of his comrades. Mary and he immediately left the road, and cowered among the bushes; and now they began to feel the desolateness of their situation, and the danger to which they were exposed in a strange country, and among a land of strangers—For two days they kept beating about the woods, in the neighbourhood of the Basin, but at length hunger forced them from their retreat They came out just at the Nine Mile House, and scarcely had they reached the main road, before they were recognized, and seized by a guard of soldiers, who were just returning in hopelessness from the search. They were seized and reconducted to town—Henry was consigned to the cell as a deserter, and Mary was sent to jail for having afforded him assistance.

When Mary however, was brought before the commanding officer, there was something so ineffably sweet, and modest in her appearance, that he determined to inquire thoroughly into the merits of the case, before punishment should be pronounced upon them. He took Mary aside, and with a fatherly regard, questioned her as to her motives: her heart opened to his kindness, and she confessed, while the blush mantled high upon her cheek, her love for Henry—and that they had deserted from the belief that their union could only be consummated by her lover's freedom. There is something noble and generous in the human heart, if only the right cord be touched. The officer was so affected by her simple narrative, and by the purity and strength of their love, that he exercised his influence, and had both pardoned. Nay, he went further—he promoted Henry to a higher situation, and placed it in his power to make his loved Mary his betrothed wife. It is also added that he was present himself at the marriage; and as he kissed the young bride, that a tear had fallen on her cheek. I give you the story as I heard it—if it be true, this is a higher lauriel than ever a gallant officer won in the field of battle—the laurels reaped there prepare only for glory in this world, and are redeemed and chastened in their pride by tears of misery—

but this is an immortal laurel, which will live green beyond the tomb, and be registered in the book of Heaven.

I remain
Sir, Your Obedient Serv't
R. H.

Halifax, Aug. 1st. 1825.

Poetry.

HOME.

By Josiah Cousen, Esq.

That is not home, where day by day
I wear the busy hours away.
That is not home, where lonely night
Prepares me for the toils of light;
'Tis hope, and joy, and memory, give
A home in which the heart can live.
These walls no lingering hopes endear,
No fond remembrance chains me here.
Cheerless I heave the lonely sigh—
Exile, canst thou tell me why?
'Tis where thou art, is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There are who strangely love to roam,
And find in wildest haunts their home;
And some in halls of fordly state,
Who yet are homeless, desolate.
The sailor's home is on the main,
The warrior's, on the tented plain;
The maiden's, in her bowers of rest;
The infant's, on its mother's breast—
But where thou art, is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

There is no home in halls of pride,
They are too high, and cold and wide.
No home is by the wonderer found;
'Tis not in place—it hath no bound.
It is a circling atmosphere
Investing all the heart holds dear;
A law of strange attractive force,
That holds the feelings in their course:
It is a presence undefin'd,
O'er shadowing the conscious mind,
Where love and duty sweetly blend
To consecrate the name of friend:—
Where'er th art, is home to me,
And home without thee cannot be.

My love, forgive the anxious sigh—
I hear the moments rushing by,
And think that life is fleeting fast,
That youth with us will soon be past.
Oh! when will time, consenting, give
The home in which my heart can live?
There shall the past and future meet,
And o'er our couch in union sweet,
Extend their cherub-wings, and shower
Bright influence on the present hour.
Oh! when shall Israel's mystic guide,
The pillar'd cloud, our steps decide;
Then, resting, spread its guardian shade,
To bless the home which love hath made?
Daily, my love, shall thence arise
Our hearts united sacrifice;
And home indeed, a home will be,
Thus consecrate and shared with thee.

Domestic.

Earl of Dalhousie—On Monday, Aug 4, the Earl of Dalhousie together with his family and suit embarked on board the *Herald* yacht, at Greenock, in order to return to the seat of his Government. His Lordship embarked about noon, under a salute of fifteen guns from the *Minstrel* cutter, which was returned by the Herald as soon as she got under weigh. The Herald was hourly expected at Quebec.

We are informed that not less than 65 persons have been interred in the Roman Catholic burying ground in this place, since the 10th of July last—38 of whom were of the emigrants lately sent out by Government.—*Kingston Chro*

From the Montreal Herald.

Montreal Sept. 8.

Destructive Fire.—Wednesday morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Quebec Suburbs which, for the extent of its devastation and threatening consequences, has scarcely been paralleled in this city in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Where and how a fire, of whatever magnitude, may have originated is ever a matter of great uncertainty, if not of mystery. On the present occasion, while we are unwilling to believe the reports that have been circulated regarding wilful and malicious fire-raising, we believe we are correct in stating that the fire commenced in an outhouse belonging to a cooper of the name of Domains, situated in the rear of the house occupied by Dr Spink, Fermin, the corner of St. Marie and Campeau Streets; Domains being said to have gone during the night to this outhouse, a stable with a lighted tobacco pipe in his hand or mouth. It is, however, but justice to this unfortunate individual to state that early in our report of this calamity, that no suspicion what ever has been attached to his conduct, being an old man of seventy years of age, whose former losses by fire had rendered him extremely careful against its dreadful consequences.

When the alarm was first given, and a few of the neighbours had assembled round the spot where the fire burst forth, it has been reported to us that a few buckets of water judiciously applied would have completely extinguished it; but such is the confusion incidental to occasions of this kind; at least, such is the apathy of the good people of this city concerning fires, that neither buckets nor water could be brought to bear upon the spreading flames. This unfortunate circumstance, in conjunction with the combustible nature of the surrounding premises, most of the houses and outhouses being composed of wood, may be set down as the secondary cause of the dreadful conflagration which followed. It must not, however, be forgotten that at this time not a breath of wind was stirring, but scarcely had the fire extended to the adjacent house, when a very high wind arose in the south and drove the flames with the most appalling force and rapidity in its own direction. The fearful consequence was that the flames spread with the rapidity of lighting from house to house, and from street to street until four sections of the Quebec Suburbs became almost at the same moment one scene of devastation and ruin; presenting from the fields in the rear a spectacle at once so awful and sublime that no pen can do justice to the sensations and feelings of those who beheld it. It was not long, however, before the ringing of the fire-bells, and other instruments of alarm, collected almost all the inhabitants of the city round this scene of woe. But what could individuals do without organisation, system or plan, destitute, disgracefully destitute as this town is of every institution calculated for preventing and extinguishing fires? Nor was it until the arrival of the 70th Regiment, and some of the Magistrates with a party of policemen, that any degree of order was adopted in arresting the progress of the flames, and rescuing the lives and property of the unfortunate objects of their destruction from inevitable ruin. As to engines, it was long before any could be brought to act; and of the miserable two that had been brought up, one was pronounced useless for want of repair. However, by the timely interference of the Magistrates, and the officers of the 70th, among whom Col. McGregor, Captains Tredennick McKay, and Kelsal, and Lieutenant Jelf, were very conspicuous, much property was saved, and every possible exertion made to stop the desolation of the flames. But great as these exertions had been they did not prove successful until Powers' large dwelling houses, with a considerable part of their furniture, and about an equal number of outhouses of various descriptions, had become an entire prey to the merciless and devouring element; leaving scarcely "a wreck behind" except the skeletons of some stone houses and the chimnies of others, which looked as if still look like the trunks of so many withered and blasted trees.

It was a providential circumstance, that the wind blew from the south, otherwise there is no doubt that the southern side of St. Marie-street, which, as it was, could only be prevented from taking fire by the great and unremitting exertions of the 70th, must also become a prey to the flames. The same observations are applicable to the western side of Campeau-street, many of the houses of which, as well as in the opposite side of St. Mary street were severely scorched and were only preserved by a continual application of water to the part most exposed to the flames. Many of the inhabitants of the houses burnt down were not aware of the danger which surrounded them until the flames had actually taken possession of their apartments, and some of them escaped to the neighbouring houses with only the blankets in which they slept, as a covering. The number of poor families thrown destitute on the world is prodigious; but in reference to the circumstance in general, it is one consolation that the fire did not break out in a part of the town, where the houses and inhabitants are more numerous, and the property more valuable.

We have not been able to ascertain the extent of the loss sustained on the present occasion, nor how much of the property destroyed had been insured. The following list of those whose houses were burnt, and the number of houses, will, however, give an idea of the calamity which we have feebly endeavoured to describe. In after the individuals' names will shew where insurance had been effected; but that extent, we have already said, we have not been able to ascertain.

SAINT MARIE STREET

F. X Gravel, the fences and out-houses of one lot burnt
L. Mantel, do. do. of two lots burnt, with 1 uncovered house and all out buildings and fences burnt.
Mrs Noro, 1 Stone dwelling house of 2 stories greatly damaged, and all the out-hous s burnt.
Geo. Shakel, 1 wooden house burnt.
Francois Cocha, 1 do. do. do.
Joseph Ray, 1 do of 1 story, 1 do. of 2 stories, and 1 wooden house burnt
William Peddie, Esq 1 wooden house of 2 stories burnt, *Insured*
S Clamp, an unfinished stone house, considerably injured.
A Dumais, 3 wooden houses burnt.

WOLFE STREET

Francis Chamberlain. 1 wooden house demolished.
O Amiel, 1 wooden house burnt.
Mrs. Leclair, 1 do do
Vital Gigon, 1 do, do.
P Trémé, 1 do do

AMHERST STREET.

Mrs. Noro, a Snuff Manufactory with its contents, and 1 house of 2 stories burnt.
Ed. Pendergast, 2 wooden houses burnt.
Mrs. Mc'auley, 1 wooden do burnt
Joseph Parent, 3 wooden houses with his Cooperage burnt.
Fras. Martel, 1 wooden house burnt.

Sr NICHOLAS LOLENTIN STREET.

Joseph Ray, 1 wooden house burnt.
James Spence, 2 wooden do do.
——— Grouix, 2 do do. do.
Moses Hart, 1 do do.
Fran. Descautel, 1 do do
Nicholas Lefevre, 1 house demolished and stable burnt.
St. Amour, 1 house demolished
Joseph Latrimouille, 2 wooden houses burnt.
Fras. Martel, 1 wooden house burnt.
A Cuvillier, Esq 2 wooden houses burnt.
Dr. Andrews, 1 do do. do.
W. Peddie, Esq 2 do do. do.

CAMPEAU STREET.

A. Dumains, 1 wooden house burnt.
M. Lovonce, 1 do. do do.
J Dady, 1 do. do do.
Pierre Eli, 1 do. do *Insured.*
J. B. Perrault, 1 do. do.
J. Buchannan 2 do. do. one of which was quite a *New* Building 2 story high.
Mrs Brown, 1 do demolished

In summing up the above, we find the following abtract

Houses Demolished,	4
Houses Burnt,	42
Houses Injured,	2
Barn Burnt,	1
	50

exclusive of [illegible] and fences. The number of persons burnt out amounts to 238, and the ground which the flames ravaged extended [illegible] acres in length by 2 in breadth.

Since the fire, many individuals, as well among the sufferers, as among those whose property had been saved from destruction, have called upon us to return public thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the 70th Regiment, for their intrepid exertions in saving persons and effects from the flames, as well as their great economy to the unfortunate sufferers. The exertions of the 70th in the cause of humanity on the present occasion were indeed eminent; and their best reward is their conscious of being on all occasions ready to punish the foe like brave soldiers, and shield the unfortunate from suspended evils like men of humanity and generosity.

We think it would be a dereliction of duty to conclude our remarks upon the present occasion without loudly complaining of the disgraceful want of all means and institutions for preventing and extinguishing fires which exists in this city, subject as it is above all other towns to such a calamity. We once heard of meetings being called for the purpose of considering the best means of guarding against the evil in question, and of different bodies going forward and offering to take charge of different wards of the city in case of fire; but the voice of such prudent councils has long been silenced among us, and, we fear, will long be so, unless some unity of influence will from necessity be induced to call the attention of the public to a more serious and lasting consideration of the subject. Let us not for the future betray the carelessness of the mariner after the storm is over; but let us rather imitate the example of the prudent and watchful man who knows not in what hour of the night the thief will attack him. Leaving the subject for the present in better hands, we shall conclude in the sincere hope that something effectual will soon be done for preventing and staying the progress of fires in this city, that lives and property may for the future experience less risk and destruction than they have unfortunately hitherto done.

It is much to the credit of the humanity of Mr Blanchard proprietor of the Circus, that, on Saturday night, he intends to give a benefit to the destitute sufferers from the late fire. We have no doubt our citizens will on this occasion be distinguished by their wonted humanity.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

Vol. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29th, 1825. No. XXXIX.

By Authority.

Government House,
York, 27th Sept. 1825.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a Licence to James West, of Malilda, in the Eastern District, *Gentleman*, to practice Land Surveying in this Province.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament of our Town of York on Thursday the Twenty-second day of September inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

Whereas by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of Aug. last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty second day of September inst, at which time at our Town of York, you were directed to be constrained to appear.

Now know ye, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Thirty first day of October now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces in North America, this 19th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } On Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth; and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } On Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlsin, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. No. 29—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } On Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Shaw Soger, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 8, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. No. 25—tf.

NOTICE

Home District, } Is hereby given, that
York, to wit } a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 17th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } No. 39—3 w.
26th September 1825. }

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the

Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

Crown Office, York, 24th *June*, 1825,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,

JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—*tf.* *Clerk of the Crown.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

SECOND PUBLIC SALE OF TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—The Agents for the Sale of the Honorable East India Company's TEAS in Canada, hereby give notice, that there will be exposed to Public sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity equal to 2500 chests, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bohea—The Sale at Quebec will consist of 1000, and at Montreal of 1500 chests. The former to take place on Saturday the 8th, and the latter on Saturday the 15th October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The quantities of each species will be given in catalogues to be issued at Quebec on the 1st, and at Montreal on the 8th of that month, wherein the conditions of sale and upset prices will be the same as in the August Sale.

Sample chests as before, will remain open for the inspection of intending purchasers, from Monday morning to Friday afternoon, of the week of sale.

It is the intention of the Agents, to introduce periodical sales afterwards, in January, May, and September, of each year, in quantities at each which they shall consider the demand to require.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.
Montreal, 8th September, 1825. *No.* 38—3w

A REWARD OF 50 DOLLARS.

THE above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will apprehend and deliver into the custody of EPHRAIM FARRER, *Gaoler* of the *Newcastle District*, the bodies of Asa Johnson and Daniel Johnson, as they called themselves on their examination before the Magistrates of this District being two of the three men who stole three Horses from the District of Gore, and that were lately apprehended on board the Packet in Murray, their real names are Asa and Daniel Becker.—Asa is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and black eyes, is about 24 years of age and has a lump on the right side of his under lip, wore a long blue coat, a light coloured jacket with a sprig in it, and blue trousers.—Daniel is about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair and eyes, is about 20 years of age round featured, wore a long blue coat, no jacket, and blue pantaloons.

EPHRAIM FARRER.
Gaoler.
Hamilton, Sept 18*th*, 1825. *No* 38—*4w.*

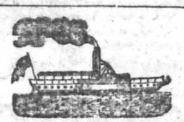
☞ Editors in Upper Canada and the United States, are requested to give the above one insertion in their respective papers.

JOSEPH TOLFREE,

Plumber, Painter, &c.

BEGS leave to inform the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of York, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the Plumbing Business in this Town, where he hopes by assiduity to gain a share of the Public Patronage. Lead Pumps and Air Taps for Drains, &c. A specimen may be seen at W Moore's Apothecary, opposite the Church, King St. where orders will be respectfully received.

York, Sept. 15*th*, 1825. *No* 37—*3w.*



NOTICE.

A Meeting is proposed of the Inhabitants of the London District, on the 2nd Wednesday in October next, at Foster's Hotel, in the Town of Vittoria, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Steam Boat on Lake Erie, to run between Fort Erie and Amhersburgh calling at the intermediate places.—Grand River, Paterson's Creek, Long Point Bay, Kettle Creek, Otter Creek, and Port Talbot.

On that day a Plan and Estimate of the expense of the undertaking, the number and value of Shares, and all the information appertaining to the subject, will be laid before the meeting, and a confident hope is entertained, there will be a sufficient degree of public spirit manifested to ensure success to the undertaking.

☞ Upwards of One Hundred Shares are already engaged within a very small circle.

By request of the Inhabitants.

WALTER NICHOL.
Dover, Sept 1*st*, 1825. *No* 37—3*w*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

FARM FOR CASH.

WANTED to purchase for Cash, a Farm of about 200 Acres, in the Vicinity of Burlington Bay. The situation must be dry and healthy, the Land of the best quality, with from 40 to 50 acres in a state of Cultivation it must have on it a House of from 6 to 8 rooms, a Barn and Stable in good repair, and be well supplied with good water. Any one having such a Farm to sell on reasonable terms may hear of a purchaser by addressing full particulars (not omitting the nature of the Timber growing thereon) to S. Washburn, Esq York, or to J S. H. at Messrs. Grant & Kerby's, Queenston. All letters to be post paid.

York Sept. 1st 1825. *No.* 35—6*w.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, or a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.

No. 35.—6*m.*

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept. 13th, 1825. No. 37.—8 w.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

IN THE VILLAGE

OF

PORT HOPE.

In the Newcastle District.

ON SATURDAY the 17th day of September, *next*, will be sold by Ticket, to the highest bidder, at the House of Mr. MARK HEWSON, in the VILLAGE of PORT HOPE,

TEN

BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS

Advantageously situated near the Old Brewery and Distillery, in that Flourishing Village.

These Lots are well watered, and have a communication with the main Street—*Indisputable Titles*, and *Twelve Month's Credit* (if required) *on a Deposit of Ten per Cent*, will be given; and, as there is little or no Land to be obtained, either in or about that beautiful Village, on any moderate Terms,—this sale, which is without any reserve, will be found well worthy the notice of those who may wish to purchase properties that must rapidly increase in value.

The Sale will commence at One o'clock; and, in the mean while a Ground-Plan of the Lots, as well as the Lots themselves, may be inspected on application to,

Mr. MARK HEWSON.
Port Hope August 31*st*, 1825. *No.* 35—*td.*

TO THE RESIDENT LANDHOLDERS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE,

And of such Parts of the HOME DISTRICT *as lie to the Eastward of* YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICE having been given that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of establishing a TURNPIKE ROAD from YORK to the CARRYING PLACE, at the HEAD of the BAY of QUINTE; and, also, for another Bill to open and improve the NAVIGATION of that CHAIN of LAKES which extend from the immediate vicinity of LAKE SIMCOE to the Otombee River, Rice Lake, and through the RIVER TRENT into the BAY of QUINTE,—it is very desirable that a public Meeting should be held for the purpose of deciding on the best plan to adopt as the foundation of the said intended Bill or Bills,—several different plans having been suggested.

All those resident landholders, therefore, either of the Home or Newcastle Districts, who are in anywise interested or concerned in these important measures, and who may find it convenient to attend, are earnestly requested to meet at MR WOOD'S *Tavern*, HAMILTON COURT HOUSE, on Friday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon—there to take into consideration the several plans which MR. FOTHERGILL, (the Member for Durham, who is to introduce the Bill,) will have the honour to submit for the approbation and choice of those concerned.

York, Aug. 31st, 1825. No. 35.—t. d.

Stock, Exchange, and Loan Office,

No. 33, WALL-STREET NEW-YORK.

THE undersigned hereby announces to the Public, that he has formed an Establishment in the City of New-York, for the purchase and sale of Public Securities of the Government of the United States, the State of New-York, and the several States of the Union; the Stocks of Incorporated Banks, Insurance Companies, and other monied Institutions; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. and for the investment of money on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate; together with an Agency for the collection and recovery of Bills, Notes, Dividends, Interest, Debts, Claims, &c. He will also receive all sums of money that may be offered to him, on deposit, to be repaid, either on demand, or at a certain day, with interest of from three to six per centum per annum, according to the amount and specified time for which such deposit may be made; to be secured at the option of the depositor, by the transfer of Public Securities, Stocks, or other satisfactory Guaranty. He is prepared to make Loans, and advances either on hypothecation of the like securities, or on Bond and Mortgage of unincumbered Real Estate. The several Departments of this Establishment shall invariably be conducted on a system, and in conformity

to principles, which the undersigned firmly trusts cannot fail to entitle it to public confidence.

AARON M. PALMER.
New-York, July 30*th* 1825.

☞ Reference at York, U. Canada, to

S. WASHBURN, Esq.

No. 32—8wks.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, or inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies' Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No* 31—*tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy* Apply at the U. C Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20*th*, 1825. No. 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17*th* 1825. No 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. }
April 1*st* 25. } No. 15 —t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE No 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr. M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825. No. 27 —t. f

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. No. 32—6m.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——No. 4
" 2.——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.— It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. No. 8—tf.

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U C GAZETTE OFFICE, YORK.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

(And possession given at a short notice.)

THAT ELEGANT, and COMMODIOUS MANSION, Built, and lately occupied, by

A. N. McNABB, ESQUIRE.

Situated in King-Street, East, about half way between the Don Bridge and Town of York.—With a Large GARDEN, Spacious Yard, and every necessary Out Building,—occupying altogether One Acre of Land.

The HOUSE is of Two Stories, besides the Ground Floor, and has the following Rooms and conveniences viz:—A PARLOUR, DRAWING-ROOM, FOUR LODGING ROOMS, and DRESSING ROOM, STUDY, STORE-ROOM SERVANTS ROOM, KITCHEN, BACK-KITHEN, CELLAR, LOFT, &c. &c. &c. Water is conducted by Pipes into the KITCHEN, where are the necessary Fixtures.

Amongst the Out Offices, are, Stables, Harness Room, Cow House, Couch and Cart House, Bake and Smoke House, &c. &c.

The Garden, which contains more than half an acre of Land, has been lately well stocked with various kinds of valuable Fruit-Trees.

For Terms, and further particulars, apply to the U. C. Gazette Office.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Pages, to these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven-pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three-pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed, to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 39.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

There had been two or three failures of Houses in Liverpool, engaged in the Cotton trade. The debts of one house were upwards of 400,000 pounds sterling.

The London Globe of 13th August says—"The harvest is going on most auspiciously, and a better crop of wheat was scarcely ever known. The barly and oat crops are most abundant

The same paper says—the weather has been more favor able to the Hop plant; prices have declined 30s. per cwt. and the estimated amount of the duty, which had fallen to 16,000*l.* has risen to 24,000*l*

LONDON, August 1.

To-day the steam-vessel, called the Enterprise, will leave the banks of the Thames for those of the Ganges Her burden is 500 tons. She has two sixty-horse power engines—The boilers, which are made of copper, extend across the ship, with seven furnaces, each seven feet in depth. Although the Enterprise will make use of her sails, when the wind permits, she will rely principally on her steam, and for this purpose she must necessarily take out not less than three hundred tons of coals. The coals are partly contained in chambers, within the sides of the vessel, covered with sheet iron, and partly in tanks beneath; which as they are emptied of coals, will be filled with water to keep the vessel properly ballasted The cabins, of which there are twenty, are furnished with every convenience.

A dreadful riot took place in the New-Road, Mary-le-Bonne, on the 24 August.—Near 700 persons, Irish and English, were engaged It was commenced by the former who began smashing windows, and were opposed by the latter The battle was furious, with varied success, until the military were called in The Irishmen, however, had previously been reunited by the English. Several persons, among whom were some women and children, were severely, if not mortally, wounded.

A Journeyman baker in London lately gained by lottery a barony in Anspach worth 120,000 francs. The first use which he made of his money, was to purchase 70,000 loaves of rye bread, which he distributed to the poor with a pot of beer to each.

In a late fire in Cavendish-street, four females were burnt to death.

Living Spirit—The progress of a hearse, on its way to England, had been arrested at Springfield and Annan, and on examination the coffin was found to contain a living spirit in the shape of 30 gallons of good old Scotch whiskey. An additional 30 gallons was also seized the same day, concealed in a hearse, where there was actually the body of a drowned man.

Wild Man—A wild man has lately been found in the woods of Bohemia, where he must have been from his infancy—He cannot articulate a word, but bellows and howls much like a dog. He was taken, but no efforts to civilize him have yet been found of any avail. He runs on all fours, and climbs a tree, and springs from branch to branch with the agility of a monkey. He has been brought to Prague.

DREADFUL RIOT OF THE SEAMEN AT SUNDERLAND

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, August 4—

MR EDITOR—I regret to have to report the following—Owing to the daring and most illegal conduct of a number of seamen belonging to the *Union Society*, an alarming and dreadful riot took place at the port of Sunderland ye-terday evening, about 6 o'clock At the time mentioned, several sailers were preparing to go to sea Fears being entertained that the refractory seamen meant to oppose the sailing of any vessels, unless the whole of the crew were members of the *Union Society* the Magistrates, with a view to strengthen the civil power, had very judiciously sworn in a number of individuals as special constables These special constables were placed in the ships about to sail. The foremost vessels had not proceeded far down the river Wear, till they were boarded by *armed* a large body of riotous seamen, who endeavoured to take forcible possession, and prevent the ships from going to sea. Resistance of course followed, and the special constables, it is said, displayed the greatest heroism in defending the charge committed to them. The rioters, however, were most daring in their assault, and actually threw the special constables, as well as the sailors, headlong into the river. In this terrific state of things the Magistrates gave orders that the military should be sent for. Unfortunately the whole garrison consisted only some twenty men, belonging to the 3d Light Dragoons These, however, were promptly on the spot; and that they might act with more effect, they were embarked in a steam-boat. Every effort was made to restore order and prevent extremities, but so outrageous was the conduct of the rioters, (now animated by the shouts of a large assemblage of women and boys,) that it was deemed necessary to order the soldiers to fire, after a Magistrate had read the Riot Act Three persons were shot dead, (some accounts say six or seven, but the smaller number, we believe to be correct,) and several were wounded—This *ultima ratio* had the desired effect, and led to the rapid dispersion of the evil-disposed An express was immediate sent off for an additional reinforcement of the Dragoons, who are quartered at the Barracks near this town, and at eleven o'clock at night, a strong detachment set off at a sharp trot. There is a considerable ferment to-day at Sunderland, on account of the arrest of certain of the Seamen who acted as ring-leaders yesterday; but we have not heard of any actual relapse to mischief.—Sun.

THE SECOND LION AND DOG FIGHT.

Wombwell has, notwithstanding the strong exertions of public indignation which accompanied the exposure of the lion Nero to the six dogs, kept his word with the fancy—cruel sports by a second exhibition. He matched his "Wallace," a fine lion, cubed in Scotland, against six of the best dogs that could be found. Wallace's temper is the very opposite of that of the gentle Nero. It is but seldom that he lets even his feeders approach him, and he soon shows that he cannot reconcile himself to familiarity with any creature by such of his own species. Nero has completely recovered. We are glad to say, from the severe usage he received; but of his opponents, the spirited *Turk* is dead, and most of the rest are much torn and maimed

Towards eight o'clock the Factory yard was well attended, at 5*s.* each person, and so much after the battle commenced—The lion was turned from his den to the same stage on which Nero fought. The match was—

1st Three couples of dogs to be slipped at him two at a time.

2d. Twenty minutes or more, as the umpires shall think fit to be allowed between each attack.

3d The dogs to be handed to the cage ones only.

Tinker, Ball, Billy, Sweep, Turpin, Tiger.

THE FIGHT.

In the first round *Tinker* and *Ball* were let loose, and both made a gallant attack: the lion having waited for them as if aware of the approach of his foe. He showed himself a fierce lion, and fought like one. He clasped his paw upon poor *Ball*, took him in his teeth, and deliberately walked round the stage with him as a cat would with a mouse. *Ball*, released from the paw, worked all he could, but Wallace treated his slight punishment by a kick now and then. He held the length dropped *Tinker*, and that poor animal crawled off the stage as well as he could The lion then seized *Ball* by the throat, and played precisely the same game with him as if he had actually been trained to it. *Ball* would have been almost devoured, but his second got hold of him through the bars, and hauled him away

Turpin, a Lurcher, and *Sweep*, a Liverpool dog, made an excellent attack, but it was three or four minu es before the ingenuity of their seconds could get them on. Wallace squatted on his haunches and placed himself erect at the slope where the dogs mounted the stage, as if he thought they dared not approach. The dogs when on fought gallantly, but both were vanquished in less than a minute after their attack—The London dog bolted as soon as he could extricate himself from the lion's grasp, but *Sweep* would have been killed on the spot had he not been rescued

Wedgbu y untied *Billy* and *Tiger*, casting a most piteous look upon the wounded dogs around him Both went to work. Wallace seized *Billy* by the loins, and when shaking him, *Tiger* having runaway Wedgbury cried, "There you see how you've pummoned me to have the best dog in Knaland killed." *Billy*, however, soon set all to rights. He was dragged through the railing, after having received a mark in the loins, which, if he recovers at all, will probably render him unfit for any future contest. The victory, of course was declared in favour of the lion.

An attempt to bury a man alive—Wednesday evening Bellamy's private burial ground, in Church-row, Walworth-road, was made the scene of great a roar and confusion, which spread through the whole neighbourhood, arising from the following cause:—

It appeared that on Tuesday week a woman named Lacey was taken to the London Hospital, where she was provided with every medical assistance; yet her disease baffled the skill of her attendants, and she died in a day or two afterwards, and there being marks of violence about her face, the parochial authorities deemed it necessary to institute an inquiry into the real cause of her death, and on Saturday evening a Coroner's jury sat upon the body, and after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the surgeon who had attended her in the hospital, clearly showed that her dissolution was not attributable to the injuries on the face, but entirely owing to a fever which was very prevalent at this season of the year. The jury accordingly decided, that she had died from natural causes, and got from any violence inflicted by the husband.

The result of the inquiry did not at all satisfy the thoughtless neighbours and friends of the deceased, who persisted in stating that she had been murdered by her husband, asserting that as he and Mrs. Lacey were Irish and Roman Catholics, whose opinions were much more Irish and Roman Catholic than they were strengthened by the fact, that he would not allow the body to be interred according to the Catholic rites or even permit her to be "waked," as is customary among the Irish This was the cause of disaffection arising among them, and the greatest confusion that can be pictured prevailed for the last two or three days and on Wednesday evening the burial of the wife took place

At the hour appointed for the funeral, all the friends of the deceased assembled together, with vast numbers of their country people, from all parts of London, not merely out of respect to the departed, but for the ostensible purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the head of the unfortunate and unoffending widower.

As the funeral procession moved on, the multitude increased, and when it reached the burial ground, not less than from eight to ten thousand persons were present, and such was the uproar, that the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, the clergyman, was interrupted repeatedly, while reading the service, by several of the Irish calling out that the deceased did not belong to his flock. After the corpse was lowered into the grave, the general shout was to "serve out the husband." At this signal the husband, who was the chief mourner, was seized upon, and absolutely forced to the edge of the grave, they using the most dreadful asseverations, that he should be buried alive with his wife, whilst others were prepared with shovels to fill up the grave. The poor fellow struggled with all his might, and called for assistance, and fortunately at this moment a body of officers from Lambeth-street office, rushed forward to save him from the dreadful sentence that awaited him, in which they succeeded with the utmost difficulty, but not till the populace were reduced to rage; and had it not been for this timely interference, they certainly would have carried their purpose into execution. The almost frightened man was placed in a coach, and accompanied by the officers for safety to his house.

Visit to Lord Cochrane's Ship—I have just returned from a visit on board Lord Cochrane's fine frigate the Pyranes, and in my lying off Spithead. Since her arrival she has been the object of general attention, and her deck have been daily crowded with visitors The attention has certainly been created more by her design and commander, than by any striking curiosity about the ship itself, which is a frigate of the largest size, her guns, rigging stores, &c. are arranged precisely in the same manner as in English ships of war. Every thing on board, however, is at present in great disorder and disrepair, and she more resembles vessels put into harbour to refit in war time, than the neat and trim appearance which an English man of war presents in time of peace.

I have been anxious to ascertain the object of the arrival of the Perseus at this moment on our shores, and the result of my inquiries is, that this visit is evidently not an accidental one. A pretext was assigned that she put in to refit, but this is quite unsatisfactory and unfounded, from an assurance I received on board that Lord Cochrane left his own ship the Don Pedro, a seventy-four, at Maranham, and divided the greater portion of her crew into the Perseus, for the purpose of coming to England. As to any repairs that were necessary for the Perseus, I was further assured that they could as easily have been done at Maranham as at Portsmouth. Indeed, it was frankly declared on board, that it was the Admiral's business that brought them to England, but whether that business be of a private or public nature, they either did not know, or were unwilling to disclose. If a person might be permitted to conjecture on such a subject, I should say that mixed motives of a public and private nature induced Lord Cochrane to the present visit to his native country. The residence of Lady Cochrane in England will satisfactorily account for his Lordship's visit on private grounds, and the close intercourse that has subsisted between Lord Cochrane and our vessels abroad, will in some degree lead one to believe that in his inducements to revisit England, political considerations have had no small share. Indeed, I can also state from a source, on which reliance may be placed, that the Commissioners sent out from this country to South America have interchanged frequent civilities, such as dinner parties, fêtes, &c. with Lord Cochrane, and that they have made acknowledgements in their communications to England, that *they were greatly aided, and that the fulfilment of the objects of their commission, were in many instances, materially facilitated by the advice and assistance of Lord Cochrane.* Whether or not restoration to his former rank be the intended reward of such services, may furnish an interesting topic of table talk in your political circles of the metropolis.

Earl Fitzwilliam—The present representative of the noble house of Wentworth devotes a considerable portion of a princely fortune in diffusing blessings around him. His hospitality is proverbial, whether considered in the splendid banquets which have frequently been held at his mansions, or in the welcome which the humble peasant or the poor stranger always receives. The weary traveller never meets despair of accommodation. He can but reach Wentworth Castle; there, without inquiring "whence he cometh, or whither he goeth," he has refreshment in abundance; and never quits the mansion without an invitation always to call when he passes that way. Another trait of hospitality and of delicate benificence must not be omitted, in speaking of this ornament to the British Peerage. His Lordship on more than one of his estates, has a number of pen units, who pay but one shilling per annum for a cottage and garden, and yet they are stringent in the rent day; when they are regaled with a plentiful dinner, and in a way which puts to flight forgely of that genuine hospitality which is now somewhat on the decline in England.—*Percy Anecdotes of Hospitality*

Antiquities—In making the common sewer in London street Glasgow, from the part near the Cross, which is finished, down to the Molendinar Burn, there was found, some time ago, at the depth of about ten feet, the remains of a boat lying in a bed of blue clay, which was covered and surrounded by fine sand, like that found on the shores of a navigable river or wide frith. Some of the nails which were used as fastenings were in the wood, which was fine oak, and bee me quite black from its long immersion under the earth. The rudder and tiller had appeared to have been wood dipped in tar. It is a curious fact that some years ago, when the common sewer was cutting in the Stockwell, that a boat of a similar description was found a little above Jackson street; which would indicate that these two places where the boats have been found, were then the line of the shore of the frith, or bed of the river. These boats must have lain in the places where found many centuries. It is not probable that they belonged to, or were constructed by, the aborigines of the country. The workman-like wood indicates that they were formed by a people considerably advanced in civilization. It is probable that they were constructed by the Romans about the period of Agricola's expedition into Caledonia, about 1740 years ago; at which period, there seems little reason to doubt, the greater part of the ground on which Glasgow now stands, and all the low lands on both banks of the river, to a considerable distance, were covered by the waters of the Frith of Clyde.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

LONDON, Aug 14

We have perused with great interest several letters, dated Ipsara, 28th ult. They give most important intelligence, and are, we hope, from circumstances, entitled to some credit. Two vessels had arrived from the Levant with nearly similar reports respecting great successes of the Greeks; one of them had been spoken by an Austrian vessel off Cape Matapan, the other by a Greek cruiser. The captains had reported that the Greeks had been completely successful in the vicinity of Napoli di Romania. Ibrahim Pacha had found his situation so critical, that he commenced a rapid retreat, but the Greek forces having taken possession of all the passes, he was brought to action, and completely defeated; himself a prisoner, and brought to the capital severely wounded. Both accounts agree in this general outline. We are, however sorry to state, that the Egyptian fleet had succeeded in throwing in reinforcements into Navarino. Between five and six thousand men are reported to have landed in the neighbourhood of Navarino.

A letter from Leghorn, of Aug. 1st, states that the same intelligence had been received there by an Austrian vessel from Constantinople.

The Neckar Gazette of the 8th of August says, that on the 16th of June, (O. S.) they observed from the ramparts of Napoli di Romania, a retrograde movement of the Egyptian army. Towards midnight the government received the news that Colocotroni had attacked the rear of the Egyptians and killed 300 men. On the 17th the enemy was already out of sight of the fortress; on the 20th it was that Ibrahim Pacha had sustained fresh losses near Tigea. Colocotroni was there at the head of 16,000 men. On the 24th information was received that the Egyptians had sustained a new defeat at Phloros, and that he was surrounded in the defiles, or that it will be difficulty for him to get back to the coast of Messenia. General Roche who was sent to Greece by the committee at Paris, to obtain information respecting the state of affairs, writes from Argos of the 2d July, that the Peloponnesus had risen in a mass, and that the Egyptian army was annihilated. Never was a popular movement more terrible and more just, for the life or death of a population of 400,000 souls was at stake.

UNITED STATES.

Tornado.—The Vermont papers inform us, that a destructive Tornado swept through the town of Fairlee and Oxford, and the neighbourhood of Montpelier, on the night of the 31st ult. Its width was about 100 rods. Nothing, says the Windsor Journal, could resist its violence; and its progress was marked with the destruction of houses, barns, fences, and forests; many persons were seriously injured, and in some instances lives were sacrifices by its fury. A correspondent of the Montpelier paper mentions the following particulars instances of suffering, among the subjects of its violence:—"A large wood house belonging to Mr James Hyde, situated about two and a half miles north of the centre of the town, was destroyed; thence pursuing its ravages in a north easterly direction, destroyed a barn belonging to Nathaniel Gove—a house and barn of Samuel E stman—a house and two barns to Zenas Morey: the house entirely destroyed, in which were seven persons more or less injured, but happily none were killed—a two story brick house and two barns belonging to William Eastman—house and barn of Samuel Reynolds, and a barn belonging to a Mr. Clement—a woman in Stafford by the name of Mrs. Reynolds was killed—two children of a Mr. Ordway, in Fairlee were also killed.

Natchez, Aug 15.

Loss of the Steam Boat Leopard.—The steamboat Leopard, Capt Rossby, on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, on the 5th inst, at a little half past one o'clock P. M. four miles above Point Chico, struck a snag, which was concealed with water two or three feet under water, and sunk immediately. She had on board a full and valuable cargo, principally belonging to the Captain, which, with the boat, was entirely lost. There was on board 30 passengers, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Richmond, Va. Sept. 7.

Awful Calamity.—Mr. Larkin P. Gayle, of this city, aged 19, being on a visit to his relations in Gloucester county, left the house of his Aunt on Wednesday last, with his dog and gun, for the purpose of amusing himself with hunting in the forest. After an absence of about two hours, his faithful dog, apparently in great distress, returned alone. The family being alarmed, apprehensive that some accident had happened, immediately set out in quest of him. After about half an hour's search, he was found in a small skirt of wood, half a mile from the house, a lifeless body! It appears that he attempted to climb a tree, with his gun, by the help of what is called an Indian ladder; that the gun, being caught in the branches of the tree, was discharged and lodged its contents in his body.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Extract of a Letter from a Passenger on board the Thomas Grenville, from St. Helena.

"I was the whole day between Plantation House and Long Wood, in making those visits I had delayed; and I should have been highly disappointed had I left St Helena without gratifying a curiosity so common to all who visit this island. I mean a visit to the tomb of Bonaparte. Having several times in former years rambled over the neighbouring grounds and the residence of Long Wood, I felt an increased interest in noticing the changes of every spot, and in contemplating such existing remains which yet mark the last resources for amusement of this extraordinary man.

"I first went to the old house—his first abode at Long Wood, and in which he died. It is certainly under considerable disadvantages; first—being near that of a most delightful house, the intended residence of this state prisoner; and secondly—the dilapidated condition of the old one, which, in its best days, could bear no comparison for either comfort or convenience to the new one. In the old house, his breakfast room, his dining room, and his bed room, comprised all the accommodation within doors. Without doors he had for his recreation a small garden, in which he exercised his taste and his talent for horticultural pursuits, as far as this limited scale would admit of. The area of this little garden was comprised in an oval, or rather an ellipsis, the circumference of which was about 348 feet, surrounded by a low green palisade, and its greatest transverse diameter was about 120 feet; within these limits he had thrown up banks of earth on which he raised various ornamental plants, and the most beautiful climbers he could procure; one of these artificial mounds was thrown up at each end of the oval, and, in the segment of the circle so formed, he had at one end a bath formed of a large tub, and a reservoir in the fanciful form of a cocked hat; this was lined with lead, and from which the bath was supplied; and ultimately the plants of the garden received their moisture and support from this source. It was conveyed through the middle of the garden in a narrow gutter, and all excess was made to run through the mound at the other end into a tub placed behind to receive it. On one side of this inclosure is a covered trellis work; and this he planted with climbing plants, honeysuckle, and passion flowers; some of which have survived the hand which placed them there, and were in flower when I visited this spot; at one end of the trellis was a little bounded square on which Bonaparte and his family played at nine pins, while some assisted in gardening; and thus the early part of every succeeding day was beguiled till ten or eleven o'clock, at which hour the family retired to breakfast.

"At one corner of this little garden which commanded a sight of the ocean to the N W was constructed a little mound just large enough to admit of a chair to be placed upon it, and here our prisoner used to amuse himself with a spying glass whenever the signal reported an approaching sail to the Island.

"At the distance of a few yards and on the higher ground, stands the new house; which although not raised to a second story, contains all the recommendations and conveniences which could be required for our prisoner and the whole of his establishment. It has a small court on one side, laid out for the growth of ornamental shrubs. On the other and in front are ovals, circles, &c planted with flowering shrubs, and the spacious verandas are inclosed by trellisses, and planted with *coral flora quadrangularis* and *lauri folia*—both now in full flower, and very beautiful. The rooms are spacious, and fitted up with great taste and elegance. Chimney-pieces and grates of English manufacture on the most approved models, ornament every room in which their use might be required; and I think, had Bonaparte lived to inhabit this mansion, it would in some degree have reconciled him to his inevitable fate.

"From this now half-deserted spot I proceeded to gratify that curiosity which seems to lead all who land on this Island to visit the sepulchre of this ill-fated man. It is distant from Long Wood about one mile, and on one end of a small estate, the property of Mr. Torbett, an old resident on the Island. The spot seems peculiarly eligible to the purpose for which it was selected; nature gives to it the beauty of sterility by the vicinity of a spring of pure water, and the hand of man has contributed to produce what in the torrid zone we often pant for—a shade under which to escape the rays of a scorching sun. In short, here our prisoner, in his constitutional rambles, found those inviting weeping willows, which afterwards to shade the tomb of his mortal remains. He became quite enamoured with the spot, and often was known to have expressed, that if it should be his fate to die on the island, and that the English did not send his body to France, he should desire to be buried under the shade of these trees. They were planted about eighteen years ago by Mr. Torbett—one of them, bent by the violence of storms, leans so as to throw its shade over the grave the greatest part of the day: and it is not likely to be disturbed from this position, having now acquired a stem of about 36 inches in circumference. The grave is covered with stone slabs, laid horizontally, and covering a space measuring 12 feet in length, and 8 1-2 feet in breadth, raised a few inches only from the ground. The depth of the grave was 12 feet, and is lined with similar slabs. A strong iron railing, about 5 1-2 feet high, surrounds the grave, a few inches only from the stone work; and an area of a few yards all round surrounded by a railing of wood, protects the boundary of the tomb from the injuries which might be committed by straggling cattle or indiscriminate travellers this way.

"A spring, so important to this consecrated spot, is close to the last mentioned boundary. It produced from the shelving side of a rocky stratum, through which the water percolates, and is received into a circular basin not exceeding two feet in diameter; the water is as clear as the finest crystal, purely simple to the taste, and something cooler than the atmosphere at noon day, consequently a draught of it is delightful to the constitutions. Just above the spot, about 600 yards, is a neat house in which the Count Bertrand resided; its front looks upon the tomb, and, from its elevated site, commands a full view of it, and here the Count received the visits of his devoted General, as often as his excursions to see during this his favourite retreat.

"Mr Torbett has not yet been allowed to turn the eligibilities of this place to all the advantages it is capable of; and he has acceeded to the pleasure of the Government in this appropriation of his property, without yet having received any remuneration or compensation for admitting a public road to be made through his grounds at all hours of the day, and which converts a retired and quiet residence into a public, and sometimes intrusive one.

"I should have observed, when describing the tomb that nothing is inscribed to commemorate in future ages, and to confirm the page of history, that *here lie the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte.*

"The death of this state prisoner has greatly changed the prospects of the commercial part of this Island, for while so large a Military and Naval establishment was continued, it gave life to much traffic, and when the change did occur, it gave the death blow to many a speculation, and overstocked their warehouses with articles for which there was no longer a sale."—*Calcutta John Bull.*

THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA;

Or, Recollections of the evenful Life of a Soldier. pp. 221 12 mo. Glasgow, 1825. M'Phio. Edinburgh, West & Co. London, Knight and Lacy.

Written in a plain soldier like manner, by an eye witness of what he describes; these are interesting sketches of a most interesting period. There are a great variety of anecdotes, the following are some of the most striking:—

Three men are sentenced to be shot for desertion—a Frenchman and two Italians

"The Sergeants come with the company's book to settle their accounts; the two Italians were in paroxysms of agony, crying and wringing their hands; the behavior of the Frenchman, who had been taken prisoner, had volunteered into the Chasseurs Britannique, and afterwards deserted from them to his countrymen, formed a strong contrast to that of the others. Calm and dignified, he seemed to have no fear of death, nor did any complaint pass his lips, save an occasional exclamation against the injustice of trying him as a deserter being a Frenchman. In his circumstances, he argued it was natural that he should endeavour to join his friends the first opportunity that offered. When the sergeant was settling their accounts, the Italians paid no attention to any thing said to them; but he discussed every item with the greatest exactness, and the sergeant wanting a small coin about the value of a farthing to balance, he desired him to procure it before he would sign the Ledger; but though thus exact with the sergeant, the moment he received his balance which amounted to some dollars, he divided every penny of it amongst his fellow prisoners.—When the Italians received their money they sent for brandy, and began to drink intemperately, endeavouring to drown their sorrows and sear their minds; but it had quite a different effect, for they then broke from all restraint in the expression of their feelings, and cried and groaned with agony in such a manner, that they could be heard at a considerable distance from the guard room. In this state they continued until morning, when they ceased their lamentations, only because nature was exhausted by their former violence; quite different was the conduct of the Frenchman; when the brandy was procured, the Italians pressed him to take some, but he thanked them, and refused. 'No,' said he, throwing a look of mingled pity and contempt on them, 'I need no brandy to enable me to face death.' He continued to walk about with his arms folded during the whole evening, without seeming in the least disturbed: occasionally, indeed, his countenance softened, and a tear drop gathered in his eye, but it was not permitted to linger there; and as if ashamed of showing the least want of firmness, he assumed redoubled inflexibility of countenance."

A curious receipt for the Ague.—"General Sir John Hope happened to pay a visit to the hospital, and going round the sick with the staff surgeon, he inquired, 'What was the prevailing disease?' the reply was 'Fever and Ague.' Sir John, whose kind and humane disposition is well known, mentioned that he had heard of a cure for that disease among the old women in Scotland, which was considered infallible. The staff surgeon smiled, and begged to hear what it was, 'It is,' said the good old General, 'simply a large pill formed of spider's web, to be swallowed when the fit is coming on; I cannot pledge myself for its efficacy, but I have heard of it talked of.' The staff doctor gave a shrug as much as to say it was all nonsense, look ed very wise, as all doctors endeavour to do, and the conversation dropped. No sooner was the General gone, than I set out in quest of the specific. I did not need to travel far, and returned to my room prepared for the next fit; when I felt it coming on, I swallowed the dose with the greatest confidence in its virtues, and however strange it may appear, or hard to be accounted for, I never had a fit of the ague after, but got well rapidly."

"The day that we entered this village, one of our men cut off his right hand under circumstances that may be worth relating.

"For some time previous to this he had been low in spirits, troubled with what some people call religious melancholy, but which, at that time, was no very prevalent disease in the army. He scarcely ever spoke to any one, and was in the habit of wandering out from the encampment, with his bible in his pocket, and seating himself in some place where he was not likely to be disturbed, he would sit for hours pouring over it. While in Ustariz, he conceived some ill will against the landlord of the house where he was quartered, and very unceremoniously knocked him down. Being confined for this offence, he remained a prisoner when we entered Hasparin. On the guard being placed in a house, he sat down, and having taken out his bible, he commenced in his usual way to read it—But suddenly rising he laid the book down, and going over to a man who was breaking wood with a hatchet, he asked the loan of it for a few minutes.—When the man gave it to him, he walked very deliberately into an inner apartment, and placing his right hand on the sill of the window, he severed it at the wrist. The first two strokes that he made, did not finish the business, and he had nerve enough not only to repeat it a third time, but afterwards to wrench the lacerated integuments asunder, and throw the hand into the court below.—He had been observed by some of the men in the window opposite but too late to prevent the deed.

"The man, on being questioned as to his motive in thus mutilating himself, replied, 'That he had only done what the Lord commanded, in a passage he had been reading,'—"If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee, &c." which injunction he had literally fulfilled as his right hand offended him in knocking down his landlord."

These anecdotes will suffice to show that much amusement, which in such cases is also information, is scattered through these pages.

Natural History.

WAR AMONG THE SNAKES.

Travelling through one of the southern states, my attention was attracted by a singular rustling in the thickets which bordered the road. I stopped my horse to learn its cause; and soon discovered, at a few paces from the track, a rattle-snake of rather more than ordinary size, in a coil such as these reptiles always throw themselves into on the approach or attack of an enemy, exhibiting every symptom of extreme rage, and displays all those beauties for which its species are so remarkable when under the influence of passion. No cause for its disorder was at first visible; but in a short time a black-snake darted from the surrounding bushes rapidly across the folds of his antagonist, and disappeared on the other side. The rattle-snake did not fail to strike at its darting assailant, but with what success the rapidity of their motion prevented me from determining. The rattle-snake remained in his coil, prepared for another assault, which was soon offered by his black foe repairing, accordingly soon offered by his black foe repairing, and again gilded across him with almost incouceivable rapidity, while the same attempt as formerly was made to punish the aggression. These movements were several times repeated with no apparent advantage to either party. The black snake seemed once or twice struck with the fangs of his enemy and yet returned with undiminished celerity to his subtle assault. The density of the underwood would not permit me to follow with my eyes his retreat; and however, great my curiosity to ascertain how he employed the time of his absence, I could not prevail upon myself to indulge it by entering on so fatal a battle ground. At length the rattle snake, in one of his attempts to revenge the insolence of his assailant, struck his fangs deep into his own body: he extricated them, stretched himself with every appearance of agony on the ground,

and turning on his back, in a short time expired.—The crafty victor once more appeared, and seizing the lifeless body in his mouth dragged it from the scene of action.

Bees—A singular instance of the caprice of these industrious insects, now exists in our port, on board the brig Francis, Capt. Walker. This vessel has lately been under a course of repair at Tranmere, on the opposite shore of the river Mersey, and whilst in the graving dock of that place, a swarm of bees settled upon the larboard quarter staunchion, about noon on Saturday the 29th inst. After remaining there an hour, they entered a small hole under the taffril, and proceeded to form their domicile; several attempts to dislodge them having proved ineffectual. On Monday the 18th inst. the vessel was brought to Liverpool accompanied by her new colony, who may now be daily seen, pursuing their industrious occupation, and their architectural labours are already visible through the entrance to their singular habitation. The Francis is now lying on the west side of the salt house dock.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Poetry.

LINES

By a person long resident in a foreign Country, on his return home.

I came, but they had passed away—
The fair in form, the pure in mind;
And like a stricken deer I stray,
Where all are strange, and none are kind,
Kind to the worn, the wearied soul,
That pants, that struggles for repose:
O that my steps had reached the goal
Where earthly sighs and sorrows close.

Years have passed o'er me like a dream
That leaves no trace on memory's page;
I look around me, and I seem
Some relic of a former age.
Alone, as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock mine ear,
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish—a hope—a fear!

Yet I had hopes—and they have fled;
And I had fears were all too true;
My wishes too!—but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do!
'Tis but to wear a weary load,
I may not, dare not, cast away;
To sigh for one small, still abode,
Where I may sleep as well as they;—

As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;
Whose worth my soul delights to trace—
Who e very kiss 'tis sweet to weep!
To weep beneath the silent moon,
With none to chide, to hear, to see;
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free!

I leave the world that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy soon creates the spot
Where fancy's fairest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each Spirit's melting sigh;
I turn to clasp those forms of light—
And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon the last dim morn shall rise—
The lamp of life burns feebly now—
When stronger hands shall close my eyes,
And smooth my cold and dewy brow.
Unknown I lived—so let me die;
Nor stone nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie,
Who sighed for gold and found it dross!

Domestic.

Quebec, Sept 17, 1825.

Yesterday morning at an early hour His Majesty's Yacht Herald, having on board our Governor-in Chief, with his Countess, and suite came to anchor off the town. His Lordship's arrival was announced by the firing of three guns in quick succession from Cape Diamond, and preparations were instantly made by the Military of the Garrison, and Volunteer Companies to receive His Excellency with every mark of respect. Col. Durnford, Royal Engineers, commanding the Troops in this Province, and Lieut. Col. Hawkins, 68th Light Infantry, commanding the Garrison, having repaired on board the Yacht, His Lordship was pleased to appoint 10 o'clock, as the hour at which he would disembark, and at the same time signified his wish that, as a heavy rain was falling, the guard of honour, and parade of the Troops, should be dispensed with. About 10 o'clock the weather began to clear, and the REGIMENTS and COMPANIES repaired to the post which had been previously assigned to them. The 68th Regiment, as the senior corps furnished the guard of honour which received His Lordship at landing on the King's Wharf, and the 71st that which mounted within the Castle Yard, the remainder of these Corps with the Company of Royal Sappers and Miners, the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of the 3rd Battalion, Quebec Militia, under Captains Cary and Melvin, and Capt. Walker's Rifle Company lined the streets from the Castle to the King's Wharf where His Excellency Sir Francis Burton accompanied by a number of the most respectable and distinguished characters, from amongst the citizens, had assembled to receive His Lordship. Shortly after 10, the Earl of Dalhousie with the Countess and the Officers of His Lordship's Staff quitted the Herald, whose yards were manned on the occasion, under a salute from the guns of that ship, and from H. M. S. *Niemen* also at anchor in the river, at the conclusion of which the sailors gave three hearty British cheers. On His Lordship reaching the stairs, a salute of 18 guns was fired by Captain Price's Company of Volunteer Artillery, the Guards presented arms and the Band playing God save the King. The Countess was conducted to her carriage by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and on her way to it exchanged compliments with those present, who had the honour of her Ladyship's acquaintance, the Earl was also engaged for some time in familiar conversation with several of the gentlemen who had assembled to greet his return. After the Countess and the Lieutenant Governor had entered the carriage His Lordship mounted his horse and was loudly cheered by the assembled spectators, he then proceeded to the Castle escorted by a detachment of Major Bell's Cavalry under Lieut. Gowan, where on his arrival the guard of honour of the 71st Regt paid the accustomed honours and a salute of 18 guns was fired from the citadel.

Notwithstanding a tedious passage, forty-five days, the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Quebec Gazette contains an official notice of His Lordship's intention to hold a Levee on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock, and the Countess a Drawing Room at nine the same evening.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Edmund Burke.—This notorious offender was yesterday lodged in the Gaol of this District, and we understand is to be conveyed to Three Rivers, to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, for various acts of violence which he has committed contrary to law, and to the annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants of this Province. It is supposed that he was the director of the various gangs of desparate characters who have infested the country for some weeks past, and under whose influence so many robberies have taken place. He was previously arraigned, condemned, and brought on the platform for execution, but was pardoned by the merciful disposition of the Governor, under an idea that an amendment in his life would be the result of such lenity, but depravity had taken too deep a root in the heart to permit him to follow a proper course of life, for his latter end was, if possible, worse than the beginning. He possessed a mind fertile in planning wickedness, and a desparate disposition to carry these plans into effect. He has been the terror of the country inhabitants, who have shuddered at his very name. Happily for the peace of society he is now secured, and we trust those who have been guided by his evil councils will shun the paths in which he has taught them to tread and avoid that end which we have reason to think awaits this lawless character.—*Canadian Courant.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

(CRIMINAL TERM)

Saturday, 10th Sept.

This day the Prisoners convicted during the term were brought up to receive sentence. The manner in which judgment was pronounced upon these unfortunate individuals, by His Honour the Chief Justice, was truly impressive, and ought to act as a warning to all who heard it. Nine persons were ordered for execution; and from the increase of crime in this Province, there is little hopes that they will escape this most awful punishment of the law.—*Montreal Herald.*

On Thursday last, the 8th, there was a smart shock of an Earthquake felt at Hawksbury on the Ottawa river, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the tremor seemed to come from the West to East, and lasted for about a second, accompanied with a faint rumbling noise which was heard passing to the eastward.

The water in the river Ottawa has never been seen so low in the recollection of the oldest survivers as during the present season. The rapids are hardly passable for lumber and the delay which this will occasion in getting it down to Quebec will be attended with a serious loss to many individuals—while others who have succeeded in reaching Quebec will reap an advantage from an increase of price should there be much wanted for the fall vessels. Many of the Mills situated on the banks of the river, and which never never known to be deficient of water, are now stopped from the lowness of it, among others Messrs. Hamilton's large establishment at Hawksbury are at present standing still, there being a deficiency of water to rock them and a difficulty in floating even deals and plank over the rapids below.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Died.

At Niagara on Monday the 26th inst. WILLIAM SHAW, Esq. Master of the Steam Boat Toronto.

In the Gaol of this District, on Saturday the 17th inst. Henry Hamilton, who was lately convicted of Murder and sentenced to be executed on the 7th of October next. An inquest was held on the body which returned a verdict of "Death by the visitation of God." It appeared on examination of the physician and others who attended him, that he had been attacked by a fever about a fortnight since and although every attention was given that the circumstances of his case would admit, yet he continued to get weaker every day and finally expired. No circumstance was discovered to lead to a suspicion that the deceased had come to his end by any improper means, and his Father-in law stated that he believed every attention which humanity could require was paid by those who had him in charge.—*Brockville Recorder.*

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 6th, 1825. No. XL.

Government House,
York, 5th Oct. 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to James McAulay, *Gentleman*, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our EXECUTIVE Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 4th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CHAP. LXIV.

An Act to alter for One Year, and until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Duty on Wheat the Produce of the *British* Possessions in *North America*. [22d *June* 1825.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to permit, for a Time to be limited, the Importation of Wheat the Produce of and imported from the *British* Possessions in *North America*, on the Payment of a certain Duty; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

Prohibitions on the importation of Wheat, the Produce of the British Possessions in North America, and the Duties payable under 55 G. 3 c. 26; and also under 3 & 4 c. 60. &c suspended for a limited Time

That for One Year from and after the passing of this Act, and further until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, all Prohibitions and Restrictions upon the Importation of Wheat the Produce of, and imported from the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and all Duties payable on the Importation of such Wheat under an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws now in force for regulating the Importation of Corn*; and also an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn*; or any other Act or Acts in force immediately before the passing of this Act, shall be and are hereby suspended; and that for One Year from and after the passing of this Act, and further until the End of the then next Session of Parliament, any Wheat, the Produce of and imported from the *British* Possessions in *North America*, shall and may be imported into the United Kingdom, whatever the Average Prices of *British* Wheat may be;

Instead of former Duties there shall be paid on the Importation 6s. per Quarter.

Instead of any thing in the said Acts or any of them to the contrary notwithstanding; and that from and after the passing of this Act, in lieu and instead of all former Duties payable on such Wheat, there shall be levied and paid, during the Period aforesaid, upon the Importation of any such Wheat, the Sum of Five Shillings for every Quarter thereof.

Regulations to be observed on the Importation of such Wheat

II. And be it further enacted, That no Wheat shall be shipped from any Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, until the Owner or Proprietor thereof shall have made Oath before the Collector or Comptroller of the Port of Shipment, that such Wheat was the Produce of some *British* Possession in *North America*, naming the same; and that before any Wheat shall be entered in the United Kingdom as being the Produce of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, the Master of the Ship importing the same shall produce a Copy of the Deposition made, signed by the Collector or Comptroller before whom it was made, at the Port of Shipment, and make Oath before the Collector or Comptroller of the Port of Importation, that the Wheat is the same that was sworn to in the Deposition he produces; Provided always, that this Oath shall not be required in respect to any Wheat which shall have been shipped within Three Months after the passing of this Act.

(To be Continued)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth; and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the

third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth; 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 28 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 — No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit: — ON Saturday the Eighth day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Simpson, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of James Millar and Alexander Parlain, viz:

Lot No. Fifteen and East half of No. Seventeen in the 11th Concession of Rawdon, and Lot No. 1 in the Ninth Concession of Thurlow.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, July 4, 1825. — No. 29—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. — ON Saturday the 17th day of September next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench as belonging to Staats Sagar at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No. 7, and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond; three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825. — No. 25—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, *To Wit.* — BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R Smith, at the suit of Robert Gillespie, Esq I have seized and taken in execution Lot No Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence. All this Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24th *September*, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the Twenty second day of Oct. next, at the same hour and place.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 25th *September*, 1825. — *No. 40.—t f.*

NOTICE

Home District, *York, to wit* — IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 17th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, York, 26th *September*, 1825. — No. 39.—3 w.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. — H. M. R. G.

Crown Office, York, 24th *June*, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown

No. 27—tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, York, on the 14th of October next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Repairing, &c. the undermentioned Public Buildings, at York, viz:—

No. 1. Ordnance Store on the Beach,
" 1. Quarters originally built for a General Officer,
" 2. Stable, do. do.
" 3. Officers' Brick Barracks, and Mess Room,
" 4 Main Guard House and Solitary Cells, &c.
" 5. Garrison Bake House,
" 6. Barrack Privies,
" 7. Erecting a Shed over Garrison Well,
" 8. Fences, &c. of the Fuel Yard,
No. 1. A Building in charge of Ordnance, formerly Storekeepers' Office,
" 2. Commissariat Provision Store,
" 3. Commissariat Officers' Quarters,
" 4. Commissariat Office,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at this Post.

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders.

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

Commissariat Office, 29th *Sept.* 1825. — No. 40.—2 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch. October 4th 1825. — No. 40—8wks.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. — *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall eviscerate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* — No. 40.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1825.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, 13th Aug.—Canada Land Company Shares, £10 paid, 25 premium. American and Colonial Steam Company £10 paid, 1-2 par cent discount.

Letters from London of the 14th August, state that the Crown and Clergy Lands in Upper Canada had been valued at 3-6, but that some opposition had occurred to the arrangement on the part of Government. Land Company Shares were at 35 pm on the 8th August.

From the London Times.

"A pamphlet has been submitted to us, which places in a curious, though somewhat painful light, many causes of difference and ill blood, which appear to have arisen between the Executive Government of Lower Canada and the Assembly of that province, during a long series of years. Under Lord Dalhouse these disputes are stated to have reached their acme.—Money, the root of all evil, has been at the bottom of them. The Colonists insist upon the right of British subjects to tax themselves by their own representatives The Executive Government of Lower Canada frequently thwarted in all its applications for money, has considered that all the rights of Colonists are subservient to the supremacy of the parent state; and we agree in that construction of the point of right, unless it be conceded, that a right to terminate the relation of parent state and colony, exists at all times, and is indefeasible in the latter Here, too, we are ready to agree, that when the power to shake off that dependence can be successfully exercised, the colony in jus tified in using it. But it is absurd to talk in the abstract of the privilege of self-taxation—it is a question of power rather than of strict justice, and the allegation can hardly be predicated of any, but the people a sovereign and independent community. The administration, of a colony must, it seems to us, be carried on with reference to the paramount supremacy and welfare of the mother country The British Parliament not only ought to have, but must have, a superintending and controlling power over what are termed the provincial "legislatures," so long as they are subject to Great Britain, and policy and justice will equally induce this country to consult and provide for their solid interest, even where they themselves mistake or neglect it. We rejoice that, by a recent Act of Parliament, the two Canadas have been thrown into a single state—The English Blood of Upper Canada being infused into the Lower Province, and the extreme Lower Canada, that is, the individuals who formerly exercised a leading influence over the measures of the Assembly, and over the spirit of the inhabitants—object to the Union—The total revenue raised in Lower Canada, has, on an average of the last five years, amounted to near £80,000 per annum."

DUBLIN, August 13.

The New Catholic Association is said to have been adjourned till November, not to meet again.

The late showers are reported from the country to have diminished the fears of a short Potatoe crop.

The harvest is become general, the Wheat proves good, Barley indifferent. Oats middling.

THE ARMY.—The long anticipated removal of the General Officers that are Colonels *en second*, belonging to the Royal Regiment of Artillery and Corps of Engineers will take place immediately. These officers only retire temporarily from their regimental commissions, and will be re-appointed to their regiments on vacancies occurring in the highest rank; viz that of Colonel Commandant. The number of removals are as follows:—Artillery 16, Engineers 8. Consequently 16 Lieutenant Colonel will have the important step of Colonel of the Artillery, likewise eight of the Engineers, and the promotion to go entirely through the regiments.

English Iron.—A very important discovery has been made for the improvement of this leading article of our manufactures and commerce, and the success which has attended the various experiments which have taken place must be highly gratifying to the ingenious inventor, and in a national point of view the results can scarcely be contemplated. It is well known that in smelting iron from the stone in its original state a great quantity of carbon, and vitrifying or impure matter, is found, which is dissipated in the further process in forming as it were, a bowl at the bottom of the high bones. The legs, of which the right is the largest, merely show signs of calves, particularly the latter.

"When in France, he eat very little, if any, animal food; a penny French roll was enough for a day's sustenance; but as he now partakes of animal diet in very small quantities his portion of bread is reduced accordingly.

"His voice is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable; he has a particular passion for music, and even can sing in a faint tone; but conversation must not be kept up for any length of time, as powder exhaustion would be the consequence. When speaking, the rotatory motion through the skin of the neck is perceptible, and the pulsation of the heart conspicuous to the eye.

"In raising either of his feet from the floor, the limb appears to be distended uniformly from the knee, and we cannot better illustrate this idea than by that sensation we commonly experience upon allowing a limb to remain too long in one position, thereby causing a temporary strangulation of the vessels, known by the common term of the foot being asleep.

"Sir Astley Cooper, by whom he has been visited, finds that his heart is placed so much out of the common region allotted to it, that it is precisely its own length lower than if properly placed.

"In regard to the texture of the skin of this living wonder it is of a dry *monkey* parchment like appearance, which, covering any other human form, would not answer the purposes of its functions, but seems calculated alone to cover the slender juiceless body of the being whom nature intended to array. On his shins nobes appear in the form of buttons, though not obtrusively to the eye, and the toes of the feet are bent over one another.

"The ribs are not only capable of being distinguished, but may be clearly separated and counted one by one, and have died like so many pieces of cane, and together with the skin which covers them resemble more the hoops and outer covering of a balloon, of a small size, than any thing in the ordinary course of nature. We come now to the action produced by the effort of the lungs, and which strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that, by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible position."

LONDON, August 10.

New South Wales Rat.—The following circumstance occurred the other night at the house of Mr Robertson, watchmaker, in George street, near the King's Wharf. It is well known that Mr. R. has a family of children. These children, five of them quite babes, have their bed rooms up stairs, and daily two in bed. About midnight on Friday or Saturday last, Mr. R's eldest son was disturbed by some animal which he supposed to be a cat; he gave a kick and it fell off the bed. In a few moments after, the animal found its way into his sisters' bed room, and in like manner created an alarm; it was knocked off the bed, and expressed great displeasure by squeaking—it was then known to be a rat. The horrid animal was not to be retarded from the object in view, by these rebuffs—he made another attack—Some moments after the second alarm, one of the little girls was heard to scream; but all the children being inclined to sleep, even the little creature that was wounded also fell asleep The morning, however, presented a most dismal scene. The bed, containing little Lavelette and Jenny, was drenched in blood. The rat had seized the children just above the nose, and immediately below the forehead One of the teeth had entered a vein that caused the blood to flow most copiously Lavelette was nearly in a state of insensibility, and quite colorless. It is supposed the animal must have been satisfied with blood and then retreated. The bones in the lower end of the town are alarmingly infested with these horrid vermin. Plenty of good strong cats (instead of so many useless annoying curs) would be of great advantage to large houses, where children constitute so great a portion of the inmates.

Trotting.—The three greatest attempts perhaps ever recorded of trotting, and on which thousands were pending, came on at Sunbury. Mr. Wilan's horse, which beat the

slate-colored American, was backed to trot three miles in nine minutes, for 100 guineas. It had been reported that the horse was lame; and, up to the evening before starting, 6 to 4 was the betting on time, at the Tun-Tavern, and more than two to one was bet before starting. When at speed the lameness was not apparent, but the horse was more than three minutes doing the first mile, and there was no increase of speed during the match. The horse broke into a gallop near George inn, when about 100 yards from home, and the pressure of horseman was so great at his heels, that the jockey turned him with difficulty, and the match was lost by forty seconds

One of the umpires reports, that "the first mile was completed 7 seconds under three minutes, which left three minutes and twelve seconds to do the last mile in. The horse kept a winning pace until within 100 yards of home, opposite the George public house, where there is a sharp turning, when the horse broke, and was pulled up and turned Here the crowd was so great, and he was so hemmed in, that he lost 12 or 13 seconds, and thereby the match exceeded the 9 minutes, and was lost by five seconds." Mr Dyson sold the horse, on Friday, for 300 guineas, to go to Ireland.—There is no doubt but that on a straight three mile course he would have won easily.

NEWSPAPERS.—BY MR MONTGOMERY.

They may affect to despise Newspapers that will, but it has required the lessons, the labour, the experience of six thousand years, to bring society to a state so superlatively artificial as to render a minute acquaintance with what is going on every where, necessary for the enjoyment of life at home, not among the higher and intellectual classes only, but with all ranks and conditions of men, from the monarch on his throne to the peasant at his plough. The poems of Homer and Virgil, the histories of Thucidydes and Livy, the tragedies of Eschylus and Sophocles, the orations of Demosthenes and Cicero,—the greatest monuments of genius, learning, and science, in antient and modern times were produced in progressive eras and different countries not one of which can d have given birth to that masterpiece of human ingenuity—a Newspaper, until man in "the social compact" had reached his majority, if we may use the expression, and the perpetual food of intelligence concerning himself wherever he exists had become as necessary for the enjoyment of political life, as in the bodily frame the uninterrupted correspondence between the head and members is necessary for health In those countries where newspapers are established, but especially in our own where they are free, knowledge of every kind must be more general among the reading classes than it ever could have become where no such prompt and influential means of diffusing it were employed Here so immense a majority of the poorest people are able to read—and those that read any thing read newspapers where they can lay hands on them,—that there is scarcely an individual between Berwick-on-Tweed and Pernanco. who is not (weekly at least) diverted from his own petty cares and pursuits, and roused by his favourite journal—to take part in the councils of princes, the quarrels of nations, and the affairs of his own government,—to feel a personal interest in the fluctuations of commerce and agriculture,—to mark with curiosity the progress of arts, sciences, and the belles lettres;—to relish the prurient scandals of high life, express due abhorrence of the villanies of low life, and sympathise with the troubles, sufferings, and successes of middle life;—in a word, to be affected with all that affects humanity under every actual or imaginable circumstance.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

EAST INDIES.

Calcutta papers to the 20th of April have been received in this city, which give an account of the capture of Arracan by Brig Gen. Morrison. The excellent position of the enemy (the Burmese) on a peninsula, whose steep banks were covered with sharp stakes, required great and spirited preparations and energy to carry it. The attack was made at night, and the enemy's stockade carried without a man being killed The Burmese troops amounted to 10,000 under Atown Mungza, and were so nearly annihilated that scarcely 1,000 will ever reach Ava. These papers, however, contain unfavourable news from Rangoon. But the division under Sir Archibald Campbell had reached Sarave, 112 miles from Rangoon, without losing a man, and was waiting for the arrival of Gen Cotton, of whom no accounts, since the capture of Palang, had been received on the 4th of March. An account of the defeat of this General had appeared in the Calcutta Gazette.—He attacked the enemy's position at Donabew, on the 18th at Pagoda, but found it prudent to embark and press down 4 miles below, until reinforced:—Loss in killed and wounded 139, including Capts Rose and Cannon of the 89th. A later account from Rangoon says, that Gen C. had been often attacked since he left Donabew, which is said to be the strongest hold in the Empire The enemy's war boats had become formidable These accounts add, that, by mistake, Sir Archibald passed Donabew many miles without knowing it; but is said to have returned and joined Gen. C. A grand attempt is to be made on Donabew, which is also protected by a broad river.

Bussein was taken on the 4th of March, the Burmese driving away the population themselves, and retiring after setting fire to the town.

A letter of March 29, from Parneah, says the Indigo prospects are bad. A volcano has recently been discovered in the Himalayas mountains.

GREECE.

ZANTE, JULY 6.—The martyrdom of a Monk of the Convent of the Virgin-Mary, in Mount Araeyn the, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the Tribunal of Rous hid Pacha, and asked what his name was, answered, "Am rose ?" "Your country?" demanded his persecutors ?" "The Monastery of the Holy Virgin," replied the Monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling place," said he, "were these rocks, until they were levelled by your soldiers! and soon," lifting up a cross at the same time, "my dwelling will be in Heaven." "What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have rescued them from the defilement of your soldiers"— "Where are they?" "That secret rests with myself." Speak!" "You may put my body to the rack; God only has power over my soul" They immediately began to apply the torture; not a word however, escaped him, but "*Kyrie eleison !*" and "Lord have mercy on me! They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr glorified God, and prayed for his persecutors; who, enraged by his patience of suffering, impaled him, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Missolonghi. The news was communicated by a Piedmontesh deserter. Such are the tortures to which Christians are subject in the nineteenth century.

THE WIDOW FAIRLOP.

I hate stout people. Nature I am certain, intended the whole race become breed to have gone extinct with that obsolete monster, the Mammoth. They were created clearly to inhabit the vast barren blanks of the antediluvian world; not to encumber with repletion, our modern cities and towns. One of them is too much for a metropolis. In London, A D 1825, they (the Giants) are out of both bigness and place They ought to herd together like the elephants and rhinoceroses, and hippoami, and inhabit the deserts idle of the earth; they should seek out fitting solitudes, like the whales, and not flounder in our populous shallows. They are irksome, if not dangerous to our thronging millions It is neither delicate nor fair, with their disproportions, to thrust themselves as they do upon our narrow highways and byways; to dam up our small courts, and straight alleys They ought not to engross, as they are accustomed, our new houses and gardens, our tables and benches, our *spare* beds above all, our public mail coaches, and flying stages. Our prim elastic vehicles, like "easy waggons light," are not adapted to such preposterous freightage—our safety-coaches are not safe under such burthens—only the old double bodied much ne. long since obsolete, was competent to the transfer of such enormities. Waggon carriage, the conveyance of the bulky in the days of Fielding and Smollet, hath lamentably deemed in fashion; but then are there no navigable rivers? no canals? no barges? If not for the transporting of the Blacketts and the Lambeths of the earth? I wonder why water carriage was invented.

I have my eye, especially, in this lecture, on the Mistress Fairlop Oh! worthy of the huge oak, her namesake was the circumference, of that largest of widows! I should be afraid to write down any guess at her girth, or an estimate of her tonnage. What must not her husband have been to bequeath such a *relict!* A Titan doubtless! for she was too monstrous for any meaner embrace She was infinitely too large an object for mere human love; if it were not, besides, notoriously, a tim d and humble affection What a hand for any mere passion to sigh for! What a waist to have hoped even to encompass! "Give me but what this girdle bound," replied to her girdle, would have seemed neither refined as a compliment, nor modest as a request. What a face was here to dwell (unless to *reside*) upon! What a pelican chin to have toyed with! What a bosom! What arms! What a trunk! The Wisbeach Day Coach, in which for the first time, I conceived or beheld such a Titaness, groaned under the intolerable weight. Our co-travellers panted and pouted, if they did not openly cavil, at her unreasonable bulk. One of our overstrained cattle dropt dead upon the road. At last she condescended to be set down, and I exchanged with her a joyous and final farewell, (at least so I hoped it was) at Ware. She intended, I understood, to sleep there, and she was worthy of its broad illimitable bed. Our acquaintance, however, had only commenced Nature, in one of her wayward moods, had bestowed on one of her purest offsprings a violent desire for migration and travel. It was in her inclination to have ascended Mont Blanc, or to have journeyed over land to India, which her bulk forbidding, she was contented to be shifted about from place to place in caravans and stages. In consequence, within a month from our first encounter, I and the widow Fairlop again found ourselves, face to face, in the same vehicle, on a Saturday's journey to Hemel Hempstead She was still in her weeds. Her bonnet, hung with deep crape, in dimension an ordinary bed-tester, over-canopied her ample face: her convex body was clad in its accustomed sables, and took the bombasine balloon. A dozen packages, the least of them a hundle, reposed in the amplitude of her lap From her bulk and her garb, she might have been taken at a first glance, for the goodly Widow Blackett of Oxford, whom Elia hath immortalized, as well as compressed, in one of his admirable essays. But she had none of the womanly softness of *his* matronly giantess Mine had no thin feeble ideas—no small feminine conversation—no delicacy—no timidity—no tenderness. She was altogether magnified—as Gulliver complained of the Brobdignagdians,—into coarseness I was disappointed when we stopped at Edgeware, the coachman there tieing on a pair of supplementary horses, under pretence of a hill, at her shouting only a single bonnet to take. It would not have misbecomed her to have called for a quintal of biscuit. Her voice was loud—stentorian.—she did not speak but bellowed;—and gave this large utterance to big, bold words. Her person matched with, but could not outvie, the jolly breadth of her jests, and slimness and gentility of person were especially the subjects of her humour

for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. No. 15 —t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY OF QUINTE. No 21—6m.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

AND

THE BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave respectfully to inform the GENTLEMEN of YORK, and its vicinity, that he intends to open a SCHOOL, this Summer, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement, for Instruction in the SCIENCE of the BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, particularly for Cavalry, and the mode by which HORSEMANSHIP and the USE of the SWORD, are combined.—

He trusts, from the long experience he has had in this very desirable Science, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to honour him with their commands

If any Gentleman should wish to have private Lessons either at his own house, or elsewhere, Mr M. will feel pleasure in waiting upon him at any other time than that which may be appointed for the general Instruction of his Pupils

For further information, application may be made at the U. C. Gazette Office.

THOMAS MIDFORD.

York, July 6th 1825 No. 27 —t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. *No.* 32—6m.

ALBION NEWSPAPER.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to complete a File of the *Albion Newspaper* is in want of the following Numbers, for which he will gladly pay a fair compensation.

Volume 1 ——No. 4
" 2 ——Nos. 18, 19, & 21,
" 3 ——No. 4

Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office.

No. 49.—t. f.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, *(Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.)* It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.— It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

TOWN LOTS IN PORT HOPE.

SEVERAL valuable building Lots, in the flourishing village of PORT HOPE, are for Sale, by private Contract, on the most liberal Terms, and on a credit of several Years, provided the first Instalment be paid down. Either Produce or Manual Labour will be received, if desired, in Payment —For further particulars apply at the U. C. Gazette Office, York, or to Messrs. C. & J. Stowe, Merchants,—Port Hope.

No. 40.—t. f,

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

43—tf

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good celler underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th, 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

Just Published, and ready for delivery,

THE YORK ALMANAC,

AND

ROYAL CALENDAR

OF

UPPER-CANADA,

For the Year 1825.

Much Enlarged, and Improved from the Edition of last Year.

IT will be found a Useful Guide to Strangers in this Province; and to contain more Practical and Official Information, generally, respecting this Country, than any other Work of the kind extant.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE YORK.

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN OF YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

The crash, however terrific, was not loud enough to drown the piercing shrieks of the poor wretch, whose leg was crushed between the wheel and the axle-tree. Another of the same gang, who had been driving a cart loaded with stones, was thrown from his seat, and the wheels passing over his body, he was dragged to the ground, and his head dashed to pieces

If haply, on my unborn brow,
In life's bright morn, they trac'd thy duty;
Sure thou best bi ara'd to mark me now,
The wane of youth—of manhood's beauty.
So, having watch'd me o'er the wild,
And promis'd pleasure day by day,
They bid thee rouse their heedless child,
And beckon hence, Away! away!—

Ah! their black breath hath kiss'd the plain,
Themselves once charg'd to bloom before me:—
Then wherefore should I seek in vain
The blighted flow'rs they'll ne'er restore me?—
Take then this tear, ah, herald pale!
'Tis my heart's pledge to meet their doom;
Go, bear it thither—'tis my seal,
And say I come—ere long, I come!

Domestic.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept 22,

On Tuesday at half past twelve o'clock the Magistrates of this city waited in a body, accompanied by several of its principal Inhabitants, upon His Excellency the Earl of DALHOUSIE, and presented to him the following address:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE,

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, &c. &c, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We the undersigned Magistrates and others Inhabitants of the City and District of Quebec, respectfully offer our congratulations on the occasion, of Your Excellency's safe return to the seat of your Government

It has afforded us sincere pleasure to learn that Your Excellency and the Countess of Dalhousie have constanly enjoyed the blessing of Health.

We feel assured that, on resuming the Functions of your exalted station in British North America—those more especially which regard the Administration of this Province—your Excellency will find His Majesty's Subjects in every class fully disposed to meet your well known wishes for the promotion of their general Welfare.

Confident that the prevalence of Happiness among the people intrusted to your charge, is the chief object of your solicitude, it is our earnest hope that the rectitude, which in public as in private life, characterises Your Excellency, may crown with every success your endeavours to effect your honourable and virtuous Purpose.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for this address upon my return amongst you. Be assured, that in resuming the Government which His Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me, it is my anxious desire to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of the people in this Province; and that nothing can gratify me more, than to find my endeavours supported by the Magistrates and respectable Inhabitants of this City.

DALHOUSIE,

Chateau St. Louis, 20 Sept. 1825.

Yesterday, Sept. 21, the Committee of the Quebec Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, had the honour to present the following Address to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee of the Quebec Bible Society, auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, with unfeigned gratitude to the God of all grace, for that protection with which he has encircled you, during your voyages and absence from Canada, offer their sincere congratulations to your Excellency, on your return to assume the executive functions of this Government. They rejoice in being permitted to address your Excellency as the beneficient patron of the laudable establishment organised among us for the extension of elementary and scientific knowledge, especialy that of the British and Foreign Bible Society. While they thus declare their repectful veneration of your Excellency's philantropy, they ardently implore the God of our Fathers, so to prosper your Excellency's administration, that your Excellency may eventually receive that triumphant plaudit: "*Thou hast been faithful—I will make thee ruler over many things—Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.*"

To which Address, His Excellency was pleased to return an answer to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN,

I am much obliged to you for the kind sentiments which you have expressed towards me in this address. Having seen the beneficial effects of these public institutions, I shall continue cordially to give them my support and patronage.

MONTREAL ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

On Sunday morning the Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr De St. Ours, Mr Leslie, Mr. Cuvillier, Mr. Quesnel, Dr. Kimbert and Mr. D. B. Viger, arrived in this city with the Address of the District of Montreal, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, which, was presented at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

To His Exellency Sir FRANCIS NATHANIEL BURTON, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor in and over the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The undersigned inhabitants of the city and district of Montreal, knowing and appreciating the public and private virtues which have marked the conduct of your Excellency during your residence in this Province, feel it their duty, previous to your departure, which they are informed may soon take place, to offer a testimony of that respect and affection which, in common with all the inhabitants of the Province, they entertain towards you, and which have generated and supported that universal confidence to which your Excellency is so justly entitled.

They would fail in what they owe to themselves, as well as to their fellow citizens, if they did not seize this opportunity to acknowledge the advantages which have resulted from the rectitude, the exact justice, the impartiality, and the undeviating respect for the laws, which have characterised the acts of your Excellency's administration. They pray your Excellency to be assured, that they will retain towards you feelings of gratitude which time can never obliterate.

They pray your Excellency will accept their sincere wishes for your prosperity; and they fervently hope that you may enjoy that unalloyed satisfaction which belongs to the well-founded conviction of having effectually contributed to the happiness of a loyal and faithful people.

ANSWER.

To the inhabitants of the city and district of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,—The kind and flattering terms in which you are pleased to address me on my departure, demand my most grateful ackowledgements, which I beg you to accept.

The consideration and regard you have so constantly manifested towards me, since I have had the pleasure of being known to you and the approbation of my conduct which I have now the happiness to receive, will render my residence in Canada a lasting source of the most gratifying reflection.

In repeating my heartfelt thanks for your affectionate good wishes, permit me to assure you, that I shall ever cherish the most anxious solicitude for the welfare, prosperity and happiness of this loyal, important, and rising Colony.—*Official Gazette.*

EXECUTION AT THREE RIVERS.—Pursuant to the sentence of the Court of King's Bench the execution of Noel Francois (an Indian,) took place at Three Rivers on the 24th inst. for murder, after a respite of eight days having been allowed him.—He continued to the last moment to declare his innocence of the crime for which he was going to suffer; Divine Justice, he admitted had now overtaken him for crimes previously committed; but that of murder, he had never been guilty of.

Spectators, as is usual on those melancholy occasions, were numerously assembled from the Town and adjacent parts of the country. The poor man appeared truely penitent and expressed himself willing to die and wished to die in peace with all men, forgiving his enemies, and, supplicating an interest in the prayers of all who beheld him, he appeared earnestly to hope for mercy through the merits of a Saviour. After addressing the spectators he sung a long hymn in the Indian language without an apparent tremor, turned round and with great composure, shook hands with all who attended him; saluted his confessor, (the Rev. Mr. Raimbault, from whom he had previously received strict attention) and was instantly launched into eternity.

We regret to state, that as the Steam-boat Quebec, on her last trip from Quebec, was coming through the Richelieu rapids, Louis Foy, Esq. of Quebec, who was a passenger, fell over board during the night and was drowned. The particulars of this melancholy accident we have not been able precisely to ascertain; but we understand that, in going from the cabin on deck on some business, he incautiously approached too near the side of the boat where there was an opening and slipped over. It has been reported to us that no efforts were made by the Captain to save this respectable individual; but it has been stated on the other hand as an excuse, that fully a quarter of an hour had elapsed before the misfortune came to his knowledge, when any attempts to recover the body would be in vain.

A CAPTAIN DAVIES, commander of one of the traders now lying at Quebec, a few days ago threw himself into the river by the window of his own cabin, and was drowned. No reason can be assigned for this rash act. The body was seen to rise to the surface of the water, by some gentlemen standing on the beach; but supposing it to be that of some person who had been drowned before they made no efforts to save the unfortunate individual in question.

We understand that the 68th Regiment are under orders to proceed to the Upper Province, to relieve the 37th, which regiment embarks for England on the arrival of the 79th (Cameronian Highlanders) from Cork. The first division of the 68th embark in a few days.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, FRANCES ELIZA, infant daughter of JAMES E. SMALL Esq. aged 12 months and 17 days.

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 13th, 1825. No. XLI.

Or Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 4th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CHAP. LXXIII

An Act for further regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions in *America* and the *West Indies*, and for the warehousing of Goods therein

[27th *June* 1825.]

3 G 4 c 44 late course with America

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and other Places in America and the West Indies*, whereby it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to import into any of the Ports in His Majesty's said Possessions, enumerated in a Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked A.) and therein denominated "Free Ports" from any Foreign Country on the Continent of *North or South America*, or from any Foreign Island in the *West Indies*, the Articles enumerated in another Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked B.) subject nevertheless to the several Duties of Customs set forth in another Schedule to the said Act annexed (marked C) and that it shall be lawful so to import the same in certain Foreign Ships or Vessels therein mentioned, as well as in *British* Ships or Vessels: And whereas another Act was passed in the said Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies and other Parts of the World*, whereby it is enacted, that it shall be lawful to import in any *British* Ship or Vessel, owned and navigated according to Law, from any Port in *Europe* or *Africa*, or from *Gibraltar*, the Island of *Malta* or the Dependencies thereof, or the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney*, or *Sark*, into any of His Majesty's Colonies, Plantations, or Islands in *America* or the *West Indies*, the Articles enumerated or described in a Schedule thereunto annexed (marked A) subject nevertheless, on Importation, to certain Duties of Customs set forth in another Schedule thereunto annexed (mark d B.): And whereas it is expedient to permit all Goods (except as hereinafter excepted) to be imported from any of the said Places into any of the said Free Ports, and to charge the same with the like Duties from whichever of the said Places the same may be imported; and also to permit any of such Goods to be so imported in Ships of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce, as well as in *British* Ships, but to confine all such Importations to the said Free Ports; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the several Schedules (marked B and C respectively) to the first recited Act annexed, and the several Schedules (marked A and B, respectively) to the second recited Act annexed, and also that all Duties imposed by either of the said Acts, or by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Trade between His Majesty's Possessions in America and the West Indies, and other Parts of the World*, shall from and after the Fifth Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty six, be repealed, and the same are hereby repealed accordingly, except so far as the same relate in any way to the Island of *Newfoundland*.

Certain Schedules of Goods and of Duties imposed by recited Acts, or by 4 G 4 c 2 repealed;

except as to Newfoundland.

II And be it further enacted, That from and after the Fifth Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty six, it shall be lawful to import into any of the said Free Ports, except in *Newfoundland*, any Goods (except as hereinafter excepted) from any Foreign Place in *America* or in *Europe*, or in *Asia* within the *Mediterranean Sea*, and from any Place in *Africa*, and from *Gibraltar*, and from the Islands of *Malta, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark*, provided such Importation be made in *British* Ships, or in Ships of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce; subject nevertheless to the Powers given to His Majesty by an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His Reign, intituled *An Act to authorize His Majesty under certain Circumstances to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels, and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from Pilotage*, and by another Act

All Goods may be imported from America, Europe or Asia, &c:

3 G 4 c 45 late course with Europe

subject to Powers in Acts 4 G 4. c. 77. and 5 G 4. c. 1

passed in the Fifth Year of His Reign, to amend the same: Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to permit the Importation of Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunition, or Utensils of War, dried or salted Fish, salted Beef, Pork or Bacon, Whale Oil, Blubber or Fins, Books which are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom, base or counterfeit Coin, or any Goods the Produce or Manufacture of any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, into any of His Majesty's Possessions in *America* or the *West Indies*, nor Coffe, Cocoa Nuts Molasses, or Rum of Foreign Production, into any of the said Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, or into *Newfoundland*.

Articles prohibited.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to import my Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum of Foreign Production, into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, except *Newfoundland*, any thing in any Act or Acts to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that all Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, (although the same may be of the *British* Plantations,) having been imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, except *Newfoundland*, shall, upon subsequent Importation from thence into any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, or into *Newfoundland*, or into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of Foreign Production, and shall be liable on such Importations respectively to the same Duties or the same Forfeitures as Articles of the like Description, being of Foreign Production would be liable to, unless the same shall have been warehoused under the Provisions of this Act, and exported from the Warehouse direct to such other *British* Possession, or to *Newfoundland*, or to the United Kingdom, as the Case may be.

Foreign Coffee, &c. may be imported into North America.

IV. And be it further enacted, That from and after the Fifth Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, in lieu of the Duties hereby made to cease and determine, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, upon Importation of the several Articles enumerated or described in the Schedule of Duties to this Act annexed, into any of the said Possessions in *America* or the *West Indies*, except *Newfoundland*, from any Foreign Place in *America*, or from *Europe*, or from *Asia* within the *Mediterranean Sea*, or from any Place in *Africa*, the several Duties of Customs as the same are respectively set forth in Figures in the said Schedule: Provided always, that no greater Proportion of such Duties shall be charged upon any Article subject also to Duty under any other Act heretofore and still in force, or under any Colonial Law, than the Amount, if any, by which the Duty charged by this Act shall exceed such other Duty or Duties.

New Duties according to the Schedule.

Abating the Amount of any previous Duties.

V. And be it further enacted, That the Duties imposed by this Act shall be levied raised, applied, and abated under the same Management, and in the same Manner, and by the same Powers and Means, and under the like Penalties and Forfeitures, as the Duties imposed by the Two Acts herein-before first mentioned would be levied, raised, applied, and abated under the Provisions of those Acts respectively, except so far as the same may be altered by this Act.

Duties to be levied under Powers of former Acts.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to export from any of the said Free Ports, except in *New Zealand*, to any Foreign Country in *Europe* or *Africa*, or in *Asia* within the *Mediterranean Sea*, in any Ship belonging to such Country, any Goods, being the Growth Production, or Manufacture of such Possessions, and any Goods which have been legally imported into the same.

Exportation to Europe, &c. in ships of the place of Destination.

VII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Order in Council, from Time to Time, when and as often as it shall be judged expedient, to prohibit the Trade and Intercourse authorized by this Act with any Country in *Europe* having Possessions in *America* or the *West Indies*, if it shall appear that the Privileges granted by this Act to Foreign Ships or Vessels are not allowed by such Country to *British* Ships or Vessels in Trade or Intercourse with the Possessions of such Country in *America* or the *West Indies*.

Power to prohibit Trade with Countries not granting similar Privileges

VIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to make more effectual Provision for permitting Goods imported to be secured in Warehouses or other Places, without Payment of Duty on the First Entry thereof*, as enacts that certain Goods and Merchandize, mentioned in a Schedule (marked B.) to that Act annexed, warehoused under the Provisions of that Act, shall not be exported from the Warehouse to any *British* Colony, Plantation, Territory, or Dominion in *America* or the *West Indies*, nor be imported into any such *British* Colony or Plantation, unless and until all Duties, as well of Customs as Excise, payable in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* respectively on such Goods and Merchandize for Home Consumption, shall have been paid, shall be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

4 G. 4 c. 24. as relates to Goods in Schedule (B) warehoused, and exported to British Possessions in America, repealed.

IX. And whereas it is expedient to constitute and appoint some of the Free Ports in *America* and the *West Indies* to be free Warehousing Ports for all Goods which may be legally imported into the said Ports respectively; and it is also expedient to empower His Majesty to constitute and appoint from Time to Time any other Ports in any of the said *British* Possessions in *America* or the *West Indies*, to be in like Manner free Warehousing Ports for such Goods as may be legally imported into such Ports respectively; and it is therefore necessary to make Regulations for the appointing of proper Warehouses at such Ports, and for the lodging and securing of Goods therein; be it therefore enacted, That the several Ports herein after mentioned, (that is to say,) *Kingston* in the Island of *Jamaica*, *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, *Quebec* in *Canada*, *St. John's* in *New Brunswick*, and *Bridge Town* in the Island of *Barbadoes*, shall be free Warehousing Ports for the Purposes of this Act; and that it shall be lawful for the several Collectors and Controllers of the said Ports respectively, by Notice in Writing under their Hands, to appoint from Time to Time such Warehouses at such Ports respectively as shall be approved of by them, for the free warehousing and securing of Goods therein for the Purposes of this Act, and also in such Notice to declare what Sorts of Goods may be so warehoused, and also by like Notice to revoke or alter any such Appointment or Declaration. Provided always, that every such Notice shall be transmitted to the Governor of the Place, and shall be published in such Manner as he shall direct.

Kingston, Halifax, and Quebec, &c. to be free warehousing Ports; and such other Ports as His Majesty shall appoint.

Collectors and Controllers to appoint Warehouses.

X. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Importer of any such Goods into the said Ports, to warehouse the same in the Warehouses so appointed without Payment of any Duty on the First Entry thereof, subject nevertheless to the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions herein after contained.

Goods may be warehoused without Payment of Duty.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all Goods so warehoused shall be stowed in such Parts or Divisions of the Warehouse, and in such Manner as the Collector and Controller shall direct; and that the Warehouse shall be locked and secured in such Manner, and shall be opened and visited only at such Times, and in the Presence of such Officers, and under such Rules and Regulations, as the Collector and Controller shall direct; and that all such Goods shall, after being landed upon Importation, be carried to the Warehouse, or shall, after being taken out of the Warehouse for Exportation, be carried to be shipped, under such Rules and Regulations as the Collector and Controller shall direct.

Stowage of Goods in Warehouse. Locking and opening Warehouse.

Carrying Goods to and from Warehouse.

XII. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry of any Goods to be warehoused, the Importer of such Goods, instead of paying down the Duties due thereon, shall give Bond, with Two sufficient Sureties, to be approved of by the Collector or Controller, in Treble the Duties payable on such Goods, with Condition for the safe depositing of such Goods in the Warehouse mentioned in such Entry, and for the Payment of all Duties due upon such Goods, or for the Exportation thereof, according to the First Account taken of such Goods upon the landing of the same; and with further Condition, that no Part thereof shall be taken out of such Warehouse until cleared from thence, upon due Entry and Payment of Duty, or upon due Entry for Exportation; and with further Condition, that the whole of such Goods shall be so cleared from such Warehouse, and the Duties upon any Deficiency of the Quantity, according to such First Account, shall be paid within Two Years from the Date of the First Entry thereof; and if after such Bond shall have been given, the Goods or any Part thereof shall be sold or disposed of, so that the original Bonder shall be no longer interested in or have Control over the same, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to admit fresh Security to be given, by the Bond of the new Proprietor, or other Person having Control over such Goods, with sufficient Sureties, and to cancel the Bond given by the original Bonder of such Goods, or to exonerate him to the Extent of the fresh Security given.

Bond upon Entry of Goods to be warehoused.

Samples may be taken.

Goods may be sorted and repacked.

Purchaser of Goods may give Bond in lieu of original Bond.

Whole Packages may be abandoned for Duty

XIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which have been entered to be warehoused shall not be duly carried and deposited in the Warehouse, or shall afterwards be taken out of the Warehouse without due Entry and Clearance, or having been entered and cleared for exportation from the Warehouse, shall not be duly carried and shipped, or shall afterwards be re-

Goods entered to be warehoused and not deposited, &c. to be forfeited.

landed, except with Permission of the proper Officer of the Customs, such Goods shall be forfeited

XIV. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry and Landing of any Goods to be warehoused, the proper Officer of the Customs shall take a particular Account of the same, and the Contents on each Package, and shall enter the same in a Book to be kept for that Purpose; and no Goods which have been so warehoused shall be taken or delivered from the Warehouse, except upon due Entry, and under Care of the proper Officer for Exportation, or upon due Entry and Payment of Duty for Home Use; and whenever the whole of the Goods warehoused under any Entry shall be cleared from the Warehouse, or when ever further Time shall be granted for any such Goods to remain warehoused, an Account shall be made out of the Quantity upon which the Duties have been paid, and of the Quantity exported, and of the Quantity (to be then ascertained) of the Goods still remaining in the Warehouse, as the Case may be, deducting from the whole the Quantity contained in any whole Packages (if any) which may have been abandoned for the Duties, and if upon such Account there shall in either Case appear to be any Deficiency of the original Quantity, the Duty payable upon the Amount of such Deficiency shall then be paid.

Account of Goods to be taken on landing.

Bond on Entry for Exportation.

No Goods to be taken out of Warehouse except on Entry, &c.

Duties to be paid upon Deficiences.

XV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller, under such Regulations as they shall see fit, to permit moderate Samples to be taken of any Goods so warehoused without Entry and without Payment of Duty, except as the same shall eventually become payable, as on a Deficiency of the original Quantity.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller, under such Regulations as they shall see fit, to permit the Proprietor, or other Person having Control over any Goods so warehoused, to sort, separate, and pack, and repack any such Goods, and to make such lawful Alterations therein, or Arrangements and Assortments thereof, as may be necessary for the Preservation of such Goods, or in order to the Sale, Shipment, or legal Disposal of the same; and also to permit any Parts of such Goods so separated to be destroyed, but without Prejudice to the Claim for Duty upon the whole original Quantity of such Goods: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Person to abandon any whole Packages to the Officers of the Customs for the Duties, without being liable for any Duty upon the same.

Power to appoint other Free Ports.

Not to affect the Trade or Fisheries of Newfoundland

XVII. And be it further enacted, That all Goods which have been so warehoused shall be duly cleared either for Exportation or for Home Consumption, within Two Years from the Day of the First Entry thereof, and if any such Goods be not so cleared, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to cause the same to be sold, and the Produce shall be applied, first to the Payment of the Duties, next of Warehouse Rent and other Charges, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to the Proprietor: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to grant further Time for any such Goods

All Goods to be cleared within Two Years, or sold.

Further Time may be granted.

to remain warehoused, if they shall see fit so to do

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry outwards of any Goods to be exported from the Warehouse, the Person entering the same shall give Security by Bond in Treble the Duties of Importation on the Quantity of such Goods, with Two sufficient Sureties, to be approved by the Collector or Controller, that the same shall be landed at the Place for which they be entered outwards, or be otherwise accounted for to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Controller.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council from Time to Time to appoint any Port in His Majesty's Possessions in *America* or the *West Indies* to be a free Warehousing Port for the Purposes of this Act, and every such Port so appointed by His Majesty shall be a free Warehousing Port under this Act, as is appointed by the same, in as full and ample a Manner in all respects as any of the Ports herein before mentioned are free Warehousing Ports appointed by this Act.

XX. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend to alter or affect in any Manner the Regulations of the Trade or Fisheries of *Newfoundland*, or the Duties or Drawbacks payable or allowable therein under any Act or Acts in force at the Time of the Commencement of this Act.

Act may be amended this Session.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.

A Schedule of Duties payable upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the Growth Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America or the West Indies, or within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, imported into any of the British Possessions in America or the West Indies

	£	s.	d.
Barrel of Wheat Flour, not weighing more than 196lbs. net Weight	0	5	0
For every Hundred Weight of Biscuit or Bread	0	1	6
For every Barrel of Flour or Meal, not weighing more than 196lbs, not made from Wheat	0	2	6
For every Bushel of Wheat	0	1	0
For every Bushel of Peas, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, Barley, or Indian Corn	0	0	7
Rice; For every 100lbs. net Weight	0	2	6
For every One thousand Shingles not more than Twelve Inches in Length	0	7	0
For every One thousand Shingles being more than Twelve Inches in Length	0	14	0
For every One thousand Red Oak Staves	0	15	0
For every One thousand White Oak Staves or Headings	0	12	6
For every One thousand Feet of White, Yellow, or Pitch Pine Lumber of One Inch thick	1	1	0
Other Kinds of Wood and Lumber, per One thousand Feet	1	8	0
For every One thousand Wood Hoops	0	5	3
Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock, for every One hundred Pounds of the Value	10	0	0

Spirits; *videlicet*, Brandy, Geneva, or Cordials, for every Gallon	0	1	0
—— and further, the Amount of any Duty payable for the Time being on Spirits the Manufacture of the United Kingdom.			
Wine, imported in Bottles, the Tun, containing 252 Gallons.	7	7	0
—— and further, for every £100 of the true and real Value thereof	7	10	0
—— and for every Dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles in which such Wine may be imported	0	1	0
—— not in Bottles, for every £100 of the true and real Value thereof	7	10	0
Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, imported into any of the British Possessions in North America; *videlicet*.			
Coffee, for every Cwt.	0	5	0
Cocoa, for every Cwt.	0	5	0
Sugar, for every Cwt.	0	5	0
Molasses, for every Cwt	0	3	0
Rum, for every Gallon,	0	0	6
—— and further the Amount of any Duty payable for the time being on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum respectively, being the Produce of any of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies.			

Alabaster	For every £110 of the true & real Value thereof,	7	10
Anchovies			
Argol			
Aniseed			
Amber			
Almonds			
Brimstone			
Botargo			
Boxwood			
Currants			
Capers			
Cascasoo			
Cantharides			
Cummin Seed			
Coral			
Cork			
Cinnabar			
Dates			
Essence of Bergamot			
—— of Lemon			
—— of Roses			
—— of Citron			
—— of Orange			
—— of Lavender			
—— of Rosemary			
Emery Stone			
Flax			
Fruit, *videlicet*;			
—— dry, preserved in Sugar			
—— wet, preserved in Brandy			
Figs			
Gum Arabic			
—— Mastic			
—— Myrrh			
—— Cicily			
—— Ammoniac			
Hemp			
Honey			
Jalap			
Juniper Berries			
License of Frankincense			

Lava and Malta Stone for building		
Lentils		
Manna		
Marble, rough and worked		
Mosaic Work		
Medals		
Musks		
Maccaroni		
Nuts of all kinds		
Oils of Olives		
of Almonds		
Opium		
Orris Root		
Ostrich Feathers		
Ochres		
Orange Buds & Peel		
Olives		
Pickles, in Jars and Bottles		
Paintings		
Pozzolana		
Pitch		
Pumice Stone	For every £100 of the true and real Value thereof,	7 10 0
Punk		
Parmesan Cheese		
Pickles		
Prints		
Pearls		
Precious Stones (except Diamonds)		
Quicksilver		
Raisins		
Rhubarb		
Rice		
Sausages		
Senna		
Scammony		
Sarsaparilla		
Saffron		
Safflower		
Sponges		
Tar		
Turpentine		
Vermillion		
Vermicelli		
Whetstones		
Clocks and Watches	For every £100 of the true & real Value thereof.	30 0 0
Leather Manufactures		
Linens		
Musical Instruments		
Wires of all Sorts		
Books and Papers		
Glass Manufactures	For every £100 of the true & real Value thereof.	20 0 0
Soap		
Refined Sugar		
Sugar Candy		
Tobacco manufactured		
Coin and Bullion		
Diamonds		
Salt		
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh		
Herrings, taken and caught by the Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, & imported direct from thence		
Any sort of Craft, Food, and Victuals, except Spirits, and any sort of Clothing and Implements, or Materials fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the Place at or from which such Fishery is carried on	Duty free.	
direct from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, being the Produce or Manufacture of such Islands, or of the United Kingdom	Duty free.	
Rice and Indian Corn and Lumber, the Produce of any British Possession on the West Coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence		
Goods, Wares, or Merchandize not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with Duty by this Act	For every £100 of the true & real Value thereof.	15 0 0

And if any of the Goods herein-before mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom having been Warehoused therein and exported from the Warehouse, or the Duties thereon, if there paid, having been drawn back). One tenth of the Duties herein imposed shall be remitted in respect of such Goods.

And if any of the Goods herein before mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom (not from the Warehouse), but after all Duties of Importation for Home Use therein shall have been paid thereon in the said United Kingdom, and not drawn back, such Goods shall be free of all Duties herein imposed.

(To be Continued.)

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 41—26wks. *Clerk Executive Council*

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education has appointed Mr. John Smith, of Marmora, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS Junr.
Secy.
York 7th Oct 1825. No. 41—3 wks.

NOTICE

Home District, IS HEREBY GIVEN, that
York, to wit a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 17th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, York, 26th *September.* 1825. No. 39—3 w.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY, given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

Crown Office, York, 24th *June,* 1825,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Courts of Assize and *nisi prius*, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for the different Districts of this Province, will be held as follows:—Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WM. DUMMER POWELL, Chief Justice.

DISTRICT.	TOWN.	COURT TO COMMENCE.
Bathurst,	Perth,	On Monday 1st Aug. next
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday 9th do.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Tuesday 16th do.
Midland,	Kingston,	Monday 29th do.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday 13th Sept.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Judge,

Western,	Sandwich,	Monday 1st Aug. next
London	Vittoria,	Monday 15th do.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday 25th do.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday 5th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday 17th Oct.

By order of the Court,
JOHN SMALL,
No. 27—tf. *Clerk of the Crown.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of two Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz.* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected.

Likewise the West fourth of lot No 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B. All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41.—6w. Sheriff. E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To WIT: } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and Grist Mill, thereon erected.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D McDONELL,
No. 41—6w. *Sheriff E D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain—Another at the suit of John Gibb, and another at the suit of Samuel Stacy. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c. thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41 —6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 10 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 23, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 } No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTICT OF NEWCASTLE, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B. Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the suit of Robert Gillespie, Esq I have seized and taken in execution Lots No Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two, in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence. All this Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24th *September,* 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6th Dec. 1824.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the Twenty second day of Oct. next, at the same hour and place.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 25th *September,* 1825 } *No. 40.—t f.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, York, on the 14th of October next, from Persons willing to Contract, for Repairing, &c. the undermentioned Public Buildings, at York, viz:—

No. 1. Ordnance Store on the Beach,
" 1. Quarters originally built for a General Officer,
" 2. Stable, do. do.
" 3. Officers' Brick Barracks, and Mess Room,
" 4 Main Guard House and Solitary Cells, &c.
" 5. Garrison Bake House,
" 6. Barrack Privies,
" 7. Erecting a Shed over Garrison Well,
" 8. Fences &c. of the Fuel Yard,
No. 1. A Building in charge of Ordnance, formerly Storekeepers' Office,
" 2. Commissariat Provision Store,
" 3. Commissariat Officers' Quarters,
" 4. Commissariat Office,

Specification and further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master, at this Post.

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract entered into. No Tender will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent attend at the opening of the Tenders.

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

Commissariat Office, 29th *Sept.* 1825. } No. 40.—2 wks.

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

A VALUABLE Collection of Law Books, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract;—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following:—Coke's Institutes; Comyn's Digest;

Burrow's Reports; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and next, on my farm in Trafalgar, near the Lake Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Burn's, Shore.
Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace; Buller's Nisi Prius; Crown Circuit Companion; Chitty on Bills; De Lolme on the Constitution; Espinasse Nisi Prius; Foster's Crown Cases: Heywood on Elections; Impey's Sheriff; Moore's Index to Term Reports; Miller on Criminal Cases; Powell on Mortgages; Phillips on Evidence; Plowden on Usury; Raithby on the Study of the Law; William's Digest of the Statutes, and William's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant; Newman's Complete Conveyancer; &c. &c. &c.

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 41—t. f.

THE POTTER'S FIELD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Inhabitants of York, is requested at the Mason's Lodge, on Friday the 14th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the most proper means for establishing *a Potter's Field, or Christian Burying Ground* in the immediate vicinity of this Town.

York Oct. 10th 1825. No. 41—1w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between Peter and William B Robinson was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved

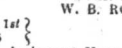
All Persons, therefore, having demands against the firm, and those indebted thereto, are requested to adjust the same with Peter Robinson.

(Signed)
PETER ROBINSON.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st October 1825

N. B. The business at *Newmarket* will in future be carried on by William B. Robinson on his own account.

No 41—3wks.



STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Steam Boat with her Engine, Tackle, and Furniture, as she now lies at the Merchants Wharf in the Town of York, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market Place in the said Town, at 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash only. And all persons having claims against the said Boat—and who have not already sent them in, are hereby notified to do so to the Subscriber, on or before the 4th day of November next, or they will not be attended to.

By order of a general Meeting of the Stockholders held on board the Boat the 10th October, 1825.

S. WASHBURN,
Secretary.

The Editors of the Niagara Gleaner,—Kingston Herald,—and Brockville Recorder, are requested to insert the above until the day of Sale, and send in their accounts.

STUMP MACHINE.

AS there are many persons wishing to see my Stump Machine in operation, I propose to work with it on Thursday the Tenth day of Nov

the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.

No. 35 —6ms.

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept. 13th, 1825. No 37.—8 w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy* Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

Townsend, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East

ank of the River Moira.

Belleville. June 20th, 1825. No 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District and to be called the District of Maitland

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a Court House and Gaol, in the village of *Coburg*, in the District of Newcastle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Coburg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte.

No. 21—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. No. 32—6m

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. No. 15 —t f

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824 No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th 1825. No. 8—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be required to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 20th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1821

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825. No. 41.—t.f.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure*"— No. 41.

we shall recognize nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The only Foreign news of importance received this week is a confirmation of the intelligence that Lord Cochrane has been elected to aid the Greek cause by his own personal services; and, that the Greek Committee have placed the sum of £300,000 at his disposal for the purpose of equipping the steam-vessels of war with which he is to sail with all expedition A dash at Constantinople is said to be the primary object of his Lordship. At all events this important co-operation must produce results immediately favourable to the great cause, which is already strongly indicated by the rapid advance of Greek scrip.

The Act of the Imperial Parliament incorporating the "Canada Land Company," will be inserted in our next at length.

We are glad to perceive the notice which is advertised in this days Gazette calling a meeting for the purpose of adopting means for securing a place of repose for the remains of such persons as die without the pale of the Established Catholic, or Presbyterian Churches. The proposition is highly creditable to the parties who bring it forward, and we hope the meeting will be numerously and respectably attended—To carry religious prejudice and distinctions into the grave and charnel houses, assuredly savours more of the vindictive spirit of pagan barbarism, than of Christian charity, and that universal good will towards men, we are all solemnly enjoined to observe from the highest authority.

Cx pamet has been received and will appear in our next.

In a short time we hope to present our readers with an enlarged, and improved sheet.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Poole Aug 10—This town was yesterday honoured by a visit from a no less illustrious personage than Lady Byron, who arrived here in her elegant yacht, the Prince Leopold, from Portsmouth Lady Byron is accompanied by her daughter a most interesting child; she possesses the same noble and open countenance which so strongly characterized her deceased parent, and we are forcibly reminded of that affectionate address to his Lady, in which his Lordship fondly observes,

"Should her lineaments resemble
Those thou never more may'st see,
Then thy heart will softly tremble,
With a pulse yet true to me."

Large Ox—There was lately exhibited at the Horse Bazaar, King street, Portman square, London a remarkably large ox. This fine animal was of the Lincolnshire breed, and fed by Lord Yarborough Live weight about 800 stone, (16lbs. to the stone, (or 4,000 lbs) and the admeasurement as

follows:—67 inches to the top of the shoulders; 174 inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail; 40 inches across the hips; 44 inches across the back; 41 inches across the shoulders; 138 inches in the girth; and 23 inches between the fore legs. The above ox has been seen by the Lincolnshire graziers, and the best judges allow him to be 100 stone heavier than the Durham ox. He has also been inspected by the principal graziers in the neighbourhood of Warwick and Leamington, and is by them considered the largest, and to have the greatest proportion of meat upon the least bone, of any ox ever submitted to the public.—*Farmer's Journal, Eng.*

The new law of divorce, or modern dissolution. of matrimony

Lambert street.—Thursday, John Faule, a respectable looking man, holding the situation of clerk in one of the Hon. the East India Company's Warehouses was brought before the Sitting Magistrates, Messrs Hardwick & Wyatt, on a warrant charging him with the commission of a most violent assault on his wife, as the fair complainant styled herself.

Mrs Faule, a well-dressed buxom female apparently of the age of forty, stated, that about ten years since she had the misfortune to be wedded to the defendant. At the time of their union she had every prospect of happiness, but this was of short continuance, for a few months had scarcely elapsed when she was subjected to the most cruel and unmanly treatment; and to such an extent did it proceed, that at length she was compelled, in self-defence, to go into service. There she remained for a considerable time, until indisposition obliged her to leave her situation. The only alternative she then had was to apply to her husband for protection and support; but on her first application he attacked her in the most barbarous manner, violently assaulted her, and in fact kicked her into the street. This it was which now compelled her to apply to their Worships.

The defendant was now asked be the Magistrate if he had any thing to offer in extenuation of such savage conduct?

Mr Faule replied that the woman styling herself his wife had no more claim on him as a husband, and as such for protection than even his Worship himself

Magistrate.—Is she not your wife? I have here a certificate of your marriage, to which there is the attestation of your father as a subscribing witness

Defendant.—It is all true, but nevertheless, I am not her *lawful* husband

Mrs Faule, who during these interrogations appeared to be wax'ng wroth, looking angrily towards the defendant, and exclaimed "O! then I suppose you want the whole secret disclosed, do you?" and further thus proceeded to give the following very extraordinary history of their connection. In the year 1807 Mrs Faule married a Mr. J Donovan, a wealthy tradesman in Shadwell, with whom she lived in harmony and happiness until 1814, when Mr Donovan unfortunately became enamoured of a female servant then in their service, and to such an extent did this infatuation reach, that he disposed of the entire of his property, eloped with and subsequently married the object of his attachment, leaving her, Mrs Faule, quite unprovided for. The present defendant was, previous to her marriage with Mr Donovan her most ardent admirer, and being then in the habit of visiting at her house renewed his addresses. After marked attention on his part, and a serious consideration on hers, as to the unlikelihood of her reclaiming her former husband Mr D., she consented to their union, provided it could be so accomplished as to evade the provisions of that most cruel (as she denominated it) of all English laws, the law against bigamy. Her former husband, Mr. Donovan, being then in town, he was consulted on the subject, and after a great deal of consultation and difficulty a would be legal document, of which the following is a verbatim copy, was drawn up, and duly executed by all parties:—

"August 21 1815

"This day it is agreed between Joseph Donovan on one part, and Susan Donovan on the other, that they do both voluntarily consent and agree to a final separation, by legal sale in the cattle market in Smithfield, in consideration whereof I, Joseph Donovan, have voluntarily received the sum of 5s. of Mr John Faule, purchaser; and, therefore, I say received in full value of all demands 5s.

JOSEPH DONOVAN

Mrs. Faule, alias Mrs Donovan, concluded by saying that in compliance with the above, the sale had taken place, and they were of course married

In answer to some questions from the Magistrate, the complainant said that in 1817, her first husband taking with him his wife and family, went out as a settler to the Cape of Good Hope, and that she had since ascertained from the best authority that he was no longer in existence

The Magistrate observed, that during their judicial experience they had heard many very extraordinary disclosures, but that the present far exceeded any thing that had ever come under their cognizance; they feared that the common law of the land, as to the matrimony, was very high. However as that was not the question before them, nor the one on which the defendant appeared, they must decline giving any opinion, but an assault had been clearly proved, and therefore the defendant must find bail to answer it, or any other charges that may be brought against him at the ensuing Sessions

From the Albion.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVAGATION COMPANY.

We have received a document containing a complete exposition of the views of this Company, and as they differ in some particulars from those already before the public, we propose to take a rapid glance at this great project.

The routes now laid down are not exactly the same with those which have before appeared in the public prints It is now proposed that steam ships shall sail from Valentia, in Ireland, twice in each month, at first, but ultimately every week;—one of the largest class, (1000 tons) for New-York touching at Halifax for fuel, and to meet a branch line from Quebec; and another, of the first class, for the West Indies, touching at Fayal, in the Azores, for fuel, and thence proceeding to Antigua, where she will meet a branch from Trinidad, Oronoco, Guiana, and the Brazils. From Antigua she will proceed to Port Royal, in Jamaica and return by Carthagena, Nicholas Mole and Bermuda From Jamaica a separate branch will run to Carthagena, and the Company's Prospectus states that to the Magdalena, but will be prevented by the bar at the mouth of that river It may however, meet and communicate with the line of small draft steam boats now establishing on the Magdalena by the enterprising M. Elcers The *depot* of coals at Bermuda and Fayal are intended to be formed by steamers that go forth to found new cities and a *depot* might also be formed at New-York, provided the American Government would allow the debenture upon such coals as are expended by the steam vessels

Thus far the British Company propose to navigate the Atlantic seas by Steam; but to a resident in this hemisphere it will appear incomplete, inasmuch as no provision is made for Mexico. The company doubtless intend, and in fact it has been so stated, to extend a line in that direction as soon as the line to New-York is established; but independently of this, we have the satisfaction to state, that a company in this city is about to make propo sals to the British company to complete this part of their plan, simultaneously with the others. Steam-boats, in that case would regularly ply between this and the ports of Mexico, touching at Norfolk the Bahama Islands, and Havanna. This would complete the entire circuit of the Atlantic, connecting the islands with the continent, and these again with Europe through the medium of Valentia from which latter place steam vessels will proceed to Bristol, Liverpool, London, France, Holland, &c.

It is of course of the first importance, that the most eligible port be pitched on for the depar ture of the packets from Europe and that Valentia is the most eligible is certain for numberless reasons It is the most westerly harbour in Europe, and has two entrances, by one of which access may be gained in almost all winds; it is perfectly safe, has good anchorage and sufficient depth of water, and is moreover exempt from sport dues. In Cromwell's time it was well fortified, and was a naval station of some consequence It is well situated too in relation to the other great cities of the empire, and lies so exactly in the route from London to New-York, that the space of a circle drawn on the globe between those commercial marts of the old and the new world would intersect Valentia. By sailing from it all the dangerous navigation of the English and Irish Channels, all the storms, currents and banks and shoals of the Bay of Biscay, and, by adopting steam, all the delays of calms and unfavourable winds will be avoided The traveller will, moreover, on arriving at it from London, find himself advanced 12 degrees and a half of longitude on his journey. So accessible is Valentia from other ports of Great Britain, that, with one hundred miles land carriage from London to Bristol over the finest road in the world, York may be reached in thirty hours in a steam boat, where conveyances of all descriptions may be found to transport him to the place of embarkation through a country in the highest degree picturesque and romantic, heightened by the glory and beauty of the celebrated Lakes of Killarney Dublin may be reached from Liverpool in twelve hours by steam and Valentia in thirty hours more by land From Glas gow to Belfast by steam in thirteen hours passage, whence Valentia is only 220 miles distant But by the direct steam navigation, which it is a part of the company's plan to establish the voyage from Bristol to Valentia will be performed in four hours, from Liverpool in fifty hours from Glasgow in six forty hours and from London by Guernsey and Falmouth in eighty hours

It is not possible to foresee the great results that, in all human probability, await the completion of this great project; no comparison, however we may form to ourselves can be drawn from the example of the present lines of packets from this port to Liverpool Nothing certainly ever did so much for the advancement of New-York as those packets. Punctuality and dispatch are the main springs of all commercial business; and these are secured, in an eminent degree, by the regular sailing of vessels at stated periods. which is, indeed, one of the greatest improvements in modern commerce; for the honor of which is justly due to a few enterprising and well known individuals in this city and Liverpool Facility of intercourse increases intercourse; and one consequence of these packets will be, to increase the amount of travelling not only for the purposes of business, but for pleasure also between Europe and America. The ease, comfort, and expedition with which travellers will be able to proceed from the continent to England, from England to Valentia, and from Valentia to New-York, will induce thousands to undertake the trip, and the 4 or 500,000 pounds now estimated to be paid yearly for passages across the Atlantic, may ere long be doubled.

But the human mind, which never arrives at the end of its ambition, is not satisfied with effecting these mighty achievements over natural and physical obstacles; for no sooner have we even in imagination conquered the difficulties upon one ocean, than we are seeking to conquer those upon another. Accordingly, we find the most determined efforts now making to open the long talked of passage to the Pacific through the continents of North and South America. A company in this city, we learn, have surveyed the route by the gulf of Tehuantepec, laid down by the celebrated Humboldt, and found it most favourable, and are handing their whole energies to effect the final accomplishment of this great object. What new scenes will not this open to us, and what great events will it not lead to? Humboldt predicts the rise and civilization of Japan—and perhaps after a while China! Who among the modern Phœnicians can tell what new western world we look as we look into futurity; we know the time will come when we shall realize it, though we know not the day or the hour. We view the accomplishment of this event as a thing that must come as a matter of course, and we speculate upon the great and mighty changes it will bring with it until the mind is lost in the immensity of its own contemplations

Domestic.

On Wednesday evening last, Captain Leake, R. N. entertained the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, and a select party of their friends on board His Majesty's yacht *Herald* The arrangements made for the occasion are spoken of as having been in good taste, and the evening was spent much to the satisfaction of the distinguished visitors. It is said that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will embark in the Herald on Monday next. Mrs. Mountain, the relict of our late venerable Bishop, Miss Mountain, and Capt. Mountain, also proceed to England in the yacht.—*Quebec Mercury.*

At the Criminal Term, several notorious offenders who have frequently been before the Court, were convicted of felonies for which the punishment of banishment from the Province, has, heretofore, been usually awarded. The Chief Justice, having knowledge that an Act of the Imperial Parliament has passed, which has established the Bermudas as a place of punishment for Convicts from the Colonies, where they will be kept to hard labour under a military commission, remanded these Convicts, 'till the first day of the Criminal Term for this District which will be held in March, next, before which time, the Act in question, together with His Majesty's Regulations and orders thereon, will be received when the Court will have the power of inflicting a more serious punishment on such offenders than, the merely nominal one of, banishment. This was notified to the prisoners on their being remanded to Gaol, but his honor at the same time intimated that the period which would elapse between the passing of the sentence, and their actually proceeding to the place of punishment, would be allowed to reckon in the term of transportation, to which they might respectively be sentenced

His honor congratulated the Grand Jury on the prospect thus afforded of relieving the Colonies from such dangerous characters.—*ib.*

BIRTHS.

Yesterday morning LADY SARAH MAITLAND of a daughter—and on Sunday last the Lady of JOHN B. ROBINSON, Esq. Attorney General—also of a daughter.

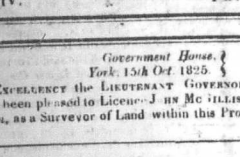
Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 20th, 1825. No. XLII.

Government House.
York, 15th Oct. 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to License JOHN MCILLIS, *Gentleman*, as a Surveyor of Land within this Province.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you:—GREETING;

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and weare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 4th day of Oct in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



AND SEXTO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CHAP. LXXV.

An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by Charter, to be called "The *Canada* Company," certain Lands in the Province of *Upper Canada*, and to invest the said Company with certain Powers and Privileges, and for other Purposes relating thereto.

[27th June 1825.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled *An Act to repeal certain Parts of* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it was enacted, that it should and might be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the said Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Province, such Allotment and Appropriation of Lands for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same, as might bear a due Proportion to the Amount of such Lands within the same, as had at any Time been granted by or under the Authority of His Majesty; and that whenever any Grant of Lands within either of the said Provinces should thereafter be made, by or under the Authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, there should at the same Time be made in respect of the same a proportionable Allotment and Appropriation of Lands for the above-mentioned Purpose within the Township or Parish to which the Lands so to be granted should appertain or be annexed, equal in Value to the Seventh Part of the Lands so granted: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such proportionable Allotments and Appropriations of Lands as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the Purposes therein mentioned, which Lands are known by the Name of "The Clergy Reserves." And whereas the greater Part of the said Clergy Reserves in the said Province of *Upper Canada* have ever since continued, and are now waste and unproductive; and it is expedient that Means should be adopted for clearing and cultivating the said Lands, and for that Purpose His Majesty should be authorized to sell and dispose of certain Parts thereof to the Company to be established as hereinafter mentioned: And whereas certain other Lands in the said Province of *Upper Canada* have been reserved for the Use of His Majesty, and are known in the same by the name of "The Crown Reserves:" And whereas divers Persons have united together to establish a Company for purchasing, improving, settling, and disposing of Lands in *Upper Canada*, and especially for purchasing and settling the Whole of the before mentioned Lands known by the Name of "The Crown Reserves," and such Parts of the said Lands known by the Name of "The Clergy Reserves," as His Majesty may be so authorized to sell and convey to them, and for such other lawful Purposes as to His Majesty shall seem meet; and the said Persons have in order to carry such Purposes into effect, subscribed a Capital of One Million of Pounds Sterling, upon which all of the Sum of Ten Pounds per Centum has been paid by the several Subscribers; and they have humbly besought His Majesty to grant to them a Charter of Incorporation: Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That in case His Majesty shall within Three Years after the passing of this Act, be pleased, by Charter of Incorporation under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to declare and grant that such and so many Persons as shall be named therein, and all and every such other Person or Persons as from Time to Time shall be duly admitted Members into and Corporate, by the Name of "The *Canada* Company," and to declare that the said Corporation so to be made and created shall be established for the Purposes herein-before mentioned, and for such other lawful Purposes as to His Ma-

If His Majesty shall grant a Charter of Incorporation to the Canada Company, may hold Lands, &c.

jesty may seem meet, then and in that Case it shall and may be lawful for the said Corporation to hold to them and their Successors such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments within the said Provinces as shall or may be granted by His Majesty to alter the issuing of any such Order, be held, set apart, and appropriated upon, for, and to such or as, subject to the Restrictions herein after mentioned, shall be contracted for and purchased upon, for, and to which the said Clergy Reserves acquired by them therein; and to hold, alienate sell, are now held, set apart, and appropriated.

His Majesty may sell to Company the Land called Clergy Reserves.

and dispose of all such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, Limitations, and Restrictions, as His Majesty by such His Charter may impose, direct, or prescribe.

II. And be it further enacted, That His Majesty shall be, and He is hereby empowered to sell and convey to the said Company and their Successors in Fee Simple for such valuable Considerations as shall be agreed upon between His Majesty and the said Company, as He shall deem expedient, and upon such Conditions, and with and subject to such Restrictions, Limitations, and Provisions as His Majesty may be pleased to impose, One equal Half Part, and no more, of the said reserved Lands in the Province of *Upper Canada* called "The Clergy Reserves," lying in those Townships of the said Province which on or before the First Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four were actually laid out in any of the several Districts thereof: Provided always, that the several Portions of the said Clergy Reserves which have been granted or demised to any Person or Persons by any lawful Authority, or which have been occupied under any Licence or Promise made or given by any lawful Authority, or which have been specially appropriated or set apart for any public Purposes, or which have been occupied by any Person or Persons without Disturbance for a Period of Ten Years, shall not, for the Purposes of any such Grant or Conveyance, be considered as forming any Part of the Clergy Reserves, whereof One Moiety may be so sold and conveyed to the said Company as aforesaid: Provided also, that the Purchase Money which shall be paid by the said Company, for the Lands so to be granted them, in whatever Securities the same may be vested, shall be appropriated exclusively to the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, and shall be in the Place of, and remain to the same Uses and for the same Purposes, to and for which the said Clergy Reserves have by virtue of the above recited Act been allotted and appropriated: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to limit or restrict any other Grant by His Majesty to the said Company, which by His Majesty's Royal Prerogative he is authorized and empowered to make, or to restrict or prevent the said Company from taking, accepting, and enjoying the same, in as full, ample, and beneficial a Manner as His Majesty may be pleased to direct.

His Majesty may substitute other Land for the Lands called Clergy Reserves.

III And be it further enacted, That in case His Majesty shall see fit to set apart and appropriate in the said Province of *Upper Canada* other Waste Lands of and belonging to His Majesty, of equal Value with that Part of the said Clergy Reserves which His Majesty is so empowered as aforesaid to sell and convey to the said Company, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, and He is hereby empowered by any Order to be by Him for that Purpose made, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to declare, that the Lands so substituted and exchanged for such last-mentioned Part of the said Clergy Reserves; and then and in that Case such substituted Lands shall, from and after the Issuing of such Order, be held, set apart, and appropriated upon, for, and to such and to which the said Clergy Reserves

Shares to be Personal Estate.

IV And whereas it may be necessary for the Purpose of raising the Capital for the proposed Undertaking, with a View to the Accomplishment of the beneficial Objects aforesaid, to vest in the said Company such Powers and Privileges as cannot be granted without the Aid of Parliament; be it therefore enacted, That the Shares in the said Undertaking, and in the Profits and Advantages thereof, shall be and be deemed Personal Estate, and as such Personal Estate shall be transmissible accordingly.

Subscribers if any Subscriber, or any Proprietor or Proprietors of any Share or Shares in the said Company, his or their Executors, Administrators, Successors, or Assigns, shall neglect or refuse to pay his or their Part or Portion of the Money to be called for, in such Manner as may be direct ed by Letters Patent, to be granted as aforesaid, during the Space of Six Calendar Months next after the Time appointed for Payment thereof, together with lawful Interest from the appointed Time of Payment, then and in every such Case such Person or Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, so neglecting or refusing, shall absolutely forfeit all his or their Share or Shares in the said Company, and all Profits and Advantages thereof, and all Money therefore advanced by him, her, or them on account thereof, to and for the Use and Benefit of the said Company; and all Shares which shall or may be forfeited shall or may at any Time or Times thereafter be sold at a public Sale, for the most Money that can be gotten for the same, and the Produce thereof shall go to and make Part of the Capital Stock of the said Company; and such Share or Shares, forfeited and sold, shall be assigned and transferred to the Purchaser by an Instrument under the Common Seal of the said Company in the Manner required upon other Transfers; but no Advantage shall be taken of such Forfeiture of any Share or Shares, until the same shall be declared to be forfeited at some General or Special Meeting of all the said Proprietors, which shall be held not earlier than Six Calendar Months next after the said Forfeiture shall happen; and that every such Forfeiture so to be declared shall be an absolute Indemnification and Discharge to and for the Proprietor or Proprietors, or his, her, or their Executors, Administrators, Successors, and Assigns from all Liability in respect thereof.

Shares not to be sold till Calls paid.

VI. And be it further enacted, That after any Call for Money shall have been made and become due and payable by virtue of the Provisions which may be introduced for that Purpose in any Charter or Letters Patent to be granted as aforesaid, no Person or Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, shall sell or transfer any Share or Shares which he, she, or they shall possess in the said Stock of the said Company, until the Money so called for in respect of his, her, or their Share or Shares intended to be sold shall be paid, and until such Money so called for shall be paid, any such Sale or Transfer of any Share or Shares shall be void; and all and every Person and Persons, Body Politic and Corporate, making Default therein, shall be subject and liable to forfeit such his, her, or their Share or Shares in the said Company, to and for the general Benefit of the said Company, unless he, she, or they shall at the Time of such Sale or Transfer pay to the Banker of the said Company, or such other Person or Persons as the Court of Directors for the Time being shall appoint to receive the same, the full Sum of Money called for upon every Share so to be sold or transferred: such Forfeiture to be first notified and declared in such Manner as may be directed with respect to the Forfeiture of Shares for not answering the Calls to be made thereon as aforesaid.

Company may hold Lands in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the said Company may be and are hereby authorized to purchase, take, hold, and sell all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments situate in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or in the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*, which it may be necessary or convenient for the said Company to acquire in order to carry the Purpose aforesaid into more complete Effect; provided that such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments as may be purchased in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, be not altogether of more than the Value of Five hundred Pounds *per Annum* at the Time of the Purchase; and also provided, that any such Purchases as aforesaid, in the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*, be of such annual Value only as His Majesty by such His Charter or Letters Patent, or by any Order or Orders to be by him issued with the Advice of His Privy Council may from Time to Time authorize and direct, and be made in conformity with the local Laws and Statures in force in those Parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which the Land so to be purchased may be situate; and the said Company may do all other Acts and Things in relation to the Premises, in all respects as beneficially as any other Body Politic or Corporate, or any Subject of this Realm, is by Law entitled to do.

Limitation of the Value of the Lands to be purchased.

Conveyances of Land to be in the following.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That all Conveyances which shall be made by the said *Canada* Company, to any Individual or Individuals, of any Part of the Lands to be granted to, or purchased, or held by the said Company in the Manner and subject to the Restrictions aforesaid, shall and may be made according to the Form following, or as near thereto as the Circumstances of the Case will admit; (that is to say,)

Form.

"WE, the *Canada* Company, incorporated under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act to enable His Majesty to grant to a Company, to be incorporated by Charter, to be called* "The Canada *Company*," *certain Lands in the Province of* Upper Canada, *and to invest the said Company with certain Powers and Privileges and for other Purposes relating thereto*, in consideration of the Sum of to us paid, do hereby grant and release to all and all our Right, Title, and Interest to and in the same, and every Part thereof; to have and to hold unto the said and his Heirs for ever."

And every such Conveyance shall be valid and effectual in Law, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

IX. And be it further enacted, That

Charter to be verified and registered.

a Copy of His Majesty's Charter of Incorporation, being duly verified on Oath before One of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery at *Westminster*, shall be transmitted to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of *Upper Canada* and the said Province of *Lower Canada*, and registered in the Office of Chief Secretary of each of the said Provinces; and such Registry, or Copy thereof, shall within the said Provinces respectively be and be deemed and taken to be good and sufficient Evidence of the Contents of such Charter of Incorporation, to all Intents and Purposes.

Public Act.

X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a Public Act, and shall extend to and be in force in the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada*, and shall be judicially taken Notice of as such by all Judges, Justices and others, in the United Kingdom aforesaid, and in the said Province, without being specially pleaded.

ANNO SEXTO

GEORGII IV REGIS.

CHAP. LXVIII.

An Act to regulate the Conveyance of printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, and Printed Newspapers, by Packet Boats, between *Great Britain* and *Ireland* and the *British* Colonies, and also in the United Kingdom.

[22d *June* 1825.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the Conveyance of printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, and printed Newspapers, by Packet Boats, between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the *British* Colonies; May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Tenth Day of *October* One thousand eight hundred and twenty five, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Postmaster General, and his Deputy and Deputies in his Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the Seas, to receive Newspapers printed within such Colonies or Possessions for Conveyance by Packet Boats to *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and for His Majesty's Postmaster General and His Deputy and Deputies in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to send for the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to demand, have, receive, and take, for the Conveyance of every such Paper as aforesaid, the Sum of Three-pence to be paid on the delivery thereof to the Person or Persons to whom the same shall be addressed, provided every such Paper be sent without a Cover, or in a Cover open at the Sides.

From Oct 10. 1825. Votes & other Parliamentary Proceedings, and Newspapers to be conveyed to the British Colonies, on Payment of 1 1/2d when put into the Post Office.

Newspapers printed in the Colonies may be conveyed to Great Britain and Ireland, on Payment of 3d by the person to whom address ed.

Newspapers published on a Sunday may be put into the Post Office on the ensuing Day.

Postmaster to send to make Returns of Packets.

Time of Delivery.

III And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty's Postmaster General, or any of the Officers employed under him respectively, to examine and search any Packet sent without a Cover, or in a Cover open at the Sides in order to discover whether any other Paper or Thing whatsoever be enclosed or concealed in or with such printed Papers as is hereby permitted to be sent at the Rates aforesaid, and in order to discover whether the printed Newspapers or other printed Papers sent from *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and liable to the Stamp Duties, shall have been duly Stamped; and in case any such other Paper or Thing whatsoever shall be found to be enclosed or concealed in or with such printed Papers as aforesaid, or in case there shall be any Writing, other than the Superscription upon such printed Paper, or upon the Cover containing the same, the whole of such Packet shall be charged with Treble the Postage of a Newspaper Letter; and in case any Newspaper or other printed Paper sent from *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, and liable to the Stamp Duties, shall not have been put into a Post Office on the Day on which it shall appear by the Date thereof to have been published, it shall be charged with a Rate of Postage equal to that of a Single Letter sent by the Post to the Place to which such printed Newspaper shall be addressed, and in case any such Newspaper shall appear not to have been duly Stamped, every such Officer is hereby required to stop the same, and send it to the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties, either at *London* or *Dublin*, as the Case may be.

In case any Writing or other thing shall be found inclosed in such Papers, the Packet shall be charged with Treble Postage of a Letter

Not to go into the Post Office on the day of Publication to be charged with the Postage of a Single Letter

IV Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to charge with a greater Rate of Postage than One Penny Halfpenny any Newspaper which shall be published in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* on a *Sunday*, provided such Newspaper shall be put into the Post Office, or into any Receiving Office appointed by the Postmaster General, in the Course of the ensuing day.

Persons not obliged to send such Papers thro the Post Office; but may be any way they think fit.

Powers of Acts relating to the Post Office extended to this Act.

Monies arising by the Postage to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

V And be it further enacted, That all Letters to be Conveyed on the Sea Coasts of the United Kingdom by the Packets of the Postmaster General or his Deputy or Deputies at such Hours in the Day and under all such Regulations as the Postmaster General for the Time being shall in his Discretion from Time to Time appoint.

VI And be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to oblige any Person or Persons to send any printed Votes, Proceedings in Parliament, or printed Newspapers to or from the *British* Colonies or Possessions through His Majesty's Post Office; but it shall and may be lawful for all Persons to send printed Votes, Proceedings, and printed Newspapers to and from such Colonies and Possessions in any Manner they may find practicable and convenient.

VII And be it further enacted, That all the Powers, Provisions, Privileges, Advantages, Disabilities, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Distribution thereof, and all Clauses and other Matters and Things contained in any Act or Acts of Parliament in force at the time of the passing of this Act relating to the Post Office, or any Rates or Duties payable on the Port or Conveyance of Letters or Packets, and not repealed or altered by this Act, shall, so far as the same are applicable, continue in force and be applied and extended, and shall be construed to apply and extend to this present Act, and to the Rates and Duties hereby granted, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same had been particularly repeated and re enacted in the Body of this Act.

VIII And be it further enacted, That the Monies to arise by the several Rates and Duties as aforesaid, except the Monies which shall be necessarily to defray such Expense as shall be incurred in the Management and Collection of the same, shall be paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer at *Westminster*, and carried to and made Part of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

4 G 3. c 24

IX. And whereas by an Act made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in relation to the sending and receiving Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Postage*, reciting that forasmuch as it had been usual for the Clerks in the Offices of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and also for certain Officers in the Office of His Majesty's Postmaster General, to frank printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament, and printed Newspapers, to be sent by the Post, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for such Clerks and Officers as aforesaid, being thereunto licenced by His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or His Majesty's Postmaster General respectively, to continue to frank such printed Votes, and Proceedings in Parliament, and printed Newspapers in such manner as they had therefore been accustomed to frank the same: And whereas the Emoluments arising from the Privilege of franking Newspapers to the Colonies, now enjoyed by certain Officers in the Office of His Majesty's Postmaster General, by virtue of the said in part recited Act of the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, and the Powers therein contained, will be reduced by the Operation and Effect of this Act:

Compensation to be made to the Officers in the Post Office having the Privilege of franking Papers to the Colonies, for Reduction of their Emoluments.

And whereas it is just and reasonable that a Compensation should be made to the said Officers as a Recompense for the Loss of such Privileges; be it therefore further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any Three of them, by Warrant under their Hands, to authorize and direct the Postmaster General to make such Compensation to the said Officers as the said Commissioners shall think reasonable, which Compensation shall be charged upon and payable out of the Revenue of the General Post Office.

So much of 42 G 3 c. 63. as requires that Newspapers sent by the Post free should be signed on the Cover by the Members of Parliament, &c. repealed.

X. And whereas by an Act passed in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third intituled *An Act to authorize the sending and receiving of Letters, and Packets, Votes, Proceedings in Parliament, and Printed Newspapers by the Post free from the Duty of Postage, by the Members of the Two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and by certain Public Officers therein named*; and *for reducing the Postage on such Votes, Proceedings, and Newspapers when sent by any other Persons*; it was amongst other things enacted, that it should be lawful for every Member of both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and certain Clerks of the Two Houses of Parliament therein particularly mentioned, to send by the Post within the said United Kingdom any printed Votes, Proceedings in Parliament, or printed Newspapers, free from the Duty of Postage, so as the same be sent without Covers, or in Covers open at the Sides, which should be signed on the Outside thereof by the Hand of any Member of Parliament, or either of the said respective Clerks, in such Manner as had been theretofore practised; and also, that it should be lawful to and for each and every Member of both the said Two Houses of Parliament, and for each and every of the said respective Clerks, to authorize printed Votes, Proceedings in Parliament, and printed Newspapers, to be sent by the Post free from the Duty of Postage, addressed to him at such Place and Places within the said United Kingdom as he should have previously given Notice in Writing to the Postmaster General either at *London* or *Dublin*: And whereas it is expedient that certain Parts of the said last-mentioned Act should be repealed; be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, so much of the said last-mentioned Act as requires that Newspapers, to be sent by the Post free from the Duty of Postage, should be signed on the Outside thereof by the Hand of any Member of Parliament or the respective Clerks of the Two Houses of Parliament, and that Newspapers should be addressed to any such Member or any such Clerk at such Place and Places within the said United Kingdom as he shall have previously given Notice in Writing to the Postmaster General either at *London* or *Dublin*, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Limitation of Actions.

XI. And be it further enacted, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced against any Person or Persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be commenced within Twelve Months after the Fact committed, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in General Issue such Action shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the Special Matter in Evidence, and that the same was done

may be pleaded.

and by the Authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to be done, or that such Action or Suit shall be commenced after the Time before limited for bringing the same, that then the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and upon a Verdict for the Defendant, or if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their Action or Suit after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or if upon Demurrer, Judgement shall

Treble Costs.

be given against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendants or Defendants shall and may recover Treble Costs, and have the like Remedy for the same as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any other Cases by Law.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Executive Council.

No 41—26*wks.*

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education has appointed Mr John Smith, of Marmora, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS Junr.
Sec'y.

York 7th Oct. 1825. No. 41—3 wks.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of two Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz.* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected.

Likewise the West fourth of lot No. 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
19th August 1825.

N. B. All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41.—6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and Grist Mill, thereon erected.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall
19th August 1825.

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D McDONELL,
No. 41—6w. *Sheriff E D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain — Another at the suit of John Gibb, and another at the suit of Samuel Stacy. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front, or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c. thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall,
19th August 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41 —6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 17th day of September next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings thereon erected, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, as belonging to Stasis Sagar, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins, viz:—

The East half of Lot No. 4, in the first Concession of the Township of Richmond, containing 100 acres, be the same more or less; also one acre, being part of Lot No. 4, first Concession of Richmond; Lot No. 7, in the sixth Concession of Richmond, containing 200 acres; the East half of Lot No 7. and the East half of Lot No. 5, in the first Concession of Richmond: three quarters of an acre, being part of Lot No. 20, in the first Concession West of Green Point, in the Township of Sophiasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 14th, June, 1825.

☞ The above Sale is Postponed until Saturday the Twenty second day of October instant, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston 8th Oct. 1825. No. 42—1w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 22d day of October next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Smyth seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Barnabas Bidwell, viz:—

Lots number 8 and 31 in the second concession; 20 in the third; 26 in the fourth; 10 and 25 in the fifth; 18 and 26 in the sixth; 6, 23, 24, and 27 in the seventh; 18, 25, and 29 in the eighth; 26 in the tenth; broken Lot number 32 in the ninth, and west part of number 32 in the seventh—of the Township of Elzevir. *Also*, Lots number 3 and 6 in the first concession; 17 in the second; 6 in the third; 25 in the fourth; 1 and 18 in the fifth, 21, 22, and 29, in the sixth; 30 in the seventh; 26 in the eighth, 24 and 27 in the ninth, 4 and 25 in the tenth; broken Lot number 3, and west part of number 6, in the eleventh—of the township of Kaladar—all in the Midland District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, July 19th, 1825 No. 30—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pucar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Oscutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 26th Sept 1825 No 41—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Gore District, *To Wit.* BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Abraham R. Smith, at the suit of Robert Gillespie, Esq I have seized and taken in execution Lots No Eleven, in the First Range, and Twenty-Two, in the Second Range, in the Town of Hamilton, and in the Township of Barton, situate on the North side of the Road leading from Dundas to Niagara, each Lot contains One Fourth of an Acre, on the former is erected a beautiful Two Story House, well finished, and fit for any Gentleman's residence. All this Valuable Property I shall offer for sale on Monday the Sixth day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 24*th September*, 1824.

N. B Any person or persons having any claim on the above described property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

T. G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Seventh day of March next, at the same hour, at the Court House in the said Town of Hamilton

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 6*th Dec.* 1824.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the Twenty second day of Oct. next, at the same hour and place.

TITUS G. SIMONS,
Late Sheriff, G. D.

Late Sheriff's Office, 25*th September*, 1825 *No.* 40.—*t. f.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

A VALUABLE Collection of Law Books, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract;—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following:—Coke's Institutes; Comyn's Digest; Burrow's Reports; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Burn's, Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace; Buller's Nisi Prius; Crown Circuit Companion; Chitty on Bills; De Lolme on the Constitution; Espinasse Nisi Prius; Foster's Crown Cases; Heywood on Elections; Impey's Sheriff; Moore's Index to Term Reports; Miller on Criminal Cases; Powell on Mortgages; Phillips on Evidence; Plowden on Usury; Raithby on the Study of the Law; William's Digest of the Statutes, and Wilson's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant; Newman's Complete Conveyancer; &c. &c. &c.

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 41—t. f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses, Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.
York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24*th Sept* 1825. *No.* 42—6*m.*

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, and especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the COMMISSION BUSINESS in ALL its BRANCHES, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by PUBLIC AUCTION, or PRIVATE CONTRACT.

T. T. ORTON further proposes to keep a REGISTER of all LANDS, HOUSES, CATTLE, &c. &c. &c. for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property of whatsoever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant; and he hopes, from the number

of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business will enable him to be of some service to the community at large; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope October 15th 1825. No. 42—*t. f.*

NOTICE.

THOMAS STOREY arrived in *Canada* on, or about, the 1st of June 1825, and is supposed to be at work in the Lower Province He is a single man, about six feet high, of dark complexion and 38 years of age. His brother JAMES will be very thankful to any person who will inform Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Tailor, of YORK U. C. where the said T. S. may be found.

Cottonsburgh, State of New-York. Oct. 6th 1825. No. 42—*3wks.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between PETER and WILLIAM B ROBINSON was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved

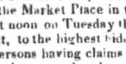
All Persons, therefore, having demands against the firm, and those indebted thereto, are requested to adjust the same with PETER ROBINSON.

(Signed)
PETER ROBINSON.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st October 1825

N. B. The business at *Newmarket* will in future be carried on by WILLIAM B. ROBINSON on his own account.

No. 41—6wks.



STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Steam Boat with her Engine, Tackle and Furniture, as she now lies at the Merchants Wharf in the Town of York, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market Place in the said Town at 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash only. And all persons having claims against the said Boat—and who have not already sent them in, are hereby notified to do so to the Subscriber, on or before the 4th day of November next, or they will not be attended to.

By order of a general Meeting of the Stockholders held on board the Boat the 10th October, 1825.

S. WASHBURN,
No. 41—4w. Secretary.

The Editors of the Niagara Gleaner,—Kingston Herald,—and Brockville Recorder, are requested to insert the above until the day of Sale, and send in their accounts.

STUMP MACHINE.

AS there are many persons wishing to see my Stump Machine in operation, I propose to work with it on Thursday the Tenth day of November next, on my farm in Trafalgar, near the Lake Shore.

JOHN C. HARRIS.

Trafalgar, 10th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis —There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch. October 4th 1825 No. 40—8wks.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP OF PITTSBURGH, Bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.

No. 35 —6m.

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept 13th, 1825. No. 37.—8 w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on equity, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 31—tf.

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy* Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Towosend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825. No 26 –6 m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*; and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE. No 21—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. No 32—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.– It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired —Inquire at the Gazette Office

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office 43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange the valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York

No. 4—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. No. 15 —t f

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, bro ken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, one sting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York, or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th 1825. No. 8—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825. No 41.—1 f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 42.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

By a late arrival from Glasgow we have some recent news of importance, though founded on little more than rumour

It is said the Austrians have broke their neutrality with the Greeks, which has produced very warm expostulations on the part of the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles nay, it is even said that shots have been exchanged, in consequence of the outrage, between an English and Austrian vessel of war. The charge was, that the Austrians prevented the Greek Fleet from attacking that of the Turks, when the advantage was greatly in favour of the Greeks.

A messenger has been sent off to Greece with the cheering news of LORD COCHRANE'S instant and powerful co-operation. It was further rumoured in Paris that SIR SIDNEY SMITH would lend *his* aid in the same glorious cause; and, that the *Seven Towers of Constantinople* might be already considered as tottering to their fall. Such is the magical effect of a "*Great name!*"

Dublin, 7 Spain is said to be rapidly verging towards another bloody revolution A negotiation is on foot between England and France on that subject.

The *second* sale of *Teas* at *Quebec* has gone off more heavily than the former one and the prices generally inferior although a much less quantity was offered. Nevertheless, it is remarked that the Company's Agents are satisfied;—and that smuggling in respect of that article at least, has received its death blow.

THE ERIE CANAL through the State of New York will be *finished* next week, when great rejoicings are expected throughout the Union.

Our narrow limits, this week, prevent the notice of several matters of domestic interest which we have promised to bring before the public;—or the present, we *are compelled* to postpone the communications; but should our advertising patronage continue so numerous as to prevent their insertion in our next number, we will add a Supplement for the express purpose of discharging the obligations into which we have been entered.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Captain Clapperton, R N was about sailing for the Bight of Benin, there to take charge of a new expedition into the interior of Africa. He intends to penetrate first to the city of Sakkatoo and thence to Timbuctoo.

SIR WALTER SCOTT

DEATH, Aug 29

This distinguished character arrived in Dublin on Saturday last, having visited the Lakes of Killarney, and upon his return visiting the rock of Cashel and the Abbey of Holy cross, &c. which truly surpassed his expectations; on the same day he dined with the chief Remembrancer, Mr Blake, at his house in Stephen's green.

On Sunday last, which was his birth day, he was met by a select party of friends at the same house, in Stephen's green.

On Wednesday morning, Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Scott, and his son-in-law, Mr. Lockart, sailed from Howth in the Harlequin. Sir Walter intends to ted in that city, and on examination of the body, it was visit Chester, and return to Scotland by the Lakes of West- found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poinard. An morland and Cumberland. His departure was accompanied the cutlers of Lima, were examined: one of them said, that are happy to be informed, that he has been so highly pleased by the deep regard and regret of all his Irish friends, but we at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poinards; and gratified by his Irish tour, and the very great attention him if he saw him again. A proclamation was immediately a d respect paid to him by all ranks, that he meditates ano- issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but ex- ther visit to the isle of poesy and hospitality.—*Freeman's* cepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for him. *Journal.* as necessary for the service of the city to which effect they

The Greeks—A letter from Corfu, of a recent date, in Gr- were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of lenni's Messenger, mentions the arrival of a British cutter the Adjutant Generals; they presented themselves accor from Napoli di Romania, with news which is said to confirm dingly, and the cutler, who was concealed, easily knew the the statement of Ibrahim Pacha having been taken prisoner owner of the two poinards, who having been suddenly gras by the Greeks ped as the murderer of M Montesgudo, and asked where the

Auld Robin Gray—Such is national prejudice, that many two poinards were? answered by confessing his guilt and well informed Scotch people contend, that the exquisite me- producing one of the poinards; and added, that as he could lody of *Auld Robin Gray* is originally Scotch, though the au- not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, thor is yet living, and well-known, the Rev. Mr. Leeves, he would declare that he had been seduced by the Governo- Rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire. of Callao Castle, and that the other poinard was to be found

Remains of Pompeii—Some discoveries have lately been within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's hea- made at Pompeii. A small gallery, opposite the baths, leads to a large apartment—on the left side of this gallery, the colour of which is yellow, there is a Genius, holding a branch or eight in that that friend of mankind has escaped assas- of laurel. On each side of the Genius is a small compart- sination; and yet the diabolical rulers of the Spaniards are ment, in one of which a temple is represented; and in the not yet treated like tigers as they are. other, productions of the sea and of the land. On ascending The sovereign Congress of Mexico, have passed a decree, into the upper apartment, we perceive, also on the left, a abolishing the titles of Marquis Conat, and all other titular fine figure of Venus, the upper part of which has been much hereditary distinctions. injured by unskilful digging. On the right we find an exqui- site picture, which has consisted of three or more figures. It represents a Pharmacian sitting, and beside him a very majestic female, with features full of expression. Near this is another picture, composed of about twelve figures; one is sitting—another, a warrior, leads forward, by the hand, a veiled female. This picture is also extremely beautiful. A picture on another wall is curious. It consists of a group of three figures, one of which is a female, who appears being dressed for a new dress. In an apartment to the left of the above mentioned Venus, some interesting discoveries have been made. In one picture, which has been partly destroyed, there may be seen a beautiful Triton, and a boy with a tri- dent in his hand, sitting on a Dolphin

Earthquake at Jerusalem.—A violent earthquake at Jerusa- lem has recently destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Musselmen and Christians. The first, the mosque of the Caliph Omar; the other, the sepulchre built over Calvary.

Commerce of England—Among other interesting observa- tions, it is shewn that under the head of indigenous products by which the prosperity and industry of a people are to be judged. England is superior to France, Russia and America united; and a population of 22,000,000, by superior industry exceeds in acquiring more wealth every year than three powerful empires, peopled with 86,000,000 of population, viz.

England,	886,575,000,	France,	469,050,000
		U. States,	291 391 000
		Russia,	291,400,000
			882,441,000
	886,575 000		

A New Plough—A farmer of Slippebark, in Moravia, has invented a new plough, drawn by a single horse, which makes three furrows at a time. The Society of Sciences of Vienna, have rewarded him with a gold medal.

The Plymouth Breakwater—This astonishing work, which has enabled man to say unto the waves of the sea, "Hoo far shall ye come and no farther," is situated about four miles from the town of Plymouth, and extends across the sea to the length of 520 yards. It is not, however, finished, and there- fore will be when completed, much longer. Many of the stones of which it is composed, weigh from six to ei ht tons; and the foundation of it was laid by means of a diving-bell at the bottom of the sea, at the depth of seven or eight fa- thoms. There is no mortar or cement used in it, but it is said that it will be altered so as to present a regular form of masonry to the waves. There are several breaches in it, this were made by the tremendous gale of wind, which blew into Plymouth last March. To prevent a repetition of an occur- rence like this, workmen are now employed to extend the two eastern side, as well as to repair the breaches and wea- ker parts where those breaches were effected. In the opinion of the old sailor inhabitants here, the town would have been washed into the sea in March last, if it had not been protec- ted by the Breakwater. It is said that Government are about to employ 2,000 convicts to the completion of this great na- tional undertaking.

Foreign Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Attempt to assassinate General Bolivar!

The following is an extract of a letter from Bogota:—

"We have received news that General Bolivar has just es- caped assassination at Lima. M. Montesgudo was assassina- ted in that city, and on examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poinard. An him at Olumba, and driven to Mexico, to be fattened, when eight months old.—*Bullock's Mexico.*

Domestic.

Post Office Department.—Francis Freeling secretary of the London Post Office, has given notice that he shall be unable to frank papers from the Colonies after Oct. 10th. Newspa- pers are hereafter to pay 1 1 2d. each going by the packet to the colonies and 3d from the colonies.

The letters, &c brought by the Burlington mail this day ought to have been received on Thursday last, but the Cross- ing was left upon the road, a liberty not unfrequently taken, when its contents are weighty and the roads bad. It is really a miserable state of things, that a wealthy and com- mercial part of the British territories should be left to the mercy of a foreign stage coach driver, and be dependent upon his caprice for the regular receipt, or detention of their European correspondence especially when as speedy a com- munication might be had through New Brunswick with Hali- fax, a port accessible at all times of the year.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3

The Indians.—The four Lorette Chiefs arrived here on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, in the Caledonia. They speak in the highest terms of England, of the kindness of the people and the generous treatment they met with from Government.

It is not probable that in any other Country individuals could be found to give themselves so much trouble for poor strangers, from motives of benevolence alone, as we have every reason to believe, some Gentlemen in London have taken in favor of these Indians.

Commerce.—On 1st of October, 695 vessels had entered, and 614 cleared, at the Port of Quebec.

From the Canadian Courant.

We understand that two Gentlemen of the *Long robe* have lately had a misunderstanding, which *their nice sense of honor* prompted them to adjust without having recourse to the *legal* weapons of their profession. They accordingly took a journey beyond the Territories of His Majesty, a few days ago, and (as we hear) exchanged compliments twice, without producing any other consequence than appeasing their ire, and after mutually congratulating each other on their fortu- nate escape from the effect of that instrument "which many a brave tall fellow has destroyed," they returned to their many good friends, with the full, free, perfect and unmjured use of all their precious limbs, to the gratification of themselves, and a numerous circle of acquaintance.

Sir James Carmichael Smyth and Sir Geo. Hosta have re- turned to England in the Prince Regent Packet. These gentlemen in the prosecution of their commission have travelled over the greater part of the Province—what report they have made relative to our fortifications we cannot say upon authority; but it is stated that they have been found quite insufficient for the military defence of the country, and must undergo a thorough repair.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

SONNET.

Upon the departure of——

There is a melancholy feeling which pervades
The Soul, as Heav'n- bright orb retires, and Evening Shades,
Steal o'er the Landscape;—while yet the varied tints
Remain upon the Clouds, and smooth extended Lakes.
And Autumn's changed mantle on the Trees red brake
Tells Man of evanescence.—They are Natures' hints!
But in the moment when from her we part
Whose Attractions, like the vine, both side
And wove its tendrils round the youthful heart,
We feel, as now, an agony of soul!
And as at Eve'n the wand'rer far from friends,
In fancys eye, will view the distant cot,
Far o'er the expanse where you blue Lake extends
Our thoughts shall still rest there—and blame our lot.

C.

York 13th Sept 1825.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Archdeacon Strat, JAMES G CHEWETT, Esq. to Y K, to Miss MARTHA ROBISON, second daughter of the late Richard Robison, Esq. of this town.—*U. C. Herald*

Last Week by the Rev. Mr. Thompson of Cavan—DAVID SMART Esq of Port Hope, to Miss Wallace of Otonabee.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

Executive Council Office

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 27th, 1825. No. XLIII.



Government House, }
York, Oct. 24th 1825. }

THE KING has been graciously pleased to appoint by LETTERS PATENT under the GREAT SEAL of this Province, THOMAS RIDOUT and WILLIAM ALLAN, *Esquires* to be MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL thereof.

Government House, }
York, Oct. 24th 1825. }

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments under the GREAT SEAL, until HIS MAJESTY'S pleasure shall be known, viz:—The Honourable WILLIAM CAMPBELL to be CHIEF JUSTICE of the COURT of KING'S BENCH, in the room of the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL who retires,—and LEVIUS PETER SHERWOOD, *Esq* to be a JUDGE in the same COURT, *vice* CAMPBELL.

Government House, }
York, Oct. 24th 1825. }

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint by LETTERS PATENT, under the GREAT SEAL, the Honourable WILLIAM CAMPBELL to be SPEAKER of the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE HILLIER.

Government House, }
York, Oct. 24 h 1825 }

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Reverend THOMAS PHILLIPS, D. D. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be Master of the Royal Grammar School, in the room of the Reverend J. WILSON, who resigns.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of October inst. at which time a our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K C B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at York, the 4th day of Oct in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CHAP. LIX.

An Act to provide for the Extinction of Feudal and Seigniorial Rights and Burthens on Lands held *à Titre de Fief* and *à Titre de Cens*, in the Province of *Lower Canada*; and for the gradual Conversion of those Tenures into the Tenure of Free and Common Socage; and for other Purposes relating to the said Province.

[22d *June* 1825.]

WHEREAS in and by an Act passed in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign, intitu-
3 G 4 c. 119 led *An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces*, certain Provisions were made for a Change of the Tenure of Lands held in Fief and Seigniory, and also for the Change of the Tenure of Lands held at *Cens et Rentes*, in the Province of His Majesty, in the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*; And whereas the said Provisions, in so far as they relate to the Change of Tenure of Lands in Fief and Seigniory, cannot, in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, receive Execution where such Lands or Parts thereof have, under Grants of the Sovereign, become the Property of Persons who hold them *à Titre de Fief*, in *Franc Fief*, or *à Titre de Cens*; and further Provision on this Behalf is necessary: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, of this present Parliament assembled, and

Persons hold by the Authority of the same, That any
ing Fiefs or whenever any Person or Persons, Vest in
Seigniories may, on Appeal of His Majesty as Proprietor, such
plication to Proprietors any Fief or Seignior of the
His Majesty, the said Province of *Lower*
render of the and having legally the Power
on granted ting the same, in which Fi
Parts thereof, nory Lands have been gra

On Wednesday morning, Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Scott, and his son-in-law, Mr. Lockart, sailed from Howth in the Harlequin. Sir Walter intends to visit Chester, and return to Scotland by the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. His departure was accompanied by the deep regard and respect of all his Irish friends, but we at the request of a negro, he had sharpened two poinards; are happy to be informed, that he has been so highly pleased with and gratified by his Irish tour, and the very great attention him if he saw him again. A proclamation was immediately and respect paid to him by all ranks, that he meditates another visit to the Isle of poesy and hospitality.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The Greeks.—A letter from Corfu, of a recent date, in Greenwich's Messenger, mentions the arrival of a British cutter from Napoli di Romania, with news which is said to confirm the statement of Ibrahim Pacha having been taken prisoner by the Greeks.

Auld Robin Gray.—Such is national prejudice, that many well informed Scotch people contend that the exquisite melody of *Auld Robin Gray* is originally Scotch, though the author is yet living, and well-known, the Rev. Mr. Leeves, Rector of Wrington, in Somersetshire.

Remains of Pompeii.—Some discoveries have lately been made at Pompeii. A small gallery, opposite the baths, leads to a large appartment—on the left side of this gallery, the colour of which is yellow, there is a Genius, holding a branch of laurel. On each side of the Genius is a small compartment, in one of which a temple is represented; and in the other, productions of the sea and of the land. On ascending into the upper apartment, we perceive, also on the left, a fine figure of Venus, the upper part of which has been much injured by unskilful digging. On the right we find an exquisite picture, which has consisted of three or more figures. It represents a Pitty gian sitting, and beside him a very majestic female figure, with feminine full of expression. Near this another picture, compo ed of about twelve figures; one in sitting—another, a warrior, leads forward, by the hand, a veiled female. This picture is also extremely beautiful. A picture on another wall is curious. It consists of a group of three figures, one of which is a female who appears being married for a new dress. In an appartment to the left of the above mentioned Venus, some interesting discoveries have been made. In one picture, which has been partly destroyed, there may be seen a beautiful Triton, and a boy with a trident in his hand, sitting on a Dolphin.

Antiquity at Jerusalem.—A violent earthquake at Jerusalem has recently destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Musselmen and Christians. The first, the mosque of the Caliph Omar; the other, the sepulchre built over Calvary.

Commerce of England.—Among other interesting observations, it is shewn that under the head of indigenous products by which the prosperity and industry of a people are to be estimated, England is superior to France, Russia and America united; and a population of 22,000,000, by superior industry and economy in acquiring more wealth every year than three powerful empires, peopled with 86,000,000 of population, viz.

England,	886,575,000,	France,	469,050,000
		U. States,	261,391,000
		Russia,	201,360,000
	886,575,000		882,441,000

A New Plough.—A farmer of Slippebark, in Moravia, has invented a new plough, drawn by a single horse, which makes three furrows at a time. The Society of Sciences of Vienna have rewarded him with a gold medal.

The Plymouth Breakwater.—This astonishing work, which has enabled man to say unto the waves of the sea, "thus far shall ye come and no farther," is situated about four miles from the town of Plymouth, and extends across the sea to the length of 620 yards. It is not, however, finished, and three more will be when completed, much longer. Many of the stones of which it is composed, weigh from six to eight tons; and the foundation of it was laid by means of a diving-bell on the bottom of the sea, at the depth of seven or eight fathoms. There is no mortar or cement used in it, but it is said that it will be altered so as to present a regular front of masonry to the waves. There are several breaches in it, that were made by the tremendous gale of wind, which blew into Plymouth last March. To prevent a repetition of an occurrence like this, workmen are now employed to extend the so long side, as well as to repair the breaches and widen the parts where those breaches were effected. In the opinion of the oldest inhabitants here, the town would have been washed into the sea in March last, if it had not been protected by the Breakwater. It is said that Government are about to employ 2000 convicts in the completion of this great national undertaking.

Foreign Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Attempt to assassinate General Bolivar!

The following is an extract of a letter from Bogota:—

We have received news that General Bolivar has just escaped assassination at Lima. M. Monteagudo was assassinated in that city, and on examination of the body, it was found that he had been stabbed with a sharp poinard. All are hereafter to pay 1 1 2d. each going by the packet to the colonies and 3d from the colonies.

The letters, &c brought by the Burlington mail this day ought to have been received on Thursday last, but the Canada bag was left upon the road, a liberty too frequently taken, when its contents are weighty and the roads bad. It is really a miserable state of things, that a wealthy and commercial part of the British territories should be left to the mercy of a foreign stage coach driver, and be dependent upon his caprice for the regular receipt, or detention of the European correspondence, especially when as speedy a communication might be had through New Brunswick with Halifax, a port accessible at all times of the year.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3

The Indians.—The four Lorette Chiefs arrived here on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, in the Caledonia. They speak in the highest terms of England, of the kindness of the people and the generous treatment they met with from Government.

It is not probable that in any other Country individuals could be found to give themselves so much trouble for poor strangers, from motives of benevolence alone as we have every reason to believe, some Gentlemen in London have taken in favor of these Indians.—

Commerce.—On 1st of October, 695 vessels had entered, and 614 cleared, at the Port of Quebec.

From the Canadian Courant.

We understand that two Gentlemen of the *Long robe* have lately had a misunderstanding, which *their nice sense of honour* prompted them to adjust without having recourse to the *legal* weapons of their profession. They accordingly took a journey beyond the Territories of His Majesty a few days ago, and (as we hear) exchanged compliments twice, without producing any other consequence than assessing their ire, and after mutually congratulating each other on their fortunate escape from the effect of that instrument "which many a brave tall fellow has destroyed," they returned to their good friends with the full, free, perfect and undiminished all their precious limbs, to the gratification of themselves, and a numerous circle of acquaintance."

Sir James Carmichael Smyth and Si Geo Hoste have returned to England in the Princess Elizabeth Packet. These Gentlemen in the prosecution of their commission have travelled over the greater part of the Province—what reports they have made relative to our fortifications we cannot say upon authority; but it is stated that they have been most quite inefficient for the military defence of the country, and must undergo a thorough repair.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MEXICAN PIGGERIES.

A fine breed of that useful animal, the pig, is kept by several persons of wealth, as an article of trade, in the city of Mexico, and the care and attention paid to their cleanliness and comfort, so far exceed any thing I have seen elsewhere that a short account may be useful, by furnishing hints to our farmers, brewers, distillers, &c by whom large numbers of these valuable animals can be kept. The premises where the business is carried on are extensive; consisting, in general, of a good dwelling house, with a shop, slaughter-house and places for singing the pigs; large bowls for rendering the lard, and lard boiling, with wooden bins for containing the rendered fat, which is an article of great consumption in Spanish cookery, being used as a substitute for butter. There is also a soap manufactory, in which the foul fat is manufactured, and apartments where the blood is made into a kind of pudding, and sold to the poor. Behind all these are the sty's for the hogs, generally from 800 to 1000 in number which occupy a considerable range of well built-beds, about 20 feet deep, with the roads descending very low; and having the entrance through low arches, before which is an open space the whole length of the yard, and about 24 feet wide, in the centre of which is a kind of aqueduct, built of stone, and filled with clean water, supplied from a well at the end of the premises. The hogs can only put their noses into this water through holes in the wall, which prevents their dirtying it, as it passes through the whole division of the yard. This is the only liquid given them and their food is maize or Indian corn, slightly moistened, and scattered at stated hours on the ground, which in the yard as well as the place where they sleep is perfectly dry and clean.

They are attended by several Indians with every possible care, and have a cold bath on the premises, which they are even duly obliged to use, as cleanliness is considered essential to their acquiring that enormous load of fat from which the principal profit is derived. Their ease and comfort also appear to be studiously attended to; and the occupation of two Indian lads will cause a smile on the countenances of musical readers, when they are informed that they are employed, in the morning and night, in setting disputes, or little battles among them, that may arise among the happy inhabitants of this community, and in singing them to sleep. The boys are chosen for the strength of their lungs, and their taste and judgment in delighting the ears and lulling the senses of this amiable harmonic society; and success each of them is claiming during the day, to the great delight and edification of the boys, who seem fully to appreciate the merits of the performers. The proprietor of one of those establishments showed me round his premises, and explained to us the use of the various apartments. He assured me that the premises cost him many thousand dollars, and that his sales amounted to about two thousand dollars per week; indeed, his display of diamonds, and his three splendid carriages with fine horses, standing in the yard, bespoke him a man of some opulence and consequence. His stock are bred at a farm belonging to him at Ocumbo, and driven to Mexico, to be fattened, when eight months old.—*Bullock's Mexico.*

Domestic.

Post Office Department.—Francis Freeling secretary of the London Post Office, has given notice that he shall be unable to frank papers from the Colonies after Oct. 10th. Newspa-

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

SONNET.

Upon the departure of ——

There is a melancholy feeling which pervades
The Soul, as Heav'n's bright orb retires, and Evening Shades,
The Sol ar ole the Landscape;—while yet the varied tints
Remain upon the Clouds, and smooth extended Lake.
And Autumns chang'd mantle on the Trees and brake
Tells Sign of evanescence.—They are Natures' hints!
But in the moment when from her we part
Wisdom Reflections, like the vane, hath stole
And wove its tendrils round the youthful heart,
We feel, as now, an agony of soul!

And as at Eve'n the wand'rer far from friends,
In fancys eye, will view the distant cot,
Far o'er the expanse where you blue Lake extends
Our thoughts shall still recur to thee—and blame our lot.
C.

York 13th Sept 1825.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Archdeacon Stuart, JAMES G CHEWETT, Esq. of York, to Miss MARTHA ROBISON, second daughter of the late Richard Robison, Esq. of this town.—*U. C. Herald*

Last Week by the Rev. Mr. Thompson of Cavan—DAVID SMART Esq of Port Hope, to Miss Wallace of Otonabee.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL,
GAZETTE OFFICE.

Upper Canada Gazette.
New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY OCTOBER 27th, 1825. No. XLIII.

Government House,
York, Oct. 24th 1825.

THE KING has been graciously pleased to appoint by LETTERS PATENT under the GREAT SEAL of this Province, THOMAS RIDOUT and WILLIAM ALLAN, *Esq ires* to be MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL thereof.

Government House,
York, Oct. 24th 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments under the GREAT SEAL, until His MAJESTY's pleasure shall be known, viz:—The Honourable WILLIAM CAMPBELL to be CHIEF JUSTICE of the COURT of KING'S BENCH, in the room of the Honourable WILLIAM DUMMER POWELL who retires,—and LEVIUS PETER SHERWOOD, *Esq* to be a JUDGE in the same COURT, *vice* CAMPBELL.

Government House,
York, Oct. 24th 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint by LETTERS PATENT, under the GREAT SEAL, the Honourable WILLIAM CAMPBELL to be SPEAKER of the Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

By His Excellency's Command,

GEORGE HILLIER.

Government House,
York, Oct. 24th 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Reverend THOMAS PHILLIPS, D. D. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to be Master of the Royal Grammar School, in the room of the Reverend J. WILSON, who retires.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-fifth day of October next, at which time as our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and

Persons holding Fiefs or Seigniories may, on Application to His Majesty, and on Surrender of the same, obtain Patents thereof,

by the Authority of the same. That whenever any Person or Persons, holding of His Majesty as Proprietor or Proprietors any Fief or Seigniory in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, and having legally the Power of alienating the same, in which Fief or Seigniory Lands have been granted and are

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CHAP. LIX.

An Act to provide for the Extinction of Feudal and Seigniorial Rights and Burthens on Lands held d *Titre de Fief* and d *Titre de Cens*, in the Province of *Lower Canada*; and for the gradual Conversion of those Tenures into the Tenure of Free and Common Socage; and for other Purposes relating to the said Province.

[22d *June* 1825.]

WHEREAS in and by an Act passed in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the Provinces of* Lower and Upper Canada, *and for other Purposes relating to the said Provinces*, certain Provisions were made for a Change of the Tenure of Lands held in Fief and Seigniory, and also for the Change of the Tenure of Lands held at *Cens et Rentes*, in the Province of His Majesty, in the Provinces of *Lower* and *Upper Canada*; And whereas the said Provisions, in so far as they relate to the Change of Tenure of Lands in Fief and Seigniory, cannot, in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, receive Execution where such Lands or Parts thereof have, under Grants of the Seigniors, become the Property of Persons who hold them *a Titre de Fief*, in *arriere Fief*, or *a Titre de Cens*; and further Provision in this Behalf is necessary: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in

obtain a Commutation and Release of Feudal Burthens due to His Majesty thereon.

held *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief*, or *a Titre de Cens*, shall by Petition to the King, through the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, apply for a Commutation of and Release from the *Droit de Quint*, the *Droit de Relief*, or other Feudal Burthens due to His Majesty on such Fief or Seigniory, and shall surrender into the Hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, all such Part and Parcels of such Fief or Seigniory as shall remain and be in his Possession ungranted, and shall not be held as aforesaid *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief*, or *a Titre de Cens*, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, or for such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions transmitted through One of His Principal Secretaries of State, by and with the Advice of the Executive Council of the said Province, to commute the *Droit de Quint*, the *Droit de Relief*, and all other Feudal Rights and Burthens due to His Majesty upon or in respect of such Fief or Seigniory, for such Sum of Money or Consideration, and upon such Terms and Conditions, as to His Majesty, or to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government as aforesaid, in pursuance of such Instructions, and by and with such Advice as aforesaid, shall appear meet and expedient; and thereupon to release the Person or Persons so applying his, her, or their Heirs and Assigns, and all and every the Lands comprized in such Fief or Seigniory, from the said *Droit de Quint*, *Droit de Relief*, and all other Feudal Burthens due or to grow due thereupon to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, of whatsoever Nature or Kind, for ever; and to cause a fresh Grant to be made to the Person or Persons so applying of all such Parts and Parcels of such Fief or Seigniory as shall as aforesaid remain and be in his, her, or their Possession ungranted, and which shall not be held *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, or *a Titre de Cens*, to be thenceforward holden in Free and Common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are now holden in Free and Common Soccage in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, without its being necessary for the Validity of such Grant, that any Allotment or Appropriation of Lands for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy should be therein made any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Such Fief or Seigniory may be regranted to the Proprietor in Free and Common Soccage.

Feudal and Seigniorial Rights on the granted Parts of such Seigniory not to be affected, until a Commutation thereof shall be obtained as herein after provided

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That where such fresh Grants as aforesaid shall be made, nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to take away, diminish, alter, or in any Manner or Way affect the Feudal, Seigniorial, or other Rights of the Seignior or Person in whose Favour such Grant shall be made, upon and in respect of all and every the Lands held of him *a Titre de Cens* or *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, making Part of his, her, or their Fief or Seigniory, on which a Commutation of the *Droit de Quint*, or *Droit de Relief*, shall have been obtained as aforesaid; but that all and every such Feudal, Seigniorial, and other Rights shall continue and remain in full force upon and in respect of such Lands so held *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, or *a Titre de Cens*, and the Proprietors and Holders of the same, as if such Commutation or Grant had not been made, until a Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment thereof shall have been obtained in the Manner hereinafter mentioned.

Persons holding Lands in Fief, and obtaining a Commutation as aforesaid, shall be bound to grant the like Commutation to those holding under them, if required;

III And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where any Seignior or Seigniors, or Person or Persons holding Lands *a Titre de Fief* in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, shall by reason or means of a Commutation with His Majesty, or of a Surrender of his, her, or their Fief or Seigniory, or any Part thereof, to His Majesty, or by reason or means of a Commutation with his or their immediate superior Lord or Seignior, or therwise howsoever, have obtained or shall or may hereafter obtain, for himself, herself, or themselves, his, her, or their Heirs or Assigns, from His Majesty, or from the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province of *Lower Canada*, or from his, her, or their immediate superior Lord or Seignior, a Release from and Extinguishment of the *Droit de Quint*, or *Droit de Relief*, due and payable by him, her, or them, his, her, or their Heirs and Assigns, for or in respect of Lands so held *a Titre de Fief*, such Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons aforesaid, his, her, and their Heirs and Assigns, shall be held and bound, when thereunto required by any of his, her, or their *Censitaires*, or the Persons who now hold or hereafter may hold the said Lands, or any of them, or any Part thereof, *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, or *a Titre de Cens*, to consent to, grant, and allow to and in favour of such *Censitaire*, or other Person or Persons aforesaid, requiring the same, a Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of and from the *Droit de Quint* and *Droit de Relief*, or *Droit de Lods et Ventes*, as the Case may be, and all other Feudal or Seigniorial Rights and Burthens to which such *Censitaire* or other Person or Persons, his or their Heirs and Assigns, and his and their Lands so held by him or them, may be subject or liable, to such Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons aforesaid, his, her, or their Heirs and Assigns, for a just and reasonable Price, Indemnity, or Consideration, to be paid for the same, which Price, Indemnity, or Consideration, in case the Parties concerned therein shall differ respecting the same, shall be ascertained and fixed by *Experts*, to be in that Behalf nominated and appointed, according to the due Course of Law in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, regard being had to the Value of the said Lands so held *a Titre de Cense* or *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid.

for such Price or Indemnity as shall be fixed by Experts

Seigniors or other refusing to grant such Commutation may be impleaded in a Court of Law and such Commutation may be awarded by such Court to the Party requiring the same, on Payment of the Price or Indemnity.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any such Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons holding Lands *a Titre de Fief*, who shall so as aforesaid have obtained a Release of and from the *Droit de Quint*, or *Droit de Relief*, shall, when thereunto required by any Person or Persons holding any of the said Lands *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief*, or by any *Censitaire* or *Censitaires* holding any of the said Lands *a Titre de Cens* as aforesaid, upon the Payment or lawful Tender of the Price, Indemnity, or Consideration in that Behalf herein-before provided, refuse or neglect to consent to grant and allow to and in favour of such Person or Persons holding such Lands *a Titre de Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, a Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of the *Droit de Quint* and *Droit de Relief*, or of the *Droit de Cens* and *Droit de Lods et Ventes*, as the Case may be, and of all other Feudal and Seigniorial Rights and Burthens as aforesaid, or shall refuse or neglect to join in the Nomination of *Experts*, to ascertain and fix the Price, Indemnity, or Consideration to be paid for such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment, or shall refuse or neglect to make and execute, to and in favour of such Person or Persons holding such Lands *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, or of such *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, as the Case may be, an Instrument in Writing, before two Notaries, or a Notary and Two Witnesses, containing such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment as aforesaid it shall and may be lawful to and for such Person or Persons holding such Lands *a Titre de Fief*, in *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, or for such *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, as the Case may be, to implead such Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons as aforesaid, in any of His Majesty's Courts of competent Jurisdiction in the said Province of *Lower Canada*, for the Purpose of compelling him or them to accept the Price, Indemnity, or Consideration herein-before provided, to be ascertained and fixed as aforesaid, for the Commutation Release, and Extinguishment of the *Droit de Quint* and *Droit de Relief*, or *Droit de Cens* and *Droit de Lods et Ventes*, as the Case may be, and of all other Feudal and Seigniorial Rights and Burthens required and demanded by such *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, or other Person or Persons as aforesaid, and to obtain the full and entire Benefit of such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment; and upon the Payment or lawful Tender and Deposit of the Price, Indemnity, or Consideration payable by such Person or Persons as aforesaid, or such *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, in the Hands of the Prothonotary or Clerk of such Court, for the Use of the said Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons so impleaded as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, and the said Court is hereby required, by their Judgement in that Behalf, to award and adjudge to such Person or Persons as aforesaid, or to such *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, the Benefit of the said Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment, for and in respect of the Lands for which such Payment or Tender and Deposit shall have been made, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment had been voluntarily consented to be granted and allowed by the said Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons so impleaded as aforesaid.

Such Commutation having been voluntarily agreed upon or awarded by a Court of Law, all Feudal Rights and Burthens shall cease upon the Lands for which the same shall be granted;

V. And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment as aforesaid shall have been voluntarily agreed upon by and between any Seignior or Seigniors, Person or Persons holding Lands *a Titre de Fief*, who shall have obtained a release of the *Droit de Quint*, or *Droit de Relief*, as aforesaid, and his or their *Censitaire* or *Censitaires* or other Person or Persons as aforesaid, in and by any written Agreement or Instrument in Writing, executed before Two Notaries, or a Notary and Two Witnesses, and also in all Cases where such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment shall have been declared, awarded, and adjudged by any Court of competent Jurisdiction, by their Judgment in that Behalf as aforesaid, in favour of any Person or Persons as aforesaid, or any *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, against his, her, or their Seignior or

Seigniors impleaded as aforesaid, all and every *Droit de Quint* and *Droit de Relief*, *Droit de Cens*, and *Droit de Lods et Ventes*, and Mutation Fine of every Description, *Droit de Retrait*, *Censuel* and *Conventional*, *Droit de Banalite*, *Droit de Corvee*, and every Feudal and Seigniorial Right and Burthen whatsoever, upon or in respect of the Lands for which such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment shall have been agreed upon, declared, awarded, or adjudged as aforesaid, shall, from and after the making of such Agreement or Instrument in Writing, or the rendering of such Judgement as aforesaid, be absolutely and for ever taken away, extinguished, and discharged, as well in respect of such *Censitaire* and *Censitaires*, or other Person or Persons as aforesaid, his, her, and their Heirs and Assigns, as in respect of the said Lands; and the Tenure of the said lands shall then forward be converted into Free and Common Soccage, and the said Lands be held and be taken, and considered to be held in Free and Common Soccage, in like Manner as Lands are holden in Free and Common Soccage in that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding

and the Tenure be converted to Free and Common Soccage.

Nothing herein contained to extend to discharge Arrears

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein before contained shall extend or be construed to extend to discharge any Arrears of *Cens et Rentes*, or any *Lods et Ventes*, or other Feudal or Seigniorial Rights or Dues that may have accrued before such Commutation as aforesaid shall have been required by any *Censitaire* or *Censitaires*, or in anywise to destroy, alter, or affect the Recourse which the Seignior or Seigniors to whom such Arrears, *Lods et Ventes*, or Rights, shall be due, might lawfully have had or taken for the Recovery of the same, if such Commutation had not been made.

Persons applying for such Commutation to give Public Notice to Mortgagees and other having Claims on such Lands,

VII Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That in all Cases where such Application for a Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of Feudal or Seigniorial Rights, Dues, or Burthens shall be made in respect of Lands held either immediately of the Crown, or as an *Arriere Fief* as aforesaid, public Notice thereof shall be given by the Person so applying, for the Space of Three Calendar Months, in the *Quebec Gazette*, published by Authority, and in Two other Newspapers, published respectively in the Cities of *Quebec* and *Montreal*, thereby calling on all Persons who may have or claim to have any present or contingent Right, Interest, Security, Charge, or Incumbrance either by Mortgage (*Hypotheque*) general or special, express or implied, or under any other Title, or by any other Means whatsoever, in or upon the Lands in respect of which such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of Feudal and Seigniorial Rights, Dues, or Burthens shall be so applied for, to signify in Writing, within Three Calendar Months from the Date of such Notification, their Assent to or Dissent from the Surrender, Re-grant and Change of Tenure of such Lands and the Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of the Feudal and Seigniorial Dues, Rights, and Burthens so again Seigniorial Dues, Rights, and Burthens so applied for; which Consent or Dissent in Writing shall, in case of an Application made by Petition to His Majesty, as herein before-mentioned, be lodged within the said last mentioned Period of Three Calendar Months (and Access at all be by all Persons freely had thereto) in the Office of the Executive Council of the said Province; and in the Case where such Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of Feudal and Seigniorial Dues, Rights and Burthens shall be required of a Seignior, for and in respect of Lands holden under him, *a Titre de Fief* in *Arriere Fief*, such Consent or Dissent in Writing shall be lodged within the said Time (and Access shall be by all Persons freely had thereto) in the Office of the Prothonotary or Clerk of the Superior Court of Original Jurisdiction, holding Civil Pleas in the District where such Lands shall be situate; and provided further, that no such Surrender, Re-grant, Change of Tenure, or Commutation, Release, and Extinguishment of Feudal and Seigniorial Dues, Rights, and Burthens, shall be good, valid, or effectual to any Purpose whatsoever, unless such Notification shall have been previously made, and the Consent of all such Persons having, holding, or claiming any Right or Interest, Security, Charge or Incumbrance in or upon the said Lands, shall have been signified and deposited as aforesaid, or until the Person applying for such Commutation, Release, or Extinguishment or Feudal or Seigniorial Dues, Rights, or Burthens shall show, to the Satisfaction of His Majesty's Executive Council or of his immediate Superior Lord or Seignior, as the Case may be, that no such Claim hath been made or signified, or that having been made, it hath been satisfied or discharged, or been declared by a Judgment of a competent Court of Law to be unfounded.

Lands holden in Free and Common Soccage in Lower Canada to be subject to the Laws of England.

VIII. And whereas Doubts have arisen, whether Lands granted in the said Province of *Lower Canada* by His Majesty, or by any of His Royal Predecessors, to be holden in Free and Common Soccage, shall be held by the Owners thereof, or will subsequently pass to other Persons according to the Rules of Descent and Alienation in force in *England*, or according to such Rules as were established by the ancient Laws of the said Province, for the Descent and Alienation of Land situate therein; be it therefore declared and enacted, That all Lands within the said Province of *Lower Canada*, which have heretofore been granted by His Majesty, or by any of His Royal Predecessors, to any Person or Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, to be holden in Free and Common Soccage, or which shall or may hereafter be so granted by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to any Person or Persons their Heirs and Assigns, to be holden in Free and Common Soccage, may and shall be by such Grantees, their Heirs and Assigns held, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and disposed of, and may and shall pass by Descent, in such Manner and Form, and upon and under such Rules and Restrictions, as are by the Law of *England* established and in force in reference to the Grant, Bargain, Sale, Alienation, Conveyance, Disposal, Descent of Lands holden by the like Tenure therein situate or to the Dower or other Rights of Married Women in such Lands, and not otherwise, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contain'd shall extend to prevent His Majesty, with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Lower Canada* from making and enacting any such Laws or Statutes as may be necessary for the better adapting the before mentioned Rules of the Law of *England*, or any of them, to the local Circumstances and Condition of the said Province of *Lower Canada*, and the Inhabitants thereof.

Court of Escheats may be constituted in the said Province to try Forfeitures of unpatented Lands liable to Escheat to the Crown.

IX. And whereas under and by virtue of a certain Act passed in the Forty ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland, and in the Islands adjacent*; and for removing Part of Labrador, *and the Islands lying on the said Coast, to the Government of Newfoundland*; and of the Act passed in the Fifty first of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland and for other Purposes*, the Coast of *Labrador*, from the River *Saint John* to *Hudson's Streights*, and the Island of *Anticosti* and all the Islands adjacent to the said Coast, except the Islands of *Madelaine*, are annexed to and form Part of the Government of *Newfoundland*; and it is expedient that certain Parts of the said Coast of *Labrador* should be re-annexed to and form Part of the Province of *Lower Canada*; be it therefore enacted, That so much of the said Coast as lies to the Westward of a Line to be drawn due North and South from the Bay or Harbour of *Anse Sablon*, inclusive as far as the Fifty-second Degree of North Latitude, with the Island of *Anticosti*, and all other Islands adjacent to such Part as last aforesaid, of the Coast of *Labrador*, shall be and the same are hereby re-annexed to and made a Part of the said Province of *Lower Canada*, and shall henceforward be subject to the Laws of the said Province, and to none other; and so much of the said recited Acts passed in the Forty-ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, and in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as relates to such Part of the Coast of *Labrador* as last aforesaid, and the said Island of *Anticosti*, and other adjacent Islands, shall be and the same is hereby repealed

Certain Parts of Labrador and adjacent Islands annexed to Lower Canada 49 G. 3. c. 27. 5 G. 4 c 67.

Lands liable to Escheat to the Crown.

X. And whereas it is necessary to enable His Majesty more easily to resume from Time to Time such unentivated Lands within the said Province, holden in Free and Common Soccage, as now are or hereafter may be liable to Escheat, and become forfeited to His Majesty by reason of the Non-performance of Conditions of Settlement and Cultivation, or other Conditions mentioned and contained in the Letters Patent or Grants thereof heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made by His Majesty, either in virtue of this Act or otherwise; be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province, with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof, to constitute and appoint, by a Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province, One or more Person or Persons to be a Commissioner or Commissioners of Escheats and Forfeitures of Land within the said Province; which said Commissioner and Commissioners is and are hereby authorized and empowered from Time to Time, on Information being made and filed before him or them by the Attorney General or Solicitor General of the said Province, or other Person appointed for that Purpose on behalf of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, concerning the Performance or Non-performance of the Conditions of any Grants or Letters Patent by which any such Land as aforesaid shall at any Time have been held, to inquire, on the Part and Behalf of His Majesty, by the Oaths of Twelve good and lawful Men, to be duly summoned for that Purpose by the Sheriff, upon a Precept to be issued and directed to him from the Office of the Secretary of the Province, whether the Lands mentioned in the said Information are or shall be liable to Escheat, and be forfeited to His Majesty, by reason of the

Non-performance of any of the Conditions of the respective Grants or Letters Patent thereof; and the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall proceed in the Cognizance of the Matters aforesaid, as nearly as Circumstances will admit, according to the Rules, Course, and Practice of the Law of *England* in like Cases, and shall have Power and Authority to summon Witnesses to attend and give Evidence before the said Inquest; and the Testimony, on Oath, of One or more competent Witness or Witnesses, either before the said Inquest, or taken in Writing before a Person or Persons to be appointed for that Purpose by the said Commissioner or Commissioners, and returned and exhibited before the said Inquest, shall be good and sufficient Evidence of the Matters alledged in such Information; and the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall duly return the Inquisitions which he or they shall from Time to Time take by virtue of this Act, under his or their Seals, and the Seals of those by whose Oaths he or they shall have taken the same, into the Office of the Secretary of the Province within Thirty Days after the taking thereof, and also within the same Time return a Transcript thereof, and of the whole Proceedings relating to the same, into the Supreme Court of Original Jurisdiction holding Civil Pleas in the District in which the Lands and Premises comprised in the Information shall be situate; and thereupon such Lands and Premises as are thereby found to be forfeited to His Majesty for Non-performance of any of the Conditions on which the same shall have been granted, shall be and they are hereby declared to be re-vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, any former Grant or Letters Patent thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, that no new Grant of such Lands shall be made for the Space of One Year from the Date of such Inquisition, except to the Person or Persons holding or claiming the same under the former Letters Patent thereof, or by a lawful Title derived under the same.

Court how to proceed

Inquests to be returned

No new Grant to escheated Lands to be made for One Year

XI. And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the said Court of Escheats and Forfeitures, to be appointed in like Manner as the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall, within Fourteen Days after the filing of such Information, insert in the *Quebec* Gazette, published by Athority, a Notice signed by him, and shall, as soon thereafter as may be, cause the same to be posted upon a public Place as near to the Lands mentioned in the said Information as Circumstances will admit, thereby notifiying to all Persons interested in such Lands that such Information has been filed for the Purposes aforesaid, and of the Time and Place of holding an Inquest of Office before the said Commissioner or Commissioners, concerning the Matters therein alledged, which Time shall not exceed Four or be less than Two Calendar Months from the publishing of such Notice; and such Notice being so published, and Proof thereof made to the Satisfaction of the said Commissioner or Commissioners, shall be instead of all other Notice, Process, Writ, Summons, or other Proceeding whatever, for the Notification and Appearance of the Person or Persons interested in such Lands, and shall conclude all such Persons for ever; provided that it shall be lawful for all Persons interested in or entitled to such Lands as are comprised in any Office or Inquisition so made and returned as aforesaid, to traverse the same in the Court into which it shall have been returned within Three Calendar Months from the Date thereof; and the Notice herein before required, and the Inquisition so to be taken in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed sufficient and conclusive Notice to all Persons interested in such Lands, and the Traverser, and all others concerned in such Traverse; and such Court shall thereupon hear, try, and determine the said Traverse, as nearly as Circumstances will admit, according to the Rules, Course, and Practice of the Law of *England* in like Cases, and the Judgment of the said Court thereon shall be final.

Notice to be given.

Parties interested may traverse Inquests

XII And whereas divers Persons within the said Province of *Lower Canada* hold or claim by Occupancy, lawful Prescription, or Transfer, or by doubtful Titles, divers of the Lands which, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament made in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Third, have been appropriated within the said Province of *Lower Canada* for the Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; And whereas divers Parts of the Lands so appropriated as aforesaid for the Support of a Protestant Clergy, are from Time to Time required as the Site of public Buildings and other Works carried on at the public Expense within the said Province; And whereas divers Parts of such appropriated Lands as aforesaid, which have not been brought into Cultivation by or for the Benefit of the Protestant Clergy within the said Province, are sometimes required to enable His Majesty to complete the Settlement of other Waste Lands in the immediate Vicinity thereof, but by reason of the said Land being so appropriated as aforesaid, it is impossible except by the Consent of Parliament, to quiet the Possession of such Persons so claiming the same by such Titles as aforesaid, or to obtain a Surrender and Conveyance or to effect an Exchange of such Parts thereof as may be so required as aforesaid for the public Service, or for the Completion of any such Settlements as aforesaid; be it therefore enacted, That whenever and so often as it shall appear to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of the said Province, that the Surrender and Cession of any Part of the Lands so appropriated as aforesaid for the Benefit of a Protestant Clergy in the said Province, is necessary for quieting the Titles of any of His Majesty's Subjects to Lands held or claimed by them by Occupancy, lawful Prescription, Transfer, or by doubtful Titles as aforesaid, or is necessary or would be convenient for the carrying on of any public Buildings or Works, or for the more effectual Settlement of any District or Tract of Land within the said Province, or otherwise, for His Majesty's Service, or for the Benefit of the said Province, or of His Majesty's Subjects therein resident, then, and in any or either of the Cases aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Bishop of *Quebec* for the time being, on behalf of the said Protestant Clergy, in compliance with any Requisition in Writing to him for that Purpose made by such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Person administering the Government of the said Province, and he is hereby required, by a Deed under his Hand and Seal duly attested by Two or more credible Witnesses, to surrender, yield up, and convey to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the Lands comprized and described in any such Requisition as aforesaid in Exchange for other Lands situate in the said Province, of equal Extent and Value, to be by His Majesty appropriated and set apart for the Support and Maintenance of Protestant Clergy therein; and which Deed, so executed by the said Bishop of *Quebec* for the Time being, shall be valid and effectual in Law, to vest in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all the Lands therein included and comprized; and such Lands shall and may, by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, be granted and re conveyed to any other Person or Persons, for quieting their Possession and Titles, or otherwise, as may from Time to Time be expedient or necessary, without any further Appropriation of Land being thereupon made for the Benefit of a Protestant Clergy.

Certain Parts of the Clergy Reserves in the said Province may be surrendered, exchanged, and re-granted, for certain public Uses and other Purposes.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Executive Council.

No 41—26*wks.*

THE Board for the General Superintendance of Education has appointed Mr. John Smith, of Marmora, to act as Agent for the disposal of Lands in the Township of Seymour, in the Newcastle District.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS Junr.
Secy.

York 7th Oct. 1825. No. 41—3 wks.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of two Writs of
TO WIT } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz.* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected.

Likewise the West fourth of lot No. 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
19th August 1825. }

N. B. All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

No. 41.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of two writs of
To WIT: } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and Grist Mill, thereon erected.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall }
19th August 1825. }

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D McDONELL,
Sheriff E D.

No. 41—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of three Writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain — Another at the suit of John Gibb, and another at the suit of Samuel Stacy. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c. thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall, }
19th August 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

No. 41.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue of a writ of
To WIT: } Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Townsh.p, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—or delicate health—of pecuniary of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS Esq. M. P Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.	Francis Kemble, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.	John Kymer, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq M P.	Thomas Meux, Esq.
Thomas Fenn Esq	William Sims, Esq.
The Hon. Wm. Fraser.	Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Captain George Harris, R N C. B.	Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq
George Farren, Esq	John Ashton Yates, Esq Liverpool.
Auditors—Charles W. Hulbett, Esq; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.	Resident Director.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £240,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for pay m t of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficien for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the under-signed communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before, whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances, may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St John Street, Upper Town, }
Quebec, 8th October, 1825. } No. 43—tf.

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive Assortment of LACE GOODS, consisting of

Thread; Gimp; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings, Quillings, Pearling; Black and White Veils; Plain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs, and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods; as it is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.

No. 43.—2 m.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY

FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

A VALUABLE Collection of LAW BOOKS, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract;—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following:—Coke's Institutes; Comyn's Digest; Burrow's Reports; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Burn's,

Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace; Buller's Nisi Prius; Crown Circuit Companion; Chitty on Bills; De Lolme on the Constitution; Espinasse Nisi Prius; Foster's Crown Cases: Heywood on Elections; Impey's Sheriff; Moore's Index to Term Reports; Miller on Criminal Cases; Powell on Mortgages; Phillips on Evidence; Plowden on Usury; Raithby on the Study of the Law; William's Digest of the Statutes, and William's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant; Newman's Complete Conveyancer; &c. &c. &c

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 41—t. f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water, &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. *No.* 42—6m.

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, and especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the COMMISSION BUSINESS in ALL its BRANCHES, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by PUBLIC AUCTION, or PRIVATE CONTRACT

T. T. ORTON further proposes to keep a REGISTER of all LANDS. HOUSES, CATTLE, &c. &c. &c for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property of whatsoever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant; and he hopes, from the number of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business will enable him to be of some service to the community at large; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope October 15th 1825 } No. 42—*t. f.*

NOTICE.

THOMAS STOREY arrived in *Canada* on, or about, the 1st of June 1825, and is supposed to be at work in the Lower Province He is a single man, about six feet high, of dark complexion, and 33 years of age. His brother JAMES will be very thankful to any person who will inform Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Tailor, of YORK U. C. where he said T. S. may be found.

Cottonsburgh, State of New-York. Oct. 6th 1825. } No. 42—3wks.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between PETER and WILLIAM B. ROBINSON was this day, by mutual consent, dissolved

All Persons, therefore, having demands against the firm, and those indebted thereto, are requested to adjust the same with PETER ROBINSON.

(Signed)
PETER ROBINSON.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st October 1825 }

N. B. The business at *Newmarket* will in future be carried on by WILLIAM B. ROBINSON on his own account.

No. 41—3wks.



STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Steam Boat with her Engine, Tackle, and Furniture, as she now lies at the Merchants Wharf in the Town of York, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market Place in the said Town, at 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash only. And all persons having claims against the said Boat—and who have not already sent them in, are hereby notified to do so to the Subscriber, on or before the 4th day of November next, or they will not be attended to.

By order of a general Meeting of the Stockholders held on board the Boat the 10th October, 1825.

S. WASHBURN,
No 41—4*w*. *Secretary.*

The Editors of the Niagara Gleaner,—Kingston Herald,—and Brockville Recorder, are requested to insert the above until the day of Sale, and send in their accounts.

STUMP MACHINE.

AS there are many persons wishing to see my Stump Machine in operation, I propose to work with it on Thursday the Tenth day of November, next, on my farm in Trafalgar, near the Lake Shore.

JOHN C. HARRIS.

Trafalgar, 10th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch, October 4th 1825 } No. 40—8wks.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825.

No. 35 —6*m*.

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept 13th, 1825 No 37.—8 w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on enquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No* 31—*tf.*

WANTED

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy* Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples* with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No 26 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 25d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No 26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. No. 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New-castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE.

No 21—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.– It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office

43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No 4—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th, 1825. *No* 32—6*m.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15 —t f

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York, on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other conveniences, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same —Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825. No 41.—t.f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

FOUR DOLLARS per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Pages, to these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven-pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three-pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*—Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale, (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 43.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

It is now said that our Imperial Government will not permit the fitting out, and sailing of Lord Cochranes expedition against the Turks from British ports — As such a proceedure is undoubtedly an act of open hostility against a friendly power, such an interference might have been looked for.

Further accounts of insurrectionary movements in Spain continue to be received.

A Grand ship Canal from London to Portsmouth has been decided upon, the cost £4,000,000!

The general complexion of accounts from Greece is, we lament to say, unfavourable to the cause of freedom.

As there are but few public amusements in this country, it has occured to a few Gentlemen from the south of England to introduce one of a novel description in this part of the world, which is a *Pigeon Match*; to be held at such time, and place, as may be hereafter determined on; and we are authorized, on the part of three English Gentlemen, to challenge three Canadian Gentlemen, to shoot at Twenty one Pigeons aside; the wager, a dinner and wine for their friends: the *Pigeon Box* to be placed at the usual distance observed in the Isle of Wight,—say 30 yards, and the bounds 100 yards. Any gentleman desirous of being a party will have the goodness to signify the same, and leave his address, with Mr. R. Watson, York

Although the present fall continues fine there is every natural symptom of an early and a severe winter The number of *Bears*, in all parts of the Province, descending from the north, is almost unprecedented:—*Wild Geese* have been on their return for several weeks; and, within these ten days, one of those rare and beautiful inhabitants of the arctic regions—the Snowy Owl (*Strix Nyctea* of LINNÆUS) was shot on the great marsh of the Don, near this town, by Mr MIDFORD; in its pouch an entire specimen, with the exception of its head, of the *Pied-Billed Grebe*, was discovered!

We are requested by Mr MIDFORD to state, that having received offers of a most advantageous nature, which he conceives it would be imprudent in him to decline, in the absence of an equal encouragement in this country, he is about to leave York, and therefore takes the liberty of calling upon those Gentlemen, his Pupils, to whom he has given instruction in the *Broad Sword Exercise*, and *Military Tactics* to favour him with the amount of their arrears of subscription, as speedily as may be convenient,—since his stay must now be short; and, as he has devoted several additional weeks of his time beyond the period stipulated for,—he trusts that neither his demand, nor this hint, will be deemed unreasonable. For our own parts, we cannot avoid lamenting that a man of his talents, and peculiar acquirements, should have failed in meeting with sufficient encouragement in this infant, though promising, and rapidly improving Colony

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

His Majesty sets the example of earlier dining than has been usual of late in the circles of the fashionable great and little. He dines about four, and takes amusement out of doors after dinner.

EDINBURGH August 20.

His Highness Prince William of Brunswick, left town on Thursday for Stirling, from whence he continues his tour to Inverness. He is a young man, about eighteen years of age His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick is expected to arrive in Edinburgh about the time his brother returns from the north. These illustrious youths are the sons of the late Duke of Brunswick, who fell so honourably on the field of Waterloo. Prince Schwartzenberg is also expected here.

DIED.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.—On the 22d August, at the house of his brother, Lord Hutchinson, Manchester square, London, the Earl of Donoughmore, a Peer of Great Britain, one of the original Representative Peers of Ireland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, General in the Army, Governor of the county of Tipperary, &c. Never having been married, his titles and estates devolve upon his next brother, Lord Hutchinson, K. G C. B. &c.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MAR.—It is with regret that we announce the death of John Francis Earl of Mar, who was so lately restored to the peerage of his ancestors This venerable Nobleman died suddenly at his house in Shandwick Place, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, August, 20. in the eighty fifth year of his age. He is succeeded by his son John Thomas, Lord, Erskine and Garioch, now Earl of Mar.

Count Bulow, Prussian minister of state, died suddenly in an apoplectic fit on the 10th of August, at the baths of Landeck, in Silesia. — He was one of the most distinguished statesmen of our times.

THE SPEAKER —The Speaker of the House of Commons ought to be very cautious, and pay an exact attention to the rule laid down on the 27th of April, 1604—that in matters *of doubt* he is "*to explain*" but not to "*warp*." In matters of doubt, or if he is referred to, to inform the House in a point of order or practice, it is his duty to state every thing he knows upon the subject, from the Journals, or the History of Parliament; but *he ought not to argue*, or draw conclusions from this information He has no voice but to utter the sense of the House when declared.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE AND CUBA.

"It is said that accounts have been received at the city of Washington, that the French squadron in the West Indies, were about to land its troops at the Havana, and take possession of the Island of Cuba. Whether this movement was or was not, by virtue of a treaty of cession from Spain we have not heard; but presume, if possession shall be taken by France, that it will be under the authority of a Spanish Treaty. It is said that the information excited some sensation at Washington, where it was rumoured, that the Franklin and Ohio, seventy fours, would immediately be manned and equipped and sent on the West India station, to protect American commerce and property. We are (says the editor of the Democratic Press, from which paper we copy the rumours) not to be understood to vouch for the truth of any part of this statement, but we would wish distinctly to be understood, to be truly detailing what we heard from a gentleman who may have been misinformed, but who is incapable of misrepresentation."

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW GRANADA.

We now proceed to describe the Vice-royalty of New Granada, a kingdom of not less extent than Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bohemia taken altogether.

The Vice-royalty or kingdom of Granada is situated at the immediate back of the Caraccas but circles round its back country so as to have a considerable length of coast on the shore of the West Indian sea. It would only be to enumerate a long line of barbarous names, if we were here to set down the Indian or Spanish designations of the several provinces which compose this kingdom. Suffice it, therefore, to say that the four principal of these provinces are Quito, Carthagena, Darien and Panama; and that the principal cities are Santa Fé, Carthagena, Porto Bello, and Panama. From the name of its capital, Sante Fé, this province is indeed more frequently called the state of Santa Fé than New Granada.

The face of the country, or what we should rather term the landscape and scenery, is still more picturesque than any other part of South America — The country is crossed in its whole length by the Andes that immense chain of mountains, in which Mr Campbell, in his "Pleasures of Hope," has enthroned his "genius of storms" As the summits of these mountains excel in the sublime of scenery, and in prospects of incredible beauty and magnificence, so the valleys are no less distinguished for landscape and images of the most delightful character "It is impossible," says Humboldt, "not to relish and value our existence in scenes like those of the plains and valleys of the Andes. They excite the sensations of youth and boyhood, and make the wisest and gravest of us forget the lapse of years. I felt astonishingly happy whilst in these abodes of delightful temperature and most beautiful scenery"

The capital of the whole country, as above said, is Santa Fé, situated in one of those beautiful plains which extend at the foot of the Andes. It is a very large city, consisting in chief part of noble white houses, interspersed with trees and gardens; a most brilliant sky over head, and with a most delightful back ground of groves, rivers and mountains It has four great squares resembling those in our provincial towns, and several wide and handsome streets, (with gay and freshly painted houses) which open into them Two small rivers, reminding the classic traveller of the Lilæus and Cephissus of Grecian fame, take their serpentine course through the plain; and passing through the town, give gaiety, coolness and freshness to all around The town is immensely rich the country being fertile, and the inhabitants raising every thing for themselves. It has great plenty of gold and silver, and abundance of riches in every house.

The produce of New Granada comprehends all the productions of Europe, and all the peculiar produce of the West Indies Its staples are sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee and cocoa Its other produce is mahogany, dye wood and drugs, the principal of which is the famous Jesuits' bark.—inches long, by 2 feet 10 inches in breadth. This took place at the west end of the green bank, in long. 56 W and lat. 46 N.

CURIOSITY.—Capt. Davis who arrived at New York one day this week, from the interior of Africa brought with him a live animal called the *Cheewee*, probably the first ever seen in this country. It is amphibious, and in shape much resembles our Rabbit, is about four feet long, and weighs about forty pounds.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days ago, at Swalwell, a man set his bull dog upon an ass, when the ass immediately took the dog up in his mouth and dragged him to the river Derwent, into which he put him over his head, and lying down upon him, kept him down there till he was drowned! [Let it no longer be said "as stupid as an ass!"]

From the Charleston Courier.

"L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres." from which the Courier has made frequent translations, which have been generally republished, is not, as its title would seem to imply, confined to the canine species, but contains, in addition, numerous anecdotes relating to other animals, and the tendency of them all, is to amuse and ameliorate mankind. The following is an excellent satire upon the pleasures of the appetite.

PIG'S EARS.—The Sage, who enlightens the world, and devotes his days and nights to the improvement of mankind, dies frequently of want, in an obscure garret—while vile buffoons, who corrupt manners, and the dangerous caterers for the glutton, are enriched, carressed and honoured.—Such was the cook of Mare Antony, who became Governor of a city, for having roasted a young wild boar, to suit the taste of that intemperate General Such was he, who prepared for Charles the 5th, the singular repast we are about to mention.

This famous monarch, after the fatigues of the chase, near Valladolid, went to dine with a neighbouring Lord. Having been apprised of the intended courtesy of his sovereign, the host studied to have prepared for him, a repast equally splendid and singular. When the Prince had dined, he praised very much the meats, and avowed frankly, that the greatest part of them were perfectly new to him. The Nobleman who entertained the Spanish king, replied that the animals that had supplied the feast, were not only not very rare, but that they were all of them still alive. He then took the Monarch into a neighbouring apartment, and pointed out to him in a large pasture, the *rare birds* which he had been eating. This was a troop of pigs without ears, and without tails—and these tails and ears with the aid of potatoes, reduced to a flour had been dressed with so much art, that they resembled fowls, venison, turbot, salmon, carp, eels, and almost every thing.

The Emperor relished particular the tails of the pigs, without ears, which he took to be the pike and eel of Tartary—indeed, he was so satisfied with this strange repast, that he complimented the cook in person, upon his profound skill in the art of sauces and fricacees. The king did not confine his favor to verbal compliments, he presented the cook with a tract of land, and thus his dish of pigs ears and tails, enabled him to live the rest of his life in secure abundance, much happier than the grandee of Spain, whose kitchen fire he had kindled with such shining success.

Poetry.

For the Weekly Register.

LINES WRITEN AT THE GRAVE OF A FRIEND, KILLED IN A DUEL.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Hon.

Oh, had he died in the field of the brave,
With the halo of glory encircling his brow!
Though then we would weep o'er his premature grave,
Yet not tears of such anguish as fall for him now.

For the sigh that is breathed o'er the warrior's bier,
Though the offspring of feeling is tinctured with pride,
And the eye of affection, while near with a tear,
Glows bright at the thought that for country he died.

To the spot where the relics of valour recline,
With bosoms of ardour, what numbers repair!
And as o'er his loss they in sorrow repine,
Catch the spirit that burn'd in the dust that lies there

But, alas! to thy grave we in secret must go,
When the shadows of night have envelop'd the scene;
And while to thy memory tears ceaselessly flow,
We are doom'd to lament that thou ever hast been.

Poor victim of *Honour!* (how false is the name!)
Thy nature was noble, thy heart was sincere,
But some villain, alas! dazed superior thy fair fame,
And friendship now bitterly mourns o'er thee here!

Oh, hadst thou died in the field of the brave,
With the halo of glory encircling thy brow,
Though then we would weep o'er thy premature grave,
Yet not tears of such anguish as fall for thee now!

BALLAD,- BY HENRY NEALE.

"Old man, old man, thy locks are gray,
And the winter winds blow cold;
Why wander abroad on thy weary way,
And leave thy home's warm fold?"

"The winter winds blow cold, 'tis true,
And I am old to roam;
But I may wander the wide world through
Ere I shall find my home."

IMPROMPTU.

The following lines on the recent marriage of an eminent King's Counsel, with a beautiful and accomplished young Lady, were on Tuesday posted up in the Lord Chancellor's Court:—

To Hymen's Court
Did H**d resort,
Vice quit, and poor L**d E***n;
Who then, I pray,
Will dare to say
In this he has not well done?

Some who sit here,
Will blame, I fear,
The *act*, and much deride;
But it in this
H**d does *amiss*,
An issue will decide.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.

The four Canadian Chiefs accompanied by some other of their nation, had an audience to-day of His Lordship the Governor-in-Chief, at the Castle of St. Lewis They wore the dresses in which they were lately presented to his Majesty, and had on the gold medal they received from his hands, and also that which they received from the Lord Mayor of London. They attracted a considerable crowd in passing through the streets.—*Gazette.*

LOSS OF THE GREAT SHIP.

The reports of the loss of the Baron of Renfrew gain ground; though we are inclined to hope that they are premature, we confess that there is much reason to fear this unwieldy bark has been unable to sustain the buffeting of the Atlantic waves.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BARON OF RENFREW.

The following is the substance of information communicated to us by a passenger in the Sir Francis Burton arrived on Tuesday from Halifax. We sincerely hope that it will prove unfounded. The Sir F. B. had put into Gaspé:—

GASPE, 1st Oct. 1825.

"A Brig bound to Quebec put in here in distress, 25th instant, the Captain of which reports that he saw the large timber Ship the Baron of Renfrew, near the Grand Bank, broken up and floating in several huge detached pieces, and part of the crew on each— would have attempted to render assistance, but the danger of doing so made it impossible, owing to the violence of the weather and the immense pieces of wreck floating in every direction."

The Baron of Renfrew was seen by the Jasper arrived at Boston on the 16th September. Of the vessels arrived at this port, only two crossed the banks after the 22d and those report that they saw "nothing of the Baron."

THE LATE INTENDED EXECUTION.—The last Mercury writes as follows on the respite of Sherwood and Emerson, who were to be executed at Montreal on Friday last:

"There has been some misapprehension in this affair. The Execution of one of these criminals *Obadiah Sherwood*, which was to have taken place, on the 7th inst. as above stated, was *not* respited, or suspended by any order from the Executive Government, but in consequence of an erroneous supposition entertained at Montreal, that there was a mistake in having this prisoner for execution. His life has thus been unintentionally saved, but we have been given to understand that there is no intention of allowing him to go at large, to return to his former courses. On the contrary, it is expected that, he will be sent to Bermuda with other convicts, pursuant to the arrangement which we lately noticed."

CANADA CORN BILL.—We have the sincere satisfaction in being able to state on the best authority, that it was entirely in consequence of the influence and personal indefatigability of *His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie*, that this measure was finally sanctioned in the House of Lords. His Lordship not only attended the House at every reading of the Bill, for the purpose of supporting it, but waited personally on all the members whom he did not know to be favourably disposed towards the measure, with the view of convincing them of its utility both as a national and provincial measure; and we have good grounds for adding, that notwithstanding the great prejudices which exist among the landed interest against any interference with the Corn Laws, his Lordship at last completely succeeded in gaining over a majority of the House in favour of his own sentiments on a point of such invaluable importance to this country.—*Mont. Herald.*

ONTARIO HOUSE BURNT.—The Niagara Gleaner states that the "Ontario House," near the Falls, the property of Mr John Brown, was consumed by fire on the night of the 6th inst. together with all the furniture it contained. Mr. Brown's loss is probably not less than £1,500.

Canada Company shares on the 26th August were at £24 to £25 premium, per share of £100; £10 paid in. The General Steam Navigation Company at £2 premium per share of £100; £5 paid in.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

FOG.—After an interval of about thirty hours, the dry and dense fog which we alluded to in our last, has this day again revisited us. It was formerly supposed that it proceeded from the burning of some of the neighbouring woods; and from its having been since ascertained that several parts of the country is on fire, it is now evident that it must have arisen from that cause It is singular, however, that it pervades all Canada from York to Quebec; and if it be really the effect of fire, the fire must not only be very great, but of a most alarming nature. We trust, however, that no serious consequence will ensue.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE

Supplement to the Weekly Register.

Vol. IV. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1825. No. 43.

But its eminent value above all the other provinces of South America is in its mines, many of which mines are of gold and silver, and still more of lead, copper and mercury, platina, salt and coals. To these we must add a vast abundance of European wheat, and of all the fruits and vegetables which are to be found in the other provinces of South America.

The climate exceeds every part of South America, except that of Chili. In the plain of Santa Fé the inhabitants enjoy perpetual spring, and raise two harvests in the year. For many miles around this beautiful city, the fields are covered with crops of wheat, and are delightfully wooded with oaks and elms. It may easily be imagined how charmingly picturesque is such scenery, under such a climate, in a period of harvest, when the full-orbed tropical moon rises over the heads of the reapers, and sheds its gay and gentle beams over the richness and variety of nature. It should be added here, that one effect of this climate, and of the fertility of the soil is—that poverty is unknown in the country.

The exports of New Granada may be rated at two millions and a half English money, and consist chiefly of cotton, indigo, mahogany and dye woods. The principal channel of trade, when Carthagena and Porto Bello were not open, was the river Chagre, which passes a good way into the country.

Although its whole course does not exceed sixty miles, it is one of the most romantic rivers on the American continent, being edged on both sides by most noble forest trees. In sailing or rowing up this river, the Englishman cannot but be delighted by the numerous quantity of peacocks and other birds of gay colours, which run between the trees, or scream from the branches.

Panama, Carthagena and Porto Bello, are all of them large towns or rather cities, and all of them of the same character; namely, white house sparkling beneath a southern sun; and if not immediately seated in the midst of fine scenery, at least having in prospect most magnificent back grounds.

Porto Bello is particularly picturesque. Its immediate vicinity is a country of farms and farm-houses, whilst at a short distance behind it is a chain of hills and mountains, covered with thick and impenetrable forest, and filled with tigers, which, to the terror of travellers newly arrived in Porto Bello, keep up a continual roaring during the night. The inhabitants live in the Moorish style, having court yards at the back of their houses, with piazzas round them; and in the midst of the yard, a fountain composed of Dutch tiles, or marble slabs. These fountains are fed by the small streams which run from the hills. The inhabitants use them for bathing, dancing, &c.

But no part of America exceeds the city of Carthagena, both in the fertility of the country and in its wild and picturesque scenery. The plains around this city produce not only sugar, cotton and indigo in great abundance, but melons, grapes, oranges, dates and raisins of the finest quality.—The Englishman would be much pleased with the papaw fruit, which resembles a leamon, and is extremely agreeable to the taste. Another fruit, the guanabana, is like a melon in appearance and taste, but grows on a rich and beautiful tree, so as to look very singular to a foreigner. The Carthagenians have two other trees still more curious and valuable; one of them, the milk-tree, which upon being pierced with any sharp small instrument, like a pen-knife, will produce in about ten minutes a quart bowl of milk, very little inferior to the milk of a cow. The other is the soap-tree, which yields a juice answering all the purposes of soap. We have only limits to add that the city of Carthagena does not fall short in beauty of any other of the South American towns, containing about thirty thousand inhabitants, and exporting annually in cotton, sugar, indigo, wood and drugs, to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

UNITED STATES.

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER.—The census of our village, as taken by Messrs Burr and Stilson, under the act of the legislature, produces the following result:—

On the east side of the river,	1905
" west side of do.	3366
	5271

Making an increase of more than ONE THOUSAND since February last! The population and business of the place is increasing with astonishing rapidity. Our prospects were never more flattering. A few months more and the CITY OF ROCHESTER will claim her rank among the other cities of the state.—*Telegraph.*

PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from a communication in a Philadelphia paper, that STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq. has at length determined to improve a square of ground belonging to him on Chesnut and Market streets, between Eleventh & Twelfth streets. He is said to have already made many of the contracts. The sum appropriated is *seven hundred thousand dollars*, which will enable him to erect the most extensive, elegant and uniform range of dwellings in the United States.

Historical Anecdote.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

LUCRETIA GRENVILLE was betrothed to Francis Duke of Buckingham, at the time he fell in battle by the hand of Cromwell himself, and upon receiving intelligence of the melancholy event, she swore to revenge his death on the murderer. During the three succeeding years she exercised herself with pistols in firing at a portrait of Cromwell, which she had selected as a mark, that she might not be awed by the sight of the original; and, as soon as she found herself perfect, she sought an opportunity of gratifying her revenge. But Cromwell seldom appeared in public, and when he did, it was with such precaution, that few could approach his person.

An occasion at length occurred: the city of London resolved to give a magnificent banquet in honour of the Protector, who, either from vanity, or with a political view, determined to make his entrance into London in all the splendour of royalty. Upon this being made public, the curiosity of all ranks was excited; and Lucretia Grenville resolved not to neglect so favourable an opportunity. Fortune herself seemed to second her purpose; for it so happened, that the procession was appointed to proceed through the very street in which she resided, and a balcony before the first story of her house yielded her full scope for putting her long premeditated design into effect.

On the appointed day she seated herself, with several other female companions, in the balcony, having on this occasion, for the first time since her lover's death, cast off her mourning, and attired herself in the most sumptuous apparel. It was not without the greatest exertions that she concealed the violent emotion under which she laboured: and when the increasing pressure of the crowd indicated the approach of Cromwell, it became so strong, that she nearly fainted, but, however, recovered just as the usurper arrived within a few paces of the balcony.

Hastily drawing the pistol from under her garment, she fearlessly took her aim, and fired; but a sudden start, which the lady who sat next to her made, on beholding the weapon, gave it a different direction from that which was intended, and the ball striking the horse rode by Henry the Protector's son, it was laid dead at his feet. The circumstance immediately arrested the progress of the cavalcade, and Cromwell, at the same time that he cast a fierce look at the balcony, beheld a singular spectacle. Above twenty females were on their knees, imploring his mercy, with uplifted hands, whilst *one* only stood undaunted in the midst of them, and looking down contemptuously on the usurper, exclaimed, "Tyrant, it was I who dealt the blow; nor should I rest satisfied with killing a horse instead of a tiger, where I not convinced that ere another twelvemonth has elapsed, Heaven will grant another that success which it has denied to me."

The multitude, actuated more by fear than love, were preparing to level the house to the ground, when Cromwell cried aloud, with the most artful *sang froid*. "Desist, my friends! alas! poor woman, she knows not what she does," and pursued his course but afterwards caused Lucretia to be arrested, and confined in a mad house.

Natural History.

HALIBUT AND CODFISH.—Extract from the journal of a Gentleman, a passenger in the *Cherub*, a vessel lately arrived at Quebec:—

Sept. 14.—Rather a singular occurrence took place while fishing on the banks during a calm.—While the Captain was fishing in the boat, some of the passengers threw out the line and having caught a large cod, they were hawling it in, but found the operations impeded by some enormous weight. As the cod approached the surface, we found it pursued and occasionally grasped by a large *Halibut* which, thinking it had got a prize, was determined to stick to it. Upon this we hailed the Captain, who was now approaching along side, and who upon being furnished with a sharp hook from on board, most dexterously succeeded, with the assistance of his men, in securing the Halibut, notwithstanding its great weight, and which we found to be 5 feet 10

Upper Canada Gazette.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK U. C. THURSDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1825. No. XLIV.

Government House,
York, Nov. 1st 1825

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint John Burwell, *Gent.* of Ancaster, to be a Notery Public, in this Province.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirty first day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Nineteenth day of September last, We thought fit to Prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirty-first day of October inst. at which time at our Town of York, you are held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal Consideration the ease and convemence of our loving Subjects, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Monday the Seventh day of November, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and weitare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 4th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five, and in the Sixth Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CHAP. CIX.

An Act for the Encouragement of *British* Shipping and Navigation. [5th July 1825.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Customs*, in which it is declared, that 6 G. 4. c. 105. the Laws of the Customs have become intricate by reason of the great Number of Acts relating thereto which have been passed through a long Series of Years; and that it is therefore highly expedient for the Interest of Commerce and the Ends of Justice, and also for affording Convenience and Facility to all Persons who may be subject to the Operation of those Laws, or who may be authorized to act in the Execution thereof that all the Statutes now in force relating to the Customs should be repealed, and that the Purposes for which they have from Time to Time been made should be secured by new Enactments, exhibiting more perspicuously and compendiously the various Provisions contained in them: And whereas the Laws relating to the Encouragement of *British* Navigation will thereby be repealed, and it is expedient to make Provisions in lieu thereof, for the due Encouragement of *British* Shipping and *British* Seamen, after such Repeal shall have Effect; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Commencement of Act. Fifth Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, this Act shall come into and be and continue in full Force and Operation, and shall constitute and be the Law of Navigation of the *British* Empire.

Europe enumerated Goods for Home Use; in British Ships, or Ships of Place, or Ships of Produce.

II. And be it further enacted, That the several Sorts of Goods herein after enumerated, being the Produce of *Europe*; (that is to say), Masts, Timber, Boards, Salt, Pitch, Tar, Tallow, Rosin, Hemp, Flax, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Prunes Olive Oil, Corn or Grain, Pot Ashes, Wine, Sugar, Vinegar, Brandy, and Tobacco, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, except in *British* Ships, or in Ships of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce, or in Ships of the Country from which the Goods are imported.

Goods the Produce of Asia, Africa, or America, may not be imported from Europe except in certain Cases.

III. And be it further enacted, That Goods, the Produce of *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, shall not be imported from *Europe* into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, except the Goods hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say),

Goods, the Produce of Places in *Asia* or *Africa* within the Straits of *Gibraltar*, or of the Dominions of the Emperor of *Morocco*, imported from Places in *Europe* within the Straits of *Gibraltar*:

Goods, the Produce of Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, which (having been imported into *Gibraltar* or *Malta* in *British* Ships), may be imported from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*:

Goods taken by way of Reprisal by *British* Ships:

Bullion, Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, and other Jewels or Precious Stones.

Goods the Produce of Asia, Africa, or America, may not be imported in Foreign Ships except in certain Cases.

IV. And be it further enacted, That Goods, the Produce of *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in Foreign Ships, unless they be the Ships of the Country in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, of which the Goods are the Produce, and from which they are imported, except the Goods hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say),

Goods, the Produce of the Dominions of the Grand Seignior, in *Asia* or *Africa*, which may be imported from his Dominions in *Europe*, in Ships of his Dominions:

Raw Silk and Mohair Yarn, the Produce of *Asia*, which may be imported from the Dominions of the Grand Seignior in the *Levant Seas*, in Ships of his Dominions:

Bullion

Goods to be deemed Produce of the Country where manufactured

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all manufactured Goods shall be deemed to be the Produce of the Country of which they are the Manufacture.

From Guernsey, &c. in British Ships.

VI. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be imported into the United Kingdom from the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, except in *British* Ships.

Exports to Asia, &c. and to Guernsey &c. in British Ships.

VII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be exported from the United Kingdom to any *British* Possession in *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, nor to the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, except in *British* Ships.

Coastwise, British Ships.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be carried Coastwise, from one Part of the United Kingdom to another, except in *British* Ships

Between, Guernsey, Jersey, &c. in British Ships

IX. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be carried from any of the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, to any other of such Islands; nor from one Part of any such Islands to another Part of the same Island, except in British Ships.

Between British Possessions in Asia, Africa or America, in British Ships.

X. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be carried from any *British* Possession in *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, to any other of such Possessions, nor from one Part of any of such Possessions to another Part of the same, except in *British* Ships.

Between British Possessions in America, and other Places in America.

XI And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be imported into any *British* Possession in *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, in any Foreign Ships, unless they be Ships of the Country of which the Goods are the Produce, and from which the Goods are imported.

No Ship British, unless registered, and navigated as such; To be navigated by British Master and Three-fourth British Seamen; If Coasting Trade, or Guernsey, &c. or British Coast-Fisheries, all to be British Seamen.

XII. And be it further enacted, That no Ship shall be admitted to be a *British* Ship unless duly registered, and navigated as such; and that every *British* registered Ship (so long as the Registry of such Ship shall be in force, or the Certificate of such Registry retained for the Use of such Ship) shall be navigated during the Whole of every Voyage (whether with a Cargo or in Ballast), in every Part of the World, by a Master who is a *British* Subject, and by a Crew, whereof Three fourths at least are *British* Seamen; and if such Ship be employed in a coasting Voyage from one Part of the United Kingdom to another, or in a Voyage between the United Kingdom and the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or from one of the said Islands to another of them, or from one Part of either of them to another of the same, or be employed in fishing on the Coasts of the United Kingdom or of any of the said Islands, then the Whole of the Crew shall be *British* Seamen.

All Vessels under Fifteen Tons Burthen admitted in Navigation upon Rivers &c.

XIII Provided always, and be it further enacted, That all *British*-built Boats or Vessels under Fifteen Tons Burthen, wholly owned and navigated by *British* Subjects, although not registered as *British* Ships, shall be admitted to be *British* Vessels, in all Navigation in the Rivers and upon the Coasts of the United Kingdom, or of the *British* Possessions abroad, and not proceeding over Sea, except within the Limits of the respective Colonial Governments within which the managing Owners of such Vessels respectively reside; and that all *British*-built Boats or Vessels wholly owned and navigated by *British* Subjects, not exceeding the Burthen of Thirty Tons, and not having a whole or a fixed Deck, and being employed solely in fishing on the Banks and Shores of *Newfoundland*, and of the Parts adjacent, or on the Banks and Shores of the Provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, or *New Brunswick*, adjacent to the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, or on the North of *Cape Canso*, or of the Islands within the same, or in trading Coastwise within the said Limits, shall be admitted to be *British* Boats or Vessels, although not registered, so long as such Boats or Vessels shall be solely so employed.

Honduras Ships to be as British, in Trade with United Kingdom.

XIV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That all Ships built in the *British* Settlements at *Honduras*, and owned and navigated as *British* Ships, shall be entitled to the Privileges of *British* registered Ships in all direct Trade between the United Kingdom and the said Settlements; provided the Master shall produce a Certificate under the Hand of the Superintendent of those Settlements, that satisfactory Proof has been made before him that such Ship (describing the same) was built in the said Settlements, and is wholly owned by *British* Subjects; provided also, that the Time of the Clearance of such Ship from the said Settlements for every Voyage shall be endorsed upon such Certificate by such Superintendent.

Ship of any Foreign Country to be of the Built of, or Prize to such Country; or British-built, and navigated by Master and Seamen (Three-fourths) of the same Country, and owned by Subjects of the Country.

XV And be it further enacted That no Ship shall be admitted to be a Ship of any particular Country, unless she be of the Built of such Country; or have been made Prize of War to such Country; or have been forfeited to such Country under any Law of the same, made for the Prevention of the Slave Trade, and condemned as such Prize or Forfeiture by a competent Court of such Country; or be *British*-built (not having been a Prize of War from *British* Subjects to any other Foreign Country); nor unless she be navigated by a Master who is a Subject of such Foreign Country, and by a Crew of whom Three-fourths at least are Subjects of such Country; nor unless she be wholly owned by Subjects of such Country usually residing therein, or under the Dominion thereof: Provided always, that the Country of every Ship shall be deemed to include all Places which are under the same Dominion as the Place to which such Ship belongs.

Master and Seamen not British, unless naturalized, or born or naturalized, or Denizens, or Subjects by Conquest or Cession, or served in H M Ships of War.

XVI. And be it further enacted That no Person shall be qualified to be a Master of a *British* Ship, or to be a *British* Seaman within the Meaning of this Act, except the natural-born Subjects of His Majesty, or Persons naturalized by any Act of Parliament, or made Denizens by Letters of Denization; or except Persons who have become *British* Subjects by virtue of Conquest or Cession of some newly acquired Country, and who shall have taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or the Oath of Fidelity required by the Treaty or Capitulation by which such newly acquired Country came into His Majesty's Possessions; or Persons who shall have served on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War in Time of War for the Space of Three Years: Provided always, that the Natives of Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, although under *British* Dominion, shall not, upon the Ground of being such Natives, be deemed to be *British* Seamen: Provided always, that every Ship (except Ships required to be wholly navigated by *British* Seamen) which shall be navigated by One *British* Seamen, if a *British* Ship, or One Seamen of the Country of such Ship, if a Foreign Ship, for every Twenty Tons of the Burthen of such Ship, shall be deemed to be duly navigated, although the Number of other Seamen shall exceed One-fourth of the whole Crew.

Foreigners having served Two Years on board H. M. S. during War, to be considered British Seamen.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation during War, to declare that Foreigners, having served Two Years on board any of His Majesty's Ships of War in Time of such War, shall be *British* Seamen within the Meaning of this Act.

British Ship not to depart British Port without British Crew, except British Negroes in America or Lascars in India.

XVIII And be it further enacted, That no *British* registered Ship shall be suffered to depart any Port in the United Kingdom, or any *British* Possession in any Part of the World (whether with a Cargo or in Ballast), unless duly navigated: Provided always, that any *British* Ships, trading between Places in *America*, may be navigated by *British* Negroes; and that Ships trading Eastward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, may be navigated by *Lascars*, or other Natives of Countries within those Limits.

If Excess of Foreign Seamen, Penalty 10*l.* for each; except British Seamen can not be procured in Foreign Ports, or in India; or Proportion destroyed unavoidably; and Certificate produced, or Proof made.

XIX And be it further enacted, That if any *British* registered Ship shall at any Time have, as Part of the Crew in any Part of the World, any Foreign Seaman not allowed by Law, the Master or Owners of such Ship shall for every such Foreign Seaman forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds: Provided always, that if a due Proportion of *British* Seamen cannot be procured in any Foreign Port, or in any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, for the Navigation of any *British* Ship; or if such Proportion be destroyed during the Voyage by any unavoidable Circumstance, and the Master of such Ship shall produce a Certificate of such Facts under the Hand of any *British* Consul, or of Two known *British* Merchants, if there be no Consul at the Place where such Facts can be ascertained, or from the *British* Governor of any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter; or in the Want of such Certificate, shall make Proof of the Truth of such Facts to the Satisfaction of the Collector or Controller of the Customs of any *British* Port, or of any Person authorized in any other Part of the World to inquire into the Navigation of such Ship, the same shall be deemed to be duly navigated.

Proportion of Seamen may be altered by Proclamation.

XX. And be it further enacted, That if His Majesty shall, at any Time by His Royal Proclamation, declare that the Proportion of *British* Seamen necessary to the due Navigation of *British* Ships shall be less than the Proportion required by this Act, every *British* Ship navigated with the Proportion of *British* Seamen required by such Proclamation shall be deemed to be duly navigated, so long as such Proclamation shall remain in force.

Goods prohibited only by Navigation Law may be imported for Exportation

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That Goods of any Sort or the Produce of any Place, not otherwise prohibited than by the Law of Navigation herein-before contained, may be imported into the United Kingdom from any Place in a *British* Ship, and from any Place not being a *British* Possession in a Foreign Ship of any Country, and however navigated, to be warehoused for Exportation only, under the Provisions of any Law in force for the Time being, made for the warehousing of Goods without Payment of Duty upon the First Entry thereof.

Goods imported, &c. contrary to Law of Navigation, to be forfeited.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods be imported, exported, or carried Coastwise, contrary to the Law of Navigation herein before contained, all such Goods shall be forfeited, and the Master of such Ship shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds

Act may be altered this Session.

XXIII And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, varied, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present Session of Parliament.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E C.

No. 44,—6 m.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Thomas Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Executive Council.

No. 44—6m.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk Executive Council

No 41—26wks.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in U C Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of two Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz.* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected.

Likewise the West fourth of lot No 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash

D McDONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
19th August 1825

N. B All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41.—6w. Sheriff E. D

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson and John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and Grist Mill thereon erected

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall
19th August 1825

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D M DONELL,
No. 41—6w. *Sheriff E D*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain — Another at the suit of John Gibb, and another at the suit of Samuel Stacy. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front, or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c. thereon erected, and about 80 Acrys of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall,
19th August 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41 —6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. ON Saturday the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825 No 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTICT OF NEWCASTLE, TO WIT: BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Perar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

NOT OFFICIAL.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers No tice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co remain with Mr Boulton, who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D. BOULTON, *junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.

York, 1st Oct 1825. *No* 44—8w.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M. P. Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.	Francis Kemble, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq	John Kymer, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq M P.	Thomas Meux, Esq.
Thomas Fenn Esq	William Sims, Esq.
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,	Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.	Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
George Farren, Esq	John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.

Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W. Haliett, Esq ; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £240,000, in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before, whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec, 8th October, 1825. } No 43—tf.

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive Assortment of LACE GOODS, consisting of

Thread ; Gimp ; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings ; Quillings, Pearling ; Black and White Veils ; Plain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets ; Lace Handkerchiefs, and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods ; as it is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.
No. 43 —2 m.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

A VALUABLE Collection of LAW BOOKS, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract :—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following :—Coke's Institutes ; Comyn's Digest ; Burrow's Reports ; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Burn's, Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace ; Buller's Nisi Prius ; Crown Circuit Companion ; Chitty on Bills ; De Lolme on the Constitution ; Espinasse Nisi Prius ; Foster's Crown Cases : Heywood on Elections ; Impey's Sheriff ; Moore's Index to Term Reports ; Miller on Criminal Cases ; Powell on Mortgages ; Phillips on Evidence ; Plowden on Usury ; Raithby on the Study of the Law ; William's Digest of the Statutes, and William's Reports ; Blackstone's Commentaries ; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant ; Newman's Complete Conveyancer ; &c. &c. &c.

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No. 41—t. f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.
York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying, that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept 1825. *No.* 42—6m.

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, and especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the COMMISSION BUSINESS in ALL its BRANCHES, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by PUBLIC AUCTION, or PRIVATE CONTRACT.

T. T. ORTON further proposes to keep a REGISTER of all LANDS, HOUSES, CATTLE, &c. &c. &c. for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance ;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property, of whatsoever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant ; and he hopes, from the number of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business, will enable him to be of some service to the community at large ; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope, October 15th 1825 } *No.* 42—*t. f.*

NOTICE.

THOMAS STOREY arrived in *Canada* on, or about, the 1st of June 1825, and is supposed to be at work in the Lower Province. He is a single man, about six feet high, of dark complexion, and 33 years of age. His brother JAMES will be very thankful to any person who will inform Mr. THOMAS MOORE, Tailor, of YORK U. C. where the said T. S. may be found.

Cottonsburgh, State of New-York, Oct. 6th 1825. } *No.* 42—*3wks.*



STEAM BOAT TORONTO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this Steam Boat with her Engine, Tackle, and Furniture, as she now lies at the Merchants Wharf in the Town of York, will be sold at Public Auction at the Market Place in the said Town at 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash only. And all persons having claims against the said Boat—and who have not already sent them in, are hereby notified to do so to the Subscriber, on or before the 4th day of November next, or they will not be attended to.

By order of a general Meeting of the Stockholders held on board the Boat the 10th October, 1825.

S. WASHBURN,
Secretary

No. 41—4*w.*

The Editors of the Niagara Gleaner,—Kingston Herald,—and Brockville Recorder, are requested to insert the above until the day of Sale, and send in their accounts.

STUMP MACHINE

AS there are many persons wishing to see my Stump Machine in operation, I propose to work with it on Thursday the Tenth day of Nov. next, on my farm in Trafalgar, near the Lake Shore.

JOHN C. HARRIS.
Trafalgar, 10th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch, October 4th 1825 } No. 40—8wks.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. *No.* 35.—6*m.*

TO RENT.

A VALUABLE FARM in Scarboro, about 12 miles from Town, consisting of about 85 Acres of Improved Land, for further particulars apply at this Office.

York, Sept. 13th, 1825 No. 37.—8 w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas ; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, with an accurate statement and description of the Property intended to be Insured.

S. WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No.* 31—*tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. No. 22 –6 *m.*

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District ;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLEVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825. No.26.–6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster,
June 1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent* : and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of QUINTE. No. 21—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,
FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.– It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre ; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in

the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York.

No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased*, whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specially, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. No. 15 —t f

YORK ASSEMBLIES.

THE Managers of the York Assemblies, for the Last Season, request a meeting of the Gentlemen of this Town, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Saturday the 5th inst at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Managers for the season ensuing

York, 1st Nov. 1825. *No* 44 —1o.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th. 1825. *No* 32—6m.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 38 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat.

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premisses.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara will be taken in part payment.

February 24th. 1825. *No.* 8—*tf*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825. No 41.—t.f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

Four Dollars per annum —Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Pages, to these Terms are independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven-pence ha penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three-pence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.—Rule and Figure work charged Double —A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year —Advertisements cannot be recieved after 10 o'clock *on the Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication* —Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper *gratis*;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 44.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

It is truly gratifying to learn by the last *Quebec* papers that the report of the loss of the large Ship, the *Baron of Renfrew* was unfounded. She was seen both on the 21st and 23d of September far beyond the Banks, in lat 45. 50. longitude 38 1–2 west.—all well.

One of the divisions of the 79th, or Cameron's Highlanders, a regiment wearing the *Kilt*, has arrived at Quebec in 50 days from Cork. Two other divisions in H M Ship *Romney*, and transport *Maria*, were daily expected.

We regret that the address from the inhabitants of Montreal to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor in Chief,—with his reply, came too late for publication this week; but we shall endeavour to give both in our next.

In Spain the Infant Don Carlos has been placed under arrest, and the whole family of Bessiéres, including the females, have shared the same fate.

The Duke of Wellington has returned from the Continent.

The papers of the northern States of the Union are filled with accounts of the Celebration in honor of the final completion of the Erie Canal—which appears to have been conducted on a scale of unusual magnificence for that country

It must prove satisfactory to our readers to be informed, that, by the official returns of our population for 1825, so far as they have been received. Upper Canada has gained an increase of nearly *Ten Thousand*, over the returns of 1824:—independent of the amount of this years emigration, and without including a great number of Townships from which no returns have been made. It is probable the *actual increase*, over the numbers of last year, is about *Twenty Thousand!*

We beg to assure our readers that we daily expect the arrival of our winters supply of *large* paper—when we trust they will find our sheet greatly improved, as well as enlarged.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Steam Packets —No less than forty five companies have been formed in London to establish Steam Packets in every quarter of the Globe.

Exportation of Gold and Silver.—It has been estimated that the quantities of silver and gold, in coin and bars, exported from England, in the three months between the 5th of April and 5th of July, 1825, amounted to £2,834,030, or nearly £1,000,000, per month.

The Great Tunnel —The first shaft of the Tunnel under the Thames had been sunk to its intended depth, viz. 80 feet–30 feet below the bed of the river, and the work was progressing with every prospect of success.

Irish Provision Trade.—The Irish provision contract for the year will exceed 7,000 cows and 20,000 hogs.

Powerful Steam Engine —There is now in use, at a mine in Cornwall, a steam engine of 250 horse power, with 30 pounds of coal a minute—it raises 80,000 pounds a hundred feet high per minute.

Stamp Office Returns —It appears from the Stamp Office Returns, that the duty paid last year by 46 Insurance Companies, amounted to £659,377 The duty being 3s. for every £100 insured the total property insured, it would seem, in round numbers, amounted to about £439,585,000.

Cleopatra's Needle.—It is stated, that the British government have contracted with Mr. Maberley for £9,000 to transport to England that celebrated monument of antiquity, Cleopatra's Needle, and that it is to be placed at Charing Cross, on the spot now occupied by the equestrian statute of King Charles I.

after the publication of this my Royal Decree in the said city, undergo the punishments imposed by the laws of these my kingdoms, and more particularly by my Decree of the 1st August, 1824. (meaning death)

24. All who may be hereafter apprehended in whatsoever part of the kingdom it may be, in the same manner as those of Grenada have been, shall be tried and punished in the same peremptory term of three days, &c.

Signed by the King.

San Ildefonso, Aug, 21, 1825.

Execution of the Empecinado —The *Madrid Gazette* announces the tragical end of this patriot The following account of his last moments is furnished by an inhabitant of Rueda, where the unfortunate Gen. was hanged In his will the Empecinado bequeathed four pieces of cloth, which belonged to him, and were in the possession of a friend, for the use of the royalist volunteers of Rueda, from whom he had suffered such horrible treatment. When he came out of the prison to undergo his punishment, he became violent with rage on finding that it was intended to put him upon an ass. He refused and went to the place of execution on foot with great firmness When he had reached the foot of the gallows, he suddenly made so great an effort that he burst the cords by which his arms were confined. He then attempted to rush through the line of soldiers who surrounded him, and no doubt he would have escaped if he had been armed; but as it was, he was attacked and beaten down with blows. A rope was then passed round his neck, and the hangman, who was upon the gallows, leaped upon him, and with the assistance of some bystanders put him to death. As this wretch was returning to Valladolid, after the execution, he was welcomed in several villages with the ringing of bells. —*Courrier Francais.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Suppression of French Journals —We find it mentioned in our English papers, that the Courier Francais and the Constitutionnel have been suppressed, by the government, the former for three months and the latter for one, on a charge of having published articles favourable to Protestantism. It is stated, however, that the real cause of this severe measure is, that the papers in question have commented too plainly on the abuses of the clerical office by the Catholic priesthood —*N Y D. Adv*

SPAIN.

The famous Bessieres, formerly a partisan of the King and a great enemy to the Constitutionalists, has recently turned against the Royalists. He, with seven of his followers, were taken prisoners on the 23d of August, and were shot three days after. The revolt of this man had produced a great sensation in every part of the country. Col. Yeara late aid-de-camp of Gen. Mina, has organized a guerilla cavalry in Navarre. The Government was much agitated, and it is evident that Spain is on the eve of a crisis.

From the Madrid Gazette.

Royal Decree, ordering the Freemasons taken in Flagraute, to be punished within the 3d day, conformably to the laws.

A lodge of Freemasons having been seized in the city of Grenada, through the activity and zeal of the police in the act of holding their dark meeting clothed in their ridiculous garments, and surrounded by the instruments and emblems used, by this reprobate sect, the enemy of the altar and the throne; and it being proper to punish in an exemplary manner, and in conformity to the laws and my Royal decree, so shameless an audacity on the part of the criminals, which has scandalized my faithful and religious subjects, I have thought fit to decree as follows:—

Art. 1st. All the persons seized in the flagrant act aforesaid, in the Freemasons' Lodge of Grenada shall, within the peremptory term of three days from the Morea, dated the 5th. The latter, after announcing the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha from Napoli di Romania back upon Tripolitza, and his precarious situation there, says:—

"It is affirmed that Demetrius Ypsilanti has already attacked him there more than once with success, and that he has even taken possession of the remains of Tripolitza: but what must make his situation still worse is the plague at Coron and Modon, which is said to rage in a dreadful manner, and to have even spread among the troops brought by Hussien Bey. Missolonghi has hitherto resisted the attacks of the Turks, who have been repulsed with considerable loss in three attacks. On the 28th July, Mauzis, it is said, appeared with 26 vessels before Missolonghi and obliged the Captain Pacha to raise the blockade by sea. One part of the Ottoman squadron is reported to have returned to Patras, the other to the Gulf of Corinth."

The following is the letter of the 10th of August, from Corfu, spoken of above.—

"Three days ago the Seraskier attempted a fourth attack on Missolonghi with 6,000 men divided into three corps. These troops succeeded in making themselves masters of several parts of the fortifications, and kept their ground for some time; but they were at length driven out with considerable loss, which is stated at 3,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. [Another account says the Turkish force was 30.000, that they lost 9,000 men, and that the Greek squadron destroyed and took some of the Turkish ships, but this is evidently an exaggeration]

"The Greek fleet, consisting of 40 armed vessels and 12 fire ships, has re appeared near Patras —The Captian Pacha has retreated under the protection of the forts, after having exchanged with it a few shots

"The following is an extract of the news that have been in circulation for a few days:—On the 5th, the Captain of a vessel from Zante says, that soon after his departure, on the 1st of this month, he saw, at a distance, the Greek and Turkish fleets engaged, and that soon after he discovered a Greek brig, which he presumed to be a fire-ship, fighting in the midst of six Turkish frigates. The Captain, continuing his voyage, lost sight of the two fleets, but heard for a long time a heavy cannonade.

"Sachturis, with 28 ships, and 10 fire-ships, under Canaris, is gone to attack, in the port of Alexandria, the Egyptian fleet preparing there for another expedition."

This is important intelligence; and if the last paragraph of the letter be true, it is a bold and politic stroke of the Greek Admiral. This diversion, moreover, would account for the alledged inactivity of the Greek marine of late. The letter of the 13th spoken of above, follows, and speaks of a another partial success over the Turkish fleet at Missolonghi.

"On the 11th inst. I wrote to you by the Courier and I told you of the assaults made by Rumeli Valessy at Missolonghi, in which he lost nearly the half of his army, and retired in great confusion. Our fleet, which arrived at Missolonghi, triumphed over that of the enemy With one fire ship the Greeks succeeded in burning two large vessels, and took one brig, and the rest were put to flight, and pursued by our ships. A part of the Turkish fleet took refuge at Avlona, where they are blocked up by a division of the Greek squadron Yesterday there arrived here several small vessels from Calamo and Prevesa from which we learned that the Greek troops which were at Salona had arrived near Missolonghi, and had given a signal, by kindling fires, to our troops in that place, and having come to an understanding with them on the 7th instant, a general and sudden attack was made both within

"Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825. No 41.—t.f.

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

and without the place on the enemy, and a dreadful massacre took place; many prisoners were taken, and the rest driven to Vrachori.

We have been favoured (says the Courier of the 8th ult.) with an extract of a private letter from an Officer at Napoli di Romania, of which we give the substance to the public, as an instance of the sanguinary manner in which the contest in Greece is carried on on each side.

"I have learned from an Englishman a great admirer of the Greeks, who has just arrived from Hydra, that 200 Turkish prisoners, who had been for months in captivity, were led out by the Greeks and butchered in the street with knives, stilettos, and even forks.

"Scarcely had these unhappy victims met their fate, and were still in the agonies of death, when the Turkish slaves, who were prisoners of war, and had been for years domesticated in the families of their masters, were brought forth, each by his owner, and deliberately slaughtered in a similar manner. On the cruelty of this massacre being represented to some of the Greek Captains, they only replied by laughing, and mimicking the actions of the Turks whilst on the point of being stuck. 'These poor wretches met their fate in a manner the most calm and devoted that can possibly be imagined.'

"This shocking scene is supposed to have originated in the following circumstance:—A Turkish prisoner, on board a Hydra brig in the Greek fleet, having been most cruelly beaten and ill used, and thereby driven to desperation, entered the magazine of the vessel and put a match to it, in this manner destroying himself and all but about twenty of the Greeks.

"To prevent a recurrence of this act of desperation, the Greek fleet, consisting of 75 men of war, have received orders to take no more prisoners, but to slaughter their enemies as soon as they fall into their hands.

"Ibrahim Pacha has probably heard of this, for he caused all the Greek women and children at Solona to be massacred on his return to that place."

UNITED STATES.

EASTPORT, September 24.

This week we had a visit from his Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, on his way to the neighbouring British Islands. He has been for several weeks past on a tour through the Province, examining the fortifications and acquainting himself with the local situations of places, their advantages and necessities, and with the people.

We understand that when Sir H ward Douglas was in this town, he made application to our municipal authority, and permission was granted, to have the graves of those officers buried here, while under the British, surrounded with a permanent enclosure at his expense, and the monuments thus preserved from dilapidation. The place where their remains were deposited is not within the present burying ground, and the monuments have suffered from neglect and d predation, as well as from the hand of time. This liberal act of a brother officer, (it does not remove them, will at least preserve them from future encroachments.—

Quadrature of the Circle.—This long sought for problem, says the Boston Palladium, is at length resolved by a foreigner who has resided in Boston for upwards of twelve years past.

Dr. Follen, late professor of law at the University of Basle, Switzerland, having been obliged to leave that chair on account of the persecutions of the agents of the Holy Alliance, has made application to the United States, for citizenship, and intends giving lectures on civil law, during the approaching winter, in Philadelphia.

Domestic.

ST. LAWRENCE ASSOCIATION.

We are happy to find the attention of the public again turned to this subject, under auspices more favourable than it has before enjoyed. We are informed that the Colonial Office lost no time in referring the plan for towing up the Rapids of the St. Lawrence by chains, and Steam Tow Boats, to Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, the eminent Engineer, who was coming to these Provinces on a military survey. This officer, we understand, expressed his conviction of the practicability of the plan, and has thus corroborated the opinions before delivered by the several practical civil engineers, who have turned their attention to this subject.

We rejoice to find by the notice, signed by Mr. GEORGE, in this Gazette, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, has expressed himself most favourably disposed towards the plan. Indeed, *nothing but good can possibly result* from the attempt in its present state of advancement. Inquiry, rational, unprejudiced, systematic inquiry is alone wanting to point out, without fear of contradiction, the advantages which are now only contemplated, and the capabilities which are believed to exist. We hope, in the course of these inquiries that the St. Lawrence Association will not fail to lay before the public and the Government such plans, and such information, as will enable the Legislature to form a correct opinion respecting the best route for a Canal to Upper Canada. Government have most probably digested their opinions on this subject, but it would be satisfactory, if on comparing the views of the Association, they should be found to coincide with the intentions of Government. These will most likely prefer the Ottawa route, and taking into view the seeming practicability of conquering the natural obstructions of Rapids by the aid of Steam Engines &c. a complete double line of communication may be thus formed to the Upper Lakes, a circumstance, certainly, of vast importance to the country.

The plan of Steam Tow-Boats, with the removal of Rocks, and other obstructions, being calculated to be effected in a few month's labor, seems well adopted to our present attention, and will prevent the Trade from diverging into foreign channels while the other great work is in progress.

ST. LAWRENCE ASSOCIATION.

Referring to their last Report the Committee of the St. Lawrence Association beg leave to call the attention of the Subscribers and the Public in general to the annual meeting which will take place on Thursday the 27th instan., at two o'clock, at the EXCHANGE READING ROOM, for the purpose of nominating a new Committee, Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Previous to the expiration of the term appointed for their continuance in Office, they deem it incumbent to state that His Excellency the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, with his usual desire to forward the best interests of the country, has paid the greatest attention to this Institution and feels very desirous of its continuance, as tending to elucidate in an impartial and correct manner the best plans which may, from time to time, be devised for promoting the improvements of the various resources of this country; and particularly the internal communications with the different parts of the Canadas, as also with the neighbouring Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. Under such distinguished Patronage they cannot but hope that this Association will succeed in becoming permanent, as its object are to inquire into the most efficacious and expedient means of Improvement, their views not being bound to any fixed plans, but to adopt and promote such only as may appear to be, on inquiry, the most advantageous to the best interest of the country.

The ST. LAWRENCE ASSOCIATION was at first confined under the idea of confining its researches to our magnificent river, but it was soon found that the institution might render essential service to the country by a more extended range, and these ideas are embodied in their plan of operations, although from the limited funds of the association their views have as yet been chiefly restricted to the improving of the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, yet they trust, under liberal Patronage and the co-operation of our Sister Colonies of North America, this Institution may lead to the adoption of plans of incalculable benefit.

They therefore propose, should it meet with the concurrence of the Subscribers, to continue the plan of the Association.

Their views will be chiefly directed to inquire into the best plans which can be devised for improving the Commercial resources of these Colonies; such as the improvement of Inland navigation in all parts of the country directing their attention in the first place to objects of primary importance, like the Rivers St. Lawrence, Ottawa Richelieu, and St. John. Also to extend their researches to the most approved methods of constructing new Roads throughout the Country, as well as inquiring into the best methods of promoting the Fisheries in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

By desire of the Committee,

Quebec, 12th Oct 1825. J. GEORGE SEGL.

The London Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have granted £1000 to the Bishop of Nova Scotia for furthering the objects of the University established there, and other similar purposes.

MONTREAL, 15th October, 1825.

EXECUTION.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, the awful sentence pronounced by the law, upon *Charles Lauzon* and *Jean Baptiste Delinelle* was carried into effect at the common place of execution, in rear of the gaol, in presence of an immense concourse of people. Ever since the conviction of these unfortunate men they both persisted in declaring their entire innocence of the crime for which they were doomed to suffer. On the scaffold, however, *Lauzon* seemed wishful to avoid saying any thing on the subject, and gave evident symptoms of conscious guilt; but *Delinelle*, in a short and impressive address to the assembled crowd before him, resolutely maintained his innocence, and continued to do so till the last moment of his existence.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

On Thursday last the 18th, came on before a Special Jury the case of Mr. Robert Johnson, vs. William Bingham, Esq. for slander in stating that Mr Johnson was guilty of forgery and had it not been for his cousin, Lord Palmerston he would have been hanged; that he had it in black and white, and could prove it.—The Jury after retiring about half an hour returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of £250 damages and costs.—*Herald.*

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1825 No XLV.

By Authority.

York, U. C. Nov. 7th, 1825.

This day, HIS EXCELLENCY, THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, proceeded from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honourable the Legislative Council, where he arrived about two o' clock, and, being seated upon the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from HIS EXCELLENCY to the HOUSE of Assembly commanding their attendance.—The Members being come thither accordingly,—HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I feel much pleasure in being able to congratulate you on the continuance of the general tranquillity which has been so propitious to the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire.

In this season of peace, the Councils of the Imperial Government have been occupied in measures, which can scarcely fail to excite throughout the Dominions of the Crown, an emulation of that spirit of industry and enterprize, so eminently conspicous in the Parent State.

We cannot but anticipate a material advancement of our public interests from the change, which has recently been made in the Commercial System of our Mother Country, as it respects Her Colonies—a change, which has avowedly for its object to constitute them, in fact, integral parts of the Empire; and to give to their Ports the character and privileges of Ports of the United Kingdom.

The value of these measures, proceeding from a policy liberal and generous beyond example, need not be enlarged upon: they have been received in the Colonies with feelings of the deepest gratitude; and it is not too much to say of them, that their tendency is to confer upon us, all the commercial Privileges of Subjects of the United Kingdom; while, we are exempt from those burthens by which the Fleets and Armies are maintained, which protect our trade, and defend our soil.

The exceptions which have been admitted in the several enactments to which I have alluded, in order to regulate our intercourse with the United States of America; and to adjust more conveniently the Navigation Laws of the Empire to the trade upon our inland waters, are additional proofs of the attention of His Majesty's Government to the situation and interests of these Colonies.

We are also directly, and most deeply concerned, in the Act which has been recently passed for admitting the Wheat of the North American Provinces into the United Kingdom. In the limited duration of that measure, and in the circumstance of its provisions being confined to the importation of Grain, we cannot but perceive proofs of an apprehension on the part of the Imperial Parliament, that this indulgence, which they are evidently desirous of extending to the Colonies, may be injurious to those great domestic interests which it is their care to protect. It is left to us, however, to hope, that this Act is the beginning of a system, which experience may prove to be as reconcileable with the general interests of the Empire, as it would be advantageous to these Provinces. If such shall happily be the result of the experiment, we may be assured that the indulgence will be readily placed upon a more permanent and more beneficial footing.

The good consequences, which it was hoped would follow the permission of a direct Importation of Tea from China, have been already in a great degree realized; and it is most satisfactory to find that there no longer exists a temptation to that illicit trade which has been so deeply prejudicial to the public welfare.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

The Public Accounts and Estimates shall be laid before you; and I trust that you will make the necessary provision for the Public Service.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

You will direct your attention to the Laws that are about to expire: among these is the Act under which the Militia Pensions are at present paid—a provision which I am persuaded you will it will, at all times, be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to concur in such enactments as may appear to me to promise benefit to the Country.

I am happy to have it at length in my power, by the consent of His Majesty's Government, to propose for your consideration, as I shall do by message, one measure which has long appeared to me extremely desirable, and which has for its object, to set at rest the just apprehensions with respect to their civil rights which affect a very considerable portion of the population of this Province.

Government House,
Nov. 2d, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. JAMES HALL, *Gent.* to be a Deputy Land Surveyor in this Province.

Government House,
November 8th, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve of the nomination of the Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, as Master of the Public School, for the Home District; and to permit him to hold that office, in conjunction with the appointment of Master of the Royal Grammer School.

ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CHAP. CXIV.

An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad.

[5th July 1825.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to* 6 G 4 c 105 *general Laws* [illegible] *tions* [illegible] *Trade*

ave become intricate by reason of the great Number of Acts relating thereto, which have been passed through a long Series of Years; and it is therefore highly expedient, for the Interests of Commerce and the ends of Justice, and also for affording Convenience and Facility to all Persons who may be subject to the Operation of those Laws, or who may be authorized to act in the Execution thereof, that all the Statutes now in force relating to the Customs should be repealed, and that the Purposes for which they have from Time to Time been made should be secured by new Enactments, exhibiting more perspicuously and compendiously the various Provisions contained in them: And whereas by the said Act all the Laws of the Customs relating to the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad will be repealed; and it is expedient to make Provisions for the future Regulation of the Trade of those Possessions after such repeal shall have effect; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, & by the authority of the same,

Commencement of this Act.

That from and after the Fifth Day of *January* One thousand eight hundred and twenty six, this Act shall come into and be and continue in full Force and Operation, for the regulating of the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad

Importation and Exportation of Goods confined to Free Ports.

II And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be imported into, nor shall any Goods, except the Produce of the Fisheries in *British* Ships, be exported from any of the *British* Possessions in *America* by Sea, from or to any Place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such Possessions, except into or from the several Ports in such Possessions, called "Free Ports," enumerated or described in the Table following: (that is to say,)

TABLE OF FREE PORTS.

Kingston, Savannah La Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant Bay, Annotto Bay,	Jamaica.
St. George,	Grenada.
Roseau,	Dominica.
St. John's,	Antigua.
San Josef,	Trinidad.
Scarborough,	Tobago.
Road Harbour,	Tortola.
Nassau,	New Providence.
Pitt's Town,	Crooked Island.
Kingston,	St. Vincent.
Port St. George and Port Hamilton,	Bermuda.
Any Port where there is a Custom House	Bahamas.
Bridgetown,	Barbadoes.
St. John's St. Andrew's,	New Brunswick.
Halifax,	Nova Scotia.
Quebec,	Canada.
St. John's,	Newfoundland.
George Town,	Demerara.
New Amsterdam,	Berbice.
Castries,	St. Lucia.
Basseterre,	St. Kitt's.
Charles Town,	Nevis.
Plymouth,	Montserrat.

His Majesty may extend the Privileges of this Act to other Ports not herein enumerated.

III. Provided always, That if His Majesty shall deem it expedient to extend the Provisions of this Act to any Port or Ports not enumerated in the said Table, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to extend the Provisions of this Act to such Port or Ports; and from and after the Day mentioned in such Order in Council, all the Privileges and Advantages of this Act, and all the Provisions, Penalties, and Forfeitures herein contained, shall extend and be deemed and construed to extend to any such Port or Ports respectively, as fully as if the same had been inserted and enumerated in the said Table at the Time of passing this Act; Provided also, that nothing herein-before contained shall extend to prohibit the Exportation of the Produce of the Fisheries from any Ports or Places in any of the said Possessions in *British* Ships, nor to prohibit the Importation or Exportation of Goods into or from any Ports or Places in *Newfoundland* or *Labrador* in *British* Ships

Privileges granted to Foreign ships limited to the Ships of those Countries which having Colonial Possessions shall grant the like Privileges to *British* Ships, &c.

IV And whereas by the Law of Navigation Foreign Ships are permitted to import into any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, Goods the Produce of those Countries, and to export Goods from such Possessions to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever: And whereas it is expedient that such Permission should be subject to certain Conditions; be it therefore enacted, That the privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships shall be limited to the Ships of those countries which, having Colonial Possessions, shall grant the like Privileges of trading with those Possessions to *British* Ships, or which, not having Colonial Possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this Country, and of its Possessions Abroad, upon the Footing of the most favoured Nation, unless His Majesty by His Order in Council shall in any case deem it Expedient to grant the Whole or any of such privileges to the Ships of any Foreign Country, although the Conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country

This Act not to affect 4 G 4 c 77 and 5 G 4 c. 1

V. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this Act, or any other Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, shall extend to repeal or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to authorize His Majesty, under certain Circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in Foreign Vessels, and to exempt certain Foreign Vessels from Pilotage*; nor to repeal or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, among other things, to amend the last mentioned Act, and that all Trade and Intercourse between the *British* Possessions and all Foreign Countries shall be subject to the Powers granted to His Majesty by those Acts.

Foreign Ships trading between *British* Possessions & other Places in America, to be deemed Ships of the Place to which they belong, until 24th June, 1832.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That until the expiration of Ten Years, to be computed from the Twenty fourth Day of *June* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, every Foreign Ship which previous to that Day had been engaged in Trade between any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, and other Places in *America*, shall for the Purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Ship of the Country or Place to which she had then belonged, it still bringing thereto; any thing in the Law of Navigation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Goods prohibited or restricted to be imported into Colonies.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the several sorts of Goods enumerated or described in the Table following, denominated "A Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions," are hereby prohibited to be imported or brought, either by Sea or by Inland Carriage or Navigation, into the *British* Possessions in *America*, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, or shall be so imported or brought, only under the Restrictions mentioned in such Table, according as the several Sorts of such Goods are set forth therein; (that is to say),

A TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunitions or Utensils of War, Beef, fresh or salted, Pork	except into *Newfoundland*
	Prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other *British* Possession.
Tea,	Prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other *British* Possession in *America*, unless by the *East India* Company, or with their Licence.
Fish, dried or salted.	
Train Oil, Blubber, Fins, or Skins, the Produce of Creatures living in the Sea	Prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other *British* Possession, or unless taken by *British* Ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possession, and brought in from the Fishery, and except Herrings from the *Isle of Man*, taken and cured by the Inhabitants thereof.
Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, Rum,	Being of Foreign Production, or the Production of any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, except the Island of *Mauritius*, prohibited to be imported into any of the *British* Possessions on the Continent of *South America* or in the *West Indies*, except the *Bahama* and *Bermuda* Islands, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, and may also be prohibited to be imported into the *Bahama* or the *Bermuda* Islands by His Majesty's Order in Council.
Base or Counterfeit Coin, Books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:	Prohibited to be imported.

Goods imported contrary hereto forfeited.

And if any Goods shall be imported or brought into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, contrary to any of the Prohibitions or Restrictions mentioned in such Table in respect of such Goods, the same shall be forfeited.

Coffee &c. though *British*, deemed Foreign in certain cases.

VIII And be it further enacted, That all Coffee, Coccoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum (although the same may be of the *British* Plantations) imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, into which the like Goods of Foreign Production can be legally imported, shall upon subsequent Importation from thence into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, into which such Goods, being of Foreign Production, cannot be legally imported, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, or into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be of Foreign Production, and shall be liable, on such Importation respectively, to the same Duties or the same Forfeitures, as Articles of the like Description, being of Foreign Production, would be liable to, unless the same shall have been Warehoused under the Provisions of this Act, and exported from the Warehouse direct to such other *British* Possession, or to the Island of *Mauritius*, or to the United Kingdom, as the Case may be.

Duties of Importation in America.

IX. And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty the several Duties of Customs, as the same are respectively set forth in Figures in the Table of Duties herein-after contained, upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported or brought into any of His Majesty's Possessions in *America*; (that is to say,)

TABLE OF DUTIES.

DUTIES payable upon Spirits, being of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America or the West Indies, imported into Newfoundland or Canada.

	Duty. £ s. d.
Spirits; *videlicet*, imported into Newfoundland; *videlicet*, the Produce of any of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies; *videlicet*,	0 1 0
imported from any of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies, the Gallon	0 0 6
imported from the United Kingdom, the Gallon	0 16
imported from any other Place, to be deemed Foreign, and to be charged with Duty as such.	
the Produce of any British Possession in North America, or of the United Kingdom, and imported from the United Kingdom, or from any British Possession in America or the West Indies, the Gallon	0 1 6
imported from any other Place, to be deemed Foreign, and to be charged with Duty as such.	
imported into Canada; *videlicet*, the Produce of any British Possessions in South America or the West Indies, and imported from the United Kingdom, the Gallon	0 0 6
imported from any other Place, to be deemed Foreign, and be charged with Duty as such.	

DUTIES payable upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Island of Mauritius, imported or brought into any of the British Possessions in America, or the Island of Mauritius, by Sea or by Inland Carriage or Navigation.

	Duty £ s. d.
For every Barrel of Wheat Flour not weighing more than 196lbs. net Weight	0 5 0
For every Hundred Weight of Biscuit or Bread	0 1 6
For every Barrel of Flour or Meal, not weighing more than 196lbs. not made from Wheat	0 2 6
For every Bushel of Wheat	0 1 0
For every Bushel of Pease, Beans, Rye, Calavances, Oats, Barley, or Indian Corn	0 0 7
Rice, for every 100lbs. net Weight	0 2 6
For every 1,000 Shingles not more than 12 Inches in Length	0 7 0
For every 1,000 Shingles being more than 12 Inches in Length	0 14 0
For every 1,000 Red Oak Staves or Headings	0 15 0
For every 1,000 White Oak Staves or Headings	0 12 6
For every 1,000 Feet of White, Yellow, or Pitch Pine Lumber of One Inch thick	1 1 0
For every 1,000 Feet of other	

	Duty. £ s. d.
Kinds of Wood and Lumber	1 8 0
For every 1,000 Wood Hoops	0 5 3
Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat Cattle, and all other Live Stock, for every 100l. of the Value	10 0 0
Spirits; *videlicet*,	
——Brandy, Geneva, or Cordials, for every Gallon	0 1 0
——and further, the Amount of any Duty payable for the Time being on Spirits, the Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	
Wine, imported in Bottles, the Tun containing 252 Gallons	7 7 0
——and further, for every 100l of the true and real Value thereof	7 10 0
——and for every Dozen of Foreign Quart Bottles, in which such Wine may be imported	0 1 0
——not in Bottles, for every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof	7 10 0
Coffee, for every Cwt.	0 5 0
Cocoa, for every Cwt.	0 5 0
Sugar, for every Cwt.	0 5 0
Molasses, for every Cwt.	0 3 0
Rum, for every Gallon	0 0 6
——and further the Amount of any Duty payable for the Time being on Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Molasses, and Rum respectively, being the Produce of any of the British Possessions in South America or the West Indies.	

	Duty. £ s. d.
Alabaster	
Anchovies	
Argol	
Aniseed	
Amber	
Almonds,	
Brimstone	
Botargo	
Boxwood	
Currants	
Capers	
Chacateo	
Cantharides	
Cummin Seed	
Coral	
Cork	
Cinnabar	
Dates	
Essence of Bergamot	
—of Lemon	
—of Roses	
—of Citron	
—of Oranges	
—of Lavender	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof 7 10 0
—of Rosemary	
Emery Stone	
Flax	
Fruit; *viz.*	
—dry, preserved in Sugar	
—wet, preserved in Brandy	
Figs	
Gum Arabic	
—Mastic	
—Myrrh	
—Sicily	
—Ammoniac	
Hemp	
Honey	
Jalap	
Iron in Bars unwrought, and Pig Iron	
Juniper Berries	
Incense of Frankincense	
Lava and Malta Stone for building	
Lentils	
Manna	
Marble, rough and worked	
Mosaic Work	
Medals	
Musk	
Maccaroni	
Nuts of all Kinds	
Oil of Olives	
—Almonds	
Opium	
Orris Root	
Ostrich Feathers	
Ochres	
Orange Buds and Peel	
Olives	
Pitch	
Pickles, in Jars and Bottles	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof 7 10 0
Paintings	
Pozzolana	
Pumice Stone	
Punk	
Parmesan Cheese	
Pickles	
Prints	
Pearls	
Precious Stones (except Diamonds)	
Quicksilver	
Raisins	
Rhubarb	
Sausages	
Senna	
Scammony	
Sarsaparilla	
Saffron	
Safflower	
Sponges	
Tar	
Tow	
Turpentine	
Vermillion	
Vermicelli	
Whetstones	
Clocks and Watches	
Leather Manufactures	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof 30 0 0
Linen	
Musical Instruments	
Wires of all Sorts	
Books and Papers	
Glass and Manufactures	
Soap	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof 20 0 0
Refined Sugar	
Sugar Candy	
Tobacco manufactured	
Hay and Straw	Duty-free.
Coin and Bullion	
Diamonds	
Salt	
Fruit and Vegetables, fresh	
Cotton Wool	
Goods the Produce of Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter	
Horses of Persons travelling into or through the Province of Upper Canada, and necessarily used in removing themselves, their Families and Baggage	
Cord Wood for Fuel and Saw Logs brought into Upper Canada	
Herrings taken and cured by the Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported direct from thence	
Any Sort of Craft, Food, and Victuals, except Spirits, and any Sort of Clothing and Implements, or Materials fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the Place at or from whence such Fishery is carried on, in British Ships	
Rice and Indian Corn, and Lumber the Produce of any British Possession on the West Coast of Africa, and imported direct from thence	
Goods, Wares, or Merchandize not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with Duty by this Act	For every 100l. of the true and real Value thereof 15 0 0

Abatement of Duty, and Remission of Duty in certain Cases.

And if any of the Goods herein-before mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom, (having been warehoused therein, and exported from the Warehouse, or the Duties thereon, if then paid, having been drawn back,) One tenth Part of the Duties herein imposed shall be remitted in respect of such Goods; and if any of the Goods herein-before mentioned shall be imported through the United Kingdom (not from the Warehouse,) but after all Duties of Importation for Home Use thereon shall have been paid thereon in the said United Kingdom, and not drawn back, such Goods shall be free of all Duties herein imposed

Not to repeal Act 18 G 3 c 12;

X And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act or in any other Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, shall extend to repeal or abrogate, or in any way to alter or affect an Act passed in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled, *An Act for removing all Doubts and Apprehensions concerning Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in* North America *and the* West Indies, *and for repealing so much of an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Tea imported from Great Britain into any Colony or Plantation* in America, *as relates thereto*, nor to repeal or in any way alter or affect any Act now in force, which was passed prior to the last mentioned Act, and by which any Duties in any of the *British* Possessions in *America* were granted, and still continue payable to the Crown; nor to repeal, or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the Thirty first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in* North America, *and to make further Provisions for the Government of the said Province.'*

Not to repeal Duties granted prior to that Act;

Nor to repeal 31 G. 3. c. 31.

Duties imposed by Acts prior to Act 18 G. 3 to be applied to Purposes of those Acts.

XI. And be it further enacted, That the Duties imposed by any of the Acts herein-before mentioned or referred to, passed prior to the said Act of the Eighteenth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, shall be received, accounted for, and applied for the Purposes of those Acts: Provided always, that no greater Proportion of the Duties imposed by this Act shall be charged upon any Article which is subject also to Duty under any of the said Acts, or subject also to Duty under any Colonial Law, than the Amount, if any, by which the Duty charged by this Act shall exceed such other Duty or Duties: Provided nevertheless, that the full Amount of the Duties mentioned in this Act, whether on account of such former Acts, or on account of such Colonial Law, or on account of this Act, shall be levied and recovered and received under the Regulations, and by the Means and Powers of this Act.

Currency Weights and Measures.

XII. And be it further enacted, That all Sums of Money granted or imposed by this Act, either as Duties, Penalties, or Forfeitures, in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of *Great Britain*, and shall be collected, recovered, and paid to the Amount of the Value which such nominal Sums bear in *Great Britain*; and that such Monies may be received and taken according to the Proportion and Value of Five Shillings and Sixpence the Ounce in Silver; and that all Duties shall be paid and received in every Part of the *British* Possessions in *America* according to *British* Weights and Measures in use at the Time of passing of this Act, and that in all Cases where such Duties are imposed according to any specific Quantity, or any specific Value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same Proportion to any greater or less Quantity or Value; and that all such Duties shall be under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs.

Duties paid by Collector of Customs to Treasurer of Colony in which levied

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the Produce of the Duties so received by the Means and Powers of this Act, except such Duties as are payable to His Majesty under any Act passed prior to the Eighteenth Year of His late Majesty as aforesaid shall be paid by the Collector of the Customs, into the Hands of the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Colony, or other proper Officer authorized to receive the same, in the Colony in which the same shall be levied, to be applied to such Uses as shall be directed by the local Legislatures of such Colonies respectively; and that the Produce of such Duties so received as aforesaid, in the Colonies which have no local Legislature, shall and may be applied in such Manner as shall be directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Drawback on Rum, &c. of British Possessions, exported from Newfoundland to Canada, &c.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed, upon the exportation from *Newfoundland* to *Canada* or *Nova Scotia* of Rum or other Spirits, being the Produce of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, a Drawback of the full Duties of Customs which shall have been paid upon the Importation thereof from any of the said Places into *Newfoundland*, provided proof on Oath be made to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Controller of the Customs at the Port from whence such Rum or other Spirits shall be so exported, that the full Duties on the Importation of such Rum or other Spirits at the said Port had been paid, and that a Certificate be produced under the Hands and Seals of the Collector and Controller of the Customs at *Quebec*, that such Rum or other Spirits had been duly landed in *Canada*. Provided always, that no drawback shall be allowed upon any such Rum or other Spirits unless the same shall be shipped within One Year from the Day of the Importation of the same, nor unless such Draw-

Limitation as to Drawback.

back shall be duly claimed within One Year from the Day of such Shipment.

Penalty for not clearing 100*l*.

Ship and Cargo to be reported on Arrival.

Particulars of Report.

Penalty for false Report

Entry Outwards of Ship for Cargo.

Penalty 50*l*.

Content of the Cargo to be delivered before Departure.

Clearance of Ship for the Voyage.

XV And be it further enacted, That the Master of every Ship arriving in any of the British Possessions in *America*, or the Island of *Mauritius*, or the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, whether laden or in Ballast, shall come directly, and before Bulk be broken, to the Custom House for the Port or District where he arrives, and there make a Report upon Oath in Writing to the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, of the Arrival and Voyage of such Ship, stating her Name, Country, and Tonnage, and if *British* the Port of Registry, the Name and Country of the Master, the Country of the Owners, the Number of the Crew, and how many are of the Country of such Ship, and whether she be laden or in Ballast, and where and from whom consigned, and where any and what Goods, if any, had been unladen during the Voyage, as far as any of such particulars can be known to him; and the Master shall further answer upon Oath all such Questions concerning the Ship, and the Cargo and the Crew and the Voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such Officer; and if any Goods be unladen from any Ship before such Report be made, or if the Master fail to make such Report, or make an untrue Report, or do not truly answer the Questions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred pounds; and if any Goods be not reported, such Goods shall be forfeited.

XVI And be it further enacted, That the Master of every Ship bound from any *British* Possession in *America*, or the Island of *Mauritius*, or the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, shall, before any Goods be laden therein, deliver to the Collector or Controller or other proper Officer, an Entry Outwards under his Hand of the Destination of such Ship, stating her Name, Country and Tonnage, and if *British* the Port of Registry, the Name and Country of the Master, the Country of the Owners, the Number of the Crew, and how many are of the Country of such Ship; and if any Goods be laden on board any Ship before such Entry be made, the Master of such Ship shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and before such Ship depart, the Master shall bring and deliver to the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, a Content in Writing under his Hand of the Goods laden, and the Names of the respective Shippers and Consignees of the Goods, with the Marks and Numbers of the Packages or Parcels of the same, and shall make Oath to the Truth of such Content as far as any of such particulars can be known to him; and the Master of every Ship bound from any *British* possession in *America*, or from the Island of *Mauritius* or from the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*, (whether in Ballast or laden), shall before Departure come before the Collector or Controller or other proper Officer, and answer upon Oath all such Questions concerning the Ship and the Cargo, if any, and the Crew and the Voyage, as shall be demanded of him by such Officer; and thereupon the Collector and Controller or other proper Officer, if such Ship be laden, shall make out and give to the Master a Certificate of the Clearance of such Ship for her intended Voyage, containing an Account of the Total Quantities of the several Sorts of Goods laden therein, or a Certificate of her Clearance in Ballast, as the Case may be; and if the Ship shall depart without such Clearance, or if the Master shall deliver a false Content, or shall not truly answer the Questions demanded of him, he shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Regulations Coastwise.

Newfoundland Fishing Certificates in lieu of Clearance during the Fishing Season.

Forfeiture.

Particulars of Entry of Goods Inwards and Outwards.

Proof of Invoice Price.

If necessary Two Persons may be nominated to fix the Price.

Entry Inwards by Bill of Sight

Within Three Days after landing of Goods Entry to be made and Duties paid.

Goods subject to ad valorem Duty.

Value to be declared on Entry.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That whenever any Ship shall be cleared out from any port in *Newfoundland* or in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions, for the Fisheries on the Banks or Coasts of *Newfoundland* or *Labrador*, or the Dependencies thereof, without having on board any Article of Traffic (except only such Provisions, Nets, Tackle, and other Things as are usually employed in and about the said Fishery, and for the conduct and carrying on of the same), the Master of any such Ship shall be entitled to demand from the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at such Port, a Certificate under his Hand that such Ship hath been specially cleared out for the *Newfoundland* Fishery, and such Certificate shall be in force for the Fishing Season of the Year in which the same may be granted, and no longer; and upon the first Arrival in any Port in the said Colony of *Newfoundland* or its Dependencies, of any Ship having on board any such Certificate as aforesaid, a Report thereof shall be made by the Master of such Ship to the principal Officer of the Customs at such Port, and all Ships having such Certificate which has been so reported, and being actually engaged in the said Fishery, or in carrying Coastwise to be landed or put on board any other Ships engaged in the said Fishery, any Fish, Oil, Salt, Provisions, or other Necessaries for the Use and purposes thereof, shall be exempt from all Obligation to make any Entry at or obtain any Clearance from any Custom House at *Newfoundland*, upon Arrival at or Departure from any of the Ports or Harbours of the said Colony or its Dependencies during the Continuance of the Fishing Season for which such Certificate may have been granted; and previously to obtaining a Clearance at the End of such Season for any other Voyage at any of such Port, the Master of such Ship shall deliver up the before mentioned Certificate to the principal Officer of the Customs of such Port: Provided always, that in case any such Ship shall have on board, during the Time the same may be engaged in the said Fishery, any Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever, other than Fish, Seals Oil made of Fish or Seals, Salt, Provisions, and other Things, being the Produce of or usually employed in the said Fishery, such Ship shall forfeit the said Fishing Certificate, and shall thenceforth become and be subject and liable to all such and the same Rules, Restrictions, and Regulations as Ships in general are subject or liable to.

At the End of the Season the Certificate to be delivered up.

Ships trading to forfeit their Certificate.

Entry of Goods to be laden at or unladen.

Regulations Inwards and Outwards.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be laden, or water borne to be laden on board any Ship, or unladen from any Ship in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, or the Island of *Mauritius*, or the Islands of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark* until due Entry shall have been made of such Goods, and Warrant granted for the lading or unlading of the same; and that no Goods shall be so laden or water-borne, or so unladen, except at some Place at which an Officer of the Customs is appointed to attend the lading and unlading of Goods, or at some Place for which a Sufferance shall be granted by the Collector and Controller for the lading and unlading of such Goods; and that no Goods shall be so laden or unladen except in the Presence or with the Permission in Writing of the proper Officer: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to make and appoint such other Regulations for the carrying Coastwise of any Goods, or for the removing of any Goods for Shipment, as to them shall appear expedient; and that all Goods laden, water borne, or unladen, contrary to the Regulations of this Act, or contrary to any Regulations so made and appointed, shall be forfeited.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Person entering any such Goods shall deliver to the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, a Bill of the Entry thereof, fairly written in Words at length, containing the Name of the Exporter or Importer, and of the Ship, and of the Master, and of the Place to or from which bound, and of the Place within the Port where the Goods are to be laden or unladen, and the Particulars of the Quality and Quantity of the Goods, and the Packages containing the same, and the Marks and Numbers on the Packages, and such Person shall at the same Time pay down all Duties due upon the Goods, and the Collector and Controller, or other proper Officer, shall thereupon grant their Warrant for the lading or unlading of such Goods.

XX And be it further enacted, That if the Importer of any Goods shall declare upon Oath before the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, that he cannot, for want of full Information, make perfect Entry thereof, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to receive an Entry by Bill of Sight for the Packages or Parcels of such Goods, by the best Description which can be given, and to grant a Warrant thereupon, in order that the same may be landed and secured to the Satisfaction of the Officer of the Customs, and at the Expense of the Importer, and may be seen and examined by such Importer, in the Presence of the proper Officers; and within Three Days after the Goods shall have been so landed, the Importer shall make a perfect Entry thereof, and pay down all Duties due thereon, and in default of such Entry, such Goods shall be taken to the King's Warehouse, and if the Importer shall not, within One Month after such Landing, make perfect Entry of such Goods, and pay the Duties due thereon, together with Charges of Removal and Warehouse Rent, such Goods shall be sold for the Payment thereof, and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to the Proprietor of the Goods.

XXI And be it further enacted, That in all Cases where the Duties imposed by this Act upon the Importation of Articles into His Majesty's Possessions in *America* or the Island of *Mauritius* are charged, not according to the Weight, Tale, Gauge, or Measure, but according to such Value thereof, such Value shall be ascertained by the Declaration of the Importer of such Articles, or his known Agent, in Manner and Form following; (that is to say),

"I *A. B.* do hereby declare, that the Articles mentioned in the Entry, and contained in the Packages [*here specifying the several Packages, and describing the several Marks and Numbers, as the Case may be*] are of the Value of

Witness my Hand

the Day of *A. B*

"The above Declaration signed the Day of in

"the Presence of *C. D.* Collector

"[*or other principal Officer.*]

Which Declaration shall be written on the Bill of Entry of such Articles, and shall be subscribed with the Hand of the Importer thereof, or his known Agent, in the Presence of the Collector or other principal Officer of the Customs at the Port of Importation; provided that if upon View and Examination of such Articles by the Proper Officer of the Customs, it shall appear to him that the said Articles are not valued according to the true Price or Value thereof, and according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, then and in such Case the Importer, or his known Agent, shall be required to declare on Oath before the Collector or Controller what is the Invoice Price of such Articles, and that he verily believes such Invoice Price is the current Value of the Articles at the Place from whence the said Articles were imported; and such Invoice Price, with the Addition of Ten Pounds *per Centum* thereon, shall be deemed to be the Value of the Articles, in lieu of the Value so declared by the Importer or his known Agent, and upon which the Duties imposed by this Act shall be charged and paid: Provided also, that if it shall appear to the Collector and Controller, or other proper Officer, that such Articles have been invoiced below the real and true Value thereof, at the Place from whence the same were imported, or if the Invoice Price is not known, the Articles shall in such Case be examined by Two competent Persons, to be nominated and appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief of the Colony, Plantation or Island into which the said Articles are imported, and such Person shall declare on Oath before the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, what is the true and real Value of such Articles in such Colony, Plantation, or Island, and the Value so declared on the Oaths of such Persons shall be deemed to be the true and real Value of such Articles, and upon which the Duties imposed by this Act shall be charged and paid.

(To be Continued.)

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Talagar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 45,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Thos. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44—6m. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 41—26wks. *Clk. Ex Council*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U C Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England

JOHN H. DUNN.
No 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of two
TO WIT } Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz.* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected. Likewise the West fourth of lot No 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon; to the highest bidder for cash.

D McDONELL,
Sheriff. E D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
19th August 1825. }

N. B. All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41.—6w Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and GristMill, thereon erected

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall, }
19th August 1825. }

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D McDONELL,
No. 41—6w. *Sheriff E D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN District } BY virtue of three
To Wit. } Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks. *Viz* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain—Another at the suit of John Gibb, and another at the suit of Samuel Story I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front, or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c. thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall, }
19th August 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim in the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41 —6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
TO WIT. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue
To Wit: } of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Ogeutts House in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
D. p'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cobourg }
26th Sept 1825. } No 41—t. d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

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

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1826, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th of December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

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

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't Com'y. Gen'l. Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 4th 1825. } No 45 —4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Colonial Advocate Office,
York, November 10th, 1825.

THE Proprietor of the Colonial Advocate respectfully intimates, that the Fifty Second Number of that Journal, handsomely printed on an Imperial Sheet, will be ready for delivery to Subscribers in a few days, and that ample arrangements have been made to ensure for the future that regularity and despatch so essentially necessary to the success and permanence of a periodical publication.

No 45 —1w.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS. Esq. M. P. Vice President.
Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq M. P.
Thomas Fenn, Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.

George Farren, Esq President Director.
Auditors—Charles W. Hallett, Esq; Peter Reynolds, Esq; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true basis of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £[illegible],000 in 2,000 shares of £[illegible] each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured.

The importance of Life Assurance to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, is long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. It is the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned commissioned to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of Life Assurance, have in consequence appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he understands,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas and will, on comparison, be found considerably lower for young and middle age risks than that of any other Office.

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.
St, John Street, Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825.
No 45—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co. remain with Mr Boulton who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D BOULTON, *junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.
York, 1st Oct. 1825. No 44—6

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received the late arrivals a very general and extensive ASSORTMENT of LACE Goods consisting of

Thread; Gimp; Patent, and Cord Laces; Edgings; Quillings, Pearlie Black and White Veils; Pelin, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods, as it is intended to conf[illegible]

principally to that Line.
ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL
N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.
No. 43.—2 m.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

VALUABLE Collection of Law Books, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract;—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following:—Coke's Institutes; Comyn's Digest; Burrow's Reports; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Barn's, Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace; Bailer's Nisi Prius; Crown Circuit Companion; Chitty on Bills; De Lolme on the Constitution; Espinasse Nisi Prius; Foster's Crown Cases; Heywood on Elections; Impey's Sheriff; Moore's Index to Term Reports; Miller on Criminal Cases; Powell on Mortgages; Phillips on Evidence; Plowden on Usury; Rattiby on the Study of the Law; William's Digest of the States, and William's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant; Newman's Complete Conveyancer; &c. &c. &c.

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 41—t. f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr. John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. No. 42—6m.

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the COMMISSION BUSINESS ALL its BRANCHES, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by PUBLIC AUCTION, or PRIVATE CONTRACT.

T. T. ORTON further proposes to keep REGISTER of all LANDS, HOUSES, CATTLE, &c. &c. &c. for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property, of whatever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant; and he hopes, from the number of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business, will enable him to be of some service to the community at large; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope October 15th 1825 } *No. 42—t. f.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch, October 4th 1825. } No. 40—8wks.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. } No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cateroque*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. } No. 35.—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandagua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on enquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 31—tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. } No. 22—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825 } No. 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Mattland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. } No. 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. } No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of New castle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE. No. 21—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2/3 per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York. No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book-debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. } *No. 32—6m.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 28 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th. 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL.

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Applications to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a hand some and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors — Price £15

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825 No 41 —f

TERMS
OF THE U C GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

FOUR DOLLARS per annum —Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are made Independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the same sum subsequently

All exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently. Rule and Figure work charged Double—a discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon preceding the day of Publication.* Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers and a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 45.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Our readers must be highly gratified by a perusal of the SPEECH which has been delivered by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR at the opening of our present Session of the Provincial Parliament—To say nothing of its perspicuity and elegance as a composition, its tone throughout is so mild and breathes such a deep interest in the concerns and welfare of this Colony, that we hope it will be received and acknowledged in the manner it so well deserves by those to whom it is addressed—We have felt strongly inclined to comment, paragraph by paragraph, but, as it has not yet been read in our Assembly, for want of a *Quorum*, and consequently no address has been moved, any indulgence of this kind, on our part, would be both premature and indelicate; and, therefore, we abstain.

We hope our friends will be pleased with the changed appearance of this publication—It is our intention to enlarge still further, and give an *Imperial* sheet; but, for that improvement, we must wait till the commencement of our next Volume, in order that some uniformity may be maintained, as a larger sheet than the present one could not be conveniently bound along with the preceding numbers of this volume On the 5th of January next, we hope to present our readers with a work in a new type, on fine paper, and an enlarged sheet, in every way *worthy* of the patronage of this interesting colony.

An accident, and the length and number of our advertisements, together, have prevented the admission of several articles of general interest this week—for which we shall endeavour to make amends hereafter Amongst these one of the most interesting is the Manifesto of the Greek Nation by which that eminent people hope to place themselves under the British protection; at all others the most ample, powerful, and effective. Nothing can be more honourable to our national character than the favourable consideration of this important Manifesto, and the two articles by which it is followed and for which we must here make room.

"Considering, lastly, that ever a special favor of Providence has placed the forces of Great Britain so near us, Greece ought to take advantage of it in time, and sending its hopes on the justice and humanity which animate that great power—

For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the state and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated the Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves, as follows:

"Art. 1. By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain.

"Art. 2. This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the Government of his Britannic Majesty."

We are extremely sorry to learn by late arrivals that New South Wales is in a very turbulent and unsettled state; that the different authorities are divided amongst themselves, and, that every thing was in the utmost confusion. After all, give us the *frosts* and *snows* of happy Canada rather than the hurricanes, droughts, parched deserts, wild beasts, and Caffres of Africa, or the wilder beasts, and still wilder, and more irreclaimable convicts of Australasia

We beg to call the attention of all class es to the awful calamity which has befallen our fellow subjects in New Brunswick We have not room to enlarge, but we trust that something effective will be done in this Province, both privately and publicly, in behalf of the sufferers Very liberal subscriptions have been entered into in the Lower Province, and we hope and trust this Province will not be lacking, according to her means

We have the pleasure to announce the return of Mr DWYER to York; and, that it is his intention to give both Public Recitations, and Private Lectures, during the ensuing winter; and most sincerly do we wish him success, since none in his profession is more deserving

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Amongst the Deaths of eminent persons lately announced in the London Obituaries we observe those of the venerable EARL of CARLISLE who is succeeded by Lord MORPETH; of the eccentric Sir Tho's. Stepney, the last descendant of the celebrated VANDYKE; and of the hapless, though once wealthy, Lady of WELLESLEY POLE LONG WELLESLEY.

Launch of the Princess Charlotte.

A dreadful accident happened at Portsmouth, on the 22d ult. at the launching of the *Princess Charlotte*, ship of the line; by which sixteen persons lost their lives The following extract is from an official account:

On Wednesday, the 22d of September, the day of the launch, the tide rose so rapidly and to so unusual a height, that the ship was obliged to be launched sooner than was anticipated; the same great rise of water occasioned such a powerful pressure against the gates of the south great dock in the basin as to cause them to burst inward and to carry with impetuous violence into the empty dock, the bridge which rested upon the gates, and, with the bridge, the persons who were unfortunately passing over it at the time, on their way to see the launch. The torrent of water which rushed into the vacant dock below, overwhelmed the unhappy individuals, and I grieve to say, that, notwithstanding the active and prompt exertions of those who behold the dreadful catastrophe, and of the boats which immediately hastened to the spot, but few persons were rescued from their perilous situations. The proper means were immediately resorted to for the recovery of those who were picked up

The Princess Charlotte has been built on the enlarged lines of his Majesty's ship Victory, having the dimensions encreased.—Length, from 186 to 197 feet; breadth, from 51 feet six inches to 52 feet nine inches; and burthen, from 2,146 to 2,417 tons. She is fitted on the new principle of working the cables in the middle, instead of the lower gun deck and has the improved round stern.

Mexican Athenæum —An Athenæum, on a large scale, is about to be established in the city of Mexico, by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand.

Canadian Chiefs —The following is an extract from a very interesting account of the departure of the *Lorette Chiefs* from England which has lately appeared in various public prints.—

The Grand Chief, in taking leave of the writer, said that himself and the 3 other Chiefs left Great Britain deeply impressed with its greatness, its liberality and its magnificence; that the attention which had been shown to them could never be forgotten; and especially the condescension of his Majesty in honouring them with a most gracious interview and presenting a large gold medal to each, as well as a portrait of himself; these would remain a lasting memorial, and be handed down from generation to generation in their respective families. The Grand Chief added that he had served this country under his late Majesty George III, which he never expected to see; but his visit to England had created an attachment, and produced a feeling towards it which he had not language to express; but summed it all up by saying, he was now ready whenever called upon to serve his Majesty George IV. his Great Father, and this he would do with the affection and devotedness of a son; and though they did not return to their country having obtained the object of their visit, yet they felt confident that a Government of uprightness would take their claims into consideration, and meet their wishes.

Singular Sporting.—Captain Ross (a great sportsman) has won his match of killing twenty swallows on the wing, with pistols and ball in one day.

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

Intelligence had been received in England, of the capture of Arracan, the chief town of the province of that name, in the Burmese Empire, and that Donoo-bew had taken into the lands of the British forces without opposition. The struggle on the part of the Burmese appears to be much less vigorous, than that formerly made by Tippoo Sultan in defence of his dominions. There is very little doubt it will terminate first or last, in the conquest of the natives, and probably the annexation of the Empire to the British dominions.

GREECE.

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principally to that Line.
ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL
N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.
No. 43.—2 m.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY
FOR SALE,
By Private Contract.

VALUABLE Collection of Law Books, comprising nearly 200 volumes, lately imported direct from London, is on its way to York, for sale by private contract;—a Catalogue of which will be ready in a few days.

Amongst these Books, all of which are in excellent condition, and judiciously chosen, are the following:—Coke's Institutes; Comyn's Digest; Burrow's Reports; Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and Law Dictionary; Attorney's Vade Mecum; Barn's, Williams's and Dickenson's Justice of the Peace; Bailer's Nisi Prius; Crown Circuit Companion; Chitty on Bills; De Lolme on the Constitution; Espinasse Nisi Prius; Foster's Crown Cases; Heywood on Elections; Impey's Sheriff; Moore's Index to Term Reports; Miller on Criminal Cases; Powell on Mortgages; Phillips on Evidence; Plowden on Usury; Rattiby on the Study of the Law; William's Digest of the States, and William's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries; Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant; Newman's Complete Conveyancer; &c. &c. &c.

Application to be made at the U. C. Gazette Office, York. No 41—t. f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr. John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. No. 42—6m.

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the COMMISSION BUSINESS ALL its BRANCHES, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by PUBLIC AUCTION, or PRIVATE CONTRACT.

T. T. ORTON further proposes to keep REGISTER of all LANDS, HOUSES, CATTLE, &c. &c. &c. for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property, of whatever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant; and he hopes, from the number of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business, will enable him to be of some service to the community at large; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope October 15th 1825 } *No. 42—t. f.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch, October 4th 1825. } No. 40—8wks.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. } No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cateroque*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. } No. 35.—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandagua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on enquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 31—tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW BUSHELS of the best kinds of GRASS SEEDS, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d May, 1825. } No. 22—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the TOWN of BELLVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June 20th, 1825 } No. 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Mattland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June 1st 1825. } No. 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May 17th 1825. } No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township. No 21—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of New castle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent:* and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from YORK to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the BAY of QUINTE. No. 21—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of OTONIBEE, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails.

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2/3 per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the MANSION-HOUSE and PREMISES, situated in King's Street, East—in the TOWN of YORK, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of wild, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the HOME or NEWCASTLE DISTRICTS; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York. No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book-debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON, } *Executors.*
ROBERT GRANT, }
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7. April 1825. } No. 15—t f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. } *No. 32—6m.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land, well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 28 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat

For particulars apply to Mr. H. RICHARDSON on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24th. 1825. *No. 8—tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL.

Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Applications to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a hand some and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors — Price £15

W. B JARVIS.

York, 12th Oct. 1825 No 41 —f

TERMS
OF THE U C GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

FOUR DOLLARS per annum —Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are made Independant of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

PRICE OF ADVERTISING,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and the same sum subsequently

All exceeding ten lines four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently. Rule and Figure work charged Double—a discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon preceding the day of Publication.* Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers and a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 6, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS
For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we, set down aught in malice.* No. 45.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

Our readers must be highly gratified by a perusal of the SPEECH which has been delivered by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR at the opening of our present Session of the Provincial Parliament—To say nothing of its perspicuity and elegance as a composition, its tone throughout is so mild and breathes such a deep interest in the concerns and welfare of this Colony, that we hope it will be received and acknowledged in the manner it so well deserves by those to whom it is addressed—We have felt strongly inclined to comment, paragraph by paragraph, but, as it has not yet been read in our Assembly, for want of a *Quorum*, and consequently no address has been moved, any indulgence of this kind, on our part, would be both premature and indelicate; and, therefore, we abstain.

We hope our friends will be pleased with the changed appearance of this publication—It is our intention to enlarge still further, and give an *Imperial* sheet; but, for that improvement, we must wait till the commencement of our next Volume, in order that some uniformity may be maintained, as a larger sheet than the present one could not be conveniently bound along with the preceding numbers of this volume On the 5th of January next, we hope to present our readers with a work in a new type, on fine paper, and an enlarged sheet, in every way *worthy* of the patronage of this interesting colony.

An accident, and the length and number of our advertisements, together, have prevented the admission of several articles of general interest this week—for which we shall endeavour to make amends hereafter Amongst these one of the most interesting is the Manifesto of the Greek Nation by which that eminent people hope to place themselves under the British protection; at all others the most ample, powerful, and effective. Nothing can be more honourable to our national character than the favourable consideration of this important Manifesto, and the two articles by which it is followed and for which we must here make room.

"Considering, lastly, that ever a special favor of Providence has placed the forces of Great Britain so near us, Greece ought to take advantage of it in time, and sending its hopes on the justice and humanity which animate that great power—

For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the state and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated the Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves, as follows:

"Art. 1. By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain.

"Art. 2. This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the Government of his Britannic Majesty."

We are extremely sorry to learn by late arrivals that New South Wales is in a very turbulent and unsettled state; that the different authorities are divided amongst themselves, and, that every thing was in the utmost confusion. After all, give us the *frosts* and *snows* of happy Canada rather than the hurricanes, droughts, parched deserts, wild beasts, and Caffres of Africa, or the wilder beasts, and still wilder, and more irreclaimable convicts of Australasia

We beg to call the attention of all class es to the awful calamity which has befallen our fellow subjects in New Brunswick We have not room to enlarge, but we trust that something effective will be done in this Province, both privately and publicly, in behalf of the sufferers Very liberal subscriptions have been entered into in the Lower Province, and we hope and trust this Province will not be lacking, according to her means

We have the pleasure to announce the return of Mr DWYER to York; and, that it is his intention to give both Public Recitations, and Private Lectures, during the ensuing winter; and most sincerly do we wish him success, since none in his profession is more deserving

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

Amongst the Deaths of eminent persons lately announced in the London Obituaries we observe those of the venerable EARL of CARLISLE who is succeeded by Lord MORPETH; of the eccentric Sir Tho's. Stepney, the last descendant of the celebrated VANDYKE; and of the hapless, though once wealthy, Lady of WELLESLEY POLE LONG WELLESLEY.

Launch of the Princess Charlotte.

A dreadful accident happened at Portsmouth, on the 22d ult. at the launching of the *Princess Charlotte*, ship of the line; by which sixteen persons lost their lives The following extract is from an official account:

On Wednesday, the 22d of September, the day of the launch, the tide rose so rapidly and to so unusual a height, that the ship was obliged to be launched sooner than was anticipated; the same great rise of water occasioned such a powerful pressure against the gates of the south great dock in the basin as to cause them to burst inward and to carry with impetuous violence into the empty dock, the bridge which rested upon the gates, and, with the bridge, the persons who were unfortunately passing over it at the time, on their way to see the launch. The torrent of water which rushed into the vacant dock below, overwhelmed the unhappy individuals, and I grieve to say, that, notwithstanding the active and prompt exertions of those who behold the dreadful catastrophe, and of the boats which immediately hastened to the spot, but few persons were rescued from their perilous situations. The proper means were immediately resorted to for the recovery of those who were picked up

The Princess Charlotte has been built on the enlarged lines of his Majesty's ship Victory, having the dimensions encreased.—Length, from 186 to 197 feet; breadth, from 51 feet six inches to 52 feet nine inches; and burthen, from 2,146 to 2,417 tons. She is fitted on the new principle of working the cables in the middle, instead of the lower gun deck and has the improved round stern.

Mexican Athenæum —An Athenæum, on a large scale, is about to be established in the city of Mexico, by Mr. Ackermann of the Strand.

Canadian Chiefs —The following is an extract from a very interesting account of the departure of the *Lorette Chiefs* from England which has lately appeared in various public prints.—

The Grand Chief, in taking leave of the writer, said that himself and the 3 other Chiefs left Great Britain deeply impressed with its greatness, its liberality and its magnificence; that the attention which had been shown to them could never be forgotten; and especially the condescension of his Majesty in honouring them with a most gracious interview and presenting a large gold medal to each, as well as a portrait of himself; these would remain a lasting memorial, and be handed down from generation to generation in their respective families. The Grand Chief added that he had served this country under his late Majesty George III, which he never expected to see; but his visit to England had created an attachment, and produced a feeling towards it which he had not language to express; but summed it all up by saying, he was now ready whenever called upon to serve his Majesty George IV. his Great Father, and this he would do with the affection and devotedness of a son; and though they did not return to their country having obtained the object of their visit, yet they felt confident that a Government of uprightness would take their claims into consideration, and meet their wishes.

Singular Sporting.—Captain Ross (a great sportsman) has won his match of killing twenty swallows on the wing, with pistols and ball in one day.

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

Intelligence had been received in England, of the capture of Arracan, the chief town of the province of that name, in the Burmese Empire, and that Donoo-bew had taken into the lands of the British forces without opposition. The struggle on the part of the Burmese appears to be much less vigorous, than that formerly made by Tippoo Sultan in defence of his dominions. There is very little doubt it will terminate first or last, in the conquest of the natives, and probably the annexation of the Empire to the British dominions.

GREECE.

The affairs of the Morea have taken a more favorable turn, but to what extent it is impossible to say Accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna of the 18th of August, state, that "Ibrahim Pacha after being joined by the corps brought into by Hussein Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di Romania, and had already arrived before the walls of that fortress. On his approach, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, declared by a formal act, and, as is generally believed here, at the instigation of Commodore Hamilton, they implored the protection of England.—Ibrahim Pacha, discovered by this event, applied to Commodore Hamilton for an explanation; but instead of any answer being given him, the Greeks, impelled by despair, made an unexpected attack on the Arabs, who were already dispirited. After several partial but sanguinary combats, Ibrahim Pacha hastily retreated to Tripolizza. This news, and the reverses at Missolonghi, have produced a very great sensation here."

This account is confirmed through various channels

It appears indeed, certain that the Government of Napoli has solicited the protection of Great Britain, but what encouragement they had for so doing, remains to be seen. And according to accounts from Zante of the 25th of August, the deputies from Greece, one of whom is the son of Admiral Mauli, had arrived there They are going with passports from Commodore Hamilton, and from the Lord High Commissioner, Sir Wm. Adam, to England in order to solicit its protection Commodore Hamil on is said to have advised the Greeks previously to this, in case of extreme necessity to hoist

the English or the Ionian flag.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* of September 18, also speaks of these negociations, as having given great displeasure to the officers of the Porte, and the measure resolved upon at Napoli excites an extraordinary sensation throughout the Archepelago, and especially among the squadrons of the other European powers The negociations are also said to prove that the English party in Greece has obtained a complete preponderance over the Russian party.

The Austrian Observer, which never publishes or prophecies good of the Greeks if it can avoid it, contains an article from Constantinople of the 23d of August. Ibrahim Pacha is represented to have established his head quarters firmly at Trippolizza in spite of the Greek chiefs, who harass, but cannot dislodge him — This article contains nothing later from Missolonghi than our former advices It admits the gallant defence which the Greeks, in their fortress, have made, and the raising of the seige by water, on the appearance of the Greek fleet. The account of the death of Ypsilanti, we are happy to find, is not confirmed. The report was caused by the death of two other Greek officers in the engagements of the 20th and 21st of July.

On the 12th of June died Gen. Ulysses or Odysseus; he had been taken prisoner by the troops of government and confined in a high tower, charged with treason; from this tower he attempted to make his escape, by letting himself down with a rope which broke, and precipitated him from an immense height upon the rocks below, in him, Greece has lost one of her bravest, but most dangerous sons; the fact of his guilt cannot be questioned, and by his death the tumults of Attica are hushed.

July 14.—News from the Morea better and better: it grows certain that Ibrahim Pacha is in great trouble; he has made several ineffectual attempts to escape from the plains of Tripolizza, but has been prevented by the Greeks who to the number of about 15,000, fill the passes — Four days since they cut off 100 horses with provisions destined for his camp.

Corfu, August 14.

The defeat of the Barbarians before Missolonghi seems to have been altogether owing to the firmness of Bozzaris and the glorious example which he set to the other Greek Chiefs.

The Capt. Pacha sent 100 small armed vessels, with 5000 men, who began the attack by sea, whilst Reschid Pacha, with 30,000 as it is generally said, seconded him by land. The engagement was obstinate; the sky was hidden by the smoke, and the earth trembled from the shock of the cannon. The battle lasted six hours, during which time the European commanders could see nothing on account of the smoke. At last the cannonading ceased, and 2 hours after when the smoke had a little subsided, they saw the standard of the Cross still remaining on the fortress of Missolonghi. Then the Commanders approached in their boats, and saw how terrible the defeat of the barbarians had been. The trenches were filled, and the sea covered with dead bodies. They say there were fifteen thousand killed and wounded. In the meantime arrived Miaulis, and the Captain Pacha was obliged to flee to Castra, on which the Greeks burned one frigate, one corvette, one schooner, and took all of the 100 small vessels which had been engaged in this affair.—Thus ended this famous expedition against Missolonghi.

Domestic.

LOWER CANADA.

ADDRESS FROM MONTREAL.

On Saturday, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, the *Hon. C. W. Grant, John Forsyth, Thos. Porteous, Geo. Garden, Peter McGill, Jno. Molson, Senr. F. A. La Rocque, and Henry McKenzie, Esquires*, being appointed at a Public Meeting, to present a congratulatory address to His Excellency the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, from the inhabitants of Montreal, on his return from England, to resume the Government of these Provinces, waited on his Lordship at the Castle of St. Lewis, and delivered to him the following

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable GEORGE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath; Governor in Cheif in and over the Province of Lower Canada, &c. &c. &c

May it please Your Lordship.

We, the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city and vicinity of Montreal, most respectfully approach your Excellency to offer our cordial congratulations on the happy return of your Lordship and Lady Dalhousie to this Province.

It is justly esteemed a fortunate circumstance for the distant possessions of the Empire, when their Governments are administered by men of public integrity and private worth, qualities which in a preeminent degree distinguish your Excellency, and while your Lordship's return to this Province marks the approbation and confidence of your Royal Master, our beloved Sovereign, we hail the auspicious event with the warmest expression of those feelings which peculiarly belong to grateful and loyal subjects.

The results of the last session of the Imperial Parliament, while they show that the concerns of this part of the British Empire have occupied more than the usual portion of the labours of His Majesty's Ministers, (whose favourable intentions we gratefully acknowledge,) cannot fail to convince us that we are indebted to the benevolent exertions of your Lordship for much of the interest which has been felt for our welfare. And although the enactments to which we allude, might in some instances, be susceptible of advantageous modification, seeing that no human system can be free from defect, we nevertheless perceive, on reviewing the whole, that we have cause to rejoice much at what has been done, and reason to anticipate still greater benefits under the auspices of your Lordship.

Permit us therefore to express to your Excellency our fervent prayers, that, on resuming the administration of the Government which you have hitherto exercised with honor to yourself and benefit to the country, your Lordship may meet with that support which your laudable conduct so justly merits, from all who duly appreciate the value of that constitution under which we have the happiness of live,—always remembering that we from but a small though interesting portion of a great and powerful empire, whose principles and practice it should ever be our pride to study and imitate.

Montreal, 24th September, 1825.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I accept with great pleasure your kind congratulations upon the return of Lady Dalhousie and myself to this Province; the respectable inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, whose names are subscribed to this address, will, I am sure do me the justice to believe that I am truly sensible of this expression of their feelings and of their good opinion.

I am happy to think, Gentlemen, that the liberal views and policy of His Majesty's Government are so generally and justly acknowledged, in the measures adopted in last session of Parliament in regard to the Colonies; and I will venture to assure you, that if certain points have not been so well adjusted as we could wish, our representation of them will not be disregarded in the proper quarter.

But Gentlemen, we can scarcely ask or expect that favourable attention of His Majesty's Ministers unless we also, united among ourselves, will contribute our best exertions towards the public welfare. I most cordially join with you in the hope, that I shall receive that support which I claim for His Majesty's Government by an upright and faithful discharge of those duties which His Majesty has entrusted to me.

To you gentlemen personally, I must offer my best thanks for the trouble you have taken in coming here; I regret to have given cause for it, but circumstances have not permitted me to be so long absent from this, as to reach Montreal at present.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,

Castle of St. Lewis, 15th Oct. 1825.

Great Fires in New-Brunswick &c.

On Friday the 7th inst. the Inhabitants of Fredericton were alarmed by the appearance of fire in the woods, surrounding the Surveyor General's new building, and hurried with the fire engines to the spot, which is about three miles distant. At this period when the most active inhabitants were at a distance, a fire commenced in town at Mr. Ring's Buildings, and spread with such amazing rapidity to the neighbouring houses that very little property was saved. We understand that 41 dwelling houses and 41 shops and barns, in all 82 buildings were consumed, together with the King's stores and fuel yard.—The amount of the losses by individuals is estimated at £32,522

In addition to the above calamity at the seat of Government, we learn that dreadful fires are raviging the forest around Fredericton, and in the settlements of New Ireland and New Jerusalem in the rear of Gatetown. Alarming fires are also stated to be spreading devastation in Miramichi. Thirty houses are said to have been destroyed at that place. The long series of dry weather has so completely parched the earth in many places that the fire runs through it with astonishing rapidity.

Many of our poorer fellow subjects are thus, by the visitation of the Almighty, driven from their homes, merchants and mechanics deprived of the produce of their industrious labours, and many other individuals suffer extensive losses.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 20.

Fire.—Yesterday morning the roof of the Government House caught fire, and the whole building with the exception of the N. W. wing, was in a short time consumed. In consequence of the fire commencing on the roof ample time was afforded for the removal of furniture, &c. from the house, which we believe was affected without being materially damaged

FIRE AND HURRICANE.

MIRAMICHI, Oct. 11, 1825

On the night of the 17th inst. this place exhibited the terrific spectacle of a general conflagration The air for the two preceding days had been so intensely close, as to excite suspicion of the existence of large fires in the woods; but no particular alarm was felt until about half past seven, when a rumbling noise was heard to the north, which encreased rapidly with pitchy darkness—there being at that time a dead calm—at 8 o'clock a few sparks and cinders were perceived, and a breeze from the north west led the inhabitants to suppose that the woods must suffer, but no idea was entertained of the horrible calamity which was impending. Suddenly a dreadful hurricane poured down upon the whole north side of the river, bringing with it immense masses of flames, cinders, ashes and hot sand, and scouring the settlements with such amazing rapidity as to render it impossible to preserve any species of property. To describe the scene at this awful period is beyond the powers of language. The flames, of such magnitude and so furious, seemed unlike the fires of this world, whenever they grasped a building instantaneous destruction was the consequence, and the shrieks of the flying inhabitants, the bellowing of the terrified horses, oxen, &c. the roaring of the flames, with the general illumination presented a scene which cannot be imagined.

At Douglastown, scarcely any kind of property escaped the ravages of the fire; the extensive mercantile establishments of Messrs. GILMOUR, RANKIN, & Co. Messrs. WM ARRAMS & Co together with their vessels then on the stocks, as also all the property of numerous others were consumed, leaving but time for the unfortunate inhabitants to fly to the shore, and there by means of boats, canoes, rafts of timber, logs, or any boyant article, however ill adapted for the purpose, endeavour to escape from the dreadful element, and reach the town of Catham—numbers of men, women and children perishing in the attempt

The town of Newcastle with all the surrounding settlements, became a total waste, excepting about fourteen buildings; amongst those which were laid in ashes, were the Court House, Church, Barracks, and Gaol, and for miles through the interior, where mercantile, farming, and timber business was carried on extensively, the greatest desolation took place.

The remote settlements from the entrance of the river upwards, present to the eye the dreadful havoc of this most calamitous event particularly those of the North West Branch, Ballibog and Nappan some of which have scarcely a place of habitation left; and the lives which have been lost at those places are innumerable; the shores at almost every change of wind exhibiting dreadful spectacles of the burst and drowned

In some parts of the country the Cattle have all been destroyed or have suffered greatly, and the very soil in many places has been parched and burnt up, and no provisions have been rescued from the flames, either at Newcastle, where almost every important mercantile establishment (except Messrs. LEDDEN and ABBOTT'S) perished, as at Douglastown.

The hurricane raged with such dreadful violence that bodies of ignited timber, as also trees from the forest, and parts of the flaming houses and stores were carried to the rivers with amazing velocity, and affected the water in such a manner, as to occasion in the shallow places large quantities of salmon, and other fish to resort to the land; hundreds of which are scattered on the shores of the North and South West branches.

Among the vessels in the river, a number were cast on shore three of which, namely, the ships Concord and Canada, together with the brig Jane, were consumed, others were fortunately saved after the fire had attacked them.

Catham at present contains about three hundred of the unfortunate sufferers who have resorted to it for relief, and are experiencing some partial assistance, and almost every hour brings with it great numbers from the back settlements, burnt wounded, or in the most abject state of distress, and nearly one hundred bodies have been already discovered.

The heart sickens to see the widows, widowers and orphans without clothing, homes, or the means of subsistence, and it is impossible at this early period to say how many hundreds have been added to the dead, or have survived to knew that a father, mother, sister or brother has been devoured by the flames or perished by the waters; not only from the circumstance of numerous families in the back settlements not having been yet heard of, but also from the want of information regarding the fate of late lumbering parties in the interior of the woods, who, it is feared have fallen victims to the flames.

In a situation therefore of such unparalleled distress and calamity, it is hoped the hand of humanity will be extended to alleviate the miseries attendant on this awful dispensation of Providence, and administer a balm to the torn feelings and necessities of those, who have in this most distressing manner been deprived of their all, and cast beggars, on the world.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTE OFFICE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1825 No. XLVI.

By Authority.

York, U. C. Nov. 10th, 1825.

This day, at One o'clock, the Honourable the Legislative Council, waited upon His Excellency, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with their Address, of which the following is a Copy:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein: &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to present to Your Excellency our grateful acknowledgments for your very gracious Speech at the opening of this Session.

Sharing in the happiness and prosperity which the general tranquillity has poured on the British Empire, we feel its value to be greatly enhanced, as a subject of congratulation, by the opportunity which it has afforded to the Imperial Government, of framing measures which can scarcely fail to excite throughout the dominions of the Crown, an emulation of that spirit of industry and enterprise so eminently conspicuous in the Parent State.

Our Mother Country, ever more generous to her Colonies than any other Nation, from the change which she has recently made in her Commercial system, enables us to anticipate a material advancement of our Public Interests, as this change has avowedly for its object, to constitute the Colonies an integral part of the British Empire, and to give to our Ports the character and privileges of those of the United Kingdom

This enlightened policy, so liberal and conciliating, we receive with the deepest gratitude, and are convinced that the tendency of the measures which it embraces, is to confer upon us all the Commercial privileges of subjects of the United Kingdom while we are exempted from those burthens, by which the Fleets and Armies are maintained, which protect our trade and defend our soil, and especially grateful ought the Canadas to be when even in these general measures, they discover additional proofs of the attention of His Majesty's Government to their peculiar situation, by admitting exceptions in order to regulate our intercourse with the United States of America, and to adjust more conveniently the Navigation Laws of the Empire to the trade upon our inland waters

We fervently hope that the temporary act which has recently passed for the admission of the wheat of the North American Provinces into the United Kingdom may be found reconcileable with the general interests of the Empire, and that the result of the experiment may be such as to enable the Imperial Government to place upon a more permanent and more beneficial footing an indulgence which would be so advantageous to these Colonies

We rejoice that the good consequences which it was hoped would follow the permission of a direct importation of Tea from China have been already in a great measure realized, and that there no longer exists a temptation to that illicit trade which has been deeply prejudicial to the public welfare.

In directing our attention to such Laws as are about to expire, we shall feel it an agreeable duty to concur in the renewal of the Act under which the Militia Pensions are paid.

Deeply sensible how much every description of improvement may be accelerated by the diligent and judicious aid of the Legislature, it is most satisfactory to reflect upon the rapid increase of the Revenue, not only from Tea, and the expansion of trade which necessarily attends the increase of population, but from the larger proportion of duties collected at the Port of Quebec, awarded by the Arbitrators appointed under the Statute of the Imperial Parliament, because such increased resources will not only lighten or remove the existing pressure on the Revenue, but afford more abundant means of cherishing that ardor for public improvement which appears so generally to prevail.

Your Excellency does justice to the Legislative Council in believing that we rejoice in every demonstration that the safety and welfare of this Colony are objects constantly present to the attention of the Parent State, and it is gratifying, as well as interesting, to learn that within the present year, His Majesty has caused a Survey to be made of the British North American Provinces by Officers of eminent Military skill, in order to ascertain the state of their defences, and by what means their security can most effectually be provided for.

Feeling deeply the responsibility that attaches to the several branches of the Legislature in the advancement of a Colony, which under the blessing of Providence, enjoys so many advantages, and how much may be effected by a zealous and cordial application to the public interests, and having experienced for many years Your Excellency's readiness at all times to concur in such enactments as may appear to promise benefit to the Country, it shall be our study to follow so wise an example.

And when we reflect upon the affectionate confidence in Your Excellency's Paternal Administration, which is cherished through the whole Province, the encouraging prospects before us, and the increased peace and harmony which must spring from a measure so extremely desirable as that which shall set at rest the just apprehensions, with respect to their civil rights, which affect a very considerable portion of our population, and which Your Excellency has now the power, by the consent of His Majesty to propose, a result for which the Province must ever feel indebted to Your Excellency, we cannot but anticipate the most happy consequences from the labors of this Session of the Provincial Parliament.

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 9th November, 1825.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Answer:—

Honourable Gentlemen,

It will be very grateful to me to transmit to your Sovereign, in the course of my duty, this Address, in which I continue to find that same good spirit of Loyalty, and that warm attachment to the interests of your Country, which have at all times governed your Proceedings; and I must not omit to assure you that I am very sensible of the kind import of those expressions, in which you allude to myself, and which demand my very cordial acknowledgments.

York, U. C. Nov 15th 1825.

This day at one o'clock, the House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with their Address, of which the following is a Copy:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

We sincerely participate in the satisfaction expressed by Your Excellency at the continuance of the general tranquillity which has been so propitious to the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire.

We have rejoiced to observe the Councils of the Imperial Parliament occupied, during this season of peace, in measures, which have particularly for their object, to promote the welfare of

the Colonial possessions of the Crown, and to excite in them that spirit of industry and enterprize, of which, the Parent State exhibits so glorious an example

We anticipate a very material and almost immediate advancement of the public interests of this Province from those great and liberal measures which have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for regulating the Colonial trade. And which have proceeded upon the avowed principle of constituting the Colonies integral portions of the Empire, and of giving to their Ports the character and privileges of Ports of the United Kingdom

We avail ourselves, with the most sincere satisfaction, of this early opportunity of assuring Your Excellency, as the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, under whose benign and glorious rule these advantages have been extended to us, that in common with the people of this Province we feel and acknowledge most gratefully, as becomes us, these invaluable proofs of the protecting care of our Parent State and that we do not fail to recognize a policy liberal and generous beyond example in a system which tends to confer upon His Majesty's Colonial Subjects all the commercial privileges of subjects of the United Kingdom, while they are exempt from those burdens by which the Fleets and Armies are supported which could alone effectually protect their trade and defend their soil.

We thankfully acknowledge as additional proofs of the gracious consideration of His Majesty's Government those modifications of the general Colonial system which apply to the regulation of our commercial intercourse with the United States of America, and of the navigation upon our inland waters.

We receive with the most lively interest the communication which Your Excellency has been graciously pleased to make with respect to the relaxation of the British Corn Laws in favor of the British North American Colonies, in this Province, more perhaps than in any other, that measure, and every consideration attending it, claims peculiar interest. We perceive in the Act which has been recently passed the most convincing proof of a desire to promote the welfare of the Colonies by establishing a system of which some apprehensions appear still to be entertained that it may be found prejudicial to the great domestic interests of the empire. It is, however, upon their conviction of the soundness of those principles which His Majesty's Ministers have avowed, that the people of this Province would alone desire to rest their hope of this great measure being placed upon a footing more permanent and more beneficial, since they can neither be so ungrateful, nor so insensible to their own interest, as not to feel that nothing ought to be desired by them which would be inconsistent with the vital interests of that great and glorious Empire, from which they have descended and to which they owe the great blessings of security and freedom

We learn with much satisfaction that the direct importation of Tea from China, has been attended with those very desirable consequences which it was hoped would result from it.

We will bestow our attention upon the Public Accounts and Estimates, which Your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us, and we beg to assure Your Excellency of our readiness to make the necessary provision for the Public Service.

We will direct our attention to the Laws that are about to expire, and will not fail to take into our early consideration the Act which governs the payment of Militia Pensions, as it concerns an object for which it must be equally grateful to all branches of the Legislature to provide

Sensible how much it is in the power of the Legislature to advance the improvement of the Colony by a judicious application of public aid, we entertain with great satisfaction the expectation of a rapid increase of Revenue from the causes to which Your Excellency has adverted.

We are much gratified to learn that the Arbitrators appointed under the Statute of the Imperial Parliament have awarded to this Province a share of the duties which are received at Quebec more in proportion to its increase in trade, and population than that which we have hitherto received,

Under these circumstances we may confidently expect that our Revenue will be soon relieved from those incumbrance which in less prosperous times it was found necessary to incur, and we rejoice particularly in this prospect of more abundant means at a moment when a prevailing ardour for public improvement can not fail to present ample opportunities for their beneficial employment.

Your Excellency did us justice in supposing that we should learn with much pleasure that His Majesty has within the present year directed a survey to be made of the British North American Provinces, by Officers of eminent and military skill, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their defence and by what means their security can be most effectually provided for.

We are gratified by every such demonstration that the safety and welfare of this Colony are objects constantly present to the attention of our Most Gracious Sovereign, and we rejoice more particularly in those measures which are calculated to impress upon the people of this Province the entire conviction which we entertain that their interests as a portion of the British Empire will never be abandoned, but that so long as they and their posterity continue to exhibit that Loyal attachment to the Crown which has already been proved on the part of this Province, the strength of the British Empire will constitute their security, and they will be allowed to the latest times, to share in the glories of the British name.

As one branch of the Legislature we readily and fully avow our obligation to contribute our best exertions towards the advancement of a Colony; which, under the blessings of Providence enjoys so many advantages.

We trust that we shall evince our sense of that obligation by a zealous and cordial application to the Public Intersts, and our experience of Your Excellency's administration will not permit us to doubt of Your Excellency's desire to give effect to all such enactments as may appear to Your Excellency to promise benefit to the Country

We will wait with much interest the communication which Your Excellency intends to make to the Legislature respecting a measure so important in its character as that to which Your Excellency alluded in Your Most Gracious Speech at the opening of this Session.

(Signed)

JOHN WILSON,

SPEAKER.

Commons House of Assembly, November 14th, 1825.

To which His EXCELLENCY was pleased to give the following answer:—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for this assurance of faithful and generous attachment to the Mother Country, and to the King's Paternal Government, which is conveyed in such grateful terms, that I shall have particular satisfaction in transmitting your Address to His Majesty.

The resolution you avow to apply with zeal and cordiality to the Public Affairs, and the belief you express of my readiness to give effect to all such enactments as shall appear to me to promise benefit to the Country, are very acceptable to me; indeed a just sense of the obedience due to my Sovereign's wishes must permit me to yield to no branch of the Legislature in zeal for the advancement of the true and lasting interest of the Province, which is so much the object of His Majesty's Council.

ANNO SEXTO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CHAP. CXIV.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

[5th *July*, 1825.]

Continued.

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

If Importer refuse to pay such Duty the Goods may be sold.

Oath of the Grower.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That every Importer of any Goods shall, within Twenty Days after the Arrival of the importing Ship, make due Entry Inwards of such Goods, and, land the same; and in Default of such Entry and Landing, it shall be lawful for the Officers of the Customs to convey such Goods to the King's Warehouse; and if the Duties due upon such Goods be not paid within Three Months after such Twenty Days shall have expired, together with all Charges of Removal and Warehouse Rent, the same shall be sold, and the Produce thereof shall be applied first to the Payment of Freight and Charges, next of Duties, and the Overplus, if any, shall be paid to the Proprietor of the Goods.

If Goods be not entered in 20 Days, the Officer may land and secure them.

If Duties be not paid with in Three Months, Goods to be sold.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall be imported into any *British* Possession as being imported from the United Kingdom, or from any other *British* Possession (if any Advantage attach to such Distinction) unless such Goods appear upon the Cockets or other proper Documents for the same to have been duly cleared Outwards at the Port of Exportation in the United Kingdom, or in such other *British* Possession, nor unless the Ground upon which such Advantage be claimed be stated in such Cocket or Document.

Goods imported from United Kingdom or British Possessions, must appear in Cocket, &c.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That no Entry, nor any Warrant for the landing of any Goods, or for the taking of any Goods out of any Warehouse, shall be deemed valid, unless the Particulars of the Goods and Packages in such Entry shall correspond with the Particulars of the Goods and Packages purporting to be the same in the Report of the Ship, or in the Certificate or other Document, where any is required, by which the Importation or Entry of such Goods is authorized, nor unless the Goods shall have been properly described in such Entry by the Denominations, and with the Characters and Circumstances, according to which such Goods are charged with Duty, or may be imported; and any Goods taken or delivered out of any Ship or out of any Warehouse by virtue of any Entry or Warrant not corresponding or agreeing in all such Respects, or not properly described in the same, shall be deemed to be Goods landed or taken without due Entry thereof, and shall be forfeited.

Entry not to be valid, if Goods be not properly described in it.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, That before any Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Spirits, or Mahogany shall be shipped for Exportation in any *British* Possession in *America*, or in the Island of *Mauritius*, as being the Produce of such Possession or of such Island, the Proprietor of the Estate on which such Goods were produced, or his known Agent, shall make and sign an Affidavit in Writing before the Collector or Controller at the Port of Exportation, or before One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other Officer duly authorized to administer such Oath, residing in or near the Place where such Estate is situated, declaring that such Goods are the Produce of such Estate; and such Affidavit shall set forth the Name of the Estate, and the Description and Quantity of the Goods, and the Packages containing the same, with the Marks and Numbers theron, and the Name of the Person to whose Charge at the Place of Shipment they are to be sent; and if any Justice of the Peace, or other Officer aforesaid, shall subscribe his Name to any Writing, purporting to be such Affidavit, unless the Person purporting to make such Affidavit, shall actually appear before him, and be sworn to the Truth of the same, such Justice of the Peace or Officer aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for any such Offence the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and the Person entering and shipping such Goods shall deliver such Affidavit to the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, and shall make Oath before him that the Goods which are to be shipped by virtue of such Entry are the same as are mentioned in such Affidavit; and the Master of the Ship in which such Goods shall be laden shall, before Clearance, make Oath before the Collector or Controller, that the Goods shipped by virtue of such Entry are the same as are mentioned and intended in such Affidavit, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief; and thereupon the Collector and Controller, or other proper Officer, shall sign and give to the Master a Certificate of Production, stating that Proof has been made, in Manner required by Law, that such Goods (describing the same), are the Produce of such *British* Possession, or of such Island, and setting forth in such Certificate the Name of the Exporter, and of the exporting Ship, and of the Master thereof, and the Destination of the Goods; and if any Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, or Spirits be imported into any *British* Possession in *America*, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, as being the Produce of some other such Possession, or of such Island, without such Certificate of Production, the same shall be forfeited; and if any Mahogany be so imported, the same shall be deemed to be of Foreign Production.

Certificate of Production for Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Spirits, or Mahogany shipped for Exportation in any *British* Possession in *America*, or in the Island of *Mauritius*.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That before any Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Spirits, or Mahogany shall be shipped for Exportation in any *British* Possession in *America*, as being the Produce of some other such Possession, or of the Island of *Mauritius*, or shall be so shipped in the said Island as being the Produce of some *British* Possession in *America*, the Person exporting the same shall in the Entry Outwards state the place of the Production, and refer to the Entry Inwards and landing of such Goods, and shall make Oath before the Collector or Controller to the Identity of the same; and thereupon, if such Goods shall have been duly imported with a Certificate of Production, within Twelve Months prior to the shipping for Exportation, the Collector and Controller shall sign and give to the Master a Certificate of Production founded upon and referring to the Certificate of Production under which such Goods had been so imported, and containing the like Particulars, together with the Date of such Importation.

Certificate of Production for Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Spirits, or Mahogany shipped for Exportation in any *British* Possession in *America*, or in the Island of *Mauritius*, as being the Produce of such Possession or of such Island, the Proprietor of the Estate on which such Goods were produced, or his known Agent, shall make and sign an Affidavit in Writing before the Collector or Controller at the Port of Exportation, or before One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other Officer duly authorized to administer such Oath, residing in or near the Place where such Estate is situated, declaring that such Goods are the Produce of such Estate; and such Affidavit shall set forth the Name of the Estate, and the Description and Quantity of the Goods, and the Packages containing the same, with the Marks and Numbers theron, and the Name of the Person to whose Charge at the Place of Shipment they are to be sent; and if any Justice of the Peace, or other Officer aforesaid, shall subscribe his Name to any Writing, purporting to be such Affidavit, unless the Person purporting to make such Affidavit, shall actually appear before him, and be sworn to the Truth of the same, such Justice of the Peace or Officer aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for any such Offence the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and the Person entering and shipping such Goods shall deliver such Affidavit to the Collector or Controller, or other proper Officer, and shall make Oath before him that the Goods which are to be shipped by virtue of such Entry are the same as are mentioned in such Affidavit; and the Master of the Ship in which such Goods shall be laden shall, before Clearance, make Oath before the Collector or Controller, that the Goods shipped by virtue of such Entry are the same as are mentioned and intended in such Affidavit, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief; and thereupon the Collector and Controller, or other proper Officer, shall sign and give to the Master a Certificate of Production, stating that Proof has been made, in Manner required by Law, that such Goods (describing the same), are the Produce of such *British* Possession, or of such Island, and setting forth in such Certificate the Name of the Exporter, and of the exporting Ship, and of the Master thereof, and the Destination of the Goods; and if any Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, or Spirits be imported into any *British* Possession in *America*, or into the Island of *Mauritius*, as being the Produce of some other such Possession, or of such Island, without such Certificate of Production, the same shall be forfeited; and if any Mahogany be so imported, the same shall be deemed to be of Foreign Production.

Certificate of Production on Re exportation from another Colony.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That before any Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Spirits, or Mahogany shall be shipped for Exportation in any *British* Possession in *America*, as being the Produce of some other such Possession, or of the Island of *Mauritius*, or shall be so shipped in the said Island as being the Produce of some *British* Possession in *America*, the Person exporting the same shall in the Entry Outwards state the place of the Production, and refer to the Entry Inwards and landing of such Goods, and shall make Oath before the Collector or Controller to the Identity of the same; and thereupon, if such Goods shall have been duly imported with a Certificate of Production, within Twelve Months prior to the shipping for Exportation, the Collector and Controller shall sign and give to the Master a Certificate of Production founded upon and referring to the Certificate of Production under which such Goods had been so imported, and containing the like Particulars, together with the Date of such Importation.

Goods brought over Land, or by Inland Navigation

XXVIII. And Whereas it is expedient to make Regulation respecting the Inland Trade of the *British* Possessions in *America*; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful to bring or import by Land, or by Inland Navigation, into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from any adjoining Foreign Country, any Goods which might be lawfully imported by Sea into such Possessions from such Country, and so to bring or import such Goods in the Vessels, Boats, or Carriages of such Country, as well as in *British* Vessels, Boats, or Carriages.

Ports herein mentioned to be free warehousing Ports

What Vessels shall be deemed British on the Lakes in America

XXIX And be it further enacted, That no Vessel or Boat shall be admitted to be a *British* Vessel or Boat on any of the Inland Waters or Lakes in *America*, except such as shall have been built at some Place within the *British* Dominions, and shall be wholly owned by *British* Subjects, and shall not have been repaired at any Foreign Place to a greater Extent than in the Proportion of Ten Shillings for every Ton of such Vessel or Boat at any one Time: Provided always, that nothing herein before contained shall extend to prevent the Employment of a any Vessel or Boat as a *British* Vessel or Boat, on such inland Waters or Lakes which shall have wholly belonged to *British* Subjects before the passing of this Act, and which shall not be repaired as aforesaid in any foreign Place after the passing of this Act.

Goods must be brought to a Place where there is a Custom House.

Governor may appoint Custom House

XXX Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to bring or import any Goods, except into some Port or Place of Entry at which a Custom House now is or hereafter may be lawfully established: Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of any of the said Possessions respectively, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Executive Council thereof for the Time being, if any Executive Council be there established, from Time to Time to diminish or increase, by Proclamation, the Number of Ports or Places of Entry, which are or hereafter may be appointed in such Province, for the Entry of Goods brought or imported as aforesaid.

Duties to be collected in same Manner as on Goods imported by Sea

Goods may be warehoused without Payment of Duty.

Storage of Goods in Warehouse.

Locking and opening Warehouse.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Goods imported into any of the said Possessions in *America* from any Foreign Country, as aforesaid, shall be subject to the same Duties, Regulations, Restrictions, Penalties, and Forfeitures, as the Duties on the like Goods imported by Sea may and can be ascertained, levied, or recovered, as far as the same are applicable, and if any Goods shall be brought or imported contrary hereto, or if any Goods so brought or imported shall be removed from the Station or Place appointed for the Examination of such Goods by the Officers of the Customs, before all Duties payable thereon shall have been paid or satisfied, such Goods shall be forfeited, together with the Vessel, Boat, or Carriage and the Horses or other Cattle, used by or with such Goods shall have been so imported or brought or so removed.

Duties in Canada on American Goods and in America on British Goods.

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

Purchaser of Goods may give Bond in lieu of original Bond.

XXXIII. And whereas it is expedient to constitute and appoint some of the free Ports in *America* to be free warehousing Ports, for all Goods which may be legally imported into the said Ports respectively; and it is also expedient to empower His Majesty to constitute and appoint from Time to Time any other Ports in any of the said *British* Possessions in *America* to be in like Manner free warehousing Ports for such Goods as may be legally imported into such Ports respectively; and it is therefore necessary to make Regulations for the appointing of proper Warehouses at such Ports, and for the Lodging and securing of Goods therein; be it therefore enacted, That the several Ports hereinafter mentioned (that is to say), *Kingston* in the Island of *Jamaica Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, *Quebec* in *Canada*, *Saint John's* in *New Brunswick*, and *Bridge Town* in the Island of *Barbadoes*, shall be the warehousing Ports for the Purposes of this Act; and that it shall be lawful for the several Collectors and Controllers of the said Ports respectively, by Notice in Writing under their Hand, to appoint from Time to Time such Warehouses, at such Ports respectively as shall be approved of by them, for the free warehousing and securing of Goods therein, for the Purposes of this Act, and also in such Notice to declare what Sorts of Goods may be so warehoused, and also by like Notice to revoke or alter any such Appointment or Declaration: Provided always that every such Notice shall be transmitted to the Governor of the Place, and shall be published in such Manner as he shall direct

Duties to be collected in

XXXIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Importer of any such Goods into the said Ports, to warehouse the same in the Warehouses so appointed, without Payment of any Duty on the First Entry thereof, subject nevertheless to the Rules, Regulations, Restrictions, and Conditions herein after contained.

Goods not duly warehoused, &c to be forfeited.

XXXV. And be it further enacted, That all Goods so warehoused shall be stowed in such Parts or Divisions of the Warehouse, and in such Manner as the Collector and Controller shall direct; and that the Warehouse shall be locked and secured in such Manner, and shall be open and visited only at such Time, and in the Presence of such Officers, and under such Rules and Regulations as the Collector and Controller shall direct; and that all such Goods shall, after being landed upon Importation be carried to the Warehouse, or shall, after being taken out of the Warehouse for Exportation, be carried to be shipped, under such Rules and Regulations as the Collector and Controller shall direct

Carrying Goods to and from Warehouse

No Goods to be taken out without Entry

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry of any Goods to be warehoused, the Importer of such Goods, instead of paying down the Duties due thereon, shall give Bond with Two sufficient Sureties, to be approved of by the Collector or Controller, in treble the Duties payable on such Goods, with Condition for the safe depositing of such Goods in the Warehouse mentioned in such Entry, and for the Payment of all Duties due upon such Goods, or for the Exportation thereof, according to the First Account taken of such Goods upon the landing of the same; and with further Condition, that no Part thereof shall be taken out of such Warehouse until cleared from thence upon due Entry and Payment of Duty or upon due Entry for Exportation; and with further Condition, that the whole of such Goods shall be so cleared from such Warehouse; and the Duties upon any Deficiency of the Quantity according to such First Account, shall be paid within Two Years from the Date of the First Entry thereof; and if after such Bond shall have been given, the Goods or any Part thereof shall be sold or disposed of, so that the original Bonder shall be no longer interested in or have control over the same, it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to admit fresh Security to be given by the Bond of the new Proprietor or other Person having Control over such Goods, with his sufficient Sureties, and to cancel the Bond given by the original Bonder of such Goods, or to exonerate him to the Extent of the fresh Security so given.

Account of Goods to be taken on landing.

Deficiencies to be ascertained

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which have been entered to be warehoused shall not be duly carried and deposited in the Warehouse, or any shall afterwards be taken out of the Warehouse without due Entry and Clearance, or having been entered and cleared for Exportation from the Warehouse shall not be duly carried and shipped, or shall afterwards be re landed, except with Permission of the proper Officer of the Customs, such Goods shall be forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry and Landing of any Goods to be warehoused, the proper Officer of the Customs shall take a particular Account of the same, and shall mark the Contents on each Package, and shall enter the same in a Book to be kept for that Purpose; and no Goods which have been so warehoused shall be taken or delivered from the Warehouse except upon due Entry, and under Care of the proper Officers for Exportation, or upon due Entry and Payment of Duty for Home Use, and whenever the Whole of the Goods warehoused under any Entry shall be cleared from the Warehouse, or whenever further Time shall be granted for any such Goods to remain warehoused, an Account shall be made out of the Quantity upon which the Duties have been paid, and of the Quantity exported, and of the Quantity (to be then ascertained) of the Goods still remaining in the Warehouse, as the Case may be, deducting from the Whole the Quantity contained in as whole Packages (if any) which may have been abandoned, for the Duties; and

Duties to be paid upon Deficiencies.

if upon such Account there shall in either Case appear to be any Deficiency of the original Quantity, the Duty payable upon the Amount of such Deficiency shall then be paid.

Samples may be taken.

XXXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controuler, under such Regulations as they shall see fit, to permit moderate Samples to be taken of any Goods so warehoused without Entry, and without Payment of Duty, except as the same shall eventually become payable, as on a Deficiency of the original Quantity.

Goods may be sorted and re-packed.

XL. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller, under such Regulations as they shall see fit to permit the Proprietor or other Person having Controul over any Goods so warehoused, to sort, separate, and pack and repack any such Goods, and to make such lawful Alterations therein, or Arrangements and Assortments thereof, as may be necessary for the Preservation of such Goods, or in order to the Sale, Shipment, or legal Disposal of the same;

Duty due on first Quantity.

and also to permit any Part of such Goods so separated to be destroyed, but without Prejudice to the Claim for Duty upon the whole original Quantity of such Goods; Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any Person to abandon any whole Packages to the Officers of the Customs for the Duties without being liable to any Duty upon the same.

Whole Packages may be abandoned for Duty.

All Goods to be cleared within Two Years, or sold

XLI. And be it further enacted, That All Goods which have been so warehoused shall be duly cleared, either for Exportation or for Home Consumption, within Two Years from the Day of the First Entry thereof; and if any such Goods be not so cleared it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to cause the same to be sold, and the Produce shall be applied, first to the Payment of the Duties, next of Warehouse Rent and other Charges, and the Overplus (if any) shall be paid to the Proprietor;

Further Time may be granted.

Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Collector and Controller to grant further Time for any such Goods to remain warehoused, if they shall see fit so to do.

Bond on Entry for Exportation.

XLII. And be it further enacted, That upon the Entry outwards of any Goods to be exported from the Warehouse, the Person entering the same shall give Security by Bond, in Treble the Duties of Importation on the Quantity of such Goods, with Two sufficient Sureties to be approved by the Collector or Controller, that the same shall be landed at the Place for which they be entered outwards, or be otherwise accounted for to the Satisfaction of the Collector and Controller.

Power to appoint other Ports.

XLIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council from Time to Time to appoint any Port in His Majesty's Possessions in *America*, to be a free warehousing Port for the Purposes of this Act; and every such Port so appointed by His Majesty shall be a free warehousing Port under this Act as if appointed by the same, in as full and ample a Manner, in all respects, as any of the Ports herein before mentioned are free warehousing Ports appointed by this Act.

Goods from Mauritius liable to same Duties and Regulations as West India Goods.

XLIV. And whereas it is expedient that all Duties and Regulations, relating to Importation and Exportation into and from His Majesty's Islands in the *West Indies*, should be extended to the Island of *Mauritius*; be it therefore enacted, That all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the Island of *Mauritius*, and all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which shall have been imported into the said Island of *Mauritius*, and which shall be imported into any part of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or into any Possessions of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors shall be liable, upon such Importation into the United Kingdom, or into any such Possessions respectively, to the payment of the same Duties, and shall be subject to the same Regulations as the like Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of His Majesty's Islands in the *West Indies* and imported into the said United Kingdom, or into any such Possessions respectively, would on such Importation be liable to the payment of or would be subject unto; and that upon the Exportation of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize from the United Kingdom to the Island of *Mauritius*, such Goods, Wares, or Merchandize shall be liable to the same Duties, and shall be entitled to the like Drawbacks respectively, as would or ought by Law to be charged or allowed upon the like Goods exported from the United Kingdom to any of His Majesty's Islands in the *West Indies*; and that all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which shall be imported into or exported from the said Island of *Mauritius*, from or to any place whatever other than the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, shall, upon such Importation or Exportation respectively, be liable to the payment of the same Duties, and shall be subject to the same Regulations, so far as any such Regulations can or may be applied, as the like Goods, Wares, and Merchandize would be liable to the payment of, or would be subject to, upon Importation or Exportation into or from any of His Majesty's Islands in the *West Indies*; and that all Ships and Vessels whatever, which shall arrive at or depart from the said Island of *Mauritius*, shall be liable to the payment of the same Duties, and shall be subject to the same Regulations, as such Ships or Vessels would be liable to the payment of, or would be subject to, if arriving at or departing from any of His Majesty's Islands in the *West Indies*.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICE.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, for the building of 20 Houses at the River Credit, each house to be 24 feet long 18 feet wide and 12 feet high, the sides and ends to be of Timber hewed and squared on all sides and not less than 9 inches thick, and properly dovetaild at the corners; with joists for 2 floors 9x8, about 2 feet apart, to be enclosed with a substantial roof, covered with boards, and good shingles, not more than 5 inches to the weather, the Gable ends to be properly enclosed with Scantling and weather boards. The under floor to be laid with 1½ inch plank, 2d do. 1½ inch, both ploughed and tongued, to be well seasoned, clear of sap, and rotten knots, and not to exceed 9 inches in width, each house to have 2 windows, one on the side, 24 lights, glass 7x9, one in the Gable end 16 lights 7x9, with proper sash frames, the sashes to be painted, and glazed with good English glass. A 1¾ inch ledged door, planed, grooved, and beaded, with proper jambs, Casings, and hanging stiles; to be hung with a pair of strong Iron hinges, a good Iron dead Lock, and a thumb latch.

Each House to be supported by 7 stone piers not less than 2 feet square, 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and one foot above, in all 3 feet 6 inches; and to have a substantial Stone chimney and hearth, in proportion to the size of the House, the foundation to be 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and the back to the height of 5 feet 6 inches, to be straight with the outside of the end, on which it is built.

The whole of the above work done and completed in a Workmanlike manner.

Proposals to be delivered on or before the 15th December.

J. GIVINS.
S. I. A.

No. 46.—3wks.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals, (to be indorsed, "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Alnwick, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The peremptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in Compensation of the Survey will be dispensed with, and the Patent for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.

No. 46—7w.

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Tralafgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. E. C.

No. 43.—6m.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. E. C.

No. 44.—6 m.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his R presentative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

No. 44—6m.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

No. 41—26wks.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No. 17—t. f.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1825, will commence from this date.

EDW. McMAHON.
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions.

York, 10th Nov. 1825. No. 46—3m.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District Court in and for the said District, will be holden, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Twenty-second day of November now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, York, 16th Nov. 1825. } No 46.—1w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of two Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of William Loucks the Elder *Viz* one at the suit of Michael Andrews and Elizabeth Andrews administrators of the late James Birss deceased, and the other at the suit of Paul Glasford. I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William Loucks, Lot No. 22 in the front or first Concession, and the East half of 22 in the second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing 300 Acres with extensive improvements and a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Out Houses thereon erected.

Likewise the West fourth of lot No. 36 and the East half of 37 in the fifth Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing 150 acres, more or less, and well improved.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next ensuing, at twelve o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B. All persons, having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

No. 41.—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Loucks, *Viz* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain; and the other at the suit of Daniel Myers. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Loucks, the West half of Lot No. 3, the whole of Lot No 4, and the East half of Lot No. 5 in the fourth Concession of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn with Stables and out Houses, also a Saw and Grist Mill, thereon erected.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the twenty first day of November, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D

Sheriff's office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B Any person or persons having any Claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D McDONELL,
Sheriff E D.

No. 41—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, To Wit. } BY virtue of three Writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, *Viz.* one at the suit of John Richardson John Forsyth and Alexander Thain.—Another at the suit of John Grob, and another at the suit of Samuel Stacy. I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks.

Lots No 35, and the East half of 36 in the front, or first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, containing 300 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with out Houses, &c thereon erected, and about 80 Acres of which are well improved and in a good state of cultivation.

Likewise Lot No. 35, in the second Concession of the said Township, containing 200 Acres more or less.

All which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall on Monday the 21st day of November, next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

D. McDONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's office Cornwall, 19th August 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office previous to the day of Sale.

D. McDONELL,
No. 41.—6w. Sheriff E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.

No. 41—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
D. p'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg 26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.

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

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1826, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th of December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *"Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with Fresh Beef."*

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

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l. Commissariat Office,
York, Nov. 4th 1825 } No. 45.—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to MR DWYER'S class, also those who have subscribed to his Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his introductory Lecture will take place at 8 o'clock on Monday Evening next, Nov 21st, at the Mansion House Hotel, where a full attendance is requested, non subscribers may attain Tickets at the Mansion House at one Dollar each night, with liberty to introduce a Lady.

No. 46—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A & B, and Lot No 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

No 46—tf.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the County of Halton, District of Gore, held at the hotel of Mr. John Gamble in Dundas, on Saturday the Nineteenth day of October last, having been convened by public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain matters of great importance to the welfare of the county.

TITUS G. SIMONS, of Flamboro' Cottage, late Sheriff of the Gore District, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE chosen Secretary.

When the following resolutions, moved by Colonel James Crooks and seconded by James Hamilton Esquire, were unanimously adopted.

1st *Resolved*,—That it is the undoubted right of the Freeholders of this, and of every other County, blessed with the same Free Constitution of Government that we enjoy, on all occasions when the Public Weal is at stake, to instruct their Representatives in the Legislature.—*Adopted*

2nd *Resolved*,—That such instructions are at this time in a very particular manner called for, from the circumstance of an intended application to the Legislature of the Province, for authority to borrow the sum of £3000 wherewith to erect a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Hamilton.—*Adopted.*

3d *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that a sum not exceeding £3000 is fully adequate to the erection of the Buildings required for the Public purposes of the District, and to exceed that sum would unnecessarily load the District with a heavy debt, the repayment of which, with the Interest, would entail a lasting evil upon the District and increase the burdens of the present Inhabitants beyond what they could well bear.

4th *Resolved*, —That to erect the said Buildings in the Town of Hamilton would not only be inconvenient and partial, but unjust towards a very large Majority of the Inhabitants of the District, in as much as being at one corner thereof, the great body of them are excluded from equal access thereto, with the other Inhabitants, and thus violence is done to the just rights and privileges of the people.

5th *Resolved*,—That over and above the inconvenience of its situation as regards the District at large, the Town of Hamilton is also exposed to have the Public Records and buildings destroyed by the incursion of a Foreign Enemy, for being in front of the natural Barrier of the Country, Burlington Heights, it receives no protection therefrom, and although not lying upon any Navigable water, it is yet exposed to attack from Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay; moreover the situation enjoys no advantage similar to itself as a County Town, nor is it so healthy as many other situations more in the centre of the District possessing every material for building, and sites for Manufactories, which the other is wholly without.

6th *Resolved*,—That as regards the health of Prisoners, it is a duty incumbent on those in authority, as far as possible, to pay every attention to it, in as much as those whose crimes or misfortunes might cause their becoming inmates of a Prison are more particularly entitled to the consideration of the humane; their detention there being comphulsatory, a change is out of their choice; whilst the confined air of a Gaol adds to the malignant tendancy of an unhealthy atmosphere.

7th *Resolved*,—That to appoint a Commission by Law, of persons of Intelligence and Respectability, living without the District, and having no interest in property therein, (to be paid out of the District Funds) who upon due examination and reflection, and with all impartiality, should fix upon a site whereon to erect a Gaol and Court House in this District, and as much as possible, in the centre thereof, appears to this Meeting, a mode at once unobjectionable in itself, and just towards all the people of the District.

8th *Resolved*,—That the County of Halton, (having no large extent, (being capable that of Wentworth) from its fertile soil, fine streams of water, fit for Machinery and Manufactories of all kinds, the Salubrity of its air, number and respectability of its Inhabitants, its extensive Trade, and the productions of its Agriculture, is entitled to a share fully equal to that of the other County, of which the District of Gore is composed, in all the advantages, Privileges, and Immunities enjoyed by it.

9th *Resolved*,—That to continue the Town of Hamilton as the place of meeting in this District, of the Courts of Justice, District School, &c. would operate as a grievance upon the people of the County of Halton, and virtually disfranchise a large proportion of them, in as much as the distance to its extremity, is upwards of Sixty miles from the said Town of Hamilton; whilst in the opposite direction it is only from Ten to Fifteen miles to the extremity of the County of Wentworth, and the evil will be greatly extended when those large and fertile tracts of Land, in the County of Halton, are filled with people by the Canada Land Company.

10th *Resolved*,—That the objections urged by this Meeting, against the erection of the Public Buildings in the Town of Hamilton, proceed from no ill will or hostility towards our fellow Subjects of the County of Wentworth, but from a sense of the great public evil which will thereby be entailed upon the people of this District, and the just right we have, by every fair and constitutional means in our power, to prevent so great a wrong being done to us, and to seek its removal.

11th *Resolved*,—That the interest of this County in particular, and the Province in general, would be greatly promoted by the late Act of the Imperial Parliament, for permitting the importation of Wheat into Great Britain, being extended to flour; an article which from the number and excellence of the Mills in the County for Manufacturing it, is one on which its prosperity greatly depends, at the same time that our great distance from the Sea, and number of reshipments prevent the Exportation of Wheat. It therefore becomes the imperious duty of our Representatives in the Legislature to make such Representations to the Government of the Mother Country, through the Executive Government of this Pro-

vince, as will tend to acquire this great additional benefit to us.

12th *Resolved*,—That the interest of this County and Province would be promoted if Raw Hides were permitted to be imported into the British Colonies in North America free of Duty, as also if Yellow Bees wax, Apples and other fruits not preserved were allowed to be imported into Great Britain from the said Colonies free; or subject to a very low advalorem duty.

13th *Resolved*,—That our Representatives in Parliament be instructed to promote by every means in their power, the completion of the Communications of this District already begun, and to interest themselves in the construction of others as well as of Roads and Bridges.

14th *Resolved*,—That much good would result to the Province in general, and to this District in particular, were a law passed, making it the duty of the different District Treasurers to receive the Assessment upon Lands in Districts other than their own, which may be owned by persons residing in that to which they are appointed, and accounting for it to the District where the said Land may be situated

15th *Resolved*,—That a Copy of the Resolutions adopted by this Meeting be sent to each of our Representatives in the House of Assembly, and the Two Members of the Honourable the Legislative Council, (Messrs Clark & Dickson) who are particularly interested in the prosperity of this County, from the large possessions they hold therein, with a request that they will be pleased to forward the views of this Meeting (as expressed in said Resolutions) and to give their active and decided opposition to any measures brought into their respective Houses, militating against the spirit, and the sentiments expressed therein

16th *Resolved*,—That the foregoing Resolutions be inserted once in the Upper Canada Gazette, and Colonial Advocate.

(Signed) T. G SIMONS,
Chairman.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was taken by Manuel Overfield, Esq when the two following Resolutions were moved, and seconded as above, and unanimously adopted

17th *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Colonel Simons, for his able and impartial conduct while in the chair

18th *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. William L. Mackenzie, as Secretary thereof, for his able assistance.

(Signed) M. OVERFIELD.
A True Copy,
Wm. L. MACKENZIE,
Secretary

A Petition founded on the above Resolutions was then drawn up, and received numerous signatures.

No. 46—1*w.*

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No 70, Cornhill, London.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. President.
Thomas Frankland Lewis, Esq. M. P. Vice President.
Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq M. P.
Thomas Fenn, Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Geofrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W. Hallett, Esq ; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £240,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of Life Assurance to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.
St. John Street, Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825.
No 43—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co. remain with Mr Boulton, who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D. SOULTON, *junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.
York, 1st Oct 1825. *No* 44—*6w.*

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive Assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of

Thread; Gimp; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings; Quillings, Pearling; Black and White Veils; Plain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs, and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods; as it is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.
No. 43.—2 m.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr. John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water, &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.
York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature by Petition, praying that the said County may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. *No.* 42—6*m.*

COMMISSION STORE
AT
PORT HOPE.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON begs leave to announce to the Public, and especially those who have honoured him with their friendship, that he has taken the Office and Store in *Port Hope*, known by the name of the New Cash Store near the Mansion House Hotel in that Village where he intends immediately to commence the Commission Business in All its Branches, and particularly he will receive Merchandize of every description intended for sale either by Public Auction, or Private Contract

T. T. Orton further proposes to keep a Register of all Lands, Houses, Cattle, &c. &c. &c. for sale. He will also collect any outstanding debts that may be of importance;—in fact he will take cognizance of all, and any property, of what soever kind or description that can possibly come under his sphere of action, or that may be entrusted to him in his capacity as Broker Auctioneer or Commission Merchant; and he hopes, from the number of years he attended the *Royal Exchange* in London, and his long and general experience in business, will enable him to be of some service to the community at large; whilst a nine years residence in Canada, seven of which have been spent in the District of Newcastle, has enabled him to become intimately acquainted with the local interests and value of Landed Property in particular—as many respectable Gentlemen of the Province can testify.

Business hours from ten till four o'clock.

Port Hope October 15th 1825 *No.* 42—*t. f.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are under good improvement—being part of Lot No. 92 in the first Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis.—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only.

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.
Whitchurch, October 4th 1825 *No.* 40—8*wks.*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.
Scarboro, March
17th, 1825. No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Western Addition of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the *River Cateroque*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. *No.* 35—6*m.*

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on Inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No.* 31—*tf.*

WANTED.

A FEW Bushels of the best kinds of Grass Seeds, cleanly dressed, in particular *Red* and *White Clover*, and *Timothy*. Apply at the U. C. Gazette Office where *Samples*, with the lowest price, must be left. No 30—t. f.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

Townsend, 30th
June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an Act to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend, and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d
May, 1825. No. 22—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of Belville, to establish a Police, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June
20th, 1825. No 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County sett off, and made into a seperate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Maitland.

No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June
1st 1825. No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of opening and improving the Navigation of the chain of Lakes in the rear of the District of Newcastle, and of the Rivers *Otonibee* and *Trent*: and, also, for another Bill to establish a Turnpike Road from York to the *Carrying Place* at the Head of the Bay of Quinte.

No 21—6m.

VALUABLE LAND IN OTONIBEE.

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee, on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10. in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (*Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak.*) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.— It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, *One Eighth* at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2*s* per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

48—tf

EXCHANGE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE Owner of the Mansion-House and Premises, situated in King's Street, East—in the Town of York, advertized in another part of the Gazette, has no objection to exchange that valuable property for a sufficient quantity of Land, or improved, Land, favourably situated, either in the Home or Newcastle Districts; but, the latter would be preferred.

Farther particulars may be know by application at the U. C. Gazette Office in York No. 4—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept 1824. No. 39—t. f.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Dickson late of Queenston Esquire, *deceased* whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to Robert Grant one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix*
Queenston 7,
April 1825. No. 15 —t. f.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July
9th. 1825. *No* 32—6*m.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm ten miles from York on the Kingston road, being Lot No. 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro, containing 200 acres of excellent Land well watered by living streams.—There is upon it a handsome new frame house well finished 36 by 36 feet, consisting of six rooms and a hall upon the ground floor, with a good cellar underneath—a well of pure water near the kitchen and other convenience, a new frame barn, and a detached frame stable. There are nearly 30 acres of improvement, 10 of which are now laid down in winter wheat

For particulars apply to Mr. H. Richardson on the premises.

☞ Property in or near York; or Niagara, will be taken in part payment.

February 24*th.* 1825. *No.* 8—*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Vittoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire
Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres under cultivation with a Frame House Barn on the same, a stream of water across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same — Terms of payment will be made easy — Application to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased. 43—tf

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FOR SALE,

A FRANKLIN STOVE, of a handsome and approved Pattern, with pipe and doors.—Price £15.

W. B JARVIS.
York, 12th Oct. 1825 No 41—t. f.

TERMS

OF THE U C GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the *necessity* of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription

Price of Advertising.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence halfpenny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and threepence subsequently

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently.

Rule and Figure work charged Double—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the *Wednesday afternoon immediately preceding the day of Publication.*

Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if alluding to Sales) and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements from the Country must be post paid, with the price of Insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price and for 6, he has his own paper *gratis*—and for as many as he obtains above 6, he will receive, besides his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount

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BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS

For Sale at this Office

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 46.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1825.

377

Editorial Commentary.

The only article of Foreign Intelligence of any particular interest, received by the late arrivals, are, a confirmation of the fact that Greece has actually claimed the protection of Great Britain; and that the Chiefs of the *Island of Mombassa*, on the eastern coast of Africa, famous for its extensive trade in ivory and gum copal, have likewise solicited to be put under the paternal government of His Majesty George the IV;—we have, also, the additional news that the Independance of Brazil has been recognised

The second reading of the Bill for the relief of the sufferers by fire in New Brunswick comes on this day, in our House of Assembly and it is hoped the feeling and voice will be unanimous in favour of a measure so just, necessary, and benevolent. The cargo of the ship *St Lawrence* despatched from Quebec with so much promptitude as soon as intelligence of the calamity reached that city is estimated by some of the Lower Canada papers at £5,000, and it is said that it consists of Sheets, Blankets Shoes, Stockings, and other things nece sary to guard against the approaching cold; together with Pork, Flour, and other provisions of which the poor sufferers stand so much in need, having been deprived of their stock—Besides which, the inhabitants of *Quebec* have subscribed many hundreds of Pounds The subscriptions of *Montreal* already amount to £1200. Halifax besides much contributed to the amount of several thousand pounds;—and such of the towns and villages of New Brunswick as have escaped the calamity of the late fire have contributed *their* thousands.—We trust the Province will not loiter behind any of its sister communities, under the crown, in this great and meritorious work of charity, in which the neighbouring States of America have already taken an active and most praise-worthy part

The first number of a *Parliamentary Register*, containing the Journals of our House of Assembly during its present Session will appear in our next.

Notices have been already given for the introduction of many Bills of general interest, and of importance to this Colony;—and, if the rocks and shoals and whirlpools of *Party* can only be avoided—there is clearly a sufficiency of talent and industry within the walls of our present Assembly to render much good to the country, the Members, *generally* do but preserve the *single mindedness, single-rightedness, honesty, zeal, and perseverance* which is the characteristic of sound patriotism, and which so well becomes that true and genuine loyalty, of which we are all so proud.

An advertisement in this day's paper will shew what are the designs of Mr Dwyer formerly of London, and of much celebrity on the boards of *Old Drury* We can only say that if the public generally were as well acquainted with the merits of this Gentleman as we consider ourselves to be, he would not fail in obtaining all the patronage he could desire.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

It is reported in the Naval circle, that a ship of war, probably the *Java*, is to be fitted to take out a new Governor-General to India; and that this grace the Duke of Buckingham has accepted that appointment.

London University.—The managers of the new London University have, it is said, purchased seven acres and a half of ground near Gower-street, on which to erect their College.

Sufferings of the Quaker's.—It is stated in the Quakers Annual Epistle, for 1825 that "the (pecuniary) sufferings of us Members," arising with a very few exceptions, from their Christian testimony against tithes and other ecclesiastical

...lions, have amounted, during the last year, to £13,000."

Consumption of Cheese.—It appears by a late speech of the Governor of North Holland, that the quantities of cheese exported from the Netherlands, to England chiefly, is prodigious, amounting, in 1824, to 11,564,720lbs

Canals in Great Britain.—It is stated by the Register of Arts and Sciences, that there are in Great Britain 103 canals the total extent of which is 2682 1-4 miles, which cost thirty millions sterling. This estimate of the cost gives an average of something more than eleven thousand pounds per mile. There are in the various canals 48 subterranean passages, 40 of which have an extent of 55 miles. None of these works were projected prior to the year 1755.

Johanna Southcott.—Two prophets of the Southcottian flock made their appearance here during the course of last week, with the intention, we suppose, of making proselytes. On their arrival they issued advertisements to the following effect:—"This is to give notice, that John Wise, a servant of God, who has travelled in foreign nations, will preach the Everlasting Gospel of the redemption of the body in the Brickfield, Ordnance-ground, on Sunday, Sept. 4, 1825!"—On the Sunday, according to announcement, these wise men appeared on the spot selected; they were both bareheaded, and had an extraordinary appearance. One of them, the speaker, our informant observed, had his arm bound in iron rod, the latter of which he constantly flourished, to the no small dismay of those standing near him. There were many persons assembled, for motives of curiosity, to witness their conduct. The horn, we are given to understand, is emblematical of the ram's horns, spoken of in the Bible, and which the orator stated, when he sounded, the regenerated world assembles together from all quarters of the world, and he gathered under Johanna's wings. His address was a mixture of absurdity and ignorance. One can scarcely credit that the present era can be the 19th century of enlightened England. How disgraceful is the scene we above alluded to; and what perversion of the truths contained in that sacred book, from which these persons maintain they have their authority, does such conduct display!—*Plymouth Paper.*

Sporting Extra.—On the favourite horse *Cleaver*, which was to run at the last Doncaster races in England, bets to the amount of *one million sterling* were depending.

MISCHIEVOUS LOQUACITY.

It would be well for the world at large, if the mischievous loquacity alluded to in the paragraph below were confined, peculiar, to St. Helena.—ED.

Women are often accused of gossipping, but we are not aware that it has ever been the subject of legal penalties, except at St. Helena, where, among the ordinances promulgated in 1700, we find the following:—"Whereas, several idle, gossipping women, make it their business to go from house to house, about this island, inventing and spreading false and scandalous reports of the good inhabitants, and thereby sow discord and debate among neighbours, and often between men and their wives, to the great grief and trouble of all good and quiet people, and to the utter undoing of many families in this unity and good neighbourhood; for the punishment and suppression whereof, and to the intent that all strife may be ended, charity revived, and friendship continued, we do order, that if any woman from henceforth shall be convicted of idle bearing, mischief making, scolding, or any other notorious vices, they shall be punished by ducking or whipping, or such other punishment as these crimes or transgressions shall deserve, or the governor and council shall think fit."

Stirling Journal

Estates of the Marquis of Anglesey.—The sale of the large estates of the Marquis of Anglesey, last week, at Hillsboro' Fort, was by no means numerously attended, and the great part of the property is still unsold. The Clifton estate was knocked down at £50,000; Mr. Bridge, the Goldsmith, is said to be the purchaser. The Broad Leys property was sold at £45,000 and the extensive farm of Sherborne Wyke at £18,000, but neither had bidders.

Legal Presumption.—Baldus, a very eminent lawyer of the 14th century, and Menochius, who lived in legal presumption in the 16th century, both lay it down as a clear law, that "if it be proved that a certain man's head has been cut off, a legal presumption will follow from thence, *that that man is dead!*

Blindness in Chancery.—The longest suit on record in England, is one which existed between the heirs of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and the heirs of a Lord Berkely, respecting some property in the county of Gloucester, not far from Wotton-under-Edge. It began at the end of the reign of Edward the Fourth, and was ending until the beginning of that of James the First, when it was finally compounded, being a period of not less than one hundred and twenty years!

Craniological Philosophy.—A famous craniologist strolling through a church-yard, perceived a grave digger tossing up the earth among which were two or three skulls; the craniologist took one, and, after considering it a little time, said, "Ah, this was the skull of a *Philosopher*." "I beg your honour," said the grave digger, "for I see it is somewhat *cracked*.

Improvement in making Shot.—A patent has just been taken out for a new method of making shot, the improvement consists in mixing a small proportion of *quicksilver* with the lead, by which means the shot is rendered harder and heavier, and divested of the arsenic, which was one of the chief objections to the original patent shot—Other advantages are stated to be, that a shot of a smaller size is procured for guns of smaller calibre, yet equal to large drops; that it is as clean as silver to handle, and may be carried loose in the pocket; and that it has less friction in firing

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

FATE OF LA PEROUSE.

Admiral Manby, recently arrived at Paris brings information, supported by strong presumptive proofs, that the place so long unknown where the brave Perouse perished about forty years ago with his gallant crew, has been at length ascertained.

An English whaling vessel has discovered a long and low island, surrounded by innumerable shoals, between New Scotland and New Guinea, and almost equally distant from both. The natives came on board, and one of the chiefs had a cross of St. Louis attached to one of his ears. Other natives wore swords, on which the word Paris was seen, and some had also in their hands coins of Louis XVI. When it was asked how they obtained the things, one of their chiefs, about fifty years of age, said that, when he was very young, a large vessel had been wrecked in a violent tempest on the coral reef, and that *all* on board perished. The sea cast on the shore of their island some chests containing the cross of St. Louis and many other things. During his voyage round the world Admiral Manby has seen many medals of the same kind, which Perouse had distributed among the natives of California; and, as he had declared that he intended to set sail for the northern part of New Holland, in order to explore the great Archipelago of Islands thereabouts, it is too much to be feared that the shoal before mentioned occasioned the destruction of this great man and his entripid crew. The cross of St. Louis is on its way to Europe, directed to Admiral Manby.—*Journal des Debats.*

GULPH OF MEXICO.

It is said the waters of the Gulph of Mexico and the Atlantic can be united through Florida, by a Canal of 18 miles, over low ground, from river to river.—The writer say this measure would, in a manner, bring the mouth of the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

United States.

Browere the Sculptor.—The following letter we received from that eccentric genius, Browere, who it seems, is in Virginia, pursuing his successful method of taking plaster casts:—

"*Monticello, Oct.* 18, 1825.

"You will perceive by this, that I have been 'successful again' The venerable Thomas Jefferson has submitted to my ordeal: the effect has been—a perfect bust. Having, a few days previous, taken a most exquisite bust of James Madison, he kindly presented me with a letter of introduction to Mr Jefferson, expressing therein his satisfaction at my success. It may not be uninteresting to know, that I had previously determined to take a mask only of the philosopher and sage of Monticello, owing to his very advanced age, and the usual infirmities which attend it, yet, finding that by a proper attention to one particular subject, I might venture to take a full bust. I did so, and succeeded; but just as I was removing the material from the head and shoulders of the venerable patriot, four ladies came into the room, accompanied by a gentleman, and troubled me with their exclamations and surmises, and thereby retarded my progress considerably. The good old man stood it like a hero, and yod know it is no trifle, yet could not altogether overcome the sensation of feeling faint.—Finding the ladies did not retire at my request, I determined that they should leave me alone to my own operations, and spoke rather peremptorily—and all was as it should be, a perfect model; and the American people will be presented with a fac simile of the man they delight to honor.

I should do wrong to myself did I not say, that owing to the intrusion of the ladies, I had to pull the old gentleman's ears a little. We supped together a half hour after, and we all laughed heartily at the scene. He is perfectly satisfied, and happy that I have succeeded. He has presented me with an original cast of Gen La Fayette, executed by Houdon in France, which, when it gets to New York, will substantiate the correctness of the one, I lately took from the person of the general. Let Winkleman, in the American, dare to repeat his assertions, depreciating my plan, when he finds Jefferson, Madison, Clay, Porter, Brown, &c. have not been ashamed to sit for Browere, and have their "*heads plloticed*," as he calls it.—*Nook's Advocate.*

Natural History.

Wild Horses.—A Mulade, or drove of Mules, consisting of 1200 arrived at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in Aug. from Mexico. They were under the care of 80 men, caporals, drivers or swimmers. They had to be inclosed every night to prevent their being carried off by the Estampilla or gangs of wild horses.

It is a well known fact, that horses of travellers of the most domestic habits, will immediately join and follow a drove of wild horse.

FROM THE INDIANPOLIS GAZETTE.

Something for Ancionists.—Not long ago an ox belonging to Mr Custis, Malary, of Hamilton county, (Ind.) died of what is called the bloody Murrain. A neighbour expressed a belief that there were *leeches* in the *liver* of the ox; to test which he was opened in the presence of Dr. Palmer, Mr. Potts, Mr. Minor, Mr. Mallary and several others,—The liver being examined on the outside, a black spot was discovered, in which they made an incision, and took out a large leech—and on a thorough examination, three others were found, all perfectly secreted within the liver; alive and enjoying excellent health and provision.—I traces of their courses through the liver in various directions were plainly seen. Now the question is how came they there? Were they swallowed by the ox? and did they afterwards *find a passage or make* one to the liver? or are we to suppose leeches to be a natural product of the liver? I am told they are often to be found in the liver of deer.

Chickweed.—The common chickweed, with white blossoms, afford a notable instance of what is called the sleep of plants; for every night the leaves approach in pairs, so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the uppermost pair, but one, at the end of the stock are furnished with longer leaf stalks than the others, so that they close on the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.

Poetry.

There is something indescribably touching in the following exquisite lines from LORD BYRON's, *Hebrew Melodies*'—Little indeed are the feelings of that man to be envied who could be insensible to their deep and overpowering tenderness.—ED.

SONG

Oh weep for those.

Oh weep for those that wept by Babel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream,
Weep for the harp of Judah's broken shell—
Mourn where their God hath dwelt—the Godless dwell!

And where shall Israel lave her bleeding feet?
And when shall Zion's song again seem sweet?
And Judah's melody once more rejoice
The hearts that long'd before its heavenly voice?

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast!
How shall ye flee away and be at rest?
The wild dove hath her nest—the fox his cave—
Mankind their Country—Israel but the GRAVE.

Domestic.

Statement of Arrivals, &c. since the opening of the navigation:

Arrivals, 755—Tonnage, 191,077—Settlers, 9,026—The clearances during the same period amount to 707.

The *St. Lawrence*, Capt. Harby, is loading, by Government with Provisions and cloathing for the soldiers at Mirimichi to the amount of near, by £6000, every exertion is made to despatch her, a party of the military are employed in putting the stores on board, and were at work on Sunday, so great is the anxiety of Government to forward these supplies which the (old) Quebec Gazette says, it is thought will afford subsistence and even comfort to 1000 individuals for six months, the same paper gives the amount of the subscriptions at Montreal on Saturday at £650, and nearly an equal sum at Quebec.—*Mercury*

Commissary General Turquand.—We are happy to hear that the COMMISSARY GENERAL is as well as can be expected after his very extraordinary escape from destruction. He has slept well, is free from fever, and his general health, notwithstanding the pain he has suffered, is good.

THE 37th REGIMENT.

The remaining divisions of the 37th Regiment are expected to sail about Sunday next. The following highly flattering order has been issued by the Commander of the Forces on their approaching departure

HEAD QUARTERS, Quebec, 28th Oct. 1825.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in conveying to Lieutenant Colonel BURR, an expression of the high opinion he entertains of the 37th Regiment on its embarkation to return from Canada to England

In spite of the most circumstances having occurred within these last few years, Lord Dalhousie adverts to them on this occasion, only for the purpose of recording in General Orders, that while the circumstances did exist, they never interfered with the discipline, or Soldier-like conduct and appearance of the Regiment; but these circumstances (he hopes and believes) have now passed away, and the Commander of the Forces feels on the departure of the 37th the love of one of the best disciplined and most efficient Regiments under his Command, such are the terms in which he shall report to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

Lord Dalhousie has only to assure Lieut Colonel Burer, the Officers, and non commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 37th, that they carry with them his most cordial good wishes for the happiness and honor of the Regiment wherever it may be called to serve.

(Signed)

C. FOSTER.
Actg. D. A. G.

DAVIDITES.

The following lively sketch of these *Maniacs* and their Freaks is we believe, from the pen of Mr F Hall of N. York.—*Ed.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday contains a letter from a gentleman travelling in the West in which we find the following account of a singular sect of people called *Davidites* or the *Children of Peace*, who are located about 36 miles from York U C

The founder and present leader is David Wilson. He was formerly a member of the society of Friends, as were many of his followers. They emigrated from the state of Pennsylvania, about 25 years ago, and they have now a society of from 160 to 200 souls. They reside in families and close to each other, forming a community something like the Shakers. Although called the Children of Peace, David has fifty of them completely armed, and I understand a part of their worship consists of military drilling. They have recently commenced the building of a Temple, which, like that of Solomon, is to be seven years in building. The frame is 60 feet square, and was prepared at a distance and brought and put together without "the sound of an hammer or an axe being heard." It is to be ornamented within and without, and although it will be costly, yet the treasure they will not spare in the splendour which was displayed by Solomon.—The building is to be three stories high, with a steeple. From the base to the top, of the first story is 20 feet. The frame that was completed twenty four females ascended and sung an evening anthem just as the sun was sinking in the west. They have a small place of worship, in which there is a good organ. They go in procession to their place of worship the females leading the band, being preceded by banners and two of their number playing on the flute. They have two nunneries for those of the age of 9 and under 16, and the other for those above 16. These together people occupy a rich tract of country about five miles in length by two in breadth. They use the plain language, but I have not been able to ascertain what are their peculiar doctrines; they do not object to take the ordinary oaths in courts of justice. On the Sabbath that I spent at York, they were to hold a "Love Feast," and many were out to be present. It is not like the Love Feast of the Moravians and Methodists, where bread and water are only made use of, but they partake of the best which the country affords.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL
GAZETTEE OFFICE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1825 No. XLVII.

By Authority.



ANNO SEXTO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CHAP. CXIV.

An Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad

[5th *July*, 1825]

(*Concluded*)

XLV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the Subjects of the King of the *Netherlands*, being *Dutch* Proprietors, in the Colonies of *Demerara*, *Essequibo*, and *Berbice*, may export their Estates from Holland.

Dutch Proprietors in Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, may export their Estates from Holland.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for such *Dutch* Proprietors to export the Produce of their Estates to the United Kingdom, or to any of His Majesty's Sugar Colonies in *America*.

Dutch Proprietors may not export to United Kingdom or Colonies.

XLVII. And be it further enacted, That all Subjects of His Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* resident in His said Majesty's *European* Dominions, who were at the Date of the Signature of the Convention between His late Majesty King *George* the Third and the King of the *Netherlands*, dated the Twelfth of *August* One thousand eight hundred and fifteen,

What Persons shall be deemed Dutch Proprietors.

and eight hundred and fifteen,

Proprietors of Estates in the said Colonies, and all Subjects of His said Majesty who may hereafter become possessed of Estates then belonging to *Dutch* Proprietors therein, and all such Proprietors as being then resident in the said Colonies and being Natives of His Majesty's Dominions in the *Netherlands* may have declared, within Three Months after the Publication of the aforesaid Convention in the said Colonies, that they wish to continue to be considered as such, and all Subjects of His said Majesty the King of the *Netherlands* who may be the Holders of Mortgages of

Proprietors of Estates.

Holders of Mortgages.

Estates in the said Colonies made prior to the Date of the Convention, and who may under their Mortgage Deeds have the Right of exporting from the said Colonies to the *Netherlands* the produce of such Estates, shall be deemed *Dutch* Proprietors under the Provisions of this Act: provided that where both *Dutch* and *British* Subjects have Mortgages upon the same Property in the said Colonies the produce to be consigned to the different Mortgagees shall be in proportion to the Debts respectively due to them

XLVIII. And be it further enacted That no *British* Merchant Ship or Vessel shall sail from any place in the Island of *Jamaica* to any place in the Island of *Saint Domingo* nor from any place in the Island of *Saint Domingo* to any place in the Island of *Jamaica*, under the Penalty of the Forfeiture of such Ship or Vessel, together with her Cargo; and that no Foreign Ship or Vessel which shall have come from, or shall in the Course of her Voyage have touched at any such place in the Island of *Saint Domingo*, shall come into any Port or Harbour in the Island of *Jamaica*; and if any such Ship or Vessel, having come into any such Port or Harbour, shall continue there for Forty-eight Hours after Notice shall have been given by the Officer of the Customs to depart therefrom, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and if any Person shall be landed in the Island of *Jamaica* from on board any Ship or Vessel which shall have come from or touched at the Island of *Saint Domingo* except in case of urgent Necessity, or unless Licence shall have been given by the Governor of *Jamaica* to land such Person, such Ship shall be forfeited, together with her Cargo.

No Ship to sail from Jamaica to Saint Domingo, or from Saint Domingo to Jamaica.

XLIX. And be it further enacted, That all Laws, By-Laws, Usages or Customs at this Time, or which hereafter shall be in practice, or endeavoured or pretended to be in force or practice, in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, which are in anywise repugnant to this Act, or to any Act of Parliament made or hereafter to be made in the United Kingdom, so far as such Act shall relate to and mention the said Possessions, are and shall be null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Colonial Laws repugnant to any Act of Parliament, to be null and void

L. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Officers of Customs to go on board any Ship in any Port in any *British* Possession in *America*, and to rummage and search all Parts of such Ship for prohibited and uncustomed Goods, and also to go on board any Ship hovering within One League of any of the Coasts thereof, and in either Case freely to stay on board such Ship so long as she shall remain in such Port, or within such Distance; and if any such Ship be bound elsewhere, and shall continue so hovering for the Space of Twenty four Hours after the Master shall have been required to depart, it shall be lawful for the Officer of the Customs to bring such Ship into Port, and to search and examine her Cargo, and to examine the Master upon Oath touching the Cargo and Voyage, and if there be any Goods on board prohibited to be imported into such Possession, such Ship and her Cargo shall be forfeited; and if the Master shall not truly answer the Questions which shall be demanded of him in such Examination, he shall forfeit the Sum of One hundred Pounds.

Officers may board Ships hovering on the Coasts.

Writ of Assistance to search for and seize Goods liable to Forfeiture.

LI. And be it further enacted, That all Vessels, Boats, and Carriages, and all Cattle made use of in the Removal of any Goods liable to Forfeiture under this Act, shall be forfeited, and every Person who shall assist or be otherwise concerned in the unshipping, landing or removal, or in the harbouring of such Goods, or into whose Hand or Possession the same shall knowingly come, shall forfeit the Treble Value thereof, or the Penalty of One hundred Pounds at the Election of the Officers of the Customs; and the Averment in any Information or Libel to be exhibited for the Recovery of such Penalty, that the Officer proceeding has elected to sue for the Sum mentioned in the Information, shall be deemed sufficient Proof of such Election with out any other or further Evidence of such Fact.

Forfeiture of Vessels, Carriages, and Cattle employed in removing Goods liable to Forfeiture

Goods, Vessels, &c. liable to Forfeiture, may be seized by Officers

LII. And be it further enacted, That all Goods, and all Ships, Vessels and Boats, and all Carriages, and all Cattle liable to Forfeiture under this Act, shall and may be seized and secured by any Officer of the Customs or Navy, or by any Person employed for that purpose, by or with Concurrence of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs; and every Person who shall in any way hinder, oppose, molest, or obstruct any Officer of the Customs or Navy, or any Person so employed as aforesaid, in the Exercise of his Office, or any Person acting in his Aid or Assistance, shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds.

Jurisdiction, Penalties, and Forfeitures for Prosecutions and Seizures and Penalties.

LIII. And be it further enacted, That under Authority of a Writ of Assistance granted by the Superior or Supreme Court of Justice, or Court of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in the place (who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same) Writ of Assistance, upon Application made to them for that Purpose by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Customs), it shall be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, taking with him a Peace Officer, to enter any Building or other place in the Day-time, and to search for and seize and secure any Goods liable to Forfeiture under this Act; and in case of Necessity, to break open any Doors and in either Case freely to stay on board such Ship so long as she shall remain in such Port, or within such Distance; and if any such Ship be bound elsewhere, and shall continue so hovering for the Space of Twenty four Hours after the Master shall have been required to depart, it shall be lawful for the Officer of the Customs to bring such Ship into Port, and to search and examine her Cargo, and to examine

Writ of Assistance, upon Application made to them for that Purpose by the principal Officers of His Majesty's Customs), it shall be lawful for any Officer of the Customs, taking with him a Peace Officer, to enter any Building or other place in the Day-time, and to search for and seize and secure any Goods liable to Forfeiture under this Act; and in case of Necessity, to break open any Doors and in either Case freely to stay on board such Ship so long as she shall remain in such Port, or within such Distance; and if any such Ship be bound elsewhere, and shall continue so hovering for the Space of Twenty four Hours after the Master shall have been required to depart, it shall be lawful for the Officer of the Customs to bring such Ship into Port, and to search and examine her Cargo, and to examine

Obstructing Officers

LIV. And be it further enacted, That if any Person shall by Force or Violence by Force, assault, resist, oppose, molest, hinder, or obstruct any Officer of the Customs or Navy, or other Person so employed as aforesaid, in the Exercise of his Office, or any Person acting in his Aid or Assistance, shall for thereof convicted, shall be adjudged a Felon, and shall be proceeded against as such, and punished at the Discretion of the Court before whom such Person shall be tried.

Goods seized acted, That all Things which shall be seized as being liable to Forfeiture under this Act, shall be taken forthwith and delivered into the Custody of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the Custom-House next to the place where the same were seized, who shall secure the same by such Means and in such Manner as shall be provided and directed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.

Goods seized to be sold by Auction.

LVI. And be it further enacted, That all Things which shall have been condemned as forfeited and made this Act shall, under the Direction of the Collector and Controller or other Principal Officer of the Customs at the Port where such Seizure shall have been secured, be sold by public Auction to the best Bidder: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Customs to direct in what Manner the Produce of such Sale shall be applied, or in lieu of such Sale, to direct that any of such Things shall be destroyed or shall be reserved for the Public Service

Jurisdiction of Courts.

LVII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures which may have been heretofore or may be hereafter incurred, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty, having Jurisdiction in the Colony or Plantation where the Cause of Prosecution arises, and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts, then in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in some *British* Colony or Plantation near to that where the Cause of Prosecution arises; provided, that in Cases where a Seizure is made in any other Colony than that where the Forfeiture accrues, such Seizure may be prosecuted in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction either in the Colony or Plantation where the Forfeiture accrues, or in the Colony or Plantation where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Seizor or Prosecutor: and in Cases where there shall happen to be no such Courts in either of the last mentioned Colonies or Plantations, then in the Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty having Jurisdiction in some *British* Colony or Plantation near to that where the Forfeiture accrues, or to that where the Seizure is made, at the Election of the Seizor or Prosecutor.

Ball may be given for Goods or Ships seized.

LVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods or any Ship or Vessel shall be seized as forfeited under this Act, or any Act hereafter to be made, and detained to any of the said

tish Possessions in *America*, it shall be lawful for the Judge or Judges of any Court having Jurisdiction to try and determine such Seizures, with the Consent of the Collector and Controller of the Customs, to order the Delivery thereof on Security by Bond, with Two sufficient Sureties, to be first approved by such Collector and Controller, to answer Double the Value of the same in case of Condemnation; and such Bond shall be taken to the Use of His Majesty in the Name of the Collector of the Customs in whose Custody the Goods or the Ship or Vessel may be lodged and such Bond shall be delivered and kept in the joint Custody of such Collector and his Controller, and in case the Goods or the Ship or Vessel shall be condemned, the Value thereof shall be paid into the Hands of such Collector, who shall thereupon, with the Consent or Privity of his Controller, cancel such Bond.

Suit to be commenced in Name of Officers of Customs, &c.

LIX. And be it further enacted, That no Suit shall be commenced for the Recovery of any Penalty or Forfeiture under this Act, except in the Name of some superior Officer of the Customs or Navy, or other Person employed as herein-before mentioned, or of His Majesty's Advocate or Attorney General for the Place where such Suit shall be commenced; and if a Question shall arise whether any Person is an Officer of the Customs or Navy, or other such Person as aforesaid, such fact Evidence may be given of such Fact, and shall be deemed legal and sufficient Evidence.

One prohibited to file no Party.

LX. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods shall be seized for Non-payment of Duties, or any other Cause of Forfeiture, and Dispute shall arise whether the Duties have been paid for the same, or the same have been lawfully imported, or lawfully laden or exported, the Proof thereof shall lie on the Owner or Claimer of such Goods, and not on the Officer who shall seize and stop the same.

Claim to things seized, to be entered in Name of the Owner.

LXI. And be it further enacted, That no Claim to any Thing seized under this Act, and returned into any of His Majesty's Courts for Adjudication, shall be admitted, unless such Claim be entered in the Name of the Owner, with his Residence and Occupation, nor unless Oath to the Property in such Thing be made by the Owner, or by his Attorney or Agent by whom such Claim shall be entered, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief; and every Person making a false Oath thereto shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the Pains and Penalties to which Persons are liable for a Misdemeanor.

No Person admitted to enter Claim for any Thing seized, unless Security be given.

LXII And be it further enacted, That no Person shall be admitted to enter a Claim to any Thing seized in pursuance of this Act, and prosecuted in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, until sufficient Security shall have been given, in the Court where such Action shall be prosecuted, in a Penalty not exceeding Sixty Pounds, to answer and pay the Costs occasioned by such Claim; and in default of giving such Security, such Things shall be adjudged to be forfeited, and shall be condemned.

A Month's Notice of Action to be given to Officers.

LXIII. And be it further enacted, That no Writ shall be sued out against, nor a Copy of any Process served upon any Officer of the Customs or Navy, or other Person as aforesaid, for any Thing done in the Exercise of his Office, until One Calendar Month after Notice in Writing shall have been delivered to him, or left at his usual Place of Abode, by the Attorney or Agent to the Party who intends to sue out such Writ or Process; in which Notice shall be clearly and explicitly contained the Cause of the Action, the Name and Place of Abode of the Person who is to bring such Action, and the Name and Place of Abode of the Attorney or Agent; and no Evidence of the Cause of such Action shall be produced, except of such as shall be contained in such Notice, and no Verdict shall be given for the Plaintiff, unless he shall prove on the Trial that such Notice was given; and in default of such Proof, the Defendant shall receive in such Action a Verdict and Costs.

Actions to be brought within Three Months of the Cause of them.

LXIV. And be it further enacted, That every such Action shall be brought within Three Calendar Months after the Cause thereof, and shall be laid and tried in the Place or District where the Facts were committed, and the Defendant may plead the General Issue, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff shall become non-suited, or shall discontinue the Action, or if upon a Verdict or Demurrer, Judgement shall be given against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall receive Treble Costs, and have such Remedy for the same as any Defendant can have in other Cases where Costs are given by Law.

Judge may certify probable Cause of Seizure

LXV. And be it further enacted, That in case any Information or Suit shall be brought to Trial on account of any Seizure made under this Act, and a Verdict shall be found for the Claimant thereof, and the Judge or Court before whom the Cause shall have been tried, shall certify on the Record that there was probable Cause of Seizure, the Claimant shall not be entitled to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Person who made such Seizure be liable to any Action, Indictment, or other Suit or Prosecution, on account of such Seizure; and if any Action, Indictment, or other Suit or Prosecution shall be brought to Trial against any Person on account of such Seizure, wherein a Verdict shall be given against the Defendant, the Plaintiff, besides the Thing seized, or the Value thereof, shall not be entitled to more than Twopence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit, nor shall the Defendant in such Prosecution be fined more than One Shilling.

Officers may tender Amends.

LXVI And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for such Officer, within One Calendar Month after such Notice, to tender Amends to the Party complaining or his Agent, and to plead such Tender in Bar to any Action, together with other Pleas; and if the Jury shall find the Amends sufficient, they shall give a Verdict for the Defendant; and in such Case, or in case the Plaintiff shall become nonsuited, or shall discontinue his Action, or Judgment shall be given for the Defendant upon Demurrer, then such Defendant shall be entitled to the like Costs as he would have been entitled to in case he had pleaded the General Issue only: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for such Defendant, by leave of the Court where such Action shall be brought, at any Time before Issue joined, to pay Money into Court as in other Actions.

Judge may certify probable Cause of Action.

LXVII. And be it further enacted, That in any such Action, if the Judge or Court before whom such Action shall be tried, shall certify upon the Record that the Defendant or Defendants in such Action acted upon probable Cause, then the Plaintiff in such Action shall not be entitled to more than Twopence Damages, nor to any Costs of Suit.

Recovery and Application of Penalties.

LXVIII And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures recovered in any of the *British* Possessions in *America* under this Act, shall be divided, paid, and applied as follows; (that is to say), after deducting the Charges of Prosecution from the Produce thereof, One third Part of the net Produce shall be paid into the Hands of the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at the Port or Place where such Penalties or Forfeiture shall be recovered for the Use of His Majesty; One third Part to the Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Colony or Plantation, and the other Third Part to the Person who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same; excepting such Seizures as shall be made at Sea by the Commanders or Officers of His Majesty's Ships of War duly authorized to make Seizures, one Moiety of which Seizures and of the Penalties and Forfeitures recovered thereon, first deducting the Charges of Prosecution from the gross Produce thereof, shall be paid as aforesaid to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, to and for the Use of His Majesty, and the other Moiety to him or them who shall seize, inform, and sue for the same, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Distribution of the Produce of the Seizures so made at Sea, as well with regard to the Moiety herein before granted to His Majesty as with regard to the other Moiety given to the Seizor or Prosecutor, as His Majesty shall think fit to order and direct by any Order or Orders of Council, or by any Proclamation or Proclamations to be made for that Purpose.

Limitation of Suits.

LXIX. And be it further enacted, That all Actions or Suits for the Recovery of any of the Penalties or Forfeitures imposed by this Act may be commenced or prosecuted at any Time within Three Years after the Offence committed, by reason whereof such Penalty or Forfeiture shall be incurred; any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Limitation of Appeals.

LXX. And be it further enacted, That no Appeal shall be prosecuted from any Decree or Sentence of any of His Majesty's Courts in *America*, touching any Penalty or Forfeiture imposed by this Act, unless the Inhibition shall be applied for and decreed within Twelve Months from the Time when such Decree or Sentence was pronounced.

Persons authorized to make Seizures under 6 G. 4. c 113 to have the Benefit of this Act.

LXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Persons authorized to make Seizures under an Act passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade*, shall, in making and prosecuting any such Seizures, have the benefit of all the Provisions granted to Persons authorized to make Seizures under this Act.

Application of Penalties under 6 G. 4. c. 113.

LXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Penalties and Forfeitures created by the said Act passed in the Fifth Year of His present Majesty, whether pecuniary or specific, shall (except in Cases specially provided for by the said Act), go and belong to such Persons as are authorized by that Act to make Seizures, in such Shares, and shall and may be sued for and prosecuted, tried, recovered, distributed, and applied in such and the like Manner, and by the same Ways and Means, and subject to the same Rules and Directions, as any Penalties and Forfeitures incurred in *Great Britain* and in the *British* Possessions in *America* respectively now go and belong to, and may be sued, prosecuted, tried, recovered, and distributed respectively in *Great Britain*, or in the said Possessions, under and by virtue of this Act.

The King may regulate the Trade of the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

LXXIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders in Council to be issued from Time to Time, to give such Directions and make such Regulations touching the Trade and Commerce to and from any *British* Possessions on or near the Continent of *Europe* or within the *Mediterranean* Sea, or in *Africa*, or within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter (excepting the Possessions of the said Company,) as to His Majesty in Council shall appear most expedient and salutary; and if any Goods shall be imported or exported in any Manner contrary to any such Order of His Majesty in Council, the same shall be forfeited, together with the Ship importing or exporting the same.

East India Company may carry Goods from India to Colonies.

LXXIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the *East India* Company to trade in and export from any Place within the Limits of their Charter, any Goods for the Purpose of being carried to some of His Majesty's Possessions in *America*, and so to carry and to import the same into any of such Possessions; and also to carry return Cargoes from such Possessions to any Place within the Limits of their Charter, or to the United Kingdom; and that it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, with the Licence in Writing granted by or under the Authority of the said Company, to lade in and export from any of the Dominions of the Emperor of *China* any Goods, and to lade in and export from any Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter any Tea, for the Purpose being carried to some of His Majesty's Possessions in *America*, and also, so to carry and to import the same into any of such Possessions.

Private Persons may trade to China or in Tea, under Licence from the Company, but limited to the Supply of the Colonies

Certificate of Production of East India Sugar.

LXXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Person, being the Shipper of any Sugar, the Produce of some *British* Possession within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, to be exported from any Place in such Possession, to go before the Collector or Controller, or other Chief Officer of the Customs at such Place, or if there be no such Officer of the Customs, to go before the principal Officer of such Place, or the Judge or Commercial Resident of the District, and make and sign an Affidavit before him, that such Sugar was really and *bonâ fide* the Produce of such *British* Possession, to the best of his Knowledge and Belief; and such Officer, Judge, or Resident is hereby authorized and required to administer such Affidavit, and to grant a Certificate thereof, setting forth in such Certificate the Name of the Ship in which the Sugar is to be exported, and the Destination of the same.

Not to repeal or alter the Act 37 G 3. c. 117.

LXXVI. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act, or in any other Act passed in this present Session of Parliament, shall extend to repeal or in any way alter or affect an Act passed in the Thirty-seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majesty*; nor to revoke, alter, or affect any Regulations formed under the Authority of that Act, and which were in force at the Time of the Commencement of this Act.

Ships built prior to 1st January 1816 discredited British Ships within certain Limits.

LXXVII. And be it further enacted, That all Ships built at any Place within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter, prior to the First of *January* One thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and which then were and have continued ever since to be solely the Property of His Majesty's Subjects, shall be deemed to be *British* Ships for all the Purposes of Trade within the said Limits, including the *Cape of Good Hope*; any thing in this Act, or in any other Act or Acts passed in this present Session of Parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certificate of Production of Cape Wine.

LXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Shipper of any Wine, the Produce of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or of its Dependencies, which is to be exported from thence, to go before the Chief Officer of the Customs, and make and sign an Affidavit before him, that such Wine was really and *bonâ fide* the Produce of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or of its Dependencies; and such Officer is hereby authorized and required to administer such Affidavit, and to grant a Certificate thereof, setting forth in such Certificate the Name of the Ship in which the Wine is to be rted, and the Destination of the

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LXXIX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Person who is about to export from any of the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney*, or *Sark* to the United Kingdom, or to any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, any Goods of the Growth or Produce of any of those Islands, or any Goods manufactured from Materials which were the Growth or Produce thereof, or of the United Kingdom, to go before any Magistrate of the Island from which the Goods are to be exported, and make and sign before him an Affidavit that such Goods, describing the same, are of such Growth or Produce, or of such Manufacture, and such Magistrate shall administer and sign such Affidavit; and thereupon the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of the Island from which the Goods are to be exported, shall, upon the Delivery to him of such Affidavit, grant a Certificate under his Hand of the Proof contained in such Affidavit, stating the Ship in which and the Port to which, in the United Kingdom or in any such Possession, the Goods are to be exported; and such Certificate shall be the proper Document to be produced at such Ports respectively, in proof that the Goods mentioned therein are of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of such Islands respectively.

Not to extend to Vessels of Ten Tons employing Island of Sark, having Licence so to do

Tea and Tobacco may not be imported into Guernsey, &c. except from United Kingdom.

LXXX. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to import into any of the Islands of *Guernsey Jersey, Alderney*, or *Sark*, any Tea, nor any Tobacco, except from the United Kingdom; and if any Tea or any Tobacco shall be brought into any of the said Islands, from any other Place than from the United Kingdom, or not having been duly entered and cleared in the United Kingdom, to be exported to such Island, the same shall be forfeited.

Guernsey, &c. Tonnage of Ships and Package of Goods; viz. Spirits, 100 Tons and 40 Gallons.

LXXXI. And be it further enacted, That no Brandy, Geneva, or other Spirits, except Rum of the *British* Plantations, shall be imported into or exported from the Islands of *Jersey Guernsey, Alderney*, or *Sark*, or either of them, or removed from any one to any other of the said Islands, or Coastwise from any one Part to any other Part of either of the said Islands, or shall be shipped, in order to be so removed or carried, or shall be waterborne, for the Purpose of being so shipped in any Ship, Vessel, or Boat of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, or in any Cask or Package of less Size or Content than Forty Gallons; nor any Tobacco or Snuff, in any Ship, Vessel, or Boat of less Burthen than One hundred Tons, nor in any Cask or Package containing less than Four hundred and fifty Pounds Weight (save and except any such Spirits or loose Tobacco as shall be for the Use of the Seamen belonging to and on board any such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, not exceeding Two Gallons of the former, and Five Pounds Weight of the latter, for each Seamen; and also, except such manufactured Tobacco or Snuff as shall have been duly exported as Merchandize from *Great Britain* or *Ireland*),

Tobacco, 100 Tons and 4501 bs.

wine, 50 Tons and 300 Gallons

now shall any Wine be imported from the said Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney*, or *Sark*, or either of them, or carried from any one of the said Islands to any other thereof, or Coastwise, from any one Part to any other Part of the said Islands, or be shipped, or waterborn for the Purpose of being shipped in any Ship, Vessel, or Boat of less Burthen than Sixty Tons, or in any Cask containing less than Twenty Gallons, or any Package containing less than Three Dozen reputed Quart Bottles, or Six Dozen reputed Pint Bottles, on pain of Forfeiture of all such Foreign Brandy, Geneva, or other Spirits, Tobacco, Snuff, or Wine respectively, together with the Casks or Packages containing the same; and also every such Ship, Vessel, or Boat, together with all the Guns, Furniture and Ammunition, Tackle and Apparel thereof.

Penalty on Persons found on board Vessels liable to Forfeiture within One League of Guernsey, &c.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject to Forfeiture or Seizure, under any of the Provisions of this Act, any Boat not exceeding the Burthen of Ten Tons, for having on board at any one Time any Foreign Spirits of the Quantity of Ten Gallons or under, in Casks or Packages of less Size or Content than Forty Gallons; or any Tobacco, Snuff, or Tea, not exceeding Fifty Pounds Weight of each for the Supply of the said Island of *Sark*, such Boat having a Licence from which the Goods are to be exported, shall, upon the Delivery to him of such Affidavit, grant a Certificate under his Hand of the Proof contained in such Affidavit, stating the Ship in which and the Port to which, in the United Kingdom or in any such Possession, the Goods are to be exported; and such Certificate shall be the proper Document to be produced at such Ports respectively, in proof that the Goods mentioned therein are of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of such Islands respectively.

British Coals not to be re-exported from British Possessions.

LXXXV. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Person to re-export, from any of His Majesty's Possessions Abroad to any Foreign Place, any Coals the Produce of the United Kingdom; and that no such Coals shall be shipped at any of such Possessions, to be exported to any *British* Place, until the Exporter or the Master of the exporting Vessel shall have given Bond, with One sufficient Surety in Double the Value of the Coals, that such Coals shall not be landed at any Foreign Place.

Act may be altered this Session.

LXXXVI. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament.

NOTICE
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, for the building of 20 Houses at the River Credit, each house to be 24 feet long 18 feet wide and 12 feet high, the sides and ends to be of Timber hewed and squared on all sides and not less than 9 inches thick, and properly dovetail at the corners; with joists for 8 floors 9x8, about 2 feet apart, to be enclosed with a substantial roof, covered with boards, and good shingles, not more than 5 inches to the weather, the Gable ends to be properly enclosed with Scantling and weather boards. The under floor to be laid with 1¼ inch plank, 2d do. 1¼ inch, both ploughed and tongued, to be well seasoned, clear of sap, and rotten knots, and not to exceed 9 inches in width, each house to have 2 windows, one on the side, 24 lights, glass 7x9, one in the Gable end 16 lights 7x9, with proper sash frames, the sashes to be painted, and glazed with good English glass. A 1¼ inch ledged door, planed, grooved, and beaded, with proper jambs, Casings, and hanging stiles, to be hung with a pair of strong Iron hinges, a good Iron dead Lock, and a thumb latch.

Each House to be supported by 7 stone piers not less than 2 feet square, 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and one foot above, in all 3 feet 6 inches; and to have a substantial Stone chimney and hearth, in proportion to the size of the House, the foundation to be 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and the back to the height of 5 feet 6 inches, to be straight with the outside of the end, on which it is built.

The whole of the above work done and completed in a Workmanlike manner

Proposals to be delivered on or before the 15th December.

J. GIVINS.

No. 40.—3wks. S. P. I.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals, (to be indorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Alnwick, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The peremptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in Compensation of the Survey will be dispensed with, and the Patent for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S. RIDOUT.

No. 46—7w. *Surveyor General.*

Executive Council Office, York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 43.—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 5. in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 44.—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Thos. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from the date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 44—6m. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No 41—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.

No. 17—1 f. H. M. K. G.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1825, will commence from this date. EDW McMAHON.
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions
York, 10th Nov. 1825. No 46 —3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the 18th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench: the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston

N. B. All persons having claims to the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue
To Wit: } of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Payar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
D'p'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg
26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1825, to the 24th December, 1826.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York,
November 12th, 1825. } *No 47—4w*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, 12th Nov. 1825. } *No. 47—4w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

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

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1826, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th of December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with Fresh Beef.*

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

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, Nov 4th 1825 } *No 45.—4w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to Mr DWYER'S class, also those who have subscribed to his Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his second Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening next, Nov 30th, at half past 7 o'clock at the Mansion House Hotel. His nights of Private Tuition will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Non subscribers may obtain Tickets for the Lectures each night at one Dollar; each ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

No. 47.—t. f.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester Monroe Co. N. Y. and will be happy to furnish those who may want either Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both as respects Price and Credit. Also, the building of

SHEARING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Kinds
PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co.
N. Y. Nov. 18th, 1825.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that I have purchased, within the last four years, Three Double Carding Machines, built by Philo Sanford of Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. also, a Shearing Machine, all of which have operated entirely to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider his Machinery, both in point of durability, and elegance of workmanship, as decidedly superior to any that I have ever seen.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Murray, Orleans Co.
N. Y. Oct. 31st 1825.

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have purchased and operated Carding Machines of the Manufacture of Philo Sanford, and can entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr Clarke.

R & L. PENFIELD.
ELIAS FOOT } Brighton.
J. G. WHEELER. }
JAMES DOBBIN, Rochester.

Brighton, Nov. 10th, 1825.

We have in operation a Double Carding Machine, in the Steam Mill at Lewiston, which was made by Philo Sanford of Rochester. We can state it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and per forms well, and we cheerfully recommend his Machines to any person wishing to purchase.

BENJ. BARTON. } Directors of
CALVIN HOTCHKISS } Steam Mill
BATES COOKE, } Company.

Lewiston, Nov. 18th 1825.

We have two Single Machines, of P. Sanford's make, at our place in the Township of Vaughan, U. C. which we can recommend to be of a Superior kind

Wm PURDY.
Wm. PURDY, junr.

Vaughan, Nov 22d, 1825.

It is thought necessary to remind those who are calculating to purchase for the next season, that they will consult their own interest, by making contracts soon, as much inconvenience results to the Purchaser, as well as the builder, in consequence of delaying them till the season of Carding has commenced. Cards made use of by the Subscriber are entirely from the well known Factories of Leicester, Mass.

Application may be made to John Scott Bullfoloe, and M. & R. Meighan York, U. C. who are authorised to contract.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co
N. Y. Nov. 18th, 1825. } *No. 47—1m 8m*

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No 44 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre, with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A. & B, and Lot No 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No 46—tf.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M. P.
Vice-President.
Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M P.
Thomas Fenn Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W Hallett, Esq; Foster Reynolds, Esq; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £24,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured.

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which intend to present a Petition to the Legis- of New York, incorporated with a Capi- the peculiar localities of the Canadas, are under good improvement—being part lature of this Province at its next Session, tal of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before, whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent,
St. John Street, Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825.
No. 43.—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co. remain with Mr Boulton, who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D. BOULTON, *junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.

York, 1st Oct 1825. *No 44—8w.*

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive ASSORTMENT of LACE GOODS, consisting of

Thread; Gimp; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings; Quillings, Pearling; Black and White Veils; Plain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs, and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods; as it is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.
No. 43 —2 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. *No. 42—6m.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the last will and testament of the late Benjamin Brooke, will offer for Sale, on Saturday the 26th day of November next, Fifty Acres of Land, 33 of which are in good cultivation, and the remainder well timbered, being the Township of Whitchurch, and at present occupied by Cyrus Dennis—There are on the premises a Log House and Barn.

The Sale will commence at ten o'clock of the above day, on the premises, for cash only

CYRUS DENNIS,
PETER WILSON.

Whitchurch, Oc- }
tober 4th 1825 } No 40—8wks

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. }
7th, 1825. } No. 35 — 6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th }
June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston.

Kingston, 23d }
May, 1825. } No. 22 —6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature at the next Session, to establish a Police, to establish a Police, to is ready to insure their Houses, Goods, &c. wish to insure their Houses, Goods, &c. Belleville, and to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June }
20th, 1825 } No. 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District and to be called the District of Maitland.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June }
1st 1825. } No 23—6ms.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made in the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill to build a COURT HOUSE and GAOL, in the village of *Cobourg*, in the District of New castle, which is rendered necessary by the inconvenience of the present Court House in that District, and to charge the expenses attending the same on the District Fund.

Cobourg, May }
17th 1825. } No. 21—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh, intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session for a special Enactment, establishing the Boundaries and side lines of that Township.

No 21—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July }
9th 1825. } *No* 32—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada—and the Inhabitants of the Town wards, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to insure policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be expected to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)
WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE
Niagara, 29th May, 1824

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No, 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same—Terms of payment will be made easy—Applications to be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

43—tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON ESQUIRE, *deceased* whether by Book-debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT, } *Executors.*
ARCHANGE DICKSON,—*Executrix.*

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No. 19 —t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 47.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1825.

Errata.—In HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR's answer to the Address of the House of Assembly, published in the last Gazette, fourth line from the bottom, instead of reading "*interest*" &c read "interests," &c.—And last line but "*Council*" read "Councils."

Editorial Commentary.

By the last arrivals, we learn that the Greek Deputies, charged with the proposals at their Government, relative to the British protection, had reached London; and that the son of Admiral MIAULIS was one of them. His Majesty's proclamation which enjoins a strict observance of neutrality, as well towards the Greeks as towards the Ottoman Porte, and all other belligerents, with whom Great Britain may be at peace, on pain of fine and imprisonment, is said to have induced LORD COCHRANE to abandon his late projected expedition in favour of Greece. It is some consolation, however, to the friends of that injured and oppressed, but noble, people, to know that their affairs have again brightened, and that the barbarious have again been, every where, defeated.

A late paper from Grenada, in Spain, states that on the 9th of September a lodge of *Free Masons* detected in that city, by the Police, in the act of receiving an apprentice—*were every one of them hanged!* and that the unfortunate apprentice had been sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

The *St. Ledger Stakes* at Doncaster, on which it was said a sum of not less than ONE MILLION *Sterling*, depended—has been won by the horse *Memnon*, for which it is said the enormous price of 10,000 guineas was given!

We are happy to state that our Assembly have voted the sum of £1000, in aid of the unfortunate sufferers in *New Brunswick*, in whose behalf there is also a private subscription going forward in this Town to a considerable amount—The *Kingston* subscriptions, at the last date, amounted to £590 6 6—and those in *Montreal*, to £1329 4 4 The Acadian Recorder states that, in regard to the loss of human life—the number of wounded was three fold that of the dead, and that at the lowest estimate 2,000 human beings were left in total destitution.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is again prorogued to the 3d of January—Our own Legislature is proceeding steadily with business, and we are in great hopes that the harmony which has been happily preserved thus far, will continue throughout the Session.

The *Parliamentary Register* for this Session, the first number of which is given in this weeks paper, will be regularly continued until the whole is completed; without any go-bing, or abbreviation, whatever; by which means the Electors of Upper Canada will have an *official*, and indubitable test, to which to bring the Legislative conduct of their Representatives—Next Week we shall be much more voluminous under this head.

Selections from British and Foreign Papers.

Cautions in visiting sick rooms—Never venture into a sick room in a violent perspiration, (if circumstances require a confinement for some time,) for the moment the body becomes cold, it is in a state likely to absorb the infectious matter the disease. Nor visit a sick person, (especially if the complaint be of a contagious na-

tore) with an empty stomach, as this disposes the system more readily to receive the infection.—In attending a sick person, stand where the air passes from the door or window to the bed of the diseased, not between the diseased person and any fire that is in the room, as the heat of the fire will draw the infectious vapor in that direction, and much danger would arise from breathing.

The luxuries of our Ancestors.—Holinshed who wrote in the time of Queen Elizabeth, thus describes the rudeness of the preceding generation in the arts of life:—"There were very few chimneys, even in the capital of name; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the roof, or door, or window. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay; and all the furniture and utensils were of wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow." Lord Kaimes says, that Henry II. of France at the Marriage of the Duchess of Savoy, wore the first silk stockings that were made in France. Queen Elizabeth, the third year of her reign, received in a present a pair of black silk knit stockings, and Dr Howell reports that she never wore cloth hose any more. Before the Conquest, there was a timber bridge upon the Thames between London and Southwark, which was repaired by William Rufo, and was burnt by accident in the reign of Henry II. At that time, (A D 1176) the present London bridge was projected, though not finished until the year 1212 In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII., there did not grow in England, cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root, and even Queen Catherine herself could not command a salad for dinner, till the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time, the artichoke, the apricot, and the damask rose, made their first appearance in England. Turkies, carps, and hops were first known here in the year 1524. The mulberry shrub was brought from the island of Zante in the year 1553; and 1540 in cherry trees from Flanders was first planted in Kent. It was in the year 1563, that knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought here from Germany in 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced, before which time, Queen Elizabeth on public occasions rode behind her chamberlain. A saw mill was erected near London in the year 1633; but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment.

Number of Christians.—By a calculation ingeniously made, it is found that, were the inhabitants of the known world divided into thirty parts, 19 of them are still possessed by Pagans, six by Jews and Mahommedans, two by Christians of the Greek and Eastern Churches, and three by those of the Church of Rome and Protestant communion. If this calculation be accurate, Christianity, taking in its largest latitude bears no greater proportion to the other religions than 5 to 25, or 1 to 5. If we regard the number of inhabitants on the face of the globe, the proportion of Christians to other religionists is not much greater; for, according to a calculation made in a pamphlet published originally in America, and re-published in London in 1818, the inhabitants of the world amount to about 600,000,000, and its Christian population to only 200,000,000, viz; in Asia 2,000,000; Africa, 2,000,000; Europe, 177,000,000; America, 20,000,000; the Greek and Eastern Churches, 30,000,000; the Papists, 100,000,000; the Protestants 70,000,000 The Pagans are estimated at 361,000,000, the Mahommedans at 120,000,000; the Jews at 2,000,000 If a generation last 30 years, then in that space 600,000,000 will be born and die, consequently 74,088 suffer death every day, 3,046 every hour, 51 every minute, and a fraction more than a fraction every moment.

New mode of fastening Bedsteads.—Amongst the improvements of the present day, our attention has been called to a new mode of fastening bedsteads, by which the present tedious process is entirely superseded. By the new method, a bedstead is put together and effectually secured, by a contrivance as simple in its character as it is expeditious in the operation The inventor is Mr. John M'Child, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; who, we understand, has taken out a patent, and is now engaged in the disposal of the rights thus vested in him.—*National Journal*

Query, which is the man?—In the ranks of the Sutherland Regiment of 1793 there were one hundred and four William Mackays; and seventeen in one company, Captain Seekville Sutherland's.

A Veteran's opinion of his Master.

A soldier, who had served in the Protector's army, after the Restoration was tenant of an Irish bishop, who, knowing what the man had been, always severely reproached him with having supported the cause of an usurper. The veteran apologized on the plea of necessity, but the bishop constantly resumed his reproaches when the man came to pay his rent. On the last occasion the bishop said to his tenant, "Your old master is gone to hell." The soldier, still keeping his temper, calmly answered, "I am sorry for it," "Sorry" said the bishop, "for such a scoundrel!" "No," rejoined the soldier, "I am sorry on the Devil's account, for wherever master is he'll be uppermost.

Improvement in Printing.—We are informed that the re-printing of French works, which has never been carried on to such an extent in the Belgic Provinces as at present, will soon be adopted by printing the French Journals by a lithographic process. It is calculated that the subscription to these papers, which now costs, with postage and tribe stamp, 31 francs 20 cents per quarter, not including the porterage, will be only 10 francs, which will be a great injury to the Journals of the Netherlands. The re-print of the French Journals will be executed by lithographic and chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of *Autographie*. Every foreign Journal, for which there shall be subscribers shall be re-printed, and the re-print shall appear two hours after the arrival of the Mail. The difference in prices will be from 25 to 30 per cent less than the present.

HIGHLAND PATRONIMICS.

1.—Mackintosh; the Son of the First.
2.—M'Donal; the Son of Brown Eyes.
3.—M'Donal; the Son of Black Eyes
4.—M'Onneeky, or Duncan; the Son of Brown Head
5.—M'Gregor; the Son of the Greek Man.
6.—M'Cuthbert; the Son of the Arch Druid.
7.—M'Kay; the Son of the Prophet
8.—M'Taggert; the Son of the Priest.
9.—M'Leod; the Son of the Wonder.
10.—M'Lean; the Son of the Lion
11.—M'Kinzie; the Son of the Friendly One.
12.—M'Intyre; the Son of the Carpenter.
13.—Campbell; Crooked Mouth.
14.—Cameron; Crooked Nose.
15.—Stewart; the High Steward, or Support.
16.—Fingal; the Gal, Worthy One.
17.—Ossian; the Son.

Action of Libel!—Mr Power, an Irish barrister has obtained £300 damages for a libel, from the proprietor of the Dublin Evening mail The libel held forth Mr. Power, generally as a wretched contemptible character; and insinuated that he was in such a state of abject poverty, that he dined at a cheap coffee house on a sixpenny dinner, of which they doubted not he ate heartily, as people often do who live upon one meal!".

Natural History.

Remarkable Sagacity.—Sometime ago, a child was walking out with the maid-servant in George's square, Edinburgh, where, it would appear, the dogs are remarkable for wisdom and benevolence; the child was throwing a ball before it, which happened to run into the middle of the street, and the child followed it The servant just then happened to meet some one with whom she stopped to converse, and at the same moment a carriage came quickly round the corner of the square towards the child. A large Newfoundland dog, which was lying upon the pavement, darted forward seized the child by the clothes, and laid it safely down at the feet of the servant. No wonder we have epitaphs on Newfoundland dogs.

An immense Cavern.—A discovery has lately been made of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, at Matlock, Derbyshire, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored The access to and through it is perfectly easy, and after traversing various windings (fine cave scenery), you arrive at a beautiful archway, from which a passage is made through to daylight, where the subterraneous visitors arrive at an elevated terrace, nearly on the summit of the mountain in which the cavern is situated, commanding one of the finest views of the neighbouring romantic scenery It has been named the Devonshire Cavern.

Extraordinary Meteor.—From a private letter of recent date, from Guelderland, in Holland:—"The rains we had in August have contributed much to the improvement of the crops in general: especially after the great and intolerable heat of which I gave you an account in one of my former letters. In the latter end of August, a singular aeriel phenomenon took place at eleven o'clock in the evening, viz: a very considerable blue light was seen, which gave a most extraordinary appearance to all surrounding objects: so much so, notwithstanding it was a full moon, and fine clear weather, it so frightened the servants, who were standing in the garden behind our house that one of them came running into our room, in the greatest state of alarm, to mention the circumstance. The same appearance was noticed at the very moment through the whole country, which proves that the substance or combustable fluid which emitted it must have been at great elevation."

Remarkable Phenomenon.—At six o'clock p. m of Saturday, 10th September, (says the *Chester Courant.*) the sun being due west, two primary rainbows made their appearance, each having a secondary bow, the one very perfect, the other, occasionally, only partially so, but the primary ones were extremely vivid, and of long duration, *one of them forming a larger segment of a circle* than the other; both, however, appearing to *spring from the same base* They immediately succeeded a storm of wind and rain, from S. S. E; but at that time the sky was bright and clear towards the sea from Park gate. A similar phenomenon made its appearance on the 9th July, 1792; and a philosophical solution was attempted. A correspondent, however, has requested, that some one who made the observation, or who may understand the description he has given, would account for the extraordinary spectacle.

Rapid flight.—The rapidity with which the hawk and many other birds occasionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, 25 ditto; a swallow, 92 ditto; and the swift, three times greater. Migratory birds probably about 50 miles per hour.

Parliamentary Register, OF Upper Canada.

(Second Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. I.

(From Monday Nov 7, to Nov 10, 1825 inclusive)

MONDAY November 7th, 1825.

The House met.

At two o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod came to the Bar of the House, and delivered the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the immediate attendance of the House at the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber, and having withdrawn, the Speaker and Members present proceeded without delay to the Legislative Council Chamber, and returned.

Members present, Messrs. Atty General, Beasley, Bidwell, Burke, Burnham, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Matthews, McCall, McDonell, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson and White,—19.

The Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

TUESDAY, November 8th, 1825.

The House met

Present, Messrs. Atty. General, Beasley, Bidwell, Burke, Burnham, Hamilton, Hornor, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, McDonell, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thomson and White.—17.

The Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

WEDNESDAY, November 9th 1825.

The House met.

Present, Messrs Beasley, Bidwell, Burke, Burnham, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lyons Matthews McBride, McCall, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson and White, —19.

At half past 10 o'clock, A. M. the Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

THURSDAY, November 10th, 1825.

The Speaker informed the House, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased to open the present Session, with a most Gracious Speech, from the Throne, of which to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a Copy.

The Speech was then read as follows:

[The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, being already published in the Gazette of the 10th November, it may be unnecessary to republish it here.]

Mr. HAMILTON, gave notice that he would, on the morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an Act of the 44th of the late King, Chap. 1st entitled "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof."

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL seconded by Mr. Thompson moved the House would on the morrow, take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

Which was carried.

Mr. McBRIDE gave notice that he would, on the following Wednesday, move for leave to bring in a bill to promote the progress of useful arts in this Province.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for the appointment of a select Committee to revise and consolodate the Provincial Statutes.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill to provide the same allowance for the Representatives of Towns, as of Counties and Ridings in this Province.

Mr BIDWELL gave notice that he would, on the morrow, move for leave to bring in a Bill allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by Counsel.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Religious Societies

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move certain resolutions respecting the Losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province during the late war with the United States of America.

Mr ROLPH gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the more ready recovery of dower in this Province.

Mr. BIDWELL gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate within this Province.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL gave notice that he would move, on Tuesday the 22d day of November Inst. for leave to bring in a bill for the opening and amendment of the principal Highway leading through this Province.

Mr. ATTY GENERAL gave notice that he would, on Wednesday the 23d day of November inst. bring in a bill for dispensing with the actual pronouncing of sentence of death in certain cases of conviction of capital offenders.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Laws of this Province regulating the allowance and payment of Militia Pensioners.

Mr. FOTHERGILL, seconded by Mr Ingersol moved, that it might be resolved, that a select Committee should be appointed to superintend the printing necessary to be done for this House during the present Session, and that Messrs Rolph, H. C Thomson, Scollick, Burnham and Beasley should compose the same.

Which was carried.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Ingersol, moved, that the postage upon all Letters to and from Members during the present Session, should be paid by the Clerk and charged in the Contingent Accounts.

Which was carried.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved, that a select Committee should be appointed to examine and report to this House, whether any and what reductions may be made in the Contingent Expenses of the House, and that Messrs. Atty. General, Rolph and Hamilton should compose the same Committee.

Which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

(To be Continued.)

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1825 No. XLVIII.

By Authority.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready-money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16 No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 48.—1 f. Clk. Ex. Council

NOTICE
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, for the building of 20 Houses at the River Credit, each house to be 24 feet long 18 feet wide and 12 feet high, the sides and ends to be of Timber hewed and squared on all sides and not less than 9 inches thick, and properly dovetailed at the corners; with joists for 2 floors 9x8, about 2 feet apart, to be enclosed with a substantial roof, covered with boards, and good shingles, not more than 5 inches to the weather, the Gable ends to be properly enclosed with Scantling and weather boards. The under floor to be laid with 1½ inch plank, 2d do. 1¼ inch, both ploughed and tongued, to be well seasoned, clear of sap, and rotten knots, and not to exceed 9 inches in width, each house to have 2 windows, one on the side, 24 lights, glass 7x9, one in the Gable end 16 lights 7x9, with proper sash frames, the sashes to be painted, and glazed with good English glass A 1¼ inch ledged door, planed, grooved, and beaded, with proper jambs, Casings, and hanging stiles to be hung with a pair of strong Iron hinges, a good Iron dead Lock, and a thumb latch.

Each House to be supported by 7 stone piers not less than 2 feet square, 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and one foot above, in all 3 feet 6 inches; and to have a substantial Stone chimney and hearth, in proportion to the size of the House, the foundation to be 2 feet 6 inches under the surface and the back to the height of 5 feet 6 inches, to be straight with the outside of the end, on which it is built.

The whole of the above work done and completed in a Workmanlike manner

Proposals to be delivered on or before the 15th December.

J. GIVINS.
No. 46.—3wks. S. I. A.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals, (to be indorsed, "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Alnwick, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The peremptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in Compensation of the Survey will be dispensed with, and the Patent for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
No 46—7w. Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 45.—6m. C. E. C

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgius, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44.—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office.
York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44—6m. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York. 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 41—26wks. Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—t f. B. M. R. G.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1825, will commence from this date.

EDW. McMAHON.
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions.
York, 10th Nov. 1825. No. 46 —3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
TO WIT. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Ould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Ould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B. All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Cobourg. }
Nov. 21st 1825. } No. 48—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue
To Wit: } of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office. Cobourg, }
26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1825, to the 24th December, 1826.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York, }
November 12th, 1825. } No 47—4w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, 12th Nov. 1825. } No. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
BEEF.

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

FRESH BEEF,

for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1826, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th of December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed. *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine, with Fresh Beef.*

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

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, Nov 4th 1825. } No. 45.—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to Mr. DWYER'S class, also those who have subscribed to his Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his third Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening next, Dec. 7th, at half past 7 o'clock at the Mansion House Hotel. His nights of Private Tuition will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Non subscribers may obtain Tickets for the Lectures each night at one Dollar; each ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

No. 47.—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44. 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A & B, and Lot No 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1st. 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honorable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No 46—tf.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are requested to meet at the Bank in the Town of York on Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the expediency of calling in a further instalment upon the capital Stock.

By Order
THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 29th Nov. 1825. } No. 43—2w.

GREAT MEETING AT ANCASTER.

A MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Ancaster, Gore District, was held on Monday, 7th Nov. at the Ancaster Hotel, pursuant to requisition, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain matters affecting the welfare of the District, and the Province at large.

At which MATTHEW CROOKS Esquire, was appointed Chairman, and ROBERT BERRIE Esquire, Secretary.

When the following Resolutions were proposed, and carried.

Whereas the buildings at present appropriated for the purpose of a Jail and Court House for this District have been found to be incommodious and totally inadequate to the purposes for which they were designed, therefore, it is

Resolved—That application be forthwith made to the Provincial Legislature, praying them to pass a law authorizing the Magistracy of this District to borrow on its credit, a sum of money not exceeding three thousand pounds, for the purpose of erecting, a new Jail and Court House in said District.

Resolved—That the Village of Hamilton, in which the Public buildings are at present Located—from its situation, at one extremity of the District, remote both from the centre of territory and of population—from its exposed and unprotected situation, and consequent liability to attack in time of war—from its want of good water, and inferiority in point of salubrity to many other more central parts of the District—is not, in the opinion of this meeting, the most suitable position for the transaction of the public business of said District; and that, therefore the Court House and Jail thereof ought no longer to be continued therein.

Resolved—That this meeting—disclaiming all local prejudice or partiality, and desiring only, that equal justice should be done to all the inhabitants of the District by placing its public buildings in the most eligable situation which said District may afford; and believing that this object can only be attained by the appointment of some disinterested person or persons to select the site of the proposed buildings. Do, in their petition to the Legislature, recommend the appointment of a commission of three or more disinterested persons, to determine such situation; whose report shall be final with regard to their site. And that the expenses incurred by such commission be defrayed out of the public funds of the District, in such manner and form as the Honourable the Provincial Legislature, may see fit to direct.

Resolved—That, although by the removal of the Jail and Court House from their present situation, individual interests may in some few instances suffer, yet, in the opinion of this meeting, *that* circumstance ought not to prevent such removal, if it should appear that public utility and convenience require it It being an indisputable, just, and universally admitted axiom, that, private interests must always yield to the paramount claims of Public Good.

Resolved—That Petitions founded on the foregoing Resolutions be now drawn up, and forwarded to the two branches of the Provincial Legislature. And that Messrs. MATTHEW CROOKS, ROBERT BERRIE, and GEORGE GURNETT, be requested to draft the same

Resolved—As very great abuses do notoriously exist in the Post Office Department of this Country; Abuses, subjecting the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, in common, it is believed, with those of every other part of these Provinces, to very great and continued inconveniences; and which, under the present constitution of that department, admit of no redress,—That, therefore, our Representatives in the Provincial Parliament be requested to use their utmost exertions to procure the adoption, by said Parliament, of such measures as it may in its wisdom deem best calculated to remedy or mitigate the evil complained of.

Resolved—That the Act of the 44th Geo 3d. intituled "An Act for the better securing the Province against seditious attempts" &c. &c. is viewed by this meeting as an unnecessary infringement on the liberties of the subject; inasmuch as it arms the Officers of Government with extraordinary powers, not recognized by the British Constitution; and as being clearly unnecessary at the present moment when the evils contemplated in the provisions of said Act, have ceased to exist: and being, moreover, utterly ineficient for the very objects aimed at in its enactment. And that therefore, the said Act ought, in the opinion of this meeting, to be forthwith repealed.

Resolved—As much difficulty and inconvenience is continually resulting to very many of his Majesty's subjects in this Province, from certain provisions of the Assessment Law relative to real estate; That our Representatives be requested to use their exertions to procure such a modification of said Law, as to enable persons holding lands in other Districts than those in which they may reside, to pay the taxes on such Lands into the Treasury of the District in which they reside; the Treasurer of said District, being accountable to those in which the lands be situated, for the same.

Resolved—That the Representatives of this County be desired to support the prayer of a petition, about to be presented to the Provincial Legislature, requesting the passage of a Law, authorizing Creditors to attach the property of absconding Debtors.

Resolved—That our Representatives be also requested to use their influence in getting a Petition passed their Honourable House, to be laid before His Majesty's Government, praying them to allow the importation into Great Britain, of Flour, as well as of Corn, from these Colonies; as this Province is but partially benefited by allowing the importation of Corn only: its great distance from the Sea-board rendering the transportation of so bulky an article exceedingly expensive.

Whereas, no provision at present exists for the payment of the balance due for losses, to sufferers by the late war; and as certain propositions have been made by His Majesty's Government at Home, offering to provide for the payment of the whole balance due, if, the Provincial Legislature would make provision for the payment of from four to five thousand pounds, in part of the sum heretofore annually granted by the Imperial Parliament in aid of the payment of the civil list of this Province. And whereas, from the encreasing revenue of the Province, arising from a participation in the Tea Trade, an increased proportion of the Import duties at Quebec—and the improved state of Trade generally—our means have improved to an extent beyond that of former years, the practicability and propriety of agreeing to the said proposition of His Majesty's Government, appears to this meeting evident—therefore, it is

Resolved—That our Representatives in the Provincial Legislature be instructed to use their best endeavours to procure the adoption, by their Honourable House, of such measures as may appear to them best calculated to effect the extinction of the claims of sufferers by the late war.

Whereas, Canals, Roads and Bridges add to the improvement and importance of every Country and none presenting greater facilities than this for such improvements—it is, therefore

Resolved—That our Representatives be requested to give their support to every proposition for such improvement as that may be brought forward, provided it will not lead to direct Taxation of the people of this Province, nor implicate the public Revenue thereof, to an inconvenient extent.

Resolved—That a Copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to each of our Representatives in the Provincial Legislature, and that a Copy of the same be transmitted to the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette for insertion in that paper.

(Signed) MATTHEW CROOKS
Chairman.

(Signed) ROBERT BERRIE
Secretary

Mr. Crooks having left the chair, and Mr. Gurnett being called thereto, it was further,

Resolved—That Matthew Crooks, Esq and Mr John Findlay be a deputation for the purpose of delivering the petition adopted at this meeting, into the hands of such Members of the two Houses of Parliament, for presentation thereto, as they may think proper; and that they do also deliver a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of our County Members.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to MATTHEW CROOKS, Esq for his upright and able conduct in the chair.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be also given to ROBERT BERRIE, Esq for his assistance at this meeting, and that he be requested to forward a copy of the Resolutions to the Gazette Office.

(Signed) GEORGE GURNETT,
Chairman, Pro Tem

(Signed) JOHN FINDLAY,
Secretary, Pro Tem

Ancaster, 22d Nov 1825. No. 43—1w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife ELIZABETH has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation I hereby give public notice that I will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting, nor in any respect accountable for her future conduct.

(Signed) WM MORRISON.

November, 21st 1825. No. 48—t d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co remain with Mr. Boulton, who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D. BOULTON, *junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.

York, 1st Oct 1825. No 41—6w.

LACE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive ASSORTMENT of LACE GOODS, consisting of

Thread; Gimp; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings; Quillings, Pearling; Black and White Veils; Pain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs, and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods; as it is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR,
No. 16, Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL

N. B. Fresh Teas of all Kinds for Sale.

No. 43.—2 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. *No.* 42—6m.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of FITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Catacoqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and case issues of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. }
7th, 1825. } No. 35—6m

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th June, 1825. No. 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th }
June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Session of the Legislature, application will be made for an ACT to augment the Police Assessment of the Town of Kingston to establish names for the several Streets, and to extend and more accurately define the limits of the said Town by including therein the space between the present Town Plot and the Eastern Boundary Line of the Township of Kingston

Kingston, 23d }
May, 1825. } No. 22—6 m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June }
20th, 1825. } No.26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, in the Midland District, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session thereof, to have the said County set off, and made into a separate District from the said Midland District, and to be called the District of Victoria.

No. 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for the passage of a Law for the benefit of the Creditors of absconding Debtors.

Ancaster, June }
1st 1825. } No 23—6ms.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money; to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July }
9th 1825. } No 22—6ms.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from three of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No 31—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept 1824. No. 39—t. f.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 48.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

It appears by the late New York papers that KEAN has been triumphant in that City, not with standing a very formidable opposition.

It is currently reported, from good authority that Dr. STEWART has been consecrated Bishop of Lower Canada; and, that he is expected soon to arrive, in Quebec, from London.

The subscription of the city of Montreal, alone in aid of the sufferers of Miramichie, amounts to upwards of £1000.

No foreign news of importance this week.

On Monday next comes on the discussion of the great Alien question, in our House of Assembly; and, most earnestly do we hope it will be carried on with that temper, moderation, and coolness, deliberate, dispassioned, judgment which the consideration of such an important subject so much requires That it would have been better to have settled this great question by an enactment of the Imperial Parliament, and by Proclamation from the Throne,—there can be no doubt; but, let us not *therefore* reject the gracious boon that is offered—if it is in the range of our Legislative powers to attain an object which has been so frequently and so ardently desired

We beg to call the attention of those, of this town and neighbourhood, who may require such professional aid—to the merits of Mr GUNDRY, *Surgeon Dentist*, at present residing at the Mansion House Hotel, whose talents are of the very first rate in his profession—and whose recommendations and manners are such as cannot fail to give universal satisfaction

The following communication arriving too late for insertion in its proper place is given here.

DIED—On the 30th ult at Pine Grove, Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. James Andrews, formerly Commanding Officer of H. M. Squadron on Lake Ontario, aged 78 years.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

New King's Palace—The plan and elevation of the New Palace presents a most beautiful, but not gorgeous appearance. One striking feature is conceived in the finest taste; an extensive and circular basin will occupy the foreground, in the centre of which a magnificent temple is to be erected, enclosing a celebrated statute, on an elevated pedestal, accessible by a flight of marble steps.—*London Sun.*

Inoculating for Scarlet Fever—A German Physician has announced that he has discovered a mode of inoculation for the scarlet fever, so mild, it is said, as the vaccine against the small pox. Ten or twelve grains of extract of Belladona is to be mixed with a pint of water, and four spoons of this mixture is to be administered to children during ten successive days. This produces red spots on the skin, like those of the scarlet fever, a contraction and burning in the throat, and a slight fever, which are also symptoms of that disorder.—Child on who have contracted this fastidious scarlet fever, are it is said, protected from the real one, and may, with impunity, sleep in the same bed with persons ill of the malady. The discovery appears to be additional one, and some of the most eminent of the European Physicians have adopted it in practice.

Voltaire.—An English paper says, the period approaches for the opening of the museum sacrilegious at Paris—namely, the apartments of Voltaire, which have been locked up at his desire ever since his death.

Remarkable preservation.—The following instance of extraordinary preservation happened a few years since, to a gentleman formerly residing in Massachusetts state, but now one of the most eminent merchants in London.

Passing one night on the ocean he was suddenly aroused by a tremendous shock. Springing instantly on deck, he was met by something at the head of the gangway, which, though not perfectly awake, he instinctively seized hold on, and clung to. It proved to be the bowsprit of a larger ship which had run foul of them, and which passed directly over the vessel in which he was a passenger. It was instantly sunk, and every soul on board, besides himself, perished in the general destruction, leaving him alone to tell the sad and untimely fate of all his companions. He then formed the resolution never more to risk the dangers of the sea, to which he has thus far, rigidly adhered.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris dates are to the 8th October. On the 6th, the Envoys from Hayti, dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Mackau. M. de Creig, and four Ministers were present at the dinner. The Envoys, soon after their arrival had an audience of the President of the Council. They were then presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and successively to all the other Ministers. Col Fremont, one of these envoys, is mentioned as having been present at the Royal Academy of Music, in Paris, at the same time as the King of Prussia, who frequently visits the Theatres.

GREECE.

It appears that on the 30th of August an attempt was made by Canaris to burn the Turkish fleet in Alexandria. Three fire ships entered the harbor disguised as European vessels. The first was soon recognized, and those on board perceiving this, set it on fire in the middle of the harbour, and to the windward of 100 European merchantmen and a French brig. The crew got into their long boat and fled, leaving the pilot on board the fire-ship, which burst into flames, but, fortunately, did not explode, perhaps for want of sufficient combustibles; passing through the forests of masts it ran around. The other two fire ships seeing this, took flight; a couple of balls which the French brig fired at the long-boat of the first reached, but did not injure it. If this attempt had succeeded, not a ship would have escaped.

The Sun of the 12th September, has the following paragraph:

"A report is prevalent, and it appears upon very good authority, that the Russian Consul and another gentleman of the Russian Embassy, waited on Saturday on the Greek Deputies (this being their first interview) stating that political circumstances prevented them from calling before, but that certain obstacles being removed, it was expected that the Court of St. Petersburg would take a favourable view of the affairs of the Greeks."

A letter from Trieste mentions a rumour that Ibrahim Pacha had received instructions to declare in case of his subduing the Morea, that his father was independant of the Porte, and that the Isle of Candia and the Morea should be governed according to the Egyptian system of administration.

Domestic.

New Brunswick.—Sir Howard Douglas.—The truly estimable and patriotic Governor of New Brunswick thus concludes one of his addresses on the late calamity in that province—on the eve of his departure to the scene of danger and distress.

"What good I may be able to effect there, I know not, but I obey the impulses of feelings, a sense of duty, which tell me, that where the people are in calamitous difficulties that admit of alleviation, which by any possibility may be within his power, the Governor ought to be."

Our Parliament.—The last *Quebec Mercury*, after noticing the Speech of His Excellency on the opening of the present Session—thus alludes to the Parliamentary absentees.

"The Patriotic members consulting the interests of their constituents by staying at home, a measure, which it would have been wise for many of them to have adopted when they offered themselves as candidates for a situation, of the duties of which they possess so imperfect an idea."

Had the call of the House been made sooner than on Monday last—a list of names would have appeared as absentees—that must have astonished the learned commentator; and, from the style of his remark, such an one as we are disposed to think he would have been loth to stigmatize how much soever those to be found in it might really deserve censure!

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(Second Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. II.

FRIDAY, November 11th, 1825.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Capt. Matthews, moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal an Act passed in the 44th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better securing this Province against all seditious attempts or designs to disturb the tranquility thereof."

Which was granted and the bill read.

Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Capt. Matthews, moved that the sedition Law Repeal Bill should be read a second time on Tuesday next.—Which was ordered.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. BIDWELL, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved for leave to bring in a bill allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by Counsel.

Which was granted and the bill read.

Mr. BIDWELL, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved that the bill allowing persons tried for felony the benefit of full defence by Counsel should be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House prepared to consider the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the present Session, and the Speech was read.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ATTY GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

Which was carried, and Mr. Thomson was called to the chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. THOMSON reported that the Committee had agreed to several Resolutions, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The Report was order to be received, and the Resolutions were severally put and carried as follows.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to thank His Excellency for His most Gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of this Session.

That in the said Address this House do assure His Excellency that they sincerely participate in that satisfaction which His Excellency has expressed at the continuance of the general tranquility which has been so propitious to the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire.

That they have rejoiced to observe the Councils of the Imperial Government occupied during this season of peace in measures which have particularly for their object to promote the welfare of the colonial possessions of the Crown, and to excite in them that spirit of industry and enterprize of which the Parent State exhibits so glorious an example.

That this House does anticipate a very mature and almost immediate advancement of the Public Interests of this Province from those great and liberal measures which have been recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for regulating the Colonial Trade, measures which have proceeded upon the avowed principle of constituting the Colonies integral portions of the Empire, and of giving to their Ports the character and privileges of ports of the United Kingdom.

That this House with the most sincere satisfaction avail themselves of this early opportunity of assuring His Excellency, as the Representative of the most Gracious Sovereign under whose benign and Glorious rule these advantages are extended, that the people of this Province feel and acknowledge most gratefully, as becomes them, these invaluable proofs of the protecting care of their Parent State, and that they can not fail to recognize a policy liberal and generous beyond example in a system which tends to confer upon them all the commercial privileges of subjects of the United Kingdom, while they are exempt from those burthens by which the Fleets and Armies are supported, which could alone effectually protect their Trade and defend their Soil.

That this House thankfully acknowledges as additional proofs of the gracious consideration of His Majesty's Government those modifications of the general colonial system which apply to the regulation of our commercial intercourse with the United States of America and of the Navigation upon our inland waters.

That this House receives with the most lively interest the communication which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to make of His sentiments and anticipation with respect to the relaxation of the British Corn Laws in favor of the British North American Colonies.

That in this Province, more perhaps than in any other, the relaxation in question and every consideration attending it, claims peculiar interest.—That this House of Assembly hails the measure, which has recently passed, as the most convincing proof of a desire to promote the welfare of the Colonies by establishing a system of which some apprehension appears still to be entertained that it may be found prejudicial to the great domestic interests of the Empire. That it is upon their conviction of the soundness of these principles which His Majesty's Ministers have avowed that the people of this Province would alone desire to rest their hope of this great measure being placed upon a system more permanent and more beneficial, since they can neither be so ungrateful nor so insensible to their own interests as not to feel that nothing ought to be desired by them which would be inconsistent with the vital interests of that Great and Glorious Empire from which they have descended, and to which they owe the great blessings of security and freedom.

That this House learns with much satisfaction that the direct importation of Tea from China has been attended with those very desirable consequences which it was hoped would result from it.

That this House will bestow their attention upon the Public Accounts and Estimates, which His Excellency will cause to be laid before them, and that they beg to assure His Excellency of their readiness to make the necessary provisions for the public service.

That this House will direct its attention to the Laws which are about to expire, and will not fail to take into their early consideration the Act which governs the payment of Militia Pensions as it concerns an object for which it must be equally grateful to all Branches of the Legislature to provide.

That this House, sensible how much it is in the power of the Legislature to advance the improvement of the Colony by a judicious application of public aid, entertains with great satisfaction the expectation of a rapid increase of Revenue from the causes to which His Excellency has adverted, and that they are much gratified to learn that the Arbitrators appointed under the statute of the Imperial Parliament have awarded to this Province a share of the duties which are received at Quebec, more in proportion to the consumption of our people than that which we have hitherto received.

That under these circumstances we may confidently expect that our Revenue will be soon relieved from those incumbrances which in less prosperous times it was found necessary to incur, and that we rejoice particularly in this prospect of more abundant means at a moment when a prevailing ardor for public improvement cannot fail to present ample opportunities for their beneficial employment.

That His Excellency does this House justice in supposing that they should learn with much pleasure that His Majesty has, within the present year, directed a survey to be made of the British North American Provinces, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their defences and by what means their security can be most effectually provided for.

That this House does very greatly rejoice in every such demonstration that the safety and welfare of this Colony are objects constantly present to the attention of our most Gracious Sovereign, and more particularly in those measures which are calculated to impress upon the people of this Province that entire conviction which this House entertains that their interests, as a portion of the British Empire, will never be abandoned in compliance with the suggestions of an ungenerous policy, but that so long as they and their posterity continue to exhibit that loyal attachment to the Crown, which has already been proved on the part of this Province, the strength of the British Empire will constitute their security and they will be allowed to the latest times to share in the glories of the British name.

That as one Branch of the Legislature this House readily and full avows its obligation to contribute their best exertions towards the advancement of a Colony, which, under the blessing of Providence, enjoys so many advantages, and they trust they will evince their sense of that obligation by a zealous and cordial application to the public interests. That experience of His Excellency's administration will not permit us to doubt of His Excellency's desire to give effect to all such enactments as may appear to His Excellency to promise benefit to the Country.

That this House will await with much interest the communication which His Excellency intends to make to the Legislature respecting a measure so important in its character as that to which His Excellency alluded in His Most Gracious Speech at the opening of this session.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Burnham, moved that a Committee should be appointed to prepare an Address in conformity to the Resolutions of the Committee of the whole House upon the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of this Session, and that Messrs. Rolph, McDonell and Ingersol should be a Committee to prepare the same—Which was ordered.

Mr. FOTHERGILL gave notice that he would, on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual augmentation and preservation of the Library belonging to this House, and for the appointment of a Librarian.

Mr. FOTHERGILL gave notice that he would move, on Monday the 21st November inst. for a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of addressing His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to a consolodation or bringing nearer together the various Offices connected with the Land granting department, and to report by address or otherwise.

Mr. FOTHERGILL gave notice that he would move, on Monday the 28th of November inst. for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of establishing a Turnpike road from York to the Mouth of the River Trent, and to the Carrying Place in the Bay of Quinte, and for the Incorporation of a Joint Stock Company to carry the same into effect.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, move for leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend an Act entitled, 'An Act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols in this Province.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill to grant a sum of Money to the Sufferers in New Brunswick.

The House adjourned.

Died.

On Friday the 25th of November, aged 40 years, Mrs. Ann Phillips, wife of the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D. Head Master of the Royal Grammar School in this Province.

The death of this truly amiable and pious Lady is most severely felt by her near and dear relatives—who lately accompanied her to these distant shores in the full expectation of enjoying many happy years in her interesting society and improving conversation—but man appoints and God disappoints—because he knows what is best for his creatures in all circumstances and in whatever situation they may be placed.

Communicated.

ONE ISSUE MISSING

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1825 No. I.

By Authority.

York, U. C. December, 12th 1825.

THIS day at 2 o'clock, His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded in the usual state to the Legislative Council Chamber, where being seated on the Throne, His Excellency was pleased to signify the Royal Assent to the New Brunswick Relief Bill.

Government House,
York, 14th Dec. 1825.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint DANIEL JONES, *Gent.* to be Registrar of the County of Leeds, and JOSEPH K. HARTWELL, *Gent.* to be Notary Public in this Province.

Government House,
14th December, 1825.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received from His Majesty's Government, by which the following Uniform is permitted to be worn by the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Superior Civil Officers of His Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

The Uniform for Colonial Governors.

The same Uniform as that worn by the Lords Lieutenants of the English Counties, only the Body of the Uniform to be Blue with Red Lapells. The Epaulettes and Embroidery to be also the same as the Lords Lieutenants of Counties.

Superior Civil Officers.

Blue Coats, but no Epaulettes, nor Lapells; Button Holes upon the Cuff and Collar only, but the same Pattern as the Lords Lieutenants.

* The Civil Officers who are permitted to wear the above Uniform, are the Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Chief Justice, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

By Command,
G HILLIER.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District,

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s 6d

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Twenty per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10 The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres

11 No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated values, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17 Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18 Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 48 —t. f. Clk. Ex. Council

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals, (to be indorsed "Proposals for Surveys") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Alnwick, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The preemptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in Compensation of the Survey will be dispensed with, and the Patent for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
No 46—7w. Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 45,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless Patrick Le Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 2, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 44,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless Thomas Cargel the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44—6m. Clk Ex Council

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 41—26wks. Clk. Ex Council.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not since demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN,
No. 17—t f. H. M. R. G.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1825, will commence from this date.

EDW. McMAHON,
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions.
York, 10th Nov. 1825 No 46—3m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to wit

directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Mowney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

M. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Ould at the suit of Andrew Kinerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Ould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B. All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.

By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Cobourg, }
Nov 21st 1825. } No. 48—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue
To Wit: } of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B. Pacar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*:—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY.
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg } No 41—t. d.
26th Sept 1825.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the Suit of Robert Pilkington, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 11, & 12, in the First Concession in the Township of Glasford.

——1, & 2, in the Fifth Concession of do. do.

——1, in the Sixth Concession of do. do.

Containing One Hundred and Eighty eight Acres in each Lot.

All of which Property I shall offer for Sale on the Third Monday in January, 1826, at Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff,
G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
November 7th, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Wm M. J.

No 40.—6 wks.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to

BAKE BREAD

from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th December, 1825, to the 24th December, 1826.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 14th December next, at noon, and they must express in words, at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York, }
November 12th, 1825. } No. 47—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office on the 14th day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply

FRESH BEEF,

for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed,—"Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Beef."

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

Commissariat Office, }
York, 12th Nov. 1825. } No. 47—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

DEFAMATION.

IT having been maliciously reported that the Subscriber killed a HEIFER, not his own, from improper motives; he thinks it necessary to declare the truth in the following statement:—A Stray HEIFER was so seriously injured by a Colt, the Property of the Subscriber, that it became necessary to kill her, in order to prevent a total loss of the value of her hide and carcass; and, not knowing to whom she belonged, he advertised her at the Market House, in the Town of York, the same day; by which he discovered that Mr. George Denison was the owner, to whom he made ample satisfaction by paying her value as realized by me

B. BULL.

Additional Testimony.

B. BULL brought me a hide some time ago, at the same time exhibiting certain marks, and stated that the HEIFER, from which it had been taken, was not his own, but that it had run for some time with his cattle and had met with a serious accident;—on which account he had butcher'd her and was desirous to find out her owner to whom he might pay her value.

(Signed,)
JESSE KETCHUM.

York, Nov }
25th, 1825. } No. 50—1 w.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Inhabitants of this city, will be held in the

MASONIC LODGE ROOM,
OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

On *Friday* next, at 3 o'clock,

to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a

PAPER MILL,

in some eligible situation as near the Capital as possible.

Resolutions having for their object the formation of a company for the above purpose, will be submitted to the meeting and such members of the Legislature as are desirous of encouraging domestic manufactures, are respectfully requested to attend.

York, 12th Dec. 1825. No. 50—1w.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been this day declared for the current half year, payable at the Bank, on and after Monday the 16th January next—and that the Stock and transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By Order

THOS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 13th Dec. 1825 } No. 50—5w.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the Old American Nursery on Long Island, their usual extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants,—also, Tulips, Hyacinths and other Bulbous Flowers. A very large collection of the finest Grape Vines; about two hundred kinds of roses, and a great variety of Orange, Lemon and Citron trees; Geraniums, Japan roses, and other Green house plants. A Catalogue, with the prices to the Plants and Trees respectively, may be seen at the Office of the Upper Canada Gazette.

All orders will be promptly executed and the trees forwarded with the greatest care. The Subscribers have requested R. Dickson, Esquire, of Niagara, to receive all orders required, and have duly authorised him to receive payment on behalf of the firm.

(Signed)
STEPHEN F. MILLS, & Co
Late PRINCE & MILLS.

Nov. 30th 1825. No. 49—3wks.

WHOLESALE BOOK-STORE, AND *PAPER WAREHOUSE.*

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Bookstore and Paper Warehouse, Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. A general assortment of

Books and Stationary,

at Wholesale Prices, which are much reduced from former rates. All the Classical and School Books in common use may be found at this establishment. Also,—Writing, Wrapping, and Letter Paper, of a fair quality at Low Prices.

Also,—for Sale Christian, German, and Common

Almanacks for 1826,

by the large or small quantity

☞ Orders of every description, accompanied with Cash, will be executed with fidelity and dispatch.

EVERARD PECK.

Rochester, Novem- }
ber 1st, 1825. } No 49.—3 w.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT, *to wit:*

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st, Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A, & B, and Lot No 4, on the North side Market Street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No. 48—4t.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY has left my bed and board without cause or provocation and has taken with her FIVE CHILDREN. I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting them on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by them, or on their account.

(Signed)
LEONARD FREEMAN.

No. 49 —3wks.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to MR. DWYER'S class, also those who have subscribed to his Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his Fifth Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening next, Dec. 21st at half past 7 o'clock at the Mansion House Hotel. The nights of Private Tuition will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Non subscribers may obtain Tickets for the Lectures each night at one Dollar; each ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

No. 47.—t. f.

NEW BRUNSWICK SUFFERERS.

Under the Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THE Undersigned Inhabitants of York, in Upper Canada, commiserating the deplorable situation of the Unfortunate Sufferers by the late ravaging fires in the Sister Province of New Brunswick, and being anxious to contribute our aid of the Funds subscribed for their temporary relief, in the adjacent Colonies, and the United States of America, cheerfully offer the sums placed opposite their respective names, for that benevolent purpose, and on this occasion earnestly solicit the united assistance of all who are actuated by a true spirit of Christian Charity.

NAMES.	Amount £	s	d
His Excellency the Lieut. Governor	20	0	0
The Chief Justice	10	0	0
Mr Justice Sherwood	5	0	0
J. Baby	6	5	0
John McGill	25	0	0
John Strachan	10	0	0
George Crookshank	25	0	0
D. Cameron	10	0	0
John H. Dunn	25	0	0
Major Loring, Act. A. Adj. Gl.	5	0	0
Major Hillier, A. D. C.	5	0	0
Lieut. Maitland, A. D. C.	5	0	0
Edward McMahon	2	10	0
Thomas Ridout	5	0	0
Samuel Ridout	2	10	0
W. Chewett	2	10	0
John Beikie	1	10	0
A. Mercer	2	10	0
John Small	2	10	0
C. C. Small	5	0	0
C. Widmer	2	10	0
W. W. Baldwin	2	10	0
Robert Baldwin	1	0	0
Alexander Legge	0	5	0
William Allan	10	0	0
John W. Gamble	2	10	0
John S. Baldwin	2	10	0
Alexander Wood	10	0	0
D. Boulton, jun'r.	2	10	0
Wm. Proudfoot	1	10	0
G. Duggan	0	10	0
George Monro	1	10	0
S. Washburn	2	0	0
Daniel Brooks	2	10	0
John Marchinson	1	5	0
D. Brooke, jun'r.	2	10	0
Wood & Anderson	1	5	0
Peter McDougall	10	0	0
R. W. Prentice	2	10	0
N. Coffin	2	10	0
Mr. Billings	2	0	0
Mr. McDonell	1	0	0
Mr Drummond	0	10	0
J. A. Wilkes	1	0	0
J. Carey	2	0	0
H. Carfrae	2	10	0
Mrs. Small	2	10	0
Lt. Col. Wells	7	10	0
John B Robinson	12	10	0
P Patterson	1	5	0
Thomas Hollowell	1	5	0
M. & H. Meighan	0	10	0
W. Bergin	0	10	0
Mrs. E. S. Widmer	2	10	0
Mrs. R. Macaulay	5	0	0
Capt. Baldwin	0	10	0
James S. Howard	2	0	0
Jesse Ketchum	2	10	0
James Nation	1	0	0
A Friend (Leslie)	1	0	0
Thomas G. Ridout	1	5	0
Joseph Wenham	1	5	0
D. Stegman	1	5	0
S Heward	2	5	0
J. Cawthra	0	10	0
H. Dread	4	0	0
John Hay	0	10	0
William B. Jarvis	1	5	0
Mrs. Jordan	0	10	0
Phillip Clinger	1	10	0
John Ewart	1	5	0
J. Bostwick	1	0	0
J. B. Macaulay	5	0	0
P. Hartney	0	10	0
John Ross	1	0	0
George Ridout	2	10	0
John Monro	3	0	0
G. Sloan	0	10	0
Samuel P. Jarvis	1	5	0
James FitzGibbon	1	0	0
Stephen Jarvis	1	15	0
William Smith	1	5	0
Matthew Priestman	1	5	0
Stephen Pleurrell	1	0	0
James McCague	1	10	0
Thomas Stoyell	1	5	0
Thomas Bright	1	0	0
James E. Small	2	10	0
Jordan Post	1	0	0
J. Radenhurst	1	0	0
G. Hamilton	1	5	0
Grant Powell	1	5	0
John Lyons	0	10	0
Peter McPhail	0	10	0
John Dunn	1	0	0
Nick Howard	0	10	0
Contractors and Workmen building the Bank	4	0	0
Colonel Givins	1	0	0
Wm Patrick	1	0	0
Joseph Rogers	1	0	0
George Dennison	1	0	0
Collection in the Episcopal Church at this place	32	12	6
Robert Bright	0	10	0
Charles Richardson	1	0	0
Thomas Carfrae jun'r.	0	10	0
Lewis Bright	0	10	0
Thorn & Parsons	1	0	0
Joseph Shepherd	0	10	0
John Hayden	0	10	0
John Ford	0	10	0
Thomas Kingbusty	0	5	0
John Scarlett	2	0	0
The Bank of Upper Canada, being the amount of premium on a Bill for £242 St. at 10 per cent.	24	4	0

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits or Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which render subject them to rejection in an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M. P.
Vice President.
Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicholas Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Fenn Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Maude, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W. Hallett, Esq.; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates, and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £250,000 in 2,000 shares of £125 each, of which 25 per cent has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned, commissionated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office.

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing effect insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec.

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.
St. John Street, Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825. } No 43—tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife ELIZABETH has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation I hereby give public notice that I will not be answerable for any debts of her contracting, nor in any respect accountable for her future conduct.

(Signed)
WM MORRISON.

November, 21st 1825. No. 48—4 d

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co. remain with Mr Boulton who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on

D. BOULTON, *Junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.

York, 1st Oct 1825 No 44—3w

LATE GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the late arrivals a very general and extensive ASSORTMENT of LATE GOODS, consisting of

Thread; Gimps; Patent, and Cotton Laces; Edgings; Quillings, Pearling, Black and White Veils; Plain, and Figured, Bobbin-Nets; Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars; and various other Articles in that Line.

Upper Canada Merchants can always depend on being regularly supplied with choice Assortments of these Goods—as is intended to confine future Importations principally to that Line.

ROBERT ARMOUR.
No 16, Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

N. B. Fresh Teas of an Kind, for Sale
No. 48—2 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament by Petition, praying that the said County may be erected into a separate District.

24th Sept. 1825. No. 43—6m.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the Wesleyan Academy of the Township of Pittsburgh, bounded in front by the River Cataraqui, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing those Townships as a part of the County of Frontenac.

30th June, 1825. No 29 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line between the year 1823, between the 13th and 15th Concessions of the said Township.

TOWNSEND, 30th }
June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of BELLEVILLE, to establish a Power, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, June }
20th, 1825 } No 26.—6 m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July }
9th, 1825. } No 27—6m.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canada, now in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be and lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to the place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 31—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property;

at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 39—1. f.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. 7 in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2$ per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr. John Doggen, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the premises.

JORDAN POST.

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon.—Also, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Kirkley and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (with the lawful interest) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. } No. 37—1. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed)

WALTER NICHOL,

Administrator to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

VALUABLE LAND IN O'TONIBEE,

FOR SALE ON A CREDIT OF YEARS.

ONE of the most valuable Lots in the beautiful Township of Otonibee on the Rice Lake, consisting of two Hundred Acres, being Lot No. 10, in the Ninth Con. The quality of the Land is first rate, (Maple, Beech, Bass, Elm, and Oak) It has a Log House, and some small improvements upon it, and is not quite a mile distant from the Rice Lake, and from the Town Plot.—It has also the advantage of being well watered by a Creek that never fails

Price, two dollars per Acre; and terms of payment, One Eighth at the time of concluding the bargain, and Seven Years Credit, by annual instalments, with interest for the remainder, if desired—Inquire at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Application to be made to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above handsome Farm not be sold by the 1st March next it will then be leased.

43—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS DICKSON late of QUEENSTON, ESQUIRE, deceased whether by Book debt, Bond, Note, or other specialty, are called upon to make Payment, without delay, to ROBERT GRANT one of the subscribing Executors. And those having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement

WILLIAM DICKSON,
ROBERT GRANT,
ARCHANGE DICKSON, } Executors.

Queenston 7th April 1825. } No. 15—1 f

TERMS

OF THE U. C. GAZETTE AND WEEKLY REGISTER.

Four Dollars per annum.—Experience having shewn the necessity of Subscribers paying the amount of Postage, these Terms are independent of Postage, payable half yearly in advance. Three months notice is required previous to the discontinuance of any Subscription.

Price of Advertising,

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence, and seven pence half penny, every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines, five shillings, and one shilling and three-pence subsequently.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny subsequently. Rule and Figure work charged Double.—A discount of 25 per cent. allowed to those who advertise by the year.—Advertisements cannot be received after 1 o'clock on the Wednesday previous immediately preceding the day of Publication. Advertisements unaccompanied with positive directions as to the exact number of insertions to be given them, will be continued until expressly forbidden.—or until the day of Sale (if relating to Sales) and charged accordingly.

Letters for advertisements from the country must be post paid, with the price of insertion; or, a reference in Town who will pay when demanded, or discontinued.

☞ Any Agent obtaining 3 Subscribers has a paper for himself at half price;—if he obtains 5, he has his own paper gratis;—and, for as many as he obtains above 5, he will receive 25 cts. his own paper, a Commission of 5 per cent. upon the whole amount.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEORIALS

For Sale at this Office.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 50.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

No foreign news of importance this week.

We are sorry to have occasion to announce the death of the amiable and pious Joseph Octave Plessis—the Right Reverend Catholic Bishop of Quebec who departed this chequered life on Sunday the 4th instant—At classes and persuasions in that city and neighbourhood unite in deploring the loss of that truly estimable man.

The private subscriptions in York, in aid of the New Brunswick Sufferers, under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as will be seen by this day's Gazette, already amount to the liberal sum of £415 16 6—and the subscription is still open.

The Petition signed, "*A Friend to the People*," addressed to the Common House of Assembly, and sent to us for insertion, arrived two late even for an attentive perusal before our present number went to press. It shall have our most serious consideration; but, in matters of such a nature, and of so much importance, it is always necessary that we, at least, should be put in possession of the name and address of the parties forwarding it. The timely communication received from Mr. Orton, relative to the privileged despotism of Mr. Robinson's settlers in the Newcastle District, also came too late—but it shall have an insertion next week.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

One of the London Morning papers says it is confidently reported that Mrs. Patterson, an American Lady of great beauty, is speedily to be united to the Marquis of Wellesley. [Mrs. P. was formerly of Baltimore, and wife of Jerome Bonaparte, from whom the Emperor Napoleon caused her to be divorced, on account of her plebian blood, when he placed Jerome upon the throne of Westphalia.]

Captain Parry.—The North-Western expedition, under Capt. Parry, has again failed, and Capt. P. has returned to London. The expedition wintered in Prince Rupert's Inlet. No new discoveries of importance have been made.

Discovery in Central Africa.—We have received accounts of a recent discovery in Central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail; but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious.—Major Chappers and Capt. Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that quarter of the world, arrived in the territory, and subsequently resided for some weeks, in the capital of a nation whose manners and history seem likely to be, copy, to no trivial extent, the ancient of the public of this country.—We might safely say of the whole civilized world. They found a nation jet black in colour, but not in our sense of the term negroes, having long hair and fine high features. The people were found to be in a state of very high civilization; and above all, the British travellers evidenced a review of Seven Thousand cavalry, divided into regular regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. Six thousand were the perfect counterpart of the early Norman Knights; most strange by far of all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman armour.

The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confess for ourselves that, looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to these people, the elegance of their houses, &c. &c.; in a word, the total difference between them and any other race as yet discovered in the interior of "Africa the mother of monsters," our own opinion is strongly that here we have a fragment of the old Numidian population; a specimen of those tribes, who, after long contending and long co-operating with imperial Rome, were at last fain to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire. In these squadron Messrs. Clapperton and Denham probably beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes, of the legions of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal?

The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of the art; and the Roman suits might be mistaken for so many Herculanean or Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiques possessing all the glossy finish of yesterday's workmanship.

One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this sable court.

South Pole.—Mr. Weddle, a master in the British Navy, has lately penetrated 200 miles nearer the South pole, than any former navigator. After penetrating several barriers of ice, hitherto insuperable, he found an open sea within the Antarctic circle.

Scott's Life of Napoleon.—Sir Walter Scott has not been in France, but is at Rome, seriously engaged in writing the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. It is soon to appear, Mr. Lockhart is engaged in writing a life of Burns. His son has recently been made an aid-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Cochrane has collected many valuable curiosities in South America.—One of them, the dagger of Montezuma, his Lordship has presented to Sir Walter Scott.

The Baron of Renfrew.—The following is posted at Lloyd's on the 15th of October:—"Last night on shore in the Long room, but expected to be got off." A letter from Hamburgh, of October 19, states that the ship floated off at three o'clock in the evening of the preceeding day.—She rode out the gale of the 19th at anchor about eight miles E. S. E. of the Sunk Light. It is gravely asserted that this ship, which measures 9000 tons, has been engaged, after delivering her cargo, to convey the Duke of Buckingham to India.

Resignation of Chief Justice Abbot.—The resignation of Lord Chief Justice Abbott is mentioned as a probable event, in consequence of ill health. The Attorney General is spoken of as his successor.

HELL.

"Bellarmin makes sweating and crowding one of the chief torments of Hell, which Lessius (no doubt after an actual and careful survey) affirms to be greater by a Dutch mile! (about a league and a half English) in diameter. But Ribera, grounding his map on deductions from the Apocalypse, makes it 200 Italian miles.—Lessius, it may be presumed, was a Protestant, for whom of course a smaller Hell would suffice."

In the early part of the last century an inquiry was published, by the Rev. Tobias Swinden, into the nature and place of Hell. The former, according to this divine, had been accurately ascertained, being "both the punishment and the duration without end;" but here the "habitation" of the reprobate, all opinions had been erroneous. Dr. Swinden had estimated the sum total of the damned at one hundred thousand millions, all of whom (like Lessius) he calculated might be contained within a square German mile, and not stowed closer than negroes in a Liverpool slave ship; but this appeared to the English theologian "a poor, mean, and narrow conception both of the numbers of the damned and of the dimensions of hell;" for if their inmates reality and compressibility were to be al-

lodged, you might as well, he said, squeeze them at once into a common basket's oven. His ideas were upon a grander scale. There was not room enough, according to him, in the centre of the earth for "eternal Tophet." Bonnet's absorpt sun he thought a much more noble idea of such a furnace of fire. But his own opinion was, that Tophet was our very sun, which must be acknowledged by all to be capacious enough for the purpose. The time of the sun's creation is a strong reason for admitting the hypothesis, being just after the fall of the Devil and his angels. It is true that the sun is said to have been made on the fourth day; but light, and evening and morning, are mentioned as having previously existed; now these, as proceeding from the sun, could not have been before it; making on the fourth day therefore can only mean putting it in motion.

The darkness which is predicated of Tophet may at first, he admits, seem an objection, but it exists in the *maculæ*, the spots of the sun, which may be deep caverns and dens, proper seats of the blackness and darkness. Upon this hypothesis, the reason why sun worship has been found so widely extended, he comes manifest; it would be as peculiarly acceptable to Satan, as serpent worship is known to have been.

This was indeed making the souls of the wicked of a piece, as Nero did the Christians, when he rolled them in tow, dipt them in pitch, and set fire to them, as torches to light up the streets of Rome. They were so many living wicks of Asbestos, fed with the inextinguishable oil of Divine vengeance, that they might be burning and shining lights to the world. If Jonathan Edwards had seen this book he might have adopted its hypothesis as a new proof of "the glory of God in the damnation of sinners."

With what feelings could the man have looked at the setting sun?—*Southey's Omniana.*

Singular advertisement.—I, Achen, Chinaman, native of Pekin, return his thanks to the religious of most worships in Bengal since his first begin business. He now have to acquaint de worshippers of Idols that his son Aloo Achen have arrived after his study of sculpture in Italy and London; he have bro't wid him many blocks of that beautiful stellated granite from Kilkenny; he have also bro't out a Mr Bacons Pentagraph, by which we are now able to reduce to de smallest size any favourite Idol for domestic worship and in portable compass (exactly resembling the original) for religious travel re by sea or land. We have one blocks, of dis beautifully variegated; dis I proposes as de basis of a durable Idol, to supercede de perishable wooden of figure of Jugger nath; I with my son have nearly completed de Idol, we have left one opening behind in de body to contain de dost of de first inventor, and de bones of de carver in wood, we have at de lower extremity of de body leaved room to introduce (from two oval reservoirs of mercury) rubs up to de corner of each eye close to de nose dese filled wid water, de mercury below pressed by de warm hands of de priest, will cause de Idol to shed tears at any time or any festival, like Peter de Grass Virgin on Good Friday—we have left a cavity in de mouth between de teeth for phosporous light, also in each eye of de Idol, to illuminate de enamel and glass pupils in front. We make figures of any incarnations, bulls for Egyptian worship of de same beautiful fresh marble, boars, tortoises, hawks, sphinx, lion. Any pious person inclined to employ me and son, will by sending a plan or likeness of de favourite deity? be certain of having it exactly executed according to order. Should de wood, cork, or clay, of any favourite family Idol be so contained within a square German mile, and not stowed closer than negroes in a Liverpool slave ship; but this appeared to the English theologian "a poor, mean, and narrow conception both of the numbers of the damned and of the dimensions of hell;" for if their inmates de mos graceful and naturel proportion. Oldera directed Achen & Son, sculptors, Penang, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.—*From the Calcutta John Bull.*

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

It is rumored that the Greeks have ceded the Isle of Paros to the Americans, in acknowledgment of the services rendered to their cause by the United States.

The Glasgow Free Press says in a letter from a private correspondent, that notwithstanding the late orders in council, three steam boats are building for Greece, one of which is "to have several long carronades and small guns, and two of Perkin's steam guns, so that she will in fact be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the deputies, but government having made several inquires respecting him, it has become essential that a place of rendeave should be as little known as possible."

INDIA.

It is reported that Sir David Ochterlony, whose conduct in the war against Nepaul obtained him the warm thanks of the Indian Company, and so much military reputation, has resigned his command in India, in disgust at some measures of the Bengal Government, and has come to Calcutta for the purpose of repairing to England. The northern provinces of India are said, in private letters, to be the scenes of constant confusion and revolts.

MEXICO.

A letter from Mexico, Aug. 13, states that the great banker, Baring, has purchased 900,000 square leagues of land, with mines, and 2 0,000 head of sheep upon it, for 950,000 dollars. One of the London papers says there must be a mistake in this, as 300,000 square leagues would make it equal to 1800 miles long by 1500 miles broad, or 2,700,000 square miles—a trifle larger, we guess, than all Europe. The estate does not seem to be overstocked, as, according to the letter, there are four sheep for six square leagues, or one leg of mutton for 6? square miles.

UNITED STATES.

Statesman Office, Boston, Nov. 19.

Death of Gen. Hull.—We learn from good authority that Brigadier Gen. William Hull, died this morning at Newton.

A fish upwards of five feet in length, has been caught in the Canal at Lockport it having strayed away from Lake Erie. It was served up for a village thanksgiven dinner.

INDIAN LETTER.

The following letter was written by the Choctaw who was delegated by his tribe, to conduct twenty one Indian youths to the Great Crossing, in Kentucky, for their education at that place, under the general superintendence of Col. R. M. Johnson.

Blue Springs, (Scott county,) Kentucky, November 6, 1825.

Hon Jas Barbour, Secretary of War

Sir—I have delivered over to Col. Richard M. Johnson, twenty one youths, for the purpose of education, in conformity to the resolution of the Choctaw Nation, to whom I belong. I approve of this measure, because I was educated in the bosom of our white brethren, in Tennessee, and I know how to appreciate the inestimable blessings arising from an education among them. It is my decided opinion, that the promising youths of our nation should be educated in this method, leaving the mass of our population to the honorable and benevolent exertions of the Missionaries who are settled among us—for we acknowledge, with gratitude, their pious and benevolent labours; and nothing is intended to depreciate their merits. I came here with high expectations from the high character we had of our friend, Col. Johnson. But, notwithstanding these expectations, I am agreeably disappointed in finding every arrangement to exceed these expectations; and I feel confident that numerous blessings will flow to the Choctaw Nation from this institution; and I consider it deserving the confidence and patronage of the General Government and the Choctaws. I have deemed it my duty to communicate this to you, as our guardian and friend, under the advice and control of the President of the United States.

I have seen and conversed with the Rev. Thos Henderson, who has been selected to teach them, and from my own observations, and from information, I consider him eminently qualified to teach our children, and to form their manners, improve their minds, and to inculcate the principles of the Christian religion.

With sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant.

F. P. PITCHLYN

From the Nottingham Review.

LORD BYRON.

The name Byron is immortalized by the splendour of his genious and the transcendant beauty of his poetical compositions, no less than by his ardent love of liberty, which led him to volunteer his services, his purse, and his person, and yield his dying breath in the cause of the Greeks. It is no wonder, therefore, that the spot of ground which contains the dear depositum of his body, should be visited by many who honor his name, and are desirous of paying a tribute of respect to his memory. Some of those distinguished foreigners who had the happiness of being acquainted with him in other countries, have on their arrival in Britain, with eager haste sought for his grave, kneeled upon his tomb, and bedewed the hallowed ground with their tears. But these have not been alone in their mourning—many of his countrymen who have read his works, have felt their souls inspired by the ever living fire which pervades his writings, and acknowledging the triumph of the mighty pen, in the use of which he had no compeer, they have also paid their silent homage at his last earthly resting place. Amongst these, a stranger whose name we know not, presented himself at Hucknall, in July last, a few days before the monument of inscription to the memory of Lord Byron was fixed in its destined place. The stranger inquired of the clerk of the church whether there was not a book in which strangers who visited the tomb of this great man might inscribe their names; and on finding that there was no such record he promised to send one, and in a few days afterwards that promise was fulfilled. The clerk of the parish has been so obliging as to show us the book; it is a small octavo very neatly bound, and in the first three pages is an inscription and a few stanzas. There are many blank pages to receive the names of visiters, and there are some very respectable names both of Englishmen and foreigners already inscribed; but the stranger who furnished the book has not given his name neither have we any key to it, further than the initials "J. B."

SOPHIA HYATT, THE WHITE LADY.

We record the death of this unfortunate female, who was, in consequence of her extreme deafness, run over by a carrier's cart, and killed, at the entrance of May Pole inn yard, on Wednesday week, because some very singular and mysterious circumstances are connected with the melancholy accident.

The unfortunate deceased Sophia Hyatt had been for the last three or four years, a lodger in one of the farm-houses belonging to Col. Wildman at Newstead abbey. No one knew exactly from whence she came, nor what were her connexions. Her days were passed in rambling about the gardens and grounds of the abbey, to which, from the kindness of Colonel Wildman, she had free access; her dress was invariably the same—and she was distinguished by the servants at Newstead as the "White Lady." She had ingratiated herself with the Newfoundland dog which came from Greece with the body of Lord Byron by regularly feeding him; and on the evening before the fatal accident which terminated her existence, she was seen, on quitting the grounds to cut off a small lock of the dog's hair, which she carefully placed in her handkerchief. On the same evening also she delivered to Mrs. Wildman a sealed packet, with a request that it might not be opened till the following morning. The contents of the packet were no less interesting than surprising; they consisted of various poems, in manuscript, written during her solitary walks, and all of them referring to the mighty hand to whom Newstead once belonged, and who's fame is imperishable. A letter, addressed to Mrs. Wildman, was enclosed with the poetry, written with much elegance of language and native feeling; it described her friendless situation, alluded to her pecuniary difficulties, thanked the family for their kind attention towards her, and stated the necessity she was under of removing for a short time from Newstead. It appeared from her statement that she had connexions in America; that her brother had died there, leaving a widow and family, and she requested Colonel Wildman's assistance to arrange certain affairs which she was under the necessity to transact. She concluded with declaring, that her only happiness in this world consisted in the privilege of being allowed to wander through the domain of Newstead, and to trace the various spots which had been consecrated by the genius of Lord Byron. A most kind and compassionate note was conveyed to her immediately after the perusal of this letter, urging her either to give up her journey, or to return to Newstead as quickly as possible.—With the melancholy sequel our readers have already been acquainted; and it now only remains to say, that Colonel Wildman took upon himself the care of her interment, and that she has been buried in the church-yard of Hucknall, as near as possible to the vault which contains the body of Lord Byron. We have been favoured with a sight of the last poem she composed. It seems to have been dictated by a melancholy foreboding of what was so shortly to take place.

Poetry.

HOME.

Where burns the lov'd hearth brightest,
Cheering the social lover?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possess'd?
Where is the spirit of sadness,
Of meek eyed Patience born,
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which Mirth's bright cheek adorn?—
Pleasure is marked by fortune,
To those who ever roam;
While grief itself has sweetness
At Home! dear Home!

There bound the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in being's glow,
The dives links that lengthen
Joy's visits when most brief;
There eyes in all their splendour,
Are veiled to the heart,
And glances gay or tender
Fresh eloquence impart;
Then, dost thou sigh for pleasure?
Or do not widely roam;
But seek that hidden treasure
At Home! dear Home!

Does pure religion charm thee
Far more than ought below?
Would'st thou that star should arm thee?
Against the blow of woe?
Think not she dwelleth only
In temples built for prayer;
For Home itself is lonely
Unless her smiles be there;
The devotee may falter,
The bigot blindly roam;
If wor'shipp'd, be her altar
At Home! dear Home!

Love over it presideth
With mock and watchful awe,
Its daily service guideth,
And shows its perfect law;
If there thy faith shall fail there,
If there no bribe be found,
What can thy prayers avail thee
With unfeeling crowds around?
Go! leave thy gift on Earth,
Before th' Eternal Dome,
And be he, it at fruits prefer'd
At Home! dear Home!

Parliamentary Register,
OF
Upper Canada.
(Second Session of the Ninth Parliament)
No. V.
(From Wednesday Nov. 23, to Nov. 25, inclusive.)

WEDNESDAY, 23d Nov. 1825.

Leave was granted to Mr. HAMILTON to bring up the petition of James Gordon, a Stockholder in the Welland Canal Company.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr. Hornor, moved that the House should go into Committee of the whole on certain resolutions regulating Races, Theatrical and other exhibitions, which was carried, and Mr. Hamilton was called to the Chair. On the House resuming, the Chairman reported that the committee had risen.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable persons holding lands in the several districts of this Province, to pay rates and taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they may reside, which was granted, and the bill read.

Mr. Secretary Cameron brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor the public accounts and estimates for the ensuing year.

Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, moved that the bill to enable persons holding lands in the several districts of this Province, to pay rates and taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they may reside, be read a second time on Saturday next, which was carried.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the opening and amending the principal highway leading through this Province, which was granted, and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, the Highway bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved for leave to bring in a bill for dispensing with the actual pronouncing of sentence of death, in certain cases of capital conviction, which was granted and the bill read.

On motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, the Capital Offence bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Capt. Matthews, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians, which was granted, and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, the above bill was ordered for a second reading on Saturday next.

Mr. FOTHERGILL, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the county of Prince Edward, reported that the committee had agreed to a bill, which he was directed to submit whenever the House would please to accept the same. The report was ordered to be received, and the bill was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. FOTHERGILL, seconded by Mr. Burnham, the Prince Edward division bill was ordered to be read a second time on Saturday next.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. LEFFERTY, seconded by Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better construction of Mill-Dams over the rivers Credit and Humber, which was granted and the bill read.

On motion of Mr. LEFFERTY, seconded by Mr. Ingersol, the Mill-Dam bill was ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. HAMILTON seconded by Mr. Clark, moved that the House should on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, proceed by ballot to appoint a Committee of seven members to examine and report on the public accounts, which was ordered.

Mr. FOTHERGILL gave notice that he would on Monday next, move that this House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the expediency of consolidating or bringing nearer together the various offices connected with the Land Granting Department.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that he would on Friday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a tax upon dogs in certain Towns in this Province.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Leave was granted to bring up the petitions of Thomas Markland and others, of the town of Kingston, and of James Edwards, of the township of Mosa.

Agreeably to the Order of the Day, the Religious Society bill was read the third time.

Mr. Playter, seconded by Mr. M'Bride, moved that the bill should pass, and that it should be entitled "An act to enable Societies professing Christianity to hold lands for certain purposes."

In amendment, *Mr. Beardsley*, seconded by Mr. Perry, moved, that after the word "that" in the original motion, the remaining words be expunged, and the following inserted, "the Religious Society bill be now recommitted;" on which the House divided, and the yeas and nays being taken, were as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Beardsley, Burke, Hamilton, C. Jones, Lefferty, M'Donald, Ferry, Randal, and White—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Attorney-General, Beasley, Baby, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Fothergill, Hornor, Ingersol, Jonas Jones, Lyons, Matthews, M'Bride, M'Call, M'Donell, Playter, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, and Wilkinson—22.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of thirteen, and lost accordingly.

On the original question, the House divided, and the yeas and nays being taken, were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Attorney-General, Baby, Beardsley, Beasley, Burnham, Cameron, Clark, Fothergill, Gordon, Hornor, Ingersol, J. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, M'Bride, M'Call, M'Donald, M'Donell, Perry, Playter, Randal, Ralph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh, and Wilkinson—28.

The question was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of twenty-four, and the bill was signed and sent up to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

Agreeably to the order of the day, at 12 o'clock, the House proceeded to ballot for Committee of Finance, when the following names were drawn; Messrs. Thomson, Matthews, Hamilton, Ralph, Bidwell, Gordon, and Hornor.

Agreeably to notice, *Mr. Ralph*, seconded by Mr. Playter, moved for leave to bring in a bill providing for the arrest of offenders escaping into this province from the United States of America; which was granted, and the bill read.

On motion of *Mr. Ralph*, seconded by Mr. Playter, the bill for the arrest of escaping offenders, was ordered for a second reading on Monday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House went into committee on the Improvement bill. The Chairman reported the bill amended.

Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, moved that the report might not be received; which was carried, and the House went again into committee on the bill. The Chairman reported the bill as again amended. The Report was ordered to be received.

Mr. M'Bride, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved that the bill to promote the progress of useful arts in this province, should be referred to a select committee, and that Messrs. Attorney-General, Ralph, and Jonas Jones, should compose the same; which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, relative to the importation of flour into the ports of Great-Britain, was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Scollick, the House went into committee on the address.

The chairman reported, that the committee had agreed to a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House. The report was ordered to be received, and the resolution adopted, as follows:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to refer the consideration of the Address of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, respecting the admission of Canadian Flour into England, to a Committee of the whole House to be moved for in order to take into consideration the general effect of the late measures of the Imperial Parliament for regulating the Colonial Trade, upon the commercial and agricultural interests of this Province.

Mr. Attorney General, seconded by Mr. Scollick, moved that the House should on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the effect of the late Acts of the Imperial Parliament for regulating the trade of the British Colonies upon the interests of this Province, and whether any representation shall be made to His Majesty's Government thereupon; which was carried.

Mr. Jonas Jones, gave notice that he would on to-morrow move for the appointment of a select committee on the administration of Justice in this Province.

Doors closed,
Doors opened,
House adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 25th, 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition of James Gordon, Stockholder in the Welland Canal, praying that the original Route of the Welland Canal might not be deviated from—was read.

Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Mr. Matthews, moved that the Petition of James Gordon, should be referred to the Committee (when appointed) to take into consideration the Welland Canal Petition.

Which was ordered.

The Petitions of Sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, and of sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Niagara, and its vicinity, were referred to the same Committee

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into the consideration of the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

Mr THOMPSON seconded by Mr. Lyons, moved that the petition of the President & Directors of the Welland Canal Comp. should be referred to a Committee to be chosen by ballot, and that the said Committee should consist of seven Members with the power to send for persons and papers, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Which was carried and the following names were drawn

Messrs. Robb. Att'y. General, Gordon, Matthews Mr Bride Bradley and Charles Jones

Agreeably to the order of the day the adultery Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Ingersol, the House went into committee on the adultery Bill.

The Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again the next day.

On the question for receiving the report the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Ingersol, J. Jones, Lefferty, McBride, McCall, McDonald, McDonell, Playter, Ralph, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Wilkinson and White.—21

Nays—Messrs. Beasley, Hamilton, Hornor C. Jones, Matthews, Perry, Randal, Scollick.—8

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of thirteen, the Report was received and leave was granted accordingly

Agreeably to the order of the day the Gaol limits Bill was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr Perry, the House went into Committee on the Bill

The House resumed, the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a message and the Bill entitled, "An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relating to the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and to make further provision for settling the affairs of the said institution," which the Honorable the Legislative Council had passed, and to which he was desired to request the concurrence of this House of Assembly, and having retired, the Speaker read the message as follows:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Honourable the Legislative Council request a conference with the Commons House of Assembly on the subject matter of the Bill entitled, "An Act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the Sufferers in New Brunswick, by the late fire," and have appointed a Committee of two Members, who will be ready to meet a Committee of that House, in the Joint Committee Room this day, at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
SPEAKER.

Legislative Council Chamber, 26th Nov. 1825.

The Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council was then read the first time.

Messrs. Att'y General, Playter, M'Bride and Hamilton, were appointed as a Committee to meet the conferees of the Honourable the Legislative Council on the subject of the New Brunswick relief Bill.

On motion of the ATTY. GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, the Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council for settling the affairs of the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Thomson, a message was ordered to be sent to the Honourable the Legislative Council informing them that House of Assembly had appointed a Committee to confer on the subject of the New Brunswick relief Bill with the Committee appointed by that Honourable Body.

The House went again into Committee on the Gaol Limits amendment Bill.

Mr. C. Jones in the Chair

The Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the same day.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL from the Committee of conference on the subject matter of the Bill, entitled, "An Act to raise a Sum of money by debentures for the relief of the Sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," reported as follows:

The Committee of Conference on the part of the House of Assembly, met the Committee of Conference on the part of the Legislative Council, on the subject of a bill passed by the Honourable Legislative Council, intitled, "An Act to raise a sum of money by debentures for the relief of the Sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire," and were informed by the said Committee that the Conference was requested for the purpose of representing to the House of Assembly, that it was received in the Preamble of the said Bill, "that the people of Upper Canada were mindful of the contribution of the people of New Brunswick to the Sufferers in Upper Canada in the late war," and that it was not within the knowledge of the Legislative Council that the people of New Brunswick had so contributed, but on the contrary they had reason to believe that the contribution intended to be alluded to was made by Nova Scotia and not by New Brunswick, which error, if it be an error, the Legislative Council conceives it would be expedient to correct.

Also that in the fourth clause of the said Bill the words, "or by the direction of the said House of Assembly," appear to have been inserted by mistake and to have no connection with the subject matter of the said clause, and also that in the fifth clause of the said Bill, in the fifth line thereof, the words "an account thereof" appear to have been omitted—and that it appears by error, the words, "Commons House of Assembly" have been added instead of the words, "Legislature of this Province," in the sixth line of the last mentioned clause

Committee of Conference }
House of Assembly }
JOHN B ROBINSON
Chairman.

*Joint Committee Room }
26th November, 1825 }*

Mr ROLPH, gave notice that he should on the morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the relief of the sufferers of New Brunswick.

The House went again into Committee on the Gaol limits Bill

The Chairman reported a resolution.

The report was ordered to be received, and it was Resolved,—That the Chairman be instructed to move that the Bill be referred to a select Committee.

On motion of Mr C JONES, seconded by Mr. Hornor, the Gaol limits Bill was referred to Messrs Clark, Hamilton, and Baby.

Agreeably to notice Mr. J JONES seconded by Mr. Walker, moved that Messrs Att'y General, Rolph, Bidwell and Gordon, should be a Committee upon the Administration of Justice in this Province, with power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Which was carried.

Mr FOTHERGILL gave notice that he would on Wednesday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the outlay of all Monies, voted by this House for the purposes of Internal Improvements.

The House Adjourned.

PRINTED BY CHARLES FOTHERGILL GAZETTE OFFICE.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.
New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1825 No. LI.

By Authority.

Government House, York, 15th Dec. 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint ROBERT LEMOON Esq. of Niagara, to be a Notary Public in this Province

Government House, December 21st, 1825.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint Mr Michael Roe, of the Town of Kingston to be an Inspector of Flour, Pot, and Pearl Ashes, and Beef and Pork, for the Midland District.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Dec 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council; that Sealed Tenders for a Lease of the Ferry near Fort Erie, for the term of seven years, will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of January next, at which period, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex Council

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, have been prepared in conformity to instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s 6d

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply in writing, through the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending on the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A settlement fee of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On a lure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within the period the condition of cultivation and improvation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17 Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18 Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to grants as grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 48—1 f. Clk Ex. Council.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals (to be indorsed, "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Newcastle, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The pre-emptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in consideration of the Survey will be dispensed with and no Patents for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S RIDOUT.
No 46—7w. Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Fralin Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 45.—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 44.—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless Thos. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Bruce, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause within six months from the date hereof, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44—6m. Clk Ex Council

Executive Council Office, York 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless Wilson M'Cutcheon, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of South, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 41—20wks. Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made their claims for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last, may send the same, proved, and dated on or before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—1 C. G. & R. G.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1826, will commence from this date.

EDW. McMAHON,
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions.
York, 10th Nov. 1825 No 46—3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sher. M. D.
Kingston, 24th October, 1825. No 44—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } To Wit. } BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Gould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Gould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Dorlant in Cobourg in the said Township of Hamilton, and District of Newcastle aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon of the same day.

JOHN SMALL,
Dep. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 10th Nov. 1825. No 46—3m

foresaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B. All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, *Nov. 21st 1825.* No. 48—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jesse B Power, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 25th Sept 1825. } No 41—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Donald McKay, at the Suit of Robert Pilkington, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 11, & 12, in the First Concession in the Township of Glasford.
——— 2, in the Fifth Concession do. do.
——— 1, in the Sixth Concession of do. do.

Containing One Hundred and Eighty eight Acres in each Lot.

All of which Property I shall offer for Sale on the Third Monday in January, 1826, at Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff,
G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, *November 7th*, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Wm. M. J.

No 49.—6 wks.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	——	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St	——	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	——	200	" "
"	"	24,	——	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	——	each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	——	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	——	280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken.	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825.

No. 51—3m.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby required to pay, on the first day of March next, a further Instalment of seven and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, pursuant to resolution passed at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THO'S G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, *York, 20th Dec* 1825 }

Monday the 26th instant—and Monday the 2nd January next, will be Bank Holidays.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been this day declared for the current half year, payable at the Bank, on and after Monday the 16th January next—and that the Stock and transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By Order
THOS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier

Bank of Upper Canada } *York, 13th Dec.* 1825. } No. 50—5w.

COMMISSION STORE,

PORT HOPE.

T. T. ORTON, begs to announce the receipt of;

120 *Barrels of Fine Flavoured Whiskey.*
10 *Cwt. Superior Butter.*
100 *Pieces* CASHMERE SHAWLS.

ALL which he will dispose of *Low for Cash.*

General Commission, and Land Registry Office, Port Hope, Dec. 15 1825. } No. 51—t. f.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at the Old American Nursery on Long Island, their usual extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants,—also, Tulips, Hyacinths and other Bulbou Flowers. A very large collection of the finest Grape Vines; about two hundred sinds of roses, and a great variety of Orange, Lemon and Citron trees; Geraniums, Japan roses, and other Green house plants. A Catalogue, with the prices to the Plants and Trees respectively, may be seen at the Office of the Upper Canada Gazette.

All orders will be promptly executed and the trees forwarded with the greatest care The Subscribers have requested R. Dickson, Esquire, of Niagara, to receive all orders required, and have duly authorised him to receive payment on behalf of the firm.

(Signed)
STEPHEN F MILS. & Co.
Late PRINCE & MILLS.

Nov. 30th 1825. No. 49—3wks

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market Street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from thence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov. 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No 46—tf.

WHOLESALE BOOK-STORE,
AND
PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at his Bookstore and Paper Warehouse, Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. A general assortment of

Books and Stationary,

at Wholesale Prices, which are much reduced from former rates.—All the Classical and School Books in common use may be found at this establishment. Also,—Writing, Wrapping, and Letter Paper, of a fair quality at Low Prices. Also,—for Sale Christian, German, and Common

Almanacks for 1826,

by the large or small quantity

☞ Orders of every description, accompanied with Cash, will be executed with fidelity and dispatch.

EVERARD PECK.

Rochester, Novem-ber 1st, 1825. } No. 49.—3 w.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SALLY has left my bed and board without cause or provocation and has taken with her Five CHILDREN I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting them on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by them, or on their account.

(Signed)
LEONARD FREEMAN.

No 49 —3wks.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Term of the Copartnership having this day expired between the Subscribers. Notice is hereby given, that the Books and Notes of the late concern of Boulton & Co. remain with Mr Boulton, who is hereby authorised to receive and discharge the same, at the same place where the late business was carried on.

D. BOULTON, *Junr.*
Wm. PROUDFOOT.

York, 1st Oct 1825. *No* 41—8w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept 1825. *No.* 42—6m.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to Mr UPTON'S class, also those who have subscribed to the Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his Sixth Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening next, Dec 28th at half past 7 o'clock at the Mansion House Hotel. His rights of Private Tuition will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Non subscribers may obtain Tickets for the Lectures each night at one Dollar; each ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

No. 47.—t. f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the Township of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. } No. 35 —6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing three Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No 26. 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend intend Petitioning both Houses of the Provincial Legislature at its next Session, to pass a Law, Establishing a Line Surveyed in the year 1823, between the 12th and 13th Concessions of the said Township

TOWNSEND, 30th June, 1825. } No 26. 6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of HASTINGS intend to present a Petition to the Legislature of this Province at its next Session, praying to be set off into a separate District;—and the Inhabitants of the Town of BELVILLE, to establish a POLICE, to extend to the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belville, June 20th, 1825 } No. 26—6 m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. } *No* 32—6m.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M P Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barnes, Esq.
Robert Challoner, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Fenn Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W H Dett, Esq.; Foster Reynolds, Esq; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, but only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £250,000 in 2,000 shares of £100 each of which 25 per cent has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into authentic securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured.

The importance of Life Assurance to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the fall convention, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an institution amongst them. The undersigned commissioned by the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as his residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office.*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec.

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John Street, Upper Town, Quebec, 8th October, 1825. } No. 43—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 26th Sept 1824. No. 32—

WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"—we shall intimate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 51.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28. 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The failure of Mr. Williams as extensive merchant in London, is said to involve obligations to the amount of *several Millions sterling.*

A very shocking accident has happened to the Steam Boat *Comet* plying between Inverness and Glasgow, by which nearly *one hundred* valuable lives have been lost:—we shall endeavour to give some of the most interesting particulars in our next.—She was not destroyed by the bursting of her engine, but was run down by another boat named the *Aye* whose Captain is accused of the greatest inhumanity.

An important change has occurred in the Spanish Ministry by which the Duke of Infantado comes into power from whom much is expected by the Constitutionalists.

We have just learnt that a very respectable company of Comedians, under the management of Mr. Davis—well known to the inhabitants of York when long with Mr Arcularius, have arrived in Town—From the talents and justly esteemed character of Mr. Davis, and the principal leading performers in his company, much is expected; and we have no doubt of being able to report favourably by our next number.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

LONDON, Oct 15.

Cenotaph to the memory of the Princess Charlotte.

Nearly eight years have now elapsed since the sudden and unexpected death of the Princess Charlotte spread an universal gloom over the land. The readiness with which a public subscription for a Cenotaph to her memory was commenced, and completed, spoke a language that could not be misunderstood, and testified in the most honorable manner the just appreciation of her virtues by the nation at large. The task of designing and executing this Cenotaph, was entrusted to Mr. Matthew C. Wyatt; and from the known talents of that gentleman, and his eminence both as painter and sculptor, the highest expectations were raised. This National Monument is now completed, and in our opinion the very highest expectations that have been formed have been fully justified. The Cenotaph will shortly be opened to the public, but previously to that taking place, we have been favoured with a view of the work. The part chosen for the erection of the Cenotaph, is the best that could have been selected for the purpose. The spot selected as the most fit for the erection of this Cenotaph, has been the south west corner of the nave of St. George's chapel, Windsor. The tomb is formed of the finest white marble, and represents an elegant female figure reclining on a couch, covered only with some thin drapery. This drapery does not conceal the languor of death which is most truly and naturally expressed both in the face and the figure. The head reclines on the arm hung down by the side of the body, and presents the perfect view of one hand, which is marked by the same lively expression and truth of language. Around the figure are those female weeping. These females and the drapery with which they are covered are very splendid specimens of sculpture. In the back ground of the group are two angels kneeling, one of whom presents to her bosom a new born child.—Between these is a figure supposed to represent the disembodied spirit of the Princess ascending to heaven. Too much attempt to convey such an idea to the mind of the spectator, of course the subject lies under considerable disadvantage. The inhabitant of the air is of too unsubstantial a nature to be correctly represented by marble, the only appearance of which can never be changed or worked off into the shadow or thin air, the colours of painting. In that respect the latter has decidedly the advantage. Still, what could be done has been effected. The figure, though rather formed just at the same time so elegantly moulded, as to deprive it of much of its beauty of face, while the expression of her face is so angelic as full of hope, is marked by anticipations of heavenly joy, as to add materially in producing the delusion which the artist required. Behind this figure the space is dark and gloomy, serving to the imagination the picture of a being bursting from the grave of death, and springing anew to fight and happiness. Above the Cenotaph is a light Gothic screen, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Prince and the Prince of Coburg. This screen is highly gilt and perhaps on that account might be objectionable, but that it is so small and elegant as to offer but a very slight contrast to the other portions of the Cenotaph, and certainly nothing sufficient to render it at all displeasing to the eye. The windows of this small chapel are all of stained glass, and with the whole of the other parts of the Cenotaph are the work of Mr. Wyatt. In six of these windows are the figures of the number of the Apostles, & in the *fleur de lis* surmounting the centre window, is a Cross, surrounded by the hollow of the glory: this is most beautifully executed. The ceiling of the chapel is moulded painted and gilt, and the middle moulding contains the cypher of the present king. The two extreme side windows are simple coloured glass, and in the shape of the colours, Mr. Wyatt has exhibited the advantage of blending a knowledge of painting with that of sculpture in the most striking manner. The northern window is of a deep purple colour, and the effect produced is of a most striking and novel kind. The whole of the figures seem to be enveloped in a kind of unearthly light, that adds a peculiar beauty to the whole. The emotion is produced in all on seeing the curtain which concealed the Cenotaph suddenly withdrawn were extremely powerful We felt the place was sacred, and we hesitated for some time to resolve on breaking into this melancholy sanctuary It almost seemed that we were disturbing the repose of the dead.

Extensive Publishers.—The house of Longman and Co in London, sells five millions of volumes yearly They employ 60 clerks, pay £35,000 a year for advertisements, (remarkable enough!) and give constant employment to at least 250 printers and bookbinders.

One hundred and forty years of inebriety.

A surgeon called Palm-Tirman, who lived in the small town of Vendemiont in Lower Italy, has just died, at the age of 140 years. The evening before his death he had with much dexterity and address of hand performed the operation for cancer on an old woman. He was never married, was never bled, never took any medicine, and never had any illness, although he had never passed a day of his life without getting intoxicated at supper; a repast which he never missed to the close of his life.

THE NOTED BERGAMI.

The following account of the present residence and mode of living of this noted character (Count Bergami) is from the pen of a gentleman of talent and information, who has permanently in Russia,) we extracted from the *Portfolio of Literature* of Saturday last:—

Captain Price, of the Ramilies trader, was at St. Petersburg in June last, and having business with a merchant at Volsky, a village about sixty werests up the banks of the Neva, he rode there on a fine English blood horse. Having transacted his affairs, he mentioned to the merchant his desire to dispose of his horse, and intention of returning by a boat down the Neva. The merchant gave him a note to Count Leonwich, a Hungarian nobleman who had a seat in the neighbourhood, and was a great sportsman, and moreover a member of the new racing club at St. Petersburgh, and very likely to become a purchaser of his horse. Captain Price was introduced to him in his garden, and instantly knew him to be the far-famed Baron Bergami, the paramour of the late Queen Caroline, of unfortunate memory. Captain Price formerly commanded a vessel that traded to the port of Trieste, and there he knew Bergami intimately, from having sold him several times ale and porter for the use of the Princess, who then resided at Pesaro; he used to dine with Bergami whenever he went to the house. He now addressed him in the Italian language, and after a little equivocation Bergami's party he acknowledged his old acquaintance, and invited him into his house; but cautioned him not to make known who he was to any of the Russians, who all took him for an Englishman, which his great size and strength made appear very plausible.—Captain Price remained with him to dinner, which consisted of two courses, served up on silver plate, and cooked after the Italian fashion His wife and daughter dined with them; the letter was on the eve of being married to a Swedish noble man. The wife appeared sixty years of age, whilst Bergami did not appear more than fifty. Captain Price thought the daughter very handsome. Their dinner was splendidly luxurious, though it was evidently his common mode of living, as no preparations were made for one they did not expect. The house was elegantly furnished, but not a book was to be seen in it. Whilst they drank their claret and hock, the young lady played several airs upon the harp, and sung with a tolerable voice. Bergami said he had sold the Baroni, near Milan, for 13,000l. and purchased the estate where he then resided, and also the title of Count, He wore the star, and also another German order, not that of St. Caroline. The house was full of guns, fishing nets, and sporting materials of every description. In the hall lay several pointers and greyhounds, and on perches were a large assortment of hawks; he had a kennel of fine fox-hounds, and a stud of twelve horses.—Upon a heap of stones near the chateau was a staff, bearing the Russian flag, a distinguishing mark to show he was an officer of justice; for he held a situation similar to that of an English Justice of the Peace, to which there is a salary attached of two hundred roubles, Captain Price saw him exercise his authority over a drunken fellow, who was making a noise in the streets of Volsky; he ordered him to be gagged, and put in the stocks, which was done in a most savage manner—Bergami wore the Russian uniform, green and gold, a gold lace cap and feather, a sword by his side, and pistols in his belt; he appeared to have twelve or more domestics, and in the lawn before his door, four females were employed in milking cows He was much pleased with the horse, for which he paid more than was demanded. His estate appeared well cultivated, and thickly wooded; he had several fish ponds, or small lakes, on the borders of which were little wooden huts, filled with nets and lines. He appeared like a little prince, but withal quite unostentatious. He said he would have liked to see England, had he not been afraid of his life by venturing thither. Captain Price assured him no one there would injure him; but he shook his head in doubt, and smiled He attended the Captain to a passage boat, and saw him embark on the Neva, bidding him a most cordial farewell. When they had sailed some hours, the Captain observed his name upon a large hamper, and upon opening it, found it to contain six fine large bear hams, and several rein deer tongues; he remembered praising those things at dinner, and Bergami took this handsome way of gratifying his appetite He asked Captain Price if the people in England ever said any thing about him; for he had heard it was believed he had left his wife and family in Italy to desert, and gone to Canada with all his fortune to America.—*Sun Oct 18.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Parisians say that Charles X. is not inimical to M. de La Fayette. A few days ago, at a royal breakfast, the old nitrate, who compose the intimate society of the land, were not a little scandalized on hearing his majesty say, "I cannot conceive why M de La Fayette should excite so much alarm —He is a very amiable man; I have often played at tennis with him; he was then a fine young fellow, and an excellent horseman.

GREECE.

"Letters from Hydra say that the affairs of the Greeks are still prosperous in the Morea, although Tripolizza continues in the hands of the Egyptians.—Nothing more is said of the assassination of Ibrahim Pacha, which was reported; but the Augsburgh Gazette states that Hussein Bey has probably lost his life, which must produce disorder in the Egyptian army

"Several letters from Corfu, and several other of the Ionian Islands, to the 18th and 19th September, agree in confirming the report of the assassination of Ibrahim Pacha. They say that he fell dead by a pistol shot at him by the nephew of Hussein Bey, whom he had reproached for quitting Candia, knowing that an insurrection was about to break out in the Island. Ibrahim, in an excess of anger, had killed Hussein with his own hand.—This event, which every body believes at Corfu, has produced trouble among the Egyptians and Turks, who are returning to Navarino.

"The Journal of Trieste, repeats these accounts on the 9th of October, and adds that the Greeks have yielded the island of Paros, opposite Hydra, to the Americans, who are fortifying it for a position in the Archipelago. The capture of several Austrian and French vessels is spoken of, by the Greeks."

INDIA.

The old territory of Bengal, occupying the space of 162,000 square miles, contained in 1820, 39,679,000 souls; thus exhibiting a denser population than any equal proportion of the globe, China not excepted.

TITLES AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE BURMESE EMPEROR.—"I am lord of a whole people, and of 101 countries, and my titles are rajah Chatt riary (i. e. sitting under a canopy) and rajah Surrey Burkaree (i. e. descendant of the sun.) Sitting on the throne with a splendid canopy of gold, I hold in subjection to my authority many rajahs; gold, silver and jewels are the produce of my country; and in my hand is the instrument of war, as the lightning of heaven, humbles and subdues my enemies: my troops require neither injunctions nor commands, and my elephants and horses are without number. In my service are ten pundits learned in the Shaster, and 104 priests, whose wisdom is not to be equalled; agreeably to whose warning and intelligence, I execute and distribute justice among my people, so that my mandates, like the lightning, suffer no resistance nor control. My subjects are endowed with virtue and the principles of justice, and refrain from all immoral practices, and I amas the sun blessed with the light of wisdom, to discover secret designs of men; the word of my mouth is dreaded as the lightning from heaven. I am as a great sea, among 2000 rivers, and as the mountain Shumeroo, surrounded by 40,000 hills; and like unto these is my authority, extending itself over 101 rajahs; further, 10,000 rajahs pay daily attendance at my durbar, and my country exceeds every country of the world; my palace, as the heavens studed with gold and precious stones, is revered more than any other palace in the universe. My dominion resemble the business of the chief of the angels.

Domestic.

We are glad to find that the St. Lawrence, Harby, with the provisions and stores from Quebec, had arrived at Miramichi before the 20th. Supplies from the United States and the British Provinces were pouring into Miramichi.

The Editor of the *Nova Scotian*, on the 23d ult. in summing up the subscriptions from private sources, for the Miramichi sufferers exhibits an amount of £23,000 This is exclusive of many sums subscribed, of which he could not then have heard. The subscriptions on this side of the Atlantic will much exceed £30,000; a donation which redounds to the credit of the British Provinces and the United States

Canada Potatoes.—A gentleman of this town has rendered a very acceptable service, by importing from Quebec, a quantity of potatoes, of a quality far superior to those raised in this vicinity. They are sought for eagerly, we believe, by all who have made trial of them Our motive for noticing this fact, is to hint to the farmers of this vicinity, the expediency of taking advantage of the present opportunity to supply themselves with seed, of a quality much better than the potatoes which they are accustomed to send to market.—*Boston Mystery.*

Parliament of Lower Canada.—It is now pretty generally said that our Provincial Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business about the middle of next month; it is added, that the detailed accounts of the monies expended under the authority of the supply bill, which are to be presented to the Assembly fifteen days after the meeting of the Legislature, will not probably be ready before that time.

LONDON, Oct 19

Report of Canada W[illegible]t in London.—A circular from one of the first firms of corn factors, after giving its opinion as founded in correct returns, and chiefly on information taken with great care, that the prices will not materially decline during the ensuing year, adds, "The Canada wheat that has arrived (in London, we suppose) under the late Acts of Parliament and admitted for consumption at 5s duty is but of ordinary quality and most of it in bad condition. The quantity arrived is between 7000 and 8000 quarters."

Drummond Island.—The military post, situated at the head of Lake Huron has been declared to be within the Limits of the United States, by the decision of the boundary commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, and that decision has been ratified by the government Still the island is not abandoned by the British, but is occupied by their troops, and is the head-quarters of their intercourse with the Indians in the north west. We are wholly unacquainted with the reasons which have induced the United States government so long to neglect the occupation of the island, as the British are probably only waiting until a request is made to them to break up their establishment. It is important to the north west trade, and to the American government that this island should soon be occupied by our troops.—*Detroit paper*

New Custom House Regulations.—We understand that Mr. Woodhouse, Inspector General of His Majesty's Customs, who lately arrived at Halifax, in the Esperanza brig, and that an examination of the department in Lower Canada will take place The rumour of a determination on the part of His Majesty's Government, to place the custom-house officers in the Colonies upon salary, as they are generally in Great Britain is repeated — There is no doubt, that the system of fees was established at a time when the commerce of the Colonies was generally unimportant, and when in fact the fees formed a moderate remuneration, as a reference to some of the present colonial outposts will still exemplify. The great increase of trade has made these fees considerably above what the inhabitants of several of the Colonies thought right and due in compensation of services.—Complaints have accordingly been made; and it now appears pretty certain, that the plan upon which the salaries in the customs are generally managed in Great Britain, will be introduced into the Colonies—we think, upon the whole, with ultimate advantage both to the Colonies and to the officers.

Parliamentary Register, OF Upper Canada.

(Second Session of the Ninth Parliament)
No. V.

(From Monday Nov. 28, to Nov 30, inclusive.)

MONDAY 28th November, 1825.

Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Mr. Beasley, moved for leave to bring up the petition of the Magistrates Grand Jury, and Inhabitants of the District of Gore.

Which was granted and the petition brought up

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved for leave to bring up the petition of John Matthews, respecting a case of Confiscated Estates.

Which was granted and the petition brought up.

Mr. THOMPSON, seconded by Mr Bidwell moved for leave to bring up the petition of Henry Murney Esq. of the Township of Kingston.

Which was granted and the petition brought up.

Mr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. McCall, moved for leave to bring up the petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend, in the London District, praying that an Act may be passed to establish a line run in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty three between the twelfth and the tenth concessions of the said Township.

Which was granted and the petition brought up.

Mr. MATTHEWS, seconded by Mr Lefferty, moved for leave to bring up the petition of Michael Shaw and other Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend, in the London District, praying that no Act may be passed relative to the line between the twelfth and thirteenth concessions of the said Township.

Which was granted and the petition brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day the petition of Thomas Markland, and others, of the Town of Kingston, praying for authority to make certain regulations as respects the said Town—and the petition of James Edwards, praying to be allowed to traverse a certain Inquisition, was read.

Mr. CLARK, seconded Mr. Randal, moved that the petition of Samuel Wood and others be referred to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company.

Which was ordered.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved that the petition of Thomas Markland Esq. and others be referred to a select Committee, and that Messrs. Rolph, Burke, and McBride do compose the same.

Which was ordered.

Mr. MATTHEWS, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, moved that the petition of James Edwards be referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Beardsley, Hamilton, and Lefferty.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day at twelve o'clock the House was called.

The Members absent were:

Messrs. Atkinson, (*excused ill health*)—Burnham—Coleman, (*excused ill health*)—Chrysler—Cumming, (*excused ill health*)—David Jones—McDonald—McLean—Morris—Peterson—VanKoughnet, and Wilson.

Agreeably to notice Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Playter, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for contributing to the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Playter, moved that the forty first rule be dispensed with as far as regards the same, and that the Bill for relief to sufferers in New Brunswick be read a second time this day.

Which was carried and the Bill read the second time.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Playter, moved that the House do go into Committee on the Bill for contributing to the relief of the sufferers in New Brunswick.

Which was carried, and Mr. Scollick was called to the Chair.

The House resumed;

Mr. SCOLLICK reported the Bill amended.

The report was ordered to be received.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved that the Bill for relieving the New Brunswick sufferers be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Which was ordered.

Mr. Boulton, Master in Chancery, brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the Bill entitled "An Act to confirm and quiet in the possessions of their Estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons there in mentioned" which they had passed and to which he was directed to request the concurrence of this House, and having retired the Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council entitled "An Act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their Estates and to admit to the civil rights of subjects certain classes of persons therein mentioned" was read the first time.

Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Capt Matthews, moved that one thousand copies of the confirmation Bill with the several messages relative to the subject be printed.

Which was carried.

Mr. ROLPH, from the Committee to which was referred the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor relative to the civil rights of certain of His Majesty's subjects in this Province reported that the Committee had agreed to report two Bills which he was ready to submit to the House whenever it would please to receive the same.

The report was ordered to be received and the Bills were read.

Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that one thousand copies of the Bills reported by the select Committee appointed to take into consideration His Excellency's message relative to the civil rights of certain of the Inhabitants of this Province be printed for the use of Members

On which the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Att'y General, Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersoll, C. Jones, J. Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Playter, Randel, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Wilkinson and White.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Gordon, McDonell and Walsh,—3.

The Question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of twenty six and ordered accordingly

Mr. ATT'Y GENERAL, seconded by Mr. C Jones, moved that the Bill entitled "An Act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their Estates, and to admit to the civil rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned," sent down from the Honourable Legislative Council, be read a second time on Monday next.

Which was ordered.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved that the Bill declaring the rights of certain Persons in this Province be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Playter, moved that the forty first rule be dispensed with as far as regards the same, and that the Bill for relief to sufferers in New Brunswick be read a second time this day.

Which was carried and the Bill read the second time.

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Which was ordered.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved that the Bill declaring the rights of certain Persons in this Province be read a second time on Tuesday week.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to notice Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, moved that the Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in certain cases, be read a second time on Thursday next.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to notice Mr. LEFFERTY, seconded by Mr. Scollick, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more easy arrest of absconding debtors.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. LEFFERTY, seconded by Mr. Scollick, moved that the Bill for the more easy arrest of absconding Debtors may be read a second time on friday next.

Which was ordered

Agreeably to notice, Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr Bidwell, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a Tax upon dogs in certain Towns of this Province.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved that the dog Tax Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Assessment amendment Bill was read the second time.

Which was carried and Mr. J. Jones was called to the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. JONES reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he should to-morrow move that an order be be presented to His Excellency requesting him to lay before this House the correspondence and all other instructions and communications to and from His Majesty's Government in England, respecting the subject of His Excellency's message touching the civil rights of certain Inhabitants in this Province.

Mr ROLPH gave notice that he should to-morrow move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the Statutes of the last Session being delayed in printing

Mr. ATT'Y GENERAL, seconded by Mr Cameron, moved that the petition of the Agents to the Honourable the East India Company for the sale of their Tea in Canada be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Thursday next.

Which was carried

The House Adjourned

TUESDAY, 29th November 1825.

Agreeably to the order of the day the New Brunswick relief Bill was read the third time.

Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved that the Bill should pass and that it be entitled "An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the relief of the Sufferers in New Brunswick by the late fire.

Which was carried and the Bill signed.

Messrs.—Playter and Rolph, were ordered by the Speaker to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council the New Brunswick relief Bill and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to notice Mr. HAMILTON moved, seconded by Mr. Randal, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the losses sustained by the Inhabitants of this Province during the late war with the United States of America.

Which was carried and Mr. Burke was called to the Chair.

The House resumed to receive a message.

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor several messages and Documents, and having retired the Speaker read the messages as follows:—

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor thanks proper to acquaint the House of Assembly that in consequence of their address presented to Him in the last Session he has solicited and obtained the permission of

Which was ordered.

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P. MAITLAND.

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His Majesty's Government to lay before them in the ordinary detailed form, an account of the Receipts and expenditure of His Majesty's casual and territorial Revenue for 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, which is transmitted herewith

By this account it will appear that the total receipt arising from the Grant and Lease of the Crown Lands within that period has been £5754 19s 9d, and that the annual allowance of £1000 to the Lieutenant Governor instead of Fees has amounted to £4000, that the Fees to the officers employed in preparing the Land patent for U E Loyalists and other privileged persons have amounted to £1736 7 9½ (over and above £864 1 7 paid from the Military Chest), and that further payments have been recently made from this fund for similar patents issued within the period in question amounting to £1266 1 11½.

It will further be seen that His Majesty's casual revenue arising from fines forfeitures and forries for the four years referred to has amounted to £3684 3 1 and that all payments made there from have been for objects of public utility, sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

The annual amount of presents to the Indian Tribes in Upper Canada, the greater part of which is on account of Cessions of Territory made at different times to the Crown, exceeds Twenty thousand pounds—and this Treasury of the Mother Country looks to His Majesty's casual and territorial Revenue in this Province for relief from this charge.

Government House
29th November 1825.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits, for the information of the House of Assembly, a statement of Debentures issued under authority of the several Provincial Statutes of the 2nd and 4th years of His Majesty's Reign Chapters 5 8 16 and 24

Government House
29th November 1825.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of the Report of the Arbitrators appointed under the Canada Trade Act for deciding the proportion of duties to be paid to this Province from Imports at Quebec.

The Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that the House of Assembly will recognise, in these Documents, the zeal and ability with which the negociation has been conducted on the part of this Province, and that the House will perceive the propriety of enabling Him to afford an adequate remuneration to the officers employed on that important duty by placing at his disposal for that purpose a sum not less than six hundred pounds.

Government House
29th Nov 1825.

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly an account and vouchers of the Commissioners of Internal Navigation, of Receipts and Disbursements by them to the 5th of February 1825.

Government House
29th November, 1825.

P. MAITLAND,

The Lieutenant Governor transmits for the information of the House of Assembly Copies of Returns of the population of the several Districts of this Province for the year 1825.

Government House
29th November, 1825.

Mr J JONES, seconded by Mr McDonell, moved that an humble address should be presented to His Excellency thanking him for his several messages of this day, and that Messrs. Gordon and Cameron should be a Committee to draft the said address.

Which was ordered.

Mr. J. JONES moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that that part of His Excellency's message of this day respecting the proceedings of the Arbitrators for settling the proportion of Revenue to be paid by Lower Canada to this Province, which relates to the appropriation of a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned be referred to the Committee of supply —Which was ordered.

Mr J. JONES moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that His Excellency's messages of this day, with the Documents accompanying the same relating to Debentures and the casual and territorial Revenue of this Province, be referred to the Committee of Finance.

Which was ordered.

The House went again into Committee on losses.

The House resumed.

Mr. BURKE reported that the Committee had agreed to two Resolutions and asked leave to sit again the following day.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Resolutions were adopted as follows:—

Resolved,—That the sympathy expressed by the Legislature of Lower Canada for the great losses and sufferings which so many Individuals, Inhabitants of Upper Canada, sustained in the late contest with the United States of America afford, strong grounds to hope that the Legislature of Lower Canada will, as soon as the Commercial circumstances of this Province render it practicable, concur in the imposition of new Taxes for the relief of the Sufferers.

Resolved,—That since the adoption of the before mentioned Resolution, it appears by the returns of the Trade and Revenue of the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, that a great improvement has taken place in the commerce of Lower Canada That it also appears by An Act of the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, that direct Trade has been permitted between that Province and China, whereby still greater improvements may be reasonably expected.

Agreeably to notice Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, requesting him to lay before this House the correspondence and other Instructions and communications from His Majesty's Government in England respecting the subject of His Excellency's message, touching the Civil Rights of certain Inhabitants in this Province, and that Messrs. Playter and Macdonell should form a Committee to draft and report the same.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Baby, Beardsley, Beasley, Bidwell, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Wilkinson and White.—22.

NAYS—Messrs Burke, Beardsley, Beasley Bidwell, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walsh and Wilkinson —23.

NAYS—Messrs. Burke, Cameron, Gordon, C. Jones, J. Jones, McDonell, Walker and Wilkinson.—6.

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of fifteen and ordered accordingly.

Mr. ROLHH, from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to communications to and from His Majesty's Government respecting Aliens, reported a draft which was received and read the first time.

Mr ROLPH moved, seconded by Mr. McBride, that the Address to His Excellency requesting information respecting the Civil Rights of certain Inhabitants in this Province, be read a second time that day.

Which was carried and the draft was read the second time.

Mr. ROLPH moved, seconded by Mr. McBride, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee upon the Address to His Excellency, requesting him to lay before the House the correspondence and other communications to and from England on the subject of His Excellency's message respecting the Civil Rights of certain Inhabitants in this Province.

Which was carried, and Mr. Playter was called to the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. PLAYTER reported the Address without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved that the Address to His Excellency respecting his message relative to the Civil Rights of certain persons in this Province should be engrossed and read a third time that day.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to notice Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the cause of the delay in printing the Statutes of last Session and that Messrs. Baby and Thomson of Frontenac, should form that Committee with power to send for persons and papers.

Which was ordered

Agreeably to the order of the day the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to communications to and from His Majesty's Government on the subject of Aliens was read the third time, as follows:

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, having under our most serious consideration measures for affording relief to those classes of His Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Province, mentioned in Your Excellency's message recommending to our particular attention the state of their Civil Rights, and being most anxious to have before us every information which relates to so very important a matter humbly request Your Excellency to direct the proper Officer to lay before this House the correspondence, and all other communications to and from His Majesty's Government in England on that subject, as well as any past instructions relating to it

On the question for passing the Address the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beardsley, Beasley Bidwell, Clark, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride, McCall, Perry, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Wilkinson and White.—22.

NAYS—Messrs Burke and Walker.—2

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of twenty and the Address was signed.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McCall moved that Messrs. Lefferty and Perry should form a Committee to wait upon His Excellency to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address requesting information on the subject of his message relative to the Civil Rights of certain Inhabitants of this Province and to present the same.—Which was ordered.

Mr. PERRY gave notice that he would on the morrow, move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of and amend the Laws now in being for raising and training the Militia of this Province.—A journed.

WEDNESDAY, 30th Nov. 1825.

Mr. ATTY. GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved for leave to bring up the Petition of the Justices of the Home District, praying for assistance in the erection of a Gaol and Court House.

Which was granted and the Petition brought up.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition of certain Magistrates, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and others, of the District of Gore, praying for authority to borrow on the credit of the said District, the sum of Five Thousand Pounds for the purpose of erecting a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Hamilton—the Petition of John Matthews's, Esq. praying that his case may be taken into consideration, and such proceedings adopted thereon, as may in the wisdom of the House seem good—the Petition of Henry Murney of the Town of Kingston, praying that Lot No. 25 in the first Concession of Kingston may form a part of the said Town; and the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend, in the London District, praying that an act may be passed establishing a certain surveys in said Township made in 1823: and the Petition of certain Inhabitants of the said Township of Townsend, praying that the above mentioned survey may not be established—were read

Mr. HAMILTON, seconded by Mr. McCall, moved that the Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury, and Inhabitants of the District of Gore, be referred to a Select Committee, and that Messrs. Scollick, Beasley, Thomson of Frontenac, and Matthews, should compose the same.

Which was ordered.

Mr. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved that the Petition of Henry Murney should be referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the Petition of Thomas Markland and others.

Which was ordered

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, moved that the Petition of John Matthews, Esq. complaining of the conduct of the Commissioners for the sale of confiscated Estates be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon, and that Messrs. Atty General and Bidwell should form such Committee with power to send for persons and papers.

In Amendment, Mr. McBRIDE, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved that the name Attorney General be struck out and the name Mr. Hamilton be inserted.

On which the House divided, and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Atty General, Baby, Beasley, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Gordon, Ingersol, C. Jones, J. Jones, Lyons, McBride, M. Donald, McDonell, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh and Wilkinson—20

NAYS—Messrs Beardsley, Bidwell, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Matthews, McCall, Perry, Playter, Randal, Rolph and Scollick—12

The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of eight and ordered accordingly

The original question as amended was then put and carried.

Mr. GORDON, from the Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Excellency for his several messages of the preceding day, reported a draft which was received and read the first time

Mr. J. JONES, seconded by Mr. Gordon, moved that the address to His Excellency, should be read a second time that day

Which was carried, and the address was read a second time.

Mr J JONES, seconded by Mr Gordon, moved that the House should, on the morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the address to His Excellency.

Which was ordered.

Mr. J. JONES gave notice that he would, on the morrow, move that a Committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration all Petitions upon divisions of Districts, Counties, or Townships, and upon all surveys and lines

Mr. HAMILTON gave notice that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Act now in force relative to Assessments.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he should, on the morrow, move for leave to strike the names of Rolph and Beardsley off the Committee upon the Welland Canal and Petitions connected with it or dissolve the Committee —The House Adjourned.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. IV. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1825 No. LII.

By Authority.

Executive Council Office,
York, 17th Dec 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Sealed Tenders for a Lease of the Ferry near Fort Erie, for the term of seven years, will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of January next, at which period, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder.

JOHN SMALL.
Clk. Ex. Council.

No. 51—4wks.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase land must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16 No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19 U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

No. 48 —*t. f.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 14th November, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals, (to be indorsed, "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office on or before the Fourth day of January next ensuing, (to be opened on that day) for Surveying the Unsurveyed Lands in the Township of Alnwick, in the District of Newcastle, to be paid for in Land capable of cultivation, in the adjacent Townships, by a per centage on the Land Surveyed.

The peremptory Settlement duty on the Lands granted in Compensation of the Survey will be dispensed with, and the Patent for the same will be issued without fees.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
No 46—7w. Surveyor General.

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 45,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 20th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless Tho's Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 44—6m. Clk Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York. 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 41—26wks. *Clk. Ex Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 17—4 f. H. M. R. G.

NOTICE TO MILITIA PENSIONERS.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that payment of Pensions for the Year 1825, will commence from this date.

EDW. McMAHON.
Agt. for paying Mil. Pensions.
York, 10th Nov. 1825. No. 46 —3m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D
Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 44—*t. f.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Gould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Gould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District a-

foresaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B. All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office
Cobourg.
Nov. 21st 1825. } No. 48—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orentts House in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff,
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg
26th Sept 1825 } No 41—t. d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GORE DISTRICT } To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Donaldson, I have seized and taken in Execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lot No. 11, & 12, in the First Concession in the Township of Glanford.

—— 1. & 2, in the Fifth Concession of do do.

—— 1, in the Sixth Concession of do. do.

Containing One Hundred and Eighty Eight Acres in each Lot.

All of which Property I shall offer for Sale on the Third Monday in January, 1826, at Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Wm. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff,
G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
November 7th, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any Claim to the above mentioned property by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

Wm. M. J.

No 49—6 wks.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	BY WHOM FORFEITED.
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton.
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	——	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal.
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St	——	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	——	200	" "
"	"	24,	——	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	——	each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	——	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	——	280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	½ add'l. 200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	1		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825.

No. 51—3m.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FIVE SAWYERS,

TO whom 8-9d. (Cur'y.) will be given per hundred feet for Oak—and 6-3d. per hundred for Pine on application to the Subscriber at the River Rouge.

JOSEPH DENNIS.

Pickering, Dec 15th 1825 }
No 52—3w.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby required to pay, on the first day of March next, a further Instalment of seven and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, pursuant to resolution passed at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THO'S G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 20th Dec 1825. }

Monday the 26th instant—and Monday the 2nd January next, will be Bank Holidays.

No. 51—8wks.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been this day declared for the current half year, payable at the Bank, on and after Monday the 16th January next—and that the Stock and transfer Books will be closed until that day.

By Order
THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 13th Dec, 1825. } No. 50—5w.

COMMISSION STORE,
PORT HOPE.

T. ORTON, begs to announce the receipt of

120 *Barrels of Fine Flavoured Whiskey.*
10 *Cwt. Superior Butter.*
100 *Pieces* CASHMERE SHAWLS.

ALL which he will dispose of *Low for Cash.*

General Commission, and Land Registry Office, Port Hope, Dec. 15 1825. }
No. 51—t. f.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A, & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market street, ben gupward of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from thence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and pieces of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1d. 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please present them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No 46—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, will make application at the next SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE by Petition, praying that the said COUNTY may be erected into a seperate District.

24th Sept. 1825. No. 42—6m.

ELOCUTION.

THOSE Gentlemen who are subscribers to Mr. DWYER'S class, also those who have subscribed to his Lectures, are respectfully informed, that his Seventh Lecture will take place on Wednesday Evening next, Jan. 4th at half past 7 o'clock at the Mason House Hotel. His nights of Private Tuition will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Non subscribers may obtain Tickets for the Lectures each night at one Dollar; each ticket will admit a Lady and Gentleman.

No. 47—t. f.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Proprietors of the WESTERN ADDITION of the TOWNSHIP of PITTSBURGH, bounded in front by the *River Cataraqui*, will Petition the Legislature at the ensuing Session, for a Law, *permanently* to establish the boundaries and side lines of their Lands, by a survey to be taken by the mutual consent of the parties, so that the said Survey shall be binding and unalterable.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 7th, 1825. } No. 35—6m.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bayham and Malahide, in the London District, intend Petitioning the Legislature at the ensuing Session of Parliament, to pass an Act, establishing these Townships as a part of the County of Norfolk.

30th. June, 1825. No. 26 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, for a sum of money, to enable the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, to build a Bridge over the 12 Mile Creek.

St. Ann's, July 9th 1825. } No. 37—6m.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

The JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS Esq. M. P. Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicholson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Fenn Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser.
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kendle, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Monk, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq. Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W. H. Pett, Esq; Foster Reynolds, Esq; John Richards, Esq.

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and degrees.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £250,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each, of which 25 per cent has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John Street, Upper Town, }
Quebec, 8th October, 1825. }
No 43—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable referee will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 30—

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize,

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 31—tf.

LAND IN PERCY.

A VERY valuable Lot of Land, consisting of 200 Acres, being No. in the 2d Concession of the Township of Percy, in the Newcastle District, and not far from the River Trent, in the midst of a good settlement may be had for 2/6 per Acre, with an indisputable title, and immediate possession.—Inquire at the U. C. Gazette Office.

43—tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed—Well of water, &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 42—tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

ONE of the most beautiful Situations in Scarboro consisting of Four Hundred Acres, being Lots No 6 and 7 in Concession D. with 100 Acres cleared and fenced—and a Log House and Barn erected thereon,—A new, a Clergy Reserve with 10 Acres cleared. It has a communication with the Lake, and is within 13 miles of York.

A part of the Money will be required on the making of the transfer, the remainder (*with the lawful interest*) will be taken by instalments, to suit the purchaser.

Further particulars may be known on application at this Office, or to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Scarboro, March 17th, 1825. } No. 37—t. f.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Late Robert Nichol, Esquire, of Stamford, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber at Victoria, London District, and those having claims on the Estate, will be pleased to furnish him with their respective Accounts properly authenticated.

(Signed) WALTER NICHOL,
Administrator to the Estate of the Late ROBERT NICHOL, ESQUIRE.

Niagara, 29th May, 1824.

WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV. *Our endeavour will be to "stamp the very body of the time—its form and pressure"— no shall extenuate nothing, nor shall we set down aught in malice.* No. 52.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1825.

Editorial Commentary.

The Meeting of Parliament in Lower Canada, for the actual despatch of public business is fixed for the 21st of next month.

Neilson's Gazette says it is rumoured that intelligence has just been received from England, which states that Mr. CALDWELL, the late Receiver General of Lower Canada, has been allowed a delay of fifteen years for the settlement of his accounts, and that he is to be reinstated into the office.

The famous Castle of St Juan de Ulloa commanding the port of *Vera Cruz*, and the last place of strength held by Spain on the eastern coast of South America, is said to have surrendered to the Mexicans on the 17th of November.

Late arrivals mention very formidable preparations for the invasion of Cuba, a being on foot in Colombia; and the prospects of success on the part of the invaders, who expect a general rising in their favour, are said to be flattering.

Our readers will find two communications in this days paper, on the subject of Mr. Robinson's emigrants from Ireland, which we give as we have received them; not only to oblige the respective correspondents, but because we really believe the statements to be generally correct, having ourselves inquired on the spot, about two months ago, into the truth of the alleged desertions and found that the number had been greatly exaggerated.—Nevertheless, we cannot believe that the *Colonial Advocate* has been guilty, in this instance, of any wilful or slanderous misrepresentation, since we are well acquainted with the source from whence he derived his information—which was of too respectable a character to be doubted—and which was calculated, however innocently, to mislead any inquirer who was not more intimately acquainted with the facts than the informants themselves were.

We cannot help expressing our sincere regret that Mr. DAVIS, the enterprising, spirited, and really meritorious Manager of the present Theatricals in this Town should, hitherto, have met with so little success and encouragement—having had but one tolerable House since the arrival of his Company in this metropolis.—He has made great exertions to please;—he has at great expence embodied much talent in his numerous corps, and has arrived at a season when the navigation is closed, and he must necessarily remain for some time as it were imprisoned amongst us; for, to remove his Company and effects, by land, would be attended with an expence two enormous to be thought of;—he is thrown on the generosity of a British Public, which has been seldom appealed to in vain, and we trust he will be yet rewarded as he deserves. He has himself greatly improved in his style of acting since he was here with Mr. ARCHBOLD;—and so has GILBERT, (who is a very meritorious performer) and TROWBRIDGE—Mrs GILBERT, formerly Miss Allen, has also made great advances in her profession;—and Mrs. SMITH, (who we understand has conducted concerts in many respectable communities of the United States) besides a very agreeable manner, as an actress, is really much above mediocrity as a singer.—She gave a favourite song of the celebrated Miss Tree's, between the Play and the Farce, a few evenings since—in a style that called forth the repeated and well deserved plaudits of her audience.—Upon the whole we do not hesitate to say that Mr D's. Company at least equals those which have preceded it in this Town—with the exception of one single female performer, *Mrs. Talbot*, whose talents were really of a very superior cast, entitling her to rank with names of eminence in her profession, even on the London Boards.

Selections from British and Foreign Journals.

The late Failure.—The Paris Quotedienne makes the following remarks on the late failure of Mr. Williams. "Singular state of things! Our ous changes in the manners! The bankruptcy of a merchant now produces more sensation than the death of a king; and the English House which has just failed, will occupy Europe more than the house of Batavia which has lost a Prince."

Delectables.—Mr O'Connell, in a long letter to the editor of the Dublin Morning Register, denounces Colbett as a "villavagabond," "a liar," and one "who has outlived his intellect."

Negative Qualifications.—A little man observed, he had two negative qualifications, which were that he never lay *long* in bed nor wanted a *great* coat.

Bergami.—In regard to the cock and bull story respecting Bergami, a person just returned from Italy, saw him lately. He yet "lives at Pesara, in the Duchy of Urbin, in the Roman States, and bears the title of Baron Francbina, a barony situated in Sicily. It is true, as the journals mention, that he lives in great splendour, for the Italian tribunals have adjudged to him all the property which the Queen of England possessed in Italy, and left to him in her will. He bears also several decorations, but does not dress in uniform. His daughter is but twelve years old, and in no way remarkable.—In the midst of a numerous hunting train, given up to amusements, and occasionally employing his time in agricultural employments, Bergami seems to pass an agreeable sort of life enough."

New Inventions.—The British Society of Arts has awarded a premium to an ingenious carpenter, named Gladwish, for the invention of a plane, so constructed as to answer all the purposes of the jack plane, the pannel plane, the sin othing plane, and the mould ng plane. A farmer of Moravia has invented a new plough which a though drawn by a single horse, produces four furrows. The agricultural society of the country has presented him with a gold medal.

Infallible cure for chopped lips.—Dissolve a lump of Bees-wax in a small quantity of Sweet oil over a candle, let it cool and it is ready for use. Rubbing it warm on the lips two or three times, will effect a complete cure.

Paper making.—A discovery has been made in France of a material capable of superseding the use of rags in paper making. It is a composition that resembles a preparation of the finest quality of rags, and is readily converted into a pulp, without the employment of any kind of machinery; and by which the best kinds of paper are made. This material can be provided at so cheap a rate, that it is estimated its whole cost including its preparation, will be less than sixpence per pound.—[*Lon. Jour. Arts and Sciences.*

SHIPWRECK OF THE OGLE CASTLE EAST INDIAMAN.

Downs, Nov. 3.—Extract of a letter I was roused from bed at half past six o'clock in the morning, to behold a large and beautiful ship, which had, at that moment, in endeavouring to reach the Downs from the westward, struck on the Goodwin Sands, about the western extremity. At the termination of about twenty minutes from the period of grounding, her foremast having previously lowered, or sunk into the sand, she inclined so much on her starboard side as to bring the masts within 10 or 12 feet of the water. In this situation she continued for five or six minutes, when her masts having come in contact with the waves, were all carried shore. She struck at half past six in the morning, and before half past seven she was a perfect wreck. I cannot accurately describe the scene which took place on board, having been distant about three miles; but I could perceive, with the assistance of a good glass, that no sooner was the misfortune perceived by the crew and passengers, than the utmost consternation and confusion prevailed on deck. Persons were seen running in every direction. Some took to the cross trees, others to the rigging, while the bowsprit and poop were crowded. The cross-trees, seemed the principal asylum, where they all flocked around the stump of the mizen mast, to which some I presume were lashed.—One man clung to the broken extremity of the mast, where he remained for more than an hour. While in this perilous situation, from which Providence alone could have saved them, a boat hovered round in all directions, evidently with a view of affording assistance, but, alas, she was unable to approach nearer than one hundred yards. A second boat made her appearance, and in vain attempted to approach. Two others made desperate efforts, and one more determined than the rest, hovered to windward, passing and repassing within eighty or one hundred yards; but, notwithstanding the determination which the brave crew evinced they were unable to afford the necessary assistance, so great was the surge, and violent the gale. Several boats came up now, but to no purpose, they were unable to approach on any side.—About seven o'clock several tremendous waves washed over her deck, and the crowd on the poop was considerably diminished; many no doubt having been washed off. The boatmen continued their praiseworthy exertions with unremitting dexterity and courage until half past seven o'clock, when the severity of the gale obliged them to forsake the pursuit, and make for the shore."

A letter has been received from a naval officer dated Deal, 6th Nov.—

"It is reported to-day that 17 of the crew of the unfortunate ship *Ogle Castle* were taken off the floating wreck by a French fishing boat, and have since arrived at Calais."

According to reports from Deal, several females, on the poop of the *Ogle Castle*, were seen distinctly from the boats. A tremendous wave buried the vessel, and hid it for some moments—when she re-appeared to view, the females were no longer visible—all had been swept away!

The Fops of Antiquity.—What could exhibit a more fantastical appearance than an English Beau of the Fourteenth century? He wore long pointed shoes, fastened up his knees by gold or silver chains; those of one colour on one leg, and of another colour on the other; short breeches, which did not reach, to the middle of his thighs, and disclosed the shape of all the parts included in them; a coat, one half white, and the other half black or blue; a long beard; a silk hood buttoned under the chin, embroidered with grotesque figures of animals, dancing men, &c. and sometimes ornamented with gold, silver, and precious stones. This dress, which was the very top of the mode in the Reign of Edward III. appeared so ridiculous to the Scots (who probably could not afford to be such egregious fops) that they made the following satirical verses upon it,

Long bel de hirtlifess,
Peynted whoods whittes,
Gay cotes gracelies,
Maketh England thrittelies.

Coquettes of Former Days.—The dress of the gay and fashionable Ladies who frequented the public diversions of those times was not more decent or becoming. It is thus described by Knyghton A. D. 1348:

"These Tournaments are attended by many ladies of the first rank and greatest beauty, but not always of the most untainted reputation. These ladies are dressed in party coloured tunics, one half being of one colour, and the other half of another; their hirtippes or tippets are very short; the cups of their backsby little, and wrapt about their heads with cords; their girdles and pouches are ornamented with gold and silver; and they wear short swords, called daggers, before them, a little below their navels, they are mounted on the finest horses, with the richest furniture. Thus equipped, they ride from place to place, in quest of tournaments, by which they dissipate their fortunes, and sometimes ruin their reputations." The head dresses of the ladies underwent many changes in the course of this period. They were sometimes enormously high, rising almost three feet above the head, in the shape of sugar loaves, with streamers of fine silk flowing from the top of them to the ground. Upon the whole I am fully persuaded, that we have no good reason to pay any compliments to our ancestors of this period, at the expense of our contemporaries, either for the frugality, elegance, or decency of their dress.

Interview with a Whale.—A singular and perilous rencontre took place in the Firth, a few days ago, between a pleasure boat belonging to Mr John Greig, or Kircaldy and a large whale. The following letter from Mr. Greig to his brother, Mr. John Greig of Burnt Island, giving an account of this adventure, has been put into our hand:—"Dear John—After leaving Burntisland harbour, which is between two and three o'clock, we passed the Inchkeith and Kinghorn, a good number of sea fowls; and having my mackarel lines off board, thought of fishing while passing them, and just on arriving at the spot where the fowls were in the thickest, my boat stuck fast on the belly of a large whale. In about half a minute one of her fins rose out of the water to about fourteen feet projecting over the boat side among the rigging. You may conceive my astonishment at being in such a situation as I every moment expected to be upset. However, after the monster had struck two hard strokes with her fin, she canted upon her belly, and darted majestically away from me without doing me any injury, except tearing the foretack of my fore sail. She left a deal of sway upon the side of my boat, and on my rigging. She was the largest I have ever seen, being, I suppose, between fifty & sixty feet long.

I have sent some of the scales she left on my boat. I was going at boat six knots, and right before the wind, so that I must have struck the whale very hard—my boat being shod with iron, and very sharp in the keel—I think that the fowls had been picking small sea insects off her belly, as there were a good deal of them left in the boat among the slimy stuff, such as the small crab and lobsters, all fully formed and quite soft.—*Edinburgh paper.*

UNITED STATES.

THE MAIDEN'S ROCK.—The following account of a very interesting and tragical incident, which gave the above name to a remarkable promontory on Lake Pepin, is extracted from the journal of Major Long's Second expedition; lately published:

Speaking of Lake Pepin, which the Missisippi, enters about forty miles from the falls of Saint Anthony, the writer of the narrative of Major Long's second expedition, observed:

"There is in it what we meet on no other point of the far stretching valley of the Mississippi, a high projecting point, a precipitous crag resting upon a steep bank, whose base is washed by a wide expanse of water, the calmness of which contrasts with the savage features of the lanscape; but this spot receives an additional interest from the melancholy tale which is connected with it, and which casts a deep gloom over its bright features. Cold and callous must be the heart of the voyager who can contemplate unmoved and uninterested as the huge cliffs that enclose this lake, for "wild as the accents of lovers farewell, are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell."

"There was a time, our guide said, as we passed near the rock, when this spot which you now admire, for its untenanted beauty, was the scene of one of the most melancholy transactions that has ever occurred among the Indians. There was in the village of Keoza, in the tribe of Wapasha, during the time that his father lived and ruled over them, a young Indian female whose name was Winona, which signifies 'the first born.' She had conceived an attachment for a young hunter who reciprocated it; they had frequently met, and agreed to an union in which all their hopes centered; but on applying to her family, the hunter was surprised to find himself denied; and his claims superceded by those of a warrior of distinction, who had sued for her. The warrior was a general favourite with the nation; he had aquired a name by the services he rendered to his village when attacked by the Chippewas; yet notwithstanding all the ardour with which he pressed his suit, and the countenance which he received from her parents and brothers, Winona persisted in preferring the hunter. To the usual commendations of her friends in favour of the warrior, she replied, that she had made choice of a man, who being a professed hunter, could spend his time with her, and secure to her comfort and subsistence, while the warrior would be constantly absent, intent upon martial exploits. Winona's expostulations were of no avail, and her parents having succeeded in driving away her lover, began to use harsh measures in order to compel her to unite with the man of their choice. To all her entreaties that she should not be forced into an union so repugnant to her feelings, but rather be allowed to live a single life, they turned a deaf ear. Winona had at all times enjoyed a greater share in the affections of her family, and she had been indulged more than is usual with females among Indians. Being a favourite with her brothers, they expressed a wish that her consent to this union should be obtained by persuasive means, rather than that she should be compelled to it against her inclination. With a view to remove some of the objections they took means to provide for her future maintenance and presented to the warrior all that in their simple mode of living an Indian might covet.—About that time a party was formed to ascend from the village to lake Pepin, in order to lay in a store of the blue clay which is found upon its banks, and which is used by the Indians as a pigment.—Winona and her friends were of the company. It was on the very day that they visited the lake that her brothers offered their presents to the warrior.—Encouraged by these he again addressed her, but with the same ill success. Vexed at what they deemed an unjustifiable obstinacy on her part, her parents remonstrated in strong languages, and even used threats to compel her into obedience. "Well," said Winona, "you will drive me to despair; I said I loved him not; I could not live with him; I wished to remain a maiden; but you would not. You say you love me; that you are my father, my brother, my relations, yet you have driven from me the only man with whom I wished to be united; you have compelled him to withdraw from the village;—alone, he now ranges through the forest, with no one to assist him; none to spread his blanket;—none to build his lodge; none to wait on him;—yet he was the man of my choice. Is this your love? But even it appears that this is not enough; you would have me do more; you want me to rejoice in his absence; you wish me to unite with another man, with one whom I do not, cannot love, with whom I can never be happy. Since this is your love, let it be so; but soon you will have neither daughter or sister, nor relation to torment with your false professions of affection." As she uttered these words, she withdrew, and her parents heedless of her complaints decreed that she should that day be united with the warrior. While all were engaged in the busy preparations for the festival, she wound her way slowly to the top of the hill; when she had reached the summit, she called out with a loud voice to her friends below; she upbraided them for their cruelty to herself and her lover.—"You," said she, "were not satisfied with opposing my union with the man whom I had chosen, but you endeavoured by deceitful words to make me faithless to him; but when you found me resolved upon remaining single, you dared to threaten me; you knew me not if you thought I would be terrified into obedience; you shall soon see how well I can defeat your designs." She then commenced to sing her dirge; the light wind which blew at the time wafted the words towards the spot where her friends were. They immediately rushed, some towards the summit of the hill to stop her, others to the foot of the precipice to receive her in their arms, while all with tears in their eyes, entreated her to desist from her purpose; her father promised that no compulsory measures should be resorted to. But she was resolved, and as she concluded the words of the song, she threw herself from the precipice, and fell a lifeless corpse, near her distressed friends. "Thus," added our guide, "has this spot acquired a melancholy celebrity; it is still called the Maiden's Rock, and no Indian passes over near it, without involuntarily casting his eye towards the giddy height, to contemplate the place, whence this unfortunate girl fell a victim to the cruelty of her relentless parents."

Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

The death of the King of Bavaria is an event of the highest importance to the States of the German confederation, the vote of Bavaria under him had the greatest weight in the Diet next to those of Austria and Prussia, and the States of the second order always experienced from him a salutary protection.

PORTUGAL & BRAZIL.

The Morning Herald of Nov. 3d, contains the treaty between Portugal and Brazil, on the acknowledgment of the Emperor Don Pedro, dated August the 29th, 1825. The treaty was concluded under the mediation of the British Government, represented by Sir Charles Stuart.

INDIA.

A letter from Calcutta, of May 30th, says, "the war is drawing to a close, and the Burmese are flying in all directions. Ava and Ummerapoora only remain to be taken possession of, and the instant the British army moves forward, they are sure to be evacuated."

POPULATION OF CHINA.

The population of the 18 provinces of China Proper, is stated in a document from that Empire, lately received in England, to 146,280,163. It was estimated by Hassel to be 188,500,000,—and by Sir George Staunton, 333 000,000. The army is stated as follows: Infantry, 820,000; Cavalry 410,000; Marine 34,000, besides 7,802 military officers.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

York, 26th Dec. 1825.

Sir,

In the Colonial Advocate of the 8th inst. an article was published, of which the following is a copy:—

"MR. ROBINSON'S IRISH SETTLERS.—We have information which may be depended on stating that these people have an ardent desire to go to the United States, and that they frequently desert—No less than EIGHTY of them decamped lately in one night.

"To how much more useful a purpose might £30 :0: have been expended, than in recruiting in Ireland for United States soldiers by Canadian Counsellors."

Public duty requiring my presence at Coburg, on the 19th inst. I took advantage of my vicinity to Mr. Robinson's Settlement to visit it and ascertain what truth, if any, there was in the above statement, and I have ascertained that out of the Two Thousand Settlers brought out this year, one family only remained in Montreal. That while at Kingston they were rapidly deserting to the United States. I have it in my power to contradict the same. Within a few days past recommended to go to the United States, yet not one did so. That while waiting at Coburg until accommodations were provided for them North of the River Lake, two families embarked in a Schooner and went to the United States, and one family returned to Kingston. It was known that these who went to the United States had relatives there. These three families left Coburg in September, and I take it for granted that the writer of the above article had no knowledge of these facts or he would have been more particular and would have stated them. With these exceptions not one of the Settlers has left Mr. Robinson since his arrival at Quebec.

When it is considered that some of these Settlers are Mechanics, and all of them utter strangers to the Forests of America, that the men and women could find employment and good wages every where between the Settlement and the City of New York, it is only to be wondered at that many of them have not spread themselves over these Provinces and the neighbouring States. This, however, they have not done, nor have I learned that they have done any other act, since their arrival amongst us, for which I or any other countryman of theirs, need blush. They have been received with kindness by the very respectable Gentry and other Inhabitants residing in and around Coburg, and to the good feeling and friendly disposition manifested by their countrymen in Cavan and Monaghan, the Rev. Mr Creely, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who recently visited them bears ample testimony.

I am a native of that part of Ireland whence these Settlers came, I speak their own language, and have conversed with many of them, and I do assure those who feel an interest in the welfare of these poor people that they make a very just estimate of the circumstances in which the Government has placed them, and are grateful in the highest degree for all that has been done for them. They are almost all settled on their Lots and are making great exertions, some of them to an extent almost incredible.

Should any person wish to give an answer to the Editor's question as to "how much more useful a purpose might £30,000 have been expended," I recommend him to visit these Settlers and witness their condition before he gives it. He may then also ascertain, for the information of the Advocate and its Readers, how a Canadian Councillor discharges an important public trust, under circumstances of extraordinary and peculiar difficulty. To that Councillor I, as an Irishman, am grateful. Under his guidance my Countrymen are proving, to all honest men in this Province, that they are better deserving their favourable opinion than such Slanderers as the Editor of the Colonial Advocate would have the world believe.

Let him acquaint the Public who his Informant was, upon whose information he reserves his readers "dependence may be placed," or be taken to be the fabricator of the slander he has published.

I leave it to those Editors in the Province who love justice, and statement no unworthy prejudice against my countrymen, to re-publish this Letter in their respective Newspapers.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
JAMES FITZGIBBON.

For the Weekly Register.

Land Register Office, Port Hope, December 19, 1825.

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,

Observing a statement in the Colonial Advocate, asserting that the Settlers brought out by the Hon. Peter Robinson, were rapidly deserting to the United States. I have it in my power to contradict the same. Within a few days past

I have visited the Township of Smith, &c. &c. and I find the Emigrants are for the greater part gone onto their Lands allotted to them, and the Gentleman above mentioned pays every attention to their comfort. It cannot be otherwise than that amongst so great a number there should be some dissatisfied individuals.—But if we cannot ourselves add to the prosperity of this fine Country, let us not damp the energies of others.

Your Obedient Servant,
THOMAS TURNER ORTON.

Parliamentary Register, OF Upper Canada.

(Second Session of the Ninth Parliament)

No. VI.

(From Thursday Dec 1. to Dec. 6 inclusive.)

THURSDAY, 1st December 1825.

Mr. LEFFERTY, from the Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the address of this House relative to Communications to and from His Majesty's Government respecting Aliens, reported delivering the same, and that His Excellency had been pleased to make thereto the following reply :—

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I feel much regret whenever the House of Assembly makes a request to me with which it is my duty not to comply.

During the Administrations of myself and my predecessors, there have been various Communications with His Majesty's Government on the subject of your address—They have resulted in the final decision of His Majesty's Government to admit those citizens of the United States, who are now in this Province, to all the Civil Rights of Subjects.

The Communication which contains this decision is the instruction by which, as one Branch of the Legislature, I must govern my conduct relative to the measure to which it refers, and it has already been unreservedly given to the House of Assembly.

Mr. BURNHAM, seconded by Mr McDonald, moved for leave to bring up the Petition of Thomas Alexander Stuart and others.

Which was granted and the Petition brought up

Mr. PERRY, seconded by Mr Bidwell, moved for leave to bring up the Petition of George Seaman and others of Fredericksburgh.

Which was granted and the Petition brought up

Mr. LEFFERTY, seconded by Mr. Scollick, moved for leave to bring up the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, relative to the more easy arrest of absconding debtors.

Which was granted and the Petition brought up.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. ROLPH moved, seconded by Mr McCall, for leave to bring in a Bill to attach property of absconding debtors

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. McCall, moved that the Bill for the attachment of property of absconding debtors should be read a second time on the Tuesday following.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to notice, Mr ATT'Y GENERAL moved, seconded by Mr. Cameron, for leave to bring in a Bill to afford relief in cases of imprisonment for small debts.

Which was granted and the Bill read.

Mr. ATT'Y GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that the Bill for relief from imprisonment for small debts should be read a second time on the Monday following.—Which was ordered.

Mr. ATT'Y GENERAL, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of William Phair and others, Inhabitants of the Town of York, reported that the Committee had agreed to report a Bill, a draft of which he was ready to submit to the House whenever it would be pleased to receive the same.

The Report was ordered to be received and the Bill was read the first time.

Mr ATT'Y GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that the York Fire Company Bill should be read a second time on the following Monday.

Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Religious Sects Bill was read the second time.

Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr. Rolph, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the Bill for the relief of Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians.

Which was carried, and Mr Thomson was called to the Chair

The House resumed.

Mr. THOMSON, reported the Bill without amendment.

The Report was ordered to be received

Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr McDonald moved that the Bill for the relief of certain Religious Sects should be engrossed and read the third time on the following Monday —Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Prince Edward Division Bill was read the second time

Mr FOTHERGILL, seconded by Mr. Burnham, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the Prince Edward Division Bill.

Which was carried and Mr Walsh was called to the Chair.—The House resumed

Mr. Walsh reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on the morrow.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Adultery Bill.

Mr. McDonell in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr Mc Jonell reported progress and asked leave to sit again that day three months.

On the question for receiving the Report the House divided and the Yeas and Nays being taken were as follows :—

YEAS—Messrs. Att'y General, Beasley, Burnham, Cameron, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C Jones J. Jones, Matthews, McCall, McDonell, Perry, Randal, Scollick and Walker—17

NAYS—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Burke, Clark, Gordon, Lefferty, McDonell, Playter, Rolph, Thomson, Walsh White and Wilkinson—14.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of three and leave granted accordingly.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that he would, on the morrow, move for the appointment of a Select Committee to ascertain what Laws are about to expire and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. ROLPH, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, moved that that part of the order of the day for striking off the names of Mr. Rolph and Beardsley from the Committee upon the subject of the Welland Canal and Petitions relating to it, or dissolving the same, might be discharged from the order of the day —Which was carried

[The Editor, for want of room, has omitted here a communication from the Speaker to the House, being a letter from Mr. Powell the Clerk, enclosing a letter to him from Major Hillier accompanying the warrants for the payments of the Contingent Accounts of last Session, and a note from Mr. Galt and McGillivray, which letter we insert. Major Hillier states that "His Excellency does not feel himself authorized to direct the payment of any addition of salaries fixed by law unless such addition shall be made by Legislative provision or shall be commanded by His Majesty's Government."]

Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Galt send herewith, to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, a Proof Etching of a new Map of Upper Canada, which he will have the goodness to beg the House to accept.

York, 30th April 1825.

Mr. ROLPH gave notice that he should on the morrow move for leave to have the names of Rolph and Beardsley struck off all Committees upon which their names may stand except the Welland Canal Committee, and to insert other names in their stead.

Mr. WALSH gave notice that he would on the following Monday move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and extend the Registry Laws of this Province and to provide for the preservation of the County Records.

Mr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, moved that the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend, praying that An Act be passed to establish a line in the said Township be referred to a Select Committee, and that Messrs Matthews, McCall, Lefferty and McBride, do compose the said Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to report thereon by Bill or otherwise. Which was carried.

Mr. WALSH, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, moved that the petition of Michael Shaw and others be referred to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Townsend relative to a Concession line in that Township —carried

The House then Adjourned till the following Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, 5th December 1825.

Leave was granted to bring up the Petition of Matthew Crooks and others, praying that An Act might be passed authorizing the magistrates of the District of Gore to borrow a sum of money not exceeding £3000 and against the situation of Hamilton as a County Town—of John Carey of the Town of York, Printer—and of Philo Hawley requesting admission as an Attorney.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Religious Sects relief Bill was read the third time.

Mr. PLAYTER, seconded by Mr Rolph, moved that the Bill should pass and be entitled " An Act to remove certain disabilities affecting the people called Quakers, Menonists, Tunkers and Moravians, so far as to enable them to hold places of honor and profit in this Province.

Which was carried Nem. Con. and the Bill was signed

Members present—Messrs Atkinson, Att'y. General, Baby, Beardsley, Beasley, Bidwell, Burnham, Burke, Cameron, Clarke, Fothergill, Gordon, Hamilton, Hornor, Ingersol, C Jones, D Jones, J Jones, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, McBride McCall, McDonald, Mc Donell, Morris, Perry, Playter, Randal, Rolph, Scollick, Thompson, Thomson, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson and White

Messrs. Playter and Rolph were ordered by the Speaker to carry up to the Honourable the Legislative Council the Religious Sects relief Bill and to request their concurrence thereto.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Petition of the Justices of the Home District praying for a grant of money—the Petition of Thomas Alexander Stewart and others, praying for public aid to assist them in building a Bridge across the Otonabee River—the Petition of George Seaman and others, praying for a special enactment to remove certain difficulties relative to lines—and the Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, praying for An Act vesting in the magistrates the power of arresting offenders for small sums of money—were read

The ATT'Y. GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Thompson, moved that the Petition of the Justices of the Home District should be referred to the Committee of supply.—Which was ordered.

Mr PERRY, seconded by Mr. Thomson, moved that the Petition of George Seaman and others, of the Township of Fredericksburgh, should be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs Playter, Bidwell and Randall, with power to send for persons and papers and leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Which was ordered.

Mr. BURNHAM, seconded by Mr. Beardsley, moved that the Petition of Thomas Alexander Stewart and others should be referred to the Committee of supply — Which was ordered.

Agreeably to the order of the day the Civil Rights Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council was read the second time.

Mr ATT'Y GENERAL, seconded by Mr Jones of Grenville, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon the Civil Rights Bill.

Which was carried, and Mr. Walker was called to the Chair.

The House resumed the Black Rod being at the door.

Mr. Boulton Master in Chancery brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council the New Brunswick Sufferers relief Bill, which the Honourable the Legislative Council had passed without amendment,—also the Bill to prevent the operation in this Province of the Statute 21st James 1st, entitled, " An Act to prevent the destroying & murdering of Bastard Children," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof—which they had passed and to which he was desired to request the concurrence of the House of Assembly and having retired the latter Bill was read the first time.

Mr. J JONES, seconded by Mr. Burnham, moved that the Bill brought down from the Honourable the Legislative Council respecting the murdering of Bastard Children, should be read a second time on the Tuesday following.

Which was ordered.

The House went again into Committee on the Bill sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council respecting the Civil Rights of certain Inhabitants of this Province

Mr. Walker in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had risen and asked leave to sit again on the morrow.

The Report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

The House Adjourned

TUESDAY, 6th December 1825.

Mr WALKER, seconded by Mr. McBride, moved for leave of absence until Friday next, during the remainder of the Session.—Which was granted.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House went into Committee on the Civil Rights Bill, sent down from the Honourable the Legislative Council.

Mr. Walker in the Chair.

The House resumed to receive a message.

Mr Secretary Hillier brought down from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a message with the report of the Burlington Bay Commissioners and having retired the Speaker read the same as follows :—

P. MAITLAND.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly copies of report and of the papers accompanying the same made to him by the Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal.

Government House,
6th December 1825.

The ATT'Y. GENERAL, seconded by Mr. Walker, moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking His Excellency for his message of this day transmitting the report and accompanying documents delivered to His Excellency by the Commissioners for the Burlington Canal and that Messrs. Morris and D. Jones, be Committee to prepare the same.

Which was ordered.

The House went again into Committee on the Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Walker in the Chair.

The House resumed.

Mr. Walker reported that the Committee had risen, and asked leave to sit again to morrow.

The report was ordered to be received and leave was granted accordingly.

The House Adjourned.


1826

ISSUES MISSING

ISSUES MISSING

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1826 No. 4.

By Authority.

Government House, 19th January 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint ROBERT STANTON, Esq to be Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty in this Province, *Vice* FOTHERGILL.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17 Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it

18 Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19 U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*t f.* *Clk Ex. Council*

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26*wks.* *Clk. Ex Council.*

Executive Council Office York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay *Junr.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6*m.* *Clk Ex. Council.*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No 1—t f. R. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of two Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said *Joseph* Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of Lot No 27, on which is situated the Village of Mills Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO.

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No. 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825.

N. B. All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6*w.* *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A Laroque. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart, Lot No. 15, South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One *Acre*, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected.

Also, the North half of Lot No. 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres, more or less, which is well improved and under cultivation, with Houses Out houses, &c.

All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6*w.* *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel Myers, at the suit of William B Coltman. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Daniel Myers, Lot No. 21 in the First Concession, and likewise Lot No 21 in the Second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres

most of less, with a good Frame Dwelling House, with Barn and Out houses thereon erected and extensively improved.

Likewise, the East half of Lot No. 36 in the Third Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less.

All which said Property I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of February next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 8th Dec 1825

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff

No 1—6*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lot No 29, in the First Concession of the Township of Earnestown.

All Persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H. Markland, and Neil J McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M D
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No, 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Solomon R Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 1—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle To Wit: } BY Virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Gould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Gould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cobourg, Nov. 21*st* 1825 } No. 1—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel, in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*;—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 26th Sept 1825. } No. 1—t. d

P. S. The above Sale is postponed until the Thirteenth Day of February next, at the same place and hour.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, January 4th. 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel McQuern, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less. All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, November 1*st* 1825. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are requires to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

No 1.—6 w.

Fifth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Monday the 13 *of February*, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4*th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.*

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday the 13th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent, on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

SWORN, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:—

I A. B of the Town of in the District of One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators, to the Will of A. B.

N. B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
B.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Boughner, Peter	26 7 6	9 4 7½
C.		
Culver, Aaron	200 0 0	70 0 0
Cooper, Ashley	13 7 6	4 13 7½
Cummins, John	9 5 0	3 4 9
Choate, Jacob	10 0 0	3 10 0
D.		
DePotty, Michael	29 7 6	10 5 7½
F.		
Ferguson, Hugh	15 0 0	5 5 0
H.		
Hazel, Hannah	28 0 0	9 16 0
Hunt, Samuel	3 15 0	1 6 3
Harris, Gilbert	20 0 0	7 0 0
Harris, Elisha,	5 10 0	1 18 6
Holmes, William	150 0 0	52 10 0
J.		
Janisse, Hipolite Senr.	13 10 0	4 14 6
M.		
Addition. Matthews, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Meyers, Peter	8 10 0	2 19 6
Morningstar, Jacob	58 14 8	20 8 5½
Morgan, William junr.	30 0 0	10 10 0
McCuaig, Eve	15 0 0	5 5 0
N.		
Norton, Daniel Estate of	40 0 0	14 0 0
Talbot Road. Norton, Harvey	15 1 6	5 5 0½
P.		
Petty, Charles	14 17 6	5 4 11½
Purvis, Peter	42 10 0	14 17 6
S.		
Sunsabaugh, Christian	26 0 0	9 2 0
Dr. Holmes now of Quebec Snyder, Peter	20 0 0	7 0 0

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	BY WHOM FORFEITED
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"		8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	——	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.	——	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	——	200	" "
"	"	24,	——	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
"		Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	No 69, & No. 251,	——	each 1	Samuel Thompson
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	Lot Letter Q,	——	97	" "
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
London,	Norwich,	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
"	"	20, & Broken Front,	——	280	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"		2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	Richmond,	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	"	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Hallowell,	3,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	"		9		J. Wickham.
"	Yonge,				

York, December 22*d*, 1825

No. 51—8*m*

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several Dwelling Houses Shops, and Taverns in this Town, have projecting communications leading to them, which much embarrass and impede the passage of the footways, to the great annoyance of persons walking thereon, especially after dark And whereas the Public convenience requires that such nuisances should be abated, Notice is hereby given, by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions Assembled, that the Owner, or the Occupier, of a House, Shop, or Tavern, who after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, shall have either Porch, steps, or a passage, leading to an underground story, encroaching on the footway, shall be deemed as persisting in a common nuisance, and proceeded against accordingly.

By the Court,

S. HEWARD.
Clk Peace, H D

York, Jan. 18th, 1826. No. 1—1m 3m

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P. M.

THO'S G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No 1—tf*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby required to pay, on the first day of March next, a further Instalment of seven and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, pursuant to resolution passed at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THO'S G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 20th Dec 1825. }
No. 1—2wks.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29. 30, 31 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No 44 47, 48, in 6th do with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A, & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov. 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No. 1—tf.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M. P.
Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq M. P.
Thomas Fenn Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors- Charles W. Hallett, Esq ; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £24,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects,) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerably lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office.*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before, whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec.

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John Street, Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825. }
No. 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr. John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST.
York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A Farm on Yonge Street, Lot No. 32 in Markham, One Hundred and Ninety Acres, of which ninety Acres are under cultivation with a Frame House and Barn on the same, a stream of water runs across the Lot, and Purdy's Saw and Grist Mills are on the Lot opposite to the same.—Terms of payment will be made easy.—Applicationto be made to,

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 17th Oct. 1824.

N. B. Should the above mentioned Farm not be sold by the 1st March next, it will then be leased.

1—tf.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester Monroe Co. N. Y. and will be happy to furnish those who may want either Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both as respects Price and Credit. Also, the building of

SHEARING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Kinds.
PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. Nov. 18th, 1825. }

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that I have purchased, within the last four years, Three Double Carding Machines, built by Philo Sanford —Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. also, a Shearing Machine, all of which have operated entirely to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider his Machinery, both in point of durability, and elegance of workmanship, a decidedly superior to any that I have ever seen.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Murray, Orleans Co. }
N. Y. Oct. 31st. 1825. }

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have purchased and operated Carding Machines of the Manufacture of Philo Sanford, and can entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Clarke.

R. & L. PENFIELD.
ELIAS FOOT.
J. G. WHEELER. } Brighton.
JAMES DOBBIN, Rochester.

Brighton, Nov. 10th, 1825.

We have in operation a Double Carding Machine, in the Steam Mill at Lewiston, which was made by Philo Sanford of Rochester. We can state it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and performs well, and we cheerfully recommend his Machines to any person wishing to purchase.

BENJ. BARTON. } Directors of
CALVIN HOTCHKISS. } Steam Mill
BATES COOKE, } Company.

Lewiston, Nov. 15th 1825.

We have two Single Machines, of P. Sanford's make, at our place in the Township of Vaughan, U. C. which we can recommend to be of a Superior kind.

Wm PURDY.
Wm. PURDY, junr.

Vaughan, Nov 22d, 1825.

It is thought necessary to remind those who are calculating to purchase for the next season, that they will consult their own interest, by making contracts soon, as much inconvenience results to the Purchaser, as well as the builder, in consequence of delaying them till the season of Carding has commenced. Cards made free of by the Subscriber are entirely from the well known Factories of Leicester, Mass.

Application may be made to John Scott Buffaloe, and M & R. Meighan York, U. C. who are authorised to contract.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co }
N Y Nov 18th, 1825. } *No 1 1m 3m*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

U C Gazette Office. }
Feb 2, 1825 }

Printed for ROBERT STANTON Esq. *Printer to the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

R. WATSON, Printer.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1826 No. II.

By Authority.



CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan.* 1826]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass Current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively:—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shilling and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of the general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t f. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 9th July. 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38,

39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex Council*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex Council*

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office.
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. *Clk Ex Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of two Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mills Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825

N B All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Black wood and Francis A Laroque. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart, Lot No. 15, South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Acre, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected.

Also, the North half of Lot No. 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres more or less which is well improved and under cultivation, with Houses Out houses, &c.

All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6 h Dec. 1825

N B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel Myers, at the suit of William B. Coltman. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Daniel Myers, Lot No. 21 in the First Concession, and likewise Lot No 21 in the Second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House, with Barn and Out houses thereon erected, and extensively improved.

Likewise, the East half of Lot No. 36 in the Third Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less.

All which said Property I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of February next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 8th Dec 1825

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lot No. 29, in the First Concession of the Township of Earnestown.

All Persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Lotta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No. 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M D.
Kingston. Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No, 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT To Wit. } ON Saturday the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 1—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Exe

cution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Gould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Gould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Cobourg, }
Nov. 21st 1825. } No. 1—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTICT OF NEWCASTLE To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pe ar. and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the thirteenth Concession of the Township of Asphodel in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid. at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } No 1—t. d.
26th Sept 1825. }

P. S. The above Sale is postponed until the Thirteenth Day of February next, at the same place and hour.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
January 4th. 1826. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel M'Queen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less, All of which Property I will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
November 1st, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
No 1.—6 w. *Sheriff, L. D*

Fifth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Monday the 13 of February, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday the 13th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent, on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A B in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

SWORN, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:—

I A.B of the Town of in the District of One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators, to the Will of A. B.

N. B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT		NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
B.				J.		
Boughner, Peter	26 7 6	9 4 7½		Janisse, Hipolite Senr.	13 10 0	4 14 6
C.				M.		
Culver, Aaron	200 0 0	70 0 0	Addition.	Matthews, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cooper, Ashley	13 7 6	4 13 7½		Meyers, Peter	8 10 0	2 19 6
Cummins, John	9 5 0	3 4 9		Morningstar, Jacob	58 14 3	20 8 5½
Choate, Jacob	10 0 0	3 10 0		Morgan, William junr.	30 0 0	10 10 0
D.				McCuaig, Eve	15 0 0	5 5 0
DePotty, Michael	29 7 6	10 5 7½		N.		
F.				Norton, Daniel Estate of	40 0 0	14 0 0
Ferguson, Hugh	15 0 0	5 5 0	Talbot Road.	Norton, Harvey	15 1 6	5 5 6½
H.				P.		
Hazel, Hannah	28 0 0	9 16 0		Petty, Charles	14 17 6	5 4 1
Hunt, Samuel	3 15 0	1 6 3		Purvis, Peter	42 10 0	14 17 6½
t	20 0 0	7 0 0		S.		
	5 10 0	1 18 6	Dr. Holmes now of Quebec	Sansabaugh, Christian	26 0 0	9 2 0
n	150 0 0	52 10 0		Snyder, Peter	20 0 0	7 0 0

39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex Council*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location shou d not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex Council*

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlin *Jun'r.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Thos Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. *Clk Ex Council.*

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U C Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two
To WIT. } Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Milla Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Corn }
wall, 6th Dec. 1825 }

N B All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Black wood and Fran is A Lefroque. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart, Lot No. 15, South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Acre, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected.

Also, the North half of Lot No. 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres more or less which is well improved and under cultivation, with Houses Out houses, &c.

All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Corn }
wall, 6 h Dec. 1825 }

N B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel Myers, at the suit of William B. Coltman. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Daniel Myers, Lot No. 21 in the First Concession, and likewise Lot No 21 in the Second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House, with Barn and Out houses thereon erected, and extensively improved.

Likewise, the East half of Lot No. 36 in the Third Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less.

All which said Property I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of February next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Corn- }
wall, 8th Dec 1825 }

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz;—

Lot No. 29, in the First Concession of the Township of Earnestown.

All Persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No. 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No. 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
To WIT. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN.
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825.
No. 1—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Newcastle } BY Virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Exe

cution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Seth B Gould at the suit of Andrew Kimerly, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Seth B. Gould, Broken Lots No. Eight and Nine in the Broken Concession B. in the Township of Murray and District of Newcastle, containing *Two Hundred Acres*, more or less, with a Log House and Barn thereon erected, which I shall sell at Public Auction on the Fifteenth day of February next (1826) at the House of Mr. Peter Orcutt in Cobourg, in the Township of Hamilton, and District aforesaid, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the day at Noon for Cash only

N. B All Persons having any claim upon the above Property, or any part thereof by Mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office }
Cobourg, }
Nov. 21st 1825. } No. 1—t. d.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE } BY virtue
To WIT: } of a writ of Execution issued out of the Court of King's Bench at the suit of Jean B Pecar, and against the Lands and Tenements of Philip F. Hall, I have levied upon the following Lands, viz:—

Lots number 12, 13, and 14, in the third Concession of the Township of Asphodel in the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada;—also,

Lot number 14 in the Fourth Concession of the said Township, and Lot number 14, and the south half of lot number 13 in the fifth Concession of the said Township, District and Province aforesaid, containing *Eleven Hundred Acres*;—All which I shall offer for sale at Auction on Monday the third day of January next (1826) at Mr. Peter Orcutts House, in Cobourg, in the District of Newcastle aforesaid, at 12 o'clock in the day at noon; for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claim upon the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to give notice at my office, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, Sheriff.
By EBENEZER PERRY
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
26th Sept 1825. } No 1—t. d.

P. S. The above Sale is postponed until the Thirteenth Day of February next, at the same place and hour.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
January 4th. 1826. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel McQueen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less. All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
November 1st, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
No 1—6 w. *Sheriff, L. D*

Fifth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Monday the 13 of February, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV. on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Monday the 13th February next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent, on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A B in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:—

I. A. B of the Town of in the District of One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix, or Administrators, to the Will of A. B.

N. B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.		NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	TOTAL AMOUNT AWARDED	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT
B.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		J.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boughner, Peter	26 7 6	9 4 7½		Janisse, Hipolite Senr.	13 10 0	4 14 6
C.				M.		
Culver, Aaron	200 0 0	70 0 0		Matthews, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cooper, Ashley	13 7 6	4 13 7½		Meyers, Peter	8 10 0	2 19 6
Cummins, John	9 5 0	3 4 9		Morningstor, Jacob	58 14 3	20 8 5½
Choate, Jacob	10 0 0	3 10 0		Morgan, William junr.	30 0 0	10 10 0
D.				McCuaig, Eve	15 0 0	5 5 0
DePotty, Michael	29 7 6	10 5 7½		N.		
F.				Norton, Daniel Estate of	40 0 0	14 0 0
Ferguson, Hugh	15 0 0	5 5 0	Talbot Road.	Norton, Harvey	15 1 6	5 5 6½
H.				P.		
Hazel, Hannah	28 0 0	9 16 0		Petty, Charles	14 17 6	5 4 1
Hunt, Samuel	3 15 0	1 6 3		Purvis, Peter	42 10 0	14 17 6½
t	20 0 0	7 0 0		S.		
	5 10 0	1 18 6	Dr. Holmes now of Quebec	Sanabaugh, Christian	26 0 0	9 2 0
n	150 0 0	52 10 0		Snyder, Peter	20 0 0	7 0 0

REPEATED

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	—	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.	—	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	—	200	" "
"	"	24,	—	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	—	each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	—	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
"	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	—	280	" "
Midland,	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
"	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Eastern,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
Johnstown,	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	"	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825
No. 51—3m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P. M.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } No 1—*tf*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby required to pay, on the first day of March next, a further Instalment of seven and a half per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, pursuant to resolution passed at a general meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THO'S G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 20th Dec 1825. } No. 1—2wks.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.
to wit:
900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44, 47, 48, in 6th do with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A. & B, and Lot No 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from thence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

York, Nov. 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No. 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 1—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept 1824. No. 1—t.f.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

U C Gazette Office. }
Feb 2, 1826 }

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1826 No. III.

By Authority.

Government House, }
York, Dec. 8th, 1825 }

THE King has been pleased to appoint, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of this Province, the Hon WM CAMPBELL, to be Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench therein, vice, the Hon W. D. Powell, who retires. And Levius P Sherwood Esq to be a Puisne Judge of the said Court, vice Campbell.

Government House, }
York, Dec 1st, 1825. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following Appointments, under the Great Seal of the Province.

David Jones and Hamilton Walker, Esqrs. to be Judges of the Eastern District Court.

Government House, }
Dec 21st, 1825. }

George Hamilton, and George S. Jarvis, Esqrs. to be Judges of the Ottawa District Court.

Government House, }
Dec 21st, 1825. }

Samuel Wood, Esq. to be a Coroner for the District of Niagara.

Government House }
Dec. 21st, 1825. }

Thomas Taylor, Abraham Nelles, and Alexander Chewett, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of Customs, for the Gore District.

Government House, }
Dec. 31st, 1825. }

Jonas Jones, Esq. to be Judge of the Surrogate Court, in the Johnstown District.

Government House, }
Dec. 31st, 1825 }

Alexander Fisher, John Ferguson, and Jonas Jones, Esqrs. to be Judges of the District Court, for the Midland District.

Government House, }
Jan. 3rd, 1826. }

Jonathan Austin, George W White head, and Joseph L Odel Esqrs. to be Coroners, for the London District.

Government House, }
Feb. 4th, 1826. }

Joseph Anderson, and Geo S Jarvis, Esqrs. Commissioners under the 54th of the late King, relative to Forfeited Estates.

Government House, }
Feb 8th, 1826 }

Christopher A. Hagerman, and Grant Powell, Esqrs. Commissioners to inquire into complaints relative to Timber, in the Bathurst District.

Government House, }
Feb. 4th, 1826 }

HIS EXCELLENCY, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint Charles Treadheell, Esq. to be Clerk of the District Court, Ottawa District.

CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan. 1826*]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass Current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The British Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the high and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively:—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government, that according to the contents of pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shillings and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metalic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following. That is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the high and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in paymgnt of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s 6d

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Governor, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres

11 No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17 Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Land comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18 Persons desirous to receive Grant of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

No. 1.—t f.

Executive Council Office,
York, 14th Jan'y 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council.

No 2—tf.

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 3 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location shou d not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No 1,—6 m.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

No 1—6m.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton.
"	Bastard,	Center of 13,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3		Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	13,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.		½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,		200	" "
"	"	21,		200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Ebela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,		each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,		97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24 & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,		280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825

No. 51—3m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 1,—6m.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Thos Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his R presentative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk Ex. Council.

No. 1—6m.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
H. M. R. G.

No 1—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Fran is A Laroque. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart, Lot No. 15, South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Acre, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected.

Also, the North half of Lot No. 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres more or less, which is well improved and under cultivation, with Houses Out houses, &c.

All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.

No. 1—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two
To WIT. } Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Ailison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Milla Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No. 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec 1825

N B All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff

No 1—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel Myers, at the suit of William B Coltman. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Daniel Myers, Lot No 21 in the First Concession, and likewise Lot No 21 in the Second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less with a good Frame Dwelling House, with Barn and Out houses thereon erected, and extensively improved.

Likewise, the East half of Lot No. 36 in the Third Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less.

All which said Property I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of February next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 8th Dec 1825

N. B—Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of sale.

D MACDONELL,
Sheriff

No 1—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit: } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Purdie, viz.—

Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } No 3—6w.
8th February, 1826 }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J H POWELL, *Sheriff*
Bathurst District

N B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lot No. 28, in the First Concession of the Township of Earnestown.

All Persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickals and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No. 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court

House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R Frank, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN McLEAN
Sheriff M. D

Kingston, 24th October, 1825
No. 1—t. f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel McQueen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No. 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A A RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
November 1st 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A RAPELJE,
No 1.—6 w. *Sheriff. L D*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each of the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No 3—tf.*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Satu day the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBaide, and R W Cayley, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D Stegman.

York Feb 11th, 1826 *No. 3—12w.*

BANK NOTICE

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P. M.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No 1—tf.*

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late
Hon. Chief Justice Scott.
to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44, 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being ode covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov. 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No. 1—tf.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. and will be happy to furnish those who may want either Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both as respects Price and Credit. Also, the building of

SHEARING MACHINES,
Of the most Approved Kinds
PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. Nov. 18th, 1825. }

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that I have purchased, within the last four years, Three Double Carding Machines, built by Philo Sanford —Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. also, a Shearing Machine, all of which have operated entirely to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider his Machinery, both in point of durability and elegance of workmanship, a decidedly superior to any that I have ever seen.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Murray, Orleans Co. }
N. Y. Oct. 31st 1825. }

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have purchased and operated Carding Machines of the Manufacture of Philo Sanford, and can entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Clarke.

R & L. PENFIELD.
ELIAS FOOT. }
J. G. WHEELER. } Brighton.
JAMES DORBIN, Rochester.

Brighton, Nov. 10th, 1825.

We have in operation a Double Carding Machine, in the Steam Mill at Lewiston, which was made by Philo Sanford of Rochester. We can state it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and performs well, and we cheerfully recommend his Machines to any person wishing to purchase.

BENJ BARTON. }
CALVIN HOTCHKISS. } Directors of
BATES COOKE, } Steam Mill
Lewiston, Nov. 18th 1825. } Company.

We have two Single Machines, of P. Sanford's make, at our place in the Township of Vaughan, U. C. which we can recommend to be of a Superior kind.

Wm PURDY.
Wm. PURDY, junr.

Vaughan, Nov. 22d, 1825.

It is thought necessary to remind those who are calculating to purchase for the next season, that they will consult their own interest, by making contracts soon, as much inconvenience results to the Purchaser, as well as the builder, in consequence of delaying them till the season of Carding has commenced. Cards made use of by the Subscriber are entirely from the well known Factories of Leicester, Mass.

Application may be made to John Scott Buffaloe, and M. & R. Meighan York, U. C. who are authorised to contract.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y Nov 18th, 1825. } *No. 1 1m 3m*

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 1—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

U. C Gazette Office. }
Feb 2, 1826 }

Printed for ROBERT STANTON Esq. *Printer to the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

R. WATSON, Printer.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1826 No. IV.

By Authority.



The Humble Address of the Magistrates, Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, and Yeomanry of the County of Durham, To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding the Forces therein, &c. &c &c.

The Magistracy, Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, and Yeomanry of the County of Durham, approach Your Excellency with sentiments of unfeigned attachment, respect, and devotion; congratulating Your Excellency on Your auspicious appearance amongst a loyal and grateful people. Your Excellency on your intended route to visit the northern part of this County will perceive a vast tract of Fertile Soil but lately reclaimed from a boundless Forest, and inhabited by an industrious, contented, and happy Yeomanry, natives of our Paternal Soil, and continuing in undiminished attachment to the Land of their Nativity These blessings, under Divine Providence, are to be attributed to the fostering protection of a Peaceful Empire, and to your Excellency's Prudent and Wise Administration; this reflection to a mind of such refined sensibility as Your Excellency's, must be a continual source of peculiar gratification Impressed, as we are, with the truth of these sentiments, it is painful to advert to the proceedings of a band of Factious Demagogues, whose actions, perceptibly tend to disorganize Society, to subvert Legitimate Authority, and to alienate mens' minds from the Constitutional Government. Unprincipled and designing men, under the dark mantle of specious patriotism, have dared to malign the purity of Your Excellency's Imperial Administration, and excite the frenzy of popular commotion in the untutored and unreflecting mind, by appealing in strong language to the passions of the ignorant, and thereby deluding the many. But your Excellency may be assured the Enlightened Portion of our Community will use their exertions to counteract the base designs of these artful men by every lawful expedient, and endeavour to reclaim the wayward from their erroneous impressions. That our Gracious and Beneficent Monarch may long continue You in the exercise of your high functions, is the fervent prayer of Your Excellency's Obedient and very Humble Servants.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I beg you to believe that I have not received your Loyal and Affectionate Address without much satisfaction; nor shall I view, without deep interest, the improvement in those parts of your County which I am about to visit, and in which the extensive settlements recently formed have added many faithful and loyal subjects to this Colony.

It is scarcely possible that among an intelligent and virtuous people, enjoying every blessing of peace and freedom, under the Government of a great and bountiful Sovereign, any efforts to excite discontent can be either long or extensively successful; and I have the fullest confidence that the people of the County of Durham will ever continue to manifest the loyal and dutiful sentiments which you have expressed.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that I fully appreciate the honour you have done me in assembling to welcome my arrival in your County; and that to have it in my power to advance its prosperity, by any measure of my Government, will ever afford me peculiar satisfaction.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding the Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Magistrates, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, in the District of Newcastle, beg leave most respectfully to express to your Excellency our high sense of the honour conferred on this District, by your present visit.

Your Excellency's intention of visiting the Seutlements which have been recently formed in the Northern Townships, manifests the Interest you are pleased to take in the prosperity of the Province.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure your Excellency of our gratitude to the Government of the Mother Country for the generosity it has ever evinced towards this Colony, and particularly for promoting the emigration of many useful European Settlers to our District under the superintendance of the Hon Peter Robinson.

We cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the good conduct of those Settlers during their residence at Cobourg, which was of sufficient length to enable us to estimate their general character, and to warrant an expectation of their becoming a valuable acquisition to the Province.

We trust that the gracious and generous feeling which supplied the means for that Emigration may be cherished, till the beautiful and extensive tracts of unoccupied land shall be filled with an industrious and loyal population.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency of our attachment to the Constitution under which we have the happiness to live, and to express our ardent hope that that Constitution may be handed down to posterity unimpaired.

The pleasure we have in addressing your Excellency is much enhanced by the recollection of the mild, yet firm and judicious manner in which the Government of the Province has been for so many years administered, and the wisdom which has directed Your Excellency's measures, as well as the kindness with which those measures were intended to be carried in to effect, in regard to persons whose rights are questionable, of whom many of the most grateful and respectable reside in this District, and join in this address.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in being greeted on my arrival in your District by so respectable a deputation from the County of Northumberland.

The feelings of gratitude to the Government of our Parent State, which you have so warmly expressed, are most acceptable to me, and do honour to yourselves. I am particularly happy in receiving your testimony of the good conduct of the Emigrants from Ireland who have lately arrived among you. "Meeting with a kind welcome from you their fellow subjects, and assisted as they have been by their Government, they will, I doubt not, soon overcome the difficulties of a new Settlement, and will speedily add much to the opulence and strength of this very Flourishing District.

For the sentiment you have expressed towards myself I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks. I cannot but feel that I can never so well fulfil the wishes of my Sovereign, as when I add to the happiness and content of his subjects under my Government.

Your particular allusion to a measure, which it recently became my duty, in fulfilment of the commands of His Majesty, to recommend to the Legislature is so far satisfactory, that it confirms the impression I have ever entertained, that by the people at large His Majesty's gracious intentions have not been misunderstood and I am most happy to receive this proof of it, in a District containing so many persons whose interests were involved in that measure, and who by their truth and loyalty, had proved themselves so fully worthy of the unreserved confidence of their Government, that I cannot but regret that any measure should have failed which was intended for their security and relief.

CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan.* 1826]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass Current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively;—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shillings and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the autho-

rity of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the high er and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any foreign Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s 6d

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14 Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18 Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. *Clk. Ex. Council*

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One fustalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex. Council*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Wil liam M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlin *Jun'r.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. *Clk Ex Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Barnhart, at the suit of William Blackwood and Francis A Laroque. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Henry Barnhart, Lot No. 15, South side of First Street in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Acre, more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House and Barn thereon erected.

Also, the North half of Lot No. 18 in the Front or First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement One Hundred Acres more or less, which is well improved and under cultivation, with Houses Out-houses, &c.

All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825 }

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of two
To Wit. } Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Milla Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No. 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825. }

N. B. All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Daniel Myers, at the suit of William B. Coltman. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Daniel Myers, Lot No. 21 in the First Concession, and likewise Lot No 21 in the Second Concession of the Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurment 400 Acres more or less, with a good Frame Dwelling House, with Barn and Out houses thereon erected, and extensively improved.

Likewise, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the Third Concession of the said Township of Williamsburgh, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less.

All which said Property I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of February next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 8th Dec 1825 }

N. B Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit: } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Purdie, viz.—

Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 8th February, 1826 } No 3.—6w

SHERIFF'S SALE

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit. } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 8th February, 1826 } No. 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit } writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbell, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hannah McNish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq,—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Saint Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 26 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to a certain cross carved in a Rock. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 1 Chain, 90 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked P. Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schofield,) which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House, in Brockville on Thursday the 30th day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*
Johnstown District.
Brockville Feb. 14th, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 4—tf. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Buell, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Buell, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Buell, at the suit of John Macdonell, Esq. Sheriff of the Home District, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5 Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel McQueen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No. 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less. All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
November 1st 1825. }

N B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
No 1.—6 w. *Sheriff, L. D.*

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3		Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.		½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,		200	" "
"	"	24,		200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Ningara,	No 69, & No. 251,		each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,		97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,		280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825

No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Welland Canal Office,
York, Feb. 20th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, is requested at St Catherine's, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

By Order,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 4—6w. *Secretary*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. Wm Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. No 3—tf.

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Crysler, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826. No. 3—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P. M.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No 1—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 1—tf.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office.
Feb 2, 1826.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1826 No. V.

By Authority.

ERRATA.

In the County of Durham Address, published in the last Gazette, 27th line from the top, for *Peaceful Empire* &c. read "Powerful Empire" &c.—and 12th line from the bottom, for *deluding the many* read "deluding the unwary" &c.



To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces &c &c &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, inhabitants of this part of the Newcastle District, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival and to express our gratitude for the Kindness manifested by you on this occasion, conscious, as we are, of the difficulties and fatigue to which you have been exposed in the visiting this part of your Government, we the more sensibly feel and appreciate Your Excellency's kindness.

Impressed, as we shall always be, with feelings of Loyalty to our Beloved and Gracious King and authority, and attachment to His Government, we approach Your Excellency with sentiments of a nature which can only be equalled by those which have so eminently distinguished the actions of Your Excellency in the administration of the Government committed to your charge.

We are, as we trust we shall always prove Loyal to our King and firm, in support of the Constitution and Laws, under which we are happily governed, Subjects deserving the bounty and protection we have received.

Uninfluenced as we are by party prejudice or feeling, we avail ourselves, as individuals, of conveying these sentiments which are always paramount to all other consideration with us, Subjects of a Gracious Monarch, enjoying, by the fostering law of Your Excellency, the mild administration of the Laws, and the privileges afforded by the Constitution of the Mother Country.

We have lately perceived, with feelings of honest indignation, an attempt base, malicious, and unfounded, of rendering the Government of Your Excellency an object hostile to the best interests of the Province, we embrace this occasion to publicly convey to Your Excellency, and the Country, our abhorrence at the foul attempt, and beg most respectfu ly to avow that our sentiments are truely different to those expressed by some of the Representatives of the people. We are faithful to our King, honest to His Government, and we shall with the assistance of him whose protection we pray for, merit a continuance of Your Excellency's favor.

Supported by Your Excellency we hope to live under your government, we hope to prosper, and by your direction we hope to become a firm Bulwark to this Province in repelling an invading foe and barbing any republican inroad to the Constitution of the Government we have the happiness to live under.

And with feelings of Loyalty to our beloved King, and attachment to Your Excellency we subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's,
Most faithful, and
Most obliged, and
Obedient Servants,
JOHN HUSTON, &c.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply,

Gentlemen,

I receive with much pleasure your loyal and affectionate address. From what I have already seen of the newly settled parts of this valuable District, I am convinced I shall experience much pleasure in witnessing the progress of improvement in that portion of it which I shall be enabled to visit.

The very grateful sentiments you express towards your Government give the strougest assurance of the soundness of your principles and would afford me a sufficient proof, if any were wanting, that I may rely on your steady and cordial support in maintaining that unrivalled Constitution of which the excellence has been proved by the experience of ages, and which those who can appreciate it as you do will even be found ready to vindicate and defend.

You may be assured that nothing will be more satisfactory to myself than to contribute, by all means in my power, to your happiness and welfare.

I feel, Gentlemen, that my acknowledgements are due to you personally for the pains which you have taken to anticipate my desire in your settlement by attending here to convey to me this acceptable testimony of the kind feeling of your neighbors.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces Therein, &c. &c &c

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects the Inhabitant Freeholders of the Township of Smith and Otonibee, beg leave to welcome your Excellency and to express the Gratification we feel at seeing your Excellency among us.

At a period, when opinions have been elsewhere publicly expressed tending to bring into contempt the Institutions of our Native Land, we deem it peculiarly incumbent upon us, as honest Men, and British subjects, to come foward and assert to your Excellency our abhorrence of them and of those who disseminate them.

We beg of Your Excellency to believe that we are too sensible of the advantages we enjoy under a Paternal Government, too grateful for the comforts afforded us in a Canadian home, to allow the efforts of disaffected men to mislead, or cause us for a moment to forget that we are the Subjects of a Soverign, whose dearest wish is the Happiness of his People. In respectfully taking leaves, we beg to offer our fervent wishes for the health and happiness of your Excellency and Family.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I am much gratified by the kind welcome conveyed by this address of the Inhabitants of Smith and Otonibee. My visit to these new settlements has given me great pleasure—they possess many natural advantages, I anticipate with much satisfaction the period not far distant when they will exhibit every comfort of the oldest and most improved parts of the Province.

You set, Gentlemen, a great value on your possession of a Constitution, the most perfect in the world: and it is no small satisfaction to me to reflect that with the vivid recollection which you retain of its blessings, in the happy Country you have left, your firm and loyal support will never be wanting to the just and Paternal Government of your Sovereign.

You must accept my acknowledgements for the good wishes you have expressed towards myself, and you may be assured, that it will ever give me much pleasure to promote your happiness and welfare.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding the Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Irish Emigrants, recently brought out by Colonel Robinson to this Country feel grateful to our Gracious good King, and to His Majesty's worthy, good, and humane Government, for all they have, and, we hope yet, intend to do for us

We also are well pleased with and certain the best wishes for our worthy Chief, Mr Robinson, for all he has done for us; and we are fully sensible that his due and humane feelings will not permit him to leave any thing undone that may forward our welfare.

Please Your Excellency, we are totally at a loss for words adequate to express the thanks & gratitude we owe Dr Reed, for his active, skilful, and unremitting care, &c. &c. of us; we are likewise thankful to, and well pleased with the officers placed over us

Please Your Excellency, we agree very well and are pleased with the proceedings of the old settlers amongst us, as it is the interest of us all to do the same. And should an Enemy have the presumption ever to invade this portion of His Majesty's Dominions, Your Excellency shall find that we, when called upon to face and expel the common foe, will, to a man, follow our brave Commanders. Not an Irish soul shall stay behind, and, if we have no better weapons in our hands, mow them down with our Irish Shilela.

Please Your Excellency, we labour under a heavy grievance, which we confidently hope your Excellency will redress and then we will be completely happy, viz.—The want of good Clergymen to administer to us the comforts of our Holy Religion, and good School Masters to Instruct our Children.

We, now beg leave to retire, wishing your Excellency, long life, good Health, and every Success.

God save the King.

With 291 signatures.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

My visit to Peterboro' the head quarters of your new settlement has been highly satisfactory in every respect. I am pleased to find you so thankful for all that has been done for you, and no less pleased to observe, that you have such abundant cause to be so.

The grateful terms in which you speak of those who had it in charge to provide for your comfort, shew that the attention and zeal with which they studied your welfare have not been lost upon you. They have had equal pleasure, in representing to me your general good conduct, which has enabled them to fulfil the benevolent intention of your Government, with satisfaction and effect.

With the good dispositions you have expressed, I have no doubt, your friendly intercourse with your neighbours will continue uninterrupted, and as the best means of causing this, I trust both the earlier settlers and yours-lves will feel the propriety of dropping, in this Country, all associations which have their rise in a difference of Religion, or in differences of any kind, and that you will henceforth consider yourselves as one people.

I shall do all in my power to afford you the means of Education and Religious Instruction, and am glad to find you sensible of their importance to your happiness.

I have too often had Irish Soldiers for my companions in the field not to know that in time of danger you would be

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3		Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.		½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,		200	" "
"	"	24,		200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Ningara,	No 69, & No. 251,		each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,		97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,		280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825

No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Welland Canal Office,
York, Feb. 20th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, is requested at St Catherine's, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

By Order,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 4—6w. *Secretary*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. Wm Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. No 3—tf.

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Crysler, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826. No. 3—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

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Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P. M.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No 1—tf.*

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S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 1—tf.

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U. C. Gazette Office.
Feb 2, 1826.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1826 No. V.

By Authority.

ERRATA.

In the County of Durham Address, published in the last Gazette, 27th line from the top, for *Peaceful Empire* &c. read "Powerful Empire" &c.—and 12th line from the bottom, for *deluding the many* read "deluding the unwary" &c.



To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces &c &c &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, inhabitants of this part of the Newcastle District, beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on your safe arrival and to express our gratitude for the Kindness manifested by you on this occasion, conscious, as we are, of the difficulties and fatigue to which you have been exposed in the visiting this part of your Government, we the more sensibly feel and appreciate Your Excellency's kindness.

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And with feelings of Loyalty to our beloved King, and attachment to Your Excellency we subscribe ourselves,

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Most faithful, and
Most obliged, and
Obedient Servants,
JOHN HUSTON, &c.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply,

Gentlemen,

I receive with much pleasure your loyal and affectionate address. From what I have already seen of the newly settled parts of this valuable District, I am convinced I shall experience much pleasure in witnessing the progress of improvement in that portion of it which I shall be enabled to visit.

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To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces Therein, &c. &c &c

May it please your Excellency,

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At a period, when opinions have been elsewhere publicly expressed tending to bring into contempt the Institutions of our Native Land, we deem it peculiarly incumbent upon us, as honest Men, and British subjects, to come foward and assert to your Excellency our abhorrence of them and of those who disseminate them.

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I shall do all in my power to afford you the means of Education and Religious Instruction, and am glad to find you sensible of their importance to your happiness.

I have too often had Irish Soldiers for my companions in the field not to know that in time of danger you would be

your post, ready, like men of ...ity & Courage, to defend your King and Country, and you are glad, I am sure, to find, that in becoming Inhabitants of U. Canada you are adding your strength to the support of fellow subjects whose Loyalty and Bravery have been severely tried, and who have joined heartily in repelling their Contry's foes when numbers were stronger against us than they are likely to be again.

It now remains, that for the honor of Ireland and for the sake of your King, you should shew the world that you can be as industrious and orderly in Peace as every body knows you are brave and loyal in War.



CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan.* 1826]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass Current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively:—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shilling and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,' and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will beheld, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,
C. C. SMALL.
Clk. of the Crown.
No. 3—5. w.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18 Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL,
No. 1 —t f. Clk. Ex. Council

Executive Council Office,
York, 1th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.
JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. Clk Ex Council

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.
JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.
JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—26wks. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Finlin *Jun'r.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Tralalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.
JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.
JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. Clk Ex. Council.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.
JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of two
To Wit. } Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Milla Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises. I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o' clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash
D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825.

N. B. All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.
D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6w. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit: } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Purdie, viz.—

Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage ro otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
B. D.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
8th February, 1826. } No 3 —6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } ON Saturday
To Wit: } the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co —*viz.*

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn

J H POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
8th February, 1826 } No. 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } By virtue of a
To Wit } writ of *Fieri Facias* out of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Gerrard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less. (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10.000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20.000 square feet—Hennah McNish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Saint Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A. Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 26 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said Highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schofield,) which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House, in Brockville, on Thursday the 30th day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*
Johnstown District.
Brockville Feb. 14th, 1826

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.
JOHN STUART,
No. 4—tf. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } By virtue of a Writ
To Wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Finch and Daniel McQueen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No. 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less. All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
November 1st, 1825. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
No 1.—6 w. *Sheriff, L. D.*

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Raisham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	—	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.	—	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	—	200	" "
"	"	24,	—	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	—	each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	—	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	—	280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1 add'l	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825

No. 54—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons from trusting or harbouring her on my account as I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after this date.

JOSEPH DAY.

York, Feb. 16th, 1826. No 5—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lenark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 21st Feb. 1826. No. 5—6m.

Welland Canal Office,
York, Feb. 20th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, is requested at St Catherine's, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

By Order,

JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary

No. 4—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required. viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No 3—tf*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P M.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826. *No 1—tf.*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

From Burlington Bay,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Crysler Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826. *No. 3—12w.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A SMART Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

U. C. Gazette Office.
Feb. 2, 1826

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

Vol. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1826 No VI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of Marchinstant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Belville, cannot remain conscious of your Excellency's presence among us, without thus publicly tendering to your Excellency our profound respect and regard. The rapid advancement which the town of Belville has made under your Excellency's Administration in population, in improvement, and in wealth, must afford your Excellency sincere gratification, while it remains an earnest to us of the future endeavours of your Excellency's Government to forward our prosperity and happiness.—Knowing, as we do, the unremitting exertions of your Excellency for the welfare of this Province—the alacrity with which your Excellency seized, and the ardour with which you pursued the measure for removing restrictions on the trade of the Colony—we should be wanting, not only in the respect which we owe to your Excellency, but in the duty we owe to our Country and ourselves, did we not avail ourselves of the present opportunity of testifying to your Excellency the high sense we entertain of the liberality, wisdom, and justice, which govern your Excellency's Councils. That a beneficent Providence may long preserve your Excellency, and render the discharge of your high and important duties the source of pleasure to your Excellency, as it has been of advantage to the community, is the sincere desire and heartfelt prayer of us all.

To which His Excellency was graciously pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

Your loyal & affectionate address gives me much satisfaction. I regret that a longer stay than I expected to have made in the new settlements of the adjoining District deprived me of the pleasure of being met by you on entering your County as you kindly intended.

You do me justice in supposing that I rejoice very sincerely in witnessing the rapid growth of this town—it affords me an interesting example of the general improvement of the Province, which it can not but be extremely gratifying to myself to find ascribed by you, in any degree, to the measures of my Government. I trust, Gentlemen, that the town of Belville may continue to participate largely in that general happiness which must follow the liberal measures of the Mother Country in regard to the Trade of this Colony, for which you feel so justly gratified. You may be assured that my most anxious endeavours shall be exerted to promote your prosperity; and that they must necessarily be animated, in no small degree, by the sentiments which you have so kindly expressed.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Magistrates, Clergy and other inhabitants, of the Town of Kingston, most respectfully beg leave to express the sense we entertain of the deep interest which your Excellency has always taken in the improvement and welfare of the Province; and which is in a particular manner evinced by the occasion of your Excellency's present visit to the newly settled Townships, in the Districts of Bathurst and Newcastle.

The recent emigration from Europe, under the support and encouragement of His Majesty's Ministers calls for our acknowledgements, as a most gratifying proof of the steadfast anxiety which that bounteous and beneficient Government has ever manifested in cherishing the interests of this favored Colony; and we hail it as the first fruits of a system, which, while it may relieve the United Kingdom of a redundant population, will, at the same time, transform our solitary wastes into fruitful fields and accelerate our progress in the road to prosperity, and political importance.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that, as Inhabitants of the most considerable Town in the Province, we feel a just gratitude for the liberal policy exhibited by the Imperial Parliament in its late Acts, regulating Colonial commerce; and though, in their numerous and comprehensive provisions, those Acts may in some respects, operate unfavorably on our trade we are confident that such modifications will readily be made in them, as circumstances, when fairly represented, may appear to require.

We cannot disguise from your Excellency the profound regret we experienced, on observing the manner in which the late gracious recommendation of His Majesty, in behalf of certain Inhabitants of this Province, whose civil rights are questioned, was met by the Representatives of the People. It has always been our most earnest wish that those persons, whom the Law denominates Aliens, and who, by their attachment and devotion to our beloved Monarch in the late War with the United States, proved themselves worthy of his gracious protection, should be admitted to a full and equal participation in the high and envied privileges of British subjects. It was, therefore, with joy that we saw a prospect of our wishes being realized in the generous measure recommended to the Legislature by His Majesty's Ministers, at the urgent solicitation of your Excellency—a joy, equalled only by our disappointment at the extraordinary failure of the measure, in a quarter where it ought to have been most zealously supported. While we deplore an event, which thus leaves a respectable portion of the Inhabitants of this Province exposed, as formerly, to the danger of being regarded as Aliens, we feel assured that all persons, who are not under the influence of a momentary delusion, will gratefully acknowledge the benevolence of His Majesty's Government, in proposing the measure which has been unhappily rejected, as well as the anxious assiduity with which your Excellency, in pressing it on the consideration of that Government, labored to obviate every cause of disquietude.

Fully sensible that it is the first desire of your heart to develope the resources, arouse the dormant energies, and futher the general welfare of the Province committed to your charge, we crave permission to declare the perfect confidence we have in the wisdom, integrity, and beneficence, of your Excellency's Administration, and our ardent hope that, high as your Excellency justly stands in the esteem and favor of our most gracious Sovereign, Upper Canada may long continue to enjoy the felicity of beholding its Councils guided by your Excellency's auspicious and fostering influence.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I am much gratified by your Loyal and affectionate Address.

The satisfaction I have derived from inspecting the new settlements, which was the principal object of my journey, has been much increased by the assurances I have every where received of the just sense entertained by the People of this Colony of the protection and assistance afforded to them by the Mother Country.

In nothing, perhaps, are these advantages more remarkable, than in that wise, humane, and liberal, policy, which has removed, at the expense of the British Treasury, so many of your fellow subjects from a portion of the United Kingdom, to become peaceable and industrious Inhabitants of this Province, and to transform, as you have truly expressed it, our solitary wastes into fertile fields. Had you all possessed the opportunity I have just enjoyed, of witnessing the present condition of these emigrants, and of judging from thence of their future prospects, your admiration of that policy and your confidence of its beneficial results, could not fail to be increased.

I am happy to observe your gratitude for the eminent advantages conferred upon this Colony by the great changes, recently adopted by Great Britain, in her system of Colonial Trade. The liberal spirit which has dictated these changes, can be best discerned by comparing the regulations, to which the Trade of the British American Colonies is now sub-

ject, with those which were formerly in force: their effect is abundantly seen in the increased commerce of these Provinces; and while the general principles are so highly advantageous, if from our geographical position there are some inconveniences in the particular application of them to ourselves, the people of Upper Canada are the last portion of His Majesty's subjects who will doubt the readiness of the Imperial Government to admit of any modification, which they may reasonably desire, and which would not be incompatible with the general interests of the Empire.

I trust that in every reflection on this subject, we shall not fail to remember, that from the extensive and various Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, and her maritime ascendancy, the People of Upper Canada enjoy commercial advantages in their connection with the Empire, which the Government of no other Country could possibly confer upon its subjects.

The sentiments you have expressed upon a subject, which has lately occupied much public attention, coincide with those which have been conveyed to me, by a great portion of very respectable Inhabitants, in my progress through the Province. It is evident that when, at the desire of His Majesty's Government, I suggested the measure intended for the relief of that portion of our Inhabitants who had come from the United States of America, I could not have supposed that there was room for any feeling, but that of thankfulness to the Government for its solicitude to remove every ground of inconvenience, and disquiet. If His Majesty's gracious recommendation can have been made the occasion of exciting in the minds of any individuals a distrust of the Government, as little congenial to the feelings of the people of this Province, as it is conducive to their true interests, it proves only how the best intentions may be perverted; and what difficulties are to be encountered in accomplishing the most desirable public objects.

The explicit declaration of your opinion, shews that you have not failed to understand, or to appreciate the conduct and intentions, of His Majesty's Government, beneficient, on this, as on every other occasion, in which the welfare of Upper Canada is involved.

For your kind expressions of confidence in my Government, I beg you will accept my sincere thanks. I feel how much is due from me to the interests of a Colony, so valuable in itself, and so particularly the object of His Majesty's paternal regard. I have seen with pleasure its very rapid improvement, and my most anxious endeavours shall continue to be devoted to promote its interests.

In the erection of your public buildings, and in the general appearance of this Town, I perceive very gratifying proofs of its increasing prosperity and importance, to which I shall be most happy, at all times, to contribute.

CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in the Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan.* 1826.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass Current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively;—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shilling and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metalic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,' and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

NOTICE

Home District.
York, to wit

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 3d day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York,
8th March, 1826. } No. 6—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will beheld, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,
C. C. SMALL.
Clk. of the Crown.
No. 3—5. w.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y. 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One fortalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre Le Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, with six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26*wks.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York 26th Oct. 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Finlay Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York 14th September 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from the date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL;
No. 1—6*m.* *Clk Ex Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

EASTERN DISTRICT,
To Wit.

BY virtue of two Writs of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing deceased I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of Lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Milla Roche, in the First Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 310 Acres more or less.

ALSO,

Lot No. 37, in the First Concession, and Lot No. 37 in the Second Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 400 Acres more or less.

All which said premises, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 27th day of March next ensuing, at twelve o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th Dec. 1825.

N. B. All Persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
No 1—6*w.* *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst,
To Wit:

ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Purdie, viz.—

Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
8th February, 1826 } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst,
To Wit.

ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
8th February, 1826. } No. 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District,
To Wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell; to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Ebnatus Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levinus P Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hennah McNish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Saint Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No. 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A. Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 26 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 42 Links, more or less, to the South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Brockville Feb. 14th. 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
No 4—tf. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip South and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, 28th Feb 1826 No. 6—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No. 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No. 1—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R. Booth, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT,
To Wit.

ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District,
To Wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Fisch and Daniel McQueen, at the suit of John Anderson, I have taken and seized, in Execution, part of Lots No. 19 and 20, in the front of Charlotteville, on which is erected a good Grist Mill, with a Log Dwelling House and Out houses, containing about 190 Acres; part of Lot No. 21 in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Charlotteville, with a Frame Barn and Dwelling House thereon, containing about 9 Acres; and Lot No. 11, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Woodhouse, containing about 200 Acres, more or less. All of which Property I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Village of Vittoria, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria,
November 1st. 1825.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above named Property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
No 1.—6 w. *Sheriff, L. D.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday the Sixth day of April, from such Persons as will Contract for the delivery of

800 *Barrels of Inspected*
FINE FLOUR,

400 Barrels to be delivered on the opening of the Navigation, the remainder previous to the closing, (into His Majesty's Stores at York) warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months. Payment for the same to be made in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endersed "Tender for the Supply of Inspected Fine Flour,"—and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

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

Commissariat Office, York,
U. C 5th March, 1826.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon, on Thursday 6th day of April, for supplying His Majesty's Magazine at York, with

50 *Barrels of Inspected*
PRIME PORK.

to be delivered on or before the 1st day of May next, and warranted to keep Sound Twelve Months from the period of delivery, to be paid for in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Pork," and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
5th March, 1826.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
District.	Township.	No. of Lot.	Concession.	No. of Acres.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton.
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Raintham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	—	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St.	—	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	—	200	" "
"	"	24,	—	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	—	each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	—	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	—	280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825
No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 7th March, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days* upon the Bank of Montreal at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier
No. 6—3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lennark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County

Perth, 21st Feb 1826. No. 5—6m

Welland Canal Office,
York, Feb. 20th 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, is requested at St Catherine's, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

By Order,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary
No. 4—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon Wm. Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. No 3—tf

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P M.

THO'S G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 No 1—tf.

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

From Burlington Bay,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq. in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Caysler, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York. Feb 11th, 1826. No. 3—12w.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property: at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1826 No. VII.

By Authority.

Government House,
March 9th, 1826.

HIS Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr William Bullock *Gentleman*, to be Collector of Customs at the Port of Newcastle, vice Richardson resigned.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirtieth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary*

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects, the Magistrates and other Inhabitants of the Town of Perth, and its vicinity, respectfully beg leave to approach your Excellency, to express our congratulations on your arrival in this remote part of the Province.

Since your Excellency's last visit to this District, the population has nearly doubled; and we are happy in being able to bear testimony to the orderly and industrious character of all classes of the settlers sent here by His Majesty's Government.

The causes which at a particular period produced a degree of public ferment and alarm, were removed, when a few disorderly and idle persons left this part of the Country.

We hope your Excellency's time and convenience may permit you to visit different parts of the Settlement, that your own observation may confirm our statements, in favor of the industry of almost every individual settler, whether discharged soldier or emigrant.

On the present occasion we cannot forbear informing your Excellency, that notwithstanding the many difficulties which retard the prosperity of the people of this inland section of the Country, and the consequent depreciated value of all kinds of agricultural produce, they feel the most entire confidence and satisfaction in all the measures pursued by His Majesty's Government for the benefit of the country generally, and the liveliest gratitude for the interest which is manifested towards the part which they inhabit in particular.

We feel proud in being able to assure your Excellency at this time of the most unshaken Loyalty of the people of the Bathurst District, and of their perfect contentment with your Excellency's Administration of the Provincial Government.

That your Excellency may long enjoy health and every other blessing, is our sincere desire.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

Your Loyal and affectionate address is highly acceptable to me.

I am much gratified by the expression of your confidence in the measures of His Majesty's Government: they will speedily, I hope, be found to produce effects in every part of the Province, answerable to the liberal and beneficial views which led to their adoption.

I am happy to find that the people of this District have been so justly alive to the importance of that great object of internal improvement, which his Majesty's Government has so liberally offered to promote; and I trust the day is not far distant when so desirable a measure may be happily accomplished.

The very rapid increase of population in this District, gives additional importance to your satisfactory testimony of the orderly and industrious character of all classes of its inhabitants. Where this character prevails, the progress of improvement in a British Colony cannot be slow or uncertain. Indeed, the change in the appearance of your Town, and its vicinity, afford a gratifying specimen of these interesting Settlements, to the welfare of which it will always give me particular pleasure to contribute. With the disposition to industry and good order, every where observable, I can foresee nothing likely to retard the prosperity or interrupt the peace of this very flourishing District: more particularly if there, as in other parts of the Province, those Associations are discontinued, which have their rise in distinctions of religion and which there can be no reason in this Country for maintaining.

Gentlemen, I set a due value on the favourable sentiments with which you have regarded my Administration of the Government; and for the good wishes you have so kindly expressed towards myself, I beg you to accept my sincere acknowledgements.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor in and over the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c &c &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal subjects, Freeholders of the County of Carleton, in the Bathurst District, beg leave to approach your Excellency, to offer our warmest expressions of thanks for the great interest which your Excellency has so often evinced, for our prosperity, and which is so strongly exemplified in the visit with which you have now been pleased to honor us.

We entreat Your Excellency to be assured, that we now do, and ever shall, hold in grateful remembrance, the fostering care of His Most Gracious Majesty and His Government, through which, under Divine Providence, we are now enjoying every comfort, which our most sanguine expectations could have anticipated.

We cannot avoid expressing to Your Excellency the indignation which we have felt, on witnessing the base and malicious attempts of a few disaffected individuals in this Province, to excite discontent amongst a portion of its inhabitants; but we entertain a firm confidence, that the experience which the Province has had of the wise, benign, and impartial Administration of its Government by your Excellency, will fully defeat such wicked designs, and in the end entail on their authors that infamy which is so much their due

We have proud satisfaction in declaring to your Excellency, and we do so with confidence of being believed, that no such feeling exists amongst the inhabitants of this County.

And with sincere wishes for your Excellency's prosperity, and a safe and happy return to your family, we subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's
Most faithful and obdt. Servants.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

I have been exceedingly gratified in this visit to the County of Carleton, to observe the great improvements which a very few years have produced in that part of it through which I have passed. It will ever be matter of just congratulation to His Majesty's Government, whose policy in the commencement and fostering of these Settlements has been so marked with kindness and liberality, to learn with what industry you have improved the advantages extended to you, and how grateful a recollection you retain of His Majesty's goodness.

I have every reason to believe that the feelings of contentment & satisfaction which you have expressed, and which I am aware you entertain, prevail very generally throughout this Province; and with this conviction, and the knowledge of the many blessings which his Majesty's subjects enjoy, in this highly favored Colony, I cannot but persuade myself, that any efforts to excite discontent will be soon discountenanced, as equally hostile to their character, and to their welfare.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the kind wishes you have expressed towards myself personally: and you may be assured that it will ever afford me great satisfaction, to advance your happiness and prosperity.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K C B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, humbly beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our loyal congratulations upon your arrival in the District.

In declaring to Your Excellency the satisfaction which we experience on the

occasion; we should do injustice to our own feelings if we did not at the same time express our gratitude for the many blessings and advatages which we enjoy, in common with the rest of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, under your Excellency's Administration.

We consider the District in which we reside as being more particularly bound to make this acknowledgement as several of the projected public improvements which have either originated or been most warmly supported in Your Excellency's Counsels are calculated to operate most beneficially upon the District of Ottawa in particular. Amongst these improvements we would mention the proposed Canal on the Rideau—a plan which is honourable alike to your Excellency's Administration and to the liberality of the Imperial Government.

In surveying the magnificent tract of country which surrounds your Excellency, some regret must undoubtedly be felt at the consideration that so much fertile land should remain as yet untenanted and unimproved; but this regret will, we are sure, be amply balanced by the gratifying certainty that the Ottawa District, finely peopled as it is, yields to no other in the Province in the loyalty and peaceableness of its inhabitants, or the proportionate extent of capital and industry which it contains. And further, we are confident, that the Statute commonly called the 'Absentee Land Tax Bill,' and which, of itself, entitles the Administration of your Excellency to the lasting gratitude of the Province, will effect a most pleasing change in the appearance of the District.

On themes so agreeable we might much longer expatiate; but the activity and enterprise which Your Excellency witnesses throughout the Country, are a better eulogium than any pen could furnish—We pray that the labours and designs, which so anxiously occupy the consideration of Your Excellency for the benefit of the Province, may be crowned with the success they merit and the satisfaction which they ought to bestow.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for this loyal and affectionate address.

I have derived the greatest satisfaction from my journey through this part of my Government; the District which you inhabit possesses so great advantages of soil & situation that population must be inevitably attracted to it, and its cultivation can not fail to be rapidly accelerated however it shall be found practicable to carry into effect the great work to which you allude. Of this the very liberal disposition of the Mother Country affords the most encouraging prospect, and you may be assured that no effort of mine shall be wanting to its accomplishment, or for promoting any other object that can add to your welfare.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. *Clk. Ex. Counci.*

NOTICE

Home District. IS HEREBY GIVEN, *York, to wit* that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 3d day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th *March,* 1826. No. 6—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will beheld, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,
C. C. SMALL.
Clk. of the Crown
No. 5—5. w.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Tasha Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. *Clk Ex. Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS, No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	BY WHOM FORFEITED.
Johnston's,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	——	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St	——	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	——	200	" "
"	"	24,	——	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	——	each ½	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	——	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
"	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	——	280	" "
Midland,	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken.	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825
No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Pardie, viz.—Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 8th *February,* 1826 } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

District of Bathurst, To Wit. ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Bathurst District

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.

Sheriff's Office, Perth. 8th *February,* 1826 } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnston District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hennah Mc Nish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet. Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Sain Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No. 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A. Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 25 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said Highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to a certain cross carved in a Rock. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 1 Chain, 90 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked P. Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less. Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schoefield,) which I shall expose for

occasion; we should do injustice to our own feelings if we did not at the same time express our gratitude for the many blessings and advatages which we enjoy, in common with the rest of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, under your Excellency's Administration.

We consider the District in which we reside as being more particularly bound to make this acknowledgement as several of the projected public improvements which have either originated or been most warmly supported in Your Excellency's Counsels are calculated to operate most beneficially upon the District of Ottawa in particular. Amongst these improvements we would mention the proposed Canal on the Rideau—a plan which is honourable alike to your Excellency's Administration and to the liberality of the Imperial Government.

In surveying the magnificent tract of country which surrounds your Excellency, some regret must undoubtedly be felt at the consideration that so much fertile land should remain as yet untenanted and unimproved; but this regret will, we are sure, be amply balanced by the gratifying certainty that the Ottawa District, finely peopled as it is, yields to no other in the Province in the loyalty and peaceableness of its inhabitants, or the proportionate extent of capital and industry which it contains. And further, we are confident, that the Statute commonly called the 'Absentee Land Tax Bill,' and which, of itself, entitles the Administration of your Excellency to the lasting gratitude of the Province, will effect a most pleasing change in the appearance of the District.

On themes so agreeable we might much longer expatiate; but the activity and enterprise which Your Excellency witnesses throughout the Country, are a better eulogium than any pen could furnish—We pray that the labours and designs, which so anxiously occupy the consideration of Your Excellency for the benefit of the Province, may be crowned with the success they merit and the satisfaction which they ought to bestow.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for this loyal and affectionate address.

I have derived the greatest satisfaction from my journey through this part of my Government; the District which you inhabit possesses so great advantages of soil & situation that population must be inevitably attracted to it, and its cultivation can not fail to be rapidly accelerated however it shall be found practicable to carry into effect the great work to which you allude. Of this the very liberal disposition of the Mother Country affords the most encouraging prospect, and you may be assured that no effort of mine shall be wanting to its accomplishment, or for promoting any other object that can add to your welfare.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. *Clk. Ex. Counci.*

NOTICE

Home District. IS HEREBY GIVEN, *York, to wit* that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 3d day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, 8th *March,* 1826. No. 6—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will beheld, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,
C. C. SMALL.
Clk. of the Crown
No. 5—5. w.

Executive Council Office, York, 17th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Tasha Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York 14th September 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless Tho's. Carroll the Locatee of the West half of Lot number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Brock, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be Rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—6m. *Clk Ex. Council.*

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that such persons as have not made demands for Losses Awarded by the Commissioners, and Published in the U. C. Gazette of the 14th June last—also, the first, second, and third, Supplements, are requested to apply for the same before the 31st December, next, at which period it is requisite that the accounts should be closed, and transmitted to England.

JOHN H. DUNN.
No. 1—t f. H. M. R. G.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS, No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	BY WHOM FORFEITED.
Johnston's,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	——	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St	——	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	——	200	" "
"	"	24,	——	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,	——	each ½	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	——	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
"	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	——	280	" "
Midland,	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken.	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825
No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY
Clerk to Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Pardie, viz.—Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 8th *February,* 1826 } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

District of Bathurst, To Wit. ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Bathurst District

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.

Sheriff's Office, Perth. 8th *February,* 1826 } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnston District, To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hennah Mc Nish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet. Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Sain Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No. 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A. Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 25 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said Highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to a certain cross carved in a Rock. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 1 Chain, 90 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked P. Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less. Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schoefield,) which I shall expose for

Sale at the Court House, in Brockville on Thursday the 30th day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*
Johnstown District.

Brockville Feb. 14th, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,

No. 4—tf. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D. Kingston, 28th Feb.* 1826. No 6—*ti*

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nicholls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No. 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R. Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court-House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front on the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on Friday the 24th day of March instant, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for Erecting a new

BUILDING OF BRICK,

Thirty four Feet six by Eighteen Feet, the height of the present Mess-room in rear of, and contiguous to the present Mess Establishment of the Officers' Brick Barracks in the Garrison at this place The Building to be made applicable to the purposes of a Mess Kitchen and accommodation for the Mess Man, and to convert the present underground Kitchen &c. into Wine and other Cellars.

ALSO,

To Repair and Whitewash the *Officers' Blue Barracks*, and to Repair and Whitewash the *Mens' Log Barrack Rooms Nos.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; or Blocks 2, 3, 4, and half of 5.

Detailed Plans and Specifications of Service will be lodged at the Office of *Mr. Hartney*, Barrack Master, and of whom all necessary information can be obtained.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York,
14th March, 1826.—No. 7. 2 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday the Sixth day of April, from such Persons as will Contract for the delivery of

800 *Barrels of Inspected*
FINE FLOUR,

400 Barrels to be delivered on the opening of the Navigation, the remainder previous to the closing, (into His Majesty's Stores at York) warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months, Payment for the same to be made in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endersed "Tender for the Supply of Inspected Fine Flour,"—and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y Gen.
Commissariat Office, York,
U. C. 5th March, 1826.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon, on Thurs day 6th day of April, for supplying His Majesty's Magazine at York, with

50 *Barrels of Inspected*
PRIME PORK.

to be delivered on or before the 1st day of May next, and warranted to keep Sound Twelve Months from the period of delivery, to be paid for in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Pork," and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
5th March, 1826.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.

York, March 10th, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday the 29th day of March inst for the purpose of calling in the Sixth Instalment upon the Capital Stock Subscribed.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada
York, 14th *March*, 1826. } No. 7. 2 w.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 7th March, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days* upon the Bank of Montreal at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
No. 6—5w. *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth. 21st Feb 1826. No. 5—6m

Welland Canal Office.
York, Feb. 20th 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, is requested at St. Catherine's, on Monday the 3rd day of April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

By Order,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 4—6w. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required. viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the *esigner* may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. WM ALLAN, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No 3—tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

Hours of business to 1st March next, from 11 A. M to 3 P M.

THO'S G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No 1—tf.*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners thereof, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of DAVID STEGMAN, Esq. Messrs EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, JAMES NATION, Esq and PETER PATERSON, Esq. in *York*; MANUEL OVERFIELD, Esq. and EDWARD LESSLIE & SON, in *Dundas*; and EDWARD MCBRIDE, and R. W. CRYSLER, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. HOLME,
PETER PATERSON,
EDWARD LESSLIE,
JOHN LESSLIE,
JAMES NATION,
PETER DESJARDIN,
D STEGMAN.

York. Feb 11th, 1826 *No. 3—12w.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1826 No. VIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March next to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirtieth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us, our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Cornwall, 25th Feb. 1826.

This day a number of the Magistrates and respectable Inhabitants of the Eastern District, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the residence of His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, and presented the following Address:—

To His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, The Magistrates, Clergy, and others, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, in the Eastern District, beg leave respectfully to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this District, and to express our regret that the public business should compel your Excellency to make so short a stay in a portion of the Province, which we feel a pride in saying is surpassed by none other in attachment to your Excellency, and that glorious Constitution the inestimable boon of our late revered Sovereign, under which, and the fostering care of our present beloved Monarch, we enjoy every blessing a free and loyal people can desire.

Your Excellency's journey through the Province at an inclement season, gives an additional proof of that paternal regard and earnest solicitude, which your Excellency has upon every occasion evinced for the welfare of this infant but thriving colony.

We feel truly grateful for the many marks we have received of His Majesty's gracious consideration for this distant portion of His Dominions The wisdom and liberality that have directed His Councils, are abundantly manifested in the late Acts that have been passed for the regulation of our trade: in the encouragement that has been given to emigration; and in the gracious intentions of His Majesty, communicated by your Excellency at the opening of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, to confer upon a numerous and highly meritorious class of the Inhabitants of this Province, the transcendently enviable rights and privileges of British subjects.

Though there be few amongst us of this class, yet we feel grateful to your Excellency that the attention of our Most Gracious Sovereign has been called by your Excellency to that important and highly interesting subject—and we regret that His Majesty's gracious intentions have been frustrated (but we trust only for a time) by those from whom the people of this Colony had a right to expect a better proof of regard for their welfare

Confident that the wisdom, firmness, and mildness, that have distinguished your Excellency's Administration, will be persevered in, we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that nursed, as we have been, in the lap of loyalty, and possessing the most enthusiastic attachment to our glorious and invaluable Constitution, no earthly consideration will induce us to swerve from principles so strongly inculcated by our fathers, and that, grateful for the blessings we experience, we will always be found contented under, and ready to support, a Government so warmly alive to the best interests of its people.

[To which the signatures of the Magistrates, Clergy, and about four hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the District were attached.]

It may be proper to remark, that could it have been known that His Excellency would have been detained beyond the period at which his arrival was expected, three times the number of signatures would have been obtained.]

His Excellency was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

I am heartily obliged to you for the very cordial manner in which you have welcomed my arrival in this District. It has given me much pleasure to find so many of you assembled to indulge in a demonstration of loyal feeling to your Government, equally gratifying to me, and honorable to yourselves—and I regret that my detention in an earlier part of my route has subjected you to additional inconvenience, in fulfilling your kind intentions.

The loyal and affectionate sentiments you have expressed could not fail to confirm, were such confirmation wanting, the high idea I have ever entertained of your uniform attachment to His Majesty's Government. It is most satisfactory to me to know that His Majesty's gracious intentions towards a certain class of the inhabitants of this Province are so gratefully acknowledged by you, as I have reason to believe they are by the people in general—and it will be gratifying to you to learn that the same just sentiments which you have expressed have been publicly avowed by many, who have a personal interest in the measure recommended.

I beg, you Gentlemen, to accept my sincere acknowledgements for your kind expressions respecting myself, & to be assured that I deeply feel the conviction that I cannot better discharge my duty to the King, or more gratify my own inclinations, than in promoting the prosperity of the people under my government.

My most anxious endeavours have hitherto been devoted to that end: and I am sure you will readily perceive with how much more effect the interest of the people can be advanced, when those, to whose care they are confided, are supported by that honest and manly confidence, which, I am well aware, it is not your disposition to withhold.

I have observed with much pleasure the indications of a prosperous and contented population, which your District presents; and I shall always continue to take a warm interest in its advancement.

CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan.* 1826]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current, and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively:—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shilling and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be

obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

NOTICE

Home District. York, to wit } IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 3d day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, York, } *8th March,* 1826. } No. 6—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will behold, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,

C. C. SMALL.

No. 5—5. w. *Clk. of the Crown.*

Executive Council Office, } *York, 18th Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 33, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,

No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, } *York, 26th Oct.* 1825 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locates of the West half of Lot No. 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, } *York, 4th October* 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office } *York 26th Oct.* 1825. }

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Tinlin Junr. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,

No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

FORFEITED ESTATES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates, will on Saturday the 25th day of March next, expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned Lands, under the following conditions:—One third of the Purchase Money to be paid down, one third in Six Months, and the Residue in Twelve Months from the Day of Sale, with Legal Interest, Viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS,					BY WHOM FORFEITED.
DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	No. OF LOT.	CONCESSION.	No. OF ACRES.	
Johnstown,	Elizabethtown,	W. of 15,	7	100	Guy Carleton,
"	Bastard,	Center of 18,	6	100	Israel Elsworth,
"	"	8,	9	200	Anson Henman,
Newcastle,	Hope,	No. 23,	3	200	Wm. Beebe,
London,	Rainham,	Broken Lot No. 20,	3	—	Frederick Onstine,
Niagara,	Grantham,	14,	5	100	Luther McNeal,
Home,	Town of York,	N. ½ of E. ½ of 1. W. of Geo. St	—	½	James Lockwood,
"	N. Gwillembury,	3,	7	200	J. B. Tolman,
"	Whitby,	18,	Broken Front,	200	Adam Stevens,
"	"	19,	—	200	" "
"	"	24,	—	200	Henry Smith,
"	"	4,	6	200	Bela Stevens,
"	"	6,	7	200	" "
"	"	7,	7	200	" "
Johnstown,	Lansdown,	Part of 1,	10	40	Ira Sunderland,
Niagara,	Town of Niagara,	No 69, & No. 251,		each 1	Samuel Thompson,
Niagara,	Gore of Grimsby,	Lot Letter Q,	—	97	" "
London,	Norwich,	22, & 23,	7	400	" "
"	"	24, & S. ½ of 25,	8	300	" "
"	"	22, 23, & 25,	9	600	" "
Midland,	Thurlow,	20, & Broken Front,	—	280	" "
"	"	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, [center Con.	6	1000	" "
"	Richmond,	2, & 3, space called Broken,	1	200	" "
"	"	East half of 10.	4 add'l.		" "
"	"	12, & 13,	1	400	" "
"	Hallowell,	21, South Side of East Lake,	1	200	" "
"	Fredericksburgh,	3,	1	200	" "
Eastern,	Osnabruck,	W. ½ of 17,	1	60	Jacob Conally,
Johnstown,	Bastard,	W. ½ of 6, & E. ½ of 7,	9		Ebenezer Knapp,
"	"	Part of 22,	10		Samuel Lawrence,
"	Yonge,	8,	9		J. Wickham.

York, December 22d, 1825

No. 51—8m.

J. B. MACAULAY

Clerk to Commissioners.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: } ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Lands, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Galbraith James Joynt, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the Suit of Samuel Purdie, viz.—

Lots Nos. Twenty Six, and Twenty Seven, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage ro otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
B. D.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *6th February,* 1826. } No 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit. } ON Saturday the Twenty Fifth day of March next will be Sold, at the Court House, in Perth, the following Land, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected, as belonging to James Shannon, Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William Morris, & Co.—viz.

The S. West Half of Lot No. Thirteen in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Goulborn.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Bathurst District.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
Bathurst District.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *8th February,* 1826. } No. 3.—6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 26 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No. 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 131 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hannah McNish, 20,960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10,000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4509 square feet, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adiel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Saint Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No. 14. Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A. Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 36 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said Highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to a certain cross carved in a Rock. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 1 Chain, 90 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked P. Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less. Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schofield,) which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House, in Brockville, on Thursday the 30th day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*
Johnstown District.

Brockville Feb. 14th, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,

No. 4—tf. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday, the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th Feb. 1826 No. 6—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No, 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—t f.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R. Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To WIT. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

GOVERNMENT *TRANSPORT* BY *STEAM BOATS.*

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish Transport for the service of the Government, for the Conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores, &c. upon Lake Ontario, and from Kingston to the Head of the Bay of Quinte, during the Navigation of the present year, that Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 17th day of April next, at Noon.

The conditions of the Contract, and form of Tender, (to be made out in British Money,) may be known on application at this Office; and those for the Lake are to express the rates of Cabin and Deck Passengers, Horses, Hard-ware, Stores per Ton, Barrels of Pork, Beef, Flour, or Liquors, and Puncheons, and Hogsheads of Rum, from Kingston to York, and Burlington, and vice versa; and from York to Fort George, and Burlington, and vice versa—and those for the Bay of Quinte, the rates of Passengers and Stores mentioned above, from Kingston to the Mohawk Village, Hallowell, Bellville, the Carrying Place, and Mouth of the Trent, and vice versa.

No Proposal will be noticed unless made in the Form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties, willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the Party making the offer, who, or Agents duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into, that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver Money at its nominal rate; in other Specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight of £100 for each £105, due upon the Contract.

Any further conditions and particulars may be known upon application at this office.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THO'S. HILL,
Depy. Asst. Comy. Gen.

Commissariat office Kingston, } *March 8th,* 1826. } No. 8—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,

FOR

OPENING AND RENEWING THE DRAINS,

In the Garrison, at York.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissarist Office, at York, for the above Work, from Persons willing to Contract for the same, on Monday the 17th day of April next, at noon.

Specifications and further particulars may be known by applying to *Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master*, at this Post.

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract. The Tenders to be endorsed, "*Tenders for Opening and Renewing the Drains in the Garrison in York.*" No Tenders will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Proposals.

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

Commissariat Office, York, } *17th March,* 1826. } No. 8—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, on Friday the 24th day of March instant, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for Erecting a new

BUILDING OF BRICK,

Thirty four Feet six by *Eighteen Feet*, the height of the present Mess-room in rear of, and contiguous to the present Mess Establishment of the Officers' Brick Barracks in the Garrison at this place. The Building to be made applicable to the purposes of a Mess Kitchen and accommodation for the Mess Man, and to convert the present underground Kitchen &c. into Wine and other Cellars.

ALSO,

To Repair and Whitewash the *Officers' Blue Barracks*, and to Repair and Whitewash the *Mens' Log Barrack Rooms Nos.* 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; or Blocks 2, 3, 4, and half of 5.

Detailed Plans and Specifications of Service will be lodged at the Office of *Mr. Hartney*, Barrack Master, and of

whom all necessary information can be obtained.

F. T BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York,
14th March 1826.—No 7 2 w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday the Sixth day of April, from such Persons as will Contract for the delivery of

800 Barrels of Inspected
FINE FLOUR,

400 Barrels to be delivered on the opening of the Navigation, the remainder previous to the closing, (into His Majesty's Stores at York) warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months. Payment for the same to be made in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Inspected Fine Flour,"—and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen.
Commissariat Office, York, } No. 6—4w.
U. C. 5th March, 1826. }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon, on Thursday 6th day of April, for supplying His Majesty's Magazine at York, with

50 Barrels of Inspected
PRIME PORK.

to be delivered on or before the 1st day of May next, and warranted to keep Sound Twelve Months from the period of delivery, to be paid for in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Pork," and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York, }
5th March, 1826. } No 6—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.
York, March 10th, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday the 29th day of March inst (at Eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,) for the purpose of calling in the Sixth Installment upon the Capital Stock Subscribed.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 14th March, 1826 } No. 7. 2 w.

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 7th March, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days sight*, upon the Bank of Montreal, at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
No. 6—5w. *Cashier.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.
Perth. 21st Feb. 1826. No. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required. viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No 3—tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S. G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No 1—tf*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.
FROM BURLINGTON BAY,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs. Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq. in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Caysler, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826. *No. 3—12w.*

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.
York, 3rd August, 1825. *No. 1—tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

At a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bastard, Leeds and Landsdown (in rear) North and South Crosby, held at Beverly, in the County of Leeds, in the District of Johnstown, pursuant to Notice, on the 4th of March, 1826, Joseph K. Hartwell Esq was nominated and appointed Chairman, and Captain Levi Soper, Secretary to the Meeting.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,

The object of this meeting, as I conceive it, is, to take into consideration a subject that cannot fail to interest that portion of the Inhabitants of this Province, who have emigrated from Foreign Countries, and more particularly from the United States since the treaty of 1783.

I am perfectly aware that from the earliest Settlement of Upper Canada, which commenced soon after the peace of 1783, many persons came into this Province from the United States expecting to enjoy, (with no other restrictions than those imposed by our Provincial Legislature,) all the rights and privileges of British born Subjects; but in consequence of not having complied with the naturalization laws of this Province, I deeply regret that my claim, as well as the claim, of many of you present, and others in this Province, to the rights of British Subjects, are by a late decision of the Courts of Law in England, liable to be impeached.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province being well aware that such a decision would seriously affect quite a large portion of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, and having most evidently their interest at heart, has earnestly pressed the subject upon the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and by Message informed both Houses of our Provincial Parliament in the last Session, that he had received His Majesty's express sanction to assent to an enactment of our own Legislature conferring upon all persons then in this Province all the rights of British Born Subjects.

A Bill was sent down from the Honorable the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly, the object of which was to secure those rights which we have hitherto enjoyed:—and had this Bill been received by a majority of the House in the same spirit in which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor so kindly communicated it, this political question would have been set at rest, but to my great surprise, it was received in an extraordinary manner, and ultimately lost.

Gentlemen, we are told by the solemn decision of His Majesty's Judges in England, that many persons now in this Province are liable to have their rights, which they have hitherto enjoyed, impeached, and yet the majority of the House of Assembly say, that they need no aid:—How far the majority of the House of Assembly are liable to censure on this, or other important subjects, I leave you to decide. I will ask if you would believe that Physician, who tells you, when you are labouring under an alarming disease, that you are not ill, that no remedy is necessary; no Gentlemen, such conduct carries a conviction of its absurdity with it.

It gives me much pleasure, in having it in my power, to inform such of you, whose rights as I before mentioned, are liable to be questioned, that notwithstanding the majority of the House of Assembly has not given the subject that attention it deserved, that we, (I say because I number myself with you,) are not left without a remedy, those flattering hopes which we have so long cherished are by no means blighted; our most gracious and much beloved Sovereign is willing to receive us as his subjects, is willing we should enjoy, without restriction, those rights and privileges, which must ever remain dear to ourselves and posterity.

I have recently witnessed with lively satisfaction and gratitude, the deep interest which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor expressed in our behalf, in the kind and affectionate answer made to the Address of the Court in Brockville; and what cannot fail to afford us infinite pleasure, is to find that the minority of the House of Assembly and more particularly the Members of the District of Johnstown on this, as on all other occasions have not lost sight of the real interest of their constituents; the opposition made by them to the resolutions which I hold in my hand adopted by a majority of the House of Assembly on the Alien question, must, I am sure, induce you to concur in my belief, and if any further evidence is necessary to establish this fact and confirm our confidence in them, as our representatives, I will merely name the Rideau Canal, in favour of which the Members of this District were unremitting in their exertions

After which the following Resolutions were then proposed by the Chairman and unanimously adopted.

(To be Continued.)

Published by ROBERT STANTON Esq. *Printer to the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
R. WATSON, Printer.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.
New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1826 No. IX.

By Authority.

Government House, York, }
March 20th, 1826. }

HIS Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen, to be Trustees, under the authority of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature.

For the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar,
Nath'l. Bell, and Geo. Notman, Esqrs

For the River Thames,
Wm McCrae, Samuel Osburn, and Christopher Arnold, Esqrs.

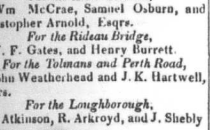
For the Rideau Bridge,
W. F. Gates, and Henry Burrett.

For the Tolmans and Perth Road,
John Weatherhead and J. K. Hartwell, Esqrs.

For the Loughborough,
J. Atkinson, R. Arkroyd, and J. Shebly Esqrs.

For the Calgary Road,
Alexander McDonell, and Duncan Cameron, Esqrs.

For the Ernestown and Kingston Road Society,
The Treasurer of said Society.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March inst to be Commenced, Held, Called and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirtieth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

The following ADDRESS was presented to His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, at Prescott on the 28th of February, 1826.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the County of Grenville, embrace with great satisfaction the occasion of your Excellency's appearance among us, at a moment when our neighboring Towns and Counties in this section of the Province, are unanimous in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to your person and government, to join in the general voice, by assuring your Excellency, that in no part of this Province is the upright and paternal administration of your Government more sensibly appreciated, than in the County of Grenville: and being conscientiously able to ascribe such attributes to your Excellency, we have therein additional reason to congratulate ourselves, that your Excellency is the organ of imparting to us the wise and beneficent measures and institutions of the great and powerful state to which we owe our allegiance, and which have lately in an eminent degree flowed from the Councils of our beloved Sovereign.

Among the numerous acts of solicitude for the best interests of every class of people in this Province, constantly evinced by His Majesty, we cannot omit this occasion to acknowledge to your Excellency, that, of the gracious communication made through your Excellency to the Legislature in recent Session, having for its object to relieve from doubts and apprehensions of their political condition, a most loyal and respectable part of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, which we perceive, with the deepest regret, has been frustrated by proceedings equally unsuited to the paternal sentiments of the Royal mind, and the actual situation and merits of those concerned. We derive a consolation, however, from the conviction that the great mass of these deserving persons, cherish a grateful desire that these sentiments may still obtain effect through a higher parliamentary medium.

The anxiety which your Excellency evinces for the prosperity of our infant settlements, by your recent visits to them, demands our warmest gratitude, and we trust, will be auspicious in their future advancement, and accelerate them in the attainment of that state of comfort, contentment and political strength, which under the fostering care of a generous government, aided by the wholesome accession of settlers from the United Kingdom, they, with the whole of this Province, cannot fail ere long to arrive at.

We beg to conclude, by assuring your Excellency, that while we sincerely declare a unanimity and cordiality of feeling throughout the country on our public interests, whatever political agitations may eventually arise, we will never swerve from a firm undeviating support of the great leading principles of our constitution and laws, on which our distinct privileges and enjoyments, as members of the British family are founded.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

Your Loyal and affectionate Address demands my warmest acknowledgements.

It has afforded me the highest satisfaction to receive in those parts of the province which I have recently visited, the same assurance of a grateful sense of the fostering care of your beloved Sovereign, and of contentment under the Administration of the Government of this Colony, which I have so cordially expressed.

The very rapid improvements which I observe in this County is the best proof that you diligently avail yourselves of the many advantages which the present happy state of this Province presents to its peaceful and industrious inhabitants.

The wise and liberal measures recently pursued by the parent state for aiding emigration from Ireland cannot fail to add much to the strength and resources of this Province, and is a striking additional instance of His Majesty's paternal care for its welfare.

The sentiments you have expressed in relation to a measure recommended by me to the Legislature in the last session, by His Majesty's command, are extremely satisfactory. I am aware that the County of Grenville contains many intelligent and meritorious inhabitants who have a personal concern in the question involved; and I am gratified to learn that they have the good sense rightly to appreciate the kind intention of the government towards them.

I feel no doubt, gentlemen, of your strong attachment to our excellent constitution, and that I shall ever find you ready to maintain it: and you may rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to contribute to your welfare.

On Tuesday evening, the 28th ult. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in this Town; and on the morning of the 1st inst the following Address was presented by Mr. Justice Sherwood, accompanied by a number of Magistrates and Gentlemen of the place.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c &c

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Inhabitants of the Town of Brockville, beg leave, humbly to address your Excellency upon your again visiting this District; and to express our approbation of your Excellency's administration of the Government of this Province, as the Representative of our most Gracious King. An administration the results of which cannot fail to produce the most beneficial and lasting effects to this portion of His Majesty's dominions.

The continued improvement, and the growing wealth and prosperity of this Colony, call for the grateful acknowledgements of a loyal and contented people. The internal navigation of the Province, commenced and carried on under the auspicious of your Excellency, the equal assessment of the wild lands of the Province, an Act in which your Excellency exerted a most lively interest, and the extensive settlements of the waste lands of the Crown, made under the superintendance of your Excellency, must ever be considered as showing most satisfactorily the disposition of your Excellency to pursue measures eminently tending to increase the welfare and prosperity of the Province; while the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, under the fostering care of His Majesty's Government, affords a cheering prospect of an increasing accession to our loyal population.

The munificence of His Majesty's government in sending to our happy soil, and supporting for a period after their arrival here, great numbers of emigrants, will ever receive our sincere acknowledgements. The anxiety on the part of your Excellency, manifested by your repeated applications (unaided by the support of either branch of the Provincial Legislature) to the Imperial Government, graciously to confer all the rights and privileges of British Born Subjects on all persons settled in the Province, from whencesoever, or under whatsoever circumstances they may have come, will ever receive our warmest thanks, and

the thanks of those who stand in need of the boon and are willing to accept it as such; and we humbly request that your Excellency will continue your praise worthy and disinterested exertions in behalf of that portion of the Inhabitants of this Province who were born in foreign countries, to procure an Imperial enactment conferring upon such of them as stand in need of, and desire them, all the civil and political rights which they have hitherto enjoyed unquestioned in as full and ample a manner as the same are now enjoyed by natural born British subjects.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you very sincerely for your Loyal and affectionate Address.

I have observed with much satisfaction the great & evident improvement, which, within a few years, has been effected in the several parts of this District which I have had it in my power to visit: and I have not less pleasure in finding that you so gratefully appreciate the many blessings you enjoy, and that you possess that feeling of contentment, which can alone give value and security to the most prosperous condition

With respect to those particular measures of which you have spoken in terms of warm approbation, you do me justice in believing that my most zealous exertions were used for their accomplishment, and you may be assured that I shall continue to notice, with the most anxious solicitude, their effects upon the welfare of this valuable and highly favoured Colony.

The very munificent policy of the mother country displayed on many occasions that deeply concern our interests, and particularly in affording such liberal assistance to persons emigrating from the United Kingdom to this Colony, has made that impression upon you, which it might have been expected to produce on the minds of an intelligent and grateful people.

The candid and decided manner in which you have expressed your sentiments upon a measure which has been made the occasion of much misrepresentation, are highly satisfactory to myself personally, and cannot but have a tendency beneficial to those for whom, in common with the Government, you feel a natural and warm interest.

You may be assured, that upon every occasion which can affect the peace and welfare of this province, it will continue to be my most ardent wish to pursue the course most likely to lead to a happy result; and it is entirely unnecessary that I should remark to you with how much more effect a government can act, when it receives the just and cordial support of those whose welfare it studies to promote.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c, &c, &c

May it please Your Excellency

We, Justices of the Peace, Grand and Petit Jury of the General Quarter Sessions, and other Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown attending at the Court, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, upon your appearance in this part of the Province, and to assure you, that this visit cannot fail to give pleasure to every person who feels an interest in the welfare of the country, in as much as it affords your Excellency an opportunity of personally witnessing the general prosperity, and what is not less essential, of becoming intimately acquainted with the wants of this portion of His Majesty's Province.

We feel ourselves called upon to acknowledge that we have witnessed with lively satisfaction, the zeal and interest which your Excellency has upon all occasions manifested, where the general improvement of this Province has been in question; we not only allude to the beneficial alterations made by the Imperial Legislature in respect to the trade of this Province; but we also, allude more particularly to internal improvements by Canal Navigation. By the Trade Laws we have already experienced many beneficial results, by the high price we receive for our Agricultural productions, when compared to the prices received by our neighbours on the opposite side of the St Lawrence; and should any part of the regulation referred to, be found to affect our trade unfavourably, we entertain no doubt but the government of the Mother Country will, most readily, make any reasonable and necessary amendments when applied for by the two branches of the Legislature of this Province, and recommended by your Excellency—and we come to this conclusion the more readily, as we have witnessed with much satisfaction and heartfelt gratitude to our benign Sovereign, that all application thus made, within the last six years, have never failed of producing the desired effect.

The proposed Rideau Canal, and the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, if carried into execution, cannot fail of being productive of incalculable benefits to the Province: and we trust that these improvements will continue to receive the warm support and encouragement of your Excellency.

The continual and extensive emigration to this Province from the Mother Country, fostered and encouraged by the Imperial Government, must contribute largely to the improvement and resources of this Colony.

The interest which your Excellency was pleased to take in the Act making permanent the Land Assessment Law, and providing effectual means for the recovery of the taxes, is in our opinion, a strong evidence of your Excellency's determination to promote equal justice under your administration

By this Act not only the non resident proprietors of Lands in this Province are compelled to pay their just proportion of taxes, for the benefit of roads and general purposes of the District, but the resident extensive Land holders are taught that they cannot, as heretofore, evade the payment of large sums by forfeiting the trifling penalty of forty shillings; they must now pay in proportion to the property they possess

We regret that the gracious recommendation of His Majesty's Government, as communicated by your Excellency to the two branches of the Legislature, to confer upon all persons settled in this Province, coming from the United States and elsewhere, (whose claims as British subjects are liable to be impeached,) all the rights and privileges of natural born subjects was not received by a majority of the House of Assembly in the same spirit in which it was made and communicated.

Under the solemn decision of His Majesty's Judges in England; and after the light which has been elicited by the discussions in the House of Assembly, we feel constrained to acknowledge, that the rights of some of the inhabitants of this Province are liable to be called in question, in consequence of their not having strictly complied with the naturalization laws; at the same time we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that we feel the most unqualified confidence in the wisdom, liberality, and justice of His Majesty's Government; and that we, therefore, rest assured that whenever an application shall be properly and respectfully made, that the Imperial Parliament, under the recommendation of His Majesty, will no hesitate to confer upon all the inhabitants of this Province, all the rights and privileges of British born Subjects; and if any other evidence were necessary to induce this confidence and belief, the generous offer communicated by your Excellency to both Houses of the Legislature most abundantly affords it; an offer emanating, no doubt, from the earnest and repeated solicitations of your Excellency, unaided by either branch of the Legislature.

We are unwilling to believe that a majority of the House of Assembly could have been upon this occasion, or would upon any other, be governed by improper feelings: on the contrary we are led to believe that many individuals who voted with the majority, were impressed with a belief that they were pursuing the course best calculated to promote the interests of the inhabitants in question: but in this we apprehend they were mistaken.

We trust that your Excellency will not cease to interest yourself for that class of individuals, by making such representations to His Majesty's Government as may lead to the removal of all doubts upon this important political question; and we hope that the Imperial Parliament may deem it expedient, to pass an act conferring upon all persons residing in this Province, whose political rights are liable to be impeached, (and who deserve it) all the rights and privileges possessed and enjoyed by British born subjects.

And now may it please your Excellency, we beg leave to be permitted to wish you a safe return to your family at the seat of Government, and at the same time to express our satisfaction at your past, and our confidence in your future administration of the Government of this Province: and may you long continue as the Representative of His Majesty to preside over this happy and flourishing Province; enjoying, as you now do, the confidence of your beloved Sovereign and of all the Loyal inhabitants of the Colony.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

Your Address is received by me with much satisfaction.

The kind and affectionate manner in which you have expressed yourselves towards me personally, and the justice you have done to the motives which have actuated me in the administration of the Government, have not failed to make a very grateful impression; and I beg to assure you on my part, that I am not insensible in how great a degree that contentment and prosperity, to which you bear such flattering testimony, and which are indeed so happily evident, may be attributed to the influence which a Loyal enlightened magistracy, and a correct administration of justice by all those to whom it is immediately committed, must necessarily have upon the character and condition of a people.

I have derived great satisfaction from my tour through this portion of the province, in no part of it have I observed more clearly, the effects of the many happy circumstances, which from the kind consideration of our Parent State, combine to promote the prosperity of Upper Canada, than in the impulse which they appear to have imparted to the exertions and industry of the inhabitants of this District. I cannot but think, Gentlemen, that the very just views which you have taken of the measures of His Majesty's Government which affect this colony, do much honor to your understanding, and the warm terms of gratitude in which you have conveyed them, speak not less favourably of your hearts. How highly beneficial are the general effects of the late British Trade Acts to the Commerce and Agriculture of this Province, is abundantly proved by the appearance which this town presents; and it is most gratifying to reflect that whatever particular improvements can be suggested, will meet, if respectfully and properly urged, with the consideration of a Sovereign most solicitous to advance the happiness of his people, and to whom you may be assured your generous expressions of gratitude and confidence will be in a high degree acceptable.

The sentiments which you have so distinctly and candidly expressed in relation to a measure, which I am aware possesses particular interest in this District leave me in no doubt that your feelings and opinions respecting it are in entire accordance with the views which I had taken of it, and upon which I had acted with that sincere desire of which you have so entirely expressed your conviction, to remove all grounds of uneasiness from every class of the Inhabitants of this favoured Colony. I confess the consciousness of being actuated by the best intentions, however satisfactory it might have been to me on mere personal grounds, would not have been entirely satisfactory if, after all that has passed, the people of this Colony had failed to appreciate, generally, both the motives and the character of the measure which I had so long and anxiously solicited, and on account of the open and manly avowal of your sentiments affords me peculiar satisfaction.

You may be assured, Gentlemen, that my conduct, in relation to this measure, shall be governed by the same desire to consult the best interests of the province which it is my study to evince in other acts of my administration. And I cannot forbear avowing that, besides the personal pleasure it affords me to receive this kind expression of your confidence, I set a particular value upon it, from the conviction that the cordial co-operation of the people with their Government, is the best means of ensuring the happiness and advancement of any country.

Bath, 3 March, 1826.

On Thursday the 2nd inst the Magistrates and Principal Inhabitants of Bath, and its Vicinity, waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when the annexed Address was presented to him, by the Rev. Mr. Stoughton.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's loyal subjects, the Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Counties of Lenox and Addington, feel happy in having an opportunity of personally addressing the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, under whose Administration this Province has reaped so many signal benefits

The firmness and wisdom by which your Excellency's conduct has been distinguished on many important occasions, secure us that it will be your Excellency's constant determination to maintain unimpaired, that happy constitution from which the people have derived so many blessings, and to which they look for the security and continuance of those they now possess — the measures which we see in daily progress for the good of the country, command our grateful acknowledgement, and present a cheering prospect of the rapidly increasing prosperity of this highly favoured portion of the British Empire — The Government having expressed their readiness to admit certain persons resident in this Province to all the privileges of British Subjects, and thereby to remove all doubts that may have been entertained as to their civil rights. We cannot but express our deep regret that any circumstance should have occurred to prevent the acceptance of the boon thus graciously offered: and we most heartily appreciate any suspicion that may have been imbibed as to the purity and kindness of the motives which led to this proffer of the British Government.

We take great pleasure in congratulating your Excellency on the improvements that have lately been made in the new settlements by those who have left the land of their fathers to live among us, thereby adding strength to our population, attention to our commerce, improvement to our agriculture, and animation to our industry. And we humbly desire to tender our grateful thanks to your Excellency for the efforts you have so successfully made to increase the emigration from the Mother Country, and the arrangements you have so wisely planned to ensure the comfort, and secure the interest of those who have been induced to seek a home in a distant land.

That your Excellency when you have returned to the bosom of your family, may continue in the enjoyment of health and every other blessings) and that you may long be spared to preside over a people sensible of the advantages they possess under your mild and just administration, is the prayer of all those who have now the honour of addressing you.

Signed by 777 persons, living in these Counties.

His Excellency was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your loyal and affectionate address, and am much gratified by the mark of respect which you have shewn me in assembling to welcome my arrival in your County. I fear that my unavoidable detention in the lower districts, may have produced inconvenience in the arrangements which you had kindly made for that purpose

In those parts of the Province which I have recently visited, I have also served with the greatest satisfaction, every proof of a prosperous and contented population, and it gives me much pleasure to find in the language of your address, that I may entertain fully the same assurance with respect to this portion of the country.

I am happy in perceiving that you so justly appreciate the many causes for congratulation which the people of Upper Canada enjoy; and that the measures of the Parent State ever distinguished by their justice and liberality, have not failed to produce in your minds the most grateful impressions. The kind manner in which you have assured me of your confidence in the motives which govern my administration, and your approbation of the course I have pursued, are highly satisfactory to me: and you do me only justice in believing that I have in nothing more sincerely and ardently desired to promote your interest, than in the measure to which you particularly allude, and which you regret it is not in the power of the Government to effect.

You may be assured, Gentlemen, that I ever have a most entire reliance that the loyalty and good feeling of the people of this Province, will when they are rightly informed, prompt them to do justice to the intentions of their Government and to yield that willing assistance and support, without which advantages the most favourable, must be in a great measure lost.

Hallowell, 1st March, 1826.

On Thursday afternoon the 2d instant, at 4 o'clock, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Major Miller, His Majesty's Attorney General, and the Honourable Peter Robinson, arrived at this place on their return to head quarters.

An Address was presented to His Excellency, signed by a respectable body of the Inhabitants of Hallowell, of which the following is a copy.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c &c. &c.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal subjects the Inhabitants of the Township of Hallowell, beg leave to address your Excellency on your auspicious arrival in this part of the country, from your benevolent tour, which shows that you are alive to the interest and improvement of this infant colony.

Born and brought up under the protection of the British Constitution, and educated in a firm attachment to its principles, we rejoice to see the paternal solicitude displayed by His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament for the prosperity and happiness of their subjects in every part of the world, and cordially hope it may prove a stimulous to our Colonial Legislature, to strive for the improvement of the country and the benefit of the people—laying aside all party intention and discord

We cannot avoid expressing our unfeigned satisfaction at the liberal policy of the British Government, in offering a loan to assist in constructing a Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa, thereby developing the resources of a fertile tract of country, and of an industrious population.

It is with regret we perceive that the much discussed Alien question has not met with that calm and dispassionate discussion in our Legislature which a question of such vital importance to the community merited; yet we have every confidence that the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament will determine it satisfactorily.

With regard to other matters which occupy the public attention, we have no opinion to express, confiding entirely in that wisdom and good policy which has hitherto characterized your Excellency's administration.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your Loyal and affectionate Address. The appearances of prosperity which I have every where observed, in my tour through the Province, have given me great satisfaction; and it is sufficiently evident that this County has not made less rapid advances in improvement than other portions of the country

I am happy, gentlemen, to find that you so justly appreciate the very liberal measures which have uniformly characterized His Majesty's Government; and you may be assured, that the confidence with which you rely upon my administration, shall be met by a constant desire on my part to promote the public welfare, by every means in my power.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We the undersigned, inhabitants of the Carrying Place, and its Vicinity, beg to approach your Excellency to express our attachment to that Constitution, from which we derive advantages such as no other Country has ever experienced from a Parent State; and although not favoured with an earlier opportunity of addressing your Excellency during your present visit to the New Settlements, we assure you that in undisguised respect for your Excellency's person, and unqualified approbation of your administration, we stand second to none.

The extensive improvements which you have witnessed in various parts of the Province since you entered upon the Government of this Province, must have afforded your Excellency a high degree of satisfaction; while, to us, they remain standing evidences of the unparalleled benevolence and liberality of that Government whose fostering care and parental affection have been so long bestowed upon us.

We had anticipated the hapiest results from your Excellency's recommendation, and the kind offer of His Majesty's Government in favour of those inhabitants of the Province who now labour under legal disabilities, but we regret that your Excellency's generous views and exertions should have been, for the present, frustrated. We trust, however, that ere long all the branches of our Legislature will cordially co-operate in every measure for the advancement and prosperity of the Province.

We rejoice in the liberal policy adopted by the Mother Country, not only in respect to the trade of the Colonies, but in promoting and supporting an extensive emigration from the United Kingdom, and which we hope, under the auspicious of your Excellency's direction will afford an evidence that such settlements, after the lapse of a few years, will not be inferior to those of an equal standing from any other country.

That your Excellency may enjoy the confidence of a loyal and affectionate people, and long continue to execute the functions of your exalted situation, is our sincere and ardent prayer.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:

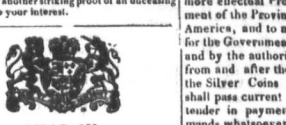
Gentlemen,

In returning you my hearty acknowledgements for your loyal and affectionate Address, I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification, unlooked for circumstances, occasioning a change in my arrangements, should have deprived me of the opportunity of receiving your Address with in the limits of your County, and of acknowledging in person, the satisfaction afforded me by the just manner in which you express your sense of that paternal solicitude for your welfare, which the measure of His Majesty's Government directed to accelerate the advancing prosperity of the Colony, have so conspicuously evinced

It would have been also more gratifying to me, to have enjoyed the same opportunity of assuring you, how much I appreciate and am affected by your very cordial avowal of the contentment and satisfaction with which you have regarded my administration of the Government.

This unreserved expression of your acquiescence in the principles which have governed my public conduct affords me an additional motive for exertion, as it tends to confirm the indulgence of a hope, that my future endeavours to promote the general welfare will continue to be animated and assisted by the generous concurrence of a loyal and contented people.

Your sentiments, Gentlemen, in relation to a measure intended for the relief of a certain portion of the Inhabitants of the Province, convince me, that you have not failed to regard, justly, the views and conduct of the Government in the matter you refer to, and that you have rightly viewed the gracious recommendation of His Majesty's Government which led to its introduction, as another striking proof of an unceasing attention to your interest.



CHAP IV.

An Act to Repeal part of an Act passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, and to make further Provision for the regulation of the British Silver and Copper Coinage Current in this Province.

[*Passed 30th Jan. 1826.*]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Thirty sixth Year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled, "An Act for the better regulation of certain Coins Current in this Province, by which it is enacted that among other Silver Coins by the said Act made current in this Province the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current, and be deemed a legal tender at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Six Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and a Penny—The Spanish milled Dollar at Five Shillings, equal to Four Shillings and Six Pence sterling money of Great Britain—The American Dollar at Five Shillings, and all the higher and lower denominations thereof in the same proportion respectively:—And whereas it appears by an Official Communication from His Majesty's Government that according to the contents in pure silver, and of the value computed at the rate of Five Shilling and Two Pence per ounce, Troy of British standard fineness the Spanish Dollar, and also the Dollar of the United States of America, are only equal in value to the sum of Four Shillings & Four Pence, sterling money of Great Britain, and that the same Coins are to be issued at those rates, when the British Coin is not in the Military chest for the pay of the British Troops in the Colonies: And whereas His Majesty's Government having taken into consideration the expediency of establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of all the Colonial Possessions of the Crown, an order of His Majesty in Council has been made declaring that a tender or payment of British Silver Coin to the amount of Four Shillings and Four Pence should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of One Spanish Dollar, and so in proportion of any greater or less amount of debt, and also, that British Copper money should be made a legal tender to the amount of Twelve Pence in one payment for its due and proper proportion of British Silver money. And whereas measures have been taken by His Majesty's Government for facilitating the Currency of British Silver Coin within this Province, on terms highly advantageous to the holders of such Coins, and in order to give effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government it is expedient to give to such British Silver Coin its fair relative value in respect to other Silver Coins whose value has been fixed by Law in this Province.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled, by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,' and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, the Silver Coins hereinafter mentioned shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province at the rates following, that is to say:—The British Crown at Five Shillings and Nine Pence—The British Shilling at One Shilling and Two Pence, and that all the higher and lower denominations of the said Silver Coins shall also pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province in the same proportions respectively.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That British Copper money shall pass current and be deemed a legal tender in payment of all debts and demands whatsoever in this Province according to the due and proper proportion of such Copper money to the British Silver Coins hereinbefore mentioned, *Provided always*, that no person shall be obliged to receive, at any one payment, more than the sum of one shilling currency of this Province in Copper money, and that in all payments not exceeding one shilling current money of this Province, Ten Pence shall be deemed equivalent to One Shilling, and all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, of British Silver and Copper money, shall pass as equivalent and be equal to the sum of Twenty Shillings of the current money of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of the said Act, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of His said late Majesty's Reign, as declared the value at which any British Silver Coins shall pass current in this Province, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Executive Counc l Office.
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 9—t. f.

NOTICE

Home District. York, to wit

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 3d day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York,
8th March, 1826.

No. 6—4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Home District, will beheld, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the third day of April next—of which the Sheriff's Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, this Seventh day of January, 1826.

By Order of the Court,
C. C SMALL.

No 5—5 w. *Clk. of the Crown*

Executive Council Office,
York, 1 th Jan'y 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36. 37, 38, 39. 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. Clk. Ex. Council

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No. 8 in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26*wks. Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Tinlin *Junr.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—6m. C. E. C.

In Council 1st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land, a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1 —t. f. Clk. Ex. Counci.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit } writ of *Fieri Facias*. of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hall, at the suit of Samuel Genard, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Hall, the South and Front half of Lot No. 28 in the Seventh Concession of Augusta, containing 100 Acres, more or less; Also, the East front three quarters of Lot No. 14, and the front part of the rear end of Lot No 13 in the First Concession of Elizabethtown, containing 134 Acres, be the same more or less, (saving and excepting so much of the said Parcel or Tract of Land as is hereafter mentioned, and which has been sold and conveyed by Anthony McCrady or by Jonathan Buell, to the following persons, namely, to Parker Webster, 17 Acres—to Charles Dunham, 8 Acres—Elnathan Hubbel, Esq. 6 Acres—Jonas Jones, Esq. 4 Acres—Levius P. Sherwood, Esq. 10,000 square feet of Land—John Baker, 20,000 square feet—Hannah McNish, 20 960 square feet—John Garnash, 15,000 square feet—William Buell the younger, 10.000 square feet—and to Richard Carle, 4309 square feet, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing less than one Acre of Land, sold and conveyed to Adel Sherwood Esq.—Also, saving and excepting a piece of Land, being a part of the said Lot No. 14, and commencing at the Water's edge of the River Sain Lawrence on a line run through the centre of the West half of the said Lot No 14 Thence North 24 Degrees West, 24 Chains, 50 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary planted at the South side of the Mill Pond and marked A Thence North Easterly along the Water's edge of the said Mill Pond, 3 Chains, and 26 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked M.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 5 Chains, more or less, to a stone boundary planted on the North side of the King's Highway and marked A. Thence South 66 Degrees West, along the North side of the said Highway 42 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked A. M. C.—Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to a certain cross carved in a Rock. Thence South 66 Degrees West, 1 Chain, 90 Links, more or less, to a stone boundary marked P. Thence South 24 Degrees East, 9 Chains, more or less, to the River St. Lawrence.—Thence South Westerly along the Water's edge of the said River, 1 Chain 44 Links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement 6 Acres and a half, be the same more or less, Also, saving and excepting a small piece containing about one half Acre of Land, Leased or intended to be Leased by the said Anthony McCrady, to one John Schofield,) which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House, in Brockville, on Thursday the 30th day of March next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff.*
Johnstown District.

Brockville Feb. 14th. 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above Property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
No. 4—tf. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th Feb 1826. No. 6—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the first day
To Wit } of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No. 2 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff.
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No. 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R. Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Thomas Dalton, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, at the suit of James Meagher, Peter Nowlan, and Henry M. Gough, viz:—

A part of the Broken Front, in front of the Westerly half of Lot No. 19, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing by admeasurement 10 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No 1—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday, the first day
To Wit. } of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M D
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BY STEAM BOATS.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish Transport for the service of the Government, for the Conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores, &c. upon Lake Ontario, and from Kingston to the Head of the Bay of Quinte, during the Navigation of the present year, that Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 17th day of April next, at Noon.

The conditions of the Contract, and form of Tender, (to be made out in British Money,) may be known on application at this Office; and those for the Lake are to express the rates of Cabin and Deck Passengers, Horses, Hard-ware, Stores per Ton, Barrels of Pork, Beef, Flour, or Liquors, and Puncheons, and Hogsheads of Rum, from Kingston to York, and Burlington, and vice versa; and from York to Fort George, and Burlington, and vice versa—and those for the Bay of Quinte, the rates of Passengers and Stores mentioned above, from Kingston to the Mohawk Village, Hallowell, Bellville, the Carrying Place, and Mouth of the Trent, and vice versa.

No Proposal will be noticed unless made in the Form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties, willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the Party making the offer, who, or Agents duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into, that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver Money at its nominal rate; in other Specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight of £100 for each £103, due upon the Contract.

Any further conditions and particulars may be known upon application at this office.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THOS. HILL,
Depy. Asst. Comy. Gen
Commissariat office Kingston,
March 8th, 1826.
No. 8—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,
FOR
OPENING AND RENEWING
THE
DRAINS,
In the Garrison, at York.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York for the above Work, from Persons willing to Contract for the same, on Monday the 17th day of April next, at noon.

Specifications and further particulars may be known by applying to *Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master,* at this Post

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract. The Tenders to be endorsed, "*Tenders for Opening and Renewing the Drains in the Garrison in York.*" No Tenders will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Proposals.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
17th March, 1826. No. 8—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
FOR
FLOUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday the Sixth day of April, from such Persons as will Contract for the delivery of

800 *Barrels of Inspected*
FINE FLOUR,

400 Barrels to be delivered on the opening of the Navigation, the remainder previous to the closing, (into His Majesty's Stores at York) warranted to keep Sweet and Sound for Twelve Months. Payment for the same to be made in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endersed "Tender for the Supply of Inspected Fine Flour,"—and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y Gen.
Commissariat Office, York,
U. C 5th March, 1826. No. 6—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon, on Thursday 6th day of April, for supplying His Majesty's Magazine at York, with

50 *Barrels of Inspected*
PRIME PORK.

to be delivered on or before the 1st day of May next, and warranted to keep Sound Twelve Months from the period of delivery, to be paid for in British Silver Coins.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Pork," and Two Respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

F T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l
Commissariat Office, York,
5th March, 1826. No 6—4w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several Dwelling Houses Shops, and Taverns in this Town, have projecting communications leading to them, which much embarrass and impede the passage of the footways, to the great annoyance of persons walking thereon, especially after dark. And whereas the Public convenience requires that such nuisances should be abated, Notice is hereby given, by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions Assembled, that the Owner, or the Occupier, of a House, Shop, or Tavern, who after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, shall have either Porch, steps, or a passage, leading to an underground story, encroaching on the footway, shall be deemed as persisting in a common nuisance, and proceeded against accordingly.

By the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clk Peace, H. D.
York, Jan. 18th 1826. No. 1—1m 5m

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 29th March, 1826.
No 9—12 w.

Bank of Upper Canada
York, 7th March, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days sight*, upon the Bank of Montreal, at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
No. 6—5w. *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826 No. 1—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County

Perth, 21st Feb 1826. No. 5—6m.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.

York, March 10th, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required. viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each of the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and

a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon Wm Allan, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. No 3—tf

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

From Burlington Bay,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq Messrs Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq and Peter Paterson, Esq. in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq and Edward Lesslie & Sons in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R W Crysler Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D Stegman.

York, Feb 11th, 1826 No. 3—12w

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canada, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when waited out of the Town of York a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bastard, Leeds and Lansdown (in rear) North and South Crosby, &c.

(Continued from our last)

1. *Resolved*,—That by the declaration of Independence of the United States in 1776, subsequently acknowledged by Great Britain by virtue of a Treaty founded upon the authority of an act of Parliament, all such persons as took up arms against the Mother Country, and opposed the Royal Cause, during the contest, or who subsequently by holding office and abjuring allegiance to the King of Great Britain, or by other acts unequivocally made their election to become Citizens of the United States, are in the opinion of this meeting Aliens to Great Britain, and this opinion is confirmed by the decision of His Majesty's Courts of Law in England.

2. *Resolved*,—That any other construction of the said Treaty would be followed by the monstrous absurdity, (which this meeting cannot admit,) that all persons now in the United States born before the year 1783 and their children and grand children are at this moment British subjects.

3. *Resolved*,—That many persons who have emigrated to the Province from those States, considered themselves at the time, Citizens of the United States; and were, and still are desirous of becoming Subjects to the King of Great Britain.

4. *Resolved*,—That many of us from ignorance of the Law, or neglect of compliance to its requisitions, or inability to conform to its provisions, are not naturalized, but in truth are liable to be regarded as Aliens; although, we have heretofore enjoyed all the rights and privileges of British Born subjects, unquestioned.

5. *Resolved*,—That this meeting with feelings of deep gratitude, saw the recommendation of the Imperial Government communicated to the two Houses of the Legislature by message from the Lieutenant Governor.

6. *Resolved*,—That the object of the said communication was to induce the Provincial Parliament to pass an Act, by which all persons now residing in this Province coming from the United States or elsewhere, should be immediately naturalized

7. *Resolved*,—That the high sense of gratitude entertained by this Meeting to the Imperial Government for this offered boon, and to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his repeated applications upon the subject, are equalled only by those feelings of regret which we individually experienced on witnessing the spirit in which this gracious boon, gratuitously proffered, was received by the House of Assembly

8. *Resolved*,—That the Address to His Majesty proposed by Mr. Bidwell and adopted by the House of Assembly, is, in the opinion of this meeting, highly objectionable; and that the Address moved in amendment by the Attorney General and seconded by Mr Jonas Jones, most fully accords with the sense and wishes of this meeting, inasmuch as it is couched in respectful language and contains no propositions liable to be disproved.

9 *Resolved*,—That in the opinion of this meeting the Inhabitants of this favoured Colony, have every reason to repose unbounded confidence in the wisdom, liberality and justice of His Majesty's Government

10. *Resolved*,—That this meeting feel themselves called upon to express their satisfaction at the past, and their confidence in the future administration of the Government of this flourishing Province, under His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland.

11. *Resolved*,—That an Address from this meeting be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and humbly requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to continue his exertions in behalf of that class of the Inhabitants of this province, whose political rights, as British subjects, are liable to be impeached, by soliciting our most Gracious Sovereign, to recommend to His Imperial Parliament to pass an Act conferring upon them all the rights and privileges of British Born subjects.

12 *Resolved*,—That this meeting most cordially approves of the Parliamentary conduct of the Representatives of this District, in advocating the Rideau Canal; and they trust the said Representatives, will, in future, zealously persevere in advocating this and every other measure in which the interest of their constituents and the general interests of the Province may be involved.

13 *Resolved*,—That the Chairman and Secretary, and Uri Scovil, Esquire, be a Committee to draft an Address founded upon the foregoing Resolutions

[The Chairman reported an Address which was read]

14. *Resolved*,—By this meeting that the Address reported by the Chairman be adopted and signed

[This was accordingly done without a dissenting voice. The Chairman having left the Chair.]

15. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct on this occasion.

16 *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Secretary for his manly conduct on this occasion.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Militia Officers and other Inhabitants of the Townships of Bastard, Leeds, & Lansdown, (in rear,) North and South Crosby, at a Meeting in the village of Beverly, in the Johnstown District, are most happy to avail ourselves of the present opportunity to testify, in common with many other loyal inhabitants, the gratification we have experienced at the visit which you have been pleased to make to this part of the Province; we receive it as an additional proof, among many others, of your Excellency's disposition; and it has had the effect of more deeply impressing upon our minds the conviction, that your Excellency is actuated by that kind of solicitude and interest for the welfare and prosperity of this province which cannot fail of producing the most beneficial results

Upon this occasion we beg leave to state to your Excellency that there is a grave and important subject, which came under the consideration of our Provincial Parliament at its last Session in which, and we do not wish to disguise it, we feel a very deep interest.

By the Declaration of Independence on the part of the British Colonies in America in 1776, subsequently acknowledged and confirmed by Great Britain, by virtue of the Treaty of 1783, founded upon the authority of an Act of Parliament, all such persons as took up arms against the Mother Country or opposed the Royal Cause during the Revolutionary War; or, who subsequently by holding Office, and abjuring allegiance, to the King of Great Britain; or by other acts unequivocally made their election to become citizens of the United States, are, in our opinion, Aliens to Great Britain; and this opinion is most fully confirmed, by the decision of His Majesty's Courts of Law in England.

Any other construction of the Law would be followed by the monstrous absurdity, which we cannot for a moment admit, that all persons now in the United States born before the year '83, and their Children and Grand Children, are, at this moment, *bona fide* British Subjects.

Many persons who have emigrated to this Province, considered themselves, at the time, as Citizens of the United States, and were, and still are, desirous to become Subjects to the King of Great Britain.

We are aware that many of us from ignorance of the Law, or neglect of compliance to its requisitions, or from inability to comform to its provisions, are not naturalized, but in truth, are liable to be regarded as Aliens; although we have heretofore enjoyed all the rights and privileges of British born Subjects, unquestioned.

We view with feelings of deep gratitude, the recommendation of the Imperial Government, upon this subject, communicated to the two Houses of the Legislature, by message, from your Excellency.

We are satisfied that there would be no object in the communication, other, than to induce the Provincial Parliament to pass an Act by which all persons now residing in this Province, coming from the United States and elsewhere, should be immediately naturalized, under the restrictions only, provided, by the Acts of our Provincial Parliament.

The high sense of gratitude entertained by us to the Imperial Government for this offered boon, and to your Excellency, for your repeated applications upon the subject, are equalled only, by those feelings of regret, which we experienced on witnessing the spirit in which this gracious boon, gratuitously proffered, was received by the House of Assembly.

The Address to His Majesty proposed by Mr. Bidwell, and adopted by the House of Assembly, is, in our opinion, highly objectionable, & that the address, moved in amendment, by the Attorney General, and seconded by Mr J. Jones most fully accords with our wishes, and our sense of propriety; inasmuch as it is couched in respectful language, and contains no propositions, liable to be disproved.

In our opinion, the Inhabitants of this favoured Colony, have every reason to repose unbounded confidence in the wisdom, liberality, and justice of His Majesty's Government; and we are happy to have it in our power to assure your Excellency that the inhabitants of this District, do so, to the fulest extent; they are animated by an ardent attachment to their King and Country; and we can further assure your Excellency, that they are satisfied and content under our present happy form of Government; and we feel ourselves called upon to express our satisfaction of the past, and our confidence in the future administration of the Government of this flourishing Province, under the auspicious of your Excellency.

We humbly requst that your Excellency will be pleased to continue your exertions in behalf of that class of the Inhabitants of this Province whose political rights, as British subjects, are liable to be impeached, by again soliciting our most gracious Sovereign to recommend, to His Imperial Parliament to pass an Act conferring upon them, all the rights and privileges of British Born Subjects

JOSEPH K HARTWELL, *Chairman.*
LEVI SOPER, *Secretary.*

Beverly, 4th March, 1826.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1826 No. X.

By Authority.

Government House, York, April 5th, 1826.

HIS Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to License James Hunter, *Gent* to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this Province.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirtieth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of Marchinstant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9—1. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 14th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. Clk. Ex. Council

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, York, 4th October 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26wks. Clk. Ex. Council

Executive Council Office York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless James Tinlin Jun'r. the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Tralaigar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—6m. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons

untitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1—t. f. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
TO WIT. } the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, 28th Feb 1826 No 6—tf

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, }
25th March, 1826 }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance, Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on the 1st day of May next, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned Quantities of FIRE-WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

Hard Maple,
Hickory,
Beech,
Iron Wood,
Black and Yellow Birch.

To be delivered, and Corded, in the Fuel Yard at this Post, by the following periods, viz:

No. 1 400 *Cords, 24th Sept.* 1826.
" 2 200 *do. do Feb.* 1827.
" 3 400 *do. do March.*

The Wood to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Separate Tenders will be received for any of the Specified quantities, No 1, to 3. Further particulars and conditions may be known on applying at this Office; Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for supplying Fire-Wood.*" *To be paid for in British Silver Coins.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York, }
30th March, 1826. } No 10-4w.

GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORT

BY

STEAM BOATS.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish Transport for the service of the Government, for the Conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores, &c. upon Lake Ontario, and from Kingston to the Head of the Bay of Quinte, during the Navigation of the present year, that Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 17th day of April next, at Noon.

The conditions of the Contract, and form of Tender, (to be made out in British Money,) may be known on application at this Office; and those for the Lake are to express the rates of Cabin and Deck Passengers, Horses, Hard ware, Stores per Ton, Barrels of Pork, Beef, Flour, or Liquors, and Puncheons, and Hogsheads of Rum, from Kingston to York, and Burlington, and vice versa; and from York to Fort George, and Burlington, and vice versa—and those for the Bay of Quinte, the rates of Passengers and Stores mentioned above, from Kingston to the Mohawk Village, Hallowell, Belleville, the Carrying Place, and Mouth of the Trent, and vice versa.

No Proposal will be noticed unless made in the Form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties, willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the Party making the offer, who, or Agents duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into, that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver Money at its nominal rate; in other Specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight of £100 for each £103, due upon the Contract.

Any further conditions and particulars may be known upon application at this office.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THO'S. HILL,
Depy. Asst. Comy. Gen.
Commissariat office Kingston, }
March 8th, 1826. }
No. 8—4w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,

FOR

OPENING AND RENEWING THE DRAINS,

In the Garrison, at York.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, for the above Work, from Persons willing to Contract for the same, on Monday the 17th day of April next, at noon.

Specifications and further particulars may be known by applying to *Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master,* at this Post

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract. The Tenders to be endorsed, "*Tenders for Opening and Renewing the Drains in the Garrison in York.*" No Tenders will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Proposals.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York, }
17th March, 1826. } *No. 8—4w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.

No 10—9w.

BANK NOTICE

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th March, 1826. }
No 9—12 w.

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 7th March, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days sight,* upon the Bank of Montreal, at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
No. 6—5w. *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No. 1—tf*

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.

York, March 10th, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.

West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in succesfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

Published by ROBERT STANTON Esq. *Printer to the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1826. No. XI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the 9th day of March inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you—GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Thirtieth day of January last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Ninth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 8th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. X.

An Act to impose a Tax upon Dogs in certain Towns in this Province.

[Passed 30th January, 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a Tax upon Dogs in certain Towns in this Province: *Be it therefore enacted* By the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and after the First day of April next, every person residing within the Limits of any Town in this Province, which now is or hereafter may be subject by law to Police Regulations, or within One Mile thereof, shall pay or cause to be paid, for each and every Dog of the age of Six Months and upwards, which shall be kept by any such person, the sum of Five Shillings, Annually.

II. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Justice of the Peace residing within the Limits of any such Town, at a special sessions to be by them held for that purpose, to appoint a person to Assess, Levy, and Collect the said Taxes, and that the Collector so appointed, may deduct at the rate of Six Pounds for every Hundred Pounds, and no more, as a full compensation for his services in collecting, and that the Treasurer shall give a receipt for all the money paid to him by the said Collector which receipt shall be to such Collector a sufficient acquittance.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That such Collector shall, before entering upon his Office with two Sureties to be approved of by such Justices, enter into a bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in such a sum as to the Justices may seem meet, to faithfully execute the duties thereof, and to account well and truly for all monies that may come into his hands by virtue of his said office.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person shall refuse to pay the sum or rate imposed by this Act for each and every Dog, which he or she may own, within fourteen days after demand duly made of the same by the said Collector, the said Collector shall, and is hereby required to levy the same by distress and Sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay, after having obtained a warrant for that purpose from some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and to render the overplus, if any there shall be, over and above the said rate, to the owner thereof, after the legal charges of the distress and sale.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all sums of money accruing under the provisions of this Act, shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrates to the improvements of the streets of the several Towns in which they shall be raised, and to no other purpose.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons shall, when duly called upon, neglect or refuse to give a correct list of the Dog or Dogs which he or she may usually keep, every such person or persons shall upon being thereof convicted before two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings Currency, which fine shall be disposed of in the same manner as the Taxes accruing under the provisions of this Act.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Collector appointed under this Act, shall head the list, which he is required to make for the purposes of this Act with a certificate in these words, that is to say:—

We do hereby severally certify that we have since the day of in the last year, been in possession of the number of Dogs set opposite to our respective names and no more.—And that if it shall be proved upon complaint on oath, before any two Justices of the Peace, in and for any District of this Province respectively, that any person has certified falsely with respect to the number of Dogs in his or her possession, such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Three Pounds upon conviction before such Justices, which shall be levied by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of such Justices, and in default of such distress the offender may be committed to Gaol for any time not exceeding one month.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That this Act shall be and remain in force for the space of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 3—t. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One fourth part to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Pierre La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 4th October 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL; that unless William M'Cormick, the Locatee of the East half of Lot No. One in the first Concession of the Township of Smith, in the District of Newcastle, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1—26wks. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless JAMES TIMLIN *Junr.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1 —t. f. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, 28th Feb. 1826 No 6—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Tuesday, the Second day of May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lot number thirty nine, in the first concession on the Township of Ernest Town

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 11th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingstong, the following Lands, seized by virtue of three Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench the first being in favour of Thomas Markland, and the other two in favour of Alexander Simpson to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Murney, viz:—

Lot number twenty-five, in the first concession of the Township of Kingston

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 24th October, 1825.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT To Wit. } ON Sotarday the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the siut of James Nickails and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No, 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No. 1—t f

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the third day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, junr and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphstown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Townstap of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No. 1—tf

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston April 1st, 1826

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, }
25th March, 1826. }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,

FOR

FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on the 1st day of May next, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned Quanties of FIRE WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York. The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

Hard Maple,
Hickory,
Beech,
Iron Wood,
Black and Yellow Birch.

To be delivered, and Corded, in the Fuel Yard at this Post, by the following periods, *viz:*

No. 1 400 *Cords*, 24th *Sept.* 1826.
" 2 200 *do. do Feb.* 1827.
" 3 400 *do. do. March.*

The Wood to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height. Separate Tenders will be received for any of the Tenders will be received for any of the Specified quantities, No 1, to 3. Further particulars and conditions may be known on application at this Office; Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for supplying Fire-Wood.*" *To be paid for in British Silver Coins.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York, }
30th March, 1826. } *No 10-4w.*

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT

BY

STEAM BOATS.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish Transport for the service of the Government, for the Conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores, &c. upon Lake Ontario, and from Kingston to the Head of the Bay of Quinte, during the Navigation of the present year, that Tenders will be received at this Office on or before the 17th day of April next, at Noon.

The conditions of the Contract, and form of Tender, (to be made out in British Money,) may be known on application at this Office; and those for the Lake are to express the rates of Cabin and Deck Passengers, Horses, Hard ware, Stores per Ton, Barrels of Pork, Beef, Flour, or Liquors, and Puncheons, and Hogsheads of Rum, from Kingston to York, and Burlington, and vice versa; and from York to Fort George, and Burlington, and vice versa—and those for the Bay of Quinte, the rates of Passengers and Stores mentioned above, from Kingston to the Mohawk Village, Hallowell, Bellville, the Carrying Place, and Mouth of the Trent, and vice versa.

No Proposal will be noticed unless made in the Form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties, willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the Party making the offer, who, or Agents duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into, that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver Money at its nominal rate; in other Specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight of £100 for each £103, due upon the Contract.

Any further conditions and particulars may be known upon application at this office.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THO'S HILL,
Dep'y. Asst. Comy. Gen.
Commissariat office Kingston, }
March 8th, 1826. } *No. 8—4w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,

FOR

OPENING AND RENEWING THE DRAINS,

In the Garrison, at York.

TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, for the above Work, from Persons willing to Contract for the same, on Monday the 17th day of April next, at noon.

Specifications and further particulars may be known by appying to *Mr. Hartney, Barrack Master*, at this Post

Two good and efficient Securities will be required for the fulfilment of the Contract. The Tenders to be endorsed, "*Tenders for Opening and Renewing the Drains in the Garrison in York.*" No Tenders will be noticed unless the Parties, or his Agent, attend at the opening of the Proposals.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York, }
17th March, 1826. } *No. 8—4w.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS several Dwelling Houses Shops, and Taverns in this Town, have projecting communications leading to them, which much embarrass and impede the passage of the footways, to the great annoyance of persons walking therein, especially after dark. And whereas the Public convenience requires that such nuisances should be abated, Notice is hereby given, by the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions Assembled, that the Owner, or the Occupier, of a House, Shop, or Tavern, who after the 1st day of July now next ensuing, shall have either Porch, steps, or a passage, leading to an underground story, encroaching on the footway, shall be deemed as persisting in a common nuisance, and proceeded against accordingly.

By the Court,
S. HEWARD.
Clk Peace, H. D.
York, Jan. 18th, 1826. No. 1—1m 5m

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

N B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.
No 10—9w.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, April 6th. 1826 }

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on the 3d inst. agreeable to notice. The following Persons were chosen as Directors:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
H J. BOULTON,
JOHN CLARK,
GEORGE KEEFER,
WM H. MERRIT, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors, the Hon. JOHN H DUNN, and the Hon. WM. ALLAN, were re-elected President and Vice President for the ensuing year.

By Order
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 11—3w. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th March, 1826. }
No 9—12 w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S. G RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada. }
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No. 1—tf*

Bank of Upper Canada }
York, 7th August, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Statement of the Affairs of this Bank, required once in three years, by the eleventh clause of the Act of Incorporation, is prepared in pursuance of the said clause, and lies here for the inspection of the Stockholders.

It is further notified, that the Bank draws Bills at *ten days sight*, upon the Bank of Montreal, at Par.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
No. 6—3w. *Cashier.*

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.
York, March 10th, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER Mill at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required. viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of

the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each of the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon WM ALLAN, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. No 3—if

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of DAVID STEGMAN, Esq MESSRS EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, JAMES NATION, Esq. and PETER PATERSON, Esq. in *York*; MANUEL OVERFIELD, Esq. and EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS in *Dundas*; and EDWARD MCBRIDE, and R. W CRYSLER Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. HOLME,
PETER PATERSON,
EDWARD LESSLIE,
JOHN LESSLIE,
JAMES NATION,
PETER DESJARDIN,
D STEGMAN.

York, Feb 11th, 1826 No. 3—12w.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.

to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lot No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottvale, in the London District, being Lot No 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1st, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable HOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Paymcnt to

WILLIAM ALLAN.
No. 1—tf.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester Monroe Co. N. Y. and will be happy to furnish those who may want either Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both as respects Price and Credit. Also, the building of

SHEARING MACHINES,

Of the most Approved Kinds.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. Nov. 18th, 1825.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that I have purchased, within the last four years, Three Double Carding Machines, built by Philo Sanford —Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. also, a Shearing Machine, all of which have operated entirely to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider his Machinery, both in point of durability and elegance of workmanship, a decidedly superior to any that I have ever seen.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Murray, Orleans Co. N. Y. Oct. 31st 1825

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have purchased and operated Carding Machines of the Manufacture of Philo Sanford, and can entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Clarke.

R. & L. PENFIELD.
ELIAS FOOT. } Brighton.
J. G. WHEELER. }
JAMES DOBBIN, Rochester.

Brighton, Nov. 10th, 1825.

We have in operation a Double Carding Machine, in the Steam Mill at Lewiston, which was made by Philo Sanford of Rochester. We can state it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and performs well, and we cheerfully recommend his Machines to any person wishing to purchase.

BENJ BARTON. }
CALVIN HOTCHKISS } Directors of
BATES COOKE, } Steam Mill
Lewiston, Nov. 18th 1825. } Company.

We have two Single Machines, of P. Sanford's make, at our place in the Township of Vaughan, U. C. which we can recommend to be of a Superior kind.

WM PURDY.
WM. PURDY, junr.

Vaughan, Nov. 22d, 1825.

It is thought necessary to remind those who are calculating to purchase for the next season, that they will consult their own interest, by making contracts soon, as much inconvenience results to the Purchaser, as well as the builder, in consequence of delaying them till the season of Carding has commenced. Cards made use of by the Subscriber are entirely from the well known Factories of Leicester, Mass.

Application may be made to John Scott Buffaloe, and M. & R. Meighan York, U. C. who are authorised to contract.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. N Y Nov. 18th, 1825. } No. 1 1m 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County

Perth, 21st Feb. 1826. No. 5—6m.

ASYLUM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 70, CORNHILL, LONDON.

THE Business of the Asylum Company is confined exclusively to insuring the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy (including risks of battles and sea) and of persons going to or residing beyond the limits of Europe, or predisposed to hereditary, or other constitutional maladies—of delicate health—of peculiarity of form whether natural or accidental—labouring under any kind of chronic disorders, unaccompanied with actual danger, or engaged in occupations which would subject them to rejection or an uncertain rate of premium at other Offices.

DIRECTORS.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, M. P. President.
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Esq. M. P.
Vice President.

Lancelot Baugh Allen, Esq.
Stephen Nicolson Barber, Esq.
Robert Chaloner, Esq. M. P.
Thomas Fenn, Esq
The Hon. Wm. Fraser,
Captain George Harris, R. N. C. B.
Francis Kemble, Esq.
John Kymer, Esq.
Thomas Meux, Esq.
William Sims, Esq.
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq.
Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.
John Ashton Yates, Esq. Liverpool.
George Farren, Esq Resident Director.
Auditors—Charles W. Hobbett, Esq.; Foster Reynolds, Esq.; John Richards, Esq

The Directors have, with great care and research, ascertained the true law of mortality for various climates and diseases.

Assurances will be granted at premiums accurately graduated to the risks proposed, not only with reference to the general healthiness of the climate, but to the particular service intended.

The Company is supported by a Capital of £24,000 in 2,000 shares of £120 each of which 25 per cent. has been advanced, and the Shareholders have entered into sufficient securities for payment of the remainder. This Capital is fully sufficient for the security of the assured

The importance of LIFE ASSURANCE to those who in professional and mercantile pursuits, derive limited or fluctuating incomes from personal exertions, or who are in the possession of places, the emoluments of which die with the holder, has long been acknowledged both in Europe and the United States of America. In the full conviction, that the inhabitants of the Canadas would not be slow, in perceiving the advantages to be derived from the introduction of such an Institution amongst them, the undersigned communicated to the Directors of the ASYLUM COMPANY, such information as a long residence in various parts of both Provinces has enabled him to collect, and the Board with the view of affording additional facilities, to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of the benefits of Life Assurance, have in consequence, appointed him their Agent, for the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He will accordingly be prepared to receive proposals, and negotiate Policies upon Lives, as soon as he is in possession of the scale of premiums (which he daily expects) this has been calculated with great care and attention, to adapt it to the peculiar localities of the Canadas, and will, on comparison, be found *considerabdly lower for young and middle aged risks than that of any other Office*

A Physician or consulting Surgeon of eminence will be appointed in the principal Towns in either Province, before, whom persons in the country, wishing to effect Insurances may appear, on sending their proposals by letter to the Company's Agent at Quebec.

The names of the Medical Referees and all other necessary information will be given in a future advertisement.

Wm. KEMBLE, Agent.

St. John [illegible], Upper Town,
Quebec, 8th October, 1825. }
No 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. No. 1—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HAND and POSTING BILLS, Executed at the *U. C. Gazette Office* with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Blanks of every description for Sale.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1826 No. XII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Counsellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the 17th day of April inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of March last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of April inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforessaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Twenty Seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. V.

An Act to encourage the progress of Useful Arts within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the encouragement of Genius, and of Arts in this Province, to secure an exclusive right to the Inventor of any New and Useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, "an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That when any subject of His Majesty, being an inhabitant of this Province, shall allege that he has invented any new and useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter, not known or used before the application, and shall present a Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and praying that a Patent may be granted therefore, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being to direct that Letters Patent shall be made out, under the Great Seal of this Province, and passed in the usual form, reciting the substance of the said Petition and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and granting therefore to the said Petitioner, or Petitioners, his, her, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for a term not exceeding Fourteen Years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, vending to others to be used, the said Invention or Discovery, which Letters Patent, so far as the same may be conformable to this Act, shall be good and available to the Grantee or Grantees after the same shall have been recorded in a Book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, and the same shall, when so recorded, be delivered by the proper Officer to the Patentee or his order.

II. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the autority aforesaid*, That any Person who shall have discovered an Improvement in the Principle of any Machine, or Composition of Matter, which shall have been Patented and shall have obtained a Patent for such improvement, shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery but the Improvement only, nor shall the first Inventor be at liberty to use the Improvement; and it is hereby enacted and declared that simply changing the form or the proportion of any Machine or Composition in any degree shall not be deemed a discovery

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Inventor before he can receive a Patent shall swear, or being a Quaker, Menonist, Tunker, or belonging to the Society called United Brethren, or Moravians, affirm that he does verily believe that he is the true Inventor or discoverer of the Art, Machine, or Improvement for which he solicits a Patent, (which oath or affirmation may be made before any Justice of the Peace) and shall deliver a written description of his Invention or Improvement, and of the manner or process of compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to make any person skilled in the Art or Science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most clearly connected, to make, compound, and use the same, and in the case of any Machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle, or character, by which it may be distinguished from other Inventions, and he shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with the specimens of the ingredients or of the composition of matters, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, which description, signed by himself and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, and certified copies thereof shall be competent evidence in all Courts where any matter or thing touching Patent Right shall come in question: *Provided always nevertheless*, That such Inventor shall moreover deliver a model of the Machine by him invented, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for any Inventor, his Executors, or Administrators, by an Instrument under Seal duly executed, to Assign the Title and Interest in the said Invention at any time, and the Assignee or Assignees, and his or their Assignee or Assignees after any number of such Assignments subsequently made, which Assignments shall be entered of record in the office of the said Secretary of the Province, upon proof of the execution thereof, by affidavit made by a subscribing witness before any Judge of the Court of King's Bench, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the said Court, shall stand and be to all intents and purposes in the place of the original Patentee of such Invention.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall make or Manufacture for Sale any article or Composition so Invented, or shall make or Manufacture, or make use of any Instruments or Machinery so Invented or Specified, the exclusive right of which shall aforesaid have been secured to any person by Patent, without the consent of the Patentee, his Heirs and Assigns, or other Lawful representatives first obtained in writing, every person so infringing such Patents shall be liable to an Action for the same, in which, besides such damages as shall be awarded by the Jury, the parties injured shall also recover treble costs to be taxed by the Master.

VI. *Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if upon trial in any such Action it shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendant having specially pleaded the same, that the specification filed by the Plaintiff does not contain the whole truth relative to his discovery or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect, which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the Public or that the thing thus secured by Patent was not originally discovered by the Patentee but had been in use or had been described in some public, Work anterior to the supposed discovery of the Patentee or that he had surreptitiously obtained a Patent for the discovery of another person, then in either of these cases a verdict shall be rendered for the Defendant and such Patent shall be declared void.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of interfering applications the same shall be submitted to the arbitrations of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the Applicants and the third person shall be chosen by the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, delivered to the said Secretary in writing and Subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final as far as respects the granting the Patent, and if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to choose an arbitrator the Patent shall issue to the opposite Party, and when there shall be more than two interfering applications and parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office, to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose.

VIII And whereas it is necessary to provide a convenient remedy in cases where Letters Patent issued under the

authority of this Act have been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained, or have issued improvidently, or upon false suggestion; *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that at any time within three Years, after the issuing of any such Patent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person or Persons, desirous of impeaching the same for any such cause as aforesaid, to obtain an exemplification of such Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, and to have the same filed by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in this Province, and that upon such exemplification being so filed, the Letters Patent so exemplified shall be considered as remaining of record in the Court of King's Bench so that a writ of Scire Facias under the Seal of the said Court may issue, grounded upon the said Record, for the purpose of repealing the same for legal cause as aforesaid, if upon the proceedings which shall be had upon the said writ of Scire Facias, according to the Law and practice of the Court of King's Bench in England, the same shall be declared void.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Certificate of the Judgment by which any such Patent as aforesaid shall have been declared void under the Seal of the Court of King's Bench, shall at the request of any party be entered upon the margin of the enrolment of such Patent in the Office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, whereupon the said Patent shall be considered to be cancelled and made void.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Person claiming to be an Inventor as aforesaid, and presenting a Petition signifying his desire to obtain a Patent pursuant to this Act, shall pay into the hands of the Secretary of the Province, or other person appointed to do the duty of that Office, the like fee as is paid for other special Instruments issued under the Great Seal of this Province in full of all fees due payable for the said Patent, and that for every copy which may be required of the enrolment of any such Patent, the person requiring the same shall pay the fee ordinarily charged for the obtaining a warrant for that purpose from some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and to render the overplus, if any there shall be, over and above the said rate, to the owner thereof, after the legal charges of the distress and sale.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all sums of money accruing under the provisions of this Act, shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrates to the improvements of the streets of the several Towns in which they shall be raised, and to no other purpose.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall, when duly called upon, neglect or refuse to give a correct list of the Dog or Dogs which he or she may usually keep, every such person or persons shall, upon being thereof convicted before two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings Currency, which fine shall be disposed of in the same manner as the Tax-s accruing under the provisions of this Act.

VII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector appointed under this Act, shall head the list, which he is required to make for the purpose of this Act with a certificate in these words, that is to say:—

We do hereby severally certify that we have since the day of in the last year, been in possession of the number of Dogs set opposite to our respective names and no more.—And that if it shall be proved upon complaint on oath, before any two Justices of the Peace, in and for any District of this Province respectively, that any person has certified falsely with respect to the number of Dogs in his or her possession, such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Three Pounds upon conviction before such Justices, which shall be levied by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of such Justices, and a default of such distress the offender may be committed to Gaol for any time not exceeding one month.

VIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for the space of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9—1. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 11th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that unless Piere La Roche, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location shou-d not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6 m. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Tibin *Jun'r.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has

during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t f. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the 17th day

of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, 28th Feb 1826. No 6—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE,

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Tuesday,
To WIT } the Second

day of May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to William R Payne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of David S Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lot number thirty nine, in the first concession of the Township of Ernest Town.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day

of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of April next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Samuel M'Taggert, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls and Allan M'Pherson, Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell, viz:—

Lot No, 2, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff.
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825 No. 1—t f.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day

of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the third day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day

of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H Markland and Neil J McLean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, jun'r and Allan McPherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland, viz:—

Lots No. 26 and 27, in the First Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, with the exception of Fifty Acres from the East part of No 26

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec 27, 1825. No 1—tf.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston. April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the first day

of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Solomon R. Brush, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Tompkins, viz:—

The South-east Fifty acres of Lot No. 19, in the Ninth Concession of the Township of Sidney, and also, Lot No. 14, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Portland.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825. No 1—tf

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Tuesday the second day of May next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
25th March, 1826.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until *Thursday* the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the sale transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on the 1st day of May next, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned Quantities of FIRE WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

Hard Maple,
Hickory,
Beech,
Iron Wood,
Black and Yellow Birch.

To be delivered, and Corded, in the Fuel Yard at this Post, by the following periods, viz:

No. 1 400 *Cords*, 24th *Sept.* 1826.
" 2 200 *do. do. Feb* 1827.
" 3 400 *do. do. March.*

The Wood to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height Separate Tenders will be received for any of the Specified quantities, No 1, to 3. Further particulars and conditions may be known on application at this Office; Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for supplying Fire-Wood.*" *To be paid for in British Silver Coins.*

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office York,
30th March, 1826. } *No 10-4w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the *Annual* Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

N B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.
No 10—9w.

Welland Canal Office,
York, April 6th, 1826

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on the 3d inst. agreeable to notice. The following Persons were chosen as Directors:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
JOHN B ROBINSON,
H J BOULTON,
JOHN CLARK,
GEORGE KEEFER,
WM H. MERRIT, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors, the Hon. JOHN H DUNN, and the Hon. WM. ALLAN, were re-elected President and Vice President for the ensuing year.

By Ord'r
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No 11—3w *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week. NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and

left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No.* 1—*tf*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicts the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (*from patriotic motives*) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.

West Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each of the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor.

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon WM. ALLAN, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No* 3—*tf*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,

To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of DAVID STEGMAN, Esq. Messrs. EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, JAMES NATION, Esq. and PETER PATERSON, Esq. in *York*; MANUEL OVERFIELD, Esq. and EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, in *Dundas*; and EDWARD MCBRIDE, and R. W. CRYSLER, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. HOLME,
PETER PATERSON,
EDWARD LESSLIE,
JOHN LESSLIE,
JAMES NATION,
PETER DESJARDIN,
D STEGMAN.

York. Feb. 11th, 1826. *No.* 3—12*w*.

FOR SALE.

THE following Property belonging to the Estate of the late HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SCOTT.

to wit:

900 Acres of Land in the Township of Ancaster, in the Gore District, being broken Lots No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; 6th Concession. No. 44 47, 48, in 6th do. with the Southern part of broken Lot, No. 3, in the 1st Concession.

300 Acres in the Township of Charlottville, in the London District, being Lot No. 15, on the front or 1st Concession.

A lease of 200 Acres, being a Clergy Reserve, adjoining to the said lands.

The above are of the best quality, and well situated.

ALSO,

Town Lot No. 1, known and described by Broken Lot No. 1, between Front Street and Market Street, on which stands his dwelling House, and out Houses, together with a Water Lot in front of said Town Lot, being one covered with water.

Town Lot No. 2, on the South side Market Street, containing one Acre, with such buildings as are now on said premises.

Also, a Triangular Tract on the south side Market Street, in front of Lots A, & B, and Lot No. 4, on the North side Market street, being upwards of one Acre.

The above Lots are well situated for a Gentleman's residence, or for those in business. And are open for sale from hence to the 1st of April next, (either together or seperately) and such of them as are not disposed of on or before that period, will be put up at Auction.

The terms and prices of all or either may be known by Application to the Executors.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, Nov 1*st*, 1825.

☞ Any person having any claims against the Estate of the late Honourable THOMAS SCOTT, will please prefer them; and any person that may be indebted to his Estate, will also be pleased to make Payment to

WILLIAM ALLAN.

No. 1—tf.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester Monroe Co. N Y and will be happy to furnish those who may want either Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both as respects Price and Credit. Also, the building of

SHEARING MACHINES,

Of the most Approved Kinds.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. Nov. 18*th*, 1825. }

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This may certify that I have purchased, within the last four years, Three Double Carding Machines, built by Philo Sanford —Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y. also, a Shearing Machine, all of which have operated entirely to my satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider his Machinery, both in point of durability and elegance of workmanship, a decidedly superior to any that I have ever seen.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Murray, Orleans Co. }
N. Y. Oct. 31*st*. 1825. }

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have purchased and operated Carding Machines of the Manufacture of Philo Sanford, and can entirely concur in the above recommendation of Mr. Clarke.

R. & L. PENFIELD.
ELIAS FOOT. } Brighton.
J. G. WHEELER, } Rochester.
JAMES DOBBIN, }

Brighton, Nov. 10*th*, 1825.

We have in operation a Double Carding Machine, in the Steam Mill at Lewiston, which was made by Philo Sanford of Rochester. We can state it to be an excellent piece of workmanship, and performs well, and we cheerfully recommend his Machines to any person wishing to purchase.

BENJ BARTON. } Directors of
CALVIN HOTCHKISS } Steam Mill
BATES COOKE, } Company.

Lewiston, Nov. 18*th* 1825.

We have two Single Machines, of P. Sanford's make, at our place in the Township of Vaughan, U. C. which we can recommend to be of a Superior kind.

Wm PURDY.
Wm. PURDY, Junr.

Vaughan, Nov 22*d*, 1825.

It is thought necessary to remind those who are calculating to purchase for the next season, that they will consult their own interest, by making contracts soon, as much inconvenience results to the Purchaser, as well as the builder, in consequence of delaying them till the season of Carding has commenced. Cards made use of by the Subscriber are entirely from the well known Factories of Leicester, Mass.

Application may be made to John Scott Bull. loe, and M. & R. Meighan York, U. C. who are authorised to contract.

PHILO SANFORD.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. Nov 18*th*, 1825. } *No.* 1 1*m* 3*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lennark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County

Perth, 21st Feb. 1826. No. 5—6*m*.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT well known Stand formerly occupied by Mr. Michael Dye, situated on Yonge Street, Township of Markham 12 Miles from York, at present occupied by Mr John Duggan, together with 37 Acres of Land—there is a good Barn Out Houses Shed, Well of water, &c.—Possession to be given the First day of January next. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at York.

JORDAN POST

York, Sept. 19th, 1825. No. 1—tf

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots or Parcels of Land, in the Town of York, the Property of Mrs. Goodman, being part of the premises on which *Miss Purcell* now resides and formerly owned by Colonel Jarvis. The Lots are each *Fifty feet* in width and *One Hundred* and *Thirty* in depth, and front on the street running from King Street to Mr. Jarvis' Park Lot.

If not disposed of by Private Sale they will be put up at Auction on the first day of May next.

Application to be made to Miss Purcell or at the Office of the U. C. Gazette.

York, March 10*th*, 1826.—No. 7. 4 w.

FIRE INSURANCE

For Houses, Stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize.

THE Western Fire Insurance Company in Canandaigua, in the State of New York, incorporated with a Capital of 250,000 Dollars, having appointed the Subscriber their Agent in Upper Canada, he hereby gives notice, that he is ready to issue policies to such as may wish to Insure their Houses, Goods, &c. The rate of Insurance, on inquiry, will be found lower than that of any other Company in the Canadas; and the proximity of the Company to this place, will render, in the event of loss by Fire, the receipt of the Insurance much more easy than from those of more distant Companies. Policies will be sent to any part of the Province, on the Agent being furnished, post paid, of with an accurate statement and description the Property intended to be Insured.

S WASHBURN.

York, 3rd August, 1825. *No.* 1—*tf*.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property: at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HAND and POSTING BILLS, Executed at the *U. C. Gazette Office* with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Blanks of every description for Sale.

Published by ROBERT STANTON Esq. *Printer to the* KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1826 No. XIII.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the 17th day of April inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you —

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of March last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of April inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conv ng and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed-WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. V.

An Act to encourage the progress of Useful Arts within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the encouragement of Genius, and of Arts in this Province, to secure an exclusive right to the Inventor of any New and Useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That when any subject of His Majesty, being an inhabitant of this Province, shall allege that he has invented any new and useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter, not known or used before the application, and shall present a Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and praying that a Patent may be granted therefore, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being to direct that Letters Patent shall be made out, under the Great Seal of this Province, and passed in the usual form, reciting the substance of the said Petition and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and granting therefore to the said Petitioner, or Petitioners, his, her, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for a term not exceeding Fourteen Years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, vending to others to be used, the said Invention or Discovery, which Letters Patent, so far as the same may be conformable to this Act, shall be good and available to the Grantee or Grantees after the same shall have been recorded in a Book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, and the same shall, when so recorded, be delivered by the proper Officer to the Patentee or his order.

II. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the autority aforesaid*, That any Person who shall have discovered an Improvement in the Principle of any Machine, or Composition of Matter, which shall have been Patented and shall have obtained a Patent for such improvement, shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery but the Improvement only, nor shall the first Inventor be at liberty to use the Improvement: and it is hereby enacted and declared that simply changing the form or the proportion of any Machine or Composition in any degree shall not be deemed a discovery.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Inventor before he can receive a Patent shall swear, or being a Quaker, Menonist, Tunker, or belonging to the Society called United Brethren, or Moravians, affirm that he does verily believe that he is the true Inventor or discoverer of the Art, Machine, or Improvement for which he solicits a Patent, (which oath or affirmation may be made before any Justice of the Peace) and shall deliver a written description of his Invention or Improvement, and of the manner or process of compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to make any person skilled in the Art or Science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most clearly connected to make, compound, and use the same, and in the case of any Machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle, or character, by which it may be distinguished from other Inventions, and he shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with the specimens of the ingredients or of the composition of matters, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, which description, signed by himself and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, and certified copies thereof shall be competent evidence in all Courts where any matter or thing touching Patent Right shall come in question: *Provided always nevertheless*, That such Inventor shall moreover deliver a model of the Machine by him invented, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for any Inventor, his Executors, or Administrators, by an Instrument under Seal duly executed, to Assign the Title and Interest in the said Invention at any time, and the Assignee or Assignees, and his or their Assignee or Assignees after any number of such Assignments subsequently made, which Assignments shall be entered of record in the office of the said Secretary of the Province, upon proof of the execution thereof, by affidavit made by a subscribing witness before any Judge of the Court of King's Bench, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the said Court, shall stand and be to all intents and purposes in the place of the original Patentee of such Invention.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall make or Manufacture for Sale any article or Composition so Invented, or shall make or Manufacture, or make use of any Instruments or Machinery so Invented or Specified, the exclusive right of which shall aforesaid have been secured to any person by Patent, without the consent of the Patentee, his Heirs and Assigns, or other Lawful representatives first obtained in writing, every person so infringing such Patents shall be liable to an Action for the same, in which, besides such damages as shall be awarded by the Jury, the parties injured shall also recover treble costs to be taxed by the Master.

VI. *Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if upon trial in any such Action it shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendant having specially pleaded the same, that the specification filled by the Plaintiff does not contain the whole truth relative to his discovery or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect, which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the Public or that the thing thus secured by Patent was not originally discovered by the Patentee but had been in use or had been described in some public, Work anterior to the supposed discovery of the Patentee or that he had surreptitiously obtained a Patent for the discovery of another person, then in either of these cases a verdict shall be rendered for the Defendant and such Patent shall be declared void.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of interfering applications the same shall be submitted to the arbitrations of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the Applicants and the third person shall be chosen by the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, delivered to the said Secretary in writing and Subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final as far as respects the granting the Patent, and if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to choose an arbitrator the Patent shall issue to the opposite Party, and when there shall be more than two interfering applications and parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office, to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose.

VIII And whereas it is necessary to provide a convenient remedy in cases where Letters Patent issued under the

authority of his Act have been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained, or have issued improvidently, or upon false suggestion; *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that at any time within three Years, after the issuing of from and after the First day of April next, any such Patent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person or Persons, desirous of impeaching the same for any such cause as aforesaid, to obtain an exemplification of such Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, and to have the same filed by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in this Province, and that upon such exemplification being so filed, the Letters Patent so exemplified shall be considered as remaining of record in the Court of King's Bench in this Province, and by the authority of the same, That any such Patent as aforesaid, it shall and every person residing within the Limits of any Town in this Province, which now is or hereafter may be subject by law to Police Regulations, or within One Mile thereof, shall pay or cause to be paid, for each and every Dog of the age of Six Months and upwards, which shall be kept by any such person, the sum of Five Shillings, Annually.

more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," any two Justices of the Peace, in and for any District of this Province respectively, that any person has certified falsely with respect to the number of Dogs in his or her possession, such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Three Pounds upon conviction before such Justices, which shall be levied by warrant of distress under the hand and seal of such Justices, and in default of such distress the offender may be committed to Gaol for any time not exceeding one month.

II *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justice of the Peace residing within the Limits of any such Town, at a special sessions to be by them held for that purpose, to appoint a person to Assess, Levy, and Collect the said Taxes, and that the Collector so appointed, may deduct at the rate of Six Pounds for every Hundred Pounds, and no more, as a full compensation for his services in collecting, and that the Treasurer shall give a receipt for all the money paid to him by the said Collector which receipt shall be to such Collector a sufficient acquittance

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That this Act shall be & remain in force for the space of four years, and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing Session of Parliament.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That said Collector shall, before entering upon his Office with two Sureties to be approved of by such Justices, enter into a bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in such a sum as the Justices may seem meet, to faithfully execute the duties thereof, and to account well and truly for all monies that may come into his hands by virtue of his said office

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall refuse to pay the sum or rate imposed by this Act for each and every Dog, which he or she may own, within fourteen days after demand duly made of the same by the said Collector, the said Collector shall, and is hereby required to levy the same by distress and Sale of the goods and chattels of the person so neglecting or refusing to pay, after having obtained a warrant for that purpose from some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and to render the overplus, if any there shall be, over and above the said rate, to the owner thereof, after the legal charges of the distress and sale.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all sums of money accruing under the provisions of this Act, shall be applied under the direction of the Magistrates to the improvements of the streets of the several Towns in which they shall be raised, and to no other purpose

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall, when duly called upon, neglect or refuse to give a correct list of the Dog or Dogs which he or she may usually keep, every such person or persons shall upon being thereof convicted before two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings Currency, which fine shall be disposed of in the same manner as the Taxes accruing under the provisions of this Act.

VII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Collector appointed under this Act, shall head the list, which he is required to make for the purposes of this Act with a certificate in these words, that is to say:—

We do hereby severally certify that we have since the day of in the last year, been in possession of the number of Dogs set opposite to our respective names and no more.—And that if it shall be proved upon complaint on oath, before

CHAP. X.

An Act to impose a Tax upon Dogs in certain Towns in this Province.

[Passed 30th January, 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a Tax upon Dogs in certain Towns in this Province: *Be it therefore enacted*, By the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'an Act for making

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 8s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value; as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19 U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
Clk. Ex. Council

No. 1.—*t. f.*

CONTRACT FOR PLOUGHING.

MR GIVINS, Supt. Ind. Affairs, is authorized to receive Tenders from any person or persons willing to contract for to Plough up 25 Acres of the flats at the River Credit, below the Mississague Village now building.

The Tenders to be given in immediately in order to have it finished by the 12th May, next ensuing.

York April 22d. 1826. 13—2w

Executive Council Office, York, 26th Oct. 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that unless Pierre La Rocke, the Locatee of the West half of Lot No 8, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Georgina, in the Home District, or his Representative, do shew cause, within six months from this date, why the Location shou'd not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 1,—6 m.

STATEMENT of the MILITIA PENSION LIST, Published by the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the last Session, intituled "An Act to Repeal part of, Amend and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions."

DISABLED, NAME OF PENSIONERS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED WHEN WOUNDED. RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN DISABLED	HOW DISABLED, OR IN WHAT ACTION.	DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES.	REMARKS.
Ebenezer Avery,	Private	2nd Leeds	26th January 1813,	By Casualty,	Home,	
John Bertrand,	Bugler	Incorporated,	8th October 1814,	By Casualty,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Andrew Borland,	Private	3rd York.	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Stephen Beland,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Eastern,	
John Connell,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
Jean B. Cousineau,	Private	1st. Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
James Crawford,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	9 n July 1814,	In Action River Thames,	London,	
George Campbell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara,	
Joshua Y Cozens,	Captain	Stormont,	20th March 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Richard D. Drake,	Sergeant	2nd. Norfolk.	12th November 1813,	In Action Stoney Creek, Lake Erie,	London,	
John Dewer,	Sergeant	2nd. Glengary,	30th June 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Nathan Fields,	Private	1st. Kent,	29th January 1813,	Accident,	Western,	
Archelaus Farnum,	Private	2nd Leeds,	21st September 1813,	In Action Gananoque,	Johnstown,	
Lawrence Furry,	Private	3rd Lincoln,	30th December 1813,	In Action Black Rock,	Niagara,	
George Hutchison,	Seaman	Provincial Marines,	10th September 1813,	In Action Lake Erie,	Gore,	
Richard Hull,	Private	Incorporated,	12th August 1814,	In Action Fort Erie,	Gore,	
Robert Kirkpatrick,	Ensign	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	
Andrew Kennedy,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	Loss of Leg,
William Laughton,	Private	Essex,	21st April 1814,	Accident,	Home,	
John MacDonell,	Captain	Stormont,	22nd February 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Elijah Madge,	Private	Oxford,	13th July 1814,	Accident,	Gore,	
William McKinnore,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Eastern,	
Charles MacKinnon,	Private	2nd. Glengary,	10th November 1813,	In Action near Cornwall,	Eastern,	
Peopher McBain,	Private	1st Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Thomas Major,	Private	3rd York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	
William McMullen,	Private	Hastings,	14th December 1812,	Accident,	Midland,	
John Mitchell,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	4th March 1814,	In Action Long Woods,	London,	
Phillip Petrie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y Drivers,	15th April 1814,	Accident,	Niagara,	
Michael Reaume,	Private	2nd Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
Thomas Rose,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogden-burgh,	Eastern,	
Alexander Ross,	Private	1st Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	
Thomas Smith,	Lieutenant	2nd York. (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Gore,	
Thomas Silverthorn,	Private	1st Norfolk	28th November 1813,	In Action Fort Erie,	London,	
Thomas Sercos,	Private	Stormont,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	Loss of Leg.
John Scelye,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Arm.
Joseph Sheppard,	Private	3rd York (late)	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Jacob Snyder,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Home,	
James Secord,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Niagara,	
Samuel Weir,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	London,	
Joseph Wheaton,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	22nd July 1814,	In Action St Davids,	London,	
Zachariah Warner,	Private	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Gore,	

NAMES OF WIDOWS.	NAMES OF LATE HUSBANDS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN KILLED.	HOW KILLED.	DISTRICT IN WHICH WIDOWS NOW RESIDE
Mary Adams,	Samuel Adams,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Marie Madelaine Bondy,	Laurent Bondy,	Captain	1st Essex,	6th May 1813,	In Action Fort Meigs,	Western.
Margaret Booth,	Joshua Booth,	Captain	Addington,	27th October 1813,	By Casualty.	Midland.
Elizabeth Coghell,	George Coghell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landylane,	Niagara.
Jerusha Butler,	John Butler,	Ensign	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Midland.
Mary Grass,	George Grass,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara.
Margaret Green,	Samuel Green,	Private	2nd. York,	6th July 1813,	By Casualty,	Gore.
Jane Jones,	John Jones,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	23rd December 1813,	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Niagara.
Susannah McDonell,	Christopher McDonell,	Lieutenant	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary McLean,	Allen McLean,	Private	Kent,	1st February 1813,	By Casualty,	Western.
Theates Miller,	James Miller,	Act'g Sailing Master	Provincial Marines,	9th October 1814,	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Western.
Marie Angeleque Rabbie,	Jean B. Rabbie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,	20th March 1813,	By Casualty,	Midland.
Cecile Reaume,	Paschale Reaume,	Private	1st Gore,	21st January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western.
Sarah Roberts,	William Roberts,	Private	1st Essex,	10th May 1813,	Wounds rec'd at Fort Meigs,	Western.
Anne Turney,	George Turney,	Captain	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary Taylor,	Peter Taylor,	Private	Oxford,	10th September 1813,	In Action on Lake Erie,	London.
Elizabeth Saunders,	Mathias Saunders,	Private	1st. York,	27th April 1813,	In Action at York,	Home.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS	NAMES OF YOUNGEST CHILD	NAMES OF DE'EASED FATHERS.	HIS RANK AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED. RANK.	REGIMENT.	HOW KILLED	WHEN KILLED	DISTRICT IN WHICH GUARDIANS RESIDE.
Allen McLean,	Edward Walker,	Edward Walker,	Captain	Incorporated,	In Action Fort Erie,	12th August 1814,	Midland.
Charles Eddy,	Anne Smith,	Chauncy Smith,	Private	Oxford,	Accident,	8th November 1814,	London.
Peter Moore,	William Holfrum,	Phillip Holfrum,	Private	Incorporated,	Casualty,	21st August 1813.	Midland.
Chittrick Almert,	Margaret Hendershot,	John Hendershot,	Private	5th Lincoln,	By the Enemy Queenston,	18th September 1812,	Gore.
William Smith,	Anne Smith,	Thomas Smith,	Private	3rd York,	In Action Queenston,	13th October 1812,	Home.
John Thompson,	John MacLellan,	Martin MacLellan,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	In Action Fort Erie,	27th May 1813,	Niagara.
Phebe Goodson,	William Cameron,	William Cameron,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	In Action Fort George,	27th May 1813,	Niagara.
Catherine McGrath,	Mary McGrath.	John McGrath,	Private	Incorporated,	Accidental Wound Fort Erie	24th September 1814,	Midland.
Anne Rinume,	Genevieve Badishon,	Pierre Badishon,	Private	2nd Essex,	In Action River Raisin,	21st January 1813,	Western.
Henry Carell,	Lavina Corrall,	Daniel Corrall,	Captain	Oxford,	By Casualty.	17th October 1813,	London.
Mary Chambers,	John Clendenonen.	Adam Clendenonen,	Private	1st. Norfolk,	In Action Fort Erie,	28th November 1812,	London.
	Alexander Cabasiere,	Pierre Cabasiere,	Private	Incorporated,	In Captivity. (Prisoner)	February 1815,	
Francis Burke,	Mary Murray,	Daniel Murray,	Private	3rd York,	In Action York,	27th April 1813,	Home.
Lydia Barker,	Edward Pier,	Stephen Pier,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Anne Hickson,	Mary Wilkinson,	Jacob Wilkinson,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Louis Tessier,	Julia Blanchette,	Louis Blanchette,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Western.
Hannah Dachstedter,	Catharine Forsyth,	James Forsyth,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Sarah McGown,	Eleanor Taylor,	Robert Taylor,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.
Albert Ryckman,	Dorothy Bastido,	Joseph Bastido,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.

* N. B. No Guardian appointed, nor has any application for the Guardianship been made.

The Receiver General will commence to pay at his Office, in York, the above Pensions on the 1st of July next, and will require, when Powers of Attorney are granted, and the necessary Certificates pointed out by the Provincial Statute, passed in the 2nd Year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. 4. to be in Duplicate.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 9—t. f

Executive Council Office,
York, 1st Jan'y 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex Council*

Executive Council Office
York 26th Oct. 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that unless James Timlin *Jun'r.* the Locatee of the East half of Lot number Eight, in the Tenth concession of the Township of Trafalgar, in the District of Gore, or his representative do shew cause within six months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, it will be otherwise disposed of.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1,—6m. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of *fieri facias* is sued out of His Majesty's court of King's Beach, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Hollingshead at the suit of Michael Fisher: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Anthony Hollingshead, Lot No. thirty five in the 5th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing Two hundred acres more or less, with a good improvement thereon. All of which property I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lands by Mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
21st *April,* 1826 } *No.* 13—6*w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, }
25th March, 1826. }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R GLOVER,
No. 10—9*w.* *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT,
FOR
FIRE-WOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on the 1st day of May next, at noon, from Persons willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned Quantities of FIRE WOOD, for the use of the Troops at York The Wood to be of Sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of—

Hard Maple,
Hickory,
Beech,
Iron Wood,
Black and Yellow Birch.

To be delivered, and Corded, in the Fuel Yard at this Post, by the following periods, *viz:*

No. 1 400 *Cords*, 24th *Sept* 1826.
" 2 200 *do. do. Feb.* 1827.
" 3 400 *do. do. March.*

The Wood to be cut full four feet long, and the Cord to be eight feet long, by four feet four inches in height Separate Tenders will be received for any of the Specified quantities, No 1, to 3. Further particulars and conditions may be known on application at this Office; Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into, and the parties making Proposals will be required to attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "*Tender for supplying Fire-Wood.*" *To be paid for in British Silver Coins.*

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

Commissariat Office York, }
30th *March,* 1826. } *No.* 10-4*w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Magestrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next, on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court,)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G

District of Gore, }
14th *April,* 1826 } No 13—11*w.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada York, }
April 3rd, 1826. }

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.

No 10—9*w.*

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No.* 1—*tf*

Welland Canal Office,
York, April 6th, 1826

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on the 3d inst. agreeable to notice. The following Persons were chosen as Directors:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
H J BOULTON,
JOHN CLARK,
GEORGE KEEFER,
WM H. MERRIT, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors, the Hon. JOHN H. DUNN, and the Hon. WM ALLAN, were re-elected President and Vice President for the ensuing year.

By Order
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 11—3*w.* *Secretary.*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3*m.*

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Act of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament to Superintend the Building of a Parliament House at York, will pay *Forty Pounds* as a Premium, for the most approved Plans, Elevations, and Design of a Building for that Purpose; in which the following accommodation is required, viz:—

Two Legislative Halls—Dimensions not less than 60 by 40 feet.

A Speaker's Room adjoining each of the same.

Two Clerks' Rooms.

Three Writing Offices, adjoining each of the same, on the First Floor.

Four or Five Committee Rooms, and a Library for each House, on the Second Floor

The Basement Story to be divided into suitable apartments for House Keeper, Vaults for keeping Records, Printing Room, and such other general conveniences as the Designer may think useful.

The Plans will be received by the Hon. WM ALLAN, at any time before the First day of May next, on which day the Commissioners will proceed to make choice from among those that are laid before them.

York, Feb. 16th 1826. *No 3—tf.*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.
FROM BURLINGTON BAY,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of DAVID STEGMAN, Esq. Messrs EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, JAMES NATION, Esq. and PETER PATERSON, Esq. in *York*; MANUEL OVERFIELD, Esq. and EDWARD LESSLIE & SONS, in *Dundas*; and EDWARD MCBRIDE, and R. W. CRYSLER, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. HOLME,
PETER PATERSON,
EDWARD LESSLIE,
JOHN LESSLIE,
JAMES NATION,
PETER DESJARDIN,
D STEGMAN.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826 *No.* 3—12*w.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1—t.f.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.
New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1826 No. XIV.

By Authority.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the 17th day of April inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of March last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of April inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



CHAP. V.

An Act to encourage the progress of Useful Arts within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the encouragement of Genius, and of Arts in this Province, to secure an exclusive right to the Inventor of any New and Useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That when any subject of His Majesty, being an inhabitant of this Province, shall allege that he has invented any new and useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter, not known or used before the application, and shall present a Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and praying that a Patent may be granted therefore, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being to direct that Letters Patent shall be made out, under the Great Seal of this Province, and passed in the usual form, reciting the substance of the said Petition and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and granting therefore to the said Petitioner, or Petitioners, his, her, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for a term not exceeding Fourteen Years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, vending to others to be used, the said Invention or Discovery, which Letters Patent, so far as the same may be conformable to this Act, shall be good and available to the Grantee or Grantees after the same shall have been recorded in a Book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, and the same shall, when so recorded, be delivered by the proper Officer to the Patentee or his order.

II. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Person who shall have discovered an Improvement in the Principle of any Machine, or Composition of Matter, which shall have been Patented and shall have obtained a Patent for such improvement, shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery but the Improvement only, nor shall the first Inventor be at liberty to use the Improvement; and it is hereby enacted and declared that simply changing the form or the proportion of any Machine or Composition in any degree shall not be deemed a discovery.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Inventor before he can receive a Patent shall swear, or being a Quaker, Menonist, Tunker, or belonging to the Society called United Brethren, or Moravians, affirm that he does verily believe that he is the true Inventor or discoverer of the Art, Machine, or Improvement for which he solicits a Patent, (which oath or affirmation may be made before any Justice of the Peace) and shall deliver a written description of his Invention or Improvement, and of the manner or process of compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to make any person skilled in the Art or Science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most clearly connected, to make, compound, and use the same, and in the case of any Machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle, or character, by which it may be distinguished from other Inventions, and he shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with the specimens of the ingredients or of the composition of matters, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, which description, signed by himself and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, and certified copies thereof shall be competent evidence in all Courts where any matter or thing touching Patent Right shall come in question: *Provided always nevertheless*, That such Inventor shall moreover deliver a model of the Machine by him invented, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for any Inventor, his Executors, or Administrators, by an Instrument under Seal duly executed, to Assign the Title and Interest in the said Invention at any time, and the Assignee or Assignees, and his or their Assignee or Assignees after any number of such Assignments subsequently made, which Assignments shall be entered of record in the office of the said Secretary of the Province, upon proof of the execution thereof, by affidavit made by a subscribing witness before any Judge of the Court of King's Bench, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the said Court, shall stand and be to all intents and purposes in the place of the original Patentee of such Invention.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall make or Manufacture for Sale any article or Composition so Invented, or shall make or Manufacture, or make use of any Instruments or Machinery so Invented or Specified, the exclusive right of which shall aforesaid have been secured to any person by Patent, without the consent of the Patentee, his Heirs and Assigns, or other Lawful representatives first obtained in writing, every person so infringing such Patents shall be liable to an Action for the same, in which, besides such damages as shall be awarded by the Jury, the parties injured shall also recover treble costs to be taxed by the Master.

VI. *Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if upon trial in any such Action it shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendant having specially pleaded the same, that the specification filled by the Plaintiff does not contain the whole truth relative to his discovery or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect, which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the Public or that the thing thus secured by Patent was not originally discovered by the Patentee but had been in use or had been described in some public, Work anterior to the supposed discovery of the Patentee or that he had surreptitiously obtained a Patent for the discovery of another person, then in either of these cases a verdict shall be rendered for the Defendant and such Patent shall be declared void.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That in case of interfering applications the same shall be submitted to the arbitrations of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the Applicants and the third person shall be chosen by the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, delivered to the said Secretary in writing and Subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final as far as respects the granting the Patent, and if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to choose an arbitrator the Patent shall issue to the opposite Party, and when there shall be more than two interfering applications and parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office, to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose.

VIII. And whereas it is necessary to provide a convenient remedy in cases where Letters Patent issued under the

authority of his Act have been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained, or have issued improvidently, or upon false suggestion; *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that at any time within three Years, after the issuing of any such Patent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person or Persons, desirous of impeaching the same for any such cause as aforesaid, to obtain an exemplification of such Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, and to have the same filled by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in this Province, and that such exemplification being so filed, the Letters Patent so exemplified shall be considered as remaining of record in the Court of King's Bench so that a writ of Scire Facias under the Seal of the said Court may issue, grounded upon the said Record, for the purpose of repealing the same for legal cause as aforesaid; if upon the proceedings which shall be had upon the said writ of Scire Facias, according to the Law and practice of the Court of King's Bench in England, the same shall be declared void.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Certificate of the Judgment by which any such Patent as aforesaid shall have been declared void under the Seal of the Court of King's Bench, shall at the request of any party be entered upon the margin of the enrolment of such Patent in the Office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, whereupon the said Patent shall be considered to be cancelled and made void.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Person claiming to be an Inventor as aforesaid, and presenting a Petition signifying his desire to obtain a Patent pursuant to this Act, shall pay into the hands of the Secretary of the Province, or other person appointed to do the duty of that Office, the like fee as is paid for other special Instruments issued under the Great Seal of this Province in full of all fees demandable for the said Patent, and that for every copy which may be required of the enrolment of any such Patent, the person requiring the same shall pay the fee ordinarily charged for copies in the said Office, and the further sum of Ten Shillings for the affixing the Great Seal to the exemplification of any such Patent, and that for every such Certificate of Judgment as is herein before mentioned, declaring any such Patent as aforesaid to be void the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Shillings, and the sum of Two Shillings and six pence may be charged and taken by the Register of the Province for the entry of the same, and that the said Register may also charge the sum of One Shilling per Folio, of seventy two words for Recording every Assignment as is mentioned in this Act.

CHAP. VI.

An Act to Repeal part of, Amend, and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions.

[Passed 30th Jan 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERIGN,

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the Second Year of your Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the Fifty Fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Third year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to provide for the maintenance of Persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service, and also, An Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force, for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provisions of the same; and an Act passed in the Fifty Seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provisions of the same," and to make provision for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and to the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, or who may have died while in captivity with the enemy, during the late War with the United States of America, is about to expire, and it is expedient to continue and amend the same, May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, *And be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That such parts of the said Act as are now in force, except in so far as the same are hereby repealed or altered, shall be and continue in force for the space of four years.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a list of all persons receiving Pensions under the above recited Act, shall be published three several times in the Upper Canada Gazette, in the Month of March in every second year after the passing of this Act, the first publication thereof to be made in the month of March next after the passing of this act, and that the officer paying such Pensions shall furnish an abstract thereof for that purpose, specifying the name of such Pensioners, the District in which he or she resides, and the account on which the said Pension is Payable, namely, whether an account of being disabled in action with the enemy, or as the widow remaining unmarried of Militia Man killed in action with the enemy, or by casualty while on service; stating the name of Militia Man, or as the Guardian or other Person acting on behalf of the child or children of a Militia Man killed in action with the enemy, or by casualty while on service, naming such Militia Man and also naming the child of such Militia Man, stated to be still under the age of sixteen years.

III. And whereas certain persons have represented by Petition to the Legislature that being entitled by law to Pensions on account of disability from wounds received in action with the enemy, and being from this Province at the time of the passing of the Statute hereinbefore recited, and ignorant of the provisions therein contained, they have been precluded from receiving the bounty intended to be bestowed upon persons under similar circumstances with themselves: *be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieut Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, upon application of any person, stating by petition and proving satisfactorily, that from any cause it has not been in the power of such applicant to make his application, or to present himself for examination within the period presented by law, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to authorize the examination of such person by the Medical Boards and that upon the production of the certificate of such Board, declaring that the applicant is a proper person by reason of disability to be placed upon the Pension List of this Province, the name of such applicant shall be placed upon the Militia Pension list, and the payment of his pension shall take date from the time of his application, by Petition, either to the Government or to the Legislature of this Province, since the passing of the act hereby continued.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the eleventh clause, and all other provisions of the aforesaid recited act, relative to the appointment of Pension Agent, and the several duties to be performed on account of the appointment of such Agent be, and the same are hereby repealed.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the several Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province out of any Monies that now are, or which may hereafter come into his hands, subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province and in discharge of such warrant or warrants as may be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieut. Governor, or person administering the Government, to order and direct that the said Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid either in advance or by quarterly or half yearly payments, as to him shall seem proper, and the said several sums of money, when so paid, shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, may please to direct.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that when and so often as the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government shall order and direct a proportion of the Pensions authorised to be paid by this act, the aforesaid Receiver General shall insert a notice thereof in the York Gazette, for three Months immediately after such aforesaid order and direction.

VII. *And whereas* it is inexpedient unnecessarily to multiply warrants, *be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province by one or more warrant or warrants, to order and direct the payment and appropriation of the several sums therein named by the said Receiver General to the purposes of this act.

CHAP. VII.

An Act to Continue and Amend an act passed in the second year of the Reign of George the Fourth, intituled "an act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the second year of the Reign of our Lord the King, intituled, "An Act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this Province is about to expire, and whereas it is desirable to continue and amend the said act, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,' " and by the authority of the same, That the above mentioned act, and this act for the continuance of it shall be and continue in force for four years from the passing of this Act and no longer.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons having given security to the Sheriff for any Prisoner to enjoy the limits of the Gaol to surrender such prisoner into the hands of the Sheriff or his deputy, or Gaoler, and upon such surrender the Sheriff shall and he is hereby required to deliver up the bond or security given to him by such person or persons, that he or they may be wholly discharged therefrom *Provided always* that nothing in this clause contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the Sheriff of any District from renewing such security in the same manner as if such Prisoner had not enjoyed the limits of such Gaol.

CONTRACT FOR PLOUGHING.

MR GIVINS, Supt. Ind. Affairs, is authorized to receive Tenders from any person or persons willing to contract for to Plough up 25 Acres of the flats at the River Credit, below the Missessngue Village now building.

The Tenders to be given in immediately in order to have it finished by the 12th May, next ensuing.

York April 22d. 1826. 13—2w

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 9—t. f.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

STATEMENT of the MILITIA PENSION LIST, Published by the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the last Session, intituled "An Act to Repeal part of, Amend and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions."

DISABLED, NAME OF PENSIONERS	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED WHEN WOUNDED: RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN DISABLED	HOW DISABLED, OR IN WHAT ACTION	DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES.	REMARKS.
Ebenezer Avery,	Private	2nd Leeds	26th January 1813,	By Casualty,	Home,	
John Bertrand,	Bugler	Incorporated,	8th October 1814,	By Casualty,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Andrew Borland,	Private	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Eastern,	
Stephen Borland,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
John Connell,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Western,	
Jean B. Courgineau,	Private	1st. Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	London,	
James Crawford,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	9th July 1814,	In Action River Thames,	Niagara,	
George Campbell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Eastern,	
Joshua Y. Cossne,	Captain	Stormont,	20th March 1814,	Accident,	London,	
Richard D. Drake,	Sergeant	2nd. Norfolk,	12th November 1813,	In Action Stoney Creek, Lake Erie,	Eastern,	
John Dewar,	Sergeant	2nd. Glengary,	30th June 1814,	Accident,	Western,	
Nathan Fields,	Private	1st. Kent,	29th January 1813,	Accident,	Johnstown,	
Archelaus Farnum,	Private	2nd Leeds,	31st September 1813,	In Action Gananoque,	Niagara,	
Lawrence Furry,	Private	3rd Lincoln,	30th December 1813,	In Action Black Rock,	Gore,	
George Hutchison,	Seaman	Provincial Marines,	10th September 1813,	In Action Lake Erie,	Gore,	
Richard Hull,	Private	Incorporated,	12th August 1814,	In Action Fort Erie,	Niagara,	
Robert Kirkpatrick,	Ensign	2nd. Lincoln,	8th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Home,	Loss of Leg.
Andrew Kennedy,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1813,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	
William Laughton,	Private	Essex,	21st April 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
John MacDonell,	Captain	Stormont,	22nd February 1814,	Accident,	Gore,	
Elijah Medger,	Private	Oxford,	13th July 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
William Mortimore,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Eastern,	
Charles MacKinnon,	Private	2nd. Glengary,	10th November 1813,	In Action near Cornwall,	Eastern,	
Farquhar McBain,	Private	1st Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Home,	
Thomas Major,	Private	3rd York,	13th October 1813,	In Action Queenston,	Midland,	
William McMullen,	Private	Hastings,	14th December 1812,	Accident,	London,	
John Mitchell,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	4th March 1814,	In Action Long Woods,	Niagara,	
Philip Petrie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y Drivers,	15th May 1814,	Accident,	Western,	
Michael Reaume,	Private	2nd Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Eastern,	
Thomas Ross,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Niagara,	
Alexander Ross,	Private	1st Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Gore,	
Thomas Smith,	Lieutenant	2nd York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	London,	
Thomas Silverthorn,	Private	1st Norfolk,	28th September 1813,	In Action Fort Erie,	Eastern,	Loss of Leg.
Thomas Servos,	Private	Stormont,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Johnstown,	Loss of Arm.
John Seelye,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Home,	
Joseph Sheppard,	Private	3rd York (late)	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Jacob Snyder,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Niagara,	
James Secord,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	13th October 1813,	In Action Queenston,	London,	
Samuel Weir,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	London,	
Joseph Wheaton,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	22nd July 1814,	In Action St Davids,	Gore,	
Zachariah Warner,	Private	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,		

NAMES OF WIDOWS.	NAMES OF LATE HUSBANDS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED: RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN KILLED.	HOW KILLED.	DISTRICT IN WHICH WIDOWS NOW RESIDE
Mary Adams,	Samuel Adams.	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Marie Madelaine Bondy,	Laurent Bondy,	Captain	1st Essex,	6th May 1813.	In Action Fort Meigs,	Western.
Margaret Booth,	Joshua Booth,	Captain	Addington,	27th October 1813,	By Casualty.	Midland.
Elizabeth Coghell,	George Coghell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	28th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Niagara.
Jerusha Detler,	John Detler,	Ensign	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York.	Midland.
Mary Grass,	George Grass,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara.
Margaret Green,	Samuel Green,	Private	2nd. York,	6th July 1813,	By Casualty,	Gore.
Jane Jones,	John Jones,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	23rd December 1813,	Died in Captivity. (Prisoner)	Niagara.
Susannah McDonell,	Christopher McDonell,	Lieutenant	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary McLean,	Allen McLean,	Private	Kent,	1st February 1813,	By Casualty,	Western.
Theales Miller,	James Miller,	Acti'g Sailing Master	Provincial Marines,	9th October 1814,	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Western.
Marie Angelequa Rabbie,	Jean B. Rabbie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,	20th March 1813,	By Casualty,	Midland.
Cecile Reaume,	Paschale Reaume,	Private	1st Gore,	21st January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western.
Sarah Roberts,	William Roberts,	Private	1st Essex,	10th May 1813,	Wounds rec'd at Fort Meigs,	Western.
Anne Turney,	George Turney,	Captain	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814.	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary Taylor,	Peter Taylor,	Private	Oxford,	10th September 1813,	In Action on Lake Erie,	London.
Elizabeth Saunders,	Mathias Saunders,	Private	1st. York,	27th April 1813,	Action at York,	Home.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS	NAMES OF YOUNGEST CHILD.	NAMES OF DECEASED FATHERS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED. RANK.	REGIMENT.	HOW KILLED	WHEN KILLED	DISTRICT IN WHICH GUARDIANS RESIDE.
Allan McLean,	Edward Walker,	Edward Walker,	Captain	Incorporated,	In Action Fort Erie,	12th August 1814,	Midland.
Charles Eddy,	Anne Smith.	Chauncy Smith,	Private	Oxford,	Accident,	5th November 1814,	London.
Peter Moore,	William Holfrom,	Phillip Holfrom,	Private	Incorporated,	Casualty,	21st August 1813.	Midland.
Christian Almert,	Margaret Hendershot.	John Hendershot,	Private	5th Lincoln,	By the Enemy Queenston,	13th September 1813,	Gore.
William Smith,	Anne Smith,	Thomas Smith,	Private	3rd York,	In Action Queenston,	13th October 1813,	Home.
John Thompson,	John MacLellan,	Martin MacLellan,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	In Action Fort Erie,	27th May 1813,	Niagara.
Phebe Goodson,	William Cameron,	William Cameron,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	In Action Fort George,	27th May 1813.	Niagara.
Catherine McGrath,	Mary McGrath,	John McGrath,	Private	Incorporated,	Accidental Wound Fort Erie	24th September 1814,	Midland.
Anne Reaume,	Genevieve Badishon,	Pierre Badishon,	Private	2nd Essex,	In Action River Raisin,	21st January 1813,	Western.
Henry Caroll,	Lovina Corrall,	John Corrall,	Captain	Oxford,	By Casualty,	27th October 1813,	London.
Mary Chambers,	John Clendennen.	Adam Clendennen,	Private	1st. Norfolk,	In Action Fort Erie,	28th November 1813,	London.
*	Alexander Cabasiere,	Pierre Cabasiere,	Private	Incorporated,	In Captivity. (Prisoner)	February 1815,	
Francis Burke,	Mary Murray,	Daniel Murray,	Private	3rd York,	In Action York,	27th April 1813,	Home.
Lydia Barker,	Edward Pier,	Stephen Pier,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Anne Hickson,	Mary Wilkinson,	Jacob Wilkinson,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Louis Tessier,	Julia Blanchette.	Louis Blanchette,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Western.
Hannah Duchetedter,	Catharine Forsyth,	James Forsyth,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Sarah McGowan,	Eleanor Taylor.	Robert Taylor,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.
Albert Ryckman,	Dorothy Bastido,	Joseph Bastido,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.

* N. B. No Guardian appointed, nor has any application for the Guardianship been made.

The Receiver General will commence to pay at his Office, in York, the above Pensions on the 1st of July next, and will require, when Powers of Attorney are granted, and the necessary Certificates pointed out by the Provincial Statute, passed in the 2nd Year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. 4. to be in Duplicate.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* is sued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Hollingshead at the suit of Michael Fisher: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Anthony Hollingshead, Lot No. thirty five in the 5th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing Two hundred acres more or less with a good improvement thereon. All of which property I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, next evening, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lands by Mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } *21st April,* 1826 } *No.* 13—*6w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, } *25th March,* 1826. }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17, in D. Ticken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow. one-fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th 1826. 14—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th, 1826. 14-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next, on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court,)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G.

District of Gore, } *14th April,* 1826 } No 13—11*w.*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada York, } *April 3rd,* 1826. }

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.
No 10—9w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, } *York, 4th January,* 1826. } *No. 1—tf*

DESJARDIN CANAL COMPANY.

FROM BURLINGTON BAY,
To the Village of Dundas.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the said Company, by the undersigned Petitioners therefor, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of the said Company will be opened, on Saturday the 18th day of February inst. at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Stores of David Stegman, Esq. Messrs Edward Lesslie & Sons, James Nation, Esq. and Peter Paterson, Esq. in *York*; Manuel Overfield, Esq. and Edward Lesslie & Sons, in *Dundas*; and Edward McBride, and R. W. Crysler, Esqrs in *Niagara*, when Subscriptions will be received under the Superintendance of the said Gentlemen, respectively, for 90 days from the above date.

C. Holme,
Peter Paterson,
Edward Lesslie,
John Lesslie,
James Nation,
Peter Desjardin,
D. Stegman.

York, Feb. 11th, 1826. *No. 3—12w.*

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1826 No. XV.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the 17th day of April inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of March last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of April inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



CHAP. V.

An Act to encourage the progress of Useful Arts within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient for the encouragement of Genius, and of Arts in this Province, to secure an exclusive right to the Inventor of any New and Useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That when any subject of His Majesty, being an inhabitant of this Province, shall allege that he has invented any new and useful Art, Machine, Manufacture or Composition of Matter, not known or used before the application, and shall present a Petition to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and praying that a Patent may be granted therefore, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, for the time being to direct that Letters Patent shall be made out, under the Great Seal of this Province, and passed in the usual form, reciting the substance of the said Petition and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and granting therefore to the said Petitioner, or Petitioners, his, her, their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for a term not exceeding Fourteen Years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, vending to others to be used, the said Invention or Discovery, which Letters Patent, so far as the same may be conformable to this Act, shall be good and available to the Grantee or Grantees after the same shall have been recorded in a Book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, and the same read, when so recorded, be delivered by the proper Officer to the Patentee or his order.

II. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any Person who shall have discovered an Improvement in the Principle of any Machine, or Composition of Matter, which shall have been Patented and shall have obtained a Patent for such improvement, shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery but the Improvement only, nor shall the first Inventor be at liberty to use the Improvement and it is hereby enacted and declared that simply changing the form or the proportion of any Machine or Composition in any degree shall not be deemed a discovery.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Inventor before he can receive a Patent shall swear, or being a Quaker, Menonist, Tunker, or belonging to the Society called United Brethren, or Moravians, affirm that he does verily believe that he is the true Inventor or discoverer of the Art, Machine, or Improvement for which he solicits a Patent, (which oath or affirmation may be made before any Justice of the Peace) and shall deliver a written description of his invention or Improvement, and of the manner or process of compounding the same in such full, clear, and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to make any person skilled in the Art or Science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most clearly connected, to make, compound, and use the same, and in the case of any Machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle, or character, by which it may be distinguished from other Inventions, and he shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with the specimens of the ingredients or of the composition of matters, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, which description, signed by himself and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Province, and certified copies thereof shall be received as evidence in all Courts where competent evidence in all Courts where any matter or thing touching Patent Right may come in question: *Provided always nevertheless*, That such Inventor shall not ever deliver a model of the Machine by him invented, provided the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be lawful for any Inventor, his Executors, or Administrators, by an Instrument under Seal duly executed, to Assign the Title and Interest in the said Invention at any time, and the Assignee or Assignees, and his or their Assignee or Assignees after any number of such Assignments subsequently made, which Assignments shall be entered of record in the office of the said Secretary of the Province, upon proof of the execution thereof, by affidavit made by a subscribing witness before any Judge of the Court of King's Bench, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the said Court, shall stand and be to all intents and purposes in the place of the original Patentee of such Invention.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall make or Manufacture for Sale any article or Composition so Invented, or shall make or Manufacture, or make use of any Instruments or Machinery so Invented or Specified, the exclusive right of which shall aforesaid have been secured to any person by Patent, without the consent of the Patentee, his Heirs and Assigns, or other Lawful representatives first obtained in writing, every person so infringing such Patents shall be liable to an Action for the same, in which, besides such damages as shall be awarded by the Jury, the parties injured shall also recover treble costs to be taxed by the Master.

VI. *Provided always and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it upon trial in any such Action it shall be made apparent to the satisfaction of the Court, the Defendant having specially pleaded the same, that the specification filled by the Plaintiff does not contain the whole truth relative to his discovery or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect, which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the Public or that the thing thus secured by Patent was not originally discovered by the Patentee but had been in use or had been described in some public, Work anterior to the supposed discovery of the Patentee or that he had surreptitiously obtained a Patent for the discovery of another person, then in either of these cases a verdict shall be rendered for the Defendant and such Patent shall be declared void.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of interfering applications the same shall be submitted to the arbitrations of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the Applicants and the third person shall be chosen by the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, delivered to the said Secretary in writing and Subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final as far as respects the granting the Patent, and if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to choose an arbitrator the Patent shall issue to the opposite Party, and when there shall be more than two interfering applications and parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the said Secretary of the Province, or person appointed to do the duty of that Office, to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose.

VIII. And whereas it is necessary to provide a convenient remedy it cases where Letters Patent issued und r the

authority of his Act have been fraudulently or surreptitiously obtained, or have issued improvidently, or upon false suggestion; *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that at any time within three Years, after the issuing of any such Patent as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person or Persons, desirous of impeaching the same for any such cause as aforesaid, to obtain an exemplification of such Patent under the Great Seal of this Province, and to have the same filled by the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas in this Province, and that upon such exemplification being so filed, the Letters Patent so exemplified shall be considered as remaining of record in the Court of King's Bench so that a writ of Scire Facias under the Seal of the said Court may issue, grounded upon the said Record, for the purpose of repealing the same for legal cause as aforesaid, if upon the proceedings which shall be had upon the said writ of Scire Facias, according to the Law and practice of the Court of King's Bench in England, the same shall be declared void.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Certificate of the Judgment by which any such Patent as aforesaid shall have been declared void under the Seal of the Court of King's Bench, shall at the request of any party be entered upon the margin of the enrolment of such Patent in the Office of the Secretary and Register of this Province, whereupon the said Patent shall be considered to be cancelled and made void.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every Person claiming to be an Inventor as aforesaid, and presenting a Petition signifying his desire to obtain a Patent pursuant to this Act, shall pay into the hands of the Secretary of the Province, or other person appointed to do the duty of that Office, the like fee as is paid for other special Instruments issued under the Great Seal of this Province in full of all fees demandable for the said Patent, and that for every copy which may be required of the enrolment of any such Patent, the person requiring the same shall pay the fee ordinarily charged for copies in the said Office, and the further sum of Ten Shillings for the affixing the Great Seal to the exemplification of any such Patent, and that for every such Certificate of Judgment as is herein before mentioned, declaring any such Patent as aforesaid to be void the Clerk of the Crown and Pleas shall be entitled to receive the sum of Five Shillings, and the sum of Two Shillings and six pence may be charged and taken by the Register of the Province for the entry of the same, and that the said Register may also charge the sum of One Shilling per Folio, of seventy two words for Recording every Assignment as is mentioned in this Act.

CHAP. VI.

An Act to Repeal part of, Amend, and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the Second Year of your Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the Fifty Fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Third year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to provide for the maintenance of Persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may be killed in His Majesty's service, and also, An Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force, for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provisions of the same; and an Act passed in the Fifty Seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provisions of the same," and to make provision for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and to the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, or who may have died while in captivity with the enemy, during the late War with the United States of America, is about to expire, and it is expedient to continue and amend the same, May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, *And be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That such parts of the said Act as are now in force, except in so far as the same are hereby repealed or altered, shall be and continue in force for the space of four years.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a list of all persons receiving Pensions under the above recited Act, shall be published three several times in the Upper Canada Gazette, in the Month of March in every second year after the passing of this Act, the first publication thereof to be made in the month of March next after the passing of this act, and that the officer paying such Pensions shall furnish an abstract thereof for that purpose, specifying the name of such Pensioners, the District in which he or she resides, and the account on which the said Pension is Payable, namely, whether an account of being disabled in action with the enemy, or as the widow remaining unmarried of Militia Man killed in action with the enemy, or by casualty while on service; stating the name of Militia Man, or as the Guardian or other Person acting on behalf of the child or children of a Militia Man killed in action with enemy, or by casualty while on service, naming such Militia Man and also naming the child of such Militia Man, stated to be still under the age of sixteen years.

III. And whereas certain persons have represented by Petition to the Legislature that being entitled by law to Pensions on account of disability from wounds received in action with the enemy, and being from this Province at the time of the passing of the Statute hereinbefore recited, and ignorant of the provisions therein contained, they have been precluded from receiving the bounty intended to be bestowed upon persons under similar circumstances with themselves: *be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieut Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, upon application of any person, stating by petition and proving satisfactorily, that from any cause it has not been in the power of such applicant to make his application, or to present himself for examination within the period presented by law, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to authorize the examination of such person by the Medical Boards and that upon the production of the certificate of such Board, declaring that the applicant is a proper person by reason of disability to be placed upon the Pension List of this Province, the name of such applicant shall be placed upon the Militia Pension list, and the payment of his pension shall take date from the time of his application, by Petition, either to the Governament or to the Legislature of this Province, since the passing of the act hereby continued.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the eleventh clause, and all other provisions of the aforesaid recited act, relative to the appointment of Pension Agent, and the several duties to be performed on account of the appointment of such Agent be, and the same are hereby repealed.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the several Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province out of any Monies that now are, or which may hereafter come into his hands, subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province and in discharge of such warrant or warrants as may be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieut. Governor, or person administering the Government, to order and direct that the said Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid either in advance or by quarterly or half yearly payments, as to him shall seem proper, and the said several sums of money, when so paid, shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, may please to direct.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that when and so often as the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government shall order and direct a proportion of the Pensions authorised to be paid by this act, the aforesaid Receiver General shall insert a notice thereof in the York Gazette, for three Months immediately after such aforesaid order and direction.

VII. *And whereas* it is inexpedient unnecessarily to multiply warrants, *be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, by one or more warrant or warrants, to order and direct the payment and appropriation of the several sums therein named by the said Receiver General to the purposes of this act.

CHAP. VII.

An Act to Continue and Amend an act passed in the second year of the Reign of George the Fourth, intituled "an act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the second year of the Reign of our Lord the King, intituled, "An Act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this Province is about to expire, and whereas it is desirable to continue and amend the said act, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,' " and by the authority of the same, That the above mentioned act, and this act for the continuance of it shall be and continue in force for four years from the passing of this Act and no longer.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons having given security to the Sheriff for any Prisoner to enjoy the limits of the Gaol to surrender such prisoner into the hands of the Sheriff or his deputy, or Gaoler, and upon such surrender the Sheriff shall and he is hereby required to deliver up the bond or security given to him by such person or persons, that he or they may be wholly discharged therefrom *Provided always* that nothing in this clause contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the Sheriff of any District from renewing such security in the same manner as if such Prisoner had not enjoyed the limits of such Gaol.

CONTRACT FOR PLOUGHING.

MR. GIVINS, Supt. Ind. Affairs, is authorized to receive Tenders from any person or persons willing to contract for to Plough up 25 Acres of the flats at the River Credit, below the Missessague Village now building.

The Tenders to be given in immediately in order to have it finished by the 12th May, next ensuing.

York April 22d. 1826. 13—2w

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9—t. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y. 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

STATEMENT of the MILITIA PENSION LIST, Published by the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the last Session, intituled "An Act to Repeal part of, Amend and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions."

DISABLED, NAME OF PENSIONERS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED WHEN WOUNDED		WHEN DISABLED.	HOW DISABLED, OR IN WHAT ACTION.	DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES.	REMARKS.
	RANK.	REGIMENT.				
Ebenezer Avery,	Private	2nd Leeds	26th January 1813,	By Casualty,	Home,	
John Bertrand,	Bugler	Incorporated,	8th October 1814,	By Casualty,	Home,	
Andrew Borland,	Private	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Stephen Belland,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Eastern,	
John Connell,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
Jean B. Cousineau,	Private	1st. Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
James Crawford,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	9th July 1814,	In Action River Thames,	London,	
George Campbell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara,	
Joshua Y. Coeuns,	Captain	Stormont,	20th March 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Richard D. Drake,	Sergeant	2nd, Norfolk,	13th November 1813,	In Action Stoney Creek, } Lake Erie,	London,	
John Dewar,	Sergeant	2nd. Glengary,	30th June 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Nathan Fields,	Private	1st. Kent,	29th January 1813,	Accident,	Western,	
Archelaus Farnum,	Private	2nd Leeds,	21st September 1813,	In Action Gananoque,	Johnstown,	
Lawrence Forry,	Private	3rd Lincoln,	30th December 1813,	In Action Black Rock,	Niagara,	
George Hutchinson,	Seaman	Provincial Marines,	10th September 1813,	In Action Lake Erie,	Gore,	
Richard Hull,	Private	Incorporated,	13th August 1814,	In Action Fort Erie,	Gore,	
Robert Kirkpatrick,	Ensign	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	
Andrew Kennedy,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1813,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	Loss of Leg.
William Laughton,	Private	Essex,	31st April 1814,	Accident,	Home,	
John MacDonell,	Captain	Stormont,	22nd February 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Elijah Mudge,	Private	Oxford,	13th July 1814,	Accident,	Gore,	
William McKinnore,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Eastern,	
Charles MacKinnon,	Private	2nd. Glengary,	10th November 1813,	In Action near Cornwall,	Eastern,	
Farquhar McBain,	Private	1st Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Thomas Major,	Private	3rd York,	13th October 1813,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	
William McMullen,	Private	Hastings,	14th December 1813,	Accident,	Midland,	
John Mitchell,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	4th July 1814,	In Action Long Woods,	London,	
Phillip Petrie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y Drivers,	15th May 1814,	Accident,	Niagara,	
Michael Reeuwe,	Private	2nd Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
Thomas Rose,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Alexander Ross,	Private	1st Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	
Thomas Smith,	Lieutenant	2nd York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Gore,	
Thomas Silverthorn,	Private	1st Norfolk	28th November 1813,	In Action Fort Erie,	London,	
Thomas Servos,	Private	Stormont,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
John Sealye,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
Joseph Sheppard,	Private	3rd York (late)	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Jacob Snyder,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814.	In Action Lundylane,	Home,	
James Secord,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Niagara,	
Samuel Weir,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	London,	
Joseph Wheaton,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	22nd July 1814,	In Action St Davids,	London,	
Zachariah Warner,	Private	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Gore,	

NAMES OF WIDOWS	NAMES OF LATE HUSBANDS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED.		WHEN KILLED.	HOW KILLED.	DISTRICT IN WHICH WIDOWS NOW RESIDE
		RANK.	REGIMENT.			
Mary Adams,	Samuel Adams.	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Marie Madelaine Bondy,	Laurent Bondy,	Captain	1st Essex,	6th May 1813,	In Action Fort Meigs,	Western.
Margaret Booth,	Joshua Booth,	Captain	Addington,	27th October 1813,	By Casualty,	Midland.
Elizabeth Cogbell,	George Cogbell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	26th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Niagara.
Jemima Detler,	John Detler,	Ensign	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Midland.
Mary Grass,	George Grass,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara.
Margaret Green,	Samuel Green,	Private	2nd. York,	6th July 1813,	By Casualty,	Gore.
Jane Jones,	John Jones,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	23rd December 1813,	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Niagara.
Susannah McDonell,	Christopher McDonell,	Lieutenant	2nd Lincoln,	6th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary McLean,	Allen McLean,	Private	Kent,	1st February 1813,	By Casualty,	Western.
Thenies Miller,	James Miller,	Act'g Sailing } Master	Provincial Marines,	9th October 1814,	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Western.
Marie Angelaque Rabbie,	Jean B. Rabbie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,	20th March 1813,	By Casualty,	Midland.
Cecile Resume,	Paschale Resume,	Private	1st Gore,	21st January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western.
Sarah Roberts,	William Roberts,	Private	1st Essex,	10th May 1813,	Wounds rec'd at Fort Meigs,	Western.
Anne Turney,	George Turney,	Captain	2nd Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary Taylor,	Peter Taylor,	Private	Oxford,	10th September 1813,	In Action on Lake Erie,	London.
Elizabeth Saunders,	Mathias Saunders,	Private	1st. York,	27th April 1813,	In Action at York,	Home.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS	NAMES OF YOUNGEST CHILD.	NAMES OF DECEASED FATHERS.	HIS RANK, AND REGIMENT TO WHICH HE BELONGED.		HOW KILLED	WHEN KILLED	DISTRICT IN WHICH GUARDIANS RESIDE.
			RANK.	REGIMENT.			
Allen McLean,	Edward Walker,	Edward Walker,	Captain	Incorporated,	In Action Fort Erie,	19th August 1814,	Midland.
Charles Eddy,	Anne Smith,	Chauncy Smith,	Private	Oxford,	Accident,	5th November 1814,	London.
Peter Mower,	William Hoffman,	Phillip Hoffman,	Private	Incorporated,	Casualty,	21st August 1813,	Midland.
Christien Almert,	Margaret Hendershot,	John Hendershot,	Private	5th Lincoln,	By the Enemy Queenston,	13th September 1813,	Gore.
William Smith,	Anne Smith,	Thomas Smith,	Private	3rd York,	In Action Queenston,	18th October 1813,	Home.
John Thompson,	John MacLellan,	Martin MacLellan,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	In Action Fort Erie,	27th May 1813,	Niagara.
Richard Goodson,	William Cameron,	William Cameron,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	In Action Fort George,	27th May 1813,	Niagara.
Catherine McGrath,	Mary McGrath,	John McGrath,	Private	Incorporated,	Accidental Wound Fort Erie	24th September 1814,	Midland.
Anne Riaume,	Genevieve Badishon,	Pierre Badishon,	Private	2nd Essex,	In Action River Raisin,	21st January 1813,	Western.
Henry Caroll,	Lovina Corrall,	John Corrall,	Captain	Oxford,	By Casualty,	27th October 1813,	London.
Mary Chambers,	John Clendennen.	Adam Clendennen,	Private	1st. Norfolk,	In Action Fort Erie,	28th November 1813,	London.
	Alexander Cabasiere,	Pierre Cabasiere,	Private	Incorporated,	In Captivity, (Prisoner)	February 1815,	
Francis Burke,	Mary Murray,	Daniel Murray,	Private	3rd York,	In Action York,	27th April 1813,	Home.
Lydia Barker,	Edward Pier,	Stephen Pier,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Anne Hickson,	Mary Wilkinson,	Jacob Wilkinson,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Louis Tessier,	Julia Blanchette,	Louis Blanchette,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Western.
Hannah Dachstedter,	Catharine Forsyth,	James Forsyth,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Niagara.
Sarah McGown,	Eleanor Taylor,	Robert Taylor,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.
Albert Ryckman,	Dorothy Bastido,	Joseph Bastido,	Private	2nd Lincoln,	In Action Chippawa,	5th July 1814,	Gore.

* N. B. No Guardian appointed, nor has any application for the Guardianship been made.

The Receiver General will commence to pay at his Office, in York, the above Pensions on the 1st of July next, and will require, when Powers of Attorney are granted, and the necessary Certificates pointed out by the Provincial Statute, passed in the 2nd Year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. 4. to be in Duplicate.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement —A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. *Clk Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } By virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of *fieri facias* is sued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Hollingshead at the suit of Michael Fisher: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Anthony Hollingshead, Lot No. thirty five in the 5th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing Two hundred acres more or less with a good improvement thereon. All of which property I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lands by Mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } *21st April,* 1826. } *No. 1 3—6w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, } *25th March,* 1826. }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the safe transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

District of } *Superintendant's Office,*
Newcastle. } *Paisboro' 29th April,* 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th of May next, from such Persons as are willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned quantities of PORK and FLOUR, for the use of the Irish Emigrants, settled in the District of Newcastle, to be delivered at the Government Stores in Peterborough, on or before the 30th of June next, viz :—

200 Barrels Prime Pork,
600 Barrels Fine Flour.

The Tenders must distinctly express the rate per Barrel for each article, and contain the names of two sufficient Sureties for the due performance of the Contract, and be addressed to this Office, endorsed "*Tender for supplying Pork and Flour.*"

Separate Tenders will be received for the Pork or Flour, but not for a less quantity of either than the Supply required.

The Parties making the Tenders, or their authorised Agents, are personally to attend at this Office, at 12 o'clock on the 20th of May next, at which time the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The use of a Scow capable of transporting Fifty Barrels, will be allowed to the Contractor, and further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

P. ROBINSON.
No 16—2w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17, in D. broken front in Scarboro containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow. one-fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th 1826. 14—tf.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of he United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture. the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Sotock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th March, 1826. }
No 9—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada York, }
April 3rd, 1826. }

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.
No 10—9w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January, 1826 } *No. 1—tf*

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1826 No. XVI.

By Authority.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the 17th day of April inst to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you.—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Eighth day of March last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to Monday the Seventeenth day of April inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty Seventh day of May next ensuing, you meet us, in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 15th day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purpose of Exportation.

Provided always nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and Duties hereinafter specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot.—Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be Appointed as aforesaid, to be the most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches.—And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. VI.

An Act to Repeal part of, Amend, and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions.

[Passed 30th Jan 1826]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAIGN,

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the Second Year of your Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act to Repeal an Act passed in the Fifty Fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intitled 'An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Third year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to provide for the maintenance of Persons disabled, and the widows and children of such persons as may eb killed in His Majesty's service, and also, An Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of, and to alter and amend the Laws now in force, for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, and to extend the provisions of the same;' and an Act passed in the Fifty Seventh year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part of and amend an Act passed in the Fifty Sixth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled An Act to repeal part and to alter and amend the Laws now in force for granting Pensions to persons disabled in the service, and the widows and children of persons who may have been killed in the service, or who may have died while in captivity with the enemy, during the late War with the United States of America, is about to expire, and it is expedient to continue and amend the same, May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, *And be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That such parts of the said Act as are now in force, except in so far as the same are hereby repealed or altered, shall be and continue in force for the space of four years.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a list of all persons receiving Pensions under the above recited Act, shall be published three several times in the Upper Canada Gazette, in the Month of March in every second year after the passing of this Act, the first publication thereof to be made in the month of March next after the passing of this act, and that the officer paying such Pensions shall furnish an abstract

thereof for that purpose, specifying the name of such Pensioners, the District in which he or she resides, and the account on which the said Pension is Payable, namely, whether an account of being disabled in action with the enemy, or as the widow remaining unmarried of Militia Man killed in action with the enemy, or by casualty while on service; stating the name of Militia Man, or as the Guardian or other Person acting on behalf of the child or children of a Militia Man killed in action with enemy, or by casualty while on service, naming such Militia Man and also naming the child of such Militia Man, stated to be still under the age of sixteen years.

III And whereas certain persons have represented by Petition to the Legislature that being entitled by law to Pensions on account of disability from wounds received in action with the enemy, and being from this Province at the time of the passing of the Statute hereinbefore recited, and ignorant of the provisions therein contained, they have been precluded from receiving the bounty intended to be bestowed upon persons under similar circumstances with themselves: *be it therefore Further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieut Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, upon application of any person, stating by petition and proving satisfactorily, that from any cause it has not been in the power of such applicant to make his application, or to present himself for examination within the period presented by law it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, to authorize the examination of such person by the Medical Boards and that upon the production of the certificate of such Board, declaring that the applicant is a proper person by reason of disability to be placed upon the Pension List of this Province, the name of such applicant shall be placed upon the Militia Pension list, and the payment of his pension shall take date from the time of his application, by Petition, either to the Government or to the Legislature of this Province, since the passing of the act hereby continued.

IV *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that the eleventh clause, and all other provisions of the aforesaid recited act, relative to the appointment of Pension Agent, and the several duties to be performed on account of the appointment of such Agent be, and the same are hereby repealed.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* that the several Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province out of any Monies that now are, or which may hereafter come into his hands, subject to the disposition of the Parliament of this Province and in discharge of such warrant or warrants as may be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province, and it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieut. Governor, or person administering the Government, to order and direct that the said Pensions authorised to be paid by this act shall be paid either in advance or by quarterly or half yearly payments, as to him shall seem proper, and the said several sums of money, when so paid, shall be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, may please to direct.

VI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that when and so often as the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government shall order and direct a proportion of the Pensions authorised to be paid by this act, the aforesaid Receiver General shall insert a notice thereof in the York Gazette, or three Months immediately after such aforesaid order and direction.

VII. *And whereas* it is inexpedient unnecessarily to multiply warrants. *be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or Person administering the Government of this Province by one or more warrant or warrants, to order and direct the payment and appropriation of the several sums therein named by the said Receiver General to the purposes of this act

CHAP. VII.

An Act to Continue and Amend an act passed in the second year of the Reign of George the Fourth, intituled "an act for as signing limits to the respective Gaols within this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS an Act Passed in the second year of the Reign of our Lord the King, intituled, "An Act for assigning limits to the respective Gaols within this Province is about to expire, and whereas it is desirable to continue and amend the said act, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That the above mentioned act, and this act for the continuance of it shall be and continue in force for four years from the passing of this Act and no longer.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons having given security to the Sheriff for any Prisoner to enjoy the limits of the Gaol to surrender such prisoner into the hands of the Sheriff or his deputy, or Gaoler, and upon such surrender the Sheriff shall and he is hereby required to deliver up the bond or security given to him by such person or persons, that he or they may be wholly discharged therefrom *Provided always* that nothing in this clause contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the Sheriff or any District from renewing such security in the same manner as if such Prisoner had not enjoyed the limits of such Gaol.

CHAP. VIII.

An Act to make further and more effectual provision for the Prevention of Accidents by Fires in the several Police Towns of this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS the means provided by Law for the prevention and extinguishing of accidental Fires have hitherto proved insufficient from the want of a compensation being authorized for the services of persons who may be employed as Fire men: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That out of the rates and duties now raised, levied, and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied, and collected, and remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there be applied such sum, not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds, as may be necessary for procuring good and sufficient Lamps and Reflectors, and making such other Improvements as may be necessary for rendering the same effective.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That such sum as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, shall be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the Port of York in discharge of such warrant as may be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and that such Collector shall have authority to apply the same for the purposes of this Act.

III. And in order to provide a fund for the support of the said Light House, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Master of every decked Vessel of more than Fifteen and less than Fifty Tons burthen, except as herein after mentioned, entering the Port of York, shall pay a sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for Light House Duty to the Collector of the said Port; and that the Master of every Vessel above Fifty Tons burthen except as herein-after mentioned, entering the Port of York, shall pay a sum of Twelve Shillings and Six Pence for Light House Duty to such Collector as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for any vessel trading as a Packet to and from the Port of York during the season, and having stated periods of sailing from the said Port, once at least in each any every week, the Master or Owner thereof may, upon payment of Fifteen, Pounds obtain from the Collector of the Port of York a Licence to run as a Packet to and from the said Port without payment of the Duty herein before mentioned, and such Licence shall exempt such Vessel from the Duty herein mentioned for the season in which the same was granted.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Vessel, entering the Port of York, and liable to the payment of any Duty in this Act mentioned, shall Land Goods or Passengers and the Owner or Master of such Vessel shall refuse or omit, within twenty four hours, to pay the Duty by this Act required, such Vessel shall be liable to Seizure and Forfeiture, and may be proceeded against in the same manner as for other causes of forfeiture under the Revenue Laws of this Province.

VI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the amount of Duties received under this Act shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province and shall be applied to the reimbursement of the money hereby authorized to be paid in rendering Light House on Gibraltar Point more serviceable, and in the Annual support of the said Light House; and that any surplus above the expenditure required for the purposes shall remain and accumulate as a fund for providing Light Houses in other parts of this Province.

CHAP. IX.

An Act to provide for the Improvement of the Light House on Gibraltar Point, and for imposing Duties for defraying the charges of the same, and for erecting o ther Houses within this Province

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a fund for the support of a Light House on Gibraltar Point, and to render the same more serviceable: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council

Executive Council Office
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PRESCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16—7w. Clk. Ex. Coun.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9—t. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 2—tf. *Clk Ex. Council*

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11 No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12 A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—t. f. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Saturday,
To WIT. } the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JHON MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, May 2, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, } ON Tuesday the
To WIT. } first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear onfourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the third day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT } ON Tuesday
To WIT. } the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:—

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburgh, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No 7 and 8 fourteenth Concession, Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con Huntingdon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger—seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 20th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit } 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm

Lot No 4, 2nd Con. Portland,—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Con. Pittsburgh.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826 No 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLe d, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage

or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale :—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN
Sheriff. M. D
Kingston. April 18th. 1826. No 16.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of *fieri facias* is sued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Hollingshead at the suit of Michael Fisher: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Anthony Hollingshead, Lot No. thirty five in the 5th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing Two hundred acres more or less with a good improvement thereon. All of which property I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lands by Mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
21st April. 1826 } *No* 13—6w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H M. Dock Yard, Kingston, }
25th March, 1826 }

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons wiling to Contract, for the sale transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tender for Transport*" and the Parties, making the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at ele ven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. *Naval Storekeeper.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

District of } *Superintendent's Office,*
Newcastle. } *Peterboro' 29th April,* 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th of May next, from such Persons as are willing to Contract for the Supply of the undermentioned quantities of PORK and FLOUR, for the use of the Irish Emigrants, settled in the District of Newcastle, to be delivered at the Government Stores in Peterborough, on or before the 30th of June next, viz :—

200 Barrels Prime Pork,
600 Barrels Fine Flour.

The Tenders must distinctly express the rate per Barrel for each article, and contain the names of two sufficient Sureties for the due performance of the Contract, and be addressed to this Office, endorsed "*Tender for supplying Pork and Flour.*"

Separate Tenders will be received for the Pork or Flour, but not for a less quantity of either than the Supply required.

The Parties making the Tenders, or their authorised Agents, are personally to attend at this Office, at 12 o'clock on the 20th of May next, at which time the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The use of a Scow capable of transporting Fifty Barrels, will be allowed to the Contractor, and further particulars may be known on application at this Office.

P. ROBINSON.
No 15—2w

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17, in D. broken front in Scarboro containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars appiy on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th 1826. 14—tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. No. 16-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th, 1826. 14-6m

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next, on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court,)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G
District of Gore, }
14th April, 1826 } No 13—11w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 21st Feb 1826 No. 5—6m.

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester Monroe County N. Y. where can be had, Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both with respect to Price and extent of Credit.

ALSO,
SHEARING MACHINES,
Built on the most Approved Plan.
Cards of the Leicester Manufacture.
PHILO SANFORD.

Specimens of his work may be seen at the Steam Mill, Lewiston—at the Factory of Wm. Purdie, Vaughan, U. C. and at Eli Gorham, Whitchurch

For terms application may be made to John Scott, Buffaloe, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan, York. U C H. Foote, Cleaveland, Clement Northrop, Newburgh, (near Cleaveland, Ohio,) and Cullen Brown, Detroit

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N Y. March, 1826. } *No.* 16—*tf.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 17th May, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Institution having considered the inconvenience and loss which may arise from undertaking to retire their notes at Montreal. Resolve for the future to confine themselves in that respect to what is required by their Charter, and have accordingly determined not to retire any notes at that place after the first day of June next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT
No. 16—3w. *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Sotock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
CASHIER.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th March, 1826. }
No 9—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada York, }
April 3rd, 1826. }

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.
No 10—9w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January, 1826. } *No.* 1—*tf*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicts the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of he United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid —Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE
York, 28th Sept 1824 No. 1—t.f.

PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HAND and POSTING BILLS, Executed at the *U. C. Gazette Office* with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Blanks of every description for Sale.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE.

New Series.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1826 No. XVII.

By Authority.

Government House, York, }
May 20th, 1826. }

HIS EXCELLENCY, the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to License David J. Bowman, Gent. to practice Physic and Surgery in this Province.

Government House, }
20th May, 1826. }

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Trustees of the Public School at Peterboro', in the Newcastle District,

THOMAS A. STEWART,
CHARLES RUBIDGE,
ROBERT READ, ESQUIRES,
Revd JAMES CROWLEY, and
G. H. READE, Esq.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the twenty seventh day of May inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you GREETING:

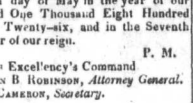
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of April, last we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty Seventh day of May inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear

NOW KNOW YE that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord Oye Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command
JOHN B ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and Duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot.—Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be Appointed as aforesaid, to be the most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches.—And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



CHAP. VIII.

An Act to make further and more effectual provision for the Prevention of Accidents by Fires in the several Police Towns of this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826.]

WHEREAS the means provided by Law for the prevention and extinguishing of accidental Fires have hitherto proved insufficient from the want of a compensation being authorized for the services of persons who may be employed as Fire-men: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That so soon as one or more Company or Companies shall be formed in any Town, where a Police is or may be established by Law, of Persons voluntarily enroling themselves as Fire-men, being inhabitants of the said Town, under the provisions of the Laws heretofore made for that purpose, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, in any District in which such Town may be situated, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, or the majority of them, being satisfied of the efficiency of such persons, and accepting their enrolment, to direct the Clerk of the Peace for such District to grant to each Member of such Corps or Company a Certificate that he is enroled in the same, which Certificate shall exempt the individual named therein, during his enrolment and his continuance in actual duty as such Fire-man, from Militia Duty, in time of Peace, from serving as a Jury man or Constable, and from all other Parish and Town Offices, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding

II *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be in the power of the Justices of the Peace in and for any District in this Province, or the majority of them, at any General or Adjourned Sessions, upon complaint to them made of neglect of duty by any individual of such Fire Company, to

examine into the same, and for any such cause, and also in case of conviction of any individual of such Company for a breach of any of the rules legally made for the regulation of the same, to strike off the name of any such individual from the list of such Company, and from thence forward the Certificate which may have been granted to such individual as aforesaid, shall have no effect in exempting him from any duty or service in the preceding clause of this Act mentioned: *Provided Always nevertheless*, that it shall be in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace for any District of this Province, or a majority of them in General Quarter Sessions assembled, to consent to the formation, as aforesaid, of any Fire Company under the provisions of this Act for any Police Town within their District, or to defer the same until the circumstances of any such Town may in their opinion render it expedient, and that they may also, in their discretion, from Time to Time discontinue or renew any such Company or Companies.

CHAP. IX.

An Act to provide for the Improvement of the Light House on Gibraltar Point, and for imposing Duties for defraying the charges of the same, and for erecting o ther Houses within this Province

[Passed 30th Jan. 1826]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a fund for the support of a Light House on Gibraltar Point, and to render the same more serviceable: *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain intituled, "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That out of the rates and duties now raised, levied, and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied, and collected, and remaining in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there be applied such sum, not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds, as may be necessary for procuring good and sufficient Lamps and Reflectors, and making such other Improvements as may be necessary for rendering the same effective

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That such sum as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, shall be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the Port of York in discharge of such warrant as may be issued for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and that such Collector shall have authority to apply the same for the purposes of this Act.

III And in order to provide a fund for the support of the said Light House, *Be it further enacted by the autority aforesaid*, That the Master of every decked Vessel of more than Fifteen and less than Fifty Tons burthen, except as herein-after mentioned, entering the Port of York, shall pay a sum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence for Light House Duty to the Collector of the said Port; and that the Master of every Vessel above Fifty Tons burthen except as herein-after mentioned, entering the Port of York, shall pay a sum of Fifteen Shillings and Six Pence for Light House Duty to such Collector as aforesaid.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for any vessel trading as a Packet to and from the Port of York during the season, and having stated periods of sailing from the said Port, once at least in each any every week, the Master or Owner thereof may, upon payment of Fifteen, Pounds obtain from the Collector of the Port of York a Licence to run as a Packet to and from the said Port without payment of the Duty herein-before mentioned, and such Licence shall exempt such Vessel from the Duty herein mentioned for the season in which the same was granted.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Vessel, entering the Port of York, and liable to the payment of any Duty in this Act mentioned, shall Land Goods or Passengers and the Owner or Master of such Vessel shall refuse or omit, within twenty four hours, to pay the Duty by this Act required, such Vessel shall be liable to Seizure and Forfeiture, and may be proceeded against in the same manner as for other causes of forfeiture under the Revenue Laws of this Province.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the amount of Duties received under this Act shall be paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province and shall be applied to the reimbursement of the mosey hereby authorized to be paid in rendering Light House on Gibraltar Point more serviceable, and in the Annual support of the said Light House; and that any surplus above the expenditure required for the purposes shall remain and accumulate as a fund for providing Light Houses in other parts of this Province.

Executive Council Office,
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PRESCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16 7w. Clk Ex Coun

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 t. f C. E C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 18th Jan'y 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Second of May next, at twelve o'clock. One Instalment to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No 21f . Clk Ex Council

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as Settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4. All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5. The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments, as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8 Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing, through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15 Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No 1 t f. Clk Ex. Council.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
25th March, 1826.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office, until Thursday the First day of June next, from all Persons willing to Contract, for the sale transport of such quantities of Naval Stores, Naval Ordnance Stores, Provisions, and Baggage, as may be required to be forwarded from the following Places, for the term of one year certain, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the Contract, be given by one of the Parties,

Viz:

From the Town of Niagara into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From the Town of Queenstown into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

From Fort Erie into the Storehouses of His Majesty's Naval Depôt, at Grand River, Lake Erie.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper," and endorsed "*Tenders for Transport*" and the Parties, tendering the Tender, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at eleven o'clock on the 1st day of June next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
No. 10—9w. Naval Storekeeper.

Sixth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Thursday the 22d of June, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

His Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Thursday the 22d of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, or their Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent, on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice of the Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:—

I, A. B. of the Town of in the District of do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Sworn, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:—

I, A B. of the Town of in the District of One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town of in the District of who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix or Administrators, to the Will of A. B.

N. B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS.	Amount Awarded.	Thirty Five Per Cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
B.		
Breakenridge, David	15 0 0	5 5 0
C.		
Cameron, Margret	15 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, John sen'r.	15 0 0	5 5 0
Chase, Stephen	15 0 0	5 5 0
D.		
Doan, Benjamin	15 0 0	5 5 0
Dougherty, Isabella	3 0 0	1 1 0
F.		
Fairfield, Benjamin	6 2 6	2 2 10½
Falkener, Ralph	6 0 0	2 2 0
M.		
McDougall, John	6 0 0	2 2 0
McDougall, Angus	15 0 0	5 5 0
McDonell, Margret	130 0 1	45 10 0
McPharlane, James	27 10 0	9 12 6
N.		
Nolta, John	32 15 0	11 9 3
O.		
Orte, Henry	15 0 0	5 5 0
P.		
Parker, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Palmer, Eleanor Estate of	67 10 0	23 12 6
Pierce, John Estate of	11 5 0	3 18 0
S.		
Shufelt, William	48 15 0	17 1 3
Smith, Pat'k Estate of	150 11 6	52 14 0½
Shippey, Zebulon or Zebedie Estate of	45 0 0	15 15 0
T.		
Thomas, Jesse	15 0 0	5 5 0
W.		
Wright, John	19 11 6	6 17 0½
Wright, David Estate of	82 18 3	29 0 4½

SHERIFF'S SALE,

District of Bathurst, } By virtue
To Wit. } of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No. 11, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale

For J. H POWELL,
Sheriff
Wm MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday,
To Wit. } the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Lots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 28th Feb 1826 No. 6—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday,
To Wit. } the first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H. Markland, and Neil J McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4 and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow. Rear one fourth part of Lot No 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres

All Persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M D

Kingston, Dec. 27, 1825 No. 1—tf.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the third day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22d July, 1826,
will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm

Lot No. 4. 2nd Con. Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Con Pittsburgh.

All per ons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M D

Kingston, April 18th, 1826 No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22nd July, 1826
will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN
Sheriff M. D

Kingston. April 18th. 1826. No 16.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ
To Wit: } of *fieri facias* is
sued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Hollingshead at the suit of Michael Fisher: I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Anthony Hollingshead, Lot No. thirty five in the 5th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, containing Two hundred acres more or less with a good improvement thereon. All of which property I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 25th day of July, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above Lands by Mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 21st *April*, 1826 } *No.* 13—6w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17, in D broken front in Scarboro containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow. one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th 1826. 14—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st, 1826.
No 17—6m.

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Institution, have this day declared a half yearly dividend of Four per Cent upon the Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday the 7th day July ensuing—and that the Stock and transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 30 June next inclusive.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT.
Bank of Upper Canada, } Cashier.
York, 23d. May, 1826 }

NOTICE.

AN aplication will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given, by Peter Davy, in trust, for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. No. 16-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826 14 6m

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court,)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G

District of Gore, } 14*th April*, 1826 } No 13—11w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 21st Feb. 1826. No. 5—6m

CARDING MACHINE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester, Monroe County N. Y. where can be had, Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere, both with respect to Price and extent of Credit.

ALSO,

SHEARING MACHINES,
Built on the most Approved Plan.
Cards of the Leicester Manufacture.

PHILO SANFORD.

Specimens of his work may be seen at the Steam Mill, Lewiston—at the Factory of Wm. Purdie, Vaughan, U. C. and at Eli Gorham, Whitchurch

For terms application may be made to John Scott, Buffalo. Messrs. M. & R. Meighan, York, U. C. H. Foote, Cleaveland, Clement Northrop, Newburgh, (near Cleaveland, Ohio,) and Cullen Brown, Detroit.

Rochester, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. March, 1826. } *No. 16 y.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 17th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Institution having considered the inconvenience and loss which may arise from undertaking to retire their notes at Montreal. Resolve for the future to confine themselves in that respect to what is required by their Charter, and have accordingly determined not to retire any notes at that place after the first day of June next ensuing.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT
No. 16 3w. *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Sotock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs

THOMAS G RIDOUT,
CASHIER.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 29th March, 1826.
No 9 12w

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day of June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada York,
April 3rd, 1826.

N B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.

No 10 9w.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount day. Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January, 1826. *No.* 1 *tf*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West-Flamboro', 20th March, 1826.
No 10 3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in succesfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity. J. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House hold Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid.—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. No. 1 t.f.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1826. NO. 1.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the twenty seventh day of May inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-seventh day of May inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payments of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. XXI.

An Act to Authorize certain Persons therein named, and their successors to hold certain Lands for the purpose therein mentioned.

[Passed 30th Jan'y, 1826.]

WHEREAS Thomas Carfrae the younger, Peter McPhail and other inhabitants of the Town of York, have by their Petition set forth that owing to the rapid influx of inhabitants of the Town of York, and the small portions of Ground hitherto allotted for the purpose of cemeteries, it has become desirable that a plot be obtained for the purpose of a General Burying Ground, as well for strangers as for the inhabitants of the Town of whatsoever sect or denomination they may be. That several meetings of the inhabitants of the said Town have been held in order to fix upon some plan to obtain the required land for that purpose, and that arrangements have been made for purchasing and inclosing by means of a private subscription, a Tract of six acres of Land in the vicinity of the Town of York; and whereas it is prayed by the said Petition, that Peter Paterson, John Ewart, Thomas Carfrae the younger, Thomas David Morrison, and Thomas Hallowell, who have been nominated by the Subscribers as Trustees, may be enabled to hold to them and their successors in a corporate capacity, the six acres of Land which shall be purchased for the purpose aforesaid, and that Power be given to make such Rules and Regulations as may be necessary respecting the same. *Be it therefore enacted,* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Peter Paterson, John Ewart, Thomas Carfrae the Younger, Thomas David Morrison, and Thomas Hallowell, to purchase, have, hold, receive, and take a conveyance of any such convenient parcel or Tract of land in the Township of York not exceeding six acres in the whole as they may be enabled to contract for, for the purpose aforesaid, and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees so purchasing such Parcel or Tract of Land, and their successors to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, to have, and to hold the same to and for the use and purpose aforesaid in perpetuity for ever.

II. And in order to prevent the failure of such estate in succession, *be it therefore enacted,* that whenever it shall happen that more than two of the Trustees herein named, shall die or shall become resident abroad, or become incapable of acting in the said trust, it shall be in the power of the Inhabitant Householders of the Town of York, upon notice thereof being given in the Government Gazette, at least Thirty days before such meeting by the remaining Trustee or Trustees to elect at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in the month of January, by the vote of the majority of such householders, the requisite number of trustees from among the Inhabitant Householders of the said Town of York, to complete the number of five Trustees, and that immediately upon such election, the six acres of land so to be purchased as aforesaid shall become legally voted in such Trustees.

III. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That the trustees for the time being for the purposes of this Act, shall have power at all times hereafter to make such rules and regulations not repugnant to the Laws of this Province, as may be necessary for the due management of the said land for the purpose aforesaid.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to grant to His Majesty a certain sum of Money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending Highways and Bridges in this Province.

[Passed, 30th Jan'y. 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it is desirable, to afford aid towards repairing Roads, and erecting Bridges in certain parts of this Province, may it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, *and be it enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that from and out of the rates and duties already raised levied and collected or hereafter to be raised levied and collected and unappropriated, there be granted to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds which said sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied as follows, that is to say:

In aid of the society for improving the public road in a part of the Townships of Ernestown and Kingston, One Hundred Pounds.

In aid of Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek in the Township of Nelson, in the District of Gore, and reducing the hill, on the North Side thereof, Four Hundred and Fifty pounds.

In aid of erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, between Lot Number Three in the Township of Camden; and Lot Number Three in the Township of Howard, Three Hundred pounds.

In aid of building a Bridge across the River Rideau, at the foot of the Rapid commonly called Daniel Burris Rapid, from Lot number Twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Malborough, to Lot number Five in the first Concession of Oxford, in the District of Johnstown—One Hundred pounds.

In aid to improve the road between Mr. Tolmans in Kitley, and Perth in the Bathurst District, and to improve the roads in the Township of Burgess, and the Townships of North and South Crosby, in the Johnstown District—One Hundred pounds.

In aid for making a road from Portland to the Western part of Loughborough and the road leading from thence to the village of Waterloo in the Midland District—Fifty pounds.

To be expended on the Road leading through the County of Glengary to Hawkesbury in the Ottawa District—One Hundred pounds.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted shall be laid out and expended under the direction of such persons as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, shall appoint as Commissioners to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, and shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants, as shall be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province for that purpose, and be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being in such manner and form, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct—and that an account of the expenditure thereof in detail shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

Executive Council Office
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PERSCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16 7w. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No.]—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Nots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 28th Feb. 1826. No. 6—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } first day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Latta, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Thomas R. Cartwright and Neil J. McLean, and the Hon. George H. Markland, and Neil J. McLean, Executors of the late Patrick Smyth, viz:—

One hundred and forty eight acres of Land, being part of Lots No. 4. and 5, Fifth Concession of Thurlow, Rear one fourth part of Lot No. 26, Seventh Concession of Thurlow, containing Fifty Acres.

N. B. All Persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, Dec. 27th, 1825. No. 1—tf.

☞ The Sale of the above Property is postponed till Saturday the third day of June next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st, 1826.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16 —tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No. 16—tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seizedby virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm, MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

WM. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

Sixth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Thursday the 22d of June, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

His Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Thursday the 22d of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, ortheir Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent, on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreenble to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice ofthe Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:

I, A. B. of the Town of——in the District of——do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was preferred on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette. SWORN, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:——I, A B. of the Town of——in the District of——One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of——in the District of——who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted——his Attorney, (or Attornies,) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C D within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be nowliving

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix or Administrators, to the Will of A. B

N B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS	AMOUNT AWARDED.	THIRTY FIVE PER CENT.
Breakenridge, David	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cameron, Margret	15 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, John sen'r.	15 0 0	5 5 0
Chase, Stephen	15 0 0	5 5 0
Doan, Benjamin	15 0 0	5 5 0
Dougherty, Isabella	3 0 0	1 1 0
F.		
Fairfield, Benjamin	6 2 6	2 2 10½
Falkener, Ralph	6 0 0	2 2 0
M.		
McDougall, John	6 0 0	2 2 0
McDougall, Angus	15 0 0	5 5 0
McDonell, Margret	130 0 1	45 10 0
McPharlane, James	27 10 0	9 12 6
N.		
Nolta, John	32 15 0	11 9 3
O.		
Orte, Henry	15 0 0	5 5 0
P.		
Parker, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Palmer, Eleanor Estate of	67 10 0	23 12 6
Pierce, John Estate of	11 5 0	3 18 9
S.		
Shufelt, William	48 15 0	17 1 3
Smith. Pat'k Estate of	150 11 6	52 14 0¼
Shippey, Zebulon or Zebedie		
Estate of	45 0 0	15 15 0
T.		
Thomas, Jesse	15 0 0	5 5 0
W.		
Wright. John	19 11 6	6 17 0¼
Wright, David Estate of	82 18 3	29 0 4½

NOT OFFICIAL.

TAKE NOTICE that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognised in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Moretons' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 32 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6w.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN.
Clerk of the P. ses,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE,

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G.

District of Gore, }
14th April, 1826. } No. 15—11w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Glengarry into Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 3 1826. NO 1.

POETRY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF INFANCY.

How pleasing are the tales of memory!
The joys of Childhood, happy Infancy,
How sweet the thoughts that pensiveness delight,
When glow anew to fancy's raptured sight
The days of Innocence! the smiling hours
When boyhood roved in hope's unfading bowers,
When all was happiness, serene and gay,
And joy unceasing led the hours away.

Oh is there one who ne'er delights to meet
The blissful spot where strayed his infant feet,
Again to wander o'er his native fields,
And taste the pensive pleasures memory yields!
Who never loves again the scenes to roam
Affection's fondest, Friendship's dearest home!
Ah no, the smile that blessed his early years,
By memory cherished, every scene endears;
Though haply to some distant clime removed,
Still turns his heart to every haunt he loved
In joyous youth; still charm his musing hours,
The thoughts of earliest times; his happy native bowers.

J. ARMSTRONG.

LINES

ON THE LOSS OF THE COMET STEAM BOAT.

The boat stole o'er the dark blue sea,
To the silver strains of minstrelsy;
And the hearts on board were gay and light,
As the fairy forms that sport by night:
The sire and son, and maid and bride,
Parted o'er the deck as time swept the tide;
Ah! little they deemed that wave would be
The gate that led to eternity!
Sudden the crash, the waters dark
Opened their bosom for that lorn bark;
And sire and bride, and son and sire,
Were hurried to the eternal bourne.
Many a foot shall pace the shore,
To welcome those who will come no more;
Many an eye be all wetched in vain
For those whom they ne'er will see again!
Many a widowed heart shall thrae,
As its dreams of night re-whisper woe;
And oh how loud be the orphan's wail
When in days to come it shall hear the tale!
Yet ah, how calmly the waters sweep
O'er the fair one's rest, the brave one's sleep!
Cold is the billow that passes by,
But colder the hearts that beneath it lie!
We who here seem the young and gay
Pass in the spirit of life away,
May mourn and shudder how short the space
From life to the deathly dwelling place;
And memory, too, in years to come,
Shall still relate of their helpless doom;
And pause, when passing that cold cold wave,
To weep the fate of the fair and brave.

J. D. NEWMAN.

Nov. 7th, 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPLAINT AND PETITION OF THE PUBLIC.

To the very learned, tasteful, and industrious, the Editor of the European Magazine,

The Complaint and Petition of his well wishers and admirers, the British Public.

Sheweth and Prayeth:—

That whereas, from time immemorial, various parties and individuals have been, and continue to be in the daily habit of usurping our name, or pretending to engage in schemes and perform acts for our benefit, while not only to us generally, but to every one of us severally, excepting the said parties themselves, the said schemes and actions have not only been of no use whatever, but have been invented and carried on by the said parties for their own benefit, and to the intent that they might profit by this their imposture upon our credulity, we feel it a duty incumbent on us to state to you, as one of our choicest benefactors (meaning thereby, since in your New Series you became one of us, and known and loved as such) the great loss and grievance that we have thus sustained, to the end that you may interpose, and save us from those scandalous usurpations of our name, and daring impositions upon our good nature.

It would be tedious to set forth the whole, or even a reasonable portion of those impostures or impositions, which have been perpetrated in our own name against us; and therefore we, as both your time and ours is precious, shall only mention a few as a specimen. In the first place, numerous persons have advertised meetings, and dinders, sung songs, made bad speeches, and done a variety of matters, by which our true interests, instead of being futhered, as the parties have falsely alleged, have never been consulted. In the second place, more especially during the last year, the gamblers of Bartholomew Lane, whose actions instead of being in any way authorized by us, have been carfully concealed in their origin and object, have nevertheless by every dissimulation and gloss which depraved imaginations could invent, brought forward schemes and projects whereby we have, to an enormous amount, been spoiled of our property, and spoiled too by those who never could render us any service, and who, though they had had the means, never would have had the intention. In the third place, many authors, printiers, and booksellers, have, for many year hye-gone, but more especially during the last one, proiended to publish for our benefit a variety of books which we have found it impossible to read, even though the whole materials of which the said books have been composed have been well known, and highly prized by us in a former shape. In the fourth place, we have been grevi-ously imposed upon by the proprietors and publishers of newspapers and magazines; which during the period aforesaid have hawked about and tried to represent as ours, a great variety of matters, which must have been pilfered from the private repositories of individuals, and which as they could be of no manner of use except to the parties interested, were really not worth the stealing.

In the course of the said period too, we have been grossly misrepresented, in as much as it has been alleged that we have been in various places which we solemnly declare we have not frequented, and do not intend to frequent; and that we have been alleged to encourage and patronize various individuals with whom we are not at all acquainted, and of whose names we have heard only by the most vague and accidental rumour. It has, for instance, been reported that we have been at all the theatres, great and small, metropolitan and provincial, during every night of their performance; whereas we solemnly declare that our taste for scenic representation is very much abated, and that instead of regularly attending such places, we have not been collectively and substantially there for a very long period, nor until authors and managers so alter their systems as to become a little more worthy of us, do we intend even once to visit them. Again, it has been said that we have given ourselver a great deal of trouble in attending the meetings of the Mechanic's Institution, and establishing the East London College, and the West London Academy. Now we solemnly protest that no such institutions ever originated with us, were patronized by us, or so much as entered our heads. Certain pretenders, whom we had found useless, and therefore discarded, set up establishments, for the purpose of bestowing upon each other those praises and encomiums of which we thought them entirely undeserving; and therefore these, and all other combinations of the same class, ought and should be described, not as originating with us, or being in any way conducive to our good, but rather as being the efforts of discarded and desperate persons, whom we could not avoid parting with in consequence of uselessness or vice.

With regard to persons again, there is not a pretending fool in the whole country that has not been, by himself or his emissaries, attempted to be palmed upon us. We solemnly declare that we know no such names as Joseph Hume, George Birkbeck, William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, Alexander Galloway, Robert Waitham, Jeremy Bentham, Goss, and Co. Robert Warren, or Alderman Wood; and yet persons of that description have caused it to be proclaimed at meetings, printed in newspapers, carried about on placards, and scratched upon walls, that we were very much their debtors for a number of very meritorious services; whereas we should never have lamented a single moment although the whole bevy, and hundreds other that we could name, had been at the bottom of the Thames, or even in that more appropriate dwelling place the moon, or any other lunatic asylum.

But it would be absolutely endless to recapitulate all the impostures of which we have been the victims; and so your own imagination and ingenuity must be left to supply what we have not stated.

We pray that you may be pleased to do so, and tell us, the Public, what really is the Public, and what is not; for in the confusion of so many impostors, we have absolutely lost the feeling of our own identity, and taking us individually we are altogether at a loss to know whether we are, or are not the Public. Will you just protest for us, that a few half-drunken apprentices in the pit of a minor theatre; a few gossiping old women rendered nervous by tea, and put in breeches; a few blackguards at the ring or the pit, or a few fools bandying about a sentence of unmeaning and unmerited thanks, are not the Public, and having told this, we the party imposed on shall, as in duty bound, ever read, &c.

THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

ENGLAND.

THE REVENUE.

We lay before our readers to day a complete series of the Financial Documents for the Quarter just terminated; and we rejoice to find that, notwithstanding the late storm of commercial distress which has assailed the national resources, the Revenue is in a favourable state. When, between one given period and another, large amounts of Taxes are repealed, and when, in the interval, convulsions of a serious nature occur in the trading world, it would be idle to suppose that the produce of the Revenue should remain undiered. Every person of common sense knew that the Revenue of the Quarter ending yesterday must be less than that ending on the 5th of April, 1825; it was distinctly so stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on opening his budget. The actual difference is £682,799, of which £554,000 arises from the *Customs and Excise*; and upon referring to what fell from the Right Hon. Gentleman on the 13th of March, it will be found that this comparitive diminution is *less than he had anticipated*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer calculated that the whole loss which was to be expected to arise in the year 1826, from the reduction that took place in those duties last year, would fall upon the first quarter of the present year (that is to say, on the Quarter which we are now revising;) and he estimated that loss at £350,000. He expected further, that additional loss from diminished consumption would occur upon the Customs and Excise, during this year, to the amount of £1,300,000. Supposing therefore that one fourth of that loss had fallen also upon the first Quarter of the year, it would have amounted to £325,000; and consequently the total loss which Mr. Robinson anticipated in the quarter just ended, on the Customs and Excise, was £675,000; but the actual loss being already stated only £554,000, there has been in these important branches of Revenue an improvement over the Chancellor's estimate to the amount of £121,000. We are aware that the Right Hon. Gentleman's reasoning applied to the Revenue of the United Kingdom; whereas the returns upon which we are commenting refer solely to Great Britain. The Irish returns for the whole Quarter are not yet received; but if we are correctly informed, the last accounts show no loss at all upon the Customs and Excise in Ireland. With respect to the diminution that has occured under the heads of *Stamp* and *Taxes*, this, we understand, is mainly to be attributed to the orders given by the Treasury to those departments, to abstain as much as possible at the present moment from pressing for payment, where circumstances seem to warrant such an indulgence. A fact which has come to our knowledge appears very striking: it is this—the duties on British and Irish Spirits have undergone a reduction since March 1825; and yet the produce of the present Quarter (up to the 25 of March) has actually *exceeded* that of the corresponding period in the former year. This surely shows that the comforts of the lower classes—for they are the great consumers of spirits—have not been curtailed, so far as regards one important article.—But there is another fact more curious. After the loud complaints of Mr. Malachi Malagrowther, it would naturally be supposed that poor Scotland was in the last stage of a decline. To our surprise we learn that, taking her *whole* gross receipt of Excise Duties for the period above-mentioned in 1825 (including articles reduced in duty, as well as others, and setting decrease against increase,) the produce of the same period in the present year is above £100,000 better!—*Courier, April 6.*

Parliament was expected to be prorogued about the 2d or 3d of June.

Dissolution of Parliament.—The dissolution of Parliament will, we understand, take place in the first or second week of June, the Commons intending to rise at the end of May, and have the elections over before the harvest, unless some very unusual and unexpected occurrence should take place.

The Duke of Devonshire had taken his farewell interview of Mr. Canning, previous to his departure for Russia, as the new ambassador.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Bill has passed the House of Commons and been sent up to the House of Lords, where it has been read once. It will undoubtedly become a law.

It was reported in London, on the authority of private letters from China, that fire had broken out in the suburbs of Canton, in four different places at the same time. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

An interesting conversation upon the subject of Negro Slavery in the West Indies, took place in the House of Lords on the 17th of April. The grand debate, however, will not come on until the 11th of May, when Mr. Brougham's motion is to be taken up.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 16th of April, on the subject of the corn laws. The resolution for the House to go into committee to consider the propriety of a revision of the corn laws, negatived by 169 majority!

Lord Byron, for the first time, took his seat in the House of Lords on the 10th, as the successor of his immortal kinsman.

The Blonde frigate, Capt. Lord Byron, when refitted, will it is said, proceed to St. Petersburgh, to take on board the Duke of Wellington, and return with his Grace about the month of July.

The Royal Theatre, in London, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of April. The theatre was principally of wood, and so rapid was the burning, that nothing was saved. It is supposed to have caught from some sparks from the scene of Mount Vesevius, that must have lodged in the canvass work.

The Duke of Devonshire was to proceed to Russia, as ambassador extraordinary at the coronation of the Emperor. At St. Petersburg the Duke of Wellington and Nicholas frequently appeared in public together.

The London Times of the 7th says, "Mr. Stratford Canning has received orders to make such pressing remonstances to the Turkish government, against their cruel war with the Greek, that it is probable he will prevail upon him to comply; or if not, to declare, immediately the Independence of Greece, at least to cause a suspension of Military operations until the definite negotiations could be made. It is even expected that the news of an armistice will soon reach London."

A Constantinople paper of the 11th March say, Mr. Canning had already had an audience with the Reis Effendi, and that he had sent him a note in favour of the Greeks.

In regard to the precise objects of the mission of the Duke of Wellington to St. Petersburgh, but little is known. A thousand rumours and speculations are afloat, at least ninety-nine hundredths of which are entitled to no consideration whatever.

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, April 6.

Commercial affairs amongst us are not worse, but we cannot say that these have taken any decided turn for the better. Much distress nearly prevails amongst all classes, more especially those classes who are out of employment. To particularize it is unnecessary, indeed not practicable. We learn that there were considerable remittances and also account sales of goods, received by the Leeward Island mail. The general impression is, that markets abroad are not glutted with goods, and as the shipments for many months past have been upon a limited scale, we may reasonably conclude that sales will be readily effected and the demand become considerable.

Trade, we are happy to state, has somewhat revived in Leith within these few days. There have been several arrivals from foreign ports, and considerable bustle on the quays. The approach of the season for the spring sailings will materially contributed to enliven our port.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

PEACE WITH THE BURMESE.

From the Salem Gazette.

We have received by the George a file of the Bengal Hurkaru, printed at Calcutta, to the 19th of January, and also a hand-bill issued on the morning of the 20th, containing intelligence of peace with the Burmese, and the conditions of the treaty, by which it seems the British have extended their possessions considerably.—The handbill is as follows:—

Calcutta, Jan. 20.

We this morning received an extra shipping report, announcing the arrival of the enterprise steam vessel from Rangoon 14th inst. She brings the satisfactory intelligence of peace with the Burmese. After the battles of the 24, 3d, and 5th, Sir Archibald Campbell moved on to Tatmagoe, 120 miles in advance of Prome, through a country fortified with the strongest stockades, but which had been defeated. The enemy had suffered severe loss, by the cholera and the ground was strewed with dead, in groupes of 20 and 40. Immediately on the arrival of Sir Archibald at Tatmagoe, he was met by the first minister Zootoo, sent expressly from Ava to sue for peace, and after several conferences this boon was granted on the following conditions:—The cession of Merque, Tavoy, Zea and Arracan to the British: Ava to receive a Resident, and Rangoon a Consul, together with the payment of one Coroe of Rupees (ten millions). The preliminary treaty is negotiated, and 15 days allowed for the ratification to arrive from Ava.

When the army advanced from Prome, Sir James Brisbane, in the Diana, moved up with the flotilla, and passed several batteries, mounting 15 to 30 guns of heavy calibre, without molestation, so great was the dread of provoking farther vengeance.

His Majesty's ship Champion left Rangoon on the 10th inst. having on board Capt. Snodgrass, with the dispatches, but was not seen by the Enterprize.

The papers contain accounts of repeated success of the British previous to the conclusion of the treaty of peace, of which it appears they were in daily expectation.

The Hurkaru of the 19th contains the following report of the surrender of the fortress of Bhurtpore to the British. This fortress has for many years defied the British power, and has acquired no little celebrity for its being almost the only strong place in India which has ever successfully opposed the British arms. Its fall has for some time been considered certain, and consequently a complete and lasting peace in India is anticipated; an event, says the Hurkaru, 'which her friends must ardently desire, and the obtaining of which will be accounted not the least glorious achievement of the British arms.'

The unconditional surrender of Bhurtpore, on the morning of the 8th inst. was yesterday very generally reported and believed. It is not correct, however, for we have seen letters of the 8th which state the storm was to take place that night or early on the morning of the 9th. One of these letters, however, mentioned that *Durjunt Sal* had offered to surrender *his person* to the discretion of the Commander in Chief, but *not* the fort. Permission was given him to come into our camp, but he was informed that the fort would, notwithstanding, be forthwith dismantled. This answer would no doubt determine *Durjunt* to remain where he was, as it would perhaps be the means of enabling him to pacify the refractory inmates of the fort, who have all along and very correctly, considered him the cause of strife between them and us. They have latterly treated him accordingly, and perhaps compelled him to make this unconditional surrender of his person. Had they done so sooner it might have had the desired effect, but we presume it is now too late.

Should we be mistaken in our conjecture that *Durjunt* did not voluntarily offer himself up to satisfy our wrath, and should he come into our camp, we presume an *unconditional* surrender will immediately be made, or rather by the influence of the opposite party, the gates will be thrown open, and we shall be invited to enter as friends, in which case, of course, we shall be able fully to indemnify ourselves for the expenses of the war; and, to prevent the necessity of another army ever being required to sit down before it, the walls will, no doubt, be demolished, or it will be garrisoned by British troops.

We should be happy to hear that any less fatal means than a storm gave us full possession of the fort and its treasures. We shall not be much longer kept in suspense, for we fully expect that before this day elapses, we shall have to announce its capture or unconditional surrender."

The superiority of the British forces in the present siege, compared with the siege of 1805, is immense, and such as to warrant a belief that the events cannot be alike. When Lord Lake encamped before Bhurtpore on the 2d of January, 1805, his cavalry did not exceed 2,000; and the number of his infantry was about 5,400; Lord Combermere, who commands the present siege, has 8,000 cavalry, and 24,000 infantry. The artillery in the first siege consisted of six 18 pounders, and four 8-inch, and four 5 1-2-inch mortars. It is now sixteen 24-pounders, thirty 18-pounders, four 12's, twelve 8-inch howitzers, and two 13-inch, twelve 10-inch, and forty-six 8-inch mortars.

GREECE.

Fall of Missilonghi.—The heroic defenders of Missolonghi have ceased to live! Reduced to 1,400 men, who were reduced to four ounces of biscuit, they saw, till the 17th of February, the storm gathering which was to swallow them up; the Egyptians, directed by Europeans, among whom there were unhappily some Frenchmen, having at that time completed the pontoons, by means of which they were to cross the shallows to attack Missolonghi on the side of Mavri Aliki, at which point there were no fortifications, because the lagoon defended the town on that side. On the 18th the enemy examined the ground, and the Turkish fleet having re-appeared at Procopopanistos, at the entrance of the Gulf of Missolonghi, there was every reason to expect an attempt to storm. From that day every individual prepared himself for death; and from the 19th to the 21st of February all the Christians celebrated their obsequies. The Bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and, the service for the dead having been recited, every one repaired to his post.

From the 22d to the 25th all was tranquil in the camp of Ibrahim, and the enemy began in the night to place his pontoons. Two hours after sun-rise the European engineers had succeeded in approaching within 100 toises of the town and shouts announced the attack. Two lines of pontoons ending at the same point joined, the cannon of the Christians began to roar, the firing of the musketry commenced, and at eleven o'clock, two pontoons having been destroyed, the barbarians retired in disorder. Acclamations and cries of joy announced to the inhabitants of Missolonghi the triumph of the Cross.

The 26th of Feb. Ibrahim, having united all his forces, made a second attack, but without success.

On the 2d of March, in a third attack, the barbarians made themselves masters of the head of the causeway, and from that moment, the pontoons having been united at that point, the destruction of the Christians, who had only 427 able to fight, was considered inevitable; yet no thought of surrender entered any body's mind, and no mouth prohounced the word, capitulation: every one seemed only to think of selling his life dear. At length, on the 8th of March, (20th of March, new style,) the last hour of the Christians sounded. At ten o'clock the Turks had taken Missolonghi by storm, the Bishop Joseph had been burnt by a slow fire, all the men had been put to the sword, and the number of corpse drowned women and children choked up the lagoons.

The fatal assault on Missolonghi, it appears, was made by a force of 20,000 men, 185 cannons, and 48 mortars. The majority of the garrison was killed, and the place in ruins before it surrendered. The Governor of the citadel blew it up with 2,000 Turks. The writer of the letter of which this is an extract, was one of 3,000 who fought their way out of the garrison. Upwards of 4,000 Greeks were destroyed.

" *St. Anne's near Lepanto, March* 14.

Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 8000 troops, appeared before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, and two standards. On the 9th he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7,000 men to oppose to him, and those worn out with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the Sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At 10 o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till 10 o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fighting, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, leaving me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinancy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel, overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the third fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest, we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,000 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to day with military honours. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, March 8.—The Duke of Wellington excites in this city, as elsewhere, a general interest. Every day, about eleven o'clock, a crowd of people of all ranks assemble before his hotel, waiting for an opportunity to see the illustrious commander. On his first audience at the Imperial Court, the Duke wore the insignia of the order of the Garter, and those of the order of St. George, which latter only two distinguished personages in Europe, besides himself, possess. On the 4th he and Prince Wrede were present at a public examination of the noble ladies of the Institution of St. Catharine. The following day the Duke's suit were presented at Court.

FRANCE.

The squadron sent to Tripoli and Tunis by the French Government to demand satisfaction of the Regencies for the seizure of vessels under the Papal flag, has been successful. The vessels seized have been given up, and indemnity granted to the owners, and promise made that the outrages shall not be repeated.

SUMMARY.

From English Papers, &c. to the 14th Ap.

At Nottingham the Lace Manufacture is reviving. The stocking trade continues much depressed.

The Spinners of Stockfort have turned out for an increase of wages; the masters have refuse to employ them, and the greatest distress has ensued.

Scarcely a twelve month has elapsed since the affairs in this town and neighbourhood seemed in the hey-day of prosperity. The labouring classes were all fully employed (many of them at greatly advanced wages in consequence of the competition which existed for their labour;) and they little expected the terrible reverse they were so soon to experience. They derived scarcely any real benefit from their advanced wages; they worked less and spent more, but they made little or no provision for their further support.—*Manchesters Guardian.*

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Edward Lawford, Esq. was appointed Solicitor to the Company, in the room of Henry Smith, Esq. deceased. The following ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz. Lady Raffles, Florentia, Abberlon, and Rockingham, for Bengal; Asia and Ann, and Amelia, for China and Quebec; and Lord Amherst, for China and Halifax.

It is stated that there has not been one application to the Bank of England, for an advance of money on goods, from Britol.

The Coaches from Leeds to London now travel at a degree of speed unprecedented. On Wednesday last "the Union" and "the Rockingham" both reached Samford in seven hours fifty-two minutes, the distance being nearly 110 miles.

The new railroad coach between Stockton and Darlington, with one horse and twenty passengers, performs the journey, a distance of eleven miles, in one hour and a quarter, the inside fare being a shilling, the outside ninepence.

A tolerable idea may be formed of the profits, or rather plunder, derived from a gaming-house, when it is stased that the keeper of a certain hell actually lost and paid £18,000 to a noble Earl in one bet at the Doncaster races.

Weber, the composer of the *Freyschutz*, is the great curiosity in London. He has received, on various occasions, fifty guineas an evening for attending the concerts of the nobility. The copy-right of the music of his own opera, *Oberon*, has been purchased for 1000 guineas.

Cobbett held another feast of the Gridiron on the 7th April, at the City of London Tavern. We have only space to remark that the feast was by much the most rational part of the entertainment.

Port of London.—The trade of London employs about 3,500 ships, the cargoes entering the port being annually not less than 13,500. On an average 1,100 ships are in the river at one time; together with 3,-419 barges and other small craft, employed in lading and unlading them; 2,208 barges and other craft, engaged in the inland trade, and 3,000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene which the port of London exhibits, are to be added about 8,000 watermen actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4,000 labourers lading and unlanding ships, and 1,200 revenue officers constantly doing duty on the river, beside the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below London Bridge and Limehouse.

His Majesty has, with his characteristic munificence, made a second donation of One thousand Pounds to the Spitalfield's Committee.

LOWER CANADA.

COURT OF APPEALS.

APRIL TERM, 1826.

JUDGMENT delivered by the Honorable Mr. Justice Kerr, in the case of Francois Desrivieres, Esquire, Appellant, and the Honorable John Richardson and others, Respondents.

PRESENT:—The Honorables Jame Kerr, Olivier Perrault, William Smith, John Hale, Charles De Léry.

MR. JUSTICE KERR,

This case comes before the Court in such a shape that we are enabled to give a complete judgement on all the points, and as regards all the parties; and though it is not likely that the Respondents and Appellant will both be disposed to acquiesce in our judgment, in whatever scale our opinion may be cast, yet it becomes us to consider, and that maturely, whether the Judgment of the Court below can or cannot be supported in Law

In order to understand the different points which arise out of the pleadings and evidence, it is necessary to state this case at large.

Mr. McGill, a gentleman of large real and landed estate, made his Will at Montreal on the 8th of January 1811, by which he left a good share of his fortune to the defendant, Mr. Desrieres, who was in no degree related to him by blood; and to shew his love of learning, and to perpetuate his name, he bequeathed to Mr Richardson and others a land called Burnside, containing forty-six-acres, situated in the neighbourhood of the city of Montreal, in trust, that they should convey and assure the same to the "Royal Institution for the advancement of learning," constituted or to be constituted under an Act of the Provincial Parliament of the 41st of His late Majesty, c. 17, intituled, "An Act for the establishment of Free Schools and the advancement of learning in this Province;" upon condition that the Royal Institution, to use the words of the testastor, "do and shall within the space of ten years, to be accounted from the time of my decease, erect and establish, or cause to be erected and established upon the said last mention tract or parcel of land an University or College, for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning in this Province, with a competent number of professors and teachers to render such an establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, and if the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning should so erect and establish, or cause to be erected and established an University, then upon condition also, that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University, should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of *McGill College*; and if the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning should not so erect and establish or cause to be erected and established an University, but should erect and establish or cause to be erected and established a College only, then, upon the further condition that the said College should be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of *McGill College.*"

The testator further provides, that until such University or College shall be erected, the said Royal Institution, to use the testator's words, "*shall permit my said wife, and in case of her death the said Francois Desrivieres* to hold, possess and enjoy the said last mentioned dwelling house, buildings and premises, and to recover, have and receive all and every the rents, issues and profits thereof, to and for her and his use and benefit. And upon this other and further express condition, that if the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, should neglect to erect and establish or cause to be erected and established such University or College as aforesaid, *in manner aforesaid, within the said space of ten years, to be accounted from the time of my decease,*" then in such a case, the said conveyance to the Royal Institution, shall after the expiration of the ten years be absolutely void, and upon trust, that the Respondents (Plaintiffs in the Court below,) and the survivor of them shall permit the testator's widow and the Appellant after her death, to enjoy the said land, dwelling house and premises, and recover, have and receive the rents and profits thereof, until the making and executing of the said conveyance and assurance to the Royal Institution. And its provided by the testator's will that if the Royal Institution should refuse to accept the said conveyance and assurance upon the said condition, or should after the making and accepting of the said conveyance, "neglect to erect and establish or cause to be erected and established such University or College as aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, within the said space of ten years, to be accounted from the time of his decease; or if from any legal cause, matter or thing, the said trust so as aforesaid, to convey and assure the said last mentioned tract or parcel of land and premises to the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, in the manner herein before directed, should be incapable of being accomplished, or carried into effect, or otherwise become or be deemed or be construed to be invalid, illegal or inoperative, then and in either or any of those cases," upon trust, that the Respondents or the survivor or survivors of them, or their heirs, &c. do and shall and from after the expiration of the ten years as aforesaid, by a good and sufficient Conveyance, convey the said tract of land to the Appellant, Mr. Desrivieres, (if then living) and to his heirs and assigns for ever, or if dead to his legal heirs and assigns for ever.

The testator further directs, that out of the rest of his estates, real and personal, which shall or may remain after satisfaction of all the legacies, the sum of £10,000 shall be paid to the Honorable John Richardson and James Reid of Montreal, the Revd. John Strachan, and James Dunlop, Esquire, their heirs, executors and curators to and for the purposes and upon the conditions following, that is upon trust, that they "do and shall pay the said sum of 10,-000*l.* with the interest to them thereon, from and after three years from the decease, to the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, when and as soon as the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning shall have erected and established, or cause to be erected and established, a University or College, upon the last mentioned tract or parcel of land hereinafter directed to be conveyed to the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, in manner aforesaid, to be, by the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, paid and applied towards defraying the expense incurred in erecting and establishing the said University or College, and towards maintaining the same after it shall be erected and established in such manner and form, and under such regulations as the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning shall, in this behalf, prescribe: Provided always, that such University or College be erected and established within ten years, to be accounted from the time of his death." It goes on to provide, that if such College should not be erected within the said space of ten years, then upon trust, that Mr. Richardson and the other Respondents, their survivors or survivor, or their heirs, &c. from, and immediately after the expiration of the said ten years, do and shall pay over the said £10,000, with interest accruing thereupon, to Mr. Desrivieres, if alive, to and for his use and benefit, or if dead, then to his legal heirs then living, to their use and benefit.

The Testator died on the 19th Dec. 1813.—On the 8th of October 1818, His Majesty, by his Letters Patent under the great Seal of the Province, constituted and established the corporation referred to in the Provincial Statute 41st, Geo. III, cap. 17, by the name of the "*Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning;*" —and on the 13th December, 1819, other Letters Patent passed the great Seal, by which a President was appointed to the Royal Institution who was made an integral part of the same.

The Royal Institution being thus erected, His Majesty was graciously pleased, by writ of Privy Seal, dated at Westminister, the 31st of March, in the second year of his reign, to ordain and grant, that upon the land and in the buildings described in the Testator's will, "There shall be established, from this time, "one College, at least, for the education of youth and students in the Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, and that the first College to be erected thereon, shall be called *McGill College*;" and His Majesty was also pleased therein to appoint certain high Colonial Officers to be, with the Principal, elected by the same Governors of the said "*McGill College*;" "and to declare that the same, and four professors to be also elected, shall be a body politic and corporate in deed and in name, by the style and title of 'The Governors, Principal and Fellows, of M'Gill College."

These are the facts out of which this cause has arisen, wherein the plaintiffs below, (now respondents,) trustees under Mr. M'Gill's Will, seek to recover from the executors and residuary legatee, the sum of £10,000 and interest. Mr. Desrivieres, who is one of the defendants, and who has the money in his hands, intervenes also in the character of residuary legatee, and prays that the money may be declared to belong to him, the legacy having become lapsed.

The demand on the part of the Trustees has been contested with great pertinaciousness, and several points have been made in the argument both of the principal and cross-demand.

First,—That the legacy is null, as having been made in contravention of the Ordinance of 1743.

Secondly,—That no corporation was in existence, neither at the time of making the Will nor at the Tesiator's death, and, that having no capacity to receive the legacy, it became lapsed.

Thirdly,—That the erection of a material College, to be called "*McGill College*," on the land of Burnside, within ten years after the Testator's death, being a condition precedent to the legacy's attaching, and no such College having been erected within the said period, the legacy had become utterly defeated and determined.

Fourthly,—That the object of the bequest, namely, the erection of the College within the period prescribed in the Will, having become inoperative, Mr. Desrivieres was entitled to retain the £10,-000, as the special and substituted legatee under the Will.

1. As to the first ground of objection, whatever might have been the effect of the Ordinance of the French King of the year, 1743, the Provincial Statute of the 41st of His late Majesty granted full power to the Governor, by an Instrument under the great Seal of this Province, to establish free schools for the advancement of learning, and declared that the trustees and their successors, to be named as therein directed, shall be a Body corporate and politic, by the name of "*The Royal Institution for the advancement of learning.*"—This statutary provision, by giving such licence to the Governor, completly does away with the ancient law in this respect, and renders this ground of objection unavailable.

2. The second objection is also untenable, for though it is admitted that a legacy is elapsed (i. e. *caduc,*) when left to an individual or to a body politic or corporate, not *in esse*, yet the principle does not apply to this case, inasmuch as the Trustees were alive when the Testator made his Will, and they received the bequest for the benefit of the Royal Institution so soon as it should please the Provincial Government to give to "airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

This mode of settlement, by appointing trustees to preserve contingent remainders was devised by Sir Orlando Bridgman and other eminent lawyers, during the time of the civil wars in England, and after the death of Charles the First, and these gentlemen maintained and enforced it after the restoration, from which period it has been the prevailing mode of conveyance.

It was to that expedient the Testator resorted to carry his Will into effect, and it would ill accord either with the principles of French or of English Law were the Court to lay down a rule which would defeat his intentions plainly manifested in his Will by the words "constituted or to be constituted."—But this mode of settlement was perhaps unnecessary to give effect to the bequest, for it was a rule of law, recognized and confirmed in the case of Sutton's Hospital, that "a thing which is not *in esse*, but in apparent expectancy, is regarded in law;" and the erection of free Schools, under the licence granted by the 41st Geo. III. was a measure of which there was an apparent expectancy.

3. This ground of objection requires a more minute examination, as holding a specious ground of defence;—and in order to give full effect to the answer to this objection, it is proper to refer to the words of the writ of Privy Seal, dated the 1st March, 1821, by which His Majesty ordains and grants, that upon *the land in the building*," described in the Testators's Will, "*there shall be established, from this "time, one College, at the least, for the "education of Youth and Students in the "Arts and Faculties, to continue for ever, "and that the said first College to be erected thereon, shall be called 'M'Gill College.*"

The legal effect of these Letters Patent, was to convert the buildings and land appertaining to it into a *M'Gill College in intendment*, which (in the quaint language of Lord Coke) "is all that sufficeth."

The College was thereby called into a corporate and political existence, and all the benefits and advantages contemplated by the Testator in making his bequest of this money, attached to it in as great a degree as if the fabric had been originally raised and fitted up for the purposes of a Seminary for the Education of Youth.

This principle was laid down in the case of Bridewell's Hospital in Queen Elizabeth's reign; nor was it then a principle newly received, for so early as the reign of Henry the Fifth it was held, that "a void place or soil in which a house is "intended to be built, may, by the King's "Charter, be named a house, and this "nominative house shall be sufficient, as "there it was, to support the name of an "incorporation." In Camden's Britannia 311, it is shewn (says Lord Coke in the case of Sutton's Hospital,) "that a "void place, to support the name of a corporation may, by the King's Charter, "be named an Hospital or Temple, and "it is not requisite that there be always "truth in the name of the Incorporation, "either of an Hospital or of any other "body political."—There are a variety of instances referred to in the same report, as that of the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Savoy Hospital, in which, though neither the fabric of the Temple or Hospital was founded and built yet the King's *intendment*, so expressed in the Charter, created a body politic and corporate.

4. The fourth ground of objection, that the object of the bequest, namely, the erection of the College within the ten years described in the Will having become inoperate, Mr. Desrivieres is entitled to retain the £10,000. This is disposed of in the answer to the third objection. But if any doubts could be entertained, that his Majesty's Charter alone did not virtually give an existence to *McGill College* as a body politic capable of receiving this bequest, this is an objection which is the more ungracious as coming from the lips of one, who after having participated so largely in the bounty of Mr. McGill, is himself the guilty cause that an edifice has not been actually founded and built on the lands of Burnside. To him who has wrongfully detained the property, the maxim of Law cited at the Bar, "*in omnibus causis pro facto accipitur id, in quo per alium mora fit, quominus fiat,*" applies with great force. The Royal Institution having done *quantum in illa fuit* to raise an edifice in stone, and having been prevented from building it by the refusal of Mr. Desrivieres to give them possession of the land, the Respondents are in law, placed in the precise situation they would have stood had they litterally carried into effect the Testator's Will, and erected the walls and fitted up the building for the reception and accommodation of scholars.

There were other grounds of defence urged in the Court below, such as, the Royal Institution on its original creation had no head, and that there was no Royal Licence to take it in Mortmain; but these are also unavailing, inasmuch as the collegiate Church of Soutewell in Nottinghamshire consists of prebendaries without a head, and the Governors of Sutton's Hospital have no President or Superior, but are all equal in authority; so were at first the greater number of corporations.

As to a Licence in Mortmain, if to the Royal Institution, whenever it should be created, an express licence had not been granted by the 41st Geo. III. and the power had not been given up to the Corporation, in their charter, to take and receive moveable and immoveable property in Mortmain, still the Royal Grant of the 31st March, 1821 erecting "*McGill College*" into a body politic, having recited the bequest of the late Mr. M'Gill as the cause moving his Majesty to grant the Charter of Incorporation, must be held equivalent to an express licence to take and receive in Mortmain; and besides, it may be observed, that the statutes of Mortmain (which are part of the public Law of the Province) make no mention of personal property, and therefore the powers of corporations aggregate in general to take such property remains unlimited.

On every ground, the Court is of opinion that the judgment of the Court below ought to be confirmed and it is confirmed accordingly, with cost to the Respondents.

Counsel for the Appellants, Mr. Plamondon—for the Respondents, Mr. Valieres de St. Real and Mr. Ogden.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1826.

☞ The arrangement we have decided upon, of publishing our paper, on the same sheet with the Gazette, is one, which we hope, will meet with the approbation of our readers, when we state, that in consequence of it, we have procured a larger sheet, and give nearly as much matter, as if it had been separate. The appearance of our first number as to the *material*, will we trust convince our patrons, that our trouble has not been spared, in this respect, to render it acceptable.

We shall at all times be happy to hear from our friends, whose contributions to the support of the "U. E. Loyalist," are most respectfully solicited.

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks, to our several agents, for their attention to our wishes.

☞ Subscriptions to the paper, at York, will be received at the Gazette Office.

Lower Canada and New York papers, have brought us London dates to 16th, and Liverpool, to 21st April—To these we are indebted for our extracts of foreign news.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived here, on Wednesday afternoon, on board the Frontenac, Capt. McKenzie, from Kingston. His Excellency landed at the King's Wharf, under a salute from the Garrison—Major Hillier, and Captain Maitland accompanied His Excellency. On Thursday morning His Excellency embarked on board the Frontenac for Niagara.

The arrival of the Honorable and Right Rev. Dr. Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec, at New York, is announced in the Spectator of the 23, May, in the packet ship Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool on 1st April. We notice the arrival of His Lordship with more than ordinary satisfaction, it having been supposed that he was a passenger in the Crisis, which there is every reason to fear has been lost.

The new Steam Boat "Canada," was towed into port this week by the "Toronto," from the mouth of the River Rouge, where she was built during the last winter. She will shortly be fitted up for her intended route, which we understand will be from York and Niagara round the Head of the Lake, and will add another to the increasing facilities of conveyance in Upper Canada. Six Steam Boats now navigate the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario in this Province, beside the Canada, and a boat nearly ready for launching at Brockville.

We feel ourselves particularly fortunate in being called to our Editorial labours at a time when there is such abundant cause for congratulating the Country, on the auspicious era which is dawning upon it. Though all the Colonies of Great Britain derive many advantages from their being members of that powerful Empire, Canada appears in a particular manner to be distinguished, by the favors and benefits which are conferred upon her. These, if received in the same spirit of kindness, with which they are tendered to us, cannot fail, of very rapidly hastening our advance, in national prosperity. The result in a great measure depends upon ourselves, and our own exertions, and we feel a pleasing confidence, that the advantages which are so generously held out to us, are duly appreciated by the people of the country, and that in a matter which so deeply concerns their interst, and welfare, independent of the patriotic motives by which they are actuated, they will be found, most cheerfully performing their duty, both to themselves and to the country, by using their best endeavours, to give full effect to the beneficent intentions of the Government. The advantages already given, if properly improved and acknowledged, will ensure to us a continuance of favors and support from the mother country, who, from her immense wealth, exalted power, and generosity, possesses both the means, and inclination, of contributing to the happiness of all classes of her people. The efforts of all those, who feel a sincere interest in the welfare of the country, will be exerted in furthering the gracious intentions displayed towards us, for which the best return we can make, is a temperate and grateful use of the many favors conferred upon us, and evincing by our conduct, that we are indeed sensible of the distinguished privileges, we enjoy as British Subjects.

THE TEA TRADE.

The Roxbury Castle, from Canton, 21, Janv. arrived at Quebec 10, May, with a Cargo of Teas.—The advantages which are likely to result from the direct Trade in this article, by the Hon. the East India Company, to Canada, have in some measure been realised by the importation of the last year, both as to the reduced price of the article, and its superior quality, independent of the increase it has brought to our revenue, and the consequent decrease of the perilous, and unlawful practice of smuggling. The Company, it appears, are determined that the people of Canada shall have the benefit of this trade to its greatest possible extent, by sending out cargoes this year, which it is said they intend shall be sold, at costs and charges. When reflecting on the good which has already resulted from this measure, and anticipating the probable profits which it may yet afford, and when congratulating each other, on the successful turn which has been given in our favor, to so important and general an article of commerce, we should not lose sight of, or forget the persons, by whose means so desirable an object has been accomplished. The former Parliament of Upper Canada have the merit of having succeeded, in procuring this trade for us. To them the thanks of the country are most justly due, and though some of the persons who advocated this, & other measures of public utility, have retired from our Legislative Halls, it is to be hoped, the county will bear in grateful remembrance their valuable labours on this important subject.

TIMBER TRADE ON THE OTTAWA.

Persons engaged in this Trade in the Ottawa District, will see by the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that a remedy is provided for the abuses which have heretofore occurred in that part of the Country, by persons trespassing on the unconceded Lands. A Commissioner is to be appointed to receive the rates and duties enumerated in the Proclamation, for any Timber which may be cut. These are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Oak Timber, per 1000 feet	0	5	0	1-12 per S.
Red Pine, ditto.	4	3	4	1 do.
Yellow Pine, ditto.	2	1	8	1-12 do.
Saw Logs for Deals,				2 each.
Staves, standard thousand	4	1	8	

And for the purpose of preventing any Timber being cut, before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of these duties is to be charged, upon all Timber, that shall not square more than eight inches. Persons authorized by previous Royal Licence are exempt from this duty, to the extent of such Licence, and those who have cut without Licence, previous to the date of the Proclamation, may upon payment of the Duties, carry the Timber away. If the duties are not paid, the Timber is to be seized, and detained for the use of the Crown.

The very equitable provisions which this Proclamation contains, are such, as should for ever set at rest, the difficulties which have heretofore existed on the subject, in that part of the Country, and it is satisfactory to state, that from their being so considered by persons engaged in the Lumber Trade, and a similar arrangement having been adopted by the Government of Lower Canada, for its possessions on the Ottawa, the appointment of a Joint Commission on the part of both Provinces, will prevent any collision on the part of either, in the collection of its Revenue.

MR. PAPINEAUS' SPEECH.

If the doctrines advocated by this Hon. Member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada should prevail, what, we would ask, becomes of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over a conquered Colony? Can any reasonable man suppose, that Great Britain, is to content herself with the empty honor of calling this Colony *hers*, and at the same time admit, that she has no right whatever to share in the councils of the country—that she is to have no direction in its affairs—that her thousands, and tens of thousands are to be lavished for our improvement—that we are to participate in the benefits of her extended commerce, and share her powerful protection, without being at any cost for it, and that the return she has to expect, when she thinks it necessary to direct us, in the right way of improving all those things to the best advantage, is to be told, that all she has to give, we are willing to take, but that once given, the management must be left entirely to ourselves, and that she must not expect any thing in return. This would be gratitude indeed. Mr Papineau may make use of the opportunity which the *freedom of speech* in Parliament affords him, to attack those in high and honorable situations. The shaft of his satire will fall harmless at the feet of those against whom it is aimed, and few there are we should hope, who will be found to deny, as he has done in his speech, the right which the Mother Country, has to direct the Councils and energies, of this her colony. A Colony most emphatically *hers*, for she gained it by dint of her valor—the price she paid for it, some of the best of her blood. The people of Canada have, however, too long witnessed, and felt the advantages arising from their connection with Great Britain, the remembrance of conquest being forgotten in the multitude of benefits conferred, to be deceived into the belief, that after all that has been done and is yet doing for them, it is there duty, to treat their liberal benefactor, and best friend, with insult and rudeness. If Great Britain is to call Canada *hers*, on the terms which Mr. Papineau would dictate, we should begin to be inclined to think, that the advice of Mr. Hume was wise, and proper to be taken, and that the *glory*, of having many such Colonies, would indeed, cost more than they were really worth.

The Government too, satisfied as it is, from its acts towards us, that the people of Canada are truly grateful, for the liberal support which has been afforded them, and that they have given many proofs, of their sincere attachment, and veneration, for the Laws and Institutions conferred upon them, pursuing the even tenor of its way in doing good, will still

continue to cherish, and foster us, and Canada under the protection of its powerful arm—her necessities relieved from its abundance—and her wants supplied from its fullness, continue in its present enviable situation, despite the carping and ill natured sallies of those, who it appears, would willingly, receive it enjoy, all the benefits that could be heaped upon them, without acknowledging themselves, to be debtors for them.

✓ *From the Montreal Gazette..*

We have just perused a low, canting, bigoted and abusive REVIEW, in the last Colonial Advocate, of a Sermon, preached by the Hon. and Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, D. D. at York, on the death of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec. This Review is both professedly and confessedly written by a "*Methodist Preacher*;" and we can assure our readers that the designation does ample justice to the talents displayed on the occasion. Not having seen the Sermon reviewed, it is not our intention at present, at least, to enter upon a formal refutation of the fanaticism and sectarian zeal betrayed by this article miscalled a Review, to which, in truth, it has no more pretensions than it has to an essay on the evidences of Christianity. Two things are made manifest in this production, which is quite enough for us. The author admits his ignorance as a scholar, but particularly his total ignorance of the original languages of the New-Testament, and defends the general ignorance of the Methodist Preachers as to classical matters! How such a man could have the presumption to review or criticise a production coming from the pen of a scholar, a gentleman, and a most respectable Clergyman of the Church of England, can only be attributed to the presumption peculiar to the cause in which it is employed, and to those narrow prejudices which are the bane of true christian meekness and liberality. The whole production, in short, is a tissue of the vilest and stupidest trash that ever came from the pen of a bigot or a partyman. It does not contain one generous sentiment, nor one sensible reflection. As to its literary merits, little need be said after the confessions of the author. As a specimen, we cannot, however, forbear to gratify our readers with one quotation, which we have no doubt will be sufficient to stamp the production as one entirely destitute of every thing deserving the notice of a divine, a scholar, or a gentleman. In a paragraph at once derogatory of the sermon and writer under Review, and in praise of the apostolic zeal of the Methodists of Upper Canada, the author makes this truly sublime and edifying remark "They" (the Methodists have something else to do—than meddle with politicks.) "They leave others to attend to temporal affairs, that they may give themselves to prayer and the ministery of the word. *They find as much as they* can do in HUNTING *up the lost sheep of the house of Israel*." Who ever heard before of HUNTING either UP or DOWN a LOST sheep? But we leave this Methodist zealot for the present in the hope that some of our Upper Canada friends may favour us with a copy of Dr. Strachan's sermon, when we may be induced to enter upon some more detailed observations with regard to both it and the silly trash termed a Review of it.

We regret to state that the last arrivals confirm the accounts previously received of the death of Colonel Delancy Barclay. This highly meritorious officer was Aid-de-Camp to the King, and had repeatedly distinguished himself, particularly on the field of Waterloo. He was the son of Colonel Barclay, formerly his Majesty's Consul at this place, and late British Commissioner for settling the Boundary Line, and was, we believe, born in New-York. He died after a very short and sudden illness, and is sincerely lamented by a large and extensive family connection.—*Albion.*

Married,

At Quebec on Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Mills, Dominick Daly, Esq. to Miss Caroline Maria Gore, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Gore.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 17th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Institution having considered the inconvenience and loss which may arise from undertaking to retire their notes at Montreal. Resolve for the future to confine themselves in that respect to what is required by their Charter, and have accordingly determined not to retire any notes at that place after the first day of June next ensuing.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT.

No. 16—3w. *Cashier.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 29th March, 1826. 9—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby informed, that the Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Bank in the Town of York, on Monday the 5th day June next ensuing, as the Act of Incorporation directs; and that the ballot will be kept open from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 3rd. 1826.

N. B. Editors and Publishers of the several Newspapers in the Province are requested to insert the above notice, for at least thirty days, next before the day appointed for the election, and transmit their accounts to the Bank for liquidation.

No. 10—9w

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Institution, have this day declared a half yearly dividend of Four per Cent upon the Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday the 7th day July ensuing—and that the Stock and transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 30th June next inclusive.

By order of the Board,

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 23d May, 1826. 17—3w.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Lady of respectable connections, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or Teacher in a School.

One would be prefered where Music is required.

N. B. Letters post paid addressed to A. B. care of J. G. Bethune, Esq. Cobourg, will be immediately attended too.

York, May 30th. 1826. No. 1—3w.

STRAY MARE.

A DARK Sorel Mare, with a White Star on the forehead came into the inclosure of the Subscriber (No. 9, West side of Yonge Street,) on Wednesday last. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

York, May 29th. 1826. No. 1—1.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

CARDING MACHINE

BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. where can be had, Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elseware, both with respect to Price and extent of Credit.

—ALSO—

SHEARING MACHINES,
Built on the most Approved Plan.
Cards of the Leicester Manufacture.
PHILO SANFORD.

Specimens of his work may be seen at the Steam Mill, Lewiston—at the Factory of Wm. Purdy, Vaughan, U. C. and at Eli Gorham, Whitchurch.

For terms, application may be made to John Scott, Buffaloe, Messrs M. & R. Meighan, York, U. C. H. Foote, Cleaveland, Clement Northorp, Newburgh, (near Cleaveland, Ohio,) and Cullen Brown, Detroit.

Rochestr, Monroe Co.
N. Y. March, 1826. No. 16—tf.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a

PAPER MILL

at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the Colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.

West Flamboro' 20th March, 1826.

No. 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

J. C.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders in this Canal will be held at the Inn of John Gamble, in the Village of Dundas, on Monday the 3rd day of July next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Director for the present year.

By Order,

S. WASHBURN,
Sec'y. pro-tem.

York, 31st May, 1826. *No. 1—tf.*

☞ The above is Postponed until further notice.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No 1—tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis;—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whle, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belville*
Henry Rutan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
J. M. Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Port Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826. NO. 2.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esqrs.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esq.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the twenty seventh day of May inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-seventh day of May inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



CHAP. XXI.

An Act to Authorise certain Persons therein named, and their successors to hold certain Lands for the purpose therein mentioned.

[Passed 30th Jan'y. 1826.]

WHEREAS Thomas Carfrae the younger, Peter McPhail and other inhabitants of the Town of York, have by their Petition set forth that owing to the rapid influx of inhabitants of the Town of York, and the small portions of Ground hitherto allotted for the purpose of cemeteries, it has become desirable that a plot be obtained for the purpose of a General Burying Ground, as well for strangers as for the inhabitants of the Town of whatsoever sect or denomination they may be. That at several meetings of the inhabitants of the said Town have been held in order to fix upon some plan to obtain the required land for that purpose, and that arrangements have been made for purchasing and inclosing by means of a private subscription, a Tract of six acres of Land in the vicinity of the Town of York; and whereas it is prayed by the said Petition, that Peter Paterson, John Ewart, Thomas Carfrae the younger, Thomas David Morrison, and Thomas Hallowell, who have been nominated by the Subscribers as Trustees, may be enabled to hold to them and their successors in a corporate capacity, the six acres of Land which shall be purchased for the purpose aforesaid, and that Power be given to make such Rules and Regulations as may be necessary respecting the same. *Be it therefore enacted,* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Peter Paterson, John Ewart, Thomas Carfrae the Younger, Thomas David Morrison, and Thomas Hallowell, to purchase, have, hold, receive, and take a conveyance of any such convenient parcel or Tract of land in the Township of York not exceeding six acres in the whole as they may be enabled to contract for, for the purpose aforesaid, and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees so purchasing such

Parcel or Tract of Land, and their successors to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned, to have, and to hold the same to and for the use and purpose aforesaid in perpetuity for ever.

II. And in order to prevent the failure of such estate in succession, *be it therefore enacted*, that whenever it shall happen that more than two of the Trustees herein named, shall die or shall become resident abroad, or become incapable of acting in the said trust, it shall be in the power of the Inhabitant Householders of the Town of York, upon notice thereof being given in the Government Gazette, at least Thirty days before such meeting by the remaining Trustee or Trustees to elect at a meeting to be held on the first Monday in the month of January, by the vote of the majority of such householders, the requisite number of trustees from among the Inhabitant Householders of the said Town of York, to complete the number of five Trustees, and that immediately upon such election, the six acres of land so to be purchased as aforesaid shall become legally voted in such Trustees.

III. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the trustees for the time being for the purposes of this Act, shall have power at all times hereafter to make such rules and regulations not repugnant to the Laws of this Province, as may be necessary for the due management of the said land for the purpose aforesaid.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to grant to His Majesty a certain sum of Money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending Highways and Bridges in this Province.

[Passed, 30th Jan'y. 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WHEREAS it is desirable to afford aid towards repairing Roads, and erecting Bridges in certain parts of this Province, may it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, *and be it enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that from and out of the rates and duties already raised levied and collected or hereafter to be raised levied and collected and unappropriated, there be granted to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds which said sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied as follows, that is to say:

In aid of the society for improving the public road in a part of the Townships of Ernestown and Kingston, One Hundred Pounds.

In aid of Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek in the Township of Nelson, in the District of Gore, and reducing the hill, on the North Side thereof, Four Hundred and Fifty pounds.

In aid of erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, between Lot Number Three in the Township of Camden; and Lot Number Three in the Township of Howard, Three Hundred pounds.

In aid of building a Bridge across the River Rideau, at the foot of the Rapid commonly called Daniel Burrits Rapid, from Lot number Twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Malborough, to Lot number Five in the first Concession of Oxford, in the District of Johnstown—One Hundred pounds.

In aid to improve the road between Mr. Tolman's in Kitley, and Perth in the Bathurst District, and to improve the roads in the Township of Burgess, and the Townships of North and South Crosby, in the Johnstown District—One Hundred pounds.

In aid for making a road from Portland to the Western part of Loughborough and the road leading from thence to the village of Waterloo in the Midland District—Fifty pounds.

To be expended on the Road leading through the County of Glengary to Hawkesbury in the Ottawa District—One Hundred pounds.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted shall be laid out and expended under the direction of such persons as the Governor, Lieuteuant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, shall appoint as Commissioners to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, and shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants, as shall be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of the said Province for that purpose, and be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being in such manner and form, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct—and that an account of the expenditure thereof in detail shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

Executive Council Office
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PERSCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16 7w. *Clk. Ex. Comn.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grant without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Nots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 28th Feb. 1826. No. 6—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Saturdav the 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seizedby virtue of a writ

May 19—Bark Mary Ann, Liverpool—9 seamen for a new ship.
—Ship Ottawa, London.
—Ship Rebecca, Greenock—10 settlers and 9 seamen.
—Ship Christopher, London.
—Ship Britannia, Liverpool.
—Ship General Wolfe, Greenock—30 settlers.
—Brig Emerald, Greenock.
—Ship Indian, Newcastle.
—Ship Lady Gordon, Liverpool—3 settlers.
—Brig Lucifer, Belfast.
—Ship John & Thomas, Liverpool.
—Bark George, Portsmouth.
—Brig Mary, Newcastle.
—20 Ship Clifton, Liverpool.
—Bark Crown, London.
—Bark Friends, do.
—Bark Henry & Harriet, from Whitby.
—Bark Stockton, London.
—Bark Europe, Scarborough.
—Brig Spencer, Shields.
—Brig Thetis, Hull.
—Brig Vigilant, Leith.
—Sch. Jessie, Dublin.
—21 Brig Erato, Jamaica.
—Bark Robert & Ann, London.
—Brig Agenoria, Shields.
—Brig Amethyst, London.
—22 Ship Montreal, Liverpool.
—Bark Industry, Shields.
—Brig Chevlot, do.
—Ship Otho, Leith.
—Ship Nautilus, Falmouth.
—Ship Adamant, London.
—Ship Mansfield, London.
—Ship Margaret, Liverpool.
—Bark Hopewell, London.
—Bark St. David, London.
—Bark Isabella, London.
—Bark Minerva, London.
—Bark Ocean, Hull.
—Bark Ajax, London.
—Bark Thomas Wallace, London.
—Bark St. Lawrence, London.
—Brig Kensington, St. Vincents.
—Brig Horatio, Liverpool.
—Brig Elizabeth, London.
—Brig Tinley, Liverpool.
—Brig William, Sunderland.
—Brig Ellen, Shields.
—23 Ship Lady Hannah Ellice, Liverpool.
—Ship General Wolfe, Bristol.
—Ship Laurel, Hull.
—Brig Fame, Greenock.
—Brig Mary Jane, London.
—Brig Perceval, Leith.

Letter Bags for the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland, are constantly open at the Exchange for the reception of Letters, which are forwarded by the earliest conveyance.

Lieut. Col. BYE, Royal Engineers, who arrived from England on Tuesday last, in the Bark Endeavour, is, we learn from good authority, about to proceed to Upper Canada, having being selected to superintend the execution of the Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa, which is to be immediately commenced. —*Quebec Official Gazette.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826.

THE papers received by the last mail do not contain any later intelligence from Europe, than has already been given. Several vessels had arrived at Quebec within the week. More than two hundred sail in all, have arrived at that Port, since the opening of the navigation. The number of settlers landed in the space of three days, is stated to have exceeded a thousand.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival, at this place, of the Head Quarter Division of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Lt. Colonel McGregor. They landed from the Steam Boat Frontenac yesterday morning, and marched into the York Garrison. The distinguished character of this fine Regiment, and the honorable testimony which has been given, of their uniformly correct, and praise-worthy conduct, wherever they have been stationed, affords the most perfect assurance, that from the esteem in which they have so deservedly been held, during a period of more than thirteen years service in Canada, their stay at this Garrison will be rendered highly satisfactory to the inhabitants, and we should hope pleasant to themselves.

The detachment of the 76th Regiment under the command of Lieut. Grubbe, embarked on board the Frontenac yesterday, on its destination to join the Regiment at Montreal. Lieut. Grubbe takes with him the cordial regard of the inhabitants of York, and the exemplary conduct of the detachment under his command, has been such as to merit from them, their best wishes for their future prosperity.

THE Rev. Mr. Hudson, Military Chaplain, who accompanied the Lord Bishop from England, arrived here in the Queenston on Tuesday last. Mr. Hudson is appointed Chaplain to the Garrison at York.

THE Steam Boat, *Martha Ogden*, arrived at this Port on Wednesday, and is, we understand, to make a daily passage between York and Niagara, during the remainder of the season. We are not informed at what particular hour, she will leave each of those places.

IT was not without surprize and regret, that we observed in the last Colonial Advocate, a notice purporting to be given, by the inhabitants of the District of Gore, in the following words:—

"Notice is hereby given that the inhabitants of the District of Gore intend petitioning the Legislature at its next ensuing session, to institute an enquiry into certain serious charges made in the late addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Newcastle and other Districts, accusing some persons, not therein designated, with sedition, disaffection, and an intention of overthrowing the constitution of the Province, to the end that such evil disposed persons may be brought to condign punishment, or should the charges prove unfounded, that the persons making the same, their aiders, and abbettors, may suffer the punishment due to the crime of wickedly wantonly, and maliciously slandering their fellow subjects; which, to make use of an expression of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a former parliament had "not only begun to affect us here but defame us abroad." Although it has not appeared that either at the time, or since, that the executive have bro't, the persons then alluded to, to trial or conviction, as also to obviate the necessity, upon every trifling occasion, of addressing His Majesty's Representative in this Province of constantly assuring him of their unshaken loyalty; assurances, after the manifestation during the late war by *deeds, not words*, as superfluous as unnecessary; and tending to excite doubts on the subject either of themselves, His Majesty's Representative of them, or of their fellow subjects, contradistinguished more by performance than profession."

It is some time since the manuscript of this notice, was handed into our office, with a request that it should be inserted in the Official Gazette. Its tendency to libel a respectable portion of the inhabitants of the Province, being evident, and the suspicion of its being intended for that purpose, receiving additional strength, from the circumstance of its being presented by the editor of the Advocate, accompanied by none other than his own signature, and not having heard of any meeting held in the District, from whence it purports to come, in the absence of an official signature, or letter from constituted authority, its publication was suppressed.

The inhabitants of the District of Gore will, we are sure, appreciate our motives, in having withheld the publication of such a document, and we are confident too, they will feel not a little surprised and grieved, when we assure them, that we have in our possession such proof, as may be considered unquestionable, to shew, that it emanates from a quarter, least to be expected, and from a person in whose hands, their suffrages have placed the honor, welfare, and best interests of their respectable District.

CANALS.

"The Shubenacadie Canal in Nova Scotia, appears at length likely to be executed; the sums voted by the legislature, together with the subscriptions amount to £31,575. In noticing the enterprise of N. Scotia, to this interesting object of provincial utility, we have deeply to regret the lapse of a corresponding energy in New Brunswick. The Shubenacadie canal is entirely local in its advantages—the Baie Verte canal is also local, as far as Shubenacadie canal is beneficial to that immediate part of the Province it runs through, but its great benefits in rendering a speedy and easy communication to the whole of the Gulph shore, including Miramichi, must turn to be of invaluable service, both to the settlements on its northern boundaries, and the revenue it would speedily produce to repay its first expenditure; but so it is, the great and best object that ought to stimulate, not only the legislature, but the private and public feeling of that rapidly thriving colony, is to be delayed until the maturation of a new scource of revenue can be spared from the advantage the present one now renders to her trading community, and her fisheries? *In the Canadas they remain very differently; they have studied the inland resources of the country so for that they have borrowed £70,000 in aid of carrying their projected canal undertakings into effect, from the mother country*".—*N. S. Royal Gazette.*

WE regret exceedingly, that the compliment paid to Canada, in the latter part of this paragraph, is one, of which she is not deserving. True it is, that through the representations of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, who in making them, was actuated by an anxious desire, to improve the vast inland resources of the country, the British Government, in its solicitude for our welfare, made the offer of a loan, of £70,000, to Upper Canada, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms, for the purpose of being expended, in that great national work, "the Rideau Canal."—The Parliament of the Upper Province, conceiving that Lower Canada, was equally interested, in the accomplishment of this work, passed certain resolutions, declaring their acceptance of the liberal offer which was made, provided the legislature of Lower Canada, would join them in the repayment of the loan, by imposing additional duties, on certain articles imported into Quebec.

The Parliament of Lower Canada, however, objecting to this proposal, on the ground, that taxes should not be imposed on the people of that Province, for the improvement of Upper Canada, the offer so generously made has not been accepted, and we cannot help thinking, that to this refusal, on the part of the Parliament of Lower Canada, must in a great measure be attributed, the cause of regret, which is expressed by persons, feeling an interest in the improvement of the Country, that this great work, is not now in the course of prosecution. At the same time, we cannot but express our astonishment, that Lower Canada, should consider the interests of those, who have heretofore been styled "Sister Provinces," so widely different, and distinct, as to refuse us its assistance, in an undertaking, the object of which, is to benefit both.

That such would be the result, and in a large proportion to the Lower Province, in the case before us, will not we think be denied, when it is considered that it is to Upper Canada, the Lower Province must look for an increasing commerce, and when it is remembered too, that her wealth and consequence, in a commercial point of view, has been promoted, in an equal ratio, to the increase of population, and improvement, of Upper Canada. Whatever tends to our improvement, must naturally be productive of benefit to the Lower Province, because to Lower Canada, this Province is a storehouse of wealth. To U. C. it is that her Merchants chiefly look, for the sale of their imports—from her it is that they expect her return produce, and the profit on both transactions, constitutes the commercial welfare of Lower Canada. To a "Sister Province," who holds out such advantages to her, we should suppose her, to possess a kindly feeling, and as a matter of self-interest, if no other consideration moved her to it, ready at all times, to afford that assistance, which she had herself, so essentially contributed, to give her the power of bestowing.

If the Parliament of Lower Canada think differently on this subject, we hope enough has been said at present, to convince our readers, that they do not think correctly. At all events, the notice of the article before us, leads to the conclusion, that as far as the assistance of the Government, can be of any service to us, it is cheerfully offered, and that the great cause of regret after all, is, that its liberally should be frustrated, by any difference of opinion, among ourselves.

CANADA LAND COMPANY.

We are truly gratified to have it in our power to state, from information derived by the late arrivals from England, that the differences which interrupted the final arrangements between his Majesty's Government and the Company have been so far removed that the first instalment of £25,000 has been paid by the latter to the former. The points yet to be adjusted have, we understand, been submitted to the arbitration of two gentlemen, one to be chosen by the Clergy and the other by the Company; the umpire to be chosen by Earl Bathurst. We have only heard the name of the umpire, Mr. John Richardson of Montreal, a gentleman not less known for his ability and patriotic attachment to the Canadas, than for the spotless integrity of his character. The proposed Lower Canada Land Company we believe has yet made but little progress—this is to be regretted, for apart from every other consideration, rivalry even in Land Companies may be productive of much good, and would in the present instance undoubtedly have the effect of bringing settlers into the country, and developing the resources of those fruitful provinces.—(N. Y. Albion.)

The Albion gives the following extract from a Sermon preached at the consecration of the Honorble and Right Reverend Dr. Stewart, Lord Bishop of Quebec, by Dr. Madan, Prebendary of Lincoln:—

It is really a circumstance of high gratification to our feelings, to observe what happy results will sometimes arise from causes unforeseen.

'Twenty years ago, (or nearly so) without a view or a thought of professional advantages, but with a willing expenditure of his own income, the zealous champion buckled on his armour, the whole armour of God, his loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, his feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of Peace; above all, taking the shield of faith, the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. Wholly regardless of personal dangers and discomforts, whether from the immense ocean, the severe climate, or from a state of temporary exile, he went boldly forth and began his pious work. We cannot trace him, through his various labors; we cannot enumerate his disinterested sacrifices; we cannot fully estimate the extent or the magnitude of his services! The annual Reports of our venerable society may give an outline of the liberal system on which he has been acting for many years past; that of establishing the fear and worship of God; that of promoting the erection of Churches, and of houses to dispense the blessings of Christianity, the special missionary went forth, and traversed many thousand miles to animate, to encourage, to instruct and comfort the Christian families around him, wheresoever they might be scattered! In journeyings often, in perils of water, in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, wandering across the trackless desert or penetrating the gloomy forest, that he might communicate to them who were walking in darkness the means of salvation, the light of life. He literally might be said to have upon him the care of all the churches; and (as in the instance of his great prototype) he strove abundantly to render the Gentiles fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the Gospel. Bright and glorious is the prospect now before him, in the ripening harvest to which he is called.'

(From the Quebec Gazette by Authority.)

In the Report of the Debate on the Abolition of Negro Slavery, which took place in the House of Commons on the 1st March, we find the following observations respecting the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the Colonies. Mr. W. Smith, the member whose sentiments on this subject are here given, has been rewarded with thirty years a Member of the House of Commons, one who has always been in the Whig interest, or rather whose principles have been considered Democratic and who by the popular party has, for some years past, been returned for the city of Norwich, he is however, a well informed temperate and liberal man, one by no means likely to be the advocate of any harsh or arbitary measure. Where, therefore, such a character maintains the right of the British Parliament, to interpose and restrain the violent and prejudiced measures of the Colonial Legislatures, we anticipate that no very serious division would take place in either House should the conduct of the Assembly of Jamaica or of any other Colony, call for the exercise of this indubitable right, and the question of that right be brought in form before the British Parliament.

Mr. Smith addressed the House. He wished to know whether there was any way by which the degrees of refractoriness, on the part of the Colonial Assemblies, could be ascertained, so that, when they passed beyond it, the interference of Parliament would be justified. If such a line had ever been prescribed he was sure that the Colonial Legislature of Jamaica would be found to have passed the prescribed limits, and have fulfilled every condition which would justify interference. He then adverted to the speech to the Assembly, of which he read a considerable portion. "All the recommendations of the government had entirely failed." was the language of the Duke of Manchester to the legislature of the island. He was called on by his instructions to enforce on the house the necessity of doing something, if not to disarm their enemies, at least to conciliate their friends. The language he was using was not his own, it was that of the Duke of Manchester. Had the assembly of Jamaica intimated any symptoms of repentence? In the decimate, said he, use a vulgar word, tickish situation in which the colonies stood, some interposition was absolutely necessary; it was necessary, to save the assemblies from that perdition in which they would otherwise soon be overwhelmed. The conduct of the assembly of Jamaica had been contemptuous in the highest degree, and it was the duty of Parliament, as it had the power, to put down that spirit.

This house had done every thing in its power to gain its end in peace, and he thought that there was no merit whatever in making such trials any longer. He was pleased to hear the bold explanation which the right honourable gentleman had given of his sentiments spoken on a former occasion, but should be much better satisfied, if the right hon. gentleman would now act up to the letter of them.

Married,

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Thos. Campbell, Thos. Slicer, Merchant, at Bellville, to Phebe, third daughter of Mr. Theophilus Nelson, of the same place.

At Kingston, on Tuesday 30th, by the Reverend Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. George Henry Oliver, to Miss Harriet Webb Saddler.

Died,

At Kingston, on the 2nd. inst.after a lingering illness, Thos. R. Cartright, Esq. aged 27 years.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.

Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

RETURN of Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, chosen at the Annual Election on Monday the 5th inst. to serve for the ensuing year, viz:—

Appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. { Hon. JAMES BABY, GEO. CROOKSHANK, JOSEPH WELLS, H. J. BOULTON, *Esq.*

Elected by the Stockholders. { JOHN B. ROBINSON, CHA'S. C. SMALL, *Esqrs.* Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN, S. P. JARVIS, JOHN MOWAT, WILLIAM PROUDFOOT, D. BOULTON, jr. *Esqrs.* Hon. JOHN H. DUNN, R. G. ANDERSON, J. J. DALY, JOHN BALDWIN, *Esqrs.*

And at a General Meeting of the Directors, held at the Bank on the following day, The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 6th June, 1826. } *No.* 2 | 1*w.*

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of good character and qualifications, to teach a Common School in the village of Ancaster, for one year. Application to be me made to the Trustees.

Ancaster, 1st June, 1836. 2-3w

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m.*

ON SALE, 42 Barrels Fat Beef, not inferior to most of the Pork killed last Fall, may be inspected, and will be found in good preservation. The whole or part may be had, and if required, a few mouths credit will be given to a substantial buyer, apply to

J. WEBSTER.

Dundas, near Lake Ontario, 2nd June, 1826. } *No.* 2—2*w.*

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No.* 2—8*w.*

Welland Canal Office, York, June 9th, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8*w.* *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 29th March, 1826. } 9—12*w.*

BANK NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Institution, have this day declared a half yearly dividend of Four per Cent upon the Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday the 7th day July ensuing—and that the Stock and transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 30th June next inclusive.

By order of the Boord,
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 23d May, 1826. } 17—3*w.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Lady of respectable connections, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or Teacher in a School.

One would be prefered where Music is required.

N. B. Letters post paid addressed to A. B. care of J. G. Bethune, Esq. Cobourg, will be immediately attended too.

York, May 30th. 1826. No. 1—3*w.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

STRAY MARE.

A DARK Sorel Mare, with a White Star on the forehead came into the inclosure of the Subscriber (No. 9, West side of Yonge Street,) on Wednesday last. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

York, May 29th. 1826. No. 1—1.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

CARDING MACHINE

BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. where can be had, Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elseware, both with respect to Price and extent of Credit.

—ALSO—

SHEARING MACHINES,
Built on the most Approved Plan.
Cards of the Leicester Manufacture.
PHILIP SANFORD.

Specimens of his work may be seen at the Steam Mill, Lewiston—at the Factory of Wm. Purdy, Vaughan, U. C. and at Eli Gorham, Whitchurch.

For terms, application may be made to John Scott, Buffaloe,- Messrs M. & R. Meighan, York, U. C. H. Foote, Cleaveland, Clement Northorp, Newburgh, (near Cleaveland, Ohio,) and Cullen Brown, Detroit.

Rochestr, Monroe Co. N. Y. March, 1826. } No. 16—tf.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a

PAPER MILL

at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the Colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.

West Flamboro' 20th March, 1826.

No. 10—3m.

☞The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

J. C.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders in this Canal will be held at the Inn of John Gamble, in the Village of Dundas, on Monday the 3rd day of July next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Director for the present year.

By Order,
S. WASHBURN,
Sec'y. pro-tem.

York, 31st May, 1826. *No.* 1—*tf.*

☞ The above is Postponed until further notice.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture; and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No* 1—*tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
W. Morris Esq.	*Brockville*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Gananoque*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Kingston*
Mr. John Strange,	*Bath,*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Napance*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Belville*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Haldimand*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Coburg*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Peterborough*
Dr. Read,	*Port Hope*
Mr. Stuart, P. M.	*New Market*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
John Burwell Esq.	*Niagara*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Chippewa*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Fort Erie.*
John Warea Esq.	

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826. NO, 3.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the twenty seventh day of May inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-seventh day of May inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and the all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

CHAP. XXIV.

An Act to grant to His Majesty a sum of money for the encouragement of manufacturing Paper in this Province.

[Passed 30th Jan'y. 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage the manufacture of Paper in this Province: *Be it enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, That from and out of the Rates and Duties now raised, levied, and collected, or hereafter to be raised, levied, and collected, and in the hands of the Receiver General unappropriated, there be granted your Majesty, your Heirs and Successors, the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds Currency, which said sum of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Pounds, shall be applied in payment of a Premium or bounty, to such Person or Persons, who shall build a Mill and Machinery for the purpose of manufacturing paper in this Province, and carry the same into successful operation.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the money hereby granted, shall be paid by the Receiver General of this Province, to such person or persons as shall produce to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province in Council, satisfactory proofs that he or they have erected and brought into successful operation, a Paper Mill, according to the intent and meaning of this Act, in discharge of sich Warrant or Warrants as shall for the purpose be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and be accounted for to Your Majesty, Your Heirs, and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct.

CHAP. XXV.

An Act to grant to His Majesty a certain sum of Money to be applied in making, repairing, and amending Highways and Bridges in this Province.

[Passed, 30th Jan'y. 1826.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WHEREAS it is desirable to afford aid towards repairing Roads, and erecting Bridges in certain parts of this Province, may it please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, *and be it enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," and by the authority of the same, that from and out of the rates and duties already raised levied and collected or hereafter to be raised levied and collected and unappropriated, there be granted to Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds which said sum of One Thousand Two Hundred pounds shall be appropriated and applied as follows, that is to say:

In aid of the society for improving the public road in a part of the Townships of Ernestown and Kingston, One Hundred Pounds.

In aid of Building a Bridge across the Twelve Mile Creek in the Township of Nelson, in the District of Gore, and reducing the hill, on the North Side thereof, Four Hundred and Fifty pounds.

In aid of erecting a Bridge across the River Thames, between Lot Number Three in the Township of Camden;

and Lot Number Three in the Township of Howard, Three Hundred pounds.

In aid of building a Bridge across the River Rideau, at the foot of the Rapid commonly called Daniel Burrits Rapid, from Lot number Twenty five, in the first concession of the Township of Malborough, to Lot number Five in the first Concession of Oxford, in the District of Johnstown—One Hundred pounds.

In aid to improve the road between Mr. Tolmans in Killey, and Perth in the Bathurst District, and to improve the roads in the Township of Burgess, and the Townships of North and South Crosby, in the Johnstown District—One Hundred pounds.

In aid for making a road from Portland to the Western part of Loughborough and the road leading from thence to the village of Waterloo in the Midland District—Fifty pounds.

To be expended on the Road leading through the County of Glengary to Hawkesbury in the Ottawa District—One Hundred pounds.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the monies hereby granted shall be laid out and expended under the direction of such persons as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, shall appoint as Commissioners to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, and shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants, as shall be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of thesaid Province for that purpose, and be accounted for to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being in such manner and form, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall be graciously pleased to direct—and that an account of the expenditure thereof in detail shall be submitted to the Legislature at its next session.

Executive Council Office
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in COUNCIL, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PERSCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16 7w. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee sample to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Saturday, the 17th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Philip Smith and William Edgar, seized by virtue of an Execution issued of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Reuben Clark, viz.

Nots No. 23 and 24, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg, and the front or south easterly half of Lot C. C. between the 2d and 3d concession, reckoned on the eastern boundary of Fredericksburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 28th Feb. 1826. No. 6—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No. 16—tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District / *To Wit.* \ ON Saturday the 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, / *To Wit:* \ BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 16th April, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

Sixth Supplementary return of the Board of Claims, to be paid on Thursday the 22d of June, 1826.

For Losses Sustained during the Late War with the United States of America, as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV. Chap. IV on which Thirty Five per Cent, has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned Claimants.

His Majesty's Receiver General will commence to pay, on Thursday the 22d of June next, to the undermentioned Persons, ortheir Assigns, Thirty five Per Cent. on the amount awarded by the Commission appointed by the Provincial Statute passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's Reign, Chap. IV. for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America, agreeable to the following Schedule:

When the demand is made for payment in Person, the individual will be required to produce an Affidavit, sworn by him before a Justice ofthe Peace, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in this form:

I, A. B. of the Town of——in the District of——do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a Claim was prefered on my behalf, for Losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favour a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof published in the Upper Canada Gazette. SWORN, &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment it is required that a Certificate shall be produced from the nearest Justice of the Peace in this form:——I, A B. of the Town of——in the District of——One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby Certify that I am acquainted with C. D of the Town of——in the District of——who is a Claimant for Losses Sustained in this Province, during the Late War with the United States of America, and who constituted——his Attorney, (or Attornies.) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same, as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C D within the last past Six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be nowliving.

When the Executors, Executrix or Administrators of any person shall claim, it is necessary to produce a Certificate, under the Seal of the Surrogate, that he, she, or they, are the Executors, Executrix or Administrators, to the Will of A. B

N B.—All Powers of Attorney are required in Duplicate.

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS	Amount Awarded.	Thirty Five Per Cent.
Brenkenridge, David . .	15 0 0	5 5 0
Cameron, Margret . . .	15 0 0	5 5 0
Carrol, John sen'r. . . .	15 0 0	5 5 0
Chase, Stephen	15 0 0	5 5 0
Doan, Benjamin	15 0 0	5 5 0
Dougherty, Isabella . . . F.	3 0 0	1 1 0
Fairfield, Benjamin . . .	6 2 6	2 2 10½
Falkener, Ralph . . . . M.	6 0 0	2 2 0
McDougall, John	6 0 0	2 2 0
McDougall, Angus . . .	15 0 0	5 5 0
McDonell, Margret . . .	130 0 1	45 10 0
McPharlane, James . . . N.	27 10 0	9 12 6
Nolta, John . . . . . O.	32 15 0	11 9 3
Orte, Henry . . . . . P.	15 0 0	5 5 0
Parker, James	15 0 0	5 5 0
Palmer, Eleanor Estate of .	67 10 0	23 12 6
Pierce, John Estate of . . S.	11 5 0	3 18 9
Shufelt, William	48 15 0	17 1 3
Smith, Park Estate of . .	150 11 6	52 14 0½
Shippey, Zebulon or Zebedie Estate of . . . . T.	45 0 0	15 15 0
Thomas, Jesse . . . . . W.	15 0 0	5 5 0
Wright, John	19 11 6	6 17 0½
Wright, David Estate of . .	82 18 3	29 0 4½

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, / *To Wit.* \ ON Saturday the 22d July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the Ordnance Barrack Store, in the Garrison at this Post A quantity of condemned

BEDDING,
Furniture & Utensils.
ALSO—
A few pounds of condemned CANDLES, and a Sett of OIL MEASURES.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.
Ordnance Barrack Office,
York, U. C. 15th June, 1826. } 3—4

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such Townships in the Newcastle District, and County of Prince Edward be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 15th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlottsville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a PAPER MILL at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the Colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West Flamboro' 20th March, 1826.
No. 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

J. C.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary requirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

Vol. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826. NO 8.

POETRY.

THE FALL OF IPSARA.*

Ancient then Greece ! see ! see ! again
The turban'd host besprent thy plain,
The crescent gleams afar !
Hark, " Illah Allah " reods the sky,
The hoarse shout, " Death or Victory !"
Awakes again the War.

The glittering blades flash to the sun,
The Pacha shouts, " on Moslem on !
And bow the Grecian low !
Lay waste Ipsara's rebel towers,
Let her gay ports and myrtle bowers
Echo with groans and woe."

Now bigot rage, revenge and shame,
Alternately their breasts inflame,
And fire their murderous mood ;
On, on, they rush, with hedious yell,
Like fiends escaped from nether hell,
To glut their souls with blood.

Ho ! ho ! Ipsariots, man your wall !
Be bravely firm or soon you'll fall
Beneath their blood-stained hands !
Let dout your standard cross on high,
Your cry be " death or liberty,"
And foil the barbarous bands.

As when the flood hath burst its mounds,
And rushes o'er the neighbouring grounds,
The foe comes sweeping on ;
The deafening cannon's horrid roar,
Spattering the walls with Grecian gore,
Tumbles the bulwarks down.

Midst rattling steel's contending clash,
The trumpet's fury, the sulphurous flash,
Nobly Ipsara falls ;
Yet still some brave hands man the fort,
Where wives and babes a last resort
Have found within its walls.

Around they looked with wild amaze,
Their fate laid waste, their cities a blaze,
Their batteries sunk or riven :
The thronging foe press deadly on,
No hope is left to sire or son,
Save where the fixed on Heaven.

They think on Scio's horrid groans,
Her ravished maids her slaughtered sons,
Her babes' and widows' wail !
Who then could paint their soul despair
When furiously the Turks prepare
The lofty walls to scale ?

But why this awful pause within ?
Why shrink the Greeks from battle din ?
They'll never blanch with fear !
One hurried prayer ascends to Heaven,
One desperate shriek :—the Fort is riven,
And thundering leaves the air.

As though from blazing Etna hurld,
On high their shivering limbs are whirled,
Mingled with foes and flame ;
* Wild waving ruin lords it wide,"
And Greek and Moslem side by side,
Drop dashing on the plain.

Thus did thy sons, Ipsara, fall,
Nor shrunk dismayed from death's dark pall,
They would, they would be free !
And now they sleep in glory's bed,
And ne'er to Moslem's haughty head
Shall bend the dastard knee.

Oh had the Bard of freedom lived
To see the glorious deed achieved,
His harp had tuned their praise !
And Greenan war-cries long had burst
In rapture on the ear accurst,
To quench the crescent's rays.

* This Island was taken by the Turks from the Greeks in the summer of 1824; when the remaining defenders, rather than yield, blew themselves up in the fort.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

THE WHITE WATER.

This phenomenon is regularly periodical in the seas near Amboyna, and has never been satisfactorily accounted for. The most particular account of it is to be found in Valenty's " Beschryving van Oost Indien," Vol. II. p. 137 and Vol. III. part ii. p. 10. He calls it *het wit water*, (the white water) and states that it occurs twice every year in the seas around Banda ; the first time, when it is denominated the *little wit water*, it takes place at the new moon in June ; it is but slight in July, but does not entirely subside before the same appearance occurs again at the new moon in August, when it is called the great *wit water*. In the day time the sea appears as usual ; but in the night it assumes a milk white hue, and the reflection of it in the air is so great that the sky cannot be distinguished from the water. Land is very easily discerned by night in it, the land appears very black in the middle of the whiteness.. Very little fish is caught during the time it lasts ; the fish do not like the water, and the clearness of it makes them easily see the fishing tackle and boats, and consequently avoid them. It has likewise been observed to rot the bottoms of vessels which are much in it. It throws up, on the shores where it reaches, a great deal of slime and filth, and likewise different species of blubber, or *mollusca, bezaantjes (holothura physalis,) &c.* It is dangerous for small vessels to be at sea in the night where it comes, as, though it may be calm, the sea always rolls with heavy surges, enough to overset boats, which seems as if they were occasioned by subaqueous exhalations pressing upwards for a vent. It is chiefly seen between Banda and the south eastern islands to the southward of the islands of Aroe and Keys down to Tenimber, where the heaviest rolling of the sea is observed, and Timorlane ; it runs westward as far as Timor, and to the north it is met with on the south coast of Ceram, keeping, however, to the south of the Ulassers and Amboyna, where it appears in large stripes. This milk sea, as Valentyn quaintly calls it, is clearly seen at night from the hills at Amboyna stretching towards Banda. It does not often reach as far as Amboyna itself. The more tempestuous the weather proves the more it rains ; and the harder the south east trade wind blows, the more this white water is seen. It is entirely unknown whence it proceeds, but it has generally been supposed to come from the gulf of Carpentaria. Some have considered the whiteness as occasioned by myriads of animalculæ ; and others have ascribed it to a subtile, sulphureous, marine exhalation, which they have supposed to arise from the bottom of the sea, and to become condensed in the water. Brimstone is in fact produced in considerable quantities at Amboyna and Banda, and likewise upon Nila, Teeuwer, and Dammer, (three islands south of the two former, and between them and Timor, little known to any but the Dutch) and elsewhere in these regions ; yet, remarks Valentyn, if the white water were caused by that circumstance, it would be observed wherever sulphur is found in large quantities. He says a similar phenomenon has been observed at the Comorra islands, and between Madagascar and Zanguebar. Stavorinus, in his voyage to Surat, observed the same singular appearance in latitude 17° 30 nor h, in which he describes the sea as having lost during the day its usual azure clearness, appearing darker and browner than usual, and looking at night as white as if the whole sea were covered with a sheet, or exactly like the appearance in the night time of a flat country overspread with snow. This phenomenon, he remarks, was entirely distinct from the luminous appearance which is frequently observed in the water of the ocean, as, instead of giving any light, the whole was of a deadly paleness, excepting close to the vessel, where it seemed mixed with some sparks of light. No ground was found with a line of a hundred and fifty fathoms. Some of the water was taken up and examined immediately with a microscope, but nothing could be perceived in it by a glass of great magnifying power. To the naked eye it appeared as clear as chrystal, and on tasting it, it seemed to have lost something of its briny and bituminous nature. An English navigator, Captain Newland, once observed the same appearance in the same part of the ocean, with this difference, however, that he saw it intermixed with black stripes, running in a serpentine direction through the whiteness.

Stealing Bodies for Dissection.—Taunton, March 30.—*William Clarke*, alias *William Taylor*, was indicted for stealing four dead bodies from the church-yard of Walcot, in Bath. It appeared partly from the evidence, and partly from the prisoner's own confession, that he had been accustomed to the resurrection buisness since he was six years of age ; and from that time to the present, had assisted in the procuring of 2000 bodies for anatomical purposes. For these, when *subjects* were scarce, he had been paid as high as 10 guineas, a-piece. He had been tried 23 times for this description of offence, but, from various causes, had escaped from all but two of the indictments ; on those he was convicted and punished. The particular offence in question was only one of a class committed by the prisoner, as a part of his system.—He with an understrapper, hired a small house in a yard, which commanded a view of Walcot burial ground, so that when people were buried, he and his companions were fully aware of time, place, and subject ; and they had acted with such industry and regularity, that between October and February they had plundered Walcot burial ground of at least 45 bodies These were packed up in hampers, and forwarded to London by the Bath coaches. On a discovery being made, the prisoner's house was searched ; and three bodies were found packed in hampers for conveyance by the coach ; and a fourth in a closet, covered with straw. In the cellar, there was found an immense quantity of human bones, admittedly in a state of preparation to make skeletons.—The prisoner, in his defence, did not deny the charge ; but complained bitterly of the medical gentlemen not coming forward in his support as they had promised—he was found *guilty*, and before judgment begged very hard for mercy. He represented that *subjects* must be had for purposes of medical science ; that the obtaining and acting upon them was very advantageous to the living ; and he even drew some connexion between his profession and loyalty to the Sovereign ; for he assured the Court, that when his Majesty (God bless him) had a complaint which required surgical operation necessary, he, the prisoner, had procured four *subjects* for a *preliminary operation*, two of which were for the exclusive use of Sir A Cooper.—Mr. Justice Burrough, in passing judgment, expressed his disgust at the conduct of the prisoner. He (the judge) cared not who were of opinion that such practices ought to be tolerated ; the law forbade them ; and his own feelings entirely accorded with the law. He was sorry if inconvenience was sustained by the practisers of medical science ; but it could not be endured that such conduct as that of the prisoner, denounced as it was by the existing law, should pass unpunished. His lordship then sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine to the king of £100 ; and be imprisoned for the space of 12 calendar months.

ENGLAND.

On the 20th April it was announced that a good deal was doing, both in British and foreign money markets, attended with an advance in almost every description of securities. But there was a decline on the 22d. An express from Paris on the 20th, announced that the French Funds had declined about 10 cents.

It was expected that the dissolution of Parliament would take place some time from the middle of May to the second week in June, but the precise time was not fixed.

From the London Courier, of April 20.

A more important State Paper than the Message of President Adams, on the *Panama Mission*, has rarely been submitted to public consideration. It announces, with great distinctness, the policy intended to be pursued by the United States in their intercourse with the new nations of America ; and its tone (with some slight exceptions) is sufficiently calm and moderate.—Our only doubt is, whether the actuating spirit of the whole be not a larger ambition than perhaps the President would, even to himself, be disposed to own.

We have always found a great awkwardness and difficulty in speaking of the United States as a nation, for want of one simple and expressive term by which they designate them. Now that America is divided into several independant Sovereignties, it becomes absurd to call any one of them the *American* Government ; but the word *Philadelphia* is at once harmonious in the sound, and pleasing in association ; it calls to mind, the venerable Penn, and his *friendly brethren* ; it is the name of the ancient capital of the Union ; and may, therefore, as in the instances of Rome, Naples, Mexico, &c. be not unfitly used to designate the nation.

The Philadelphians (for so we shall style the people of the United States, in the ensuing remarks,) are now, for the first time, surrounded by communities just rising into political existence, each of which is far inferior to themselves in population, in wealth, in military and naval force, in science, in experience, in all the elements of power, physical and moral. These nations must of course form a system of international communion with each other, and of that system the Philadelphians evidently wish to place themselves at the head. We do not say that the desire of influence thus evinced is unnatural—we do not assert that it is absolutely impolitic ; but it does not appear to us to demand the vigilance of the other great Powers, and more especially of the greatest Power at present existing, our own.

It is perhaps a flattering reflection to those
who speak the tongue [hold]
That Shakspeare spoke, the faith and morals
That Milton held—

to consider that in each hemisphere the nation manifestly outshining all the others is of British birth and language, and spirit. If the Continent of America, with its dependant islands, could be wholly separated in views and interests from the other quarters of the globe, we should feel a just national pride, that the sons of our ancestors held in those remote regions the balance of power, and guided the march of civilization. Perhaps some such political vision may have crossed the mind of Mr. Adams ; for he says, "America has a set of primary interests, which have none or a remote relation to Europe ; and, therefore, the interference of Europe in those concerns should be spontaneously withheld." To this doctrine we cannot entirely subscribe. We admit that there are many modes in which the European powers ought not to interfere. For instance, the Members of the Holy Alliance should not pretend to dictate to the Ex-Colonies of Spain any terms of concession, much less of submission, to the Mother Country ; but it is by no means so clear to us that there are not many primary interests of the American nations, with which it would be no less just and polite in us than in the Philadelphians to interfere ; and at all events we should have an undoubted right to oppose the interference of any power whatever, if it were pushed so far as to conflict with our own welfare.

The President says, the first principle which will guide the United States in their intercourse with the new nations is *disinterestedness*. This is no doubt highly laudable in intention ; and we have only to hope that it will be constantly followed in practice. The next principle is *good will* ; which we see no reason to question. The third, or rather more tangible, principle is *reciprocity*. These are all the principles which Mr. Adams enumerates ; but it appears to us, we confess, that the objects which he afterwards states as likely to come into discussion at Panama, do not all lie within quite so narrow a circle.—Those objects as we collect them from different parts of the Message, are the following :—

1. The abolition of privateering.
2. The principle of Free Ships Free Goods.
3. A curtailed enumeration of Contraband.
4. The laws of Blockade.
5. The prohibition of future colonization in America.
6. The resistance of invasion from Europe.
7. The abolition of the Slave Trade.
8. The question of recognising the independence of Hayti.
9. The situation of Cuba and Porto Rico.
10. The establishment of Religious Liberty.

1. To begin with the first—Mr. Adams thinks and it is here that his language is more inflated than suits a diplomatic style, that he "cannot exaggerate to himself the *unfading glory* with which, the United States will *go forth in the memory of future ages, if*, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion alone, they can prevail upon the American nations at Panama to stipulate by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the Ocean. We are extremely sorry that the Columbian and other flags have been abused to purposes of piracy ; but really, to advise nations which have no navies, and whose only mode of annoying their enemy is by maritime warfare, not to employ privateers, will "go forth in the memory of future ages," we fear, as any thing but sagacious counsel.

2. In fact, the President himself doubts whether his "powers of argument and persuasion" are strong enough to produce this effect ; and he will therefore be satisfied, for the present, if the whole of America will but adopt a principle somewhat scouted, indeed, by the best writers on the Law of Nations, but advocated long ago in a pamphlet of his own—the principle, that "the friendly flag shall cover the cargo." The operations of such a rule at present would be this, that as the Colombians, Mexicans, and Brazilians, &c. are all belligerents, and the Philadelphians are neutrals, the cruisers of the former could not touch any property under the flag of the latter,(cases of contraband and blockade excepted,) and consequently the Colombians, Mexicans, Brazilians, &c. would all be losers, and the Philadelphians would be the sole gainers—we do not very clearly see the disinteresiedness of such advice ; and even the reciprocity appears to us to be all on one side.

3. Nations have frequently settled the enumeration of contraband of war by treaty ; and there can be no great difficulty in such a course with the American nations ; but it does not seem very well calculated for discussion in a general Congress of Ministers.

4. The Laws of Blockade are perfectly intelligible, and they have become known to all the world since the luminous judgments of Lord Stowell, upon which we know the Philadelphians themselves were content to act in their blockades of the Barbary ports.

5. More is said on the prohibition of future colonization in America, than the subject seems to require ; for, after all, it comes only to this, that each Power is to agree not to permit any colonial establishments of European jurisdiction on its soil, a rule which every one has an undoubted right to make, and which we should suppose very few would be disposed to infringe.

6. In like manner, the resistance of European invasion takes a very diluted consistency in the President's Message. Each Power, it should seem, may resist the invadors of its own territory ; and the new nations, in general, may put forth a declaration in the nature of a protest against such invasion ; but the Philadelphian Government has not quite made up its mind whether it will even go so far as to join in such a declaration.

7. A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the Slave Trade, appears to us to be a very legitimate subject for discussion at the Congress of Panamma, as, in fact, it has been deemed at most of the European Congresses since the war.

8. The recognition of Haytien independence, is also very fit to become a subject of discussion : but we cannot say that the manner in which it is treated by President Adams, is quite satisfactory. He may possibly have in store some valid objections against the recognition : but those which he mentions are altogether frivolous.

9. His advice as to Cuba and Porto Rico is no doubt very good ; it is in short, to *let them alone*. How far it may be necessary to send a Minister to Panama for the purpose of arguing this point, we are not prepared to say.

10. Lastly there can be no doubt but that, in advocating the principals of religious liberty, any Minister, Philadelphian, British or other, would be laudably and usefully employed. The President, however, takes even this question upon a narrow ground. He proposes to confine it to the demanding of a toleration for citizens of the United States, who happen to become occasional residents in the territory of any of the new nations.—Surely a more ample scope might be given to this part of the discussion !

It appears, from the brief review that we have thus taken of the Message, that there is little of real utility to the new nations among the objects which the President has in view : there are some things directly adverse to their interests ; and if the Philadelphian Minister confine his efforts within the circle here traced out for him, we own, it appears to us that he is not likely to add much to the influence, whatever that may be, which his Government at present possess among the Transatlantic Nations.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

From the Quarterly Review, No. 66. just received.

CONTINUED.

Let us now advert to our North American Colonies. 'We defy, say our modern economists, 'any one to point out a single benefit, of any sort whatever derived by us from the possesion of Canada, and our other Colonies in North America.' They are productive of heavy expense to Great Britain, but of nothing else.—We done much to cripple and destroy the advantageous commerce we formerly carried on with the Baltic,'—and 'for whom,' it is asked, 'are the people of Britain made to pay a high price for inferior timber ? The answer is obvious. Every man of sense, whether in the cabinet or out of it, knows that Canada must, at no distant period, be merged in the American republic ;' and the conclusion is, 'that John Bull discovers no very great impatience of taxation, when he quietly allows his pockets to be drained, in order to clear and fertilize a province for the use of his rival, Jonathan.'

We are ready and willing to take up the defiance so cavalierly thrown out, and we do so in the confidence that we shall be able to shew the folly and the fallacy of those gratuitous assertions.

We think it will not be denied that maratime power can alone spring from and be matured among maratime states, and that it will increase and be supported with the increase of a maratime population. We suppose it will also be admitted, that whatever adds to the means of strength of a rival power is equivalent to the diminishing of the means and strengh of that power from which that addition has been made. If this be true, and if Canada and the other provinces must 'merge, as every body knows, in the American republic,' it is quite clear that America will gain, and that England will lose, just as great an advantage as Canada, and the other colonies, are capable of bestowing ; and that the evil to England will be far more serious and important than any advantage she could hope for in getting rid of the expense incurred by the possession of them. But let us descend to particulars.

If Canada and the northern provinces 'must merge in the American republic,' this can only happen by conquest or by cession—As to the latter, we should be grieved, indeed, if we saw the slightest disposition to support his Majesty's government ever for a moment contemplated such a voluntary sacrifice. We are well aware, at the same time, that a very general, but erroneous, opinion has prevailed as to the policy of giving them up, rather than engage in a contest for their preservation—we have been told by many, and reasoned that they are a mill-stone round our neck—that they are not worth retaining, &c. If there be any real grounds for such an opinion, the sooner, undoubtedly, the sacrifice is made the better :—but as we devoutly believe it to rest on no foundation at all, we do hope and trust that his Majesty's ministers will positively declare their firm determination to encourage, protect, and defend, by all the means and resources of the nation, the Canadas, and the sister provinces—which is due to them ; and by so doing discountenance at once the mischievous doctrines of the new school of political economy, which are too well calculated to make up the erroneous impression. This as Mr Haliburton justly observes, 'cannot be too early refuted, because the promulgation of it has a strong tendency to weaken the tie between the mother country and her colonies.'

'A sort of uneasy feeling has been created among country gentlemen in particular, because the Americans are and have been building some of the native huge unwieldy ships of the line ; as if these few large floating masses of timber were destined to annihilate the British navy. But these nervous people, we suspect, have never given themselves the trouble of inquiring how even this limited number of ships are to be manned—whether the maratime states of the union are ever will be, able to produce seamen enough for even the little fleet they have already decreed to build ? The author of the 'Observations' has taken, as we think, a just view of this part of the subject.

'It must be admitted, that a country so situated (as America) may become very powerful upon the ocean ; and it is highly probable that the navy of the United States will very soon be a valuable addition to the fleets of any of the European powers in future wars. But let it be recollected that France and Spain possess all the advantages which have been enumerated, and yet their united naval force has never been equal to overpower that of Great Britain. And to what is it owing, that thirty millions of Frenchmen, aided by ten millions of Spaniards, are unable to equip and man fleets sufficiently powerful to destroy the navy of an island which does not possess one fifth part of their population ? It is owing to this—that the inhabitants of the inland parts of France and Spain, which form so large a portion of their population, reside in a country which affords them the means of subsistance without obliging them to seek it abroad, and they are therefore indisposed to encounter the perils of the sea and of war ; whereas Great Britain is every where surrounded by the ocean ; the most inland parts of the island are not very distant from the sea ; and as the productions of the soil would not suppport a very numerous population, a large proportion, of its people are compelled to seek their subsistance by engaging in the fisheries, or in the coasting and foreign trade, and it is from this hardy and enterprising portion of her subjects, that Great Britain derives the means of establishing and maintaining her superiority upon the ocean.

'Now it is evident that the United States of America, even now, resemble the countries of France and Spain in this particular, more than Great Britain ; and as their people increase from the ocean, and plant themselves in the vallies beyond the Alleghany Mountains, the resemblance will still be greater : for by far the greater part of the inhabitants of these distant regions will live and die without ever having placed their feet upon the deck of a ship, and will consequently add nothing to the maritime population of the country ; the rich productions of their fertile vallies will find their way to New Orleans, and there provide abundant means of carrying on foreign trade ; but the carriers of these productions to the foreign market will either be foreigners, or natives of the Atlantic States'—Observations, &c. p. 5—7.

Mr. Haliburton concludes, therefore and we think fairly enough, that to these states, and chiefly to those of New York and New England, most America look for the means of manning a navy. Although the southern states, of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, carry on an extensive foreign trade, they have no commodious harbours for ships of war of the lager classes ; their climate and the nature of their population equally unfit them to produce hardy and enterprizing sailors ; and they have few, if any vessels engaged in the fisheries, which are every where the great and unfailing nursery for seamen.

Admitting then, as we must that the North-eastern states, by the habits and pursuits of their population, are the main props of the American navy, let us next follow Mr. Haliburton in his inquiry as to the present situation of these states, and the probability of their being able to increase the means they already possess of giving naval strenght to their country.

'The states of New York and New England are now old settled countries ; the population of the former may become more numerous in the back parts of the country, but an increase in this quarter will add but little to her maritime strength. But New England and the southeastern parts of New York, are already so fully peopled that frequent emigrations take place from them to the inland states. Massachusetts does not, and we believe we may say, cannot raise within herself bread to support her present population, and therefore can never expect to increase her numbers very rapidly, while the western territory offers to her youth the tempting prospect of obtaining a livelihood in that rich country, upon easier terms than they can procure it within their limits.

'Let it not then be deemed chimerical to say, that America has no immediate prospect of becoming a great naval power.

'If the conclusion drawn from these states continue, they will do doubt become rich and powerful to a degree that may defy all aggression ; but it does not follow that they will acquire a naval force that will prove formidable to the powers of Europe. Germany has been among the most powerful nations of Europe, and Austria is the country which produces valuable articles of export, but these countries, from their geographical situations, cannot produce a maritime population ; other nations have therefore become the carriers of their productions, and they have never possessed any power upon the ocean.—The inland states of America are precisely in the same situation, and I close my observations by repeating, first, that the sources of the naval power of America must be principally derived from the states of New York and New England ; and secondly, that there will be no great increase of the maritime population of those states until the western territory is fully occupied, and no longer hold out a temptation to the youth of the Atlantic States to remove thither, then they must follow the example of their ancestors in Great Britain ; and if the soil of their native country will not afford them subsistence, they must seek it from the sea and from war. When this period arrives, I think it will be admitted by all, is far distant. Ages must elapse before that vast country through which the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Mississippi roll, will afford no further room for the enterprising emigrant.'—Observations, &c. pp. 6, 7.

'The Americans themselves are beginning to be aware of the truth of these observations, and are feeling and confessing the difficulty of manning their ships of war, few as they are.' We have now before us the report of the minister of the department of the navy (of the 2d of December last ;) in which the great difficulty of procuring and enlisting seamen is particularly stated—with sore complaints of the consequent detention of vessels and increase of expense.—The minister urges strongly the necessity of having some system devised to ensure voluntary enlistments sufficient to meet their increasing wants ; admitting, and apparently regretting, that their free institutions militate against the manning of the fleet. 'Two of the features

of this system,' he observes, 'will probably be, not mere boys in the character of apprentices, and enlist robust and healthy landsmen in the interior, so long as five dollars worth of land will afford as much pork and poultry, boundary and Jhonny-cake as will maintain a whole family.

Now let us see to what extent the surrender of our North American Colonies to the United States, as recommended by these economists, would be able the latter to increase their naval power. America would, in the first place, gain an additional sea-coast, equal in extent to that which she already possesses, and of a description very superior to it for the formation of a navy and the support of a maritime population. Commencing at the noble bay of Passamaquody and its islands, where the American line now terminates, we find the inhabitants mostly sea-faring men. The town of St. Andrew's is rapidly rising into mercantile importance, and is resorted to by numbers of European fishing and coasting vessels. Hard by is the town of St. John's, at the mouth of the fine river of the same name, down which timber is floated in such quantities as to engage upwards of one hundred vessels in exporting it to Great Britain, and bringing back those supplies of British goods, which the wants of a rapidly increasing population annually demand. Ship-building is also carried on in the river to a great extent.

The colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, whose shores surround the bay of Fundy, can scarcely be exceeded, for the most part, in point of fertility. Gypsum and coal abound on all these coasts: and difficult as the navigation is, on account of the rapid tides, there is scarcely a house of a farmer in which some member of the family will not be found capable of taking charge of the coasting vessels, and conducting them in safety up or down this unguiescent bay.

'The southern and eastern sides of Nova Scotia, from Cape St. Mary's to Cape North, on the island of Cape Breton, may be called the fishing coast, and are peculiarly adapted to produce hardy and enterprising seamen.—They abound with numerous and commodious harbors, capable of affording shelter to the largest vessels.

Mr. Haliburton tells us that the Gulph of St. Lawrence may be said to be whitened with the canvass of vessels engaged in the timber trade, in the Labrador and coasting fisheries, and in carrying supplies of European and West India produce, not only for the consumption of the inhabitants of this coast, but of the rapidly increasing population of Upper and Lower Canada.' Seven hundred sail of vessels he informs us, proceed annually up the river St. Lawrence, and as many nearly to the ports on the shores of the Gulph. In the year 1825, the author of the 'Reflections' says, that 1600 sail of vessels ascended the St. Lawrence.

Now let us suppose the United States to be in possession of this immense line of sea-coast and of all this territory, one part of which indeed deems to the inhabitants a subsistence from the sea, but at the same time affords them not merely a subsistence, but the means of acquiring affluence from the sea; while all the rest is not only capable of supporting from the numerous population, but abounds more or less in various and useful minerals, and inexhaustible forests of timber for ship-building, and furnishes other supplies for an immense foreign and coasting trade;—

'Let us contemplate the numerous inhabitants of this extensive coast, who, from their pursuits, their habits, their laws, their language, their religion, and their feeling, bear a greater resemblance to the inhabitants of Great Britain than any other portion of the known world, and who are now well disposed to continue her subjects. Let us, I say, view these persons ranged upon the side of her enemies—let us see them manning the fleets of hostile America, and engaged in endeavouring to subvert that power which they are now desirous to support—let us see the treasures of Great Britain invested to carry on a maritime war with America, in which, but for this accession of strength, the latter would not perhaps have engaged—and then let us ask ourselves if it would be wise in those who can retain them as subjects of Great Britain, to relinquish them to America, merely because they do not directly pay into her treasury a revenue equal to the expense of their establishment.'—Observations, p. 19.

We may well join our author in asking, 'Should a country, which will be capable of adding so much to her own maritime strength, and the loss of which would add somuch to that of another, and a rival nation, be voluntarily abandoned by Great Britain!' and for what, because, forsooth, 'the retention of it would lead to contests between Great Britain and America, and the cession of it to the latter would remove all causes of future differences.

With what amiable simplicity does this 'most exact of moral sciences' inspire its votaries! with what complacency do they regard the aggrandizement of every nation except their own! how ready are they to ascribe to any other people the virtues of charity and forbearance and loving kindness which they deny to their fellow countrymen! This hatred of the country breaks out on every occasion, whether it be to encourage the importation of sugar from Cuba, the Brazils, or the East Indies, to the detriment of our West India planters, or of Norway timber timber to the exclusion of that which is the growth of our American colonies—(for ours they still are)—and which 'has done much to cripple and destroy the advantageous commerce we formerly carried on with the Baltic.'

To show that these professors of the 'most exact of moral sciences' have but little regard for facts, whenever a bold assertion will suit their purpose, we subjoin a statement, taken from official documents, which will prove to what a lamentable extent our Baltic commerce has been crippled and destroyed. From this it appears, that there pas- p and down the Baltic, the first year after the conclusion of the war, that is to say, in

1816	- -	1848 British ships; but in
1820	- -	3597
1822	- -	3497
1824	- -	3540
and in—1825	- -	5186—!!!

Every man of common understanding then must consider it as the height of madness to think of relinquishing our colonies to the Americans, whose national pride, since they obtained some partial successes in single naval actions, (with a force, however, in every case superior to their opponents,) has been enlisted on the side of a military marine. We should bear in mind that they no longer adhere to the doctrine of Jefferson, to which taught them that it was their best policy to remain at home, and dispose of their native productions to the foreigners who might come to their own shores in search of them. Their policy now is, in imitation of Bonaparte, to have ships colonies and commerce—they, their navy has already induced them to believe that they will soon be capable of disputing with us the empire of the seas. This alone should make us more tenacious of holding our northern colonies as the surest means of keeping down their naval power. That that power is respectable we are not disposed to deny: that it may be extended beyond its present scale, we are equally ready to admit; but that it ever can become formidable to us, so long as we preserve our northern colonies, has, we humbly think, been sufficiently disproved.

* One sail of the line, four frigates, seven sloops, and five shoonners in commission. Total number of men voted, 4000.

To be continued.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

His Majesty has given £1,000 for the relief of the suffering manufacturers of Macclesfield.

The late Bishop of Durham has left, by his will £24,000 to public charities, among which £500 to the B. & F. Bible Society.

The news of the Peace in India, between the Company's troop's and the Burmese, had not reached England. The London Gazette of the 20th, contains a mass of official documents of the operations and successes of Sir Archibald Campbell, and Commodore Sir James Brisbane, down to the 6th of December. There had been hard fighting and much blood-shed, and the Burmese, in immense numbers, were driven from all points, routed and dispersed.

The King has been pleased to sanction the reversal of the Attainders of five Scotch Treasons.—Lord Liverpool has brought in bills for that purpose on behalf of the descendants of the Earls of Carnwath and Airlie, and the Lords Ogilvie, Lichc, and Duffus, and the Baroncy of Fingals. The editor of the Sun expresses a hope, that all other Lineal Representatives of titles forfeited during times, which ought to be forgotten, who may be worthy of such an act of Grace, may be restored to the honours of their ancestors at no distant period.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Mr. George Lamb brought forward his promised motion to allow persons tried for felony to be defended by counsel. The motion was supported by the mover, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, and opposed by Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning, and negatived, 105 to 36.

On the same evening Mr. Brougham presented a petition from the Catholic Association.

Mr. Hume had spoken in insolent terms of the Bishop of London, against which the House of Commons expressed their disapprobation, by a unanimous vote, and he was glad to retract very humbly.

It is supposed that the House of Commons will not set after the 12th of May. They will adjourn from that day to the 20th, when it is expected Parliament will be prorogued, and that the Proclamation of dissolution will immediately follow.

In the House of Commons on the 20th of April, Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright, pressed for information respecting the Burmese war, which the latter described as scandalous and unprovoked. Mr. C. Wynn stated, in reply, that he did not think the present a fit opportunity for discussing the merits of the question, but that an occasion would present itself during the progress of the bill for defraying the expense of the additional naval force to be employed.

An interesting discussion had taken place on the usury laws; ministers were anxious to repeal them, so as to give unrestrained freedom to the activity and circulation of the monied capital of the country.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question put by Lord Grosvenor, announced the determination of the Government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Berlin on the 18th from St. Petersburg, on his return to England.

"A public subscription is about to be set on foot in Liverpool, for the relief of the distressed manufacturers and weavers in the interior of the country, and a public meeting for this purpose was convened for the 2d of May, by the chief magistrate. The Rev. D. Raffles brought the state of the Blackburn weavers before his congregation on the 30th of April. After a powerful appeal to their humane and charitable feelings, the sum of £67 1s. 6d. was collected for their relief. The good example deserves to be imitated by other clergymen. And the King, in addition to his munificent donation of £1000 to the distressed poor of Macclesfield, has given a similar donation to those of Manchester and Blackburn, and one of £500 to the unemployed in Rochdale."

The question of Parliamentary reform, has been agitated with much warmth in the House of Commons.

Detachments belonging to the 68th, 70th and 76th regiments of Infantary, embarked on the 24th of April, on board of the Pamelia transport, at Portsmouth, for Quebec. The same transport afterwards sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, for the purpose of receiving on board other detachments for conveyances to the above destination.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in London, from St. Petersburg, and has had an audience of the King, and two hours with Mr. Canning.

Foreign Intelligence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Cuba.—We have a letter from an American gentleman resident in Cuba, which says—"The Spaniards are trying to counteract the plans of the South Americans—troops are distributed all over the island—two hundred arrived at Barracoa the day before the Margaret sailed; and men of war are stationed at every port of any consequence. A few days ago the Governor received some private information from St. Jago—what it is, is not known; but upon the strength of it he ordered the militia to hold themselves in readiness for marching down the coast. I fortunately started for Moa before this news arrived; still I apprehend no danger of invasion—at least not this place. If the Island is attacked at all, the whole force will be divided between Havana and St. Jago, and the instant they surrender, the Island is conquered."

GREECE.

The Greek War.—We rejoice to say that the news of the fall of Missolonghi was premature, notwithstanding the particularity with which it was given, and there was reason to believe that that fortress had not surrendered at the last dates. The Paris Etoile states, upon the authority of letters from Corfu of the 25th and 26th of March, that the garrison of Missolonghi still held out. The same letters give the details of the assault and capture of Anatolico, which correspond, in point of date, with the account we before copied from a London paper, of the alleged fall of Missolonghi.—Where the truth lies, we know not; but certain it is, that the Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, in answar to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting to be from an English colonel, [see Commercial Advertiser of May 19,] said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it represented Missolonghi to have fallen at a time when it had certainly not fallen." It was asserted in the London papers, on the authority of a letter from France, that M. Villele had declared that England, France and Austria had agreed on dictating to Turkey an arrangement with Greece, and in consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks. We *hope* this intelligence may prove true, but the hope is a very feeble one.

There is much difficulty in reconciling these conflicting accounts, arising from the confusion of dates. For instance, the Corfu dates are after the new style, and the Greek dates the old. According to our account from the Gulf of Lepanto, Missolonghi fell on the 10th of March O. S. or the 21st of March N. S.; and our latest accounts now, are from Corfu, March 26, N. S. The question then arises, might not Missolonghi have fallen on the 21st, and the event not have been known at Corfu on the 26th? It is hardly to be expected, however, that Lord Liverpool would have spoken so positively, upon vague information; but after this comparison of dates, we confess we cannot find any positive authority for the contradiction. Again, under date of Corfu, March 23, we find an article which describes Ibrahim Pacha to be on the point of making a grand attack on Missolonghi from different quarters, and with every prospect of success. Now this preparation evidently alludes to the exertions which were said by our last accounts, to have preceded the last and fatal assault of the Turks. We trust, however, that all will prove as we could wish.

The following paragraph, also dated Corfu, March 23rd, bears too strong a resemblance to *manufactured* news, for us to place much reliance upon it:

"Greece is stated to be in great danger, but it is mentioned that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands had acted in such a manner as to create an impression that he had received instructions to prevent Missolonghi from falling into the hands of the Turks. Russia, France and England are said to concur in wishing to bring the contest to a close. It is added that on the 20th Sir Frederick Adam had required that the operations against Missolonghi should be suspended, as he understood an order to conclude an armistice, if not already received, might be expected from Constantinople. To this Ibrahim Pacha objected, on account of the sacrifices which had been made by the Porte. Sir F. Adam, as rep seen ed to have replied, that if he did not yield with a good grace, to the common wish of the Allies, submission would be compelled."

UNITED STATES.

BLACK ROCK HARBOR.

On Saturday evening last, about *one*

hundred feet of the pier composing Black Rock Harbour, was carried away. The breach took place a short distance above J. L. Barton's store house. Four cribs were removed one of them to the foundation, and the others to a considerable depth—a fifth is much damaged, and started from its original position. The effect was instantaneous upon the head of water in the harbour, which was soon reduced 22 inches below the usual level. A column of water rushes through the aperture with fearful violence, and extends obliquely across the Niagara for nearly one fourth of its width. Some idea may be formed of the strength of the current created within, when we state that the Henry Clay, after landing her cargo and wood, with the full power of machinery, aided by a fair wind and sails, with an anchor and tow line ahead, was hardly able to surmount it. The struggle was long and doubtful, and lasted several hours. She eventually arrived in our harbour, from whence, we understand, she will in future make her clearances, or until such time as the pier is again repaired.

In repairing this breach, we apprehend the necessity of an independent canal will be deeply felt and acknowledged. To do it in a safe and substantial manner, (and no other work will resist the lateral pressure,) a temporary dam must be erected above the gap. The effect of this will be at least to cut off all communication with this place from the canal; and we have our doubts whether it will not suspend the navigation as far east as Lockport, and perhaps farther.

Canal Breach.—The Rochester Telegraph of the 30th ult. states that there is a breach in the canal about two miles this side of Lockport, which will take two or three days to repair.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1826.

The account of the capture of Missolonghi, notwithstanding the circumstantial manner, in which it was given, is stated in the late papers, to be incorrect. At the latest dates they say, that Fortress still held out, against the attacks of the enemy.—The contradictory nature of the reports from Greece is such, that it appears impossible, to form any correct opinion, of the true state of its affairs.

The Albion states, that Captain Brooks of the British army, had given the intelligence, that a Counter Revolution, under General Paez, had broken out in Colombia, the intention of which is said, to erect Venezula into a separate Republic. Paez had been ordered to Bogota, to explain some part of his conduct—this order he answered, by placing himself at the head of his troops, and overthrowing the legal authorities. Paez is represented, as a bold, and sanguinary leader, at the head of a badly paid, and discontented army, and from such a character, Colombia may anticipate much trouble. This counter revolution is the more to be regretted, as it may produce an effect, in the commercial relations, with the new republic, in which many salutary changes, it appears had been made.

From the N. Y. Spectator of the 9th inst. we regret to learn that serious disturbances had taken place in several of the manufacturing Districts in England. To so formidable an extent had they reached, that in some places it had been found necessary to call in the aid of the Military for the protection of private property, and during the affray some lives were lost. At Blackburn and its vicinity, the power looms in several of the factories were destroyed. At Manchester, Chorley, Addington, and Wakefield, there had been disturbances. At Liverpool apprehensions were entertained, but at the latest dates, it remained quiet, and on the 1st May a Letter from Liverpool says "the accounts from Manchester up to this evening are pacific." The insufficient example of our Gracious Sovereign, will no doubt be followed by all classes who gave it in their power to relieve the distresses of the people—It is satisfactory to learn that feelings of political discontent have no share in the present disturbances, and the Liverpool Albion of 1st May says:—

"Nor is the country cursed with the baleful presence of demagogues—those pests who traversed the country at the eventful period to which we have alluded, and who, like demons, inflamed the minds of the unfortunate wretches whom distress had rendered desperate, and goaded them on to the committal of acts of sedition and treason. These harpies have not fo- the lessons of experience; and they will, we trust, be prudent enough to continue in their native obscurity. If, however, any of these pestiferous wretches should attempt to take advantage of the times, and recommence their mischievous vocation, we trust that the unemployed population of the manufacturing districts will have sufficient sense to treat them with the contempt which such agitators deserve."

By a letter received from Kingston, we are sorry to hear, that the Steam Boat *Toronto*, on her first trip, from that place to Prescott, had unfortunately got aground several times, and that in consequence, it had been found necessary to haul her out of the water at Brockville, to be repaired. The damage is stated, not to be very great, but the delay, besides occasioning inconvenience, must be attended with some loss to the proprietors. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, for Steam Boats, between Kingston and Prescott, is in many places extremely difficult, and requires that the most skilful, and experienced Pilots should be employed.

The *Farmers' Journal*, published at St. Catharines, mentions, that the Salt Works at that place, are much improved, and in successful operation, under the ma-agement of Mr Chace.

The manufacture of this necessary article of consumption, within the Province, is much to be desired, and from the number of Salt Springs with which the country abounds, in different parts, we have every reason to hope, that the immense sums, which have been heretofore annually paid for this Article, to our neighbours, will ere long be expended in the Country, and the necessity of depending on a foreign market, for so indispensable an article, be entirely obviated. Tea, Salt, Tobacco, and Leather, are we believe, among the most general articles of consumption.—The first of these, we are now Supplied with on the most advantageous terms, and it is satisfactory to know, that the supply of the three latter articles, may be provided within ourselves, and that individual enterprize, and industry, have already done much, toward effecting such an object.—The Establishment of Paper Mills too, from the encouragement held out by the Provincial Parliament, may soon be expected, to furnish a sufficient quantity of that article, for the use of the Province, whereby another great saving will be made to the country, and large sums of money retained among us. The Paper Mill in West Flamborough, erected by that enterprising individual, James Crooks, Esq. is, we understand, in operation, and the proprietor is now ready to receive orders for paper. It affords us real pleasure to notice these improvements, and we take this opportunity, of requesting the favor of information from such of our readers, as may have an opportunity of witnessing their progress, in different parts of the Province. Our columns shall be most cheerfully devoted to such subjects.

The *Observer* has been pleased, to notice in very flattering terms, the appearance of our first number, as being creditable to us, in point of taste, and arrangement—at the same time, however, differing with us on the more important part, namely, its matter. The manner of it "suits him well," but because its matter, exposed to "naked view," some errors, which the *Observer* seems to have laboured under, with respect to the Tea Trade; and because we stated the fact, that the merit of having procured that Trade for us, was due to the former Parliament of Upper Canada, towards whom, for some reason unknown to us, the *Observer* seems to have no very kindly feeling, fault is found with our article on that subject, and we are very gravely told, that "we are now in fact paying, and must continue to pay, 50 per cent more on the article, than would be demanded, by private individuals." The *Observer* will allow us, to correct an error he has here fallen into. If the East India Company are to furnish us with Tea, at *cost and charges*, we should be happy to know, what private individual would give it to us, 50 per cent *lower*. That those "Merchant Kings," the Hon. the East India Company, have it in their power to be liberal, we can easily conceive, and though we are at all times disposed to admit, that there is much public spirit, and individual enterprize, among ourselves, *we must confess*, that we are unwilling to give our assent to the idea, however powerfully public spirit might operate, and however great might be the exertion of individual enterprise, that either would be very profitably employed, in furnishing Canada with Tea, at 50 per cent under cost and charges. If the Observer means, that private individuals in Canada, could afford to build, and man Ships, and make voyages to China, at a cheaper rate than the East India Company, he must give some data for such an opinion. We for our part, are inclined to doubt it.

Our remarks on the subject, went simply to state the facts; that, a very desirable change for the country, had taken place, in this particular branch of commerce, by giving us better tea, at a lower price, increasing our revenue, and retaining large sums of money in the country, which were formerly paid to foreign merchants; and, that for what had been done, the thanks of the country were due to those, by whose means, a measure, attended with such favourable results, had been effected. These things we thought at the time, and still think, to be undeniable, and we hope the Observer is not so callous to conviction, as to persist in error, when it is clearly pointed out to him, that his opinions are not deduced from sound reasoning, and are at variance with facts, of which he may have been heretofore unacquainted.

We are happy to state that letters have been received, from the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, announcing his safe arrival at Liverpool on 20, April.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication of "Castigator," has been received, but as it is "inconsistent with our plan," to give such Letters "a place in our paper," we must decline inserting it. Disapproving as we do of its tenor, and conceiving that we should in some measure render ourselves accessory toits publication, if it should appear in print on being "handed over," by us, we must tell "Castigator" plainly, that to avoid this, as far as we are concerned, we have *not*, complied with his request.

An arrival at Boston has brought us London dates to the 22d April, a day or two later than our former advices. The only intelligence furnished by this vessel is a contradiction of the reported fall of Missolonghi. Still there is much confusion about dates, created by the old and new styles of reckoning, which would be unfavorable to the Greeks, had not the Earl of Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, that the celebrated fortress had not fallen at the dates mentioned in the letter said to have been written by an English Colonel. At the latter dates, we must wait for more authentic advices before we can form any conclusive opinion upon the subject.

Business appears to be somewhat reviving in England, and the funds keep up to 79 and upwards.

The British sloop of war Algerine, Capt. Weymess, was upset and lost off Hydra Mediterranean, in a tremendous and sudden squall, and all on board perished. The Revenge, 74, was in company and had most of her sails blown from the yards.—*Albion.*

The Army.

70th—Quarter Master Serjeant, J. Wilson, to be Qr. Master, vice Norman, deceased. 71st—To be ensign by purchase, E. E. Dobson, gent. vice Strangways promoted in 7th; E. M. Stack, vice Hay, promoted in 7th.

Allowed to dispose of half pay, Captain Richard, 71st.

LOWER CANADA.

On Sunday the Lord Bishop of this Diocese was installed in the Cathedral Church with the usual formalities, adapted in some points to local necessity. As this ceremony, which is partly a legal form, and partly an ecclesiastical solemnity, is a novelty to many persons in this country, it may not be uninteresting to describe it. The Christian Religion is ordained to pass through different stages, and subject by the appointment of Providence to great varieties of outward circumstances. The Church of Christ, as well as her ministers individually, ought to "know how to be abased and how to abound." In such a condition as is enjoyed by that branch of the Church which is in connexion with the British Empire, it is suitable in itself, and subservient to a general reverence for religion, that particular occasions should be marked by a certain degree of Form and State, and it is believed that the distinction with which the new Bishop was received in the Cathedral, were regarded with interest and satisfaction by the whole of a crowded congregation. An interest, however, and a satisfaction which derived their highest zest from the feeling universally entertained that the subject of these distinctions is an approved and laborious servant of the Gospel.

His Lordship having arrived at the principal entrance of the Church, and having descended from his carriage with his attendants, his Chaplain knocked for admission at the door. The Clergy and inferior Church officers being assembled within, it was demanded who was there? in answer to which, the Bishop of Quebec was announced. The doors were then opened, and while a voluntary was played by the Organist, the procession moved up the centre aisle in the following order;—the Clergy attached to the Cathedral Establishment wearing their surplices with the distinctions of their respective Clerical rank, or academical degree, and those who attended upon the Bishop being in their robes the Choir and inferior Church Officers also wearing their respective habits,

The Sexton,

The boys of the Choir two and two,

The men of the Choir two and two,

The Church Clerk,

The Assistant Minister of Quebec, and the Minister of the Chapel of Ease, (being a dependency of the Cathedral,) abreast,

The Evening Lecturer of the Cathedral,

The Archdeacon,

The Bishop's domestic Chaplain and acting Chaplain for the occasion—abreast,

The Verger, with his staff,

THE BISHOP.

As soon as the procession reached the rails of the Communion-table, at the upper end of the Church, the sexton, choristers, Verger, and Church Clerk filed off in the rear of the pulpit, and proceeded to their respective places. The Bishop and Clergy passed within the rails where the Chair of Ceremony was placed at the north side of the altar. The Royal Mandate under the Great Seal, directing the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate the Honorable and Reverend Charles James Stewart, D. D. to the Bishoprick of Quebec, was read by His Lordship's Chaplain, the Seal being supported by the Rev. and Hon. S. J. Mountain, from Upper Canada, acting for the occasion. An Oath was then administered to His Lordship by the Archdeacon, relating to his faithful Government and Guardianship of the Establishment of the Cathedral Church, (the ordinary powers of a Dean and Chapter being in this instance, is a great measure vested in the Bishop.) The Archdeacon then conducted His Lordship to the Throne or Episcopal Seat.

The Bishop afterwards read the Communion Service, and discharged the principal part in the solemn administration of the Sacrament.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Court of Appeals Quebec.—In the case of Tierney, Steam Boat Phœnix, Judgment of affirmal was decided (*without costs*) by a majority of only one. We learn that an appeal to the King in his privy Council will be moved for the ensuing July Term, *Canadian Courant.*

A gentleman lately from the Ottawa River says, that no less than 16 persons had been drowned in that River, within a short period; eight from one raft, which went over the Long Sault rapids in opposition to the efforts of the men to get it in above.—*ib*

The *Wellington*, a Durham-boat, was wrecked in the La chine rapids, last week; and that part of her cargo, which consisted of ashes, was lost. The remainder, consisting of flour, was, we understand, saved. This accident may serve as an example of the imprudence of running such risks, when it can be avoided by the payment of a moderate toll at the Canal.—*Kon. Herald.*

Nearly four hundred Irish emegrants arrived here on Thursday on board the Steam boat Quebec.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Married,

At Montreal on Monday the 5th Instant, by the Revd. B. B. Stevens, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Lieut. Harris, Royal Staff Corps, to Caroline youngest Daughter of the late Hon. Judge Walker, of Montreal.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Johnston, the Rev. Robert Boyd, Minister of Prescott, to Miss Maria Munro, daughter of Hugh Munro, Esqr. of Edwardsburgh, Major in the Dundas Militia.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Joseph Johnston, John Andrew, of Osnebruck, to Miss Catherine Morgan, daughter of Capt. Morgan; of the same place.

NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of York, from the Standing Orders of the 70th Regiment.

York, 9th June, 1826.

ALL Dealings with the 70th Regiment are requested to be made in ready money only. All Credit is to be at the risk of the person giving it. The Commanding Officer after this will listen to no complaints about Debts owing to Inhabitants, as he intends the caution, as far as he is concerned, to comprehend every individual belonging to or attached to the Regiment from himself downwards, and to apply to every thing. The Officers' mess, Mess' messing, Hospital, articles of Cloathing, &c. included.

By Order,
J. SAMSON, *Lt.*
3—3w. *& Adj. 70th Regt.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGEEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, whether permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE,

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G.

District of Gore, }
14th April, 1826. } No. 13—11w.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.
Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of good character and qualifications, to teach a Common School in the village of Ancaster, for one year. Application to be me made to the Trustees.

Ancaster, 1st June, 1836. 2-3w

ON SALE, 42 Barrels Fat Beef, not inferior to most of the Pork killed last Fall, may be inspected, and will be found in good preservation. The whole or part may be had, and if required, a few months credit will be given to a substantial buyer, apply to

J. WEBSTER.
Dundas, near Lake Ontario, }
2nd June, 1826. } *No. 2—2w.*

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No. 2—8w.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8w. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 29th March, 1826. } 9—12w.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Lady of respectable connections, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or Teacher in a School.

One would be preferred where Music is required.

N. B. Letters post paid addressed to A. B. care of J. G. Bethune, Esq. Cobourg, will be immediately attended too.

York, May 30th. 1826. No. 1—3w.

STRAY MARE.

A DARK Sorel Mare, with a White Star on the forehead came into the inclosure of the Subscriber (No. 9, West side of Yonge Street,) on Wednesday last. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
York, May 29th. 1826. No. 1—1.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other couvenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

CARDING MACHINE

BUILDING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he continues to carry on the above business, in the Village of Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. where can be had, Double or Single Machines, on as good terms as can be procured elseware, both with respect to Price and extent of Credit.

—ALSO—

SHEARING MACHINES,
Built on the most Approved Plan.
Cards of the Leicester Manufacture.
PHILO SANFORD.

Specimens of his work may be seen at the Steam Mill, Lewiston—at the Factory of Wm. Purdy, Vaughan, U. C. and at Eli Gorham, Whitchurch.

For terms, application may be made to John Scott, Buffaloe, Messrs M. & R. Meighan, York, U. C. H. Foote, Cleaveland, Clement Northorp, Newburgh, (near Cleaveland, Ohio,) and Cullen Brown, Detroit.

Rochestr, Monroe Co. }
N. Y. March, 1826. } No. 16—tf.

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a

PAPER MILL

at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the Colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West Flamboro' 20th March, 1826.
No. 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert *the above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

J. C.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No* 1—*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. Stuart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Warn Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826. NO, 4.

BY AUTHORITY.

Government House, }
York, June 10th, 1826. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Mr. James B. Stenett, to be a Deputy Land Surveyor. in this Province.



By Authority.

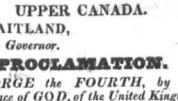
HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, desirous that it may be publicly known, that the case of the conviction of an Indian, (Shawanakiskie) under sentence of death for the murder of another Indian, at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, having, in consequence of objections which had been raised to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground, that Indians were not amenable to our Laws, for offences committed amongst themselves, been referred by His Excellency, to the consideration of His Majesty, a despatch has been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing His Excellency, that the Law Officers of the Crown, had reported in favour of the Conviction.

The Prisoner having escaped since his case was referred, His Excellency deems it, nevertheless, important that it should be generally known, that the legality of the conviction was confirmed, and that the sentence was directed to be carried into execution, with a discretionary power to His Excellency, to commute the punishment for transportation, or imprisonment for life, and that to that end a Warrant has been received in the following terms.

"WHEREAS Shawanakiskie, an Indian of the Ottawa Tribe, was, at the Assizes, holden for the Western Circuit, in our Province of Upper Canada, in or about the Month of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, tried and convicted of the murder of an other Indian, at Amhersburgh, in our said Province, and had sentence of Death passed upon him for the same, but Execution was Respited by our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, until our pleasure should be known, on the ground of there being no precedent on record in that Province, of a similar case, and of doubts, whether the Indians were answerable by Law to our Courts, for offences committed within our Territory against each other. And Whereas, We thought fit to refer the proceedings in the said case to our Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General, for their opinion, who have reported unto us that the Conviction of the said Shawanakiskie was Proper; and that no valid objection exists against the jurisdiction of the Court, before which the said Shawanakiskie was tried.

NOW WE, considering the heinousness of the offence, think it just that the said Sentence should be carried into full effect, and Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that execution be done thereupon, unless in the case herein after next provided for; But inasmuch as some circumstances unknown to Us may be known to you, Our Governor &c. &c.

(Here follows a discretionary power to mitigate the punishment.)



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the twenty seventh day of May inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Fifteenth day of April last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-seventh day of May inst. at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this 20th day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office
York, 15th May, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the First day of July next for the Lease of the FERRY at PERSCOTT for the term of Seven Years.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 16 7w. *Clk. Ex. Coun.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Armr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland Disuict, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District }
To Wit. } ON Saturday the 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Saturday the 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, }
To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm, MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 . }

N. B. Any person or persons having any laim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the Ordnance Barrack Store, in the Garrison at this Post A quantity of condemned

BEDDING,
Furniture & Utensils.
ALSO—

A few pounds of condemned CANDLES, and a Sett of OIL MEASURES.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.

Ordnance Barrack Office, }
York, U. C. 15th June, 1826. } 3—4

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such Townships in the Newcastle District, and County of Prince Edward be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m.*

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826. NO 4.

POETRY.

(ORIGINAL.)

Lines occasioned by the death of Mrs. Crysler, of Niagara.

Death gazed on her charms with his pale greedy
Tho' thousands were marching before her; [eyes,
An seizing the hand of his beautiful prize,
From the arms of the Bridegroom he tore her.

Hell follow'd close in the footsteps of Death,
For the precious immortal within her;
With fury he grasp'd when she sigh'd her last breath,
As it were for some perishing sinner.

But a bright band of Seraphin swift from the sky
Was there in full time to relieve her;
The fiend started back as they fronted his eye,
And he fled as they came to receive her.

Fell murderer begone! for a Saviour hath died,
They exclaim'd—the forlorn are defended;
And she bath'd in the fountain that flows from his
While the day of his grace was extended. [side,

Her Judge is her Counsellor—who shall accuse?
Her Saviour, her great Mediator,
Hath purchased her life with his own;—and his dues
He now claims of her Sovereign Creator.

Then rapid as thought they enrobed her in bright
Flowing vestments of heavenly splendor:
Her chains are removed, and shine pure as the light,
While a concert of angels attend her.

Then, to Death they replied:—Thou hast fail'd
In
'Tis but *clay* thou hast gotten beside thee:
And the day draweth nigh when thy channel-house
Will spurn at thy rule and deride thee. [game

For the trumpet of Gabriel shall waken the dead
When the journey of time is completed:
Then where is thy sting!—all its venom is fled,
And the malice of hell is defeated.

The body that forms thy proud revel to day
Shall be fil'd with you Seraph to-morrow;
And glory immortal shall crown the poor clay
That was once a frail mansion of sorrow.

ERIEUS.

Port Talbot, 12th June, 1826.

STANZAS.

To an Infant, aged 15 months.

EMMA! the light of thy hazel eye
Never shall part from memory,—
Emma! the spell of thy angel smile
Many a weary hour shall beguile!

I have often looked on childhood's face,
And joyed to mark its playful grace,
But never yet met such witchery
As now wakes my heart and harp for thee!

Emma! thy wordless voice shall dwell
In my soul's most sad and secret cell,
Where feeling's chosen treasures lie,
Shut out from the world's cold, careless eye!

There,—with thoughts of things that yet may be,
And dreams of bliss ne'er meant for me,
Thy image, dear and beautiful child,
Shall lie concealed and undefiled!

Emma! the spell of thy angel-smile,
And each infantine, endearing wile,
And thy murmured tone, and thy radient eye,
Never shall part from memory!

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAUNTON, March 30.

Samuel Gilbert, a young man, employed in a manufactory at Frome, was indicted for the highway robbery of a young woman named Charlotte Smith. This case was extraordinary in many respects, but particularly on account of the determined and effectual resistance offered by the young woman to the savage attacks of the prisoner, whose object in the first instance, was not to rob, but to violate her. The circumstances, as stated by her, and which in many respects were corroborated by other testimony, were to the following effect:

On the second day of the fair at Frome, being the 26th of November, I was walking with one of my brothers in search of the others. I went into a public-house called the Castle, where I saw my brothers and the prisoner. I had never seen him before. I remained there while my brothers drank some cider. The prisoner asked me to sit down. I remained a few minutes, and then went away. The prisoner followed me towards my father's house, took my arm and proceeded to converse with me in civil and proper language. He went with me into my father's house. My father left us at home with my younger brother, while he went to look for my other brothers, who had not returned. After we had sat a short time, the prisoner asked me to walk down again to the fair with him. I consented, and we walked together arm-in-arm. While we were at the fair, he said he had an aunt who lived at Coalash-walk, and proposed that we should go and see her. This place is a short way out of Frome.—At first I refused to go with him, as he was a stranger to me, but he urged me, saying that it was a pleasant evening, would be a fine walk, and that he would see me safely back to my father's. Upon this I agreed to go; but when we got to the end of the houses, I again refused. He however, repeated his request earnestly, and I was over-persuaded. We had not got far beyond the houses when he took me by both my shoulders and threw me down, using at the same time a very improper expression. I asked him if he knew who I was? He replied, "Yes, you are Mr. Smith's daughter." He then repeated the bad language; and said, "if you don't submit, I'll murder you." I said, I'll die first." He then took several liberties, which distressed me much and I cried out for help. He said, "D—n thy mouth," and thrust his hand into it. He also put his fist against my throat until my breath was almost gone, and nearly choked me. His actions in other respects convinced me of what his intentions were, I was in this state for upwards of three quarters of an hour, struggling with him. I was still on the ground, and could not get away. A man at length passed by, and called out, Holloa; have you any one there besides yourself?" The prisoner answered, "No." As the man advanced, the prisoner took his hands from my throat, I then screamed out for help. The man said. "You murderous villian, why you have got a woman there; are you going to kill her? The prisoner jumped up and said to the man, "I'll Murder thee, if thou don't make thy way off." I now got up, but the prisoner threw me down again before the man's face, and continued his brutal liberties. The man then struck him with a stick, and tried to force him off. The prisoner got up and flew at him with his fists. I ran up to the man caught him round the waist, and begged him to protect me; he made me let go, and loosed my hands. Thinking there was no one to protect me, I ran away as fast as I was able. I ran more than a mile, but not knowing the way, instead of going towards Frome, I went towards Warminister. I had got about a mile and a quarter, when the prisoner overtook me again on the turnpike road, and said I was going wrong. I thought I was going right, and I said I was. He then repeated his determination to do as he pleased with me, saying that if I did not give up to him he would throw me in the river. I resisted, and he took me up in his arms and carried me towards the river. When he got to the river with me, I called to him for mercy, and he put me down. He then took and dragged me up a lane. On getting to a white gate he said I must get over it; I refused, when he said "D—n thy eyes, thou shalt," took me up and threw me over. He next dragged me towards some brambles, and threw me into a ditch of mire. He swore what he would do; and kept me there for several hours. He beat me, and struck his blows so heavily that my eyes struck fire. The blows were principally upon my head, and directed as if he had a man to fight with. I found myself becoming insensible; and taking some of the blood from my face and mouth I asked him how he could have the heart to do it? He said "he'd be d—d if he cared; he would murder me if I would not give up to him." I told him if he would not murder me I had a shilling, or thereabouts, in my pocket, which I would give him. He said "d—n his eyes if he would not have it then." He then tore off my pocket, by main force; then he got up stamped upon me, and tore off my clothes; I was then in black for my mother: he tore the clothes in slips, under clothes and all; there was no shape of clothes left; he then forced my head under the water, and kept it there till I was nearly drowned. While my head at one time was nearly under the water, he unclasped one of my ear-rings, and took it out. He then let my head go. I said, "The Lord be praised, here is my father." This I said to intimidate him. on hearing a dog bark at no great distance. Beside my ear rings, and a pocket containing a sixpence and some copper, the prisoner took a black handkerchief and a frill from my neck. After this he went away.—I followed in the same direction, because I did not know the way. I was so bad, I don't know how I got home. It wanted a few minutes to three when I got home.—My brother let me in, and I went up stairs to my room immediately, without saying what had happened. My brother is not here. The next morning my father saw me; I was blind, and remained so for a week. No woman saw me that night. I did not go before the Magistrate; he came to our house; for I was bed-ridden, I think for nearly three weeks.

Cross-examined—My father is a clothworker. It was about eight in the evening when I went down to the fair, to look for my brothers. the fair is but a short distance from my father's house. While I was sitting in the public house, the prisoner behaved with civility. My father did not know the prisoner, but he left me and a young brother in the house with him.—My father was not angry with me for being out so late when he saw how ill I was. The man who came up when I was first attacked is named Chilcot. He could see my situation by the brightness of the moon. The prisoner was not drunk; his whole attempt was to ruin me.

James Chilcot confirmed the above testimony: and on cross-examination said—I know nothing of either of the parties. It was between half past ten and eleven when I saw them. My mind was so much agitated that I could not attend to the girl. I was really afraid of my own life. I afterwards reflected that I ought to have looked to her, seeing her situation; but I could not do it at the time. On my road home I met some persons, to whom I told the circumstance, and desired them to push on after the girl; and I undertook to have the man secured if I should meet with him.

Joseph Smith, the father of the prosecutrix, proved his having left the prisoner with her and her brother in his house, and described the state in which she appeared when she came home in the morning. In the morning he scarcely knew her, she was so beaten. There was scarcely a feature left.

The remnants of her dress were produced in Court. They were a collection of torn rags, and covered with mud, bearing ample testimony to the violence with which she had been attacked.

Mr. Bush, a surgeon, examined,—Visited the prosecutrix in the morning: she was in bed; her face much swollen, and both her eyes closed. Her neck showed marks of considerable violence, as if pressed by heavy and strong hands. There was a great deal of inflamation all about the head and face; and there were other marks of violence about her person.

The prisoner on being called upon for his defence, entered into a statement which confirmed that of the prosecutrix. He seemed to attribute the injuries which she had received, to her own obstinacy and resistance.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

Mr. Justice Burrough, in passing sentence, observed, that the conduct of the prisoner, surpassed in atrocity, that of any person who had ever appeared in a Court of Justice under such a crime as that of which he had been convicted. He had drawn an artless girl from her home for a brutal purpose, which alone, if effected, would have been capital felony; but which had been prevented on the part of the girl, with a courage and perseverance which would reflect credit upon her during the remainder of her life. Finding he could not accomplish one bad purpose, he proceeded to another, and robbed her, accompanying the robbery with a brutality seldom heard of before. He could not but have known, that if taken and convicted of this offence, his life would be forfeited, and that it could not be spared. He must now prepare to depart from this world in a very few days, of which he would do well to make the best use by a sincere repentance. The learned Judge, having then told him not to mislead himself with any hope of mercy, which certainly would not be extended to him, proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner in the usual form.

During the whole of the trial, the prisoner showed a dread of his situation, amounting almost to pusillanimity. He wept repeatedly and loudly, especially while the Judge was passing sentence.

SUMMARY.

The principal officers, engineers and manufacturers in Egypt are Frenchmen. General Boyer commands the Arab troops, Major Seve commands the operations in Greece, and M. Jumelle manages the muslin and cotton manufactures in Cairo. The cotton is manufacured by the slaves, woven by Arabs, and printed by Frenchmen, under the direction of M. Gunnie. The cannon foundry of Cairo and some of the manufactories of arms are managed by Frenchmen.

Capt. Bodberry who has arrived at Beverly, from the Coast of Africa, reports that the Ashantees were daily expected down when she sailed, to make an attack on the Cape Coast Castle, with a stronger force than at any pervious attack.

In July last, the Polux Dutch sloop of war, Captain Eeg, discovered a new and well peopled Island in the Pacific to which the name of Nederlandich island was given. Its latitude and longitude laid down at 7 deg. 10 min. S. and 177 deg. 33 min. 15 sec. E. from Greenwich. The natives were athletic and fierce, great thieves, and from their showing no symptoms of fear when muskets were discharged, evidently unacquainted with fire arms.

The horrid fact was stated in the French Chamber of Deputies early in April, that *three thousand* slaves were annually thrown overboard to escape detection.

The late Musical Festival at York, (Eng.) gave a profit to the Managers of

190,000*l.* which they have determined to divide in equal portions amongst the Infirmaries of York, Leeds, Hull and Sheffield, making 47,500*l.* each.

Death of Dowager Viscountess Cremorne.

On Friday the 14th inst. died at her house in stanhope street, May fair, in the 86th year of her age, the Right Honourable Philadelphia Hannah relict of the late Thomas Viscount Cremorne, and Baron Dacres of the Kingdom of Ireland. Her ladyship was the grand daughter of William Penn founder of Pennsylvania, in North America, and was born in its capital of Philadelphia, after which city she was named.

Iron Trade.—At the Shropshire and Staffordshire Iron Master's quarter day last week a full of prices took place of 10s. per ton on melting pigs, and other kinds experienced a still greater reduction. About 17 furnaces, employing 300 men, are lately stopped, or blown out, in Staffordshire, and the supply is calculated to diminished weekly about 750 tons.

The Silk Trade.—At a meeting of the Dock Committee of Liverpool on Tuesday, a petition to the House of Commons was directed to be presented against the Bill now before the House, for restricting the importation of foreign manufactured silk to the port of London, and praying that the port of Liverpool may be admitted to a participation in that trade.

Purser's of the Royal Navy.—We understand that about 160 Pursers, in accordance with the orders issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, have returned themselves unfit for duty, and that in consequence an arrangement is about to be made for their retirement.

We learn that the vessels which have this season sailed hence to the Baltic availed themselves of the Act lately passed, which allows a small quantity of rum, say twenty gallons, to be run off in the warehous, duty free, as ships stores. This is likely to put an end to the usual practice of purchasing, at Elsinore, the inferior spirit which gets the name of gin, as well as encourage the trade of our own West Indian colonies.—*Montrose Review.*

Some of the coaches on the great North road change horses in the short space of a minute and a half.

From the London Gazette of April 1st.

Whitehall, March 30.—The King has been gracious pleased to constitute and appoint D. Cathcart, Esq. one of the Lords of Session, to be a Lord of Justiciary in Scotland, in the room of G. Fergusson, Esq. resigned.

Whitehall, April 3.—The King has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Shute Barrington, late Bishop thereof; and his Majesty has also been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. W. Van Mildert, now Bishop of Llandaff, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Durham.

ENGLAND.

Capt. Sebor, of the Brighton, states, that he received a letter from London at the moment of sailing, stating that affairs were more tranquil in the disturbed districts, and that on the 3rd an improvement had taken place in the price of cotton at Liverpool, of 1-2d per lb.; and altogether things looked more cheerful.

While the Brighton was lying at Cowes, two days previous to sailing, intelligence was received there, that an Indiaman from Calcutta had passed up the Channel, bearing information of the conclusion of the Burmese war, and that the principal articles in the treaty of peace were the accession of Six Provinces, and the payment of a Million sterling, to the British Government.

The subscriptions of the King, for the relief of the the poor of the manufacturing districts, from his private purse, amount to upward of 7000*l.*

Manufacturing Districts.—The disturbances in all parts of the manufacturing districts are of the most serious kind; whole columns of the English journals are filled with the details; civil authority having been found insufficient, the military aid has been called in. Troops are coagregating from every quarter of the empire.—Government expresses its determinator to surpress all violent proceedings by the promptest measures. At the same time an ardent desire exist throughout the administration and the country to lighten the weight of suffering. Donations and Subscriptions are thronging in from every side. At a great public meeting in London, nearly 18,000*l.* (about $80,000) was almost immediately subscribed. In the list of contributions we find, the King of England 2000 pounds; Marquis of Stafford 1000; Sir Robert Peel 500; Mr. Peel 300; Lord Chancellor 200; Mr. Canning 100; Lord Beuly 100; Chancellor of the Exchequer 100; Mr. Huskisson 100; Lord Liverpool 200; Lord Harrowby 200; Prince Leopold 500; Lord Sondes 500; the Bank of England 1000; West India Planters in London 500; Duke of Devonshire 500; Earl of Darlington 1000; Earl of Grosvenor 200; Duke of Wellington 300; Duke of Northumberland 1000; Stationers Company 50; Proprietors of the Courier 20; New Times 10 "10" Editor of Observer 10; British Observer 10 10; Sunday Monitor 5. "The tide of charity," says the Courier, "must be full and ample: it must be commensurate with the necessity: and the necessity is great. There are thousands and thousands who are to be sustained—not for a few days or weeks—but for months—and it were better the relief should exceed their wants by a hundred thousand pounds, than that it should fall short by the amount of a single guinea."

The English papers confirm the account of the loss of the British brig of war Algerine, with the whole of her crew.

Accounts are in town which left Manchester at nine o'clock, when every thing was tranquil.

We are sorry to have to record the stop-page yesterday of an East Indian House of some consequence.

On the 4th of May, a Cabinet Coucil was held at the Foreign Office; summonses for the assembling of which were issued at a late hour at night. The Council did not break up before four o'clock in the morning.

London, April 25.

THE KING.

The King's health continues to improve daily. It was sufficiently re-established on Friday to permit him to dine with the party at the Royal Lodge.

Dover, April 27.

At eight o'clock this morning, His Majesty's packet the *Fury* came into the roads, and shortly after landed his Grace the Duke of Wellington, with Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Dunglass, the Hon. Mr. Cathcart, Dr. Hume, &c. under a salute from the guns at the Rodoubt. Carriages were sent to the water's edge by Mr. Wright to convey his Grace and suite to the Ship Hotel, but his Grace did not avail himself of them preferring to walk.

His Majesty, who is, in right of his duchy of Lancaster, lord of the manor of Salford, has been gracious pleased to contribute to the relief of the poor of that township the sum of 105. This fact was announced on Friday to the poor people who were assembled to receive the relief, distributed in provisions, and excited amongst them the livlest expressions of gratitude.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 17th.

Criminal Justice Bill.

On motion of Mr. Secretary Peel, the House went into Committee on this bill.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that he had an alteration to make in two clauses, which were of an important character. He wished in one to enlarge the authority of the Magistrates with respect to the power of admitting to bail in certain cases. At present that power rested on very slender ground, a statute of Edward I.—He wished to put it on more sure grounds, and to define more clearly in what case persons charged with felony should be admitted to bail, and in what cases, speaking generally, bail should be refused. The clause which he should propose would enact, that where a party was charged with felony on oath of a credible witness, which charge was not answered, and of course left a strong presumption of guilt, the party should be committed: but in cases where it appeared to the Magistrates (supposing it to be brought before a single Magistrate) that a strong case was not made out, and that a strong presumption of guilt did not exist, then the Magistrate would have the power, and it would be his duty, to remand the party, until his case could be considered by two Magistrates, and who would in such case have the power, if they took the same view of it, of admitting the person to bail, or of discharging if have good and substantial bail. The experience of years had shewn, and he would not go further back than the commitments of the last seven years, that a vast number of persons were acquitted or discharged for want of prosecution, who had been imprisoned for considerable periods for felony.—Now, if the Committee looked to the effect of imprisoning for a long period, in a common gaol, an innocent man on a charge of felony, and considered that in almost all cases such persons came out a much worse man in point of moral character than he was when he went in—(hear—they would not), he thought that the grant of a power to Magistrates, which would prevent in many cases, the chance of an innocent man being exposed to such a contamination. He inserted the word "felony" and that was a most important alteration, because at present, where a man was charged with felony, the Magistrate, even though he might not think it a case strongly presumptive of guilt, had not the power to admit to bail, but must commit or discharge the prisoner.

Mr. Scarlett said that, in point of fact, Magistrates had already, on many occasions, exercised the power of admitting persons to bail in doubtful cases.

Mr. Denman said, that the word "competent" witness should be inserted instead of the word "credible."

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that he proposed to reprint the whole of the Bill, with the additions.

After a few words from the Att'y. General, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. Tremaine, and Sir G. Chetwynd, the clause was agreed to.

On the clause not to commit for misdemeanor unless the depositions should be taken in cases of felony,

Mr. Secretary Peel said he hoped the Committee would have no objection to adopt this provision as a safeguard to the liberty of the subject, although he admitted the clause was altogether a new one—(Loud cheers—These depositions should be transferred to the Court where the offence was tried, and though it gave perhaps a little more trouble to the Magistrates, he had not the least doubt the Magistrates would accede to this point.

Upon the next clause, Mr. Peel hoped he should shortly be able to present a Bill for abolishing the distinction between clergyable and not clergyable felony; which clause was also agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Peel, in proposing the clause, that "if the offences of Accessary and Principal be committed in different counties, the Accessary might be tried in either," said it was suggested to him by a clebrated case which occurred at Hertford, and where considerable difficulty presented itself to bring the criminal to justice. in consequence of a defect in the law, which was supplied by the present clause. [The Right Hon. Gentleman, we believe, alluded to the case of Turpin, who was an Accessary in the robbery to Lord Crowper's, in Hertford, for which he was executed.]—Agreed to.

The clause in its original form, after a few words from Mr. Scarlett and the Solicitor General, was agreed to.

The Bill then went through the Committee; the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

(To be Continued.)

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

From the Quarterly Review, No. 66. just received.

CONCLUDED.

It is fearlessly assumed that the power of America is advancing and has become considerable more formidable than it was, and that therefore she is by so much the more dangerous neighbour—but what is the fact? In the same report of the minister for her marine it appears, that the whole of her ships of war on the lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, have been sold, the establishments broken up, and the public property either sold or transported to the navy yards on the Atlantic. On the other hand again, have our own North American colonies been stationary? Have not they too increased in population, strength and resources? We shall discuss this point presently. In the mean time, are we sure, it may be asked, if the number of confederated states of which America consist, would feel a common interest in adding the Canadian and other provinces to their already immense republic? or, are we not sure that such an addition would very materially clash with the dearest interests of some of the most wealthy and populous states? The author of the 'Observations' remarks, and we entirely agree with him:

'The southern states, on the Atlantic, have no desire to increase the political influence of New York or New England—the Virginians, who take the lead among the former, look with great jealousy upon Massachusetts, which state has twice wrested the presidency from her hands; and the inhabitants of the western territory begin to look upon both as usurpers of that power and influence in the tire general government, which they were in no force to accomplish it. While the Americans boast of their liberties and their free constitutions—while they regard with jealousy, and obstinately resist the expense of a standing army, (as difficult for them to raise, as we have seen them confess it is to man their navy,) they are in no condition to undertake foreign conquests.

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Their militia will fight for the protection of their fire-sides; but the American citizen will not easily be persuaded to quit his farm and his family, mount his knapsack on his back, subject himself to military discipline, and march in the ranks into the heart of an enemy's country—and for what?—to incorporate a rival province into a confederation of which he is not, any more than they themselves are, desirous that they should become members.

The talk, therefore, of conquering Canada, is not, we apprehend, quite so easy as those political economists would have the world to believe. The author of the 'Reflections,' who speaks from local knowledge, informs us that Lower Canada contains a population of nearly half a million of souls, and affords a militia of 76,000 able bodied men, accustomed to the use of arms; that they are a moral, industrious, sober, and contented people, attached to their own customs, laws, language, and religion, and though Roman Catholics, their Clergy are educated in Canada, and have no foreign predilections whatever; that the whole cost of the Catholic church establishment to the mother country is annual by £1000—the rest being paid out of a twenty-sixth part of the grain lands; that the income of the cures averages £300 a year, which affords them, in a cheap country, the means of living most respectably, and even of exercising a very liberal hospitality, Contented and happy, these worthy pastors inspire the same feeling into their flocks. It is not, therefore, as we said before, quite so clear, that 76,000 men in arms not scattered, like the Americans, over a vast extent of country, but thickly settled on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and easily assembled) will be disposed to crouch under a newfangled power towards which they have an hereditary enmity, and which maintains no regular army worth mentioning.'

From the same author we learn, that Upper Canada contains a population of about 160,000 souls, and has 44,000 men enrolled and embodied as militia; and though this colony is yet in its infancy, the fertility of the soil, the comparative mildness of its climate, and the luxuriance of its vegetation, must unquestionably render it, ere long, a province of the greatest value. The population of New-Brunswick is stated at 70,000; the militia, 11,000. Nova Scotia contains 86,000 inhabitants, and has 12,000 very respectable militia. On account of the harbor and dockyard of Halifax, this province is rapidly improving, and being the nearest and readiest point of communication with Great Britain, is of the utmost importance. Prince Edward's Island, near its coast, has a population of about 24,000 souls, and 4,000 embodied militia. Thus, the five colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have an armed force of able-bodied militia, amounting to no less than 147,000 men.

If it be clear that, with such a force, assisted by a few regular troops from home, our North American provinces must be conquered by the arms of the United States, whenever it may be convenient for them to attack those provinces—we acknowledge ourselves ready to subscribe to the opinion of the political economists we have to deal with, that the sooner the former merge in the latter—that the sooner we abandon them, so much the better.

There is still a third possible case, to wit—that the Canadians may throw themselves into the hands of the United States. To this we answer that neither force nor flattery were wanting on the part of the American government, in the last contest, to overcome or undermine the resistance and the loyalty of our colonists, left, as they necessarily were, for a time to their own resources. Had the peace been disposed to quit the side of the mother country, the declaration of that wish would then have ensured its accomplishment. Since that time restrictions have been removed from commerce, and other benefits conferred. In fact, they know of what little influence or importance they would be, if merged in the confederation of the United States; and all their habits and feelings induced them to look for protection to Great Britain. Why indeed should our North American colonies feel any desire to sink themselves into the states of New York and Maine, when these states are themselves complaining of their little influence in the councils of their own body, and the head of the supreme government rapidly travelling westward; and when it is evident that, should the Union continue to subsist, the Atlantic states must reconcile themselves to receive laws from the leading men of that immense valley, which is watered by the Ohio, the Missouri, and the Mississippi?

As to their voluntary separation from the parent state, and becoming independent, no man acquainted with their feelings and condition could for a moment entertain such an idea; and Mr. Hume may be assured that he will not get the thanks of the natives of our Northern colonies, for an officious interference in a matter so contrary to every wish of their hearts.

We have all along been supposing, according to old fashioned ideas, that colonies created commerce, commerce shipping, and shipping seamen; it used to be so in olden times, but—'on a change tout cela;' the modern school shows the fallacy and the futility of such a doctrine. It has usually been supposed,' says the great northern teacher, 'that an extensive mercantile marine is absolutely necessary to the possession of a great warlike navy, and the most vexatious and injurious restraints have been laid on commerce for the sake of forcing the employment of ships and sailors.'—'We are satisfied, however,' he continues, 'this idea is wholly without foundation. All that is required for the attainment of naval power is the command of convenient harbors, and of wealth sufficient to build and man ships. However paradoxical it may appear, it is nevertheless unquestionably true, that the many of Great Britain might be as formidable as it now is, or if that was deemed, infinitely more so, though we had not a single merchant ship.' This, we will venture to say, is one of the grandest discoveries that the most exact of moral sciences has yet brought to light; why, indeed, take that 'roundabout method,' as it is termed, of manning the fleet with sailors trained in merchant ships, instead of breeding up sailors in men of war!' The thing is so self-evident, that the great teacher recommends, 'instead of keeping so small a force as twenty or thirty thousand able-bodied seamen afloat, during peace, that number ought to be increased to at least fifty or sixty thousand.' To be sure, it is admitted, that 'it would be a very inconsiderable species of economy (and of course contrary to the infallible principles of *political* economy) to hesitate about incurring such an expense. This notable plan, we are assured, 'has been highly approved by many distinguished naval officers.' We should rather think that some jocular old admiral has been playing off a hoax on the great teacher. Did it never once occur to him that, after we had abandoned our colonies and our shipping, and entrusted ourselves entirely to the loving-kindness of foreigners for every article of foreign supply, this great fleet of his would have *nothing left to protect*—would be wholly useless?

But why, it may be asked, should we waste words on the day-dreams of a drivelling projector, whose profoundest speculations might be the laughter of children? The ludicrous character of the visions does not escape us—but when we find them coupled, in the vehicle which setts them forth, with a persevering and inveterate abuse of all our institutions, whether moral, religious, or political, we cannot help thinking that the conductors and contributors of that Journal* are not working without a design. Thus, we are triumphantly told, in their very last publication, that the lower orders are making prodigious progress in the wonder-working science of political economy; and a very broad hint is given that the working classes are likely, through means of it, and Ricardoe's lectures, and 'mechanics' institutions,' to become 'more intelligent than their employers;' and that *this will end, undoubtedly, as it ought to end, in a mutual exchange of property and condition; but could not fail, in the mean time, to give rise to great and unseemly disorders.*'—The meaning of these is obvious enough; to wit, that the new philosophy, and its institutions, and its lectures, are to inculcate into the minds of the lower orders, principles of insubordination and sedition, in order that, when a proper occasion arrives, they may be found in a fit state to insist upon, and by their numerical force to compel, a 'mutual exchange of property.' And, in sober truth, we know of nothing that would contribute more directly to such a catastrophe as these persons contemplate, than the loss of our foreign commerce, which would most infallibly and most rapidly follow the loss of our colonies, and the consequent destruction of our shipping.

Let us have something more weighty than a few sounding assertions to place in the balance against the whole history of the civilized world, before, as the author of one of these pamphlets expresses it, we 'SPOKE WITH OUR PALLADIUM.

* The Edinburgh Review.

The Army.

(From the London Courier of 29th April.)

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-Guards, April 25, 1826.

The arrangement detailed in the annexed Official Memorandum, having received the approval of the King, and the same having been adopted with a view to the general efficiency of the service, and to meet the immediate advantage and convenience of the respective classes of Regimental Officers holding Brevet rank, to which its provisions exclusively apply. His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief, communicates to the Army His Majesty's gracious intention, upon this occasion, in order that Officers on Regimental full pay, who shall be entitled to profit thereby, may have the opportunity of doing so without delay.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HENRY TORENS, *Adj't. Gen'l.*

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following arrangements, with a view to the general efficiency of the Service, in the Regimental ranks of Major and Captain, on full pay, of the Infantry, and to the advantage and convenience of Officers who now hold their Regimental rank, with superior Brevet rank in the Army.

Regimental Officers on full pay, who hold Brevet rank in the Army, superior to their Regimental rank, shall have the option of retiring upon an unattached commission, on half pay of the next effective rank, above that which they hold Regimentally, and shall afterwards be permitted, if they should feel so disposed, to avail themselves of the regulations of the 25th April last, by selling that unattached half pay Commission.

The actual Regimental Commissions, from which the individuals are thus promoted, are to be in every instancefilled from the half pay.

The Commissions of Captains, by Captains from the half pay, having no Brevet rank, higher than that of their Regimental Commissions.

The future claim of Officers retiring to half pay under this arrangement, shall, in consideration of their service, not be effected by such retirement; and as the arrangement is made with a view to convenience and advantage of the service, they shall be considered as standing on the same footing with respect to provision for their widows and children, as Officers placed on half pay by reduction, or on account of wounds and infirmities.

The three months will be allowed to each individual from the date on which he accepts the promotion to the Regimental rank or half pay, to enable him to determine whether he is desirous of selling his commission.

It must be understood that the sale of half pay Commissions, consequent on this measure, is distinct from that allowed by the regulation of 25th April last, and that the period fixed by those regulations, will not be extended with respect to the individuals to whom they refer; also, that no Officer *above the age of sixty years*, who shall avail himself of the option of promotion to the higher Regimental rank or half pay, shall be allowed to dispose of that half pay; Certificates of age must, therefore, in every case, accompany the application to sell.

The individuals who shall be disposed to take advantage of the first part of this arrangement, upon the terms specified, will make application to the Commander in Chief, through the Military Secretary; such application to be transmitted by their respective Commanding Officers, within one month after they shall have become acquainted with the arrangement.

As one of the objects of this arrangement, is to secure to Regiments the service of effective andefficient Field Officers and Captains, it is His Majesty's pleasure that the arrangement, so far as it provides for the removal of Brevet Officers to half pay, with promotion to the Regimental rank shall be imperative with respect to those holding Staff situations, unless they should prefer giving up their Staff situations and returning to Regimental duty, in their Regimental rank, and upon this point they are required to make an immediate communication to the Military Secretary, for His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's information.

Foreign Intelligence.

WEST INDIES.

A letter dated at Calcutta, the 30th December, has been received, which announces the receipt of letters there of the 5th December, from Prome, giving an account of the actions fought between the troops under the command of Sir Archibald Campbell, and the Burmese, on the 1st, 2nd, and 5th December, in which the enemy were totally defeated. Sir Archibald Campbell, was to advance immediately to Meady, where it was supposed the Burmese would make another stand.

The following is an official return of the killed and wounded, during the above engagements with the enemy, which we are happy to find is not very severe:—

Killed.—Lieutenant T. P. M. Sutherland; Lieutenant W. Gossip, of His Majesty's 41st regiment; Ensign J. Campbell, of the Royals; Lieutenant Proctor, of His Majesty's 38th regiment; Lieutenant Baylee, of His Majesty's 87th regiment; and Captain Dawson, of the Royal Navy.

Wounded.—Lieutenant J. Smith, 1 battalion Madras prisoners, dangerously; Lieutenant Abbott, Bengal Engineers, slightly; Lieutenant Underwood, Madras Engineers, severely, not dangerously; Captain Backhouse, of His Majesty's 47th regiment, ditto ditto; Lieutenant J. Gordon, 47th regiment, ditto; Major Gully, of His Majesty's 87th regiment, slightly; Captain Bowes, of the 87th foot, slightly; and Captain Lumsdain, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, severely.—Privates, Europeans, and Natives, Killed, 25—Wounded, 107.

GREECE.

Horror of the Contest in Greece.—A gentleman has just landed at Dover from Calais, who left Constantinople on the 23rd ult. He states that Missolonghi was not then taken, but it was expected to fall daily. The scenes of inhuman butchery between the Turks and Greeks he describes as shocking in the extreme. In one of the Greek islands which was conquered by the Turks, the whole of the inhabitants, 2000 souls, were put to death; after which the Greeks retook it, and find there about 4,000 Turks, massacred them without quarter. The bodies were left in heaps above ground, but did not become offensive on account of their being literally parched, by the intense heat of the sun.

The London Courier of the 3d of May, states that the Paris Papers of Sunday and Monday, contains intelligence from Greece of so positive a character, that its authenticity cannot be doubted; according to which Missolonghi has successfully withstood the attacks of the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pacha. The account of the death of Ibrahim Pacha had been officially received at Corfu, from Prevesa, on the 4th of April. Three Turkish couriers dispatched to the latter place for Surgeons, but before they could return with medical aid, this celebrated chieftain expired. The news is said to be confirmed under dates from Leghorn, Corfu, Zante, Trieste, Rome, Ancona, &c.

The Vienna papers mention that Ibrahim Pacha was before Missolonghi on the 26th of March. Gen. Adam had a conference with Ibrahim for two hours in his tent, soliciting him to allow the women, children and old men to leave Missolonghi unmolested. Ibrahim declared himself ready to do this if Missolonghi was surrendered, and the garrison laid down their arms. This proposal was rejected and the fortress was left to its fate.

The Berlin Stats Gazette contains an invitation from Dr. Hufeland, Counsellor of State and Physician to the King, for the inhabitants to come forward and subscribe for the relief of the Greeks. The Clergy are called upon to aid in the christian work of charity. Three of the Clergy had issued a similar notice.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, April 5.

On the 31st March his Majesty addressed the following rescript to the Duke of Wellington:

"To our Field Marshal General the Duke of Wellington.

"In order to testify to you my particular esteem for your great qualities, and for the distinguished services by which you have rendered to all Europe, it will be highly agreeable to me if one regiment of my army bears your name. On this day, the 19th (31st) of March, on which Paris was taken twelve years ago, and an ever-memorial contest, in which the good cause, indebted to you for such splendid triumph.., was terminated. I have given orders that the Smolensko Regiment of Infantry, formed by Peter the Great, and one of the most distinguished of my army, which was formerly under your command in France, shall henceforward be call the *Duke of Wellington's Regiment*, as I wish hereby to give you a proof of my constant and sincere regard.

Signed, NICHOLAS."

LOWER CANADA.

Colonel Byr, of the Royal Engineers, has been in Montreal some days. The object of this officers visit to Canada is, we understand, to construct and superintend the completion of a Canal intended to be cut between Kingston in the Upper Province, and the Ottawa River, a work which will greatly increase the prosperity of the country. When this and the Welland Canal will be finished, there will then be an uninterrupted line of navigation from the upper lakes to the ocean, which will draw the commerce of the extensive Western country through these provinces; as the facility of transporting property by this route will be infinitely superior to that of the New York Canal independently of the advantange which it will afford our fellow subjects in Upper Canada for making their remittances to the cities of Montreal and Quebec. But another important benefit will be derived from this intended improvement, should this country at any future period (which we hope is very remote) be engaged in a war with the United States.—Arms, and military stores of all descriptions can then be forwarded with safety from one extremity of Canada to the other, without any risque of their falling into the enemy's hands, as was the case during the last war, by which both the government and the individuals suffered materially. As this great work will be undertaken, and carried on by the British Government, there is no-necessity for saying that it will be well and speedily executed, and that the vast sum which will necessarily be expended in the country, will be a seasonable relief to the inhabitants in these times of pecuniary distress. We are informed that no less than between two and three hundred thousand pounds sterling have been appropriated for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, for which act of bounty towards Canada, (just to please our brother of the Spectator) we feel no disposition of blaming either the Canadians, or the economical gentleman of the House of Assembly, as he insinuated in his truly *independent* paper of Saturday.—*Montreal Courant.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 26—Bark Maria, Bristol.
——Bark Henry Cert, Chatham.
——Ship Regalia, London.
——Brig Earl Moira, Liverpool.
——Brig Charlotte Stone, Liverpool.
——Brig Cove, London.
——Brig Unity, Bristol—3 settlers.
——Bark Ann, Bristol.
——Bark Ocean, Hull.
——Brig Ocean, Belfast—123 settlers.
——Ship Kelso, Waterford—150 settlers.
——Ship Waterford, Waterford—307 settlers.
——Ship Montmorenci, London.
——Ship John, London.
——Bark Sophia, London.
——Bark Prince, London.
——Bark Baltic Merchant, Newcastle.
——Ship Sir George Provost, London—7 settlers
——Brig Anna, Newcastle.
——Brig Mary, Newcastle.
——Brig William, Dublin—147 settlers.
——Brig British King, Dundee—9 settlers.
——Brig Ann Marie, London.
——Brig Amazon, Belfast—117 settlers.
——Brig Medusa, Whitby.
——Brig Margery, Newcastle.
——Bark Quebec Trader, Dublin—146 settlers.
——Ship Margaret Boyle, Leith.
——Brig William Fell, Newry—132 settlers.
——Bark Sir Watkin, Belfast—117 settlers.
——Brig Kingston, Hartlepool.
——Ship Hannah, London.
—25 Ship Gilbert, Dublin.
——Ship Wansbeck, Cork.
——Brig Two Sisters, Sunderland.
——Brig Gateshead, Newcastle.
——Brig Celerity, Exeter.
——Brig Columbus, Newcastle.
——Brig Thomas Battersby, Belfast.
——Ship Thomas, Glasgow.
——Brig Polly, Portsmouth.
——Brig John Cragg, Shields.
——Brig Thomas Washam, Dublin.
——Brig Rob Roy, Belfast—150 settlers.
——Bark Resolution, London.
——Brig Fidelity, Newcastle.
——Bark London, at Riviere du Loup, loading.
——Ship Aathorpe, Whitehaven.
——Brig Elizabeth, London.
——Brig Greenhowe, Newry—102 settlers and 12 seamen.
——Bark Variant, Whitby.
——Brig Quebec Packet, Liverpool.
——Ship Bolivar, Belfast—270 settlers.
——Brig Vertumnus, London.
——Bark Benjamin & Mary, London.
——Brig Welcome, London.
——Brig Mary & Jane, Liverpool.
——Brig John Esdale, Shields.
——Brig Neptune, Newcastle.
——Ship General Hewitt, London.
——Bark Lord Wellington, Newry—81 settlers.
——Brig Robert Scarfield, Sunderland.
——Brig Jane, Greenock—14 settlers.
——Bark Rotherham, Hull—172 settlers.
——Bark Elizabeth, London—6 seamen.
——Brig Prince of Asturias, Dublin—78 settlers
——Bark Ocean, London—6 seamen.
——Brig Adriatic, Bristol.
——Brig Dale, Mary Port.
—26 Bark Oxenhope, Hull—17 settlers and Mr. Cliff.
——Brig Andromeda, London.
——Brig Fortitude, London.
——Brig Seaton Castle, Liverpool.
——Brig Wellington, London.
——Brig Pacific, Belfast.
——Bark Wallsend, Cork.
——Brig Kelsie Wood, Mary Port.

Letter Bags for the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland, are constantly open at the Exchange for the reception of Letters, which are forwarded by the earliest conveyance.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826.

By the latest dates from Europe it appears that the Greeks, instead of having lost Missolonghi, had been completely victorious over the army of Ibrahim Pacha, whose death, from wounds is said to be officially announced. This information seems to require additional strength, from its being vouched for by the accounts of different persons, and the French papers speak of it as without doubt.

The defeat of the Turks, on this occasion, is represented as being so decisive, that if the news should be confirmed, we may be led to suppose that the Greek cause has at last triumphed, and that the great efforts which have been made, are likely, ere long, to be crowned with the blessings of peace, and the re-establisment of Grecian Liberty. If such should be the case, the Greeks will have added another to the page of that history, which already abounds with instances of their heroism.

We hope the next arrivals will enable us to give further particulars.

The disturbances in the manufacturing districts, in England, have in some measure subsided. The distress of the labouring classes had drawn forth the charity of almost every part of the country.—The subscriptions are large, and appeals continue to be made to the liberality of those, whose means enable them, to alleviate the general suffering.—His Majesty's subscription amounts to more than £7000 sterling, for the relief of the distressed, in various parts of the country.

While individual benevolence is thus exercised, towards relieving the distress of the country, the Government seem determined to prevent a repetition of those occurrences, which took place at the commencement of these disturbances, in the destruction of the very means, which would hereafter, when the adversity which has visited them, should have passed away, afford to the mis-guided, employment and support. We allude to the destruction of the manufacturing machinery, in the disturbed districts.

The active measures pursued on the part of the Government, has had the effect of staying this wanton destruction of private property, and from all the accounts to the latest dates, it appears, that a greater degree of tranquillity prevailed, and apprehension was beginning to subside. The efforts made in behalf of those, who are unfortunately deprived of the usual means of providing for themselves and families, from causes, from which it would be unreasonable to expect a manufacturing country, such as England to be exempt, and the prospect of returning prosperity, and active employment, will, we hope, have the effect of restoring the country to tranquility and order.

We have copied from the Albion, a letter to the Editor of that paper, from a gentleman who left England 2d May, and who had travelled through the scene of these disturbances—we beg leave to refer our readers to it, as it tends to show that they have been rather exaggerated.

We have inserted a Communication, from the Rev. Mr. Campbell, at Belleville, which we think will be read with interest, as it corrects some errors, which the writer of the Pamphlet he alludes to, seems to have fallen into, by giving too implicit credence, to the information of his correspondent, with respect to the Congregation, of the Belleville Episcopal Church.

We have seen the Pamphlet, and cannot help thinking, that the writer of it, has very materially injured his own cause, by the use of harsh epithets, and pointed personalities, against the Clergy of the Church of England.

If our time, and limits permitted, we could point out several inconsistencies, and some misstatements, which this "*Letter*" of "*A Protestant of the Church of Scotland,*" contains. We must content ourselves, by pointing out, one or two of them.

In the first place, we think it rather an extraordinary way, of coming to a decision on a point of law, to refer to the speeches of Members, when discussing the several clauses, of an Act of Parliament, *before it became law.* The fallacy of this, will be more fully perceived, if we imagine to ourselves, that our Courts of Justice, and Bench of Judges, when making their decisions, instead of referring to the law itself, and giving it the construction which it bears, should take a volume of the Annual Register, and ground those decisions, on the conflicting opinions, reported in the speeches, of the several Members, who spoke, for or against the provisions of a Bill, while under discussion.—We have only to suppose such a case, to place the thing before us, in all its absurdity.

The writer of the pamphlet, has alternately, a very contemptible, and very exalted opinion, of the Legislature of Upper Canada. In one place he says, they, "*either do not understand, or disregard the rights, of the Church of Scotland,*" and very soon after tells us that the House of Assembly, "*in 1824, with a knowledge, that does them honor, laid the claims of the Church of Scotland, at the foot of the Throne.*" We never before heard of men who neither "*understood*" or, "*disregarded*" a thing, possessing nevertheless, a "*knowledge*" of it, and acting upon it, with a "*liberality,*" that did them "*honor.*"

This union of Ignorance and disrespect—knowledge and Liberality—is certainly something new. As an instance of the perversion of *fact* we will just mention one instance. The writer of the Pamphlet (p. 19.) says, "*the Members of the Legislative Council being* ALL *Episcopalians.*" Now we take upon ourselves to state most positively, that the Members of the Legislative Council, *are not all, Episcopalians,* and of this we think the writer must have been aware.

But we must leave him—He appears to have written in an ill humour, and this with the belief, that he was smarting under recent disappointments, must account in some measure, for the asperity of his language. We have no doubt, that by this time, he is heartily ashamed of his "Letter," and regrets, that when *writing* it, his zeal had not been tempered, with a little more discretion.

The hasty expressions of passion, are in most cases excusable, but the deliberate act of penning and printing personalities, and invective, may be considered as unpardonable.

THE *Upper Canada Herald* has commenced a sort of catechetical career with us, as though it could be supposed, that we were under the necessity, of giving answers to every silly question, which may be put to us. If he supposes, that he is to give, "information and instruction," to the people, by asserting what is not fact, and then calling upon us to vouch for his misstatements, he is very much deceived.

The remarks we made in our first number, on the "Tea Trade" has afforded the *Herald* an opportunity, by stringing together some detached expressions we then made use of, of "instructing" its readers, to believe, on its own bold, and broad assertion, that the *U. E. Loyalist* is the organ of Government, for the communication of "instruction and information" to be people. The *U. E. Loyalist,* we hope, will never be any thing else, than what at its outset it promised to be—Loyal, and deeply interested in the welfare of the country.—This character, like that of those whose name it bears, it shall always be its endeavour to maintain—conscious that this is the path of "*honor,*" the "*profit*" if honorable pursuits are likely to be attended with any, will not be despised—if it is only to be procured, by pursuing a different course, our motto would be, "*honor without profit, before profitable dishonor.*" In this path then, the *Herald* will always find us, which in its course, will, we hope, afford us many opportunities, of conveying, "information and instruction," to the people, to whom we shall at all times, fearlessly submit our remarks, aware that our endeavours will not be the less estimated, because we happen to hold a situation under a Government, which in all its acts towards them, has ever evinced, the most ardent desire for their welfare.

As to the notice we took of the Speech of that "truly constitutional" gentleman, Mr. Papineau, the *Herald* has added nothing, to our stock of information on this subject. The term "*truly constitutional,*" according to the ideas of the *Herald,* appears to be applicable to those only, who like Mr. Papineau, as we before observed, would deny the right of interference, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, over the Colonies of Great Britain, and who leave out of their sordid calculation, the many benefits received from the Mother Country. We are inclined to think differently from such persons, and believe that we have the very best reasons, for this difference of opinion. If we call Great Britain, our "*Mother Country,*" we think she has some claim, on the affections of her Canadian family, and that these affections, are not likely to be very much strengthened, by the distorted representation, and violent declamation, made use of in such speeches, as that of the member of the Commons of Lower Canada.

As to our alluding to the "*Conquest*" of Canada, we can only say, if the *Non-reminiscence* of *facts* should ever have a place, in the catalogue of virtues, we know of some persons, who, in whatever estimation they may now be held, bid fair to be handed down to posterity, as the most *virtuous,* mis-placing—mis-dating—mis-stating, gentry, the age has produced.

We thank the Editor of the *Herald,* for his kind wishes for our "*profit* and honor," and though we may not agree, as to the "*source*" from whence these spring, one thing appears pretty evident, from the manner in which he has "tilted at us," before we had scarcely time to buckle on our armor, that in *agreeing to disagree* on certain other matters, there can be no two persons who more perfectly understand each other.

We have been politely favoured with a Report made by Mr. David Thomas, Principal Engineer, relative to the progress of the work on the Welland Canal, which we take the earliest opportunity of inserting. From the ability and experience of the Contractors engaged on the most important part of the Canal, "The Deep Cut," and the satisfactory report given of the personal knowledge of them generally, we think the work promises to be rapidly advanced.

When the "Welland" and "Rideau Canals" are completed on the grand scale contemplated, Canada will be able to boast of possessing, one of the most extensive inland water communications in the world. COLONEL BYE of the Royal Engineers, whose arrival at Quebec was noticed in a former number, has proceeded from thence to Montreal. The Rideau Canal, for which it is said a liberal appropriation has been made, by the British Government, will be executed under his inspection.

Mr. Thomas Reports from St Catharines under date of 13th June, 1826—as follows:

"That since the middle of last month, Alfred Barrett, the resident Engineer, has made a careful estimate of the work performed throughout the line of said Canal; and by great and unusual exertion, is reducing the work to order, and the business of his department to a regular system. He is fully competent to the charge, and his services have been very satisfactory.

The situation of the Deep Cut above the tow-path, are at an angle of 45°. These are steeper than it has been usual to cut Canal banks, but the clay is so firm, that the frosts and rains of two seasons, have occasioned no slip worthy of notice. The tow-path on one side, and the Deep Cut on the other, will receive the earth that crumbles or washes down, which may be cheaply removed in boats, when the Canal shall be completed.

With a velocity of half a mile an hour, nearly 10,000 cubic feet of water per minute will pass through this section of the Canal, and furnish an ample supply for hydraulic purposes.

The dimensions now proposed, are 26 feet on the bottom, with slopes of 2 to 1 up to the tow-path; and a breadth of 56 feet on the top water line.—This is sufficient for vessels of 22 feet beam to pass each other, and no larger can enter the Locks.

The prices agreed to be paid to each Contractor on the line of the Canal, have been examined by the subscriber, and he has no hesitation in saying, that should the work be finished for these prices, it will be cheaper than any similar work on the Erie Canal.

It affords him much satisfaction that the Deep Cut, the most important part of the work, is in the hands of Contractors of acknowledged abilities and experience; and whose plan of operations, combining expidition with economy, is, perhaps unequalled. The construction of the Locks requires, great care, attention, and mechanical ingenuity, and their management could not be placed in better hands. In short, from his personal knowledge of most of the Contractors on the line, he is confident that no better selection could be made.

Particular attention has been paid to procuring at the proper season, the timber for constructing the Locks; the labourers of the Contractors have been directed to such points as first require excavation and embankment; and the estimate for last month shews that the works are advancing with rapidity.

The line of the Canal is very favourably and singularly situated for combining an extensive navigation with hydraulic advantages. Another prominent feature in this work, is the descent of the mountain ridge by a succession of single Locks, placed at sufficient distances from each other, to admit the passing of vessels without detention, or the hazard attending a combination of Locks. The Harbour is in a state of forwardness, and will be commodious, extensive, and safe.

DAVID THOMAS,
Principal Engineer.

The Albion gives the following extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who came passenger in the "Canada."

To the Editor of the Albion.

SIR,—Seeing much exaggeration in the papers relative to the popular disturbances in England, I beg leave to state for your information, a few facts, which as they are derived from my own personal observation, may be entitled to some respect.

It is generally believed that when the last accounts left England, the riotous proceedings still continued, which was certainly not the case, as I travelled through the whole line of the disturbed districts in my journey from Leeds to Liverpool on the 30th of April, and found them *perfectly tranquil.* Indeed, such had been the precautions taken, it was supposed that further disturbances to any great extent could not take place.

On the 30th in the afternoon, I passed thro' Bury, the streets were patrolled by the 13th Dragoon Guards—every thing quiet.

At Henley a large mill was guarded by the officers and marines of a vessel of war lying in Liverpool. It was the opinion of the Lieutenant (commanding) that no attack would be made there in consequence of a large military force arriving.

On Sunday a detachment of the 73d Foot arrived from Dublin, and left Liverpool for Manchester on Monday morning—the remainder of the regiment arrived on Monday evening, and would proceed immediately to Blackburn.

In Yorkshire every precaution was taken to prevent disturbances; the yeomanry were called out on the 29th for exercise. This step was necessary in consequence of all the troops, consisting of the 1st and 5th Dragoons, being called away from the neighborhood of Leeds.

The state of the labouring classes in Leeds and its vicinity, has been greatly improved by the immense orders issued for the East India Company, which alone would be sufficient to keep them from starving for some months.

The prevailing opinion in Liverpool and Manchester on the 1st May was, that there would be nothing more to fear from the rioters, they having received so great a check by the celerity with which troops were marched into the disturbed districts.

It is certainly not true that so many people are in absolute want of food as is represented, although I do not deny that it was the case in some instances. You will observe by the Leeds paper that the rioters were in some instances offered money and food which would not satisfy them—their determined object being to destroy all the power looms, which they imagine are the cause of the present want of employment. A great part of the robberies mentioned in the Manchester paper of the 26th of April, were perpetrated by the London *pick pockets,* who had purposely come down to prosecute their honorable calling.

Accounts were received in Liverpool on the evening of the 1st of May from the whole line of disturbed districts up to the morning of the same day, at which period all was tranquil. A letter from Manchester was received at the same time, written at noon, when every thing was quiet. We sailed 2d of May.

Summary from the N. Y. Spectator of 16th June, just received

French papers received in London 4th May say that new disorders had broken out in Spain —Charles V had been proclaimed at no great distance from the Capital. Six person had been shot.

Since 1st Jan. last 2000 Officers of the French Army, had solicited leave to retire.

Lisbon dates of 15th April state that the command of the Portuguese troops would be confided to an English General.

The Colonel Mahon, or the field of Waterloo is finished—it is 18 feet high and 17 feet long.

Lord Liverpool had announced on 5th May, that the Bank of England had come to the very important decision of establishing Branch Banks,—from which very beneficial results are expected.

The amount advanced to manufactures by the Bank is between £370,000 and £400,000.

London dates to 6th May, are highly favorable to the Greek cause.—The report of Ibraiim's death is repeated.

In England the accounts from the Country are generally better.

The annual expts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have fallen off during the last year £10,000.

Liverpool May 6—The manufacturing districts continue tranquil up to yesterday.

With a view of releiving the distress, Government has determined to release the bonded Flour and Corn for home consumption at a duty of 12s. per quarter for Wheat—and 2s. and 3d. bll. for Flour, which it is to be hoped will give some impulse to trade generally.

A revival had taken place in the demand for Cotton—price had advanced 1-4 a 1-2 per lb. There is a better feeling in the market, and some improvement in trade at Manchester.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

I have lately seen a pamphlet, published at Kingston, entitled, "A Letter to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Liverpool &c. &c. relative to the Rights of the Church of Scotland in British North America, from a Protestant of the Church of Scotland," in which the following statement respecting the Episcopal Church, at this place, appears.

"In Belleville, the professors of the Church of England, and who attend Church two or three times a year, are about 50, in a population of 600; and the communicants last year were 16. On Good Friday, the Clergyman preached to a congregation of nine, one of whom came to hire a pew, and three were Presbyterians."

The above extract renders it incumbent on me, in order to shew the total disregard of truth which pervades the whole of it, to request that you will be good enough to permit me to lay before the public, in your valuable paper, the following facts.

In the year 1824 a census of the population of Belleville was taken, pursuant to the provisions of a Provincial Statute, which shewed a total of eighty families, amounting to five hundred individuals.—Among these were enumerated seven families, containing a population of fifty six souls, who then did, and still continue to reside, not in the Town of Belleville, but in its vicinity; to these were added thirty four shanty-men, then in the employment of two merchants of this place, who were considered as forming a portion of their families; although, it is likely, many of them were then employed in the woods, at a distance of, perhaps, thirty or forty miles from Belleville, the greater part of whom never were, and in all probability never may become residents of this town; so that instead of five hundred, the actual population, at that period, amounted to no more than four hundred. Since the taking of the above census in 1824, twenty-three families, including the above named seven, have ceased to live in Belleville. During the same period, however, thirty-four other families have been added to the population, by marriage and other causes; therefore, the present population amounts to ninety-one families, two of which consist, each, of a solitary individual, eight consist, each, of two individuals, and a larger number still, contains, not more than three souls each. Now reckoning the ninety-one families at five souls each, the whole would amount to little over four hundred and fifty, which I believe to be very near the real amount of the present population. Of these, about ten families are Roman Catholics, which, according to the above mode of computing at five to a family, would reduce the Protestant Population to about four hundred souls at the present moment; and it is a well know, though melancholy fact, that a considerable portion of these, is not in the habit of attending any public place of religious worship whatever.

The Episcopal Church at Belleville contains in the body of it thirty pews, each capable of accommodating six or seven persons, they have not been sold, but are let, subject to an annual rent of ten shillings each, besides two large pews capable of accommodating from twenty five to thirty persons, one of these is intended for the use of the Clergyman's family, the other for the use of the public; there are also comfortable seats on the gallery, not subject to any rent, capable of accommodating about eighty persons. The first named thirty pews, in the body of the Church, are all occupied, several of them by more than one family, and, with a few exceptions, are generally about two-thirds filled; the large pew, intended for the use of the public, is sometimes crowded, and the gallery frequently contains from twenty-five to forty persons. It is usual for strangers, when they come to the place, to apply to me for a pew in the Church, to whom I am often obliged to say, there is none vacant at present, but my pew is large and my family small, in the mean time you may have the use of it; and at no period within the last four years, was it not occupied by one family or more under these circumstances. The congregation averages, I think, from seventy to one hundred souls; and is, I believe, oftener above one hundred, than below seventy, and sometimes, when the weather is fine, exceeds one hundred and fifty.

The writer of the communication respecting the Church at this place, as it appears in the above named *precious pamphlet,* goes on to state, that "the number of communicants last year was 16." Now, Sir, had he stated double the amount, he would have been below the real number, they being from thirty-five to forty, altho' it is true, that not more than nineteen have ever communicated at any one time. But it will be recollected, that in the Church of England, the Lord's supper is administered at least four times a year, and that, unhappily, many do not think it expedient to receive it so often, consequently we never have as many communicants at any particular time as we would, were it administered only once or twice a year. The writer farther states, that, "on Good Friday the Clergyman preached to a congregation of nine, one of whom, came to hire a pew, and three were Presbyterians."

In this we have a remarkable instance of that *candour* which is so conspicious, throughout the whole of the communication. The true number was twelve, which in all conscience might have seemed to the writer, small enough to answer the purpose of any representation he could have wished to make, but no, he cuts off a fourth, and at the same time forgets to mention a few very important circumstances, viz. that continued and heavy rain fell during the whole day, that the streets in Belleville at that time, were nearly half leg deep with mud, and that a greater degree of sickness then prevailed, than has been experienced since the place was known by the name of Belleville. My impression was, if I went to Church myself, (such was the inclemency of the weather) that I should not meet another individual there, yet I was mistaken, twelve others did come, and among them this *pious soul,* whose object it seems was to act as a spy. This gentleman has, I believe, resided nearly three years at Belleville, and therefore had it in his power to give the Editor more correct information had he been so inclined. I have seen this same gentleman more than once, leave the pew into which he first entered upon coming to Church, because it became too crowded for all, to sit with convenience.

When the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart, now Lord Bishop of Quebec, preached in the Church of Belleville about thirteen months ago, I am persuaded there were above two hundred souls in it, yet that was not the largest congregation it ever contained.

The writer of the extract at present under consideration, acknowledged to me that "his statement was *uncandid, and that he himself was ashamed of it,*" and apologized for it by saying, that "he did not think the pamphlet would have been published in this country, as it was intended chiefly for Lord Liverpool's eye;" he then produced to me a letter from a correspondent of his who resided at Bath, which he said induced him to have any concern whatever with the matter. I asked him for a copy of this letter, that I might be able to lay a correct statement of the whole affair before the public, this he declined until he would consult his correspondent at Bath. But I shall endeavour to give the substance of it as correctly as I can from memory, after having read it a few times over, if, however, contrary to my inclination, I should fall into error upon this point, it is in their power to set me right. The following I consider to be pretty nearly the substance of it, and perhaps, on comparison, would not be found to differ widely from the diction of the Bath correspondent.

"An application has been made to me, to obtain the number of the congregations of Bath and Belleville, it comes from the Bothwell Brig side of the question, and may be of service to the Presbyterian cause, it is hoped that it may be as correct as possible, I do not know the direct object, but I believe the intention is, to shew his Majesty's Ministers that Presbyterianism would better suit the palates of the Upper Canadians, than the skim-milk doctrines of our prelatice neighbours."

If I have mistaken the meaning of the letter from which the above quoration is made, they have it in their power to shew wherein, which if they decline to do, the public will be justified in concluding that it is a tolerably fair approximation to the original. The letter bears no date, but I take it for granted, that it was written before the Good Friday of redoubtable memory already alluded to; this, however, they may deny if they think proper, because I have not the means of refuting the denial.

As the Episcopal Churches of Belleville and Bath are the only two honored with a particular description in the letter to Lord Liverpool, and as I firmly believe, that the number both of the congregation and communicants is much underrated at the latter place, as well as at Belleville, I think it but fair to state, that since I came to this country, I have preached five or six times there, and that upon more than one of these occasions I found the Church crowded; and that upon another, when the day was rainy, I met with a congregation of at least fifty persons, when I had no reason to expect half the number.

When the Editor of the letter to Lord Liverpool contrasts these two Episcopal Churches in small country towns, with the Presbyterian congregation at Kingston, one of the largest towns in the Province, he boasts that it contains 114 communicants, but at the same time, he takes good care to conceal from His Lordship, that two families which form a portion of the 114 reside at Belleville, a distance of nearly sixty miles from Kingston, nor does he inform his Lordship how many of them reside at Napanee, and other distant parts of the Province; while with the same candour and modesty he withholds an incontrovertible fact, that twenty-five of the *sixteen* communicants at Belleville reside within an English mile of the Church.—These facts would not answer his purpose, and therefore he wisely passes them over in silence. Nor does he venture to compare the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, with the Episcopal Church of the same place. No, Sir, this would not answer his purpose either.

I should like to hear this Editor put the question to his Bath and Belleville correspondents:—Who, my worthy friends, since you both came into the Province, have been your best and most useful friends? In what ranks do they stand? in what Church are they to be found? I reply for them, "they are to be found in the Church of England." And I know they dare not deny it.

Having thus, Sir, endeavoured to submit to the public, a correct and not *inflated* statement of facts, as far as I had the means of ascertaining them, I forbear to make any comment upon them, leaving to the public to form such conclusions as they may consider fairly deducible from the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't. Serv't.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.
Episcopal Missionary at Belleville,
Belleville, June 17th, 1826.

Died,

At his residence in Delaware on the 15th instant, aged 66, DANIEL SPENCER, Esquire, after a very short illness. He was taken the day before with severe convulsions, and after enduring 12H in succession, he expired. He had long been a respectable inhabitant, and an active and useful magistrate; and his loss will be sincerely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He was one of the earliest settlers in this Province, and a U. E. Loyalist. His steady and uniform attachment to his King and Country is in strict unison with many other excellent traits in his character.

[*Communicated.*]

On the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Blackwell Clerky Buchanan, Esq. nephew of Major General *Gordon,* Lower Canada, aged 20 years.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 24—Bark Maria, Bristol.
——Bark Henry Cert, Chatham.
——Ship Regalia, London.
——Brig Earl Moira, Liverpool.
——Brig Charlotte Slone, Liverpool.
——Brig Ceres, London.
——Brig Unity, Bristol—3 settlers.
——Bark Ann, Bristol.
——Bark Ocean, Hull.
——Brig Ocean, Belfast—123 settlers.
——Ship Echo, Waterford—150 settlers.
——Ship Waterford, Waterford—207 settlers.
——Ship Montmorenci, London.
——Ship John, London.
——Bark Sophia, London.
——Bark Prince, London.
——Bark Baltic Merchant, Newcastle.
——Ship Sir George Prevost, London—7 settlers
——Brig Anna, Newcastle.
——Brig Mary, Newcastle.
——Brig Wilson, Dublin—147 settlers.
——Brig British King, Dundee—9 settlers.
——Brig Ann Marie, London.
——Brig Amazon, Belfast—117 settlers.
——Brig Medusa, Whitby.
——Brig Margery, Newcastle.
——Bark Quebec Trader, Dublin—146 settlers.
——Ship Margaret Boyle, Leith.
——Brig William Fell, Newry—132 settlers.
——Bark Sir Watkin, Belfast—117 settlers.
——Brig Kingston, Hardeur.
——Ship Hannah, London.
—25 Ship Gilbert, Dublin.
——Ship Wandbeck, Cork.
——Brig Two Sisters, Sunderland.
——Brig Gateshead, Newcastle.
——Brig Celerity, Exeter.
——Brig Columbus, Newcastle.
——Brig Thomas Batterby, Belfast.
——Brig Thomas, Glasgow.
——Brig Polly, Portsmouth.
——Brig John Cragie, Shields.
——Brig Thomas Washam, Dublin.
——Brig Rob Roy, Belfast—150 settlers.
——Bark Resolution, London.
——Brig Fidelity, Newcastle.
——Bark London, at Riviere du Loup, loading.
——Brig Asthorpe, Whitehaven.
——Brig Elizabeth, London.
——Brig Greenhow, Newry—102 settlers and 12 seamen.
——Bark Varliant, Whitby.
——Brig Quebec Packet, Liverpool.
——Ship Bolivar, Belfast—270 settlers.
——Brig Vertumnus, London.
——Bark Benjamin & Mary, London.
——Brig Welcome, London.
——Brig Mary & Jane, Liverpool.
——Brig John Esdale, Shields.
——Brig Neptune, Newcastle.
——Ship General Hewitt, London.
——Bark Lord Wellington, Newry—81 settlers.
——Brig Robert Scarfield, Sunderland.
——Brig Jane, Greenock—14 settlers.
——Bark Rotterdam, Ross—172 settlers.
——Bark Elizabeth, London—6 seamen.
——Brig Prince of Asturias, Dublin—73 settlers
——Bark Ocean, London—6 seamen.
——Brig Adriatic, Bristol
——Brig Dale, Mary Port.
—26 Bark Oxenhope, Hull—17 settlers and Mr. Cliff.
——Brig Andromeda, London
——Brig Fortitude, London.
——Brig Stapeton Castle, Liverpool.
——Brig Wellington, London.
——Brig Pacific, Belfast.
——Bark Wallnell, Cork.
——Brig Kelsie Wood, Mary Port.

Letter Bags for the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland, are constantly open at the Exchange for the reception of Letters, which are forwarded by the earliest conveyance.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826.

By the latest dates from Europe it appears that the Greeks, instead of having lost Missolonghi, had been completely victorious over the army of Ibrahim Pacha, whose death, from wounds is said to be officially announced. This information seems to require additional strength, from its being vouched for by the accounts of different persons, and the French papers speak of it as without doubt.

The defeat of the Turks, on this occasion, is represented as being so decisive, that if the news should be confirmed, we may be led to suppose that the Greek cause has at last triumphed, and that the great efforts which have been made, are likely, ere long, to be crowned with the blessings of peace, and the re-establisment of Grecian Liberty. If such should be the case, the Greeks will have added another to the page of that history, which already abounds with instances of their heroism.

We hope the next arrivals will enable us to give further particulars.

The disturbances in the manufacturing districts, in England, have in some measure subsided. The distress of the labouring classes had drawn forth the charity of almost every part of the country.—The subscriptions are large, and appeals continue to be made to the liberality of those, whose means enable them, to alleviate the general suffering.—His Majesty's subscription amounts to more than £7000 sterling, for the relief of the distressed, in various parts of the country.

While individual benevolence is thus exercised, towards relieving the distress of the country, the Government seem determined to prevent a repetition of those occurrences, which took place at the commencement of these disturbances, in the destruction of the very means, which would hereafter, when the adversity which has visited them should have passed away, afford to the mis-guided, employment and support. We allude to the destruction of the manufacturing machinery, in the disturbed districts.

The active measures pursued on the part of the Government, has had the effect of staying this wanton destruction of private property, and from all the accounts to the latest dates, it appears, that a greater degree of tranquillity prevailed, and appreshension was beginning to subside. The efforts made in behalf of those, who are unfortunately deprived of the usual means of providing for themselves and families, from causes, from which it would be unreasonable to expect a manufacturing country, such as England to be exempt, and the prospect of returning prosperity, and active employment, will, we hope, have the effect of restoring the country to tranquility and order.

We have copied from the Albion, a letter to the Editor of that paper, from a gentleman who left England 2d May, and who had travelled through the scene of these disturbances—we beg leave to refer our readers to it, as it tends to show that they have been rather exaggerated.

We have inserted a Communication, from the Rev. Mr. Campbell, at Belleville, which we think will be read with interest, as it corrects some errors, which the writer of the Pamphlet he alludes to, seems to have fallen into, by giving too implicit credence, to the information of his correspondent, with respect to the Congregation, of the Belleville Episcopal Church.

We have seen the Pamphlet, and cannot help thinking, that the writer of it, has very materially injured his own cause, by the use of harsh epithets, and pointed personalities, against the Clergy of the Church of England.

If our time, and limits permitted, we could point out several inconsistencies, and some misstatements, which this "*Letter*" of "*A Protestant of the Church of Scotland,*" contains. We must content ourselves, by pointing out, one or two of them.

In the first place, we think it rather an extraordinary way, of coming to a decision on a point of law, to refer to the speeches of Members, when discussing the several clauses, of an Act of Parliament, *before it become law.* The fallacy of this, will be more fully perceived, if we imagine to ourselves, that our Courts of Justice, and Bench of Judges, when making their decisions, instead of referring to the law itself, and giving it the construction which it bears, should take a volume of the Annual Register, and ground those decisions, on the conflicting opinions, reported in the speeches, of the several Members, who spoke, for or against the provisions of a Bill, while under discussion.—We have only to suppose such a case, to place the thing before us, in all its absurdity.

The writer of the pamphlet, has alternately, a very contemptible, and very exalted opinion, of the Legislature of Upper Canada. In one place he says, they, "*either do not understand, or disregard the rights, of the Church of Scotland,*" and very soon after tells us that the House of Assembly, "*in 1824, with a knowledge, that does them honor, laid the claims of the Church of Scotland, at the foot of the Throne.*" We never before heard of men who neither "*understood*" or, "*disregarded*" a thing, possessing nevertheless, a "*knowledge*" of it, and acting upon it, with a "*liberality,*" that did them "*honor.*"

This union of Ignorance and disrespect—knowledge and Liberality—is certainly something new.

As an instance of the perversion of *fact* we will just mention one instance. The writer of the Pamphlet (p. 19.) says, "*the Members of the Legislative Council being* ALL *Episcopalians.*" Now we take upon ourselves to state most positively, that the Members of the Legislative Council, *are not all, Episcopalians,* and of this we think the writer must have been aware.

But we must leave him—He appears to have written in an ill humour, and this with the belief, that he was smarting under recent disappointments, most account in some measure, for the asperity of his language. We have no doubt, that by this time, he is heartily ashamed of his "Letter," and regrets, that when writing it, his zeal had not been tempered, with a little more discretion.

The hasty expressions of passion, are in most cases excusable, but the deliberate act of penning and printing personalities, and invective, may be considered as unpardonable.

THE *Upper Canada Herald* has commenced a sort of catechetical career with us, as though it could be supposed, that we were under the necessity, of giving answers to every silly question, which may be put to us. If he supposes, that he is to give, "information and instruction," to the people, by asserting what is not fact, and then calling upon us to vouch for his misstatements, he is very much deceived.

The remarks we made in our first number, on the "Tea Trade" has afforded the *Herald* an opportunity, by stringing together some detached expressions we then made use of, of "instructing" its readers, to believe, on its own bold, and broad assertion, that the *U. E. Loyalist* is the organ of Government, for the communication of "instruction and information" to the people. The *U. E. Loyalist*, we hope, will never be any thing else, than what at its outset it promised to be—Loyal, and deeply interested in the welfare of the country.—This character, like that of those whose name it bears, it shall always be its endeavour to maintain—conscious that this is the path of "*honor,*" the "*profit*" if honorable pursuits are likely to be attended with any, will not be despised—if it is only to be procured, by pursuing a different course, our motto would be, "*honor without profit, before profitable dishonor.*" In this path then, the *Herald* will always find us, which in its course, will, we hope, afford us many opportunities, of conveying, "information and instruction," to the people, to whom we shall at all times, fearlessly submit our remarks, aware that our endeavours will not be the less estimated, because we happen to hold a situation under a Government, which in all its acts towards them, has ever evinced, the most ardent desire for their welfare.

As to the notice we took of the Speech of that "truly constitutional" gentleman, Mr. Papineau, the *Herald* has added nothing, to our stock of information on this subject. The term "*truly constitutional,*" according to the ideas of the *Herald,* appears to be applicable to those only, who like Mr. Papineau, as we before observed, would deny the right of interference, on the part of the Imperial Parliament, over the Colonies of Great Britain, and who leave out of their sordid calculation, the many benefits received from the Mother Country. We are inclined to think differently from such persons, and believe that we have the very best reasons, for this difference of opinion. If we call Great Brttain, our "*Mother Country,*" we think she has some claim, on the affections of her Canadian family, and that these affections, are not likely to be very much strengthened, by the distorted representation, and violent declamation, made use of in such speeches, as that of the member of the Commons of Lower Canada.

As to our alluding to the "*Conquest*" of Canada, we can only say, if the *Non-reminiscence of facts* should ever have a place, in the catalogue of virtues, we know of some persons, who, in whatever estimation they may now be held, bid fair to be handed down to posterity, as the most *virtuous,* mis-placing—mis-dating—mis-stating, gentry, the age has produced.

We thank the Editor of the *Herald,* for his kind wishes for our "profit and honor," and though we may not agree, as to the "source" from whence these spring, one thing appears pretty evident, from the manner in which he has "tilted at us," before we had scarcely time to buckle on our armor, that in *agreeing to disagree* on certain other matters, there can be no two persons who more perfectly understand each other.

We have been politely favoured with a Report made by Mr. David Thomas, Principal Engineer, relative to the progress of the work on the Welland Canal, which we take the earliest opportunity of inserting. From the ability and experience of the Contractors engaged on the most important part of the Canal, "The Deep Cut," and the satisfactory report given of the personal knowledge of them generally, we think the work promises to be rapidly advanced.

When the "Welland" and "Rideau Canals" are completed on the grand scale contemplated, Canada will be able to boast of possessing, one of the most extensive inland water communications in the world. COLONEL BYE of the Royal Engineers, whose arrival at Quebec was noticed in a former number, has proceeded from thence to Montreal. The Rideau Canal, for which it is said a liberal appropriation has been made, by the British Government, will be executed under his inspection.

Mr. Thomas Reports from St Catharines under date of 13th June, 1826—as follows:

"That since the middle of last month, Alfred Barrett, the resident Engineer, has made a careful estimate of the work performed throughout the line of said Canal; and by great and unusual exertion, is reducing the work to order, and the business of his department to a regular system. He is fully competent to the charge, and his services have been very valuable.

The slopes of the Deep Cut above the tow-path, are at an angle of 45°. These are steeper than it has been usual to cut Canal banks, but the clay is so firm, that the *U. E. Loyalist* is the organ of Government, for the communication of "instruction and information" to the people. The *U. E. Loyalist*, we hope, will never be any thing else, than what at its outset it promised to be—Loyal, and deeply interested in the welfare of the country.—This character, like that of those whose name it bears, it shall always be its endeavour to maintain—conscious that this is the path of "*honor,*" the "*profit*" if honorable pursuits are likely to be attended with any, will not be despised—if it is only to be procured, by pursuing a different course, our motto would be, "*honor without profit, before profitable dishonor.*" In this path then, the *Herald* will always find us, which in its course, will, we hope, afford us many opportunities, of conveying, "information and instruction," to the people, to whom we shall at all times, fearlessly submit our remarks, aware that our endeavours will not be the less estimated, because we happen to hold a situation under a Government, which in all its acts towards them, has ever evinced, the most ardent desire for their welfare.

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REPEATED

On the 30th in the afternoon, I passed thro' Bury, the streets were patrolled by the 13th Dragoon Guards—every thing quiet.

At Henley a large mill was guarded by the officers and marines of a vessel of war lying in Liverpool. It was the opinion of the Lieutenant (commanding) that no attack would be made there in consequence of a large military force arriving.

On Sunday a detachment of the 73d Foot arrived from Dublin, and left Liverpool for Manchester on Monday morning—the 11th Regiment of the regiment arrived on Monday evening, and would proceed immediately to Blackburn.

In Yorkshire every precaution was taken to prevent disturbances; the yeomanry were called out on the 29th for exercise. This step was necessary in consequence of all the troops, consisting of the 1st and 5th Dragoons, being called away from the neighborhood of Leeds.

The state of the labouring classes in Leeds and its vicinity, has been greatly improved by the immense orders issued for the East India Company, which alone would be sufficient to keep them from starving for some months.

The prevailing opinion in Liverpool and Manchester on the 1st May was, that there would be nothing more to fear from the rioters, they having received so great a check by the celerity with which troops were marched into the disturbed districts.

It is certainly not true that so many people are in absolute want of food as is represented, although I do not deny that it was the case in some instances. You will observe by the Leeds paper that the rioters were in some instances offered money and food which would not satisfy them—their determined object being to destroy all the power looms, which they imagine are the cause of the present want of employment. A great part of the robberies mentioned in the Manchester paper of the 29th of April, were perpetrated by the London *pick pockets,* who had purposely come down to prosecute their honorable calling.

Accounts were received in Liverpool on the evening of the 1st of May from the whole line of disturbed districts up to the morning of the same day, at which period all was tranquil. A letter from Manchester was received at the same time, written at noon, when every thing was quiet. We sailed 2d of May.

Summary from the N. Y. Spectator of 16th June, just received

French papers received in London 4th May say that new disorders had broken out in Spain —Charles V had been proclaimed at no great distance from the Capital. Six person had been shot.

Since 1st Jan. last 2000 Officers of the French Army, had solicited leave to retire.

Lisbon dates of 15th April state that the command of the Portuguese troops would be confided to an English General.

The Colossal Lion, or the field of Waterloo is finished—it is 18 feet high and 17 feet long.

Lord Liverpool had announced on 5th May, that the Bank of England had come to the very important decision of establishing Branch Banks, from which very beneficial results are expected.

The amount advanced to manufactures by the Bank is between £370,000 and £400,000.

London dates to 6th May, are highly favorable to the Greek cause.—The report of Ibrahim's death is repeated.

In England the accounts from the Country are generally better.

The annual receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have fallen off during the last year £10,000.

Liverpool May 6—The manufacturing districts continue tranquil up to yesterday.

With a view of relieving the distress, Government has determined to release the bonded Flour and Corn for home consumption at a duty of 12s. per quarter for Wheat—and 5s. and 3d. bll. for Flour, which it is to be hoped will give some impulse to trade generally.

A revival had taken place in the demand for Cotton—price had advanced 1-4 a 1-2 per lb. There is a better feeling in the market, and some improvement in trade at Manchester.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

I have lately seen a pamphlet, published at Kingston, entitled, "A Letter to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Liverpool K. G. &c. relative to the Rights of the Church of Scotland in British North America, from a Protestant of the Church of Scotland," in which the following statement respecting the Episcopal Church, at this place, appears.

"In Belleville, the professors of the Church of England, and who attend Church two or three times a year, are about 50, in a population of 600; and the communicants last year were 16. On Good Friday, the Clergyman preached to a congregation of nine, one of whom came to hire a pew, and three were Presbyterians."

The above extract renders it incumbent on me, in order to shew the total disregard of truth which pervades the whole of it, to request that you will be good enough to permit me to lay before the public, in your valuable paper, the following facts.

In the year 1824 a census of the population of Belleville was taken, pursuant to the provisions of a Provincial Statute, which shewed a total of eighty families, amounting to five hundred individuals.—Among these were enumerated seven families, containing a population of fifty six souls, who then did, and still continue to reside, not in the Town of Belleville, but in its vicinity; to these were added thirty four shanty-men, then in the employment of two merchants of this place, who were considered as forming a portion of their families; although, it is likely, many of them were then employed in the woods, at a distance of, perhaps, thirty or forty miles from Belleville, the greater part of whom never were, and in all probability never may become residents of this town; so that instead of five hundred, the actual population, at that period, amounted to no more than four hundred. Since the taking of the above census in 1824, twenty-three families, including the above named seven, have ceased to live in Belleville. During the same period, however, thirty-four other families have been added to the population, by marriage and other causes; therefore, the present population amounts to ninety-one families, two of which consist, each, of a solitary individual, eight consist, each, of two individuals, and a larger number still, contains, not more than three souls each. Now reckoning the ninety-one families at five souls each, the whole would amount to little over four hundred and fifty, which I believe to be very near the real amount of the present population. Of these, about ten families are Roman Catholics, which, according to the above mode of computing at five to a family, would reduce the Protestant Population to about four hundred souls at the present moment; and it is a well know, though melancholy fact, that a considerable portion of these, is not in the habit of attending any public place of religious worship whatever.

The Episcopal Church at Belleville contains in the body of it thirty pews, each capable of accommodating six or seven persons, they have not been sold, but are let, subject to an annual rent of ten shillings each, besides two large pews capable of accommodating from twenty five to thirty persons, one of these is intended for the use of the Clergyman's family, the other for the use of the Public; there are also comfortable seats on the gallery, not subject to any rent, capable of accommodating about eighty persons. The first named thirty pews, in the body of the Church, are all occupied, several of them by more than one family, and, with a few exceptions, are generally about two-thirds filled; the large pew, intended for the use of the public, is sometimes crowded, and the gallery frequently contains from twenty-five to forty persons. It is usual for strangers, when they come to the place, to apply to me for a pew in the Church, to whom I am often obliged to say, there is none vacant at present, but my pew is large and my family small, in the mean time you may have the use of it; and at no period within the last four years, was it not occupied by one family or more under these circumstances. The congregation avarages, I think, from seventy to one hundred souls; and is, I believe, oftener above one hundred, than below seventy, and sometimes, when the weather is fine, exceeds one hundred and fifty.

The writer of the communication respecting the Church at this place, as it appears in the above named *precious pamphlet,* goes on to state, that "the number of communicants last year was 16." Now, Sir, had he stated double the amount, he would have been below the real number, they being from thirty-five to forty, altho' it is true, that not more than nineteen have ever communicated at any one time. But it will be recollected, that in the Church of England, the Lord's supper is administered at least four times a year, and that, unhappily, many do not think it expedient to receive it so often, consequently we never have as many communicants at any particular time as we would, were it administered only once or twice a year. The writer farther states, that, "on Good Friday the Clergyman preached to a congregation of nine, one of whom, came to hire a pew, and three were Presbyterians."

In this we have a remarkable instance of that *candour* which is so conspicious, throughout the whole of the communication. The true number was twelve, which in all conscience might have seemed to the writer, small enough to answer the purpose of any representation he could have wished to make, but no, he cuts off a fourth, and at the same time forgets to mention a few very important circumstances, viz. that continued and heavy rain fell during the whole day, that the streets in Belleville at that time, were nearly half leg deep with mud, and that a greater degree of sickness then prevailed, than has been experienced since the place was known by the name of Belleville. My impression was, if I went to Church myself, (such was the inclemency of the weather) that I should not meet another individual there, yet I was mistaken, twelve others did come, and among them this *pious soul,* whose object it seems was to act as a spy. This gentleman has, I believe, resided nearly three years at Belleville, and therefore had it in his power to give the Editor more correct information had he been so inclined. I have seen this same gentleman more than once, leave the pew into which he first entered upon coming to Church, because it became too crowded for all, to sit with convenience.

When the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Stewart, now Lord Bishop of Quebec, preached in the Church of Belleville about thirteen months ago, I am persuaded there were above two hundred souls in it, yet that was not the largest congregation it ever contained.

The writer of the extract at present under consideration, acknowledged to me that "his statement was *uncandid, and that he himself was ashamed of it,*" and apologized for it by saying, that "he did not think the pamphlet would have been published in this country, as it was intended chiefly for Lord Liverpool's eye;" he then produced to me a letter from a correspondent of his who resided at Bath, which he said induced him to have any concern whatever with the matter. I asked him for a copy of this letter, that I might be able to lay a correct statement of the whole affair before the public, this he declined until he would consult his correspondent at Bath. But I shall endeavour to give the substance of it as correctly as I can from memory, after having read it a few times over, if, however, contrary to my inclination, I should fall into error upon this point, it is in their power to set me right. The following I consider to be pretty nearly the substance of it, and perhaps, on comparison, would not be found to differ widely from the diction of the Bath correspondent.

"An application has been made to me, to obtain the number of the congregations of Bath and Belleville, it comes from the Bothwell Brig side of the question, and may be of service to the Presbyterian cause, it is hoped that it may be as correct as possible, I do not know the direct object, but I believe the intention is, to shew his Majesty's Ministers that Presbyterianism would better suit the palates of the Upper Canadians, than the skim-milk doctrines of our prelatice neighbours."

If I have mistaken the meaning of the letter from which the above quotation is made, they have it in their power to shew wherein, which if they decline to do, the public will be justified in concluding that it is a tolerably fair approximation to the original. The letter bears no date, but I take it for granted, that it was written before the Good Friday of redoubtable memory already alluded to; this, however, they may deny if they think proper, because I have not the means of refuting the denial.

As the Episcopal Churches of Belleville and Bath are the only two honored with a particular description in the letter to Lord Liverpool, and as I firmly believe, that the number both of the congregation and communicants is much underrated at the latter place, as well as at Belleville, I think it but fair to state, that since I came to this country, I have preached five or six times there, and that upon more than one of these occasions I found the Church crowded; and that upon another, when the day was rainy, I met with a congregation of at least fifty persons, when I had no reason to expect half the number.

When the Editor of the letter to Lord Liverpool contrasts these two Episcopal Churches in small country towns, with the Presbyterian congregation at Kingston, one of the largest towns in the Province, he boasts that it contains 114 communicants, but at the same time, he takes good care to conceal from His Lordship, that two families which form a portion of the 114 reside at Belleville, a distance of nearly sixty miles from Kingston, nor does he inform his Lordship how many of them reside at Napanee, and other distant parts of the Province; while with the same candour and modesty he withholds an incontrovertible fact, that twenty-five of the *sixteen* communicants at Bellville reside within an English mile of the Church.—These facts would not answer his purpose, and therefore he wisely passes them over in silence. Nor does he venture to compare the Presbyterian Church at Kingston, with the Episcopal Church of the same place. No, Sir, this would not answer his purpose either.

I should like to hear this Editor put the question to his Bath and Belleville correspondents:—Who, my worthy friends, since you both came into the Province, have been your best and most useful friends? In what ranks do they stand? in what Church are they to be found? I reply for them, "they are to be found in the Church of England." And I know they dare not deny it.

Having thus, Sir, endeavoured to submit to the public, a correct and not *inflated* statement of facts, as far as I had the means of ascertaining them, I forbear to make any comment upon them, leaving to the public to form such conclusions as they may consider fairly deducible from the premises.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your ob't. Serv't.
THOMAS CAMPBELL.
Episcopal Missionary at Belleville.
Belleville, June 17th, 1826.

Died,

At his residence in Delaware on the 15th instant, aged 65, DANIEL SPRINGER, Esquire, after a very short illness. He was taken the day before with severe convulsions, and after entering into his session, he expired. He had long been a respectable inhabitant, and an active and useful magistrate; and his loss will be sincerely felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintance. He was one of the earliest settlers in this Province, and a U. E. Loyalist. His steady and uniform attachment to his King and Country is in strict unison with many other excellent traits in his character.

[*Communicated.*]

On the 13th inst. after a lingering illness, Maxwell Christy Buchanan, Esq. nephew of Major General Gordon, Lower Canada, aged 20 years.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of York, from the Standing Orders of the 70th Regiment.

York, 9th June, 1826.

ALL Dealings with the 70th Regiment are requested to be made in ready money only. All Credit is to be at the risk of the person giving it. The Commanding Officer after this will listen to no complaints about Debts owing to Inhabitants, as he intends the caution, as far as he is concerned, to comprehend every individual belonging to or attached to the Regiment from himself downwards, and to apply to every thing. The Officers' mess, Mens' messing, Hospital, articles of Cloathing, &c. included.

By Order,
J. SAMSON, *Lt. & Adj. 70th Regt.*
3—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE,

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G.

District of Gore,
14th April, 1826. } No. 13—11w.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.
Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of good character and qualifications, to teach a Common School in the village of Ancaster, for one year. Application to be me made to the Trustees.

Ancaster, 1st June, 1836. 2-3w



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—6.

Welland Canal Office,
York, June 9th, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8w. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to pay a further Instalment of ten per cent upon the Capital Stock subscribed, on or before the First day of July next ensuing—equal to one Pound Five Shillings per Share. Pursuant to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day, as the Act directs.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 29th March, 1826. } 9—12w.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No. 2—8w.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No. 1—tf.*

Upper Canada Paper Mill.

THE Subscriber having in view the erection of a

PAPER MILL

at this place, to be in operation in the course of the month of May ensuing, solicits the patronage of the Public in supplying RAGS sufficient to keep the same in full employment, for which he will give as high a price as is usually given by the Paper-Makers in the adjacent parts of the United States, and means will be taken to send for the same, when a quantity is collected at any one point in any part of the Province, which will be paid for either in Money or Paper, as may best suit the proprietor.

The advantages to this Colony from the establishment of a Paper-Mill, are so obvious and so numerous that the Subscriber hopes that persons to whom the value of RAGS may be no object, will (from patriotic motives) lend their assistance in securing a domestic supply; otherwise one great object in establishing such a manufacture, namely, that of keeping money among the Colonists, will be defeated.

JAMES CROOKS.
West Flamboro' 20th March, 1826.
No. 10—3m.

☞ The Editors of *all* the newspapers within the Province will please insert the *above* in their respective papers for three months, and send their bills to the Subscriber for payment. He hopes he will not be disappointed in looking to them as his best customers, and also for their support and assistance, in successfully adding to his other establishments a manufacture, the tendency of which must be to retain a large sum of money in the Province, and thereby contribute to its prosperity.

J. C.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE
CANADIAN REMEMBRANCER.

A Loyal Sermon, Preached on St. George's Day, April 23d, 1826; at the Episcopal Church in York,
BY THE REV. T. PHILLIPS, D. D.
Head Master of the Royal Grammar School.
(Price, 1s. 3d.)

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'ey. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleille*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826. NO, 5.

BY AUTHORITY.



By Authority.

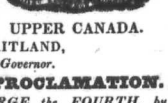
HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, desirous that it may be publicly known, that the case of the conviction of an Indian, (Shawanakiskie) under sentence of death for the murder of another Indian, at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, having, in consequence of objections which had been raised to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground, that Indians were not amenable to our Laws, for offences committed amongst themselves, been referred by His Excellency, to the consideration of His Majesty, a despatch has been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing His Excellency, that the Law Officers of the Crown, had reported in favour of the Conviction.

The Prisoner having escaped since his case was referred, His Excellency deems it, nevertheless, important that it should be generally known, that the legality of the conviction was confirmed, and that the sentence was directed to be carried into execution, with a discretionary power to His Excellency, to commute the punishment for transportation, or imprisonment for life, and that to that end a Warrant has been received in the following terms.

"WHEREAS Shawanakiskie, an Indian of the Ottawa Tribe, was, at the Assizes, holden for the Western Circuit, in our Province of Upper Canada, in or about the Month of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, tried and convicted of the murder of an other Indian, at Amherstburgh, in our said Province, and had sentence of Death passed upon him for the same, but Execution was Respited by our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, until our pleasure should be known, on the ground of there being no precedent on record in that Province, of a similar case, and of doubts, whether the Indians were answerable by Law to our Courts, for offences committed within our Territory against each other. And Whereas, We thought fit to refer the proceedings in the said case to our Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General, for their opinion, who have reported unto us that the Conviction of the said Shawanakiskie was Proper; and that no valid objection exists against the jurisdiction of the Court, before which the said Shawanakiskie was tried.

NOW WE, considering the heinousness of the offence, think it just that the said Sentence should be carried into full effect, and Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that execution be done thereupon, unless in the case herein after next provided for; But inasmuch as some circumstances unknown to Us may be known to you, Our Governor &c. &c.

(Here follows a discretionary power to mitigate the punishment.)



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of those general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit: BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fourth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, 1st *June*, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y, Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 16th April, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, June 5th, 1826. 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, June 5th, 1826. 5-6w.

*N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff's Office, Brockville, June 5th, 1826. 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz: Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday the 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. ON Saturday the 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz: Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day sale:— Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the Ordnance Barrack Store, in the Garrison at this Post A quantity of condemned

BEDDING, Furniture & Utensils.

ALSO—

A few pounds of condemned CANDLES, and a Sett of OIL MEASURES.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.

Ordnance Barrack Office, York, U. C. 15th June, 1826. 3—4

Crown Office, 1st *July*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Court & Pleas.

Home District, To Wit. NOTICE is hereby given, that a COURT of GENERAL QUARTER SESSION of the Peace and Home District Court, in and for the said District, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, on Tuesday the Fourth day of July, now next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present, with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, York, June 24th, 1826.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Royal Engineers Office, York, 30th June, 1826.

AS several persons have been in the practice of removing, and carrying away Flag stones and Gravel from the Beach of the Military Reserve without permission, the officer of the Royal Engineers at this Port hereby warns all persons not to commit the like practice.

Any person or persons found removing or carrying away any Flag Stones or Gravel from the Beach of the said Reserve, after this notice, will be prosecuted for so doing.

The Military Reserve extends from the Eastern fence of Colonel Coffin's Garden, to the Plot of Ground commonly called "The French Fort."

J. WALPOLE.
5-2w. *Lt. R. Eng'rs.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such Townships in the Newcastle District, and County of Prince Edward be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 55 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826. No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 1st June, 1826. *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of York, from the Standing Orders of the 70th Regiment.

York, 9th June, 1826.

ALL Dealings with the 70th Regiment are requested to be made in ready money only. All Credit is to be at the risk of the person giving it. The Commanding Officer after this will listen to no complaints about Debts owing to Inhabitants, as he intends the caution, as far as he is concerned, to comprehend every individual belonging to or attached to the Regiment from himself downwards, and to apply to every thing. The Officers' mess, Mens' messing, Hospital, articles of Cloathing, &c. included.

By Order,
J. SAMSON, *Lt. & Adj. 70th Regt.*
3—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Magistrates of the District of Gore, in Sessions, have authorized the Subscriber to receive Plans, Estimates, and Proposals for the Erection of a

JAIL AND COURT HOUSE,

50 by 60 feet, of Stone, in one building, on the reserve lands in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore. All persons desirous of undertaking the building of the Court House, will forward their Plans and Proposals to the Subscriber before the second Tuesday in July next on which day the most approved plan will be accepted and acted upon.

(By the Court)
GEORGE ROLPH.
C. P. D. G.

District of Gore, 14th April, 1826. No. 13—11w.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL *LIFE ASSURANCE* ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.
Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No.* 2—*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

Welland Canal Office, York, June 9th, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—6w. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, two miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 90 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826. NO 6.

POETRY.

ON RETURNING HOME FROM A RECENT TOUR.

HAIL to thee, home, thou favoured spot!
I prize thee as our dearest treasure!
Midst all my wanderings, unforgot
The joys that marked thy hour of pleasure.

Through fairer, lovelier groves I've traced,
Where Nature, wildest magic throwing
On all around us, richly graced
A scene with Heaven's own colours glowing;

In every vale, and hanging wood,
By torrents rude, or lake wide streaming,
Dark forest deep, or rushing flood,
Thou wert the subject of my dreaming.

Tho' many a storm has o'er thee past,
Tho' many a tender tie is riven,
Which once affection round thee cast,
Which in thy brightest day was given;

Tho' fickle friendship's flattering train
Pours not, as once, its incense round thee,
Yet my cold bosom warms again,
As dearer, lovelier joys surround thee!

Yes, round thy hearth's pure altar still
A thousand kindling flames are burning,
Thou art our shield from every ill,
Our refuge in the hour of mourning.

Let the world smile in senseless scorn,
And vent its spleen, in vain reviling,
We laugh—to see its venom borne
Back on its source—the shaft recoiling.

We heed not—tho' the idle throng
May deem it visionary dreaming,
Still dear shall be to memory's song,
From painful thoughts each hour redeeming.

Then welcome, Home, thou art all to me—
My beacon-light, mid storms of sorrow;
My shrine of hope, where memory
Still from the past can rapture borrow.

For all I love is centered there,
All that the world's rude strife has left me;
I joy to think its withering care
Of thee, and peace have not bereft me.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

On the Diminution of the waters of the Sea.

We do not want proofs, (says a writer in the "Acts of the Academy of Upsal") to convince us that Sweeden, as well as many other countries, has been formerly covered by the waters of the sea. We need only imagine how a violent inundation might overwhelm a soil composed of sand, clay, mould, forests, entire mountains, &c. and how this inundation, forcibly driven from east to west, might carry along with it, and confound, all those substances: so that, on the waters diminishing, and gradually retiring, this soil will be found to have all the properties we see in our globe. Might we not attribute to the violence of inundations the formation of all the great mountains of sand, whose direction is commonly from north to south, and which are, for the most part, steepest on the west. Who but sees that it is by rolling and friction that the fragments of angular stones have become round and smooth, and have formed plain surfaces, or produced considerable heaps, which were afterwards covered by clay and earth. This is what formed the principal strata of different matters found placed upon each other; roots, fishes, and other animals, have been covered up in the clay; those bodies have been carried along by the waters, and have formed great mountains; and afterwards the subterraneous heat has indurated the clay, as well as the fishes contained in it. We see, in our continent, entire mountains, which are only heaps of shells; and those shells are, sometimes, found at a very great depth in the earth. Trunks of Trees are very often met with on the tops of the mountains, as well as buried deep in the ground. Some districts of Siberia abound with elephant's bones, which are buried under the earth. We see, in fine, that the mountains are full of a mixture of an infinite number of different substances. All these facts are attested by the observations of naturalists. I purpose only, for the present, to shew, that, on the coast of Sweden, the sea deserts every year a portion of its bed, which becomes ground fit for cultivation This augmentation of the continent might have been produced by the sand and mud thrown up by the waters of the sea, from time to time, upon the coasts. Yet it is certain, and experience demonstrates, that the waters diminish in reality, and that the level of the sea falls relatively to some places of the continent. I also remark that all the roads and ports, whereof the coasts are not steep, become less deep in time; so that the greater part of the ports in the gulph of Bothnia are now so far from the sea, that the ships can no longer put in at them. We see that some straits, where large ships passed freely seventy years ago, afford now scarce more than a passage to small barges. In the eastern Bothnia are seen entire rows of rocks standing out of the water, where, a few years since, scarce one or two stones appeared: the same may be said of a rock at Gudmund, in the District of Bahus, on which a fisherman, eighty-three years old, assures us, he had only room to place his hat when he was young; but now this rock stands above four feet out of the water. Other old fishermen have likewise assured us, that they had cast their nets, and taken fish, at Hudickswall, in a place which is now dry. The fishermen that inhabit the lower coast of the eastern Bothnia have have been obliged, within these sixty years, to rebuild three different times their houses near the sea shore. Several towns and villages, now inland, retain the termination of *wike* and *sund*, which shows that there had been formerly water where they stand. And some of these places are called isles, or holm, though they are on terra firma, or, at least are but peninsulas, or tongues of earth. Hay is now grown and gathered in the gulph of Fiellbanka, in a place where, within these fifty years, boats passed with oars. The Sound, contracts itself from one year to another, between the isles and the continent. About an hundred years ago, the inhabitants of Geffle passed through Iggesund with their barks, to go and return from Nortland, whereas, at present, they are obliged to pass through another strait, and to return about Iggan. Stones which have been mentioned in ancient documents, and which served as bounds of estates, and about which sea calves were accustomed to assemble, are now entirely laid dry. Examples of this may be seen near Geffle, Hudickswall, Wasa, and Abo. These examples prove clearly that the waters fall, but they are not sufficient to make known to us how much they diminish in a space of time given. However, by accurate observations on stones standing out of the water, it has, in some measure, been discovered, that the waters of the sea fall in one hundred years, forty-five geometrical inches, which makes about half an inch in a year. Two reasons may be alledged for this diminution of the waters of the sea. All know that a great quantity of water goes off continually by evaporation, and that the vapours occasioned thereby, form clouds. A part of these vapours falls in rain on the sea; another part is carried on the mountains, and produces therein rivers, which return also to the sea. But the rain that waters the earth, and is the cause of the growth of trees and plants, does not return to the sea, remaining in vegetables, and, perhaps, converting itself, with them, into soil, by putrefaction. Sir Isaac Newton concludes from thence that the solid parts of the earth are always on an increase, whilst the fluid parts as constantly diminish, and will at last totally disappear, unless comets, by approaching to the earth, restore to it the moisture it shall have lost by evaporation. Thus the sea will become lower every year about half an inch. There is also another way of explaining the diminution of the waters of the sea, which seems very plausible: and this is, by supposing that several abysses open in the bottom of the sea, through which those waters pass, and lose themselves in the centre of the earth. For want of sufficient observations, it cannot be decided which of these two opinions is the better founded: for this purpose, observations should have been made in all the seas, during several ages together. It might, likewise, be, that these two causes concur at the same time. Neither can it be decided, whether the sea was formerly diminished, or will continue to diminish hereafter in the same proportion. This proportion may vary, from time to time, by several different causes; and, indeed, the evaporation may not always be the same: vegetables may not grow in the same abundance, the continents may be cultivated or disposed different ways; the water may press the earth in a manner little uniform in regard to its greater or less depth; the holes and abysses may vary in bigness and number; lastly, the seas vary as to form, &c. Supposing that the diminution of the waters of the sea follows constantly the progression which has been observed in our time, it will amount to 4½ lines in one year, 4½ inches in ten years, and three feet nine inches in a hundred years, at which rate the diminution of the waters of the sea in ten thousand years would be three hundred and seventy-five feet.* If we were fully assured of the height of the principal places above the level of the sea, we might nearly know what parts of the continent were discovered about two thousand years ago, because then the waters were seventy-five feet higher than at present; and if we were desirous to know what might hereafter be the effects of the diminution of the waters of the sea, it seems that the boundaries of Sweden, and most maritime countries, will extend more and more toward the coasts, and this augmentation may be more or less prompt according to the greater or less depth of the bed of sea. There are examples that prove, that the sea coasts in some places, have increased a quarter of a league in a hundred years; and the coasts of Sweden, particularly, must be more and more covered with isles and rocks; so that pilots will be obliged to sound, at least every twenty years, the depth of the passage, and not rely on the observations of their predecessors. In fine, with time the Baltic sea will totally disappear; which may come to pass in the space of between three and four thousand years;† since, according to the marine chart of John Maensson, the depth of the Baltic sea scarce exceeds from twenty to thirty fathoms.‡

* In the original paper, the decrease of the waters is erroneously estimated at four inches and a half in ten years, four feet five inches in the century, and four hundred and fifty feet in ten thousand years. This arithmetical error, which runs through the whole essay, makes, as the reader will see, a very considerable difference. *Ed. P. M.*

† Assuming twenty-five fathoms as the average depth, the desiccation of the Baltic will be completed in exactly four thousand years. *Ed. P. M.*

‡ It is perhaps more than doubtful, whether the waters of the ocean, generally speaking, are now subsiding, whatever may have formerly been the case. That the waters of the Baltic, however, are sinking seems to be proved by a variety of evidence. This circumstance, perhaps, arises from the rivers furnishing more scanty supplies, in consequence of Scandinavia, Russia and Poland being less wooded than they formerly were. In America, it has been found that, since the land has been cleared of the forests, the volume of water in several rivers have been much diminished. *Ed. P. M.*

SUMMARY.

Colonel Fitzclarence has declined the invitation of the Dover electors to stand for that place.

Admiral Elphinston Flemming it is said will succeed Sir Lawrence Halsted in the West India Command.

General Morrison, of the Company's service, who commanded a division of their army at Aracan, died on board an Indiaman, on his passage home.

General Darling and suite had reached new South Wales, and Sir T. Brisbane was to return to England in the ship Mary.

Lord Charles Somerset returns from the Cape in the Samarang; addresses were pouring in on all sides from the most respectable Inhabitants and Magistrates, expressive of their regard and respect.

Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question put by Lord Grosvenor, announced the determination of the government to maintain a neutrality in the war between the Greeks and the Turks.

Lord Cochrane was at Brussels on the 15th of April, and not thinking of going to Greece.

We find the following paragraph in the Liverpool advertiser of April 29th: "Mr. Jacob was sent by government to the Continent, to make careful inquiries concerning the state of the agriculture, the stock of grain, kind, the prices at which it might be grown in those quarters, from which chiefly, in the case of an alteration in our corn laws, England might be expected to be supplied with corn. Mr. Jabob has produced a voluminous report on the subject. Generally speaking, it is to be inferred from that report that the fear of the agriculturalists in respect of a competition with the Continent in the supply of the home market, are in a great measure without foundation. No considerable supply can be at any time procured from the Continent, and the lowest price at which it could be procured, is such as a duty of ten or twelve shillings being added would raise it to the common average remunerating price of British grain."

Restored Peerages, &c.—The following are the titles of the Bills, introduced last night by the Earl of Liverpool, into the House of Lords, by command of his Majesty:—

1. An Act for the restoration of Major General Robert Alexander Dalzele, to the dignity and title of Earl of Carnwath.

2. An Act to restore David Ogilvie, Esq. and others, from the effects of the Attainder of James, eldest son of David, Earl of Airlie, and of David Ogilvie, taking upon himself the title of Lord Ogilvie.

3. An Act for the restoration of James Sutherland, Esq. to the dignity and title of Baron Duffus.

4. An Act to restore Francis, Baron Wemyss, and others, from the effects of the Attainder of David Wemyss, commonly called Lord Elcho.

5. An Act for the restoration of Patrick Murray Thripeland, of Fingask, to the dignity of Baronet.

The several Bills, previously to being introduced, were signed by his Majesty, April 26.

Limerick and Waterford Railway.—The liberal spirit of his Majesty's Government, and the anxiety shown to promote the welfare of every part of the empire, cannot be better evinced than by the fact, that it has been determined to give the most effective assistance to the above named public work, by the advance of £120,000—this is true patriotism.

Capt. Ross, of the Royal African Corps, and Aid-de-camp, to Major General Turner, and two of the Governor's nephews, have already fallen a sacrifice to the climate of Sierra Leonne. There is good reason to apprehend that governments will ere long abandon this unhealthy spot.

An accurate idea of the immense value of property annually disposed of by auction in this country, may be formed by the inspection of an account printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears by this return, that the amount of sales by auction, on which duty was paid in Great Britain, on estates, &c. at the rate of 7d. in the pound, and on furniture, &c. at 1s. per pound, was as follows, during the undermentioned periods:—

	On Estates.	*On Furniture.*
Year ending July 5, 1824	£4,322,379	£2,606,648
Do. July 5, 1825	6,196,837	2,819,615
Half-year to Jan. 5, 1826	3,177,304	1,494,100

Mr. Hume spoke four hours in the House of Commons, on the 4th ult. on the "state of the nation," and brought forward forty seven resolutions.

The Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Bill has passed the House of Lords. It is expected that it will require three or four years to complete the road.

The preparations for the Duke of Devonshire's mission to Russia are of the most magnificent kind. A single order for plate amounts to about £18,000. His suite include many of his near relations, and very particular friends, the selection of whom is left entirely to himself.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at Kingston, Jamaics, between five and six o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April.

Mr. Kean, it is mention, has remitted to England £2000 as a portion of his profits in America.

Under the head of St. John, (N. B.) it is said—"Our staple articles of export to England, ships and timber, continue wretchedly depressed, with a very distant prospect of amendment in the English market."

A petition was lying for signatures at Lloyd's and the Exchange News Room, at Liverpool, which was numerously signed by men of all parties, requesting Mr. Huskisson to represent Liverpool again in Parliament.

It is reported the French are fitting a large Squadron at Toulon. Perhaps it is bound to Hayti, as affairs with that island do not appear to be completely settled. The cities may be taken, but the blacks would retire to the mountains and be unconquerable.

A letter from Gibraltar of April 29, says, "The crops of grain in Spain and Barbary promise to be abundant, and prices of wheat are now very low here, with a large stock for sale."

"Fresh flour is wanted; old abundant, and the article will be in little demand during the summer, the crops in the neighbourhood being promising."

The share holders in the "American and Colonial steam Navigation Company," had a meeting in London on the 24th of April, when the Directors were authorised to pay from the funds the amount agreed to be accepted by the owners of the steam vessel "United Kingdom," to cancel their contract for the sale. A member expressed a hope that the Company would yet go on, and had no doubt of its success. He stated, that in Canada there was two vessels prepared to meet the vessels of this Company, and to cooperate with them; and that there were three ships built at Boston for the same purpose.

A universal feeling of sympathy prevails throughout England to relieve the unhappy sufferers. In Dublin some political demagogues have labored to chock the tide of public benevolenco.

It is confidently stated about the Government Offices, that the dissolution of Parliament will take place on 25th of May. Three more Bills, that have been before the House since Febrnary, were last night *postponed*, on the ground that there would not be time this Session to give them a chance of being passed.

The new Imperial Measure meets with much opposition among the farmers in some of the western counties. We believe most people have yet to learn what advantages the community have acquired by the change.

Intelligence has reached England from Calcutta, with official information of the conclusion of the Burmese War. Six provinces and the payment of one million sterling to the British Government, are the fruits of our success.

ENGLAND.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A comparative statement of British and Foreign Tonnage, cleared outwards from the several ports of Great Britain, distinguishing the several Countries; for the year ending 5th Jan. 1826.

Cleared from the several Ports of Great Britain	British Tonnage,	Foreign Tonnage,
Russia, - -	194,823	21,648
Sweden - -	8,741	28,571
The Baltic - -	318	61,513
Norway - -	8,438	148,666
Denmark - -	42,754	77,994
Prussia - -	87,858	192,893
Germany - -	80,020	60,504
Belgium - -	53,003	92,207
France - -	60,075	49,131
Portugal - -	34,085	9,104
Spain - -	38,317	10,957
Gibraltar - -	17,092	1,876
The Mediterranean	—	321
Italy - -	39,119	281
Malta - -	4,405	—
Ionian Islands -	2,582	—
Turkey - -	18,902	410
Foreign Parts -	—	1,508
Isle of Man -	28,698	—
Guernsey -	20,366	25
Jersey - -	29,536	—
Alderney - -	798	—
Asia - -	101,198	2,171
Africa - -	30,118	—
The Whale Fishery	43,721	—
New South Shetland ditto	—	—
British Northern Colns.	411,332	—
British West Indies	205,191	—
United States -	43,130	185,436
Foreign West Indies	15,202	1770
Foreign Conti'l. Colonies	60,395	4,344
Total -	1,611,136	851,284

No return of tonnage is given for Ireland, as vessels employed in the trade with that country are considered as coasters. The account for Great Britain is made up exclusive of the tonnage at the port of Berwick, no return from that port having been received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 17th.

LARCENY BILL.

Mr. Secretary Peel, in moving the order of the day for the further consideration of the Larceny Bill, said it was his intention to propose considerable alterations to the present state of the Bill. He had proposed to consolidate all offences relating to property under one law, but he now intended to make a division of them, under two Acts. The first should relate to acts of larceny, and felonious violations of the rights of property; and the second was to relate solely to the malicious destruction of property. He had found this division necessary upon a due consideration of the subject. He did not relinquish all hope of being able to carry the Bill through Parliament during the present Session; but if this were found to be impracticable, the Bill would be proposed at the earliest future opportunity.—He wished the Bill to pass through the Committee, in order that it might be seen whether it could pass into a law.

Mr. Scarlett said, that the bill was of great importance, and he thought it better that the summer should be allowed for its consideration.

The House then went into a Committee upon the Bill.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, that throughout the present Bill it would be seen that his constant endeavour was still further to reduce the number of sentences inflicting the punishment of death—(Hear, hear.) By the old law, the stealing from a Church was punishable by death; but he doubted if stealing a prayer-book, for instance, from a place of Worship ought to be visited with any such consequences. He did not imagine that it would at all lessen the security of Churches by putting them on the footing of dwelling-houses.—He wished to make the offence capital only when the Church was feloniously entered. The robbing of booths at fairs would be also made a capital offence. Another more important subject was the robbing of dwelling-houses to the amount of 40s. This sum had been fixed in the reign of Queen Anne, and he thought that the raising of it to £5 would not lighten the prohibition of the offence. This, of course, alluded to stealing, independent of burglary. In the case of stealing fish, by the law, as it now stands, no distinction was made between stealing at night, or breaking down mounds, or robbing under any other circumstance. The punishment for breaking down mounds was seven years' transportation. He certainly wished to protect the angler from such consequences, for, by the common consent of mankind, the angler was reckoned an exceedingly harmless sort of a Gentleman—(A laugh.)—He wished to enact, that all persons who catch fish, or who try to catch fish—(a laugh)—by angling, should be obliged, if required, by proper authority, to divulge their names and places of residence, under a penalty of £20. He also was desirous of putting the stealing of deer or venison upon the same footing as the stealing of mutton or any other meat. At present, any person in the possession of venison was liable to be cited before a Magistrate, and the onus proband, as to his becoming possessed of it, was thrown entirely upon the accused. The result of the Bill would be, to comprise about one hundred Statutes within the compass of thirty pages. This would of itself be a great advantage, but it was of still greater importance to render the laws intelligible and certain, and to approximate punishment to the nature and degree of offence.—The Bill then went through the Committee, the Report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On the 20th of April, Mr. Peel announced, amidst cheers, that Government did not mean to apply for a renewal of the Alien Act, which would expire. All that was meant to be proposed was, that the names of Aliens should be registered. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect. Mr. Hobhouse observed that the abandonment of the act would be hailed with delight by all Europe, for it was always deemed a measure that connected England with the Holy Alliance. Sir R. Wilson and Denman joined in praising the conduct of Ministers, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Thursday April 27.

Shipping Interest.—Mr. Ellis presented a petition from ship owners and persons employed in the carrying trade, belonging to the town of North Shields, in the county of Durham. The petitioners complained of the effects of the reciprocity acts, represented the distressed situation of the ship owners and prayed to be relieved from burdens, to which even foreigners were not subject.

Mr. Huskisson took this opportunity of giving notice that, on Tuesday next, he would bring the subject of the shipping interest and reciprocity acts formerly before the House; and he trusted that he would then be able to show that the shipping and trading interests were not in the perilous state it had been described. He hoped to be able to lay such an exposition before the House, as would be satisfactorily to Parliament; and show the parties more immediately concerned that their interests had not been neglected.

Lord John Russell brought forward his annual motion for a reform in Parliament. It, was lost, as it always was, and always will be, by a large majority. For the motion 123, against it 247, majority 124.

[FROM THE LONDON COURIER, MAY 1.]

We have received, this morning, private letters, and other communications, from Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Blackburn, Oldham, Bradford, Skipton, &c. &c. and we observe, with unmixed satisfaction, that they all concur in representing the state of the disturbed districts as greatly improved.

Private letters from Manchester assure us, that there was an increasing demand in the market there, on Tuesday, for both goods and yarns, and that some extensive orders had been received, which would speedily enable the manufacturers to give employment to many who are now out of work.

Corn Exchange, London, May 5.—The resolutions of Parliament for the release of bonded corn have had the effect of causing a complete stagnation for the present in our trade, and the business done since Monday has been trifling in the extreme. The greatest reduction is in wheat, which is offered 5s. per quarter lower, but the consumers do not seem disposed to take it off at this abatement. Barley is somewhat cheaper, but the quantity in hand not being large, the reduction is trifling; and the same remark applies to beans. Of oats there is a large supply at market, and it being known there is a considerable quantity bonded, scarcely any sales can be effected; what few were made may be stated at a decline of full 2s. per quarter. In other articles there is no material variation; but we must again repeat that while the trade is in that unsettled state it is difficult to ascertain the exact state of our prices.

Manchester Corn Exchange, May 8.—The unexpected change which has taken place in the measures proposed by ministers for liberating the bonded grain and the intended partial suspension of the corn laws at ministerial discretion, has occasioned the utmost confusion and uncertainty in the trade, in this and the neighboring districts. The arrivals of all kinds of grain are extremely small, and either consumers are low in stock, our slender supplies are more than adequate to the demand—at this day's market we had very few buyers and no arrivals on offer could be quitted, but a serious reduction from last week's currency. Wheat has declined full 8d. per pushel, and flour 2s. per sack.

LONDON, May 6.

The news of the subscription for the relief of the distressed manufacturers has been received by them with gratitude, and produced among them generally a visible improvement of feeling.

By a bill now under consideration in Parliament, Wood, Goods and Ashes, if imported *inland* into Canada, will be treated on importation into Great Britain in the same manner as if Canadian produce.—Beef and Pork sent inland into Canada, may be warehoused at Quebec, but for exportation only to Newfoundland.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

Ashes have again declined—about 300bls. have been sold at 21s. 6d. *a* 28s, for Montreal Pots, and 24s. *a* 25s. for Pearls. The last sale of wheat and oats were made at a small decline.

Corn Exchange.—The market for every description of Grain very flat, the attention of the dealers and factors being chiefly occupied by the means about to be carried into effect as relative to Foreign Corn; Wheat has declined 4s. Barley and Oats 2s. and Peas and Beans 1s. per qr.

The Liverpool papers of the 6th May state that no fresh excesses had been committed at Manchester, nor was their much apprehension for their renewal. The Liverpool Commercial Chronicle says, "the various accounts of the outrages committed, with which the newspapers have teemed, appear to have been exaggerated in the extreme, as well as the number of lives lost in the efforts of the military to restrain them. The only authenticated list of sufferers in that way which we have, up to this time, been enabled to obtain, is that of the six unfortunate persons killed in the suppression of the riot at Chadderton on the occasion of the attack on Mr. Atkin's factory, viz: Richard Lund, a blacksmith; James Rothwell, a weaver; John Ashworth, a weaver; James Lord, a fulling miller; James Whitacre, a dresser; and Mary Simpson, wife of a weaver.

It is proposed in England, instead of the

law for seizing vessels from on board of which a seaman may have smuggled any article into the country, to absolve the owner or master from penalty, and inflict punishment on the real delinquent, by prosecuting the sailor, lumper, &c. and fining him £100. This will have great effect in the prevention of smuggling by the crews of ships.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.

The Manufacturing Districts.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the manufacturing districts continued tranquil up to yesterday. We flatter ourselves indeed with the belief that there is not now any reason to anticipate a renewal of the outrages which have taken place within the last fortnight.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, May 8.

Since our circular of the 1st inst. the riots and disturbances in the manufacturing districts have been suppressed and tranquility in a great measure restored. With a view of relieving the distresses, the government has determined to release the bonded corn and flour for home consumption, at a duty of 1s. per qr. on wheat, and 5s. and 9d. per bbl. for flour, which, it is to be hoped, will give some impulse to trade generally. The ministers have also made application to Parliment for authority to open the ports by order in Council for foreign supplies at the same rate of duty, should circumstances render it expedient, but it is very questionable whether such authority will be given them, and still more doubtful whether the necessity will arise for the exercise of it. It is supposed that the bonded flour when released, will be worth about 55s. per bbl. From the above causes we have had a revival in the demand for cotton, and prices have advanced 1-4 a 1-2 per lb. The sales for the last four days have exceeded 2000 bales per day, and there is altogether a better feeling in this market, as well as some improvement in trade at Manchester, which we would willingly hope may continue. There is but little change to notice in other articles. Ashes continue dull, as well as Tar, Turpentine, and Bark, and the two last are lower in value; 2000 bbls. very good Turpentine have been forced of at 8s. 9d. About 450 hhds. Tobacco have been sold the last week at a trifling advance.—There have been no late transactions in Flaxseed; a large public sale of Indigo took place on the 5th inst. at which E. India sold 4s a 8s 7d and Caraccas at 4s 2d a 5s 5d per lb. as in quality.

Facility of Internal Intercourse in England.—Some common, yet curious calculations, evince the singular facility and frequency of this intercourse. The mail coaches of England run over 12000 miles in a single night, half the circumference of the globe!" A newspaper published in the morning, is on the same night read 120 miles off! The two penny post revenue of London is said to equal the whole post office revenue of France! The traveller going at night from London, sleeps on the second night, 400 miles off! The length of canal navigation in the vicinage of London, is computed to equal the whole canal navigation of France.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Lausanne, April 23.

The Lausanne Gazette gives the following news from Corfu, of the 1st of April. The most recent letters from Zante and Prevesa confirm the news that Ibrahim Pacha was mortally wounded in the last attack made upon Missolonghi, 22d March, N. S. An English vessel arrived yesterday from Malta; the Captain has stated to the Magistrates that he met near Cerigo, the Greek fleet, which had captured that a large convoy of Turkish vessels was on their way from Egypt to the Morea, had sailed in quest of it and captured almost the whole. This explains the delay of the Greek fleet in proceeding to Missonghi, but it is hoped that nothing will now retard it.

A letter of the 8th of April says, that Missolonghi still holds out and even triumphs.

London, May 6.

Our extracts from the French papers, received last night, are but few, but if they are to be credited, they are highly favorable to the great cause of Greece. It is asserted in the private correspondence of both the Journal des Debats and the Etoile, that the renegade, Selves, had evacuated Tripolitza, and though the first represent him as having fallen back on Modon, and the latter on Patras, the dispreprency is not material, although the two places are rather at opposite points from Tripolitza, since the error might arise from the difficulty of obtaining correct information as to the real point of retreat.—The Journal des Debats attributes the retreat of the renegade Frenchman to famine, while the Etoile expressly says it was in consequence of orders from the Pacha. From whichever of these causes it proceeded, we shall rejoice to find it confirmed. The report of the death of Ibrahim is repeated.

(From the Paris Etoile, of May 3.)

We have just learnt that Soliman Bey (the renegade Selves) has received orders from Ibrahim to evacuate Tripolitza. He has executed this order and has set fire to Tripolitza. This news gives us reason to believe that Ibrahim was really repulsed in the attack of the 24th of March. While letters from Corfu, of the 8th of April, affirm that Missolonghi still resisted, accounts from Bucharest of the same date, received through Vienna, announce that Missolonghi is taken. Every thing is therefore contradictory in the news received from that country, and we must still wait for more exact information before we can affirm any thing respecting the affairs of Greece.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Chief of a Greek battalion at Missolonghi, to a friend in Paris, dated the 9th of April:

"My dear Friend—I have to inform you that we were attacked at all points on the 24th March, by the barbarians commanded by Ibrahim. I was posted on the sea side. The reiterated attacks had brought down a part of our fortifications. We were forced to fill some hogsheads with sand, and to entrench ourselves behind them with our guns. In this state was I was wounded. At length the Egyptians and the others were repulsed, some of them were burnt with their vessels. These furiods barbarians having advanced to mount a second time to the assault, were once more repulsed. Ibrahim, seeing the prey escape from his hands, rushed them with the head of his soldiers, in the hope of reanimating them. A Greek who recognized him, took aim at him, and gave him a wound of which he died some days after.—At this moment my countrymen perceived the troops commanded by the brave Fabvier, Gouras, and other Chiefs, to the number of 3000. The Turks frightened ran away. They were so routed by the beseiged, and left Mehemet Pacha in the hands of Gouras. The others took refuge in Lepanto, and wherever they could. Only about 500 men got off by sea. The fleet entered the fort and recaptured Vassillades."

Ancona, April 17.

According to the details we have received from the different islands and Prevesa, respecting the memorable day which crowned with success the perseverance and heroic valour of the soldiers of Missolonghi, we can no longer doubt of the complete dispersion of the army of Ibrahim Pacha. It appears, in fact, there were two very obstinate combats. Towards evening, on the 24th of March, the Garrison alone opposed the entire force of the Arabs, who were attacking them on all sides, and particularly on the sea side. Ibrahim, tempted no doubt by the easy victory gained over Vassiladi, and seeing Missolonghi without fortification on the side towards the sea, hazarded a perilous enterprize by embarking all his disciplined troops on bridges constructed for that purpose; but disappointed in this attempt, and after receiving a mortal wound, he retreated from the position to the camp, after losing two thousand five hundred men.

The greatest consternation prevailed during that whole night in the army, and his batteries responded not to the salvoes of artilery, which from the high ramparts of Missolongi, announced the victory and joy which exhilarated its children.

The night was already advanced when the brave Missolonghiotes, projected a sortie: and midnight was the hour fixed upon by the intrepid Botzaris. Notwithstanding all their tactics, the Barbarians, now buried in sleep, dreamt not of their being in presence of an active enemy, who had acquired fresh courage from the success of their recent efforts. Two thousand Suliots were therefore unheeded, till they fell precipitately on their enemy's camp. The gloom of night favoured their enterprize; and after having seized upon and killed the advanced posts, they set fire to the Arabian camp. The carnage now became dreadful.—The barbarians have annihilated each other to arms, but their efforts were ineffectual—for after spending two full hours in steeping the ground with blood, and possessing themselves of two batteries, the cannon of which they took to their own fortress, the Suliots retired flushed with triumphs. Thus passed the night of the 24th—but greater misfortunes still awaited the fierce conquerors of the Peloponnesus.

On the 25th, at sun-rise, the Greek troops, which had been so long expected were seen from the ramparts.

Fabvier was leading his young patriots on to victory; he was accompanied by the *elite*, of the brave men of Roumelia. The Arabs placed themselves between two fires, and without a leader, knew not how to oppose the enemy, nor how to escape from them. Redschid Mehemet Pacha, who last year so closely invested Missolonghi, succeeded Ibrahim in command. He advanced against Fabvier with 3000 Turks, whilst the remainder of the forces sustained the fight against the garrison, which having sallied out from the fort, repulsed them with a courage almost incredible. Victory declared in favour of the beseiged. Redschid was made prisoner, with a part of his army, while the remainder fell beneath the well aimed blows of the Greeks. The second body, attacked by the the united forces of the garrison and of Fabvier, did not make resistance long. All was destroyed, and the inhabitants of Missolonghi soon received back into the city, amid songs of joy, the brave liberators of their country.

Such was the issue of this memorable siege. A small number of heroes in want of every thing necessary, not only for fighting, but even for existance, knew how to surmount all obstacles, having on their side only justice, religion, and the good wishes of all noble hearts, while they had against them the Asiatics, Austrians, Egyptian barbarians, and the efforts of some Ministers of the Holy Alliance!

Let what has just now taken place in Greece, arrest the attention of those who are called upon to govern kingdoms—they will learn the wonderful deeds that despair can perform.—This is the nation which for four hundred years has endured the chains of the most horrible tyranny. That Greece, which people in modern times visit, merely to walk over and inspect the tombs of its illustrious dead, exhibits this greatest example in the present day of patriotism and independence. In vain are attempts made to repress its ardour, in vain would the Austrians, at any price, restore Greece to the Brigands of Asia; Greece, without money, and without bread, is nevertheless victorious, and must be free. We can no longer doubt it, for every thing noble and sacred amongst men combine in its favor.

RUSSIA.

A change in the Russian ministry has been rumoured. It is said that Count Nesselrode was to retire.

* The Emperor's coronation is fixed for the 7th of July, on which day he will be 50 years of age. The Empress' mother is about leaving Taganrog for St. Petersburgh. On the 31st of March, being the anniversary of the entry of the allied troops into Paris, a grand review of the entry of the Russian guards took place. They amounted to nearly 40,000 men. Medals, together with a portrait of the late Emperor, have been presented to all the soldiers who were present at the entrance into Paris.

Much remark has been caused by the difference of the treatment of the British and French ambassadors at St. Petersburgh.—The one has been feasted and honored in every way, whilst the other has not been noticed beyond the ordinary diplomatic courtesies.

The German newspapers, as well as the French, continue to insist on the probability of a rupture between Russia and the Pope; and it is only strange that there is not a demonstration on the part of a single European Cabinet, to countenance this opinion. Whilst approaching war is the prevailing topic with the former, the latter are apparently as quiet as in times of the most settled tranquility; and in the military department of every state there is the same repose visible as in the political.—If the public journals, however, are right in their warlike conclusions, we can only say that the different powers betray an unaccustomed degree of apathy, for formerly they would have been all in a state of the greatest bustle upon a less important occasion. The Porte too evinces an unaccountable inaction, as all its energies, it is well known, are directed against the Greeks, whilst it has not taken a single measure, as yet, to defeat the hostile designs of Russia. On the part of the latter too the warlike preparations, supposing them to exist, are conducted with such a wonderful degree of secrecy, as to have hitherto eluded the lynx-eyed vigilance of European diplomacy. We are well aware that intelligence has reached town, in the course of the present week, of the departure of one fourth part of the garrison of St. Petersburgh, for the south; but it announces that the troops, consisting of several regiments of infantry and cavalry of the Imperial Guards, are to make part of a gay pageant, and not of a warlike expedition. They are to assist at the coronation at Moscow; instead of proceeding to cut the throats of the Turks; and in the mean time the rest of the Russian army is as quiet as possible in its cantonments; and we would defy a professed alarmist to draw from the present aspect of that empire even a faint inference of a hostile character.

"It appears, however, that the Court of St. Petersburgh has taken decided steps to terminate the uncertainty, which for these five years, has marked its relation with the Porte. In this course it seems to be guided wholly by a desire to consolidate peace and not to violate it. Russia is, probably, anxious to see her old intercourse, commercial and political, re-established with Turkey; and has for this purpose made new and earnest overtures to the Porte, based, of course, upon the stipulations, contained in successive treaties, respecting Moldavia and Wallachia. These proposals have not only the concurrence of the other great powers, but will be backed by them with all their influence; and the result, therefore, may be easily anticipated. This, we believe, is the real state of the pending negotiations between Russia and the Porte. With respect to the war between the Greeks and Turks, we think it highly probable that Russia declines all direct interference, as a question, more properly European than Russian."

LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

"An arrival at Philadelphia brings Caraccas papers to the 10th of May. Tranquility had been restored in Venezuela. Gen. Paez had been invested with the supreme authority in Valencia and Caraccas, and would retain it until the return of Gen. Bolivar.

Translation of a letter, dated May 19.

"As I suppose the recent occurrences in this province have been greatly exaggerated, I will give you a succinct detail of the whole. In consequence of General Paez having, two months since, ordered out patrols to compel all persons to repair to St. Francis to be enrolled in the militia, information thereof was forwarded to Bogota by the intendent General Escalona and by the corporation, painting the act in the blackest colours. The accusation was admitted by the senate, and General Escalona appointed to succeed Paez in the command of the army. The latter immediately proclaimed his successor, and was preparing to depart for Bogota; but the people of Valencia, thinking that Paez was the only person capable of preserving tranquility among the troops, and apprehensive of what might happen after his departure, requested a meeting of the corporation. This body decreed that General Paez should remain in his present command, until the return of General Bolivar, to whom an officer has been despacthed to Panama, where the president liberator ought to be by this time. General Paez will enter Caraccas this afternoon. The utmost tranquility prevails."

LOWER CANADA.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec received on Thursday morning the Address of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Quebec. The resident Clergy of the City, with such of the Clergy Reserve Corporation as were in attendance upon the annual meeting, waited, on this occasion, in their full robes upon his Lordship, who received them in the usual manner, attended by his domestic Chaplain and Secretary, the Reverend Crosbie Morgell, and by the Reverend S. J. Mountain, nephew of the late Bishop, whom his Lordship with his accustomed delicacy and kindness, has appointed since his arrival, to one of his Chaplains, a gentleman too well known in this province, and of which his health obliged him some years ago to resign his charge, to make the slightest remark necessary with respect to his title to this unsolicited compliment.

To the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES JAMES, *Lord Bishop of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We, the Clergy and Archdeaconry of Lower Canada, beg leave most respectfully and most cordially to felicitate Your Lordship upon your recent appointment to the see of Quebec, vacated by the death of the late Reverend Diocesan—an appointment which we regard as highly auspicious for those sacred interests which we have at heart, and which it is the business of our lives to promote.

Your Lordship, as it is not for us to inform you, enters upon a field of fair promise in itself, and one which affords ample scope for the utmost exertions of a far more numerous body of Clergy than are now placed under your jurisdiction. In the mean time the great and greater resources than lie at your command; (not altho' our number (in the whole Diocese) during the occupation of the See by your Lordship's predecessor was increased from 9 to 53, the supply has kept no pace whotever with the demand on the part of the people for the Clergy of our Church. But we feel, my Lord, that while "it is not for us to know the times and the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power," we are entitled on behalf of our Zion, to hope for some advantages in the propagation of Religion, which hitherto we have but imperfectly and partially enjoyed. Although agreeable to that characteristic principle of our Institutions at the seat of Empire, by which, as desires a Christian State, our Kings are made the "nursing fathers" of the Church, His late Majesty having previously secured to the prior occupants of the soil, who, in this division of your Lordship's Diocese are the great body of the people, the full and unfettered enjoyment of their own religion, and provided for its legal support, was pleased to constitute these two Provinces a Diocese forming a regular portion of the English Establishments and connected with the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury "in the same manner" as any Bishopric within the Province of Canterbury in England—and although provision is made by law, not only for the sufficient support of a Protestant Church but expressly for the foundation and endowments of that Church, according to the establishment of the Church of England; yet, from a variety of causes, your Lordship finds us, under some points of view, still in a state of depression—wanting that complete establishment, and effective condition, which these measures were intended to convey to us. Our Clergy, with a very few exceptions, are merely upon the footing of missionaries, chargeable upon the bounty of a benevolent Society at home, and the youths among us who aspire to the service of the Gospel, are debarred from all Academical, and Collegiate Institutions. It is under the above blessings, to the influence and encouragement of your Lordship, that we may now look for the prospects of being raised gradually to a more efficient footing; we would hope that it may be reserved for your Lordship to carry us on to that improved state of things, as yet lying only in the land of promise, which your venerable predecessor, the first leader of our host in the wilderness, laboured hard to attain, but was permitted only to contemplate from afar. But we desire to assure your Lordship, that whatever may be ordained by Providence, with respect to the inferior consideration of our external prosperity, it is our first hope and prayer that, acting under your auspices, and confiding in a higher protection, we may become instrumental to the salvation of the souls committed to us, and approve ourselves as faithful labourers, who have put their hands to the plough, and will never, never look back.

It would ill become us my Lord, to approach you with the language of adulation, as it would be offensive to your Lordship to receive it—but we cannot forbear from saying, that we are sure the declaration will be supported by the voice of the people at large, that the eminent services which you have rendered to religion, the distinguished example of your unwearied zeal, the intimate and extensive local experience which you have acquired, (particularly in the office of visiting missionary,) and the respect and high regard attached to your name among all classes of the community—constituted altogether a claim to the charge of this Diocese, the recognition of which on the part of H. M. Government, was the subject before hand of universal anticipation, as it now is of universal satisfaction.

You came to this country my Lord, with no such views and anticipations on your own part. You came as a simple Missionary, and seated yourself in a remote retirement, with views indeed of an exalted character, but not fixed on any earthly object. You left houses and brethren, and sisters and lands—you left your country, your home, your high connections, your prospects of preferment, FOR THE KINGDOM OF GOD'S SAKE, and in imitation of the great "Shepherd of our souls," you have in every sense of the words "gone about doing good." We fervently pray that you may receive in the more arduous and elevated post to which you are now called, what we are sure that you have already experienced in an inferior field of duty "manifold more" happiness "in this present time" than those which you sacrificed, or than any earthly blessings could have afforded you, and that "in the world to come" you may have "EVERLASTING LIFE."

G. Mountain, D. D. Archdeacon of Quebec, and Rector of the Parish of Quebec.
J. L. Mills, D. D. Chaplain to H. M. Forces, and Evening Lecturer of the Cathedral of Quebec.
J. Bethune, Rector of Montreal.
* B. B. Stevens, A. M. Chaplain to H. M. Forces, and Evening Lecturer of Christ's Church Montreal.
* R. Q. Short, Rector of Three Rivers.
* J. Jackson, Missionary at William Henry.
* C. C. Cotton, A. B. Missionary at Dunham.
* W. D. Baldwin, Missionary at St. John.
* J. Reid, Missionary at St. Armand, &c.
* M. Townsend, Missionary at Caldwell and Christie Manors.
* Jos. Abbott, Missionary at Yamaska Mountain.
* S. S. Wood, A. B. Missionary at Drummondville, &c.
R. R. Burrage, Missionary for Pointe Levi and Beauport, &c.
* E. Parkin, Missionary at Chambly, &c.
* T. Johnson, Missionary at Hatley.
* I. Taylor Missionary at N. & S. Eaton.
L. E. Burton, (Prebendary of Danoughmore in Ireland,) Missionary at Rawdon, &c.
* R. Whitwell, Missionary at E. & W. Shefford,
Geo. Archbold, Assistant Minister at Quebec, ex-preacher to Protestant Settlers in parts adjacent.
* C. P. Le Fevre, Missionary at Sherbrooke, &c.
J. C. Driscoll, A. B. Chaplain to the Earl of Carrick and Viscount Lismore, Missionary at Nicolet, Riviere du Loup, &c.
E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Quebec.
* W. J. Hough, Missionary at the Bay of Chaleur.

[N. B.—The Clergymen whose names are marked thus * were not present, but had given authority to the Archdeacon to sign for them, having been previously furnished with copies of the Address.]

His Lordship was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

QUEBEC, JUNE 5, 1826.

To the Archdeacon and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Quebec.

MR. ARCHDEACON AND REV. CLERGY—

Accept my best acknowledgments for your Address. I thank you for the kind expressions of regard which it contains, and for the affectionate manner in which you have received me.

The interest invariably taken by the late Bishop, in every thing that could promote the welfare of the Church in Canada, animates me to follow his steps; and its increase during the time of his incumbency encourages me to hope for a like success.

That the number of our Clergy is quite inadequate to supply the spiritual wants of those who desire to benefit by their Ministry in those Provinces, is well known, and must be a source of sincere regret to us all, and to every advocate and well wisher of that Holy Religion established amongst us upon the rock of recorded apostolic truth, and fostered by the bounty and protection of his late Majesty, and our present gracious Sovereign.

The provision made for the Clergy of this Diocese in the lands granted for that purpose by His Majesty's Government is such, as may reasonably be expected to relieve, at some future time, the funds of the liberal society which now supports them. The duties are arduous, however, very unproductive, and it is to be lamented, are likely to continue so for many years.

To a similar cause also, the deficiency of our means may be traced, the want we labour under of institutions for theological education. We must still, therefore, look to the benevolence of the venerable society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. But we must at the same time remember that its funds are low, and have of late been much diminished in consequence of its operations being now upon a more enlarged scale than formerly.

In a Diocese so extensive, as that to which I have succeeded, much of my time must necessarily be devoted to distant visitations, but as my residence will be for part of the year in this Archdeaconry, the commnications between you, my Reverend Brethren, and myself, will, I trust, be frequent, and contribute to our mutual usefulness in the great cause in which we are engaged.

I am happy to renew the pledge which I have already in the most solemn manner given, at my consecration, to exert every effort in my power for the promotion of true religion and piety in the land. The further augmentation, and a permanent provision for the decent maintenance of the Clergy, I will ever have deeply at heart.

My prayer continually to Almighty God is, that the Lord of the harvest will send forth more labourers into his harvest—and that the work of those already called, may be found worthy of good and faithful servants.

Hopeful in the co-operation of your prayers and services, and in the blessings of ALMIGHTY GOD upon our united labour, I faithfully look forward to an increase to our Church, and to our joint reward in time and eternity, through our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

J. C. QUEBEC.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826.

The late papers afford us no additional intelligence to what has been before communicated. We are therefore disappointed in not being able to present our readers with a confirmation of the news from Greece.

The temporary excitement produced in England from the distressed state of trade in some of the manufacturing districts, was rapidly subsiding, and the improvement which has taken place in several departments of commerce, was again affording employment to the people. Whatever additional statements have appeared on the subject, they tend only to show that the disturbances have been much exaggerated. In several parts of the country, distress has no doubt prevailed, but wherever this exists, the humanity of the British public has ever been actively employed, and in this instance, it has had the effect of producing the liveliest gratitude from those, on whose behalf it was engaged.

The number of vessels arriving at the port of Quebec with settlers, serves to show that the tide of emigration continues to flow into Canada. It has been stated that a proportion of the Emigrants who came into this country, afterwards left it for the United States. This, at the time, was true perhaps, with respect to some of those who came out, not under the protection of the Government, but on their own resources, and the reason of their having done so, may be accounted for, from the facility with which labourers found employment, during the cutting of the Canal in the State of New-York. This inducement is now done away, and from the encouragement held out Emigrants in Canada, we may expect that the number of those, leaving the country, after having arrived in it, will in future be less. Should the contemplated improvements, in this Province, be carried into execution, the inducement to remain will be strengthened, as labourers will meet with sufficient employment. A short residence among us would satisfy the Emigrant, that in this country, perseverance and industry, will soon place him above the reach of want. To satisfy himself on this subject, he has only to refer to those, who have been in the country but a few years, and from them he will learn, that Canada, is perhaps the most desirable residence in the world, for a man who wishes to improve his fortune, and make a comfortable provision for his family.

At first the Emigrant must expect to meet with some difficulties and privations, it would be only deceiving him to conceal this. The first three years, however, being surmounted, he will begin to feel himself comfortable and independent.

What inducements can be stronger, for a man to make Canada his home, than the certainty, that industry will meet with an ample reward—that perseverance will render him independent, and that these and many other blessings, may be securely enjoyed, in a land, governed by the most mild and equitable laws, and possessing the same glorious institutions, which have so highly exalted the land of his fathers.

The government of this Province, has taken unwearied pains, to promote the interest of Emigrants, in the granting of lands, on the most favourable terms, and any deserving man may be sure of meeting every support and encouragement. As a proof of this, we have only to refer to the great accession which Upper Canada has made in her population, during the last few years. The wilderness has indeed been converted into fruitful fields, and the busy hum, of an industrious, a contented and happy people, enjoying in peaceful security, all that renders life desirable, is heard, where not long since, "the silence of the desert reigned."

It cannot but afford pleasure to reflect on these things, conscious, that under an administration, which has already produced such beneficial changes, the advancement of the country, in wealth and population, will be "natural, wholesome, and regularly progressive."

The great improvement which has been made, within a few years in the Streets of the Town, reflects the highest credit on the York Police. The whole extent of King Street is well graveled, and affords a good carriage road—many others are undergoing the same process, and several are preparing for it, by being first turnpiked, and allowed time to settle. Some regulation with respect to the improvement of the side walks, may be considered as necessary.

✓ In other respects, too, the Town is rapidly improving. The two handsome buildings, the Court House, and Jail, are in an advanced state, and while they serve as an ornament to the principal town of the Home District, and the Capital of Upper Canada, afford at the same time, the most satisfactory testimony of the increasing prosperity, of the inhabitants of the district.

✓ While on the subject of these improvements, we would take the opportunity of suggesting, that a Public Walk, somewhere in front of the town, on the Bank, would be a very desirable object. We are aware however, that the necessary funds, when so much is doing on the streets, could not, perhaps, be well spared for such a thing, but the comfort and convenience of it, we think, would be so highly appreciated that few would refuse to contribute their aid, towards carrying it into effect.

✓ We are happy to hear that a number of spirited individuals, are taking the necessary steps, for forming themselves into a Fire Company, under the provisions of an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament. The necessity of such a Company, having been severely felt on former occasions, much praise is due to those, who come forward to enroll themselves, as the protectors of the property of their fellow townsmen, when visited by the most dreadful of all calamities.

✓ Too much attention cannot be paid by the Police of a Town, in their regulations for the prevention of Fires, and particularly where the buildings are principally of Wood. At the commencement of the Winter Season, more especially, when Stoves are put up, the greatest attention is necessary, in the manner in which they are placed, and the observance of regulations, which relate to them, should be most strictly enforced. In carrying such regulations into due effect, much depends on the efficiency of the Police Officers. In the event of Fire breaking out, the offer of a Premium, to the person who shall bring the first Puncheon of Water, has been found of infinite service. Carters and others, are by this means induced to exert themselves, to be early on the spot, and an immediate supply of water is procured, the great essential on such occasions.

✓ His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, arrived in town on Sunday morning, on board the Frontenac. On Tuesday His EXCELLENCY inspected the Division of the 70th Regt. under the command of Lieut. Col. McGregor, and was pleased to express his approbation of the high state of discipline observed in the Corps.

✓ His EXCELLENCY embarked on board the Queenston, on Thursday evening, for Niagara, and will, we understand, proceed from thence by land, to be present at the opening of the Burlington Canal, which takes place to day.

✓ We regret to learn that Sergt. J. McDonald, of the Bo. . of the 7th Regiment, was unfortunately drowned, on Thurs ay night last.

The circumstances attending this accident, we are informed, are particularly distressing. Sergt. McDonald, it appears, was crossing the gang-way, from the Wharf to the Queenston, when a plunge was heard in the water, which was mistaken for some person having fallen overboard, and some one calling out that it was an Officer, the Sergt. supposing it to be one of the Officers of his own Regiment, jumped into the water for the purpose of saving him. In this attempt, which was uncalled for, the night being dark, and the confusion unavoidable on such occasions, prevailing at the moment, before assistance could be rendered to him, his own life was lost. His conduct, under the impression, that his efforts might save the life of his Officer, is highly creditable to his memory as a man and a soldier.

Sergt. McDonald was much esteemed in his Regiment, in which he had been a non-commissioned Officer the last fourteen years.

✓ In having hitherto abstained from remark, on the subject of a late occurrence in this Town, to the destruction of the Adjutants Barn, we have been actuated by motives, which we think, will on due

consideration, be considered as the proper ones, which should influence a Public Press, on such occasions.

A Riot or Outrage, as it is called, takes place—Rumour, with her thousand tongues, gives the most contradictory accounts of the affair. In the mean time, the party aggrieved, appeals to the Laws of his Country for redress. The matter is represented by Contemporary Journals, in the most aggravated manner, who not content, with giving a simple relation of the fact, and wilfully forgetting, that the strong arm of the Law, whose Majesty has never yet been insulted with impunity, has taken cognizance of the affair, would nevertheless, boldly, and presumptuously compel the people—those who hereafter, may be called upon, as the Arbiters of Justice, between the Parties, to prejudge the case. At the same time, the most unjustifiable assertions are made use of, to prejudice the public mind, by endeavouring to impress it with a belief, that the outrage is countenanced, and supported by official connivance. Under such circumstances, we conceive it unnecessary for a Press, which

"Would nought extenuate,
Or aught set down in malice,"

either, on the one hand, to palliate a violation of Law, or on the other, to enter into a refutation of assertions, the utter worthlessness of which, the good sense of the people, will no doubt duly appreciate.

We are told, that by our silence, we "appear to consider, and treat the thing as unworthy of notice." In reply we can only say, that it is not at the Tribunal of the U. E. Loyalist, or any other public journal, that judgment is to be pronounced upon it. We have every confidence in those, who are the dispensers of Justi—in the Land. To them the matter is referred—to them we leave it. It is at the Tribunal of the Laws of the Country—that tribunal, where impartial justice has ever been administered, that the solemn decision must be given, and in this instance, as we hope we shall in every other, we would be governed by the maxim, "If they have offended the Laws of their Country, let them be answerable to the Law for it." When the Advocate was complained of, as having perverted the Liberty of the Press into licentiousness, we were silent. "If he offended the Laws of his Country, let him be answerable to the Law for it."

The Government sensible of what is due to its own dignity, will, we have no doubt, at all times preserve it unsullied, however the weak attempts of bad men, and the unworthy insinuations of those, who are themselves lost to every sense of true dignity, would attempt to tarnish its lustre.

COMMUNICATION.

To Capt. Bampton, 76th Regiment.
Commanding at Amherstburgh.

SIR,

After a residence amongst us of nearly four years, we cannot see you depart from this place, without expressing the feeling of sincere regard, we entertain towards yourself, and the Officers of the 76th Regiment, who have been stationed at this post during that period.

Situated as we are, in a remote part of the Canadas, with but a limited society, the perfect harmony that has existed between you Sir, and the Inhabitants of this place, has no doubt conduced to relieve our Society, and make us see the day of your departure draw near with sincere feelings of regret, which feeling, will no doubt be felt by the Inhabitants of every place where you may in future be stationed; but we trust, by none more, than the Subscribers to this address.

The uniform good conduct of the Detachment under your orders, while it reflects the highest credit on yourself and the Officers, who have heretofore Commanded them, at the same time commands our esteem towards the men, which we beg you will communicate to them.

We have the honor to be,
&c. &c.

Signed by the Magistrates, Merchants, and other respectable Inhabitants of Amherstburgh.

Amherstburgh, 12th June, 1826.

CAPTAIN BAMPTON'S ANSWER.

Amherstburgh, 13th June, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to thank you, for your kind expressions of regret at the approaching departure of the Detachment of the 76th Regt. from Amherstburgh.

It is extremely gratifying to me, and I am sure it will be equally so to my brother Officers, who have preceded me in this command, to find that the conduct of the Detachment, during its long residence amongst you, has been so highly appreciated; and I shall take great pleasure in complying with your request to make known your sentiments to the men.

In taking leave of you, Gentlemen, I beg to offer you my best wishes for your happiness, and to assure you that it will at all times be interesting to me to hear of the increasing prosperity of the Town of Amherstburgh.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most ob't. serv't,
(Signed) W. W. BAMPTON.
Capt. 76th Regt.

Addressed to the persons that signed the foregoing Address.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. May. 16.

Extract of a letter dated Bonavista, May 14.

"A dreadful accident happened at a place called Spiller's Cove, in this neighbourhood, in the snow storm, night before last —a schooner, with her whole crew, being lost. We have not been able to discover the name of the vessel, she being literally dashed to pieces; but she was in all probability fitted out by Mr. Cozins, of Brigus —her powder kegs being marked with his name; the oars, and some other of the materials, were marked T. R. and I. T. R; a powder-horn marked "James James," and a keg marked "Patrick Synnot." Three of the bodies of the crew have been picked up, and I think it very probable that the rest will be got in the course of the day. A great part of the materials, and about 200 seals, have been saved.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Wm. Hudson, to his father Capt. Hudson, Superintendant of Sable Island, now in Halifax, dated

May 15, 1826.

"On Thursday night, April 27, the brig Traveller, Capt. Pernice, from Liverpool for Halifax, with a cargo of salt, &c. was cast away on the outer end of the N. E. bar, and on Saturday following the master and crew got safe on shore in two boats, about half a mile below the middle house. We instantly used our best endeavours to get the boats secured, and the clothing, &c. of the people brought to the House; making them all as comfortable as possible. Capt. P. wishing to proceed to Halifax with the least possible delay, we assisted his Carpenter in fitting out one of the boats for that purpose. We have been completely round the Island; but found nothing of the wreck, excepting some few small pieces.

"On Saturday the 13th inst. saw a ship on the N. W. Bar, and instantly endeavoured to ascertain her situation:—Two boats, crowded with people, were seen coming from her—37 of whom got on shore; but 7, (5 men and 2 women) unfortunately perished in the surf. The ship was bound from Ireland for Quebec; with 240 passengers; upwards of 80 including the Capt., were left on board: and the long boat being stove on the beach, it was indeed most dreadful, to see men, women, and children, to whom we could then give no assistance. On Monday, May 15, sent two boats off, hoping to save the unfortunate people yet on the wreck; which is a considerable distance from the land—as far as the little Island. We shall look anxiously for relief.

The ship was the Nassau, Capt. Kenny, from Dublin, with passengers only.

The Halifax papers, received by yesterday's mail, announce the arrival in that port of the Hon. East India Company's ship the *Countess of Harcourt*, with a valuable cargo of 7000 chests of Teas of various descriptions. She is the first ship direct from Canton to Nova Scotia, and was greeted with cheers from the crowds assembled to witness her arrival.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MONTREAL, June 17.

Melancholy consequence of the long drought.—From every part of this district we hear the most lamentable complaints of the crops. One farmer has acquainted us that, in a piece of meadow land, where in former years he used to cut nearly 4000 bundles of hay, it is his opinion he will not have any crop, and that if rain does not speedily come to the relief of the pasturage, he will be obliged to turn his cattle into the place fenced off as meadow. The grain crops are actually perishing for want of moisture, and unless Providence, in the plentitude of its bounty, does not interfere, the prospects before us are alarming in the extreme,—We are now beginning to feel the effects of the depreciation of trade in England; the recent failures there have deprived many Canadian merchants of the resources they formerly possessed, which has reduced the circulation of money in these provinces lower than it has been known for the last 20 years. Although this is a gloomy picture, yet it is not only a true one, but a darker shade may still be added. From the appearance of our country at this advanced season, there is no cause for expecting an abundant harvest, but, on the contrary, there is great reason to doubt that the supply of provisions for the ensuing winter will be insufficient for the consumption of our population!!—*Courant*

Quebec, June 20.

On Sunday the Annual Collection was made in the Cathedral Church, in aid of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and of the National School established in this City. Nearly 200 of the Protestant Children, educated in the School, were present upon the occasion. They were ranged, as usual, in the centre aisle, on each side of the reading desk, and sung an appropriate hymn during the service. An excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Morgell, A. B. Chaplain and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, from Dan. c. xiii. v. 5 —*Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.* The Hon. the Chief Justice, V. P. of the Committee of General Management, the Hon. James Irvin and Col. Durnford, Com. R. E. who are Members of the Committee, and Lt. Col. Foster of the Adjutant General's Department, in the absence of Sir J. Harvey who is also a Member, were kind enough to act as Collectors. The Collection in Church amounted to £65 5 2, but a great many additional sums were afterwards received from the munificence of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, who although he had already contributed in church, was prompted by the statements contained in the sermon, respecting the objects, proceedings, and actual necessities of the charity, to send, in the name of the Countess and his own, a further sum of £50. The total sum received thus amounted to £115 5 2, which very considerably exceeds any previous collection.

A private Ordination was afterwards held in the Cathedral, when the Bishop, assisted by several of the Clergy, admitted the Rev. A. Ansley, A. M. of the University of Edinburgh, to the Order of Priest. Mr. Ansley returns immediately to Hull, L. C. upon the Ottawa River, of which place, together with March, U. C. he has the pastoral charge.—*Mercury.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 27—Bark Samuel Whitbread, Bristol.
——Brig Dogras Savage, ——, 43 settlers.
——Brig Lusk, Hull.
——28 Brig Catherine, Shields.
——Brig Fullerton, London.
May 28—Brig Ontario, Bristol.
——Bark Argyle, Waterford—143 settlers.
——Bark John Howard, Cork—169 settlers.
——Brig Peggy, Shields.
——Brig Eliza Ann, Whitehaven.
——Brig St. Helena, Plymouth.
——Brig Henry, Hull.
——Bark Quebec Packet, London.
——29 Brig Wm. McGillivray, Portsmouth.
——Brig Aurea, Newcastle.
——Brig Claude Scott, Liverpool.
——Brig Shannon, Liverpool.
——Brig Britannia, Shields.
——Brig Primrose, Liverpool.
——Brig Jane, St. Michaels.
——Brig Canadian, Portsmouth.
——Bark Admiral Benbow, Liverpool.
——Schr. Hero, Halifax.
——Bark St. Charles, St. Michaels.
——Bark Princess Royal, Grenada.
——Bark Royal George, Dublin—158 settlers.
——Bark John, Plymouth.
——Bark Deadalus, Bristol.
——Brig Faith, Exeter.
——Brig Elegant, Newcastle.
——Brig Robert, Liverpool.
——Brig Oubaldstone, Portsmouth.
——Brig Baltic, Yarmouth.
——Schr. Julia, St. Vincents.
——Brig Mary, Dublin—81 settlers.
——Brig Commerce, St. Vincents.
——Brig Kingston, Liverpool.
——Brig Margaret, St. John's ewfld.
——Brig Tweed, London.
——Bark Brothers, Hull.
——30 Brig Trafalgar, Waterford—107 settlers.
——Brig Dwina, Peterhead.
——Brig John Salmon, London.
——Brig Edmond Castle, Newcastle.
——Brig Thomas Tyzen, Liverpool.
——Brig Diana, Liverpool.
——Ship Winscales, Workington.
——Ship Ross, Bristol—2 settlers.
——Ship Prospect, London.
——Bark Harbinger, Whitby.
——Brig Albion, Sunderland.
——Brig Rose, Leith.
——31 Bark Active, London.
——Brig Dew Drop, London.
——Brigantine Adriana, Grenada.
——Bark Mary, Bristol.
June 1—Bark Nearchus, Sunderland.
——Bark Champion, Hull.
——Brig Russell, Newport.
——Bark Exmouth, Hull.
——Schr. Susan, Halifax.
——2 Schr. Victory, Halifax.
——3 Bark Thomas, Cork—241 settlers.
——Schr. Hare, Halifax.
——4 Brig Micmac, Barbadoes.
——Brigantine Fame, do.
——Brig Mary, Jamaica.
——5 Brig Hero, Demerara.
——Brig Christian, Belfast.
——Brig Britannia, Mary Port.
——Brig George, London.
——6 Brig Mary Ann, Limerick—91 settlers.
——Brig Margaret, Aberdeen.
——7 Bark Eliza Dick, Sunderland.
——Brig Thomas, Dublin—118 settlers.
——Brig Coquette, Newcastle.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE
CANADIAN REMEMBRANCER.
A Loyal Sermon, Preached on St. George's Day, April 23d, 1826: at the Episcopal Church in York.
BY THE REV. T. PHILLIPS, D. D.
Head Master of the Royal Grammar School.
(Price, 1s. 3d.)

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.

Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. No. 2—8w.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The U. E. Loyalist,
OF SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1826.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

From the Supplement of the N. Y. Albion of June 24.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI!

By the arrival of the packet ships *Manchester* and *Silas Richards*, we have received London papers to the 22d May.

The fate of Missolonghi seems at length to be decided, as will be seen from the extract which we subjoin from the *Courier*, stating that official despatches had reached the Colonial Office from His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, announcing that the celebrated Greek fortress had been carried by the Turks on the night of the 22d and 23d of April. There are persons, however, who still doubt the accuracy of the intelligence.—*Albion.*

From the Courier, 15th May.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.—Despatches have been received this morning at the Colonial Office, from Major General the Honorable Frederick Ponsonby, the Lord High Commissioner, *pro tempore*, in the Ionian Islands, announcing that the fate of the long disputed fortress of Missolonghi, was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ultimo.

It appears that the garrison having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miacles, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two chieftians, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs—and the town was partially set fire to, at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers.

It was hoped that by this attack a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that after attempting in vain to force a passage by carrying the battery, the body led by the two chieftians dispersed, and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains.

They then poured into the town and put to the sword or made prisoners all who opposed them.

The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between two and three thousand Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but above 3000 have been returned as prisoners.

The alarm created by their dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow in this hazardous enterpize, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in the neighbourhood of the town. In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.

On the 2d of April the two commanders, Ibrahim Pacha and the Seraskier, had, it appears, sent a summons to the Inhabitants that their lives should be spared on giving up their arms, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions, but these proposals were promptly rejected.

Missolonghi fell on the 22d of April, after new prodigies of valour. At the last moment, all the remaining Greeks formed a kind of square battalion, the women and children were placed in the centre, and all endeavoured to open them a passage through the Turks. All were massacred.

The Importation Corn Bill, and Warehouse Corn Bill were both read a third time in the House of Commons, on the 18th ult. passed and sent to the House of Lords where they received their first reading, on the 19th.

The House of Commons adjourned, on the 19th to the 26th to allow the House of Lords time to finish the business before them. It was expected Parliament would be Prorogued on the 27th, and immediately after dissolved.

We regret to learn by these arrivals, that the long established house of Fries & Co. of Vienna had stopped payment. This event was preceded by the disappearance of Mr. David Parish, a partner in the house, who is well known in this country. His body was found a few days afterwards in the Danube, near Vienna, which leaves no doubt that he committed suicide. It seems from an article in a Paris paper, that he had premediated the act, as letters had been found at his house, addressed to Prince Metternich—the young Count de Fries, his partner—M. Geymuller, the banker—his father—his brothers, &c. It is added that his brother Leuftemberg has also disappeared, without its being known what had become of him. The deficit of Fries' house is said to be 1,600,000 florins—about 3,520,000 francs.

Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Adam K. C. B., Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and his family, have arrived in London from Corfu, *via* Paris. Sir Frederick would leave London in a few days for Scotland, and his absence from the Ionian Islands would be about six months.

Major General Sir Charles Turner, the recently appointed Governor of the British Colonies on the Coast of Africa, had fallen a victim to that horrible climate. The Gazette announces Sir Neil Campbell as his successor. [Sir Neil was the British Commissioner who accompanied Buonparte to Elba after his dethronement.]

The lady of Sir Walter Scott, died at Abbotsford on the 14th of May. Sir Walter was married in 1797 and his lady was the daughter of John Carpentier of the city of Lyons.

Colonial Office, May 12.—The King has appointed Major General Sir Neil Campbell, Knt. C. B. to be Governor of Sierra Leone.

The Army.

60th Regiment of Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Winterscale, from the 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Glasco, promoted, dated 20th April, 1826.

76th ditto.—Ensign R. Shepherd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grubbe, promoted: W. Ray, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shepherd: both dated May 13, 1826.

Staff.—Lieutenant Colonel Hon. C. Gore, to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in Canada, vice Cockburn; and Lieut. Colonel F. Cockburn, to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in Jamaica, vice Gore, both dated April 20, 1826.

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826. NO, 6.

BY AUTHORITY.



TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned Officers of Militia, Magistrates, Gentlemen, Yeomen, and other Inhabitants of the Gore District, beg leave to greet your arrival amongst us with a most cordial and hearty welcome, and to assure you of the high sense we entertain of the interest your Excellency has taken in the welfare and prosperity of this Colony.

We felicitate your Excellency on the present occasion: It affords to you the peculiar satisfaction of seeing realized, during your administration, the fruits of the first dawn of enterprize in this province. The vessels that this proud day are seen floating over the limpid waters which unite Ontario's lake with the Bay of Burlington, foretell the future importance of this beautiful section of Upper Canada; nor is it too bold to presage that but few years will elapse ere it will be the Emporium and Grand Depôt of the industry of extensive, fertile and populous Regions.

To effect this great object, the God of nature has been all bounuful, and the pleasing task is left for man to accomplish, by the application of practical science and enterprize, his most sanguine wishes.—Your Excellency is surrounded by a faithful and loyal people, who know how to appreciate duly, the civil and political advantages of their present constitution.—The experience before their eyes of the convulsed volcanic state, of almost every Government of Continental Europe, whilst the dazzling sun of liberty is blazing in various experimental shapes over the greater portion of this Western world, presents to their view no tempting example that could induce a wish to change their allegiance from their beloved Sovereign, the King of the Seagirt Isles of Britain. Long may it be their happy lot, as it is their most fervent desire, to enjoy his powerful and generous protection, and may future generations to the latest times, feel as grateful as the present, united inseparably with heart and hand to support the glorious constitution that has given birth to us as a people. We wish your Excellency every earthly happiness, and entreat you to accept our assurances of profound respect.

Gore District, July 1st, 1826.

To which His Excellency was pleased to give the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

I request you to accept my warm acknowledgments for this dutiful and loyal address. I receive with much pleasure the cordial welcome with which you have greeted my arrival in your District.

You do me justice in believing, that I derive very peculiar satisfaction from the new proof of our increasing prosperity, which has been afforded me in my visit to the important work which unites Lake Ontario with the safe and commodious Bay before us.

Be assured, Gentlemen, it will always afford me very sincere gratification to promote, by any means in my power, the welfare of your flourishing District.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners, beg leave to offer your Excellency our sincere congratulations, on your arrival at this place, to witness the partial completion of the work committed to our superintendance, a work begun under your Excellency's auspices, and which will remain a monument of your administration of the Government of this Province, to the latest posterity, as well as give effect to the measures adopted by your Excellency to bring into cultivation the extensive and fertile regions in its vicinity.

That your Excellency may long continue to enjoy the confidence, of our beloved Sovereign, is the sincere prayer of

Your Excellency's
Most obedient, and
Most humble Servants,

JAMES CROOKS,
MANUEL OVERFIELD,
W. CHISHOLM,
ROBERT NELLES,
WILLIAM M. JARVIS,
Commissrs.

Burlington Beach,
1st July, 1826.

To which his Excellency was pleased to give the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,

I have been highly gratified by my visit to your District, and by the opportunity afforded me of viewing the interesting work, which has been conducted to its present state of advancement and efficiency under your superintendance—a work, well deserving the attention, which you have manifestly bestowed on its progress, and which I doubt not, will confer very important benefits on your District.

I request you to accept my acknowledgments for the wishes towards myself which you have so kindly expressed.

York, Upper Canada,
June 27, 1820.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Present,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

THIS day *James Buchanan Macaulay*, Esquire, was sworn of His Majesty's Honorable Executive Council and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Government House,
York, June 29th, 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the Members of the Honorable Executive Council; the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands, and their respective successors in office, to be Commissioners under the Heir and Devisee Act.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and contenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



By Authority.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, desirous that it may be publicly known, that the case of the conviction of an Indian, (Shawanakiskie) under sentence of death for the murder of another Indian, at Amherstburgh, in the Western District, having, in consequence of objections which

had been raised to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground, that Indians were not amenable to our Laws, for offences committed amongst themselves, been referred by His Excellency, to the consideration of His Majesty, a despatch has been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, informing His Excellency, that the Law Officers of the Crown, had reported in favour of the Conviction.

The Prisoner having escaped since his case was referred, His Excellency deems it, nevertheless, important that it should be generally known, that the legality of the conviction was confirmed, and that the sentence was directed to be carried into execution, with a discretionary power to His Excellency, to commute the punishment for transportation, or imprisonment for life, and that to that end a Warrant has been received in the following terms.

"WHEREAS Shawanakiskie, an Indian of the Ottawa Tribe, was, at the Assizes, holden for the Western Circuit, in our Province of Upper Canada, in or about the Month of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, tried and convicted of the murder of an other Indian, at Amherstburgh, in our said Province, and had sentence of Death passed upon him for the same, but Execution was Respited by our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, until our pleasure should be known, on the ground of there being no precedent on record in that Province, of a similar case, and of doubts, whether the Indians were answerable by Law to our Courts, for offences committed within our Territory against each other. And Whereas, We thought fit to refer the proceedings in the said case to our Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General, for their opinion, who have reported unto us that the Conviction of the said Shawanakiskie was Proper; and that no valid objection exists against the jurisdiction of the Court, before which the said Shawanakiskie was tried.

NOW WE, considering the heinousness of the offence, think it just that the said Sentence should be carried into full effect, and Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that execution be done thereupon, unless in the case herein after next provided for; But inasmuch as some circumstances unknown to Us may be known to you, Our Governor &c. &c.

(Here follows a discretionary power to mitigate the punishment.)

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties hereinafter specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the first Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before-mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 . }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

No. 17—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Gilbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Gilbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fourth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

5—10w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger. I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawdon, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Saturday the 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the exiensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most populous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Wednesday the sixteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

ON Wednesday the 26th day of July instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for ready money; Lot No. 2, on the North side of King Street, East, between the Town of York and the Don Bridge, containing about half an Acre, and being the second Lot eastward of Mr. Geo. Hamilton's.

A Plan shewing the relative situation, may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv'y. Gen.

Surveyor Generals Office, }
York, 6th July, 1826. } 6—3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on Monday 17th day of July instant, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the undermentioned work:—

1st. Labelling the interior and exterior Doors of the Officers Blue Barracks.—Erecting a new Privy in rear of the building and repairing the Stone work of the present.

2d. Erecting a new Privy in rear of the Mess Establishment.

Specifications, &c. of the above required work may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon and between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.
York, July 5th, 1826. 6-2w

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Thursday the 20th day of July next, at the Ordnance Barrack Store, in the Garrison at this Post A quantity of condemned

BEDDING,
Furniture & Utensils.
ALSO—

A few pounds of condemned CANDLES, and a Sett of OIL MEASURES.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master,
Ordnance Barrack Office, }
York, U. C. 15th June, 1826. } 3—4

CROWN OFFICE. }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. MURRAY, *Chief Justice.*		
District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD, *Judge.*		
Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition to the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6w

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6w

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826. NO 6.

POETRY.

THE ISLAND OF ATLANTIS.

BY THE REV. G. CROLY.

Oh thou Atlantic, dark and deep,
Thou wilderness of waves,
Where all the tribes of earth might sleep
In their uncrowded graves!

The sunbeams on thy bosom gake,
Yet never light thy gloom;
The tempests burst, yet never shake
Thy depths, thou mighty tomb!

Thou thing of mystery, stern and drear,
The secrets who hath told!—
The warrior and his sword are there,
The merchant and his gold.

There lie their myriads in thy pall
Secure from steel and storm;
And he, the fenster on them all,
The cankerworm.

Yet on this wave the mountain's brow
Once glowed in morning beam;
And, like an arrow from the bow,
Out sprang the stream;

And on its bank the olive grove,
And the peach's luxury,
And the damask rose—the nightbird's love—
Perfumed the sky.

Where are thou, proud Atlantis, now,
Where are thy bright and brave?
Priest, people, warrior's living flow?
Look on that wave!

Crime deepened on the recreant land,
Long guilty, long forgiven:
There power upreared the bloody hand,
There scoff'd at Heaven.

The word went forth—the word of wo—
The judgment thunders pealed;
The fiery earthquake blazed below;
In deeps was sealed.

Now on its halls of ivory
Lie giant weed and ocean slime,
Burying from man's and angel's eye
The land of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From a Work, lately Published in Jamaica Entitled "SIX MONTHS IN THE WEST INDIES."

REASONS FOR GOING ABROAD.

The doctors disagreed. According to four first-rate opinions, I groaned at one and the same time under rheumatick proper, rheumatism gout, gout proper, and an affection in the spinous process.—The serious signs of one were the favourable symptoms of another, and the prescriptions of the first in direct opposition to the principles of the last. To-day I was to drink water at Buxton, the morrow to drink water at Bath, on Wednesday I was to go to Italy, and on Thursday I had better stay at home.

The fact was, the doctors could not make out my case.

Reader, if by mischance thou art one of those unhappy persons whom the climate of our famous mother England, in punishment of many sins in chattering French, instead of thy kindly vernacular, in giving half-a-guinea to Italians instead of three shillings and sixpence to Britons, in cleaving to wine and eschewing beer, hath touched with her insular cramp in shoulder, elbows, wrists, fingers, backs, loins, knees, ankles, or toes—if such be the case, go not, I entreat thee for thy good, to any of the faculty, whether physician, surgeon, apothecary, or druggist, licensed, or unlicensed; save thy good coin, gentle rheumatic, for thy purse for better merchandize and laissez aller les choses; torment not the creature with drenches and handlings, and peradventure it will ache thee some months the less for being entertained civilly: at all events thou wilt have economized so much money, escaped so much physic, and it will go harder with thee than with any body else, if thou get not well again every whit as soon.

True it is, though I speak it to my shame, that I did, in the impatience of my heart, betake myself to medicine for relief. It was promised to me abundantly. I am ready to communicate to any earnest enquirer, twenty and five infallable prescriptions, every one of which has effected so many cures, that it is somewhat surprising that the combined action of all of them together has not, a long time ago driven rheumatism clean out of the United Kingdom. I never met with any of these redeemed ones, but as Sancho says, he, who told me the story, said that it was so certain and true, that I might well, whenever I told it to another, affirm and swear that I had seen them all myself. There was, indeed, no resisting the kindness of my friends; I was all things to all men and to all women; I ate this to please my cousin Lucy, and drank that to oblige my cousin Margaret; I was steamed by one, showered by another, jest escaped needling by a third, and was the airy basket to the consistency of a pudding for the love of an oblong gentleman of Ireland, who had cured so many of his tenants on a bog in Tipperary by that process, that he offered to stake his salvation upon the success of the experiment. It failed, and, the article not being transferable, I forgave him the debt.

A GALE OF WIND AND SEA SICKNESS.

Imaginative reader! have you ever been in a gale of wind on the edge of the Bay of Biscay? If not, and you are fond of variety, it is really worth your while to a trip to Lisbon or Madeira for the chance of meeting with one. Calculate your weather well in December or January, when the southwester has properly set in, and you will find it one of the finest and most uncomfortable things in the world. My gale lasted from Sunday till Wednesday evening, which is something long perhaps for amusement, but it gave ample room for observation, and philosophy. I think I still hear that ineffable hubub of plates and glasses breaking, chairs and tables falling, women screaming, sailors piping, officers swearing, the wind whistling, and the sea roaring, which awakened me about two o'clock on Monday morning from one of those sweet dreams, wherein, through infinite changes and indistinct combinations of imagery, thy loved form, Eugenia, for ever prevails in its real and natural beauty. The Atlantic was gushing in through my port in a very refreshing manner, and ebbing and flowing under and around my bed with every roll of the ship. My clothes were floating on the face of the waters. I turned to sleep again, but the sea came with that awful dead sledge hammer beat, which makes a landsman's heart tremble, and the pertinent quotation of some poor scholar in the cabin about quatuor aut septem digitos brushed every atom of Morphic dust from my eyes. I sat bolt upright, and for some time contemplated, by the glimmering of the sentry's lantern, the huge disarray of my pretty den. I fished for my clothes, but they were bathing; I was sayed to rise, but I could find no resting-place for the sole of a rheumatic foot. However, I was somewhat consoled by a sailor who came to bale out the water at day-break; "a fine breeze, Sir, only its dead on end for us; and to be sure, I minds the Apollo and thirty-two marchnantmen were lost some where in these here parts." It was kindly meant of Jack, no doubt thought he was out in his latitude by eight degrees at least.

I think I shall never forget the scene of beauty and terror which presented itself to me on deck. Every thing, indeed, becomes tame by long familiarity, and the old mariner has no eye for any thing in a gale except his topmasts; but to the fresh and apprehensive mind what is there on land so unspeakably grand as a storm on the ocean? The lone ship under treble reefed topsails and staysails lay groaning like a gigantic skeleton in agony; a dreadful hedge or wall of waters confined the horizon to a hundred yards around us; the sea as black as death, save when, as each enormous wave rose on high, the furious blast caught up its long crest of foam, and dashed it into atoms of smoky mist. The sun also shone out with a wild appearance at intervals, and the rays of light, refracted by the spray-shower, formed themselves into fairy arches of prismatic colouring in every direction as far as the eye could reach. On Tuesday the wind lulled for some time, but at night it blew again as before; and on Wednesday we had a succession of squalls at intervals of a quarter of an hour, each sharper than the other; which exceeded in violence any thing I could have imagined. Under the last of them the top-gallantmasts quivered like reeds, the shrouds gave music like Eolian harps, and the eyes of the silent veterans were fixed anxiously aloft. It was the dying blast of Africus: the rain came down in torrents, the wind fell, and we were left at the mercy of a dead mountainous swell of a furlong in length, which put the good ship almost on her beam ends.

Buonaparte had the credit of saying that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous: there were precisely seven on board His Majesty's ship. On deck all was terrible or lovely, in the cabin every thing was absurd or disgusting. It is idle to attempt the description, for the thing has been done before; carpets cut up, water dashed to and fro, dead lights in, a lack-lustre lamp, sea-pye, men and women hungry and thirsty, and nauseatic, projections of plates, chairs, knives, servants, soup, wives together with husbands and all other appurtenances under a lee lurch, ill-humour, hatred, vomiting, malice, and all unchastibleness, formed the grand features of the picture. I cannot go on with the details; mem refrain; I dislike dwelling on the infirmities of humanity.

ENGLAND.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Monday, May 22. Our market opened on Monday with a good demand, at the full prices of the preceeding week; since which there has been a good attendance of both dealers and consumers, and the freedom with which they have purchased induces the hope that the tide of distress is beginning to ebb, and the return of the flood will bring in its current fresh means of industry, comfort and prosperity to the manufacturing districts and to the country at large. The operations of the week have amounted to nearly 18,000 bag, generally at an advance of 1-4d. per lb, except on Egyptian, which have scarcely maintained their currency.

The anniversary dinner of the Dury Lane Theatrical Fund, took place in London on the 13th of May, the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to eight hundred pounds. Mr Price the American Manager, who was present on the occasion contributed 10l. and ten guineas. The Duke of Sussex drank the health of Mr. P. and made a complimentary address to him, to which Mr. Price replied.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 9th,

Mr. Huskinson moved for a return of the number of ships built in the British dominions between 1814 and 1825, and in a speech which occupies one whole side of a London paper, advocated the liberal navigation system adopted by the ministry. He endeavoured to show that the alterations recently made in the navigation laws, had not been injurious to the British shipping interest generally, nor to any particular branch. In conclusion, Mr. H. said, he could see no danger from any maratime competition with other countries, and acting upon this principle, he felt it would be better to say to the whole world, that we would tender equal advantage in commerce, to all ships bringing productions of their own soil into the ports of this country; he thought it better to remove all discriminating duties, to make the introduction of foreign produce only, as the means of levying duties for the service of the state, and to impose duties would afford sufficient protection to our own trade, but not to act upon a prohibitory system.——With respect to the colonial system, after the peace with America in 1783, it was found difficult and even hazardous to allow the colonies to draw all their supplies from this country, and the Americans were jealous at the products of their country being carried to the colonies, exclusively in English ships; Turk's Island was then fixed upon for the Americans to take the goods intended for the West India markets, at which place they were transhipped in British vessels. Subsequently, the Americans were allowed to take their goods direct to the West Indies, but were not permitted to bring the produce of those colonies to Europe. The Trade being open to the United States, on the same principles which actuated that measure, he Mr. H. last year proposed to throw open the trade to vessels of all the nations of Europe, provided they confined themselves to articles of their own growth, carried from their country, and limiting the colonial trade from this country to British shipping. With regard to British shipping it was well known that last year the shipping was overemployed, and freights were raised to an amount inconvenient to the interests of commerce. This high price of freight materially injured the coasting trade, and foreign ships were employed when British shipping was exhausted by the mad speculations engaged in by the people. It was surprising that the importation of bulky articles from the Baltic during the last year greatly exceeded that of 1822; in 1822 there were imported 110,000 loads of timber, and in 1826, 300,000 loads. In 1822 there were imported from Canada in masts and spars 6000 loads, and in 1826, 14,000 loads. The importation of flax in 1822 was 497,000 cwt. and in 1826, 1,050,000 cwt; Hemp in 1822, 250,000 cwt. and in 1826, 891,000; Linseed in 1822, 1,094,000 bushels, 1826, 2,662,000 bushels.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, a petition was presented from various land holders against the measure before Parliament on the subject of the Corn Laws. A debate arose on the petition. The Earl of Liverpool, in reverungto the above bills, said they were only to be considered as temporary measures.

The Earl of Malmesbury rose, to observe, that he wished the disclaimer of the Noble Earl (Liverpool) had gone farther on the present measures. He meant, that he thought it should go to the point, that the duty of 12s. now proposed was not to have any bearing on the decision of the general question.

The Earl of Liverpool said he had no objection to say so. When the duty of 12s. was laid on the corn now in bond, and the same amount was imposed on any corn to be imported under those measures, it was never meant by that to decide, that the sum of 12s. was to be the permanent duty, ner that if Parliament came to a decision that the imposition of the duty was the proper course to be adopted, that that or any other sum was defined by them. He would have a more proper opportunity of giving his opinion when the Bills came up from the other House, and if they came up this week, he would fix Tuesday for the second reading.

The above Corn Bills passed their first reading in the House of Lords. These resolutions give to Ministers the right of admitting 500,000 quarters of foreign grain (4,000,000 bushels)—they fixing the main price and the rate of duty.

The cause of the Greeks was incidentally touched upon in the House of Commons on the 12th. Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Hobhouse spoke in favor of the Government taking some measures in their favor before another year should come round. Mr. H. said the ruin of the Greek cause was not necessarily to be inferred from the downfall of Missolonghi. On the contrary, the best possible results ought to be predicted, from the courage and desperate valour with which the Greeks had defended that fortress.

On the same evening Mr. Brougham brought forward his long promised motion on the subject of slavery in the West Indies, which was to the following effect:

"That the house had observed with deep regret that nothing had been done by the Assemblies, in compliance with the wishes of Lord Bathurst's instructions, and of the wishes of that House, expressed in its Resolution of May 1823, touching the condition of slaves; and that the House, early in the next Session of Parliament, will take into its serious consideration the means of carrying the resolution of 1823 into effect."

Mr Canning, at a late hour, closed the debate, by taking a luminous review of all the arguments which had been urged, and deprecating any departure from that system of conciliation which had hitherto been pursued, unless it should be met by such a spirit of contumacy and resistance by the Colonial Assemblies, as would justify the employment of a more decisive one. The Right Hon. Gentleman repeated his former declarations, that it was the fixed determination of Government to come to Parliament for powers to give full effect to its intentions, should the necessity for such a step unfortunately occur. We trust, however, it will not. The colonists must see and feel that their own interests are closely indentified, in this question, with the policy of the Parent State, and that whatever may be supposed or real evils attendant upon acting in conformity with that policy, those that would result from opposition to it, must be infinately greater.

Mr. Brougham's motion was lost by a majority of sixty-two.

Every thing is comparatively quiet and tranquil among the manufacturers, and it is not unlikely that the accounts of riots have been considerably exaggerated. A letter from Manchester, May 18, says:

"I scarcely need say that all is quiet here, though according to a writer in a certain Sunday paper, the people of this town are almost upon the point of breaking out into open rebellion. The walls, he says, are covered with political inscriptions, amongst which are predominant, "No Corn Laws"—"Bread or Blood."

"I said some time ago, that there were no political inscriptions on the walls, and I now repeat it. But really there appears to be a class of persons who delight in the invention and propagation of falsehood, and who sit down to write lies with as much zest as a glutton eats his turtle soup, or a school boy enjoys his holiday."

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Liverpool, May 24.

We fear that there is no reason to doubt the fact of the termination of the heroic defence of Missolonghi, by the fall of that fortress. Human endurance, it would seem from the pressure of famine, could hold out no longer; and to the want of food in the garrison, and not to their own bravery, the Turks owe their success. It is an advantage which has been bought dear, and has left the glory wholly on the side of the conquered. What effect this may have upon the general fate of Greece, cannot, however, be confidently anticipated. Even if the Greeks should still be left to themselves—it seems too much to conclude, that the fate of this fortress must seal the fate of the struggle. The effect is disheartening, it is true; but whether it will produce despair remains to be seen: Greece has often, of late, mocked calculations both on the side of hope and fear.

We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th May, which announces that the "Ottaman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty, and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia."

We regret to state, on the authority of letters from the Levant, that the brave *Canaris* has perished off Missolonghi, with the vessel which was under his command.

When the news of the fall of Missolonghi reached Constantinople, the Turks gave themselves up to the most barbarous expressions of joy. The Janissaries proceeded to the hotel of the Russian Consulate, and threw several heads and ears of Greeks into the windows.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* contains the following intelligence of the 3d of May, from Odessa:—

"Letters of the 26th ult. from Constantinople announce that the Honorable Stratford Canning received a courier from St. Petersburgh with dispatches from the Duke Wellington, enjoining his Excellency to employ his utmost efforts to induce the Porte to accede to the *ultimatum* of Russia. The French, Austrian, and Prussian Ministers second Sir Stratford warmly, at the same time carefully separating the cause of the Greeks from the affairs of Russia. Mr. Canning has hitherto employed his good offices vain; and it is to be lamented, that the influence of England with the Porte has been on the decline for some time. Intelligence has arrived at Constantinople of two Turkish Frigates having been burned on the 14th or 15th ult. and several smaller vessels captured or destroyed. At Sebastopol, upon the Black Sea, the principal naval station of Russia, there are at this moment, sixteen armed vessels fully equipped, and ready to set sail."

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey, but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting money, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' Committee have collected 50,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised, one individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Schidam, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochrane had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Tjieste of the 7th of May, mentions that a vesssel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Bairut in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres.—It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.

Extract of a private letter of the 1st of May, from Bucharest:—"Our Hospodar has delivered to the Seraskier 200,000 kilos of corn, which is destined for victualling the Turkish fortress on the Danube."

"*Ancona, May* 8.—What melancholy and afflicting news! I hear on my arrival at Ancona that Missolonghi no longer exists! I am overwhelmed, annihilated! I arrived full of hope, and find that all is over! That population of heroes is no more. The following are the particulars, too positive facts, which I have been able to collect:—

"On the 15th of April the Greek fleet had an engagement with the Turkish squadron. The combat was terrible; the Greeks had the advantage; yet it was not so decisive as to enable them entirely to drive away the Turks, and throw provision into Missolonghi. Miaulis therefore waited for fresh divisions to renew the combat. Ibrahim, wearied out by so many fruitless attacks, in which he had sustained such severe losses, directed all his attention to prevent the arrival of supplies sent in small vesseles from Zante.

"On the 16th, all the communications were cut off by means of rafts, and flat-bottomed boats, armed with heavy artillery. From that time the provisions which were at Petala and Porto Sore could not arrive; the besieged, who maintained themselves only by means of a few supplies which they daily received, began to be in the most deplorable situation. On the 17th and 18th, several women, children and old men died of hunger. On the 19th the evil increased. Notwithstanding the horrors of this situation, nobody thought of surrendering, all still placed their hopes on the fleet; but every one prepared to sacrifice his life. Several parts of the town were selected to receive the women, the children, and the aged, and every preparation was made to blow up the place. On the 21st and 22d, no prayers were performed, several parts of the town were undermined, and the inhabitants determined that all those who should not be able to make a sally, as well as the wounded, the women, and children, should bury themselves by springing the mines.

"On the 21st and 22d, Miaulis again attacked the Turkish fleet, but what could a number of little vessels do against 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 90 other vessels which had the advantage of the wind? All their efforts were useless; it was impossible to get a vessel laden with provisions into the town, and the Greek fleet in vain lost its best vessels, exposed to the fire of the large Turkish men of war. The unfortnate besieged, seeing their last hopes vanish, thought only of executing their heroic project. Every thing was prepared for the sacrifice; the women and children were placed over the mines. Somp of the most intrepid old men promised to set fire to the mines the moment the signal should be given. The men who are still able to carry arms resolved to make a sally, to force their way through Ibrahim's army, to join their brethren, and revenge, if possible, the women and children whom they abandoned to death. About 2,000 attempted to execute this design, 130 or 140 men remained in the town, and retired into a house, which they converted into a fortress.

"On the 23d in the evening their departure took place, and at the same moment the frightful volcano blew up the population, which was reduced to 6,000 souls. The Turks, who knew the project of the unhappy besieged, made a very great resistance to the sally of the Greeks. A dreadful carnage took place, and at least the half of the sacred battalion perished. It is hoped, however, that about 700 or 800 may have gained the mountains. On the following day the heroic town and its inhabitants no longer existed. The Turks on entering the town found only ruins and dead bodies: however, the 130 men who had fortified themselves in the house, defended themselves the whole day, making a great carnage of the Egyptians. At length, exhausted by fatigue and want of food, they blew themselves up at the moment when the Turks were going to take them.

"Almost every week, and since the 5th of April every day English vessels entered Missolonghi. Sir F. Adam, before his departure for London, had interposed between the town and Ibrahim, and exerted all his efforts, as a private individual, to bring about a capitulation. The inhabitants of Missolonghi had consented to leave the town with their arms, baggage, &c. and with Drums beating. Ibrahim refused; he promised that property should be respected, and their lives spared, but he insisted that the whole garrison should be prisoners of war. Our heroes indignantly refused, and declared they would blow themselves up. The English, seeing that Missolonghi was not tenable, and that it was impossible for the Greeks to throw in supplies, made the Greatest efforts to induce Missolonghi to surrender; but all was in vain,"

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 20th of April, state, that the Reis Effendi had replied by a formal refusal to the proposals of Mr. Stratford Canning in favor of the Greeks. Private letters add that the English Ambassador, on his return from his conference on this subject with the Reis Effendi, had been insulted by the Turkish populace, who had collected in the streets. As for M. Minziscky it is considered as certain that in a case of formal refusal, in answer to the ultimatum, presented to him, he will quit Constantinople one day after the expiration of the six weeks' delay given to the Porte. The Divan will hardly come to a decitive resolution before that time.

SPAIN.

The latest dates from Madrid are of the 12th of May. From a letter of the 11th, we extract the following:—

"Our Cabinet had refused, upon different pretexts, to recognise the Regency of Portugal. This refusal appears to have been the cause of the movement of the Portuguese troops, which, under the denomination of Sanitary Cordon, were sent into the province of Alemtejo, which skirts the Spanish territory. Through the combined efforts of the Portuguese and British Ambassadors, however, all obstacles have been removed, and the regency of Portugal solemly recognized by our Government. Nevertheless, a coolness prevails in the diplomatic relations of the two countries, which proceeds from the efforts of our Cabinet to induce the Infant Don Miguel to Madrid. At this moment, when it was believed that a moderate system was established, at least for a time, an order from the King has been communicated to M. Rocacho, Director General of Police, enjoining him to send out of Madrid, to a distance of at least twenty leagues, all the persons included in the decree issued at Port Santa Maria, on the 1st of October, 1823. The number that, in pursuance of this order, will be compelled to quit the capital is computed at 25,000. Mr. Rocacho, instead of prescribing measures for the execution of this order, set out immediately for Aranjuez, to make a representation against it to the King, and since his departure a crowd has constantly surrounded the police office under the utmost anxiety to learn whether his Majesty has been induced to abandon so disastrous a measure. Letters from Andalusia represent in most deplorable colors, the wretchedness which prevails in that province, and particularly in that part called the kingdom of John. In the town of John a number of carts go through the streets every morning to pick up the bodies of those who have died of famine upon the highway or in the houses. By letters from Seville we learn that the inhabitants of Marchena, driven to despair by excise officers, came to a determination to pay no duties. A few days ago they took arms and put the officers to flight. The entrance of the town was then open to every body, and a good stock of provisions was soon brought in. The officers, however, have since returned, accompanied by troops to protect them."

PRUSSIA.

The following intelligence is given in the German papers, on the commercial state of Prussia:—"After the late storms a dead calm now prevails on our Exchange. The distrust which had seized the commercial world begins to vanish in real transactions for the sale of merchandize; but the dealings in the funds are still very limited. Persons well acquainted with the subject, ascribe this not to the uncertainty of political relations, but rather to the scarcity of ready money, which has been caused in a great degree by the large remittances to England. An amicable arrangement has already been concluded and carried into execution with the creditors of the house of Riechenback and Meixner, here at Berlin. In Liepsig too, where M. Riechenback meets with great sympathy, the arrangement has also proceeded so far, that it is confidently hoped that the house will be saved. It appears that the fall of

this celebrated house was not owing, as was at first stated, to extravagant speculations in the funds by the partner here, but chiefley to the fall of several English houses. The situation of our landowners becomes daily worse, though the Government does its utmost to relieve them. They not only obtain considerable loans on deposits of wool, but the Minister of Finance issued, at the end of last year, two rescripts in their favor, which have been wholly unnoticed in foreign countries.—By the first they obtain a considerable drawback (or rather bounty) on all brandy which they sell out of the kingdom. By the second they are credited to the amount of 600 dollars annually of their taxes on deposits of the brandy they have distilled."

TURKEY.

The British ambassador (Mr. Canning) was received by the Grand Vizier with great pomp. The presents made to him and his suite, in pursuance of the Turkish etiquette, were of considerable value. The intelligence from Constantinople does not state the precise effect of the interviews of Mr. Canning with the Turkish ministers.

LISBON.

Private letters from Lisbon state that a great Panic has been excited in Lisbon in consequence of the bank having suspended its cash payments as well as its usual discounts of Treasury bills.

GERMANY.

The Leipsic fair, which is the great resort of traders from all parts of Europe, has been more brisk than might have been expected. German woolens and English cottons have sold very briskly.

SUMMARY.

We had yesterday the pride and pleasure of announcing the splendid donation of His Majesty to the distressed weavers of Dublin.—George the Fourth posseses certainly the most munificent and princely disposition of any Monarch existing. In the week that has just expired, he bestowed five hundred pounds on seven manufacturers, two hundred and ten pounds on the literary fund for the relief of distressed authors, and one hundred guineas each to benevolent institutions in London, and his subscriptions for the artizans since the distresses were first announced in Spitalfields, now amount altogether to seven thousand seven hundred pounds.—*Freemans' Journal.*

His Majesty has sent £1000 to the relief of the Manufacturers at Glasgow, £500 to those of Paisley, and a like sum to the Mechanics of Dublin, for all of whose subscriptions are in progress throughout the British Empire.

The Right Hon. Mr. Freemantle is to be the new Treasurer of the Household, and Mr. William Yates Peel succeeds Mr. Freemantle at the India Board.

The sale of the late Lord Radstock's pictures, realized nearly £34,000.

Returns have been printed by order of the House of Commons, showing the number of officers of the army of each rank on full and half pay, respectively on the 25th of March 1822 and 1826; the general result is as follows:—

Number of officers on full pay	1822 5,379	1826 5,173
On half-pay	2,342	7,666

The estimated charge of army half-pay was, in 1822, £758,821, and in 1826, £771,538, being on an average only about £93 per annum, or rather more than 5s. a day each unemployed officer.

A plan is said to be in agitation for appointing Lords Lieutenants of the different counties in Ireland, one condition of the appointment being, that the persons holding it shall actually reside not less than six months in every year within his county.—*Dublin paper.*

Important Discovery.—One of the greatest discoveries yet made in navigation has transpired, and the Patent has been abandoned in consequence of the technicalities of the Patent Laws. Three fourths of the fuel now used in steam navigation, will be saved. The vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machinery, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, as compared with that now in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the cone is in contact with the burning coals which surround it.—Their heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapour at the temperature of 656 deg. Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced, the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well. The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again with 140 horse power.

A numerous squadron of the Yacht Club, under the command of Lord Yarborough in his new splendid vessel, are to cruise in the Mediterranean during the ensuing summer.

It is understood that it is in contemplation to place a statue, as a national monument, to the memory of the great circumnavigator Cook, in the Hall at the Greenwich Hospital—the execution to be confided to Chantrey.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Beresford, as directors of the late fancy ball at Covent-Garden Theatre, have paid £5000 to the committee for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers, being the amount of the receipts on that occasion.

We can positively state (says the *Leeds Intelligencer*) that the publishers paid down £8,000 for the copy-right, before they got possession of a single sheet of Woodstock. The original autograph MS. copies of the former, Waverly Novels and Romances, presented to Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, by the author, as the works appeared, and in their splendid morocco bindings, will shortly be disposed of among that gentleman's effects.

On the 8th May, a public meeting was held at York, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the suffering part of the community. The Lord Mayor presided, and, at the close of the meeting, the subscription lists were handed round, when, in five minutes, the sum contributed amounted to between £15,000 and 16,000.

The cause of the Greeks is gaining ground in Europe, and the German papers state that in the provinces, considerable sums have been raised by subscriptions and donations. In Prussia, too, there is a general feeling in favor of Greece, and the efforts to serve that country seem not only to be tolerated, but even countenanced by the highest authorities.

We learn that the great house in which David Parish, (well known in this country) was a partner, has failed, and that subsequently Mr Parish was drowned in the Danube.

In order to assist the Silk Trade, many of the Candidates for Parliament, at the approaching Election, have resolved to distribute silk handkerchiefs among their supporters.—Should this become general, it will occasion the expenditure of several hundred thousand pounds in this branch alone.

There is a strong opposition in the House of Lords against the importation of foreign grain. At its head are the Duke of York, Beaufort and Northumberland, and the Marquisses of Salisbury and Hertford.

The Princess Leopold had given a grand entertainment at Marlborough house, to a party of 600 fashionables. The Courier speaks thus of this display:—"The dresses of the ladies were extremely splendid, being of the richest silks and satins, with lace or gauze net over them. The prevailing colours were pink or geranium. Large dress hats, (chiefly white,) were very prevalent, with a profusion of feathers and diamonds in them.—The Duchess of Gloucester's dress was of rich white satin, *crepe lisse* over it; her hair was ornamented with a profusion of rich diamonds. The Princess Augusta wore a blue silk dress, with a white dress hat, and a profusion of diamonds and feathers. The Duchess of Kent's dress was a rich striped white silk; her Royal Highness's hair was ornamented with diamonds. The Duchess of Clarence's dress was a white satin, with a white lace dress over it; headdress, diamonds and flowers. The Princess Feodor's dress was of rich white satin. Among the company were most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Archbishop of York, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, the Vice Chancellor, Prince Esterhazy, Prince Polignac, the President of the Royal Academy, &c.

The unrolling, deciphering and printing of the Herculaneum MSS. is proceeding with more diligence than heretofore, and the following are in the press, and nearly ready for publication:—Two Treatises on *Rhetoric* and one on *Ethics*, by Philodemus; two on *Nature*, by Epicurus; one by Chrysippus, on *Providence*. These will be succeeded by one of Camiscus, one of Polistratus, and one of Epicurus. It is not a little remarkable that the celebrated treatise on *Politics*, always attributed to Aristotle, is ascribed by Philodemus to Theophrastus.

The Pope has issued a new bull against all secret societies, and particularly against the Freemasons.

Grand Ball.—The number of tickets sold for the Grand Ball for the relief of the Spitalfield weavers, was 4800, and the clear profit was about £4,000.—Most of the Royal Family were present.

The celebrated painter *Gessner*, son of the author of the *Idyllis*, died recently at Zurich.

The Oriental Spectator of the 5th April, announces that Sir Hudson Lowe had quitted Smyrna on board an English Brig, bound for Alexandria, from whence he intended to proceed by the Red Sea to the East Indies. As to Perry, who attempted to assassinate Sir Hudson, he is detained at the solicitation of Commodore Hamilton and the British Consul, at Smyrna.

The town of Norkoping, in Sweden was nearly destroyed by fire on the 28th April. By this lamentable Catastrophe 1,600 persons are left without a home.

The Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto, announcing that his Coronation will take place in June. Two hotels have been hired at Moscow at the rate of £2000 per month for the British and French Ambassadors.

The Army.

From the London Gazette of May 18.

16th regiment of foot, Ensign W. F. Hannagan, from half pay 76th foot, to be Ensign vice J. M'Intosh, who exchanges.

60th ditto, Assistant Surgeon J. Winterscale, from the 71st foot, to Surgeon, vice Glasco, promoted.

60th do. Quarter-Master-Serjeant J. Booth, to be Quarter-Master, vice W. Maxwell, who retires upon full-pay.

76th do. Ensign R. Shepherd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grubbe, promoted; N. Ray, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shepherd.

Hospital Staff.—To be Surgeon to the Forces.—J. Glasco, from the 60th Foot, vice O'Meley, placed upon half-pay.

May 20.—Capt. T. Hunt, 70th regiment, has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay.

Unattached.—The undermentioned Officers having brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 4th April, 1826:—Brevet Lieut. Col. C. Campbell, from the 1st foot; Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Peebles, from the 38th foot; Brevet Major T. Huxly, from the 70th foot.

On the 17th May the Victoria, Deep, from London for Quebec, arrived at Plymouth, for the purpose of taking on board a Detachment of about 70 men of the 71st Regiment, to be conveyed to the above place. The Victoria will call at Newry, Ireland, to embark about 100 soldiers for the same destination.

The 50th regiment, which had entered upon its eight year of service in Jamaica, has lately received orders to return to England, where this respectable corps expect to be quartered in a short time from the Depot at the Regiment, three hundred and fifty strong, under the command of Major Anderson, has its head-quarters, consisting of three companies, in Drogheda, and the fourth company in Dunkalk.

Died at Sierra Leone, Major General Turner. He entered the service on the 21st October, 1795, as an Ensign in the second regiment of foot; obtained, on the 18th of October, 1797, a Lieutenancy in the same Corps, and was promoted on the 8th June, 1803, to a Company in the Royal African Corps. He was appointed on the 18th April, 1804, to a Majority in the said Regiment; obtained, on the 28th May, 1807, the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Royal West India Rangers, and was placed on the 25th of December, 1813, on half-pay. He was made, on the 4th of June, 1814, Colonel in the Army; was promoted on the 19th of July, 1821, to the rank of Major General; was appointed, on the 24th of June, 1814, Captain General and Governor in Chief in Africa, and obtained, on the 1st of July, 1824, the Colonelcy of the Royal African Colonial Corps. While serving with his Regiment in Ireland, as a Lieutenant, General Turner took Napper Tandy, (for whose apprehension a reward was offered) prisoner, but refusing to accept the reward, the government immediately presented him with a Captain's commission in the Royal African Corps. He lost his arm while serving in the Portuguese Army, at the siege of Badajoz, and his valuable life, on the 7th of March, 1826, in the arduous and zealous discharge of his duty to his country.

LOWER CANADA.

List of Directors of the Montreal Bank, elected at a general meeting of the Stockholders, held 5th instant.

JOHN MOLSON, Senr. President.

John Forsyth,	*James Leslie,*
Horatio Gates,	*Samuel Gerrard,*
P. M'Gill,	*John Torrance,*
Geo. Moffatt,	*John Molson,* Junr.
Thomas Porteous,	*William Blackwood,*
Joseph Masson,	

JOHN FLEMING, Vice-President.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, an Address was presented to the L Bishop of Quebec, by a deputation from the Clergy of Upper Canada, headed by the Archdeadon of York.

The Clergymen who waited upon his Lordship, duly habited in their robes, were received in the usual form. The Bishop being attended by his private Secretary and domestic Chaplain, the Reverend Crosbie Morgell—when the Archdeacon read as follows:

To the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES JAMES, *Lord Bishop of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

We, the Archdeacon of York and Clergy of Upper Canada, in the Diocese of Quebec, respectly offer to your Lordship, our sincere and cordial congratulations upon your elevation to the Bishopric of the Canadas, and upon your return in health and safety to this country, invested with Episcopal power and distinction.

In tendering to your Lordship our professions of reverence for the sacred dignity conferred on you, we are desirous to express our sentiments of the wisdom of our Sovereign in your appointment and subsequent consecration to the apostolic office. We discern in the event, a superintending Providence, controuling and directing circumstances in such a manner as to be conducive to the choice of your Lordship, to occupy this holy and arduous station.

Your active zeal, your evangelical labours, and your liberal benificence for many years in the country, are sure and precious pledges to us, that under your authority, the established Church of England will continue to prosper in the Canadas.

Under the auspices of your predecessor, our late revered and beloved Diocesan, eminent for unfeigned piety and distinguished talents, and endeared to us by all important services, and to several among us, by the tender associations of connection and friendship, the Church attained to an extension and prosperity beyond our most sanguine anticipations.

With animating prospects arising from the knowledge we possess of your Lordship's character, from your zeal and abilities, from the support of a faithful and obedient Clergy, and above all from the aid and influence of the Divine Spirit, promised by our Lord and Master Jesus Christ, we are encouraged to hope and to pray, for a wider and further extension of the Catholic Church, and the consequent felicity of all Christ's faithful and obedient disciples.

George Okill Stuart, A. M. Archdeacon of York and Missionary at Kingston.
Robert Addison, A. M. Missionary at Niagara.
John Strachan, D. D. Missionary at York.
S. J. Mountain, Missionary at Cornwall.
R. Ralph, Missionary at Amhersthurg.
Robert Short, Missionary at Sandwich.
John Leeds, Missionary at Fort Erie.
R. W. Tunney, Chaplain to the Forces, and Missionary at Queenston.
John Wenham, Missionary at Brockville.
W. Leeming, Missionary at Chippewa.
A. N. Bethune, Missionary at Grimsby.
V. M'Caulay, Missionary at Cobourg.
John Stoughton, Missionary at Bath.
John Grove, Missionary at the Carrying Place.
Bay of Quinte.
Thomas Campbell. Missionary at Belleville
A. Mackintosh, Missionary at Port Talbot.
Joh Deacon, Missionary at Adolphustown.
Robert Blakey, Missionary at Prescott.
I. G. Weagant, Missionary at Williamsburg
F. Myres, Missionary at Matilda.
T. Byrne, Missionary at Richmond,
M. Harris, A. M. Missionary at Perth,
A. Ansley, A. M. Missionary at March.

To this Address, His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:

To the Archdeacons and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, Upper Canada.

Mr. Archdeacon and Reverend Clergy,

Since my return to Canada I have experienced many things to encourage me in my new and arduous office, the reception I have had from my Reverend Brethren of the Clergy stands foremost in the number, and I value his proof of your esteem very particularly.

To fulfil, to the best of my ability, the intentions of our gracious Sovereign, who has been pleased to nominate me to the superintendance of the Church in this Diocese, and to meet the hopes and wishes of the Clergy, shall ever be my earnest desire and endeavour, and my prayer is, that grace may be given to me to bring the same to good effect.

The distinguished talents, and unfeigned piety of my excellent predecessor, cannot fail to endear his memory to us all: and the important services, which he conferred upon the Church, affords a proof in themselves that his exertions were prospered from above.

Trusting in the assurance of our blessed Lord (and He is faithful that promised,) that he would be with his Church unto the end of the world; and happy in the support of a zealous Clergy, I sincerely join in your aspirations of prayer for the divine blessing, and implore the aid of God's holy spirit upon our united efforts.

Quebec, 29th June, 1826.

Major York, A. D. C. to his Excellency Sir James Kempt, with Major Perceval and Captain Power, of the Rifle Brigade, arrived yesterday, on a tour from Halifax. His Majesty's ship *Menia*, Captain Stewart, sailed thence, for this port, on the 3d inst. her arrival may therefore be almost hourly expected. We understand that his Lordship the Governor in Chief will pay his intended visit to Nova-Scotia before he returns to Sorel.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Extract of a Letter dated Drummonville, 24th June, 1826.

"We have undergone all the horrors and sufferings of the Maramichi settlers, except loss of lives. On Wednesday, fire was reported to be in the woods, two miles above the village, in the evening the sound of the *Tocsin* called us to the Roman Catholic Church, the fire having come within a few hundred yards of it; a change of wind, however, allowed us to return to our homes, with the hopes of security. On Thursday morning the wind springing up, we were again alarmed, and this time it was to witness the burning of every house in the town, except three, which, with the Churches were saved; thirty buildings, with all the fences, were consumed in less than two hours. Scarcely a Merchant lost a house and a large building in the village, but his dwelling has escaped, and affords shelter to some of the sufferers. The fire is still round his farm, but some rain having fallen the apprehension of further danger is lessened. The Episcopal Church was three times on fire. Five hundred stand of arms deposited here for the use of the malitia have been destroyed."

The passengers, 120 in number, on board of the *Nassau*, Kenny, from Ireland, for this port, wrecked on Sable Island, have all been saved except seven. More than 90 arrived on the 3d inst. at Halifax; they were very much distressed, and subscriptions were generously commenced by the merchants of Halifax for their relief.—*Mercury.*

The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Sewell and his family were passengers in the *Roxburgh Castle*, Denny, which sailed lately for London. The Quebec bar, we understand, unite in regretting Mr. Sewell's absence from the bench.—*Ib.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826.

By late arrivals from England, we receive the intelligence of the fall of Missolonghi.

This information is communicated in a Despatch, from the Lord Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to the Foreign Minister.

The fate of this important Fortress is then decided, but though it has fallen, the heroism displayed by the Greeks in its defence, and the steady valour they have exhibited throughout the desperate struggle, in which they are engaged, may, besides exciting admiration of their bravery, serve to draw the attention of the world, to the sufferings they have so nobly endured, in the attempt to rescue their country, from a merciless tyranny.

The sympathy of Europe if generally excited on their behalf, would soon furnish them with those means, of which they have hitherto, in a great measure been destitute, and which would enable them to rid themselves, and their country, of the enemy. In various parts of Europe, it is true, sums of money have been raised by subscription, and sent to their aid—this mode, however, has been but occasional, and it may be easily supposed, in no respect proportionate to their wants.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Stratford Canning had been insulted in the streets of Constantinople. Should this be true, we should suppose that an insult offered to the Nation, in the person of its Ambassador, would be speedily resented. The success of the Turks in the capture of Missolonghi, may induce them to listen with less attention, to the mediatory efforts which appear to be made, to bring the war to a termination, but should their barbarous expressions of joy, on the occasion, lead them to forget the respect which is due, to the Ambassador of a great, and powerful Nation, they may have cause to repent it.

The Russian Consul, it is also said, had not escaped their resentment, and the most brutal conduct had been exhibited towards him. The Janisaries proceeded to his house, and threw into the windows, the heads and ears of several of the unfortunate Greeks who had fallen in battle.

The disturbances in England had altogether subsided, and trade was improving. Tranquility was again happily restored.

Opening of the Burlington Canal.—This ceremony took place on Saturday 1st instant, and the novelty of such a thing in U. Canada, attracted a number of people, from different parts of the country.

The Gore Militia were called out, and furnished a Guard of Honour, which received His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Band of the 70th Regiment was also in attendance.

His Excellency with the Canal Commissioners in a Barge, passed through the Canal uniting the waters of Ontario with the Burlington Lake. Two schooners then passed through the Canal.

His Excellency afterwards proceeded in company with the Commissioners to Burlington Heights, where he was met by the Magistracy and inhabitants of the District of Gore, who presented His Excellency with a most loyal and dutiful Address. The Canal Commissioners also presented His Excellency with an Address on the occasion. The Addresses and answers will be seen in this day's Gazette,

His Honor Mr. Justice Boulton, arrived in town last week from England, via New York. His Honor came passenger in the ship Brighton to the latter place, and we are happy to state that his health appears much improved after his journey.

We have inserted in this day's paper a Communication from Mr. Samson of Belleville, and most fully concur in the opinion, that the writer of the Pamphlet in question, has as Mr. Samson observes, *"in a great measure defeated his own object."* The want of candour, in withholding "fair and general information," on the subject, by taking *Bath and Belleville two inconsiderable Villages where the Congregations are small,"* and not saying *"a word of York or Kingston, and many other places where the Congregations are numerous and respectable,"* must be pronounced *"an unfaithful statement"* by every person; and we repeat, that by this time we think the author of the Pamphlet himself is heartily ashamed of it; at least, if he has any compunction whatever, he ought to be.

Whether the perversion of Mr. Samsons language, so far as his *"Letter differs from the account given in the Pamphlet,"* in stating 16 to be the *"total number that partook of the Holy Sacrament in the course of a year"* at Belleville, instead of that being *"the number of communicants ordinarily assembled,"* took its rise with the *"Bath Correspondent"* in supplying the information to *"A Protestant of the Church of Scotland,"* or with that worthy Pamphleteer himself, they alone can explain. The difference is certainly a very great one. If it has its origin with the Bath Correspondent, his zeal for the "Bothwell Brig side of the question" has caused him wilfully to misstate facts, without any excuse for so doing. If with the writer of the Pamphlet, how does he suppose, the rest of his Letter will be received by the Noble Lord to whom it is addressed, when an instance of such utter perversion is pointed out to him.

A very *passive* writer in the Kingston Chronicle, has now "the other side" of the question fully before him, of which we can easily believe what is his simplicity he has told us, he "did not wish to bear any thing about." The information given by the Bath Correspondent, (we do not know who he is, perhaps it may be this same *passive* Gentleman himself) if correctly transcribed in the Letter to Lord Liverpool, has certainly led the writer of it, to state some things not exactly *correct*. In this case he has fallen into error, as we before said by "giving too implicit credence to the information of his Correspondent."

If on the other hand, that information has been incorrectly transcribed, and wrested to serve an unworthy purpose, the Bath Correspondent, whoever he is, should be as much ashamed of such "unmanful statements," and the comparisons drawn from them, as are his friends. If he is not we pity him, and can assure him, that a departure from *truth*, such as the Letter writer has been guilty of in his Pamphlet, will never *"suit the palates of the Upper Canadians."*

We also assure the mild, *factious* and *non residing* writer in the Chronicle, that notwithstanding his attempt to draw attention from *the question*, we for our parts, shall continue to *resist* the attacks of those who would by *"personality and invective"*—by the misrepresentation of some, and the concealment of other facts, endeavour to bring into contempt and disrepute, a body of men, so highly respectable, and exemplary, as are the Clergy of the Established Church of England, in Canada—that we shall consider it our duty at all times, to point out the malice, and expose the absurdities, contained in such unworthy productions, as the Pamphlet of "A Protestant of the Church of Scotland."

During the progress of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, through the Eastern parts of the Proviace, the last winter, after having prorogued the Parliament, it must no doubt have afforded gratification to His Excellency, to learn from the loyal and affectionate addresses of the people, which were presented to him, wherever he went, that their attachment to British Laws, and principles, was unimpaired, and their confidence in His Government, unabated. At that time, His Excellency had not an opportunity, of visiting the more Western Districts, of the Province. On the late occasion, of His Excellency's presence at Burlington, at the opening of the first Canal in Upper Canada, the people of the District of Gore have had an opportunity, in common with their fellow subjects, of expressing their sincere attachment to their Sovereign, and the glorious Constitution we enjoy—as well as their entire confidence in His Excellency's administration, and their personal respect towards him

The spontaneous expression of such sentiments, emanating from the people, wherever they have had an opportunity of meeting His Excellency, are the best and most honorable testimonials, that in the excellent language of the Gore Address, "His Excellency is surrounded by a faithful and loyal people, who know how to appreciate duly, the civil and political advantages, of their present Constitution."

A Letter just received informs us, that the new Grist Mill, near the mouth of the River Gananoque, in the Midland District, lately erected by those enterprising individuals, Messrs. Charles & John McDonald, is now in full opera ion, with four run of stones, and that one hundred and ten barrels of Flour, of superior quality, have been manufactured by them in the course of twenty-four hours.—The great exertions made by Messrs. McDonalds, to improve the character of this Staple article of our Country, when carried to Market, is highly creditable to them, and we sincerely hope their laudable endeavors will meet with every encouragement and success.

We congratulate the inhabitants of the District of Gore, on the approaching importance which their District is likely to assume in this Province, on the completion of the first work of the kind, among us, the Burlington Canal.

The scenery of the mountain Lake Burlington, and the surrounding country, memorable in the History of this Province, is well worthy of the traveller's attention, and the advantage which the Canal will now afford of a safe and commodious harbor, together with the increasing facilities of conveyance, which are daily augmenting among us, will no doubt afford additional inducements to many, to visit so interesting a part of the country.

The advantages in a commercial point of view, will also be very great, and the enterprise, industry, and sincere attachment of the inhabitants of the District of Gore, to the Government under which they live, afford the most flattering hopes of their advancement in wealth and prosperity.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR—

Having observed in the Loyalist of the 24th inst. that the Reverend Mr. Campbell, Episcopal Missionary of Belleville, had thought it incumbent on him, in order to show the total disregard to truth which pervades an extract from a Pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to Lord Liverpool, &c." to allude to a conversation which took place between him and me, relative to that publication, I am most unwillingly compelled to request that you will give publication to the following statement of facts.

On the 31st of March or 1st of April last, I received a letter from a friend, part of which Mr. Campbell has published, nearly verbatim, requesting I would furnish him with the number of the Episcopal Congregation of Belleville, and the number of Communicants.

Being upon intimate terms with my correspondent, and not looking upon the affair in a very serious light, I replied as follows:

"From my own observation, and the partial information I have been able to obtain since the receipt of yours, I reply: that in Belleville the Congregation, or rather those who profess to belong to the Church of England, without attending more than twice or thrice a year, are about fifty. Of the above fifty, we have seldom more than thirty, and often less than twenty in Church. On Good Friday, Mr. Campbell preached to a congregation of nine, one of whom came to hire a pew, and three were Presbyterians. The number of communicants *generally* about sixteen, I am told."

At the time that the letter, from which this extract is taken, was written, it certainly never entered into my mind, nor do I think, that the information it contained, was requested from any unworthy motive (for if I had thought so, I can truly affirm, that my respect, for the members of the Episcopal Church generally, would have determined me against supplying it) neither did nor could I suppose, that even if the answer to the inquiries of my friend were published, that they would be with just cause of offence to any one—believing as I did, and still do, that they were substantially correct.

That Mr. Campbell himself will admit this, with respect to the number of communicants, I am inclined to believe, as he will see that my letter so far differs from the account given in the Pamphlet, that it refers to the number of communicants *ordinarily* assembled, and not to the number that partook of the Holy Sacrament, in the course of a year.

If I have erred in numbers, it is from information, upon which I had every reason to rely, and which I have no doubt, was perfectly correct.

Leaving this part of the subject to which I have no desire to recur, unless further circumstances should require it, I at once proceed to that part of Mr. Campbell's letter which most claims my particular notice—and I here beg (though reluctantly) to premise, that little evidence of either his taste or his generosity is evinced by the imputation he seems to cast upon me, of being a *hypocrite* and a *spy*. *Such aspersions, from such a quarter, I must and can honorably* consoling myself with the full belief, that these unworthy sentiments, would never have been uttered by a man, who had a true knowledge of my character.

Mr. Campbell says that I acknowledged, that "my statement was uncandid, and that I was ashamed of it, and apologized to him by saying, that I did not think the Pamphlet would ever be published in this country, being chiefly intended for the eye of Lord Liverpool.

The obvious inference to be drawn from this statement, is, that I had no objection to utter a falsehood, provided that it could be managed so that I should escape detection. In charity to Mr. Campbell, I would fain hope, that he misunderstood the expressions used by me, on the occasion referred to. To say that he has

given them incorrectly, is not enough. *I positively deny* that I used *any* words that could justify him in supposing that I had made the disgraceful admission he imputes to me. The following is the true statement of the conversation that passed between us.

When I understood that my information had been published, I hastened to explain to Mr. Campbell my motives in giving it, and the circumstances under which it had been given.

After my explanation, he seemed somewhat appeased, so far as I was concerned, but imputed a good deal of blame to my "Bath correspondent." I told Mr. Campbell that I was sure my friend was actuated by no malicious or invidious motives; and that he was impressed with a belief that the Pamphlet would never be published in this country, being chiefly intended for the eye of Lord Liverpool.

Mr. Campbell remarked that such distorted statements should not remain unanswered, as the world would believe them, if uncontradicted. I replied, that in my opinion he had nothing to fear: for I thought the Author of the Pamphlet had, in a great measure, defeated his own object. That as it seemed to be the writer's wish to show Lord Liverpool that Presbyterianism would be more favoured in Upper Canada than Episcopacy, he ought to have given his Lordship fair and general information. Instead of which, I continued, he has taken Bath and Belleville, two inconsiderable villages, where the congregations are small, but he has said not a word of York or Kingston, and many other places where the congregations are numerous and respectable. *This*, I pronounced an uncandid statement, and said I was ashamed of it. I always maintained to Mr. Campbell that I believed my information was correct, in every particular.

Having given this explanation to the public, I shall leave the subject where it is, without using the advantage to retaliate, which Mr. Campbell has afforded me.

J. H. SAMSON.

Kingston, 29th June, 1826.

P. S.—It may be inquired, as Mr. Campbell has named no one, why I should thus thrust myself before the public. I beg leave therefore to remark, that I have made no secret of the affair; and as I believe Mr. Campbell has himself informed no inconsiderable number, it is quite as well known, at least in this District, to whom he makes such charitable allusions, as if he had given my name in full. J. M. S.

Married,

At Kingston, on Thursday the 29th inst. by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Helen Stuart, fourth daughter of John Stunning, Esq. M. P. to Captain Joseph Clarke, 76th Regt. of Foot.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Barclay, Mr. John Horne, to Miss Jemima Jane Brown.—*K. Chronicle.*

Birth.

At Perth, on the 20th ult. the Lady of Doctor Reade of a daughter.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber having withdrawn his Agency from George Duggan, Merchant of this Town, the public are hereby warned to pay no further accounts into his hands, as he intends from henceforth to perform all duties of that description himself.

THOMAS DUGGAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6-*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ROYAL ENGINEERS OFFICE, York, 30th June, 1826.

AS several persons have been in the practice of removing, and carrying away Flag stones and Gravel from the Beach of the Military Reserve without permission, the officer of the Royal Engineers at this Post hereby warns all persons not to commit the like practice.

Any person or persons found removing or carrying away any Flag Stones or Gravel from the Beach of the said Reserve, after this notice, will be prosecuted for so doing.

The Military Reserve extends from the Eastern fence of Colonel Coffin's Garden, to the Plot of Ground commonly called "The French Fort."

J. WALPOLE.

5-2*w*. *Lt. R. Eng'rs.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*m*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m*.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6*m*.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Midland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6*m*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

No. 17—6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6*m*.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6*m*.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 1st *June*, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m*.

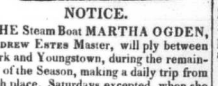
UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.

Kingston, 1*st June*, 1826. *No.* 2—*tf*.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf*.

Welland Canal Office, } *York, June 9th*, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8*w*. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, } *York, 4th January* 1826. } 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf*.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

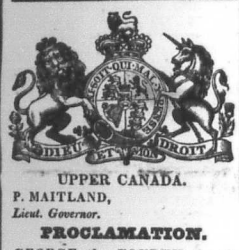
Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bindell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleille*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*



Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1826. NO, 7.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

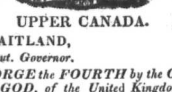
NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, } *York, 23rd March*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day,

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All person proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which

given them incorrectly, is not enough. *I positively deny* that I used *any* words that could justify him in supposing that I had made the disgraceful admission he imputes to me. The following is the true statement of the conversation that passed between us.

When I understood that my information had been published, I hastened to explain to Mr. Campbell my motives in giving it, and the circumstances under which it had been given.

After my explanation, he seemed somewhat appeased, so far as I was concerned, but imputed a good deal of blame to my "Bath correspondent." I told Mr. Campbell that I was sure my friend was actuated by no malicious or invidious motives; and that he was impressed with a belief that the Pamphlet would never be published in this country, being chiefly intended for the eye of Lord Liverpool.

Mr. Campbell remarked that such distorted statements should not remain unanswered, as the world would believe them, if uncontradicted. I replied, that in my opinion he had nothing to fear; for I thought the Author of the Pamphlet had, in a great measure, defeated his own object. That as it seemed to be the writer's wish to show Lord Liverpool that Presbyterianism would be more favoured in Upper Canada than Episcopacy, he ought to have given his Lordship fair and general information. Instead of which, I continued, he has taken Bath and Belleville, two inconsiderable villages, where the congregations are small, but he has said not a word of York or Kingston, and many other places where the congregations are numerous and respectable. *That*, I pronounced an uncandid statement, and said I was ashamed of it. I always maintained to Mr. Campbell that I believed my information was correct, in every particular.

Having given this explanation to the public, I shall leave the subject where it is, without using the advantage to retaliate, which Mr. Campbell has afforded me.

J. H. SAMSON.

Kingston, 29th June, 1826.

P. S.—It may be inquired, as Mr. Campbell has named no one, why I should thus thrust myself before the public. I beg leave therefore to remark, that I have made no secret of the affair; and as I believe Mr. Campbell has himself informed no inconsiderable number, it is quite as well known, at least in this District, to whom he makes such charitable allusions, as if he had given my name in full. J. M. S.

Married,

At Kingston, on Thursday the 29th inst. by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, Helen Stuart, fourth daughter of John Cumming, Esq. M. P. to Captain Joseph Clarke, 76th Regt. of Foot.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. John Barclay, Mr. John Horne, to Miss Jemima Jane Brown.—*K. Chronicle.*

Birth.

At Perth, on the 20th ult. the Lady of Doctor Reade of a daughter.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber having withdrawn his Agency from George Duggan, Merchant of this Town, the public are hereby warned to pay no further accounts into his hands, as he intends from henceforth to perform all duties of that description himself.

THOMAS DUGGAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6-*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ROYAL ENGINEERS OFFICE, York, 30th June, 1826.

AS several persons have been in the practice of removing, and carrying away Flag stones and Gravel from the Beach of the Military Reserve without permission, the officer of the Royal Engineers at this Post hereby warns all persons not to commit the like practice.

Any person or persons found removing or carrying away any Flag Stones or Gravel from the Beach of the said Reserve, after this notice, will be prosecuted for so doing.

The Military Reserve extends from the Eastern fence of Colonel Coffin's Garden, to the Plot of Ground commonly called "The French Fort."

J. WALPOLE,
Lt. R. Eng'rs.

5-2*w.*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m.*

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6*m.*

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Midland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6*m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6*m.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6*m.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m.*

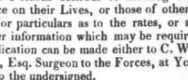
UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.

Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No.* 2—*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.

No. 2—8*w.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bedbume Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1826. NO, 7.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentyseventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

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Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, he First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All person proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which

will be sold to any Individual, in 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Feri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fourth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
3—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Jo nt, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shlla expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 30 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22nd July, 1826 will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Neil McLeod, seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Henry Dalton, viz:

Lot No. 22 Third Concession Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above, land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*,
to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most populous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Wednesday the sixteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

ON Wednesday the 26th day of July instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for ready money; Lot No. 2, on the North side of King Street, East between the Town of York and the Don Bridge, containing about half an Acre, and being the second Lot eastward of Mr. Geo. Hamilton's.

A Plan shewing the relative situation, may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv'y. Gen.

Surveyor Generals Office, }
York, 6th July, 1836. } 6—3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commisariat Office at York, on Monday 17th day of July instant, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the undermentioned work:—

1st. Labelling the interior and exterior Doors of the Officers Blue Barracks.—Erecting a new Privy in rear of the building and repairing the Stone work of the present.

2d. Erecting a new Privy in rear of the Mess Establishment.

Specifications, &c., of the above required work may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon and between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.

York, July 5th, 1826. 6-2w

CROWN OFFICE. }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Bellville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th, 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6-tf.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

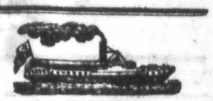
H. SMITH,
Agent.

Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8w. *Secretary.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damnage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 23th Sept. 1824. No. 1—tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1826. NO 1.

POETRY.

THE WEE FLOWER.

A bonny wee flower grew green in the wuds,
Like a twink'ling star amang the cluds,
And the langer it keevit the greener it grew,
For 'twas lulled by the winds, and fed by the dew;
O! fresh was the air where it reared its head,
Wi' the radiance and odours its young leaves shed—
When the morning sun rose frae his eastern ha',
This bonny wee flower was the earliest of a'
To open his cups, sealed up wi' the dew,
And spread out his leaves of yellow and blue.

When the winds were still, and the sun rode high,
When the clear mountain stream ran whamplin' by,
When the wee birds sang, and the wildcreatures bee
Was floatin' awa' like a cloud o'er the sea,
This bonny wee flower was blooming unseen,
The sweet child of summer in its rokely green.

And when the night cloud grew dark on the plain,
When the stars were out and the moon in the wane,
When the bird and bee had gane to rest,
And the dews of the night the green earth prest,
This bonny wee flower lay smiling in sleep,
Like a beautiful gem in the dark green deep.

When autumn had come and the summer had passed,
And the sweet leaves were strewn on the whistling blast,
This bonny wee flower grew pallied and bare,
And its wee leaves shrunk in the frozen air;
Wild darnel and nettles sprung green from the ground,
But the rose and the lilies were dying around,
And this bonny wee flower was drooping its head:
The bright morning sun flung its beams on its bed,
But the stars looked out, and the wee flower was dead.

SIGHS.

There is a sigh—that half suppress'd,
Seems scarce to heave the bosom fair;
It rises from the spotless breast,
The first faint dawn of tender care.

There is a sigh—so soft, so sweet,
It breathes not from the lips of woe;
'Tis heard where passion lovers meet,
Whilst yet untold yoing passion's glow.

There is a sigh—short, deep, and strong,
That on the lip of rapture dies;
It flees mild evening's shade along,
When meet the fond consenting eyes.

There is a sigh—that speaks regret,
Yet e'en scarce conscious of its pain;
It tells of bliss remembered yet,
Of bliss that ne'er must wake again.

There is a sigh—that, deeply breathed,
Bespeaks the bosom's secret woe;
It says, the flowers that love had wreathed
Are withered, ne'er again to blow.

There is a sigh—that slowly swells,
Then deeply breathes its load of care;
It speaks, that in that bosom dwells
That last, worst pang—fond love's despair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAMILY DINNER.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE IN VIENNA.

"I wish you would come and dine with me some time in a friendly way," said, continually to me, a young man whom I used to meet at the Coffee-houses and the Theatres, and who fastened himself upon me in every place, offering me civilities which I did not feel much inclined to accept. He was just such a personage as we see hundreds of every day; and therefore I shall not describe him more particularly, lest my readers should fix upon some one of their acquaintance as the original of the portrait. "You must," said he, "come to my house, and be acquainted with my wife—there are not ten like her in the whole world; and my children too—though I say it who should not say it—such children as mine are real blessings. I must show you how I live. I am the happiest master of a family alive, and a proper example to young men who don't like matrimony. Come and dine with me once. We shall only give you a family dinner; but I will answer for it you will be pleased."

Although I am by no means averse to splendid tables, sumptuous viands, and numerous guests, yet there is a quiet family dinner, particularly nothing which I enjoy more than when invited by an old friend, for the purpose of having a little tranquil conversation. It is refreshing to the mind, to leave for a few hours the tumult of the great world, to be a transient partaker of the unostentatious pleasures of domestic intercourse—and in such circumstances, a glass of old Rheinish tastes better than the Bourdeaux, Saunterne, and Champagne at tables where I hear no conversation but that relating to the opera of yesterday, and see nothing but artificial faces, and still more artificial manners.

I met my above-mentioned friend in the street a few days ago. The moment he saw me he ran up to me, laid hold of arm, and asked me where I was going. "To dinner," was my reply. "Good! good!" he replied; "now I have caught you, I shall not let you go; now I have caught you, I shall not let you go; you must take a family dinner with me. It was in vain that I pleaded a prior invitation as an excuse—my too hospitable friend would not admit of it, and I was obliged to follow. I consoled myself with thinking that I might dine better than I expected, and that my host might really have a pleasant wife, well-behaved children, and a good table.

We reached the house, which was in the suburbs, and ascended to the third story. As we went up stairs we were greeted by the noise of children crying and fighting. "O you hear my my conductor, laughing, "do you hear my little darlings! The poor sweet fellows are hungry, and have been waiting for me." Now thought I, if the little darlings make as much noise during our dinner, I shall have to repent my weakness.

We knocked; a thin, sallow-faced woman opened the door, and on seeing me started back, with marks of no very agreeable surprise. "My dear," said my host, "this is Herr C***, my friend, whom I have so often mentioned to you—he his going to take his chance with us to-day of a family dinner." The lady's long visage became still longer at these words; she made a curtsey which resembled a contrition of anger, and drawled out "Happy to see you," in so gloomy a tone, that it sounded very much like "I wish you were hanged." Nothing can be more unpleasant than to feel ourselves unwelcome in houses whither we come against our inclinations. I wished myself ten miles off: but my new acquaintance said, "Now let us leave the mistress to make her preparations," and led me into an adjoining room, to shew me his dwelling. "I have not many apartments," continued he, perfectly self-satisfied, "but every thing is neat and orderly." I was then obliged to stoop to get into a cabinet, which two little dirty brats seemed to have turned topsy-turvy. The floor and furniture were covered with snips of paper, pictures, knives, spoons, and toys of all kinds. "This is the only time my happiness—be a father!" said my host, while he cleared a chair to offer it to me. "Hey, Charles! Louis! come and ask the gentleman how he does." "I sh'a'nt," said Charles, and the father whispered in my ears, "Full of spirit; quite a character.—Come to me directly," continued he to the boy, somewhat more severely. The boys laughed, and remained still. The father went and pulled them towards me by the ears, assuring me all the time of their obedience. "Now Charles, have you learned your lesson? repeat your fable." The boy muttered—

> "I was resolved one day to go,
> To see the wild beast at the show."

and ran off directly to his play. "Very well," said the father; "now it is your turn, Louis. Ah! you shall see the boy's a genius; he says such things, they are quite surprising. Tell me, Louis, what is the greatest wonder in the world?" "A mince-pie!" answered the boy pertly. The father laughed long and loudly. "Did I not tell you so? you did not expect such a witty answer, did you? I shall bring him up to politics."

At last the pale-faced mistress thrust her head in at the door, squeaking out, "Dinner's ready!" and immediately shut the door again with a bang. Dinner, dinner!" bawled the children, and rushed over the room before us. We followed, and the father placed me at table between his two sprouts, telling me they would amuse me in a thousand different ways. A great spaniel immediately began pawing me to beg something of me, and a starling jumped down on the table, and hopped from plate to plate; while the lady handed me a napkin, which would have been white but for the service it seemed to have rendered to more than one predecessor. Mamma helped the soup, which proved too little salted. Papa took notice of this in the following polite remark:—"My Julia is as sparing of her salt in her soup as in her words." Julia was accordingly obliged to rise from table to fetch the salt, which had been forgotten. She excused herself, saying that her servant had been away all day to attending a sick mother. "That's a fib," cried Charles; "we have not had a servant these three weeks." A smart rap on the knuckles with a spoon rewarded his comment—he began to bellow, and would not be quiet till mamma gave a bit of sugar-candy, which he sucked instead of soup. "You must excuse our fare," said the lady; then turning to me, and offering me a dish of vegetables with a fried sausage in it, "I did not know my husband intended bringing a guest home—but he is always playing me such tricks." I coloured up to the eyes. "Hey! what!" said the husband, "O, friends will make allowances; Herr C*** will, I know, enjoy his family dinner." The lady answered him with a most angry glance.

The family dinner consisted of a thin, watery soup, thickly powdered with saffron, some radishes, and a little bit of butter, so small that the children clamoured in vain for their allowance of it to their bread; next followed beef, in which my eyes looked in vain for fat; then appeared the sourkraut, warmed up for the second time with a single sausage; and at last a dish in which I could discover nothing but sauce. "This is a fricassee-chicken," said my amiable and agreeable host; "my wife has no equal in cooking it." I rejoiced at first in the hopes of getting something I could eat; but after fishing a long time in a sea of liquid, I could only bring up one chicken's drumstick. My host kept urging me to drink, with the assurance that his wine was not strong, but had a very rich flavour, and was perfectly innocent. I took his word readily enough for the last qualification, as the taste led me to suspect that my economical landlady had made two bottles out of one.

My charming little neighbours annoyed me not slightly during dinner. Charles amused himself with kicking my shins under the table; and Louis, with imperturbable coolness, wiped his fingers on my clothes. The catastrophe of the family party at length approached. Charles, in endeavouring to take a bone which his brother was gnawing, knocked down his own plate, and spilled the greasy water, which was substituted for gravy, over my new blue coat. Mamma instead of assisting me, began to bewail her broken plate, and ran after the child to beat him, while Papa began to scold his father; the father rose to appease his wife—the dog howled—Louis grined—Charles screamed—the lady scolded—and the starling quietly perched himself upon my head, and began pecking my hair.

At last my friend resumed his seat, and said laughing:—"This you see, my friend, is my way of life: and I feel myself more happy under my lowly roof than a king in his palace." He asked me if I was accustomed to take coffee after dinner; for though there was none ready, he had a machine which would make it in five minutes. I thanked him, saying that coffee made me ill, that I had taken a most excellent dinner, and was obliged to go.—"Farewell, then," said my friend; "I hope I shall see you again soon. You know the way to my house now—you know my family, and the fashion we live in—as it is to-day, so it is every day; I hope you will come and dine with a family dinner with us." I hardly know what I said in return; but I hastily seized my hat, muttered some compliments, ran out of the door—and shudder still at the recollection of the "Family Dinner."

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LONDON, May 2.

Destruction of the Royal George, Indiaman, (of 1200 Tons.)

"*Canton, Jan.* 1.—Betwixt 4 and 5, A. M, of 25th ult. asleep in my cot, I was suddenly roused by the cry of "Fire" in the gun-room, and leaping out, I rushed to the steerage, where I found the chief, 3d and 6th officers, attempting to force open the grating of the gun-room scuttle, which was locked and covered with a tarpaulin. There was not at this time much smoke, but the smell was dreadfully suffocating, and the crackling of fire was heard distinctly, and the instant the tarpaulin was removed, the smothered flame could be perceived below, through the smoke, which began to issue slowly in dense black volumes. The first impression I felt, led me to hope the mischief would be only partial, and though I imagined considerable damage might be done, the total destruction of our ship never crossed my mind as a possibility. But it soon forced itself upon me. The sudden, rapid, and awful progress of the flames can scarcely be conceived, and it is impossible to be described. They burst forth like a mighty torrent, which gathers strength as it rolls on, spreading desolation, mocking human power, and sweeping before it every resistance. In less than ten minutes from the first alarm, we were driven from the steerage and the poop, and the whole of the afterpart of the ship was in a blaze—naked as we were, we flew upon deck; the whole of the ship's company had previously been roused, and every man at his post, exerting every energy to repel the fury of the devouring element. So rapid were its ravages, that even at this period we had received no assistance, for, although the alarm bell was rung, and the boats Scaleby Castle, and other ships, had put off, with the greatest and most praiseworthy promptitude, they were unable to get along side, until the flames were rushing up the after hatchway, and had burst through the mizen stays. The interval of time which elapsed, just before their arrival, was perhaps the most awful of the whole trying scene. A partial explosion of gunpowder had taken place in the gun-room; the spirit room had burst; the fire was making quick and sure progress between the lower decks, and had seized upon the rigging; and the Hoppo man, in freeing himself from his fastenings, had cut our boats adrift. Thus that we saw them slowly floating down with the tide, leaving us almost without hope of escape or succour, and with the prospect before us of a speedy and terrible destruction. This was an awful moment—it seemed an eternity of time. I cannot describe the feelings of others, indeed I can hardly recall my own; but I can recollect my tongue felt dry, and rattled in my mouth, that I could scarcly articulate as I tried to encourage the men around me, and that I drank greedily from the fire bucket as I handed it along.—Yet even in this moment of despair, no man shrunk from the hopless labour in which he was engaged, but continued to struggle boldly with the resistless element.

It was not yet fifteen minutes since the first alarm, and the boats of the Scaleby Castle, and other ships above us, in the reach, now got alongside; those from below having to row against the strong tide, arrived at a late period; but all of them did whatever could have been expected. The greatest order and regularity was observed by our own men, as well as by the boats' crews which came to our aid. While some were employed in getting powder from the magazine and throwing it overboard, and some in slipping the ship's bridles, others were engaged in protracting by every possible means, the work of total destruction, which was now too apparently without a remedy. At last, about 6, only an hour and a half after the fire was discovered, every effort having been made in vain to subdue the flames, which had now seized on every part of the ship, and advanced so near the magazine as the bulk head of the lazeretto, the danger being eminent, and it was resolved by the Commanding Officer, with the advice of Captain Delafons, who had come on board, to abandon her to her fate, and seek only the safety of the crew. Accordingly, the order being given, the men were regularly into their boats, the last of which had not left the ship 500 yards when she blew up, scattering far and wide her blazing fragments. This second explosion, though it tore up the forecastle, was, however, only partial, and was the magazine, most probably, by three or four barrels of powder, which had been deposited in the magazine were forced to leave on the gundeck, when called to forsake the ship. As she dropped majestically down with the tide, her hull in one complete blaze of fire, and every mast, yard, sail and rope burning, the sight was awfully grand and sublime, but at the same time, to us, heart-breaking. There was a noble ship which had carried us safely so far from home, through so many dangers, which we expected would have conveyed us so soon and safely back again to the shores of Old England, and which so lately claimed not only our praise, but the admiration of all who saw her. There she was dropping helplessly away, piece by piece, into that element over which she had so lately floated in pride and splendor, the prey of another and more terrible one.—Thus affording a sad and melancholy example of the transitory nature of all earthly things. Her bridles had been slipped, as I have mentioned above, with the purpose of leaving her on shore, but that intention having failed, from the rapidity of her destruction, she drifted past the Company's Ship Windsor, at about the distance of a cables' length and at last took the ground, about a mile below her former anchorage, her mainmast still standing. Finally, about 7, A. M. the magazine exploded, completely tearing out her bows; the hull, already consumed to the waters' edge, parted abreast; the foremast and mainmast fell, burnt to a cinder, and one of the finest ships of her class in the whole world, had become a shapeless mass of smoking ruin.

Most providentially, during the whole progress of this awful catastrophe, not a single life was lost; and it was only owing to the rapacity of the Chinese having overcome their fear of death, that human blood was shed towards the final conclusion. Tempted by the hope of plunder, they ventured near the wreck, and were engaged in stripping the copper from her bows, not aware of the powder still remaining in the magazine, which, suddenly exploding, and carrying every thing before it, killed and wounded upwards of twenty.

No one saved a single article out of all they possessed; every thing the ship contained was destroyed even to her papers. Our sails were bent, and sea stores nearly completed. We had 3000 chests of the Company's tea on board, besides private trade, and we were to have dropped down the river in two days, to complete our cargo at Second Bar. No trace of the cause of it has yet been discovered, although the Select Committee, at the request of Captain Timms, have been endeavouring to investigate the matter by the strictest inquiry—all agree that it must have been burning for hours before it was discovered—[he means the tarpaulin was removed, and a current of fresh air supplied, the flame burst forth beyond all human controul. Our ship is totally lost—further than this, we know nothing. *Our Captain*, at the time of the accident, lay dangerously ill at Canton, and the news of it, as might have been expected, reduced him to the last extremity. For some days little hope was entertained of his recovery, but he is now out of danger."

SUMMARY.

The Liverpool and Manchester rail-road bill passed the House of Lords on Tuesday, without opposition, and on Friday it received the Royal-assent.

In a paper read at the last meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, the Bishop of Salisbury adduced many arguments to show that the *Treatise on Christian Doctrine*, lately discovered, and published as the work of that great poet.

Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—We are happy to learn that this grand undertaking will be commenced in about two months. It is said that it will require at least three years to complete it.

The royal canal of the Pyrenees, a plan of which has been presented to the French government, is to continue that of Languedoc, from Tolouse to Bayonne. The surveys are all finished, and extend over more than seventy leagues, in the whole of which line there is not a single obstacle of importance. This canal will pass through five fertile departments, the produce of which it will be the means of spreading. A free navigation from one sea to the other, from the Mediterranean to the Western Ocean, will be the immediate consequence of this great undertaking.

Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, of whom so much has been said in disparagement, has returned to England and challenged his traducers to bring forward their charges. Before leaving the colony, a public dinner was given to his Excellency by the inhabitants; addresses presented signed by all classes of people, expressive of their esteem for his person and character, and indignation at the conduct of his accusers. The investigation is not to take place before next year.

In consequence of the perfection to which machinery is now brought, a variety of cotton goods sell for a less price than was formerly paid for weaving them.

Joseph Hume, Esq. has most munificently subscribed to the distressed manufacturers *one hundred shillings!*

Mr. Reynolds, the Dramatist, has been so fortunate as to obtain His Majesty's gracious permission to dedicate to him his forthcoming auto-biography. It will form a complete budget of humorous anecdote; and from the high class of some of the personages who figure in it the perusal will doubtless revive many agreeable recollections of old times in the mind of His Majesty.

It is thought that the common sort of tobacco might be cultivated with success in many parts of England; and such is its prolific nature, that one plant has been known to produce 360,000 seeds.

Sir Thomas Brisbane, with his lady and family, arrived yesterday morning at Greenock, from his late government in New South Wales.—*Glasgow, May* 19.

A London paper says, that Mr. O'Connell, in his petition to Parliament, declaring the incompetency of Lord Norbury to preside as judge in the Irish courts, in consequence of his falling asleep on the bench, &c. omitted one important fact, namely; that he, Mr. O'Connell, himself, was addressing the court when his lordship was overtaken by his slumbers; thereby overlooking the main cause of the visitation.

Distressed Manufacturers.—The example of the King, in affording timely succour to his distressed subjects, has been followed by the members of the Royal family, nobility and citizens. The papers abound with lists of benefactions. Amusement has united with Charity in the good work, and a full dress fancy ball was held in Covent Garden, on Friday night, under the patronage of the King, the dukes and Duchesses of York, Clerence, Kent, and Sussex, the princesses, and a long list of Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, & Ladies of quality. The tickets were one guinea, and the net proceeds exceeded £3000. The Marchioness of Wellesley took the lead in Dublin in the charity, and patronized a ball; at which the Ladies and Gentlemen were invited to appear in silks of Irish manufacture. The ball room was crowded, and the scene as splendid as the purpose of it was praiseworthy.

Lord Mount-Sanford has abolished the tolls and Customs of Castleren, County of Roscommon, and forgiven his tenants £16-000 arrears.

The Committee on emigration has been busily employed during the season, and has collected a mass of information, which will, we understand, at no distant period be acted upon in regard to the Canadas.

Messrs. Stanley, Wordley and Dennsion the members of the House of Commons, who visited these provinces in the summer of 1824, are of this committee.

An experiment was lately made in the armory of the Tower of London, in which the most intense light ever yet produced by art, was exhibited. It was excited by directing a jet of alcohol, or the flame of a spirit lamp, upon a piece of lime, by the action of a stream of oxygen gas. The light thus produced is calculated as being eighty times more intense than an equal area of light emitted by the cumbustion of an Argand lamp.—Another new steam engine has been projected, in which spirit of wine or aether is substituted for water. The necessity of a boiler is superseded, the liquid being continued in the cylinder, and raised into vapour by the heat of an Argand lamp.

It is not generally known that Captain Maitland, of the Royal Navy (who commanded His Majesty's ship Bellerophon, when Buonaparte surrendered himself,) kept a journal of the events which transpired during Napoleon's residence on board that vessel, between the 24th of May and 8th of August 1815. From various reasons, it has not hitherto been judged advisable to give this interesting document to the world; but, it having lately been seen by Sir Walter Scott, who strongly urged the necessity of its publication, as a memoir of great historical importance, Capt. Maitland has obtained the concurrence of His Majesty's Government in laying it before the public.

ENGLAND.

Two days later from London.—By the arrival at this port of the British ship Cosmo, Capt. Gillespie, we have received the London Courier of the 25th of May. It contains no later advices from the continent than we received by the Lewis, from Havre.

We are gratified to learn that advices had been received in London from Constantinople, dated the 5th of May, confirming the accounts received by the French papers, that the Turkish government has acceded to the demand of Russia. On the 24th, the Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition, in the House of Lords, praying that some exertions should be made to save the Greeks from extermination.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts continue favorable.

Petitions are continued to be presented to Parliament, praying against negro slavery in the West Indies.

An experiment has been made with Mr. Brown's newly invented Pneumatic Engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent, of a sharp acclivity, which was successfully tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's Hill, where the ascent gains 13 1-2 inches in 12 feet. Mr. Brown's Engine is constructed upon a four horse carriage, ascending the Hill seven persons sat on the shafts.

A new iron roof, 55 feet in span and 150 in length, nearly completed over Mr. Mandesley's extensive premises at Lambeth, London, suddenly fell in, by which 2 or 3 persons were killed, and about twenty wounded. The weight of the roof is was about 50 tons.

The Spitalfields weavers have been rewarded with 5 guineas by the Society of Arts, for a specimen of velvet equally perfect on both sides.

The journeymen spring-knife cutlers of Sheffield, as appears from an advertisment, in the *Iris*, have for some of the past years, when trade was good, been accumulating funds to be used in providing for those of their own profession upon whom the want of employment might bear heardest in depressed times like the present. This is an example which cannot enough be pressed upon other manufacturers for imitation. By the payment of weekly subscription their committee came to be in possession of a considerable sum; and, from October last, when commercial embarrasments first began to be felt, till the beginning of the present month, upwards of £1,000 has been paid for the relief of members out of work. At first 6s. a week was allowed for a man, 2s. for a woman, and 1s. 6s. for each child; but, since the pressue has been so heavy, 6s. only has been allowed for a man, and the scale of the women and children as before. If we take the allowance at 6s. which is much above the average, we shall find that more then 3,000 persons have been, by means of these funds, kept from being a burden to the Parish for a space of seven months.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Business generally has improved, and for many of the principal articles of product, the demand has become much more regular and extensive, with every prospect of a continuance.

Pot ashes have declined considerable; sales have been made of Canada at 22s. and a few at 22s. 6d. Canada Pearls have been inquired for and a few have been sold at 25s. an advance of 1Rs. per cwt. States Pearls are inquired for by export buyers, but holders are not willing to accept present prices. Sales have been made in States' Pots at 25s. per cwt.

A good deal of business has been done in Wheat bonded previous to the 2d inst. as free, under the acts now passing, at 6s. a 6s. 6d. per 70 lbs.: but for parcels now landed 4s. 6d. a 5s. is asked. The price of Flour is nominal.

From the London Gazette, May 6.

[This Gazette notifies that Earl Pembroke was re-sworn Governor of the Island of Guernsey and the Island thereunto belonging. The Earl of Abington is appointed to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks, and took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Also contains an order in Council revoking a former order of the 10th March 1824, for charging all French vessels which should enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom a duty of three shillings and sixpence per ton. The revocation is stated to be in consequence of a Convention of Commerce between His Majesty and the King of France, signed at London on the 26th of January last, by which it is stipulated that British vessels shall not be subject to any higher duties in any of the ports of France than French vessels. The exportation of arms or ammunition to any part of the coast of Africa, except within the Straits of Gibralter, is prohibited for six months longer. The Rev. Doctor Frederick William Blomberg is appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of the Reverend Doctor Charles Richard Sumner, promoted.]

[This Gazette also contains an order in Council continuing the order prohibiting the exportation of powder or saltpetre, or any arms or ammunition to the Coast of Africa within the Straits of Gibraltar, for six months longer, commencing the 3d instant.]

An instance of the happy effects resulting from Mr. Hume's interference in the affairs of the Nation.—It will, we doubt not, be remembered that some time ago the honorable and calculating Member made a prodigious stir about the fees usually paid to our Foreign Consuls; and which, in fact, constituted the source from which the emoluments were principally derived. This appeared to every body except Mr. Hume a very suitable mode of remunerating these functionaries; it afforded to each of them a reward proportioned to the services required of him; they were paid by the Merchants and Travellers for whom their services were performed. Now it seemed to most people extremely proper that the remuneration of the Consuls should be measured by the extent of their labours; and should come out of the pockets of those who employed them. The Hon. Member for Montrose discovered that on this point all the world were mistaken; he harrangued for three quarters of an hour on the impolicy of Consular fees; and prevailed upon Parliament, in a moment of most unaccountable ocstitancy, to consent to their abolition, and to substitute in lieu of them payments out of the English Treasury, amounting to the sum of £61,000 per annum. Here we have a very pretty specimen of what our beloved countrymen may expect from Mr. Hume's blundering attempts to regulate what he does not understand. He mars every thing which he attempts to mend. The real effect of his interference in this business has been to take £61,000 per annum out of the pockets of the people of this country for the relief of foreigners. While the merchants at the different foreign ports paid the Consuls by fees for the work done on their account, the amount so paid went to enhance the price of the goods sold in the foreign market. The Consular charges thus fell—not ultimately on merchants themselves—but upon the foreign purchasers of the goods on which they were levied. To Mr. Hume belongs the merit of having overturned what we still consider an equitable and convenient arrangement; he is entitled to the praise of having saddled our Exchequer with the payment of £61,000 for the sole advantage of the inhabitants of foreign countries. We trust that his trumpeters at the approaching election will not forget this essential service, when they enumerate his claims on the gratitude of the public.—*Lon. pa.*

CANADA.—The London Times of the 3d May, in an article on the money market and stock, says:

Some of the transactions in the shares of the Canada Company are placed in a very peculiar situation, by the delay which has occurred in the completion of their charter. Until that is the case no transfers can be legally effected; but purchases and sales to an immense extent have been made contingent on that event, most of which are of several months standing; in which no settlement can take place, and no money be either received or paid. The fluctuation in their value during this period have been considerable, and the jobbers of the market have made themselves responsible, or have incurred an implied responsibility, for the taking or delivery of all these transactions in which they have been concerned. The parties out of doors however, have become excessive impatient under the delay, and threaten to declare void all bargains they have made unless the transfer be completed. Others, both in the house and out of it, become diffidents, and resolved incapable of fulfilling any engagements, the liability of which, however, must rest somewhere, while the period of bringing them to account remains indefinitely postponed. In this state of things it has been under discussion to declare void all bargains in such shares, or to fix some time at which, if the charter is not completed, they shall become so.

GREEKS.

In the House of Commons on the 19th of May, Sir R. Inglis presented a petition numerously and respectably signed, from White Rounding, on behalf of the Greeks. He called the attention of the House to it, as, with one solitary exception; four years ago, the only expression of the public feeling in this cause, which had reached the House since the commencement of the Greek revolution. The petitioners did not pray that this country would interfere by going to war: nor did he advocate such an extremity. They asked, and he asked, that His Majesty's Government would interfere with the Turkish Government, by firm expostulation and remonstrance. Further he would not go, for he would not use a threat which he was not prepared to execute; and he felt the difficulty and delicacy of the duty which the circumstances of the Greek revolution imposed on his Majesty's government, bound, as England was by treaties, to respect the independence of Turkey. If any treaty, or any engagement could be more binding than another upon nations, or upon individuals, it was that between one which was powerful, and one which was weak, a christian and an infidel; it was, in these cases, that we were bound to manifest the superiority of our principles, and the generosity of our strength.—He therefore would not wish to threaten Turkey, or to interfere with her in any compulsory manner; but he trusted, that both with Turkey and every other power near the spot, his Majesty's government had used, and would continue to use, every means which might finally obtain for the Greeks, not merely protection and security, but he trusted, he might still say, revival and independence as a nation.

Mr. W. Smith envied his hon. friend the pleasure of presenting a petition so worthy of the spirit of Englishmen, and of the attention of the House.

Sir R. Wilson contended, that the conduct of France in the contest between the Greeks and Turks, was decidedly favourable to the latter.—By the foreign enlistment bill, British Officers were prevented from entering into the service of any foreign power, while in the present case, the French Officers, even on half-pay, were in the service of Ibrahim, whose army they had organized. He hoped his Majesty's Minister's would, before next session, take into consideration some means of arranging the Foreign enlistment bill—so that some discrimination might be made between the various officers who might be desirous of entering into Foreign service.

Mr. Hobhouse deprecated the discussion of the subject, which might cause the Right hon. Secretary opposite, to make any observations unfavourable to the objects of the petition.—It was true the Greeks had lately suffered a great blow in the fall of Missolonghi; but it is far from being a fatal one, for if they persevered, and even if they fortified themselves within the cavern of ——, they might defy all the efforts of Ibrahim, whose forces could not be drawn another long campaign to make the fortress. The conduct of the French government was disgraceful; for, under pretence of neutrality, it gave succour most effectually to the Turks. If he had supposed that the question would have been agitated, he could have brought down to the House, accounts of the French half-pay officers in the service of Ibrahim; of the Austrian ships, men of war, acting for him, and removing his money from Alexandria to the Ports of the Morea. He was far from thinking the situation of the Greeks as desperate, but desperate valour was now known from what had occurred in Missolonghi, and their cause would gain from the conviction of all Christians, that brave men, animated with the love of liberty, would perish, rather than again submit to the yoke of tyrants.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH THE BURMESE.

A despatch, dated the 17th of January, 1826, has been this day received at the East India House, from the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, inclosing a copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton, to that Government, of which the following is an extract:—

Patanagoh, January 1, 1826.—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the pursuit of the scattered columns of the enemy was continued from Meaday to Patanagoh, by forced marches, by the Madras division, accompanied by the body guard and a troop of horse artilery, and the Commander of the Forces. On reaching Neaugla, five miles below this place, we ascertained the enemy had crossed their whole force to the right bank of the river, and that they occupied the position of Malloon, consisting of a series of strong fortified heights and a formidable stockade, with from 10 to 12,000 men. It was also ascertained, the King's brother-in-law, and most of the men of rank who had assisted at Zeabengash, were at Malloon; they despatched a woondoole on the 28th, with a flag of truce and a letter, stating it to be the wish of their Chiefs to put a period to hostilities, and that a Minister had arrived from Ava, with full powers to treat and ratify, and requesting a meeting for that purpose. Lieut. Colonel Tidy and Lieutenant Smith, of the navy, were accordingly despatched to arrange a conference to be held in a boat on the centre of the river, moored between Malloon and Patanagoh. Accordingly, the Commander of the Forces and the Second Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, attended by myself and most of the Brigadiers, met the two Burmese Commissioners, Kelien Menjee and the Kee Woonjee, on the 30th ult, and I am most happy to state, that the result of the conferences of that day and yesterday has been a satisfactory adjustment, as far as regards territory and money, between the British and Burmese nations. The ratification by the Commissioners of the Treaty takes place this day at two o'clock, and the terms of peace are as follows:—

"The four provinces of Arracan to be ceded in perpetuity to the Honorable Company.

"The provinces of Mergui, Tavoy and Zea to be ceded to the Honorable Company in perpetuity.

"The Burmese Government engage to pay the Honorable Company one score of rupees, by instalments, the periods for the payment of which, to be settled this day.

"The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cechar, Zeatung and Munipore, to be placed under Princes to be named by the British Government.

"Residents, with an escort of fifty men, to be at each Court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports to land their cargoes free of duty, not to unship their rudders or land their guns; Burmese ships to have the same privileges in British ports; no person to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war hereafter; but I hope the Honorable the Government in Council will here permit me to express the unanimous grateful feeling of the Madras army for the considerate comforts the Madras Government have, upon every occasion, forwarded to their army here; comforts which have been the means of saving many valuable lives, and which will be ever most gratefully acknowledged by every officer and man.

It will, of course, take a long period to arrange the movement of the troops from hence to Rangoon, with the materials and stores.

The ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava, and the English prisoners now at Amarapoorah, are to arrive at Patanagoh in 15 days, (15th January) on the receipt of which we shall immediately retrograde to Prome. The route across the Arracan mountains present difficulties which will oblige the Bengal army to retire to Rangoon.

P. S. JAN. 3.—Owing to prolonged discussions, the treaty was not signed until this day, (January 3) at 4 P. M.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Constantinople, May 5.—The Porte yesterday informed M. de Minciaky, and the Envoys of France, Austria, England and Prussia, of his reply to the demands of Russia.

The propositions presented by M. de Minciaky, at the conference on the 5th of April, rested on the following points, which His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had determined upon as the indispensable conditions for the complete re-establishment and consolidation of the amicable relations between Russia and the Porte:

1. The complete re-establishment of the same state of affairs as existed in Moldavia and Wallachia before the insurrection in 1821—principally as regards the number and organization of the provincial militia *(beschlis)*.

2. The Liberation of the deputies of Servia, detained, since 1821 in the palace of the Grand Signior at Constantinople and satisfaction for the representations and demands of Servia.

3. The Envoy and Plenipotentiaries to be sent to the Russian frontiers there to enter into negociations with Russian Commissioners, upon the points which have been treated on from 1816 to 1821, and to conclude a definitive arrangement.

The Reis-Effendi yesterday sent for the interpreter of the Russian Legation, and informed him, in presence of the Kiayabey, (Minister of the Interior) that the Porte acceeded very willingly, and without the least restriction, to the demands of Russia; and that an answer in writing would be sent to M. de Minciaky, after the feast of Bairam, (the 9th of May.)

Yesterday evening, the Deputies of Servia repaired to the Palace. Couriers set out at the same time, carrying instructions to the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia to re-establish, without loss of time, the *beschlis*, who were still in the principalities, on the same footing as before the insurrection.

The Foreign Legations have also been informed that the Sultan had named as Plenipotentiaries the ci-devant Beglikdge (Director of the Chancery of the Divan), Hadi-Effendi, and Ibrahim Effendi, Members of the Ulemas, with the rank of Mollah of Scutari; and given them orders to enter into negociation with the Russian Plenipotentiaries, at such places as may be designated by the Court of Russia.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires has signified his satisfaction as well to the tenor of the resolution as to the form in which the first communication was made. He immediately despatched a courier to St. Petersburgh.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 29th ult. state that a Portuguese line of battle ship sailed on that day for the Brazils, having on board a deputation of noblemen, who are going thither to endeavour to prevail on Don Pedro (the Emperor of Brazil) to return to his European dominions.—Considerable anxiety is manifested by all ranks to know his determination upon this subject, as they consider the public quiet of Portugal to rest upon it. The Queen mate, very destructive to both European and native troops; but I hope the Honorable the Government in Council will here permit me to express the unanimous grateful feeling of the Madras army for the considerate comforts the Madras Government have, upon every occasion, forwarded to their army here; comforts which have been the means of saving many valuable lives, and which will be ever most gratefully acknowledged by every officer and man.

It will, of course, take a long period to arrange the movement of the troops from hence to Rangoon, with the materials and stores.

The ratification of the treaty by the King of Ava, and the English prisoners now at Amarapoorah, are to arrive at Patanagoh in 15 days, (15th January) on the receipt of which we shall immediately retrograde to Prome. The route across the Arracan mountains present difficulties which will oblige the Bengal army to retire to Rangoon.

P. S. JAN. 3.—Owing to prolonged discussions, the treaty was not signed until this day, (January 3) at 4 P. M.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Constantinople, May 5.—The Porte yesterday informed M. de Minciaky, and the Envoys of France, Austria, England and Prussia, of his reply to the demands of Russia.

The propositions presented by M. de Minciaky, at the conference on the 5th of April, rested on the following points, which His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had determined upon as the indispensable conditions for the complete re-establishment and consolidation of the amicable relations between Russia and the Porte:

1. The complete re-establishment of the same state of affairs as existed in Moldavia and Wallachia before the insurrection in 1821—principally as regards the number and organization of the provincial militia *(beschlis)*.

2. The Liberation of the deputies of Servia, detained, since 1821 in the palace of the Grand Signior at Constantinople and satisfaction for the representations and demands of Servia.

3. The Envoy and Plenipotentiaries to be sent to the Russian frontiers there to enter into negociations with Russian Commissioners, upon the points which have been treated on from 1816 to 1821, and to conclude a definitive arrangement.

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UNITED STATES.

From the Albany Daily Adevrtiser.

MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAIL ROAD.—That the public here have confidence in the utility of this project, may be inferred from the fact, that a fill proportion of the Promo

to pass the Canal; but unfortunately, when about midway, she grounded; and endeavouring to get off, swung round into a position, which rendered it impossible for any of the other vessels to pass her; a circumstance much to be regretted, as a number of Gentlemen from York and Niagara and about thirty American Gentlemen, had come up in the Steam Boat for the purpose of witnessing the ceremonies, and partaking of the festivities of the day, which they were now prevented from doing.

After this accident a six oared Barge belonging to Mr. Strowbridge, the Canal Contractor, was fitted up, the Union Jack was hoisted; and His Excellency and Suite embarked in it, passed through the Canal, and proceeded across Burlington Bay to Sheldons Wharf; followed by the Canal Commissioners in their boats.

The Guard of Honour, having the Regimental Colors, borne by Ensign's McKay and Robertson, and accompanied by the Band of the 70th Regt. the whole under the orders of Captain Crooks, were stationed on the wharf, and on the landing of His Excellency, received him in a handsome style; the Company presented arms, and the Band playing the National Air. After this His Excellency and Staff, proceeded by an escort in waiting, consisting of Capt. Robertson, Lieut. Coulson, Qr. Mr. Mulhollan, and Surgeon Bell, of the 2nd Gore; and followed by the Guard of Honour, proceeded to Burlington Heights; where the Militia, under arms, had been some time waiting His Excellency's arrival. The Brigade, consisting of the 1st Regt. on the right, the 2nd. on the left, and the 3rd in the centre, (the attendance of the 4th Regt. having been dispensed with in consequence of the great distance of the mens' residence from Burlington) had taken up its alignement in front of the Bay; and formed together, a very respectable and numerous body of men.

In addition to the Militia, an assemblage, scarcely less numerous, certainly more gay, and far more interesting; seeing that it numbered in its ranks all the "beauty and fashion" of the Gore District, were seen promenading in front of the Brigade, and watching with an interest, no less intense, the arrival of His Excellency. It was about half past two o'clock when "the Governor" was announced; when the order for the General Salute was instantly given and promptly executed; the Band, which had now taken its position in front of the Centre of the 1st Gore, playing God save the King. His Excellency passed down the front of the line uncovered, followed by his Staff, and returning again to the right, dismissed the Guard of Honor, and immediately proceeded to the Dinning apartments at the Northern point of the Heights. His Excellency was evidently highly gratified at the appearance of the men, and was frequently heard to remark that, they were "the finest body of un-picked men, he had ever seen."

After the dismissal of the men, which took place immediately upon the departure of the General; the Militia Officers, accompanied by a great number of the Gentlemen of the District, waited upon His Excellency with a congratulatory address.*

[The Canal Commissioners also presented an Address to His Excellency.]

After the presentation of the Addresses, several Gentlemen, among whom were Wm. Crooks, Esq. of Grimsby, Captains Matthew Crooks and George Gurnett, Lieutenants Finlay, Norman, and Burwell, of the 1st Gore, had the honour of being introduced to His Excellency by Colonel Crooks.

About 4 o'clock, dinner was announced, and about an hundred persons, including the Lieutenant Governor and Suite, Captain Boyd, and one or two other Gentlemen of the 70th, the Militia Officers, and a number of the Gentlemen of the Country; sat down to an excellent repast. Colonel Simons presided and Colonel Crooks officiated as Vice President. His Excellency took his seat on the Presidents right and Col. Coffin on the left, and the Band was placed in an area, without the apartment.

After the removal of the Cloth, the President gave "The King; God bless him," which was drank with four times four, the Band playing '*God save the King.*' After which the National Anthem was sung, the whole Company standing and joining in the chorus.

"The Duke of York and the Army" was then drank, the Band playing the '*Duke of York's March.*'

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy" followed, Tune, '*Rule Britannia*' and a Song—Hearts of Oak, by Lieut. Coulson.

His Excellency next proposed as a toast, "Prosperity to the Gore District and its Gallant Militia" which was drank with three times three; and immediately afterwards, accompanied by the Officers of his Staff, His Excellency withdrew on his return to Grimsby, at which place, it was understood, he would continue during the Sunday and return to Stamford Cottage on Monday.

After the Lieutenant Governor's departure, the President gave "Our distinguished Guest, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland" which was followed by a hearty three times three, the Band playing the '*British Grenadiers.*'

The following Toasts were subsequently given from the Chair.

"The Burlington Canal" may its advantages exceed the highest expectations at its most sanguine supporters, Tune; '*the Meeting of the Waters.*'

"The Projectors and Commissioners of the Burlington Bay Canal." Upon this Toast being drank Colonel Crooks, spoke to the following purport:—"The Burlington Bay Canal Commissioners through me, return you their sincere thanks, for the notice you have been pleased to take of their humble endeavours to improve the Communications of this fine District. Your approbation, if a stimulous had been wanting, could not have failed to produce that effect." "They beg leave to offer as a Toast, 'Prosperity to the District of Gore.'"

"The Governor General" was next given, Tune, '*Dalhousies March.*'

"Lady Sarah and the Canadian Fair" Tune, '*Lord Lennax March.*'

"His Majesty's Ministers, may they long continue, to direct the Councils of the truly Great Nation," Tune, '*Hearts of Oak.*'

Several other Toasts were given, and a variety of National and Military Airs performed by the Band, during the remainder of the evening, until near 12 o'clock, when the Company dispersed; and thus terminated one of the pleasantest days, that has ever been spent in the Gore District.

The occurrences of such a day as this, without magnifying their real importance; cannot but present, to the patriotic mind, many a theme for grateful reflection; and to the lover of Natures beauties, a rich repast, such as could be rarely transcended. The delightfully varied scenery which at all times presents itself in the neighbourhood of Burlington Heights, can never be viewed with indifference, by the most unpoetic imagination: But when taken in connexion with the scenes of busy life which were enacted upon this occasion; becom truly animating; when nature exhibited herself in her gayest attire; and every living thing, appeared in Holiday humour.

* The Addresses and Answers, have been published in the Gazette of 8th instant.

Married,

At Kingston, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. John Barclay, Mr. John Lambert to Miss Rebecca Orser.—Same day, Mr. Jas. Thom to Miss Jane Stewart.

Died,

At Kington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. Jane McLeod, infant daughter of H. C. Thomson, Esq. aged 3 months.

On the 15th of February last, on his passage home from India, Brigadier General J. W. Morrison, in the 46th year of his age. This gallant officer is well known to Canada, as the hero of Chrysler's Farm. Returning to England, at the close of the war, severely wounded, he spent a few years in peaceful retirement; but his was not the spirit that could sleep when his country required his arm—young, ardient, and devoted to his profession, he sailed for India with his regiment, the 44th, in 1822, and there also added to his laurels, distinguished himself by various services, the most remarkable of which was the capture of Arracan. But a constitution naturally robust, and strengthened by temperance and activity, was insufficent to resist the effects of a baneful climate and continued fatigue of body and mind; attacked by a severe illness, he re-embarked for the land he was not to see again, and gradually growing weaker, expired without a sigh or struggle, in the arms of his afflicted wife and sister. General Morrison was at once the sincere and pious christian, the polished gentleman, and the accomplished officer: equally beloved and revered by those whom he commanded, his high rank was attained solely by distinguished merit; and, had his valuable life been prolonged, he would most probably in the course of it have acquired a reputation equal to that of the most illustrious of British heroes.—*Communicated for the Montreal Herald.*

At Wolverhampton, (England) on the 4th May, Catholic Bishop Milner, a prelate distinguished by his writings in the Catholic cause of Ireland, &c.

POSTSCRIPT

(From the New-York Albion.)

On the 20th of May the Royal assent was given to a great number of Bills.—Among them we find the following:—The Upper Canada Election Bill; The Edinburgh and Dalkeith Rail-Way Bill; The American Steam Navigation Bill; Foreign Peerages Restoration Bill, &c. &c.

The King's Court.—Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, His Majesty held a Court, at His Palace in Pallmall, which was numerously attended. The following had the honor of being presented to His Majesty:—

Sir Edmund Stanley, late Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on his return from India, by the Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, President of the Board of Control.

Lieutenant General Sir Henry Warde, K. C. B. to take leave, on his return to the West Indies.

Lord Stafford, by Mr. Secretary Peel.

Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Adam, upon his return from the Ionian Islands.

Lord Charles Somerset, upon his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Baron Cetto, the Bavarian Minister, was introduced to His Majesty by Mr. Secretary Canning, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, His Majesty's Master of the ceremonies, for his Excellency to have an audience.

The Right Hon. W. H. Freemantle, upon his being appointed Treasurer of His Majesty's Household.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Paget, on his return from India, and appointment to the Royal Military College.

Lieut. Col, Wm. Herries, Deputy Quarter Master General in the Mediterranean, on his being appointed a Military Commander of the Royal Guelphic order, upon which occasion His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon him.

The Bishop of Landaff did homage before His Majesty, upon his being elected to that See. The Bishop of Leicester attended the ceremony as clerk of the closet, and also Mr. Secretary Peel.

John Adams, and *Thomas Jefferson*, late Presidents of the United States, are both dead.—It is a singular coincidence that these two persons died on the same day—the *4th July.*

On Thursday last, at an early hour, His Lordship the Governor in Chief with the Countess of Dalhousie and Capt. Maule, A. D. C. embarked on board H. M. S. Menai, Capt. Stewart, for Halifax. His Lordship was accompanied to the King's Wharf by the Staff Officers' Heads of Departments, &c. The usual salutes were fired on the occasion. The Menai got under weigh and proceeded down the river with a fresh and favourable breeze. We understand, that His Lordship will be absent about six weeks.—*Quebec Mercury.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, THE

CANADIAN REMEMBRANCER.

A Loyal Sermon, Preached on St. George's Day, April 23d, 1826; at the Episcopal Church in York,

BY THE REV. T. PHILLIPS, D. D.

Head Master of the Royal Grammar School.

(Price, 1s. 3d.)

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps thus fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No.* 2—8w.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum; exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster.*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P.M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826. NO, 8.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which

will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 . }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fourth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gurden, George Aulijo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No. 16—tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 22d July, 1826, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the extensive buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Samuel Aykroyd, seized by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Magdalen Woolrich, Executrix, viz:—

Lots No. 113 and 116 in the Town of Kingston, with the extensive and commodious Stone and other Buildings upon the said Lots.

Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Loughborough, an excellent and well improved Farm.

Lot No. 4, 2nd Concession Portland.—Also 50 acres of Lot No 1, 3d Concession Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 18th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most populous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Wednesday the sixteenth day of August, new next, at the

Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

CROWN OFFICE,
1st July, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*		
District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*		
Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

ON Wednesday the 26th day of July instant, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Market Place, in the Town of York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder, for ready money; Lot No. 2, on the North side of King Street, East, between the Town of York and the Don Bridge, containing about half an Acre, and being the second Lot eastward of Mr. Geo. Hamilton's.

A Plan shewing the relative situation, may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer.

THO'S. RIDOUT.
Surv'y. Gen.

Surveyor Generals Office, }
York, 6th July, 1826. } 6—3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office at York, on Monday 17th day of July instant, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the undermentioned work:—

1st. Labelling the interior and exterior Doors of the Officers Blue Barracks.—Erecting a new Privy in rear of the building and repairing the Stone work of the present.

2d. Erecting a new Privy in rear of the Mess Establishment.

Specifications, &c. of the above required work may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon and between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.

York, July 5th, 1826. 6-2w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Monday 7th August next, from persons willing to Contract for the performance of the undermentioned work, viz:—

To Plaster and Whitewash the interior of Mess' Brick Barracks—to repair the Chimnies and Hearths, and to clean out the small Drains in front and rear of the same.

To Paint and Whitewash the exterior and interior of the Canteen.

To bore the Well in the Fort (stating the rate per foot) to repair the Chain, Bucket and Windlass, and Paint the wood work and Cover erected over the same.

To Label the Doors of several Barrack-rooms and Buildings.

To sink a Well near the Garrison Hospital, and to complete the same with a Cover, Bucket, Windlass, Chain, &c.

To sink a Well near the Commissariat Officer's Quarter, and to Erect and Paint a Cover over the same.

Specifications of the above mentioned services may be seen at the Royal Engineers Office between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, }
July 17th, 1826. } 8-2w

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira.

Bellville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquy, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. *6-tf.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.
Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

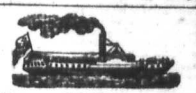
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.
No. 2—8w.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, July 8, 1826.

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.
8—6



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826. NO 3.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

"Calm thy sorrow-stricken heart, and smile away despair:
Think of the home thy child hath won—and joy that he is there!" *Alaric A. Watts.*

Dnoor not—nor bend thee o'er thy blighted flower
With mute, unhoping grief!—Vain—idle word!
The bitter fountains of thy soul are stirred,
And tears befit this dark and gloomy hour.
Yet mourn not thou as the uncomforted,
Whose sorrow is remorse,—for thou hast done
A parent's duty to thy little one,
And canst look calmly back on moments fled.
Nor is he *wholly gone*,—since thou canst call
(Ever Love's memory hath this sweet aid power)
At will, the winning arts,—the beauties all
That were thy darling child's attractive dower—
Thus kindling hope and retrospection blended,
Mind thee of bliss begun—of sorrows ended.

ODE TO THE SUN.

(From the Greek of Dionisius.)

Hush'd be the breeze! ye wiles, be still!
Let silence rest on each hoar hill;
Mute be the birds on every tree,
Whilst tranquil sleeps the glassy sea,
And Echo, in the lonely dell,
In awe suspends her vocal shell,
For Phœbus, from the azure skies
Descends to bless our gladden'd eyes.
Hail! father of the grey eyed dawn,
Whose rosy chariot, swiftly drawn
By winged steeds, pursues its rounds,
Thro' heaven's interminable bounds:
Whilst, as thro' fy'st, thy golden hair
Floats graceful on the ambient air,
And from thy brows in ardent blaze
Flash fiercely thy resplendent rays;
Which, bursting forth with dazzling gleam,
Pour on the world their lucid stream,
And, glowing on the pendent earth
Awake the lovely day to birth.
In cloudless skies the starry quire,
Singing responsive to the lyre,
Dance featly to its dulcet strain,
Whilst Luna leads the jocund train,
And joys to see their bands so bright
In varied vesture richly dight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TALISMAN OF TRUTH.

How plentiful a source of misfortunes is an extravagant imagination! The pleasures which it procures to us, are much inferior to the sufferings we often experience from it. Although inward contentment, accompanied by outward circumstances of prosperity, forms the most happy state, an unbounded imagination may destroy this contentment, and render useless the most propitious favours of fortune. I have known some striking examples of this truth; I have seen a young man, in appearance, the most worthy of being envied, who nevertheless merited to be looked on with compassion.

Observe the method I took to convince him, that he was the author of his own misfortunes, and that it depended only on himself to know, and to remove the cause, of them.

He was very fond of oriental tales; I wrote a short one, somewhat in the Arabian style. Although that manner might not have been sufficiently sustained to gratify his high relish of the species of writing my story clearly conveyed the counsel I wanted to give him; and I will beg the reader's acceptance of it.

An Indian King, a descendant and favourite of the powerful Genii who preside over the destiny of the most distinguished mortals, had a son, long the sole object of his wishes, whose birth overwhelmed him with joy. He implored the auspices of the heavenly powers; two Genii instantly flew down in opposite directions, and stopped their flight in the court of the palace, amidst the acclamations and transports of the people for the happy event of the Prince's nativity. They were invisible to every body but the King, and appeared before him at the moment when the new-born infant was to be shewn, for the first time, to the grandees of the Kingdom.

By some unfortunate circumstance, these two Genii were rivals; for some reasons, mentioned in the ancient Tartarian tales, one of them always made a point of artfully opposing the undertakings of the other.

The Good Genius approached the child, and, after having shaken his golden wings over him, pronounced these words: "Beloved infant! I endow thee with all possible gifts of person and understanding; the knowledge of the sciences, the gift of languages, and every agreeable talent, that all men may admire, and all women adore thee; I add honour and riches! be the wonder of thy age."

"Yes," continued the rival Genius, advancing to the other side of the cradle, and blowing a feverish blast upon the forehead of the child, "yes, I confirm all these gifts; and I will add to them that of the most ardent and extensive imagination.—By that thou wilt embrace objects, the most distant assumed, under one interesting view and animate beings the least susceptible of life; by that, the language of thy tongue and of thy pen, shall glow with the brightest colours of poesy, and excite universal admiration; by that thou wilt form to thyself a new creation, a new order of things; thou shalt find charms and interest in a thousand objects, on which men of confined fancy look with coldness and insensibility. This, my gift, shall carry thy desires beyon the bounds of nature."

The father could not contain his joy, as he listened to such glorious advantages, announced to his child by two mighty powers, who would infallibly bestow them.—But the first Genius was grieved at what he heard: he understood the treacherous and double sense of his rival's words. In the benevolence of his spirit, he let fall a tear, unobserved, on the bosom of the infant.

Having seen his colleague depart, he approached the father, and taking from his arm a Talisman, gave it to him saying, "Forget not to put this stone into the hands of thy child, as soon as he shall have attained the age of reason; it is called *the Talisman of Truth*. Teach the young man to apply it to his forehead, whenever, transported by his extravagant imagination, he loses the sight of the possibility of accomplishing the desires of his heart."

The good Genius knew that the virtue of his present would enable the young prince to render abortive the wishes, and triumph over the persecution, of his evil antagonist.

The father took care to deposit the precious Talisman in a place of safety; but being surprised by death, he had no time to communicate to his princess, or any other person whatever, the information which the Genius had given to him, nor to indicate the place where he concealed the talisman.

The young prince arriving at the age of reason much sooner than ordinary, began to display the immense riches of his mind, and the talents with which he was endowed by the good Genius. From the first moment of his launching into the career of his studies, he astonished every body by the promptitude of his preception; his preceptors could hardly supply the voracity of his understanding, and the extent of his memory. At the same time he shewed the finest disposition for the polite arts; nothing more was requisite than to indicate them, by placing specimens before him; he would anticipate their principles, divine their riches, and instantaneously point out their characteristic exellencies. A sight so surprising excited the greatest admiration: the most scrupulous observers acknowledged the novelty of the phenomenon; and the multitude, struck only with the gracefulness of his figure, regarded him as a wonder.

But scarcely had he advanced beyond the state of childhood, and felt the first ardor of youth, when the fate pronounced upon him by the bad Genius was accomplished, and the fire of an excessive imagination was lighted up in his mind. By degrees his ideas became gigantic, and his desires immoderate: the excess of this gift, so agreeable when it is governed by reason, proved his severest torment. Nothing that he saw, nought of all that which surrounded him, could content or fill his mind: every thing appeared beneath him and his sensations; it was in his imagination alone that he found objects suitable to his extravagant conceptions: he disdained realities; they inspired him with disgust. Drawn aside by the force of this tyrannical imagination, it was not without constraint that he took a part in society, or could bear his existence in the face of the world: his ideas transported him so far beyond the limits of common sense, that nobody was able to follow him. He led an agitated and melancholy life in the midst of happy circumstances. This fatal fire consumed and preyed upon his health, and kept him in a state of continued suffering, difficult to be comprehended by those who were unacquainted with its cause.

He wandered about the apartments of his spacious palace; he sought its most retired corners where the statutes and monuments of his ancestors suggested ideas, which soon transported his imagination beyond the bounds of the universe. As in this situation he was contemplating on death, and the immensity of eternal existence, the last relics of his beloved father, which had been deposited at the foot of a sacred urn, containing his ashes, one day, through some secret inspiration, excited his curiosity. He determined to see and examine them; and among the sabres, the bow, the royal turban, and other precious remains, he was struck with the brilliancy of an unknown stone, richly set, and surrounded by these words: "My son, apply this stone to thy forehead: it is the gift of the good Genius who presided at thy birth; it contains a remedy for all thy ills."

The young man obeyed, and the touch, in an instant, dispersed the poisonous vapours he had inhaled from the blasting breath of the evil Genius. A sudden happy calm took possession of his soul; his extravagant ideas, his disordered and impracticable desires vanished, truth spread its clear and constant light over his imagination; the prince was restored to himself, and became sensible of his happy lot, and of the just value of those objects which ought to interest and affect him.

All his other endowments shone out now to his own glory, and the benefit of human nature. His imagination, moderate in comparison of its former excesses, but always lively and active, added charms to his sensations, and gave a new interest to his conversation. He now found his happiness to consist in adding to that of others; he loved his fellow creatures, and, in return, was cherished and admired by them.

CAPTAIN CLAPPERTON AND HIS FELLOW TRAVELLERS.

We are enabled to communicate to our readers some interesting. but melancholy, information respecting the African travellers. By letters received from Captain Willis, of the Brazen, transmitting his correspondence with Captains Clapperton, Houston, &c. it appears that, on the 5th December, Clapperton writes to say, that, through the intercession of the king of Badagry, he had obtained permission from the king of Hio to pass through his dominions; and that a proper escort of horses and guides were waiting his arrival; that he was to proceed the following morning, first crossing a lake near Papoe. He states that Hio is the Yariba of the Arabs.

On the 15th he writes from Jennah, a town in the Kingdom of Yaribe, describing the difficult and fatiguing journey they had made, chiefly through thick woods, but the country afterwards became exceedingly beautiful, the people kind, well dressed in cap, shirt, and trowsers, and in possession of numerous horses. He states that, from Jennah to Katunga, the capital of Yaribe, is about thirty days journey, and from thence only three days to the Niger Kowara; he adds, that Captain Pearce, Mr. Morrison, and their white servants, had suffered much from fever, but were getting better.

On the 24th Mr Houston writes from Jennah, to say that, in consequeuce of Dr. Morrison's severe indisposition, and after having advanced from Jennah about twenty miles, he was under the necessity of being sent back to the coast, but that the others were recovering. In a few days after their return to Jennah, Dr. Morrison and his servant both died.

On the10 th of Jan. Mr. Houston writes to his agent from Chiudo, saying, that he found, in his return from Jennah to Engua, that Captain Clapperton had been ill with fever, and his servant Richard the same, but that both were convalescent, and proceeding to their destination; and concludes by saying, there is no fear for Clapperton's health now; in a short time he will have accomplished what has been the object of other nations, that of having travelled from west to east of the great African continent. During the last five days we have been crossing the mountains of Kong, which, through the whole of that distance, are the most romantic and beautiful that can be imagined. We are now, I suppose, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, in a fine atmosphere, the thermometer 89 to 90 deg. (we have had it 98 deg.) and in lat. 8 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. and half way to Katunga, at which place, as we now travel so much faster, we hope to arrive in twelve days. I shall see Clapperton across the Niger, and return with all haste. He is again quite well and as hard as a Fallatugh.

By a letter from Clapperton to Captain Willis, dated Engua, 28th December, he says, 'It is my misfortune that I have nothing to communicate but the worst of news. Poor Pearce died yesterday, and I buried him to-day as respectably as I could, all the people of the town paying the greatest attention while I read the funeral service over his remains.'

We have already mentioned that Dr. Dickson set out from the coast from Dahomey, accompanied by M. de Souza and Mr. James. The latter had returned on the 10th December, where they were received by the king and his caboccers with the greatest respect. Mr. Dickson had a fever, but on the 26th he was sufficiently recovered to attend an audience, when it was settled that he should have a safe conduct through his dominions and those of his allies, to a place called Shar, said to be seventeen days' journey from Dahomey, on the 31st. accompanied by 50 armed men and 100 bearers.—The king appointed a relation of his own as a guide and ambassador to accompany him on his journey,—a man who knew the country well, and who had travelled to Yariaba. The direction from Shar to Youry is a little to the eastward of north.

Hunt's character of Cobbett.—"I have often been asked, what motive Cobbett can have for writing such barefaced falsehoods that every person who reads them must cry shame at his baseness. I generally answer, that habit is second nature. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness drive him thus to expose himself. I am in possession of certain facts, for which he will never forgive me. He cannot, however, accuse me of having offered to compromise with the Government, and denying it to all my friends, till it was proved by a letter in my own handwriting in a Court of Justice. He cannot accuse me of denying my own handwriting, and swearing that was a forgery, till it was proved to the contrary. He cannot accuse me of having deserted my friends, and fled from my country when she was in danger. He cannot accuse me of having raised large subscriptions all over the country, and refused to acknowledge the receipt of the money. He may lie and swear all sorts of things against me; but he will not dare to accuse me of having become a fraudulent bankrupt to cheat all my creditors. He will not dare to accuse me of having attempted to bilk my bail, nor of advising a political rival" (Hunt himself) "to bilk his bail and fly the country, merely that I might have the opportunity of saying, that he was as great a rogue and as great a coward as myself. "HENRY HUNT."

SUMMARY.

The King's speech for the dissolution of the parliament has been "arranged" in council, and vigorous preparations for the approaching elections, are making throughout the Kingdom.

The Lady of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, Bart, died, at Paris, on the evening of the 18th May.

There are about fifty prisoners for trial at Lancaster, on charges connected with the recent disturbances.

The Government of the Netherlands has given its negative to the vote of the Emperor of Austria, transmitted at the suggestion of England, relative to the free navigation of the Rhine.

The price of wheat had advanced at Dantzic three shillings per quarter.

The timely rains in Spain, have produced a fall of wheat which has given great joy to the people of Madrid.

By order of the Dutch Government, all the ports of Batavia are to be declared free to the trade of all nations, and the import duty on goods is to be considerably reduced.

It is stated in the Liverpool Courier of May 24th that the ship Panthea, Capt. Hathway, from New-York for Liverpool, in her last voyage, did not reef or hand sails during the whole voyage.

From the Buffalo Patriot, July 4.

Buffalo Harbour.—Twenty-two sail of lake vessels were collected in Buffalo creek on Sunday last, including several of the largest class, with one steam-boat.—Among them was one of about 50 tons burthen, which was built near Rochester, Monroe county, and arrived by way of the Erie Canal! Her spars were on board, fitted for the the lake service. On her arrival at Lockport she was found to be four inches wider than the locks, but by loading one side of her deck with grindstones, she was thrown down upon her side so as to pass in safety!

It is but a few weeks since boats built in Ohio, passed this place on their pay to their destination upon the Canal: and there is now a vessel in port, from the upper lakes, which after taking out her masts, is to pass through the Erie canal, to be ultimately employed in the trade of the North River. At the Detroit custom-house this vessel cleared for the port of New-York.

The *Atlas*, a new London Paper, is published on a sheet 44 inches long by 32 inches wide, the largest newspapper in the world.

The ceiling of the Hebrew Synagogue at Manchester has fallen down, and the building much injured in consequence. No lives were lost.

A gentleman named Blanc, intends to establish an extensive Silk Manufactory in Baltimore—the climate is represented as auspicious for the Mulberry tree.

Funeral honors have been paid throughout the United States, on the occasion of the death of the late Presidents Adams and Jefferson.

The Steam-Boat Sun, performed the trip from New-York to Albany in 14 hours.

It is stated that Mr. Stuart Wortley, (one of the three members of Parliament, who visited this country last summer,) is to be called to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Wortley.

Counsheud, the Pedestrian, has completed his astonishing task of walking 640 miles in ten days.—Major Elphiston walked 88 miles in 14 hours.

The Jersey City Bank has stopped payment, by which much excitement has been caused in New-York. The amount of Bills in circulation is said to be very large.

The American papers give the accounts of several persons who state that they have seen the Sea Serpent again.

The crops throughout the United States are represented, as promising to be abundant.

Mr. Hall, Civil Engineer, has completed a Survey of the Shubenacadie Canal—the Official Report is quite favorable to the undertaking.

The Jamaica market was glutted with flour.

The Ohio Canal 332 miles long is stated to be rapidly progressing, at a lower rate than the estimated cost.

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 19.

Mr. Secretary Canning moved that the house, at its rising, should adjourn to Friday next. Mr. Hume said he wished to bring before the house the subject of regulations now existing respecting promotion in the army, and he feared by the adjournment proposed he should be deprived of an opportunity. Mr. Secretary Canning said the house would meet on Friday, when the honourable member would be able to bring forward the business he proposed. Mr. Hume said he had been before disappointed on such occasions, by a certain knock at the door of the house.—(A laugh.) He wished the right honorable gentleman would gaurantee him a hearing. Mr. Secretary Canning said he could gaurantee the honorable member a house, but he certainly could not gaurantee him a hearing.—(Much laughter.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 26.—EMIGRATION.

Sir John Maxwell rose to present a Petition from certain poor persons of Balkershaw, in the County of Renfrew, praying for a grant of money to enable them to emigrate. Before he brought up the petition he begged to ask the Right Hon. Secretary,—whether it was in the contemplation of Government to grant relief from the public purse, to the distressed portion of the community, and also whether they had any plan to promote emigration.

Mr. Secretary Peel, in reply to the first question, could only repeat the answer made the other night, by his Right Hon. Friend, to a similar question. With respect to the second question of the Hon. Member, he could only say, that a committee had been sitting on the subject, whose report had been just laid on the table. He had not yet had the opportunity of directing his particular attention to that report.

The Petition was then laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ARMY HALF-PAY.

Mr. Hume said he was sorry at this late hour of the nigh. to detain the House, but he considered it very important that this subject should be submitted to their consideration. He thought the system of admitting Half-pay Officers to sell their commissions, extremely objectionable, as the expense entailed upon the public, was by that means made perpetual. The Hon. Gentlemen then alluded to a return which stated the number of promotions which had taken place since the year 1817 to the present time, and concluded by moving, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to employ in his Army, as vacancies should occur, such persons as are now on half-pay, who are qualified to serve his Majesty, as well with intent to remove the nation from the burden at present imposed on them, as to reward those who have served in the late war."

Lord Palmerston, at this late hour of the night, could not enter in all the topics the Hon. Gentleman had alluded to; but if the Hon. Gentleman had thought no diminution had taken place in the expenses of the army, he was greatly mistaken.—The Gentlemen on the other side of the House were apt to talk of the unconstitutional state of a standing army, and the danger which might arise from it, but the only mode by which that could be guarded against, was to have the army composed of persons immediately connected with the state of the country, and to have no person in the army who are at all at variance with the constitution of the country. It had been said on other occasions, that merit was passed over for the purpose of promoting those who had nothing to recommend them but mere interest. The fact was that a junior officer was never allowed to purchase over a superior unless the superior was unable or unwilling to make the purchase, and then there could be no principle of justice which could operate as a refusal to the junior officer being allowed to purchase. He (Lord Palmerston) tho't it would be a very unjust thing if every vacancy was filled up by half-pay officers, and all the officers commanding the various serving regiments excluded from promotion till every half-pay officer was provided for. If the plan suggested by the Hon. Member was adopted, men would be holding situations in the Army totally unfit for services in consequence of age, infirmities, or family incumbrance. Regiments would have ensigns of 40 or 50 years old, with their wives and 10 or 12 children following the camp, and he would ask the Hon. Member what sort of an appearance such an army would make.

Mr. Hume having said a few words in reply, the motion was negatived without a division.

The report of the Select Committee on Emigration was brought up and laid on the table, after which the House adjourned.

London Corn Exchange, May 20.

Though the supplies of Wheat for this day's market were very moderate, sales are very difficult, millers being inclined to postpone their purchases till the bonded corn is released, and which may be expected in a few days, as both the Corn Bills have passed the House of Lords, waiting now only for the Royal assent. Oats, and all other descriptions of grain, participated in the general depression of the trade; but as factors would not submit to any abatement, sales of every article were very limited, and barely supported our quotations of this day week. The same may be said of Flour.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, May 30.

During the week we have had a large supply of oats, nearly the whole of which is Irish; of wheat and other articles, the import is extremely trival. There was a fair attendance of town and country dealers at to-day's market, but they were not eager buyers. Good wheat fully supported its price; but there being an overplus of oats; they were 1d to 1d lower than on this day week; so little was done in other articles, that we quote them without alteration. The bills now completed, will allow the wheat &c. now in bond, for consumption in a day or two, when its real value will be ascertained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were favorable; trade was reviving, and active benevolence was relieving the distresses of the unemployed.

It is at present arranged that his Majesty will leave town for Windsor on the 3d of June; and that after a short stay at the Cottage, he will return to town, and remain for a limited period, and perhaps, hold a levee. One is spoken of but not determined upon.

In London there has been considerable stir, but more particularly in the Colonial market, which has advanced. Considerable orders have been received for refined sugars, &c. (especially the former,) for the German and Mediterranean markets.—In the Manchester warehouses here, too, there is more stir; in short, things are slowly but gradually returning to their old standard.

Election Intelligence.—Mr. Hart Davis declines a re-election for Bristol. Sir J. R. G. Graham has accepted the invitation to stand for Cumberland Mr. Butterworth is canvassing Dover. Mr. Martin is opposed is Galway by Mr. Lambert of Creglare, who has the interest of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Mr. Spring Rice is opposed, though not with much prospect of success, by a Mr. Dixon, for Limerick.—The old members will be re-elected for Kildare; the same will probably be the case at New Castle. A Mr. Heathcote will be brought forward for New-Castle-Under-Line, who, if successful, will displace either Mr. Wilmot, Horton, or Denison; the latter gentleman was a short time since in Canada. The town and Council of Perth have declared for the Hon. Hugh Lindsey. Sir Wm. Congreve offers himself again for Plymouth. There will be a tremendous contest in Westmoreland between Lord Lonsdale and Mr. Brougham. The latter gentleman has never yet got into Parliament but through the medium of a *rotten borough*. The matchless orator *Hunt*, has the matchless impudence to oppose Sir T. Lethbridge for the county of Somerset.—Cobbet is driving away for Preston.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 27th, 1826.

The King has been gracious pleased to appoint Charles Lord Strathaven to be one of the Lords of of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of Frederick Lord Boston deceased.

Board of Green Cloth, St. James's, May 27, 1826.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Harry Vassamaile to be Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck, deceased.

SCOTLAND.

There are (says the Glasgow Chronicle) some slight indications of a revival of trade among the manufacturers in town. There is more employment offered, but the rate of wages continues as low as ever. The carriers in the west country generally have been better employed this week, and on Thursday night the Girvan carrier took out more webs than he has done at any one time for a considerable period.

The Secretary to the Manufacturers' Relief Company in London has stated, in a letter to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, that in consequence of the numerous applications from Scotland, the committee have come to the resolution to withold any farther relief till they see what efforts have been made, or are likely to be made, in this country, for the relief of those in distress.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Courier, May 20.

OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

We have received, this morning, the Calcutta *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 30th of January, brought by Capt. Blanchard, who commands the *Marquis of Hastings* East Indiaman, and who left Calcutta on the 3d of February, and arrived at St. Helena on the 6th April. It contains the following official despatch from Lord Combermere, giving all the particulars of the gallant operations of the army under his Lordship's command, before the hitherto supposed impregnable fortress of Bhurtpore, together with the returns of the killed and wounded. The late hour at which we received this interesting document, pre-

cludes us from doing more to-day, than simply to lay it before our readers.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1826.

'Captain Dawkins, A. D. C. arrived early this morning, bearing a despatch from his Excellency, the Commander in Chief, a copy of which is published for general information.

'*Head Quarters, Bhurtpore, Jan.* 19.

To the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, Governor General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that the town and citadel of Bhurtpore fell yesterday morning, to the British army under my command.

'Since my despatch of the 11th inst. the whole attention of the engineers was directed towards the completion of the mines under the projecting bastions on the left, and the northeast angle on the right.

'On the 14th inst. a mine, under the bastion on the left, was precipitately exploded, and failed in its object. I, therefore, directed two more mines to be driven into that bastion, which were blown on the 16th, and with the aid of a days battering, an excellent breach was made.

'The explosion of the mine under the north-east angle, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was the signal for the storm, when the columns, composed of Brigadier-General M'Combe's Brigade on the right, and Brigadier-General Edward's Brigade on the left, advanced with the greatest order, gallantry and steadiness, and, notwithstanding a determined opposition on the part of the enemy, carried the breaches. In the course of two hours, though vigorously and bravely defended at every gate-way and bastion, the whole rampart surrounding the town, together with the command of the gates of the citadel, were in our possession; Major General Nicholls having moved his column to the left, until he met a detachment of his Majesty's 14th foot, commanded by Major Everard, at the Kombheer gate. The citadel was surrounded at about four o'clock.

'I regret to state, that the mine, having exploded in an unexpected direction, several men of his Majesty's 14th foot, at the head of the column of attack, lost their lives, and Brigadier General M'Combe, Brigadier Patton, and Captain Irvine, Major of Brigade of engineers, received severe contusions.

'Having directed Brigadier General Sleigh, commanding the cavalry, to prevent the escape of the enemy's troops after the assault, I am happy to say that he made such disposition of his forces, that he succeeded in securing Doorjun Sal, who, with his wife, two sons, and a hundred and sixty horse, only attempted to force a passage through the eighth light cavalry.

'I cannot compute the loss of the enemy at less than four thousand killed, and, owing to the disposition of the cavalry, hardly a man bearing arms, escaped; consequently, as to the surrender of the town, all the stores, arms, and ammunition, are in our possession, I may say, that the whole military power of the Bhurtpore state has been annihilated. The prisoners, after having been disarmed, were set free.

'I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that the conduct of every one engaged was marked by a degree of zeal which calls for my unqualified approbation; but I must particularly remark the behaviour of his Majesty's 14th regiment, commanded by Major Everard, and the 59th, commanded by Major Fuller; these corps having led the columns of attack, by their steadiness and determination, decided the events of the day. Two companies of the 1st European Regiment, leading a small column under Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, co-operating with Major General Nicoll's attack, behaved with equal gallantry. The 6th Regiment Native Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Pepper, one wing of the 41st, by Major Hunter, the 23d, by Lieut. Col. Nation, the 31st by Lieut. Col. Baddely, the 60th by Lieut. Col. Bowyer, the Grenadier Company of the 35th, and Light Company of the 37th, which corps followed the Europeans in the assault, proved themselves worthy of the distinguished places they held, as did the Sirmoor Battalions, which covered the advance.

'I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that since I took the command of this army, I have received the most effectual support and assistance from Major Generals Reynell and Nicolls. The excellent dispositions made by them for the attack, as well as the manner in which they conducted it, entitle them to my warmest thanks, and I therefore beg most strongly to recommend them to your Lordship's notice.

'Brigadier MacLeod, C. B. commanding the Artillery, Brigadiers Hetzler and Brown, as well as every officer and private of the Artillery, performed their arduous and fatiguing duties throughout the siege, in the most exemplary manner, and will, I trust, meet with your Lordship's approbation.

'Brigadier Asbury, C. B. and the Engineer Officers, as also the Native Officers and privates of that valuable corps, the Sappers and Miners, and the Pioneer Corps, performed the harrassing duties allotted to them with a cheerfulness, courage and zeal, which demand my acknowledgments, and I beg to recommend them to your Lordship accordingly. The result of our operations proved the efficiency of the Brigadier's plans.

'The services rendered by Brigadier General Sleigh, C. B. commanding the Cavalry during the whole siege, have been most important, and I beg to recommend him, as well as Brigadiers Childers and Murray, C. B. to your Lordship's notice; and I cannot pass over in silence, the general, good and active conduct of the Cavalry, and the spirited manner in which they volunteered their services, when I conceived (before the arrival of the first European Regiment) that it might have been expedient to employ them in the storm.

'I must also bring under your Lordship's particular notice, Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, and the two Regiments of Native Regular Cavalry under his command, who have performed every service that has been required of them, in a manner which merits my entire approbation.

'To Brigadier General Adams, C. B. MacCombe, and Edwards, Brigadiers Whitehead, Patton, C. B. and Fagan, my acknowledgments are due for the manner in which they have so ably conducted the duties assigned to them, and I therefore recommend them to your Lordship's favourable notice.

'I received every assistance from Major-General Sir Samford Whittingham, and Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor, Quartermaster-General and Acting-Adjutant-General of the King's troops.

'The eminent and zealous services of Lieut. Colonel Wilson, and Lieut. Colonel Stevenson, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General of the Army, demand my warmest thanks, and I beg particularly to bring them under your Lordship's notice, as also the officers of their respective Departments.

'The arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Cunliffe, Commissary General for the supply of the army, were most efficient, and I have much pleasure in recommending him to your Lordship.

'I also request to bring to your Lordship's notice, Lieut. Col. the Hon. John Finch, my Military Secretary, and the officers composing my Personal Staff, from whom I received every possible aid.

'The situations in which Lieut. Col. Delamaine, 59th N. I., Lieut. Col. Wilson, commanding a detachment, Majors Hunter, 41st N. I., Pepper, 6th N. I., Lieut. Col. M'Leod, 59th, and Bishopp, of H. M. 14th, were placed, gave them opportunities for distinguishing themselves, of which they took every advantage. Captain Irvine, Major of Brigade of Engineers, also brought himself under my particular observation during the course of the siege.

'Major General Reynell and Nicolls, and Brigadier General Sleigh, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the assistance they received from the officers of their general and personal staff.

'The Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received, but I am happy to be able to state that they are few, considering the service on which the troops have been employed. I however transmit a return of the officers who have been reported. I regret the service has lost three valuable officers in Captain Armstrong, his Majesty's 11th, Captain Pitman, his Majesty's 59th, and Captain Brown, of the 31st Regt. Native Infantry, who fell leading their men on the ramparts. Brigadier General Edwards, who was wounded, gallantly leading his brigade, is also, I fear, past recovery.

'I have sent this despatch by my Aid-de-camp Captain Dawkins, who will also take two of the enemy's standards, of which I request your Lordship's acceptance, and in referring to Captain Dawkins for any further information your Lordship may require, I beg to recommend him to your protection.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most ob't. humble serv't,
(Signed) COMBERMERE.'

List of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Assault of Bhurtpore on the 18th Jan. 1826.

Killed—Capt. Armstrong, his Majesty's 14th Foot; Capt. Pitman, his Majesty's 59th; and Capt. Brown, 31st Native Infantry.

Wounded—Staff—Brigadier General MacCombe, commanding 1st Brigade; Brigadier General Edwards, commanding 2nd Brigade, dangerously; Brigadier R. Patton, C. B. commanding 5th Brigade; Major Beatson, D. A. G.; and Capt. Campbell, M. B.

Engineers—Capt. Colvin, and Capt. Irvine, M. B. Artillery—Lieut. M'Gregor. 14th Foot —Lieut. Stack, and Lieut. Daly. 59th Foot —Lieut. Long, Lieut. Heeton, Lieut. Bridges, and Mr. Wright, Volunteer. 1st European Regiment—Capt. Davidson, Lieut. Warren, and Lieut. Candy. 23d Native Infantry—Lieut. S. Nation. 31st Native Infantry—Capt. Heptinstall. 41st Native Infantry—Major G. Hunter. 58th Native Infantry—Capt. John Hunter, Lieut. Turner, and Lieut. Lunsdaine.

N. B. This is from Private Information, no return having been received.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON, A. G.

Published by command of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

S. SWINTON.
Secretary to the Government.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor General in Crownell.

FORT WILLIAM, Jan. 28.

A royal salute and three volleys of musketry to be fired at all the stations of the land forces, serving in the East Indies, in honour of the capture by assault, of the fortified city of Bhurtpore, on the morning of the 18th instant, by the army under the personal command of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Combermere, Commander-in-Chief, and the unconditional surrender of the citadel of Bhurtpore, on the same day.

By command of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to the Governor.

WAR IN INDIA.

(From a Boston Paper, July 5.)

The accounts received in New-York, via Bermuda and Antigua, that the Burmese had broken the armistice made with the British, in India, had fallen on the British army and nearly destroyed it, had taken its artilery, &c. appears to be corroborated by an arrival at Salem from St. Helena.—Capt. Endicott, from thence, informs, that about the 1st May several East India ships from India touched at St. Helena, the Captains of which informed him that the war between the British and Burmese had been renewed, in consequence of a detachment of the British army, ignorant of the Treaty of Peace, having attacked a Burmese division, and killed a number of their men. That as soon as this was known, the Burmese enraged at what they called a treacherous attack, fell upon the British, defeated them with great loss, completely annihilating three regiments, &c. Capt. E. received this information from officers who left India about the middle of February, nearly a month after the news of the treaty of Peace had been announced in Calcutta, and he further states that there was no doubt of its correctness at St. Helena.

Many of the above accounts were not so direct and particular, we should be led to conclude, that they related to the before known rupture of the amicable between the British and the Burmese, and to the reports then circulated, before the respected Peace (as stated in the official accounts, Page 240.) was concluded. If the accounts are a month later, they probably relate to an event not before known in the United States.

GREECE.

Trieste, April 16.—A vessel arrived from Zante, after sixteen days' passage, brings intelligence that Ibrahim Pacha left a feeble garrison at Missolonghi, and has set out for Morea with the remainder of his troops. The Turco-Egyptian fleet has set sail for Napoli di Romania. Two frigates and two brigs of this fleet attacked Missolonghi squadron on the 8th, which they met at the Archipelago. It appears that the garrison and inhabitants of Missolonghi capable of bearing arms, within the last few days amounted altogether to 3,200 men; but, besides these, there were reckoned 1,000 young women, 500 young men, between 10 and 18 years old, and 700 invalids and wounded. Two thousand armed men, having in the midst of them the women and children, made a *sortie* of the 23d; they were all slain, except forty men, who were taken alive and made slaves. The other 1,000 men who remained in the city, assembled the 700 invalids together, with the women and children, in the Church, which they blew up in the air, and then proceeded to share the fate of their compatriots, who fell in combatting the enemy.

The principal cause of this event is ascribed to a note of the Gallo-Egyptians, who, according to the account of a Greek emissary taken by them, placed, 500 Albanians bearing the Greek standard, on a height pointed out for that purpose, and who gave the unfortunate Missolonghites the signal for the sortie. They discovered their error too late; but seeing all hopes of safety lost, they set fire to a mine, which had been for a long time prepared, and were blown up together with the enemy, who pressed round on every side.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

St. Catharines, July 12, 1826.

WELLAND CANAL.

By referring to the last monthly Report of the Resident Engineer on this canal, to which we have been permitted access, we find the following result:—

Amount of excavation on the whole line, during the month ending the 16 inst. about 91,500 yards of earth, 1,525 yards of rock, and 10,000 yards of embankment.

Messrs. Oliver Phelps, & Co. have commenced laying up the timbers of 3 Locks, the foundation of which have proved remarkably favourable; and on examination of the pits in preparation, and those already completed, there can be no doubt but the foundation of every Lock will be equally secure which is considered a very important point.

It is expected the Harbour Lock will be commenced to-morrow, under the superintendance of Mr. Marshall Lewis, an experienced and approved artist, the timber for its accomplishment being all on the spot, and in readiness for the work. The pits for the two Locks below this place, will be finished during the present month; and from the forward state of the Harbour, we anticipate the pleasure of seeing vessels at St. Catharines before the close of the navigation the present season.—*Farmers Jour.*

Labourers Wanted.—We are informed that a scarcity of labourers prevails, at this time, on the Welland Canal; and that several hundred able bodied sober men are now wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. The situation is healthy, there not having been more than three or four deaths by disease, as far as we can ascertain, on the whole line of the canal, since its commencement, and the price paid is from 10 to $15 per month. The men now employed generally enjoy good health.—*Ib.*

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

On Monday, the 19th ult., the Highland Society of Canada held their anniversary meeting at Ranald M'Donald's Inn, Williamstown. Having finished the business of the day, they sat down at 5 o'clock to partake of the excellent dinner which awaited them, and to listen to the strains of the national music, and the national song, that for many hours, gave fresh energy to those social and patriotic feelings, which must ever warm the breasts of the sons of the "land of mountains, of valleys and of heroes," when they meet and drain the wine-cup together, on a distant shore.

The President the Right Revd. Bishop M'Donell, having, in consequence of indisposition, declined taking the chair, it was filled by John M'Gillivray, Esquire, and the following toasts were given during the course of the evening, by that gentleman, and drank with great animation:—

1. The King, 4 times 4.
2. Duke of York and the army, 3 times 3.
3. Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
4. The other members of the Royal Family.
5. The day we celebrate.
6. The memory of the heroes who fell at Waterloo, (drank in *silence*, standing.)
7. Parent Society, 3 times 3.
8. Our worthy Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland, Chief of this Society, 3 times 3.
9. Our Governor General Lord Dalhousie and the sister Province, 3 times 3.
10. The Right Revd. Bishop M'Donell, 3 times 3.
11. Clanna na'n Gael an gunlaibh a cheile.
12. Tir na'm Beann, 's na'n Gleann, 's na'n Gaisceach.
13. Sir James Kempt and the Province of Nova-Scotia.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Reverend and Honorable Dr. Strachan. The Yeomanry of the Eastern District. The Attorney General.

LOWER CANADA.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, July 6, 1826.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz, Thomas Ainslie Young, Esq. Auditor-General of Public Accounts for the Province of Lower Canada.

Joseph Carrey, Esq. Inspector-General of Public Provincial Accounts for ditto. ditto.

Colonial Herriot of Drummondville is at present busy in soliciting a subscription in this town, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of the poorer classes of sufferers, by the late calamitous fire which destroyed the greater part of that Town. We understand that D. Sutherland, Esq. and Capt. Freer have kindly lent their aid, and will receive the subscriptions of benevolent persons, who are disposed, and able, to assist their fellow creatures under such afflicting circumstances.—*Quebec Mercury.*

PRESENTING COLOURS TO HIS MAJESTY'S 81st REGIMENT.

Wednesday forenoon a military spectacle of great splendour and interest was exhibited at the Exercising Ground on the Common. The old Colours of the 81st Regt. under which that distinguished corps have fought for these 28 years, and which waved over them in the actions of Maida and Corunna,—fields from which they derived so much deserved renown, had become so defaced and worn, that the Officers deemed it necessary to procure a new pair. The ceremony of presenting them, agreeably to public announcement, took place this day; and the anticipation of witnessing this solemn and imposing sight, attracted to the spot a large and fashionable concourse of the inhabitants.

About 12 o'clock the three Regiments now in Barracks—the 81st, 74th, and the Rifle Brigade, were drawn up into a hollow square, one side of which remained open. The area thus formed was occupied by his Excellency Sir James Kempt, and staff, Admiral Lake, &c. The Carriage of his Excellency, at the hour above mentioned, drew up in front of the 81st Regiment, containing Mrs. Creagh, the lady of Col. Creagh, who had been requested to present the colours. Immediately afterwards the ceremony commenced by a prayer and an appropriate address, being delivered by the Rev. J. T. Twining, Chaplain to the forces. At the conclusion of this, the banners were placed in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who in Colonel of the Regiment, and who immediately stepped up to the carriage and presented them to Mrs. Creagh, with the following words

"*The Colours of the 81st. Regiment will* come with peculiar propriety and grace from your hands, and I request you will do me the honor of presenting them."

Ensigns De Rottenburgh and Creagh then stepped forward, and Mrs. Creagh delivered to them and to the regiment the handsome address which is given beneath.

"In having the flattering honor conferred on me of presenting colours to a Regiment in which my tenderest affections and most friendly regards are centred, I feel difficult for me to give expression to all the feelings, which a ceremony so imposing and so deeply interesting to my heart excites.

"I cannot pray for more than that, while serving under these Colours, you may display the same ardour and invincible bravery which so brightly shone forth under your old colours at Maida, when the 81st, was so gloriously led to victory by its distinguished General.

"May Maida, Corunna, and the other glory-commemorating inscriptions on your colours be always present to your minds, and with the blessing of the ALMIGHTY ever lead and preserve the 81st, in the path of honor and virtue.

"Into your hands, my young friend, I present your King's colours; and into your charge, my beloved son, I give the colours of your Regiment" (At this part of the address Ensigns De' Rottenburgh and Creagh, who formed the party, advanced and presented with a banner) When your Country requires their defence, I, even as a Mother, cannot they never should be abandoned but in death; and may angels watch over them, and during your whole military lives, endeavour to emulate the splendid career of your illustrious General, and may you like him, be distinguished with the well merited rewards of a gracious Sovereign, and the thanks of a grateful country."

The two Ensigns having retired to resume their usual station in front of the regiment, Col. Creagh spoke in the following manner:—

"These colours which by the distinguished favor of His Excellency Sir James Kempt, have just been presented to the 81st in a manner so truly gratifying to my feelings, shall, I can promise, never be sullied by the 81st, I have the honor and happiness to command; and in the day of battle I trust they will ever wave as triumphantly as did our old colours, when the path of victory was pointed out to the 81st, by the General under whom we have now the good fortune to be placed."

The colours were then paraded round His Excellency and the fair donor, attended by the grenadier company, and the band playing appropriate music. The different regiments were then formed into line, and having marched round the exercising ground were deployed off to their respective barracks.

We have been informed that His Excellency has presented to the Regiment a very liberal sum commemorative of the honours of the day.—*Nova Scotian.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 3—Brig Welcome, Dublin—108 settlers.
——Brig Mars, Sligo—130 settlers.
——Brig Thomas Fatson, Liverpool.
—4 Ship Hero, Liverpool.
——Brig Blossom, Londonderry—80 settlers.
——Brig Regent, Newry.
——Brig Maria, Dublin—120 settlers.
——Brig Thomas, Sunderland.
——Schr. Mary Catherine, Newfd.—14 settlers.
—8 Ship Tho's. Ritchie, Liverpool—2 settlers.
——Brig John, Shields.
——Brig Fame, Sunderland.
——Brig Catherine, Irvine—4 settlers.
——Brig Greyhound, St. Kitts.
——Brig Unice, Boston.
——Brig Thomas, Newfoundland—2 settlers.
——Brig Whitby, London.
——Brig Indian Chief, Jamaica.
——Brig Pacific, Belfast—109 settlers.
——Ship Duncan Gibbs, Dublin—197 settlers.
——Schr. Augusta Ann, Bermuda.
——Brig Victoria, Newfoundland.
—7 Brig Sugual, Demerara.
——Brig Radiant, Aberdeen.
——Brig James, New Smallland.
——Brig Rose Bank, Belfast—176 settlers.
——Ship Wm. Dawson, Liverpool.
—8 Ship Brunswich, London.
——Ship Mersey, Leith.
——Brig Traveller, London—10 settlers.
——Ship Lady Digby, Liverpool—1 settler.
——Brig Jane, Newfoundland—60 settlers.
——Brig Elutra, Cowes.
——Brig James, Sligo—99 settlers.
——Brig Ann, Newcastle.
——Brig Harrington, Dublin—92 settlers.
——Brig Eclipse, Ayr.
——Brig Magnet, London.
——Brig Triton, Dublin—67 settlers.
——Brig Leander, Newfoundland.
——Ship Regulus, London.
——Ship Francis & Harriet, Shields.
—9 Ship Julius Cæsar, Antigua.
——Brig Northumbrian, London.
—10 Brig Isabella, Liverpool.
—11 Brig Sarah, Dublin—89 settlers.
——Brig Jane & Margaret, Cork.
——Brig Earl Loudon, London.
——Brig Susannah, Tralee.
——Brig Hope, Limerick—106 settlers.
——Brig Frances & Harriet, Liverpool.
——Ship Tivintdale, Sunderland.
——Brig Cambrian, Newfoundland.
——Ship Aurora, Hull.
——Ship Victory, Hull.
——Ship Minerva, Hull.
——Ship Brothers, Bristol.
——Ship Lord Wellington, London.
——Schr. Nymph, Newfoundland.

The arrivals this morning report 30 sail having been in company, on Sunday last, off Kamouraska, of which number it will be seen only 14 have come up to Quebec, several of these vessels are of large burthen, and have usually sailed for this port earlier in the season.

The U. E. Loyalist.
YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1826.

A report has reached Boston, by the Ship "Packet" Captain Endicott, from St. Helena, 10th May, that the war in India was again renewed, in consequence of a Detachment of the British Army, ignorant of the Treaty of Peace, having attacked a Burmese division, and killed several of their men.—The report states, that Captain Endicott received his information from some British Captains, who left India, about the middle of February, nearly a month after the news of the Treaty of Peace had been announced at Calcutta.

If, however, so important an event, as the renewal of hostilities, from the cause assigned, had taken place, it appears but reasonable to suppose that the British Government would have received intimation of it immediately, and that we should have received the intelligence, as early as that conveyed by those who left India, so late as a month after the news of the Peace, during which period it cannot be supposed that any part of the British Forces could have remained ignorant of the events which had taken place at Bhurtpore, intelligence of which would be immediately communicated to the several divisions of the army.

The report it is to be hoped will prove to be incorrect.

To the politeness of a friend, we are indebted for a copy of the Bill, which was noticed while in its progress, in several of the English journals, under the designation of the Upper Canada Election Bill. We take the earliest opportunity of communicating its contents to our readers. It will be perceived that its provision, goes simply, to give the power to the Leg slature of this province, to pass, subject to the approval of his Majesty, acts of naturalization or all purposes, and those who dissented from the measure under discussion last year, because they considered that authority was not vested in the Legislature, will now have their minds quieted on that point. The Royal Assent was given to the bill on 20th May.

17th May, 1826.

A BILL

To amend so much of an Act of the 31 Year of His late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada.

Preamble.

WHEREAS An Act passed in the 31 year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the 3rd, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14 year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" it is amongst other things enacted, That no person shall be summoned to the Legislative Council, in either of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, who shall not be of the full age of 21 years, and a natural born Subject of His Majesty, or a subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada, and it is thereby further provided, that no person shall be capable of voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in either of the said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or of being Elected at any such Election, who shall not be of the full age of 21 years, and a natural born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada.

Naturalized persons to be summoned to the Legislative Council and to vote at Elections.

And whereas it is expedient, that persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, should be enabled to be summoned to the said Legislative Council of the said Province of Upper Canada, and of voting at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, or of being Elected at any such Election, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, shall henceforth be and be deemed competent in the Law, to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of Upper Canada, and to vote at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be Elected at any such Election.

Naturalization Bills not to have effect till they have received His Majesty's assent.

Provided nevertheless and be it further enacted, That whenever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of Upper Canada, for the Naturalization of any persons or person, shall be presented for His Majesty's assent to the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, or to the Person Administering His Majesty's Government therein, such Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government; shall, and he is hereby required to reserve every such Bill for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon; and no such Bill shall have any force or authority within the said Province of Upper Canada, until the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same: and no such Bill shall have any force or authority within the said Province, unless His Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the space of two years from the day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's assent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government.

The last *Observer* contains a letter from Mr. Lefferty, bestowing no small share of abuse and invective, on the Burlington Canal Commissioners, and at the same time accusing the House of Assembly with having wasted £2000 of the public money.—All this it is said has occurred, in consequence of their not having "*attended to his advice*," and not having "*placed confidence in his statements*"—his "*prophetic statements!*" As he is not pleased "*at present*," to give us the names of those who are called "greedy, griping, grinding and merciless," we, as well as the "sufferers" spoken of, however anxious we may be, or however great may be their sufferings, must wait with patience, until it shall please the learned gentleman, "to name them out"—The sufferers by the late War, we believe, have met with the attention, which the merits of their several cases, entitled them to. The Parliament of this Province has generously provided for those who have suffered in their *persons*, and the "Supplementary list" issued from time to time from the Receiver General's Office, of payments to be made on account of losses, shews most clearly, that the Government has not forgotten, to make provision for those who have suffered in their *property*. If this provision for *persons, and property*, be the "*grinding*" complained of, towards the sufferers during the late war, it is certainly the most extraordinary complaint we ever heard of.

Astonishment is expressed that Committees, of the House, should "swallow, no matter whether it be right or wrong, any thing, and every thing, that is thrown before them, without even a minute, or any examination, into its correctness." This is certainly a serious charge, which if true (*and who can doubt the veracity of the writer*, for he knows all about it) must convince every one as well as Mr. Lefferty, of the necessity of employing more competent persons to "examine and report upon all public documents," for as he justly observes "until such an appointment takes place, from the inattention of members, the House will be subject to reproach in nine cases out of ten." This "*prophetic statement*" should be attended to.

The following paragraph from the Letter sounds a little dolorous:—

"Many may imagine, that I am an opposer of public improvement; and, that, because I opposed the purchase of the "*mud turtle*" last session I rejoice in the failure of the canal and the mismanagement of the commissioners; but no, knowing my virtuous feelings and patriotic sentiments, can vouch, that my first and only object, is to see my country great, powerful and happy"

The Editor of the *Observer* in his remarks on the Letter, seems to have forgotten the appeal that is here made to him—he has not vouched for a single word of it.—But we will do it.—We believe that Mr. Lefferty does not wish to oppose public improvements, and as to virtuous feeling, we believe he possesses it, in as large a share, as other men. We have heard of some acts of his, which for virtuous feeling, would do credit and honor to the most virtuous, but at the same time anxious as he is that his country should be "great, powerful, and happy," we must say, we think, he has been deceived by the "erroneous calculations" of those, who have pretended to point out to him, the method of making her all that he wishes.

It is not from such angry philippics, as the Letter, against men, publicly employed, in a first undertaking of the kind in the country, that any result, favorable to public improvement, can be expected—it is not by attempting to "*keep odium*" on them, in the discharge of a public trust, which we believe

they are conscientiously discharging, that any good can be realised. Their task is not yet completed—when it is, we have no hesitation in saying, we believe, that they too, will be found to have been possessed of their share of virtuous feeling, and to have used their best exertions, for the promotion of the work, committed to their management. In these sentiments, we feel assured, Mr. Lefferty himself, if left to the free exercise of his virtuous feelings, will join us, and we cannot help expressing our regret, that he should, in an unguarded moment, have suffered himself, to have been so far led astray, as to send forth to the world, the Letter which bears his signature, in the Observer.

The subject of Emigration appears, to have particularly occupied the attention of the House of Commons, in England. A special Committee appointed, for the purpose of collecting information on the subject, has made a long report, but at so late a period of the Session, that there is not much probability of its being acted upon this year. From the interest which the subject has excited, it may be expected, that if Emigration to these Colonies should be encouraged by Government, it would probably be done on an extensive scale, and give a rapid increase to our population.

We understand that the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, intends visiting York this Summer, and that His Lordship may be expected here about the latter end of August, to remain for a few weeks, during which time His Lordship will hold an Ordination and Confirmation.

It affords us much pleasure to learn that the Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Kingston, have received a munificent grant of £1,500 from Government, in aid of the funds, for building the new Church at that place.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday last, Geo. England Leonard, only son of Major Richard Leonard of Drummond Hill, aged nearly nine years, was unfortunately drowned from a canoe, in Chippewa Creek. He was a very fine youth, of a generous disposition and promising talents.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

As Mr. Samson's communication in your paper of the 8th inst. carries its own conviction, in a great measure, with it, I forbear to make those observations which it justly challenges, and although possessed of other evidence, I shall rest satisfied for the present, with requesting you to insert in the U. E. Loyalist the following certificate, which refers, not to the conversation, in which Mr. Samson made the admissions set forth in my former communication, but to a subsequent one on the same subject.

I am, SIR, Your ob't. serv't.

THOS. CAMPBELL.

I hereby certify that I was present at a conversation between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Samson of Belleville, in which Mr. Samson acknowledged a want of candor in that part of the letter to Lord Liverpool, which refers to the Church at Belleville, and particularly that portion of it which represents the congregation as consisting of fifty persons, who attend two or three times a year, and so far was he from maintaining that his statement "*was correct in every particular,*" that he did not attempt to defend a single *particular* it contained.

JOHN GRIER.
Minister at Carrying-Place.
July 7th, 1826.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

In the *Kingston Chronicle*, "A Protestant of the Church of Scotland," has desired those who are in possession of his Pamphlet, to make certain corrections in it. I have the Pamphlet, and have made these corrections, (they were, however, pointed out to me before) and it now puts matters in a very different light.—For example, it now gives "36 to 40" as the Communicants "*last year,*" at Bellville, instead of "12"—and "15" *last time,*" at Bath, instead of "*only* 15 *last year.*" These are *trifling* errors to be sure. The errata is, I hope, carefully forwarded to Lord Liverpool.

As to the *mistake*, in omitting to print something which was "neither an omission in the original composition, nor wilfield uncandidly," I must confess I do not understand it—perhaps the Printer can explain it. There is another matter too that requires explanation yet—The Protestant of the Church of Scotland, says, that the Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, who has not been settled five years in Kingston, yet numbered 114 communicants "*last time.*" Now there has realy been so much blundering about "*last year,*" and "*last time,*" and "*generally,*" that I am at a loss to know whether he means that at the *last* administration there were 114—or whether that is the number in the *five years* he speaks of. I should thank him to explain this, as I wish to understand the thing correctly.

Yours,

SENEX.

July 18, 1826.

Grand Exhibition
OF LIVING ANIMALS.

CONSISTING OF A

ZEBRA,
CAMEL,
MEDITERRANEAN PONEY,
And other Animals.

A number of rare and extraordinary birds; among which are Two full grown

AFRICAN EMUSE.

The Exhibition will take place at Mr. Snider's Inn, at York, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 29th & 31st July and 1st August.

Admittance 1s. 3*d*. Children half price.

Hours of Exhibition from 10 in the Morning till 6 o'clock in the Evening.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court Hou e in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 6-6*m*

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with two Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No.* 2—3*w*.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

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Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.
Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.
Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.
Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE, THE
CANADIAN REMEMBRANCER.

A Loyal Sermon, Preached on St. George's Day, April 23d, 1826; at the Episcopal Church in York,

BY THE REV. T. PHILLIPS, D. D.
Head Master of the Royal Grammar School.

(Price, 1s. 3d.)

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property, at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Appentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and sixpence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleills*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826. NO, 9.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which

will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 . }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fourth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Frederick-burg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots No. 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No. 16—tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Premises as belonging to Richard Daverne, the younger— seized by virtue of Executions issued out of His Majesty's District Court of the Midland District, to me directed, at the suits of Peter McDonald and William Driscoll, viz:

Lot No. 45 in the first Concession of the Township of Camden in said Midland District—200 acres.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 25th, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most populous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Wednesday the sixteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Monday 7th August next, from persons willing to Contract for the performance of the undermentioned work, viz:—

To Plaster and Whitewash the interior of Mens' Brick Barracks—to repair the Chimnies and Heurths, and to clean out the small Drains in front and rear of the same.

To Paint and Whitewash the exterior and interior of the Canteen.

To bore the Well in the Fort (stating the rate per foot) to repair the Chain, Bucket and Windlass, and Paint the wood work and Cover erected over the same.

To Label the Doors of several Barrack-rooms and Buildings.

To sink a Well near the Garrison Hospital, and to complete the same with a Cover, Bucket, Windlass, Chain, &c.

To sink a Well near the Commissariat Officer's Quarter, and to Erect and Paint a Cover over the same.

Specifications of the above mentioned services may be seen at the Royal Engineers Office between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, }
July 17th, 1826. } 8-2w

CROWN OFFICE. }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Bellville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.
Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No. 2—tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

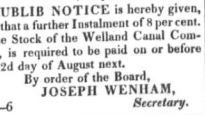
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8w. *Secretary.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with two Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

CONTRACT.

THE Commissioners for superintending the building of a Parliament House in York, will contract for the delivery of a quantity of Brick, Stone, and Lime, early in the next year, the Stone and Lime to be delivered on the beach near the Slaughter House, and the Bricks to be made near the site of the building, the clay to be dug and thrown in heaps this fall, for the benefit of the winters' frost.

Sealed Tenders for furnishing the above named materials, in the following form, that is to say:—

Standard Bricks by the Thousand,
Lake Stone by the Toise,
Queenston do. by do.
Lime by the barrel; the whole to be of the best quality, subject to be rejected if disapproved, will be received by the Hon. Wm. Allan at York, on or before the first day of August next.

Tenders must be endorsed with the name of the proposer, and none will be opened unless the endorser with two sufficient sureties, are in attendance.

York, 5th June, 1826. *No.* 2—8w.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826. NO 9.

POETRY.

THE LOVERS.

And there they stood—loved—loving—lovely—pure,
As the first pair in Eden's sinless bowers;
As blest as though their rapture could endure
Through all eternity; they had no hours
Of sad foreboding:—happy, they were sure
Of *future* bliss:—that throne grew with love's flowers
They little knew or reck'd:—enough for them
That they possess'd bud—blossom—flower—and stem.

Yet they are parted—parted now for ever;
And time may lend its soothing aid to heal
His deep and bleeding wounds:—but, *for her never,*
Can that distracted bosom cease to feel
What it so long hath defied: they sever,
And woman's pride, or passion may conceal
The venom'd arrow rankling in her heart,
But pride, nor ire, can bid the barb depart!

Oh! there are times, in her deep solitude,
When memory will pourtray the scenes of yore,
And with its shadowy train of thought intrude
Upon a bosom bleeding at its core,
Where, but to glance, were to attempt too rude
A view of that which Hope will gild no more;
Whilst, over Fate's horizon, beams no ray
Through Sorrow's night, to tell the coming day.

Such is the usual lot of woman:—born
To love but once, and once, perhaps, to be
Adored and worship'd; then resign'd in scorn
For some new shrine and lovelier deity:—
A ruler from his crown and kingdom torn—
A friendless captive struggling to be free—
Have known *despair*—but *their's* cannot excel
Her's who hath felt she lives to love too well!

LIFE.

If is in vain—
The heart must str ggle with its destiny.
Alas! the ideis which its faith sets up—
They are Chaldean ones, half gold, half clay.
We trust, we are deceived—we hope, we fear,
Alike without foundation: day by day,
Some new illusion vanishes, and Life
Gets cold and colder on towards its close—
Just like the years which make it: some are check'd
By sudden blights in springs; some are dried up
By fiery summers; others waste away
In palm monotony of quiet skies,
And peradventure these may be the best—
They know no hurricanes, no floods that burst
As the destroying angel rode each wave;
But then they have no ruby fruits, no flowers
Shining in purple, and no lighted mines
Of gold and diamond. Which is the best
Beauty and glory in a passionate clime,
Mingled with the thunder, tempest;—or the calm
Of skies that scarcely change—which, at the least,
If much of shine they have not, have no storm?
I know not which is best; but I do know
Which I would choose; give me the earth, the sky,
Of even, self-consuming lovliness—
Though the too radiant sun and fertile soil,
In their luxuriance, run to rankness, to waste,
And the green valley and the silver stream
Become a sandy desert. Oh! the heart
Too passionate to lighted energies
May rend its fate in sunny days like these—
How every Eastern tale recals its beauty,
Its growth of spices, and its grove of balm,
It is exhausted—and what is it now!
A wild and scorching wilderness—Alas!
For the similitude!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COTTAGER'S DAUGHTER.

A SKETCH.

MARY IRVING was the daughter of an humble cottager, who earned his bis daily bread by the labor of his hands and the sweat of his brow. She was his only child, the light of his old age, and the comforter that, in health, was the delight of his heart, in sickness, the minister of every restoring gift. All the village knew her for a dutiful daughter, and wondered not at the extreme fondness of the old man for his child. Now that her mother was dead, and her brother far away from the land of his birth, and the home of his infancy, having enlisted as a soldier early in life, where could a father's preference be bestowed more justly, than on one who sacrificed every thing to make him happy, and who seemed alone to draw delight from the silent smile that ever sat on his homely countenance. But alas! the spoiler came, and robbed this nest of domestic felicity.

Albert Jones was a young man, the son of a neighbouring farmer. He was a youth of a happy, light, and careless turn of mind, and possessed a warm, friendly heart, at least such was every one's opinion, and every one could not be wrong. But alas! every one was wrong in that instance, and the fatal termination of the whole told a fearful tale of human fallibility.

Albert Jones wooed Mary Irving, and pressed his suit with all the warmth and assiduity of a young enthusiastic lover. Having gained *her* heart, he soon won over the scruples of the *her* parent, he soon won over the scruples of the old man, who wished to see his daughter settled in life ere he departed hence; and his few white hairs, and his wrinkled brow, warned him that the period was not far distant.

Mary Irving became the wife of Albert Jones and every one said they were a couple made for each other; but the honeymoon was scarcely over and gone, ere Mary saw that her husband was far from what she had ever dreamt him to be.

Every village boasts its alehouse—every village has its due quantum of choice spirits, as well as its fiddler and every village has its little club that meets a' nights to discuss politics, and something stronger than small beer.—Here, then, did Albert Jones flourish, and here did his happy spirits kindle beneath the influence of spirits of a more exalting, and sometimes too, of a more humiliating nature. He had a heart formed to make a homely hearth happy, but early estrangement from such, it would seem, had poisoned the sweeter current of his mind, and turned the waters that might have flowed on in calmness, to enlighten and endear his domestic moments, to gall and bitterness.

Many an evening had Mary to sit up till midnight, waiting the return of her husband, and when he did appear, reeling with drink, and dissatisfied with every thing, she would wipe the tears from her eyes, but her heart forbade her to rail and be angry, she gave her gentle rebuke, hoped he might reform, and pitied him. Months passed on, but no change for the better on Albert Jones; and Mary felt herself a mother. She was delivered of a daughter; but instead of rejoicing at the circumstance with the fullness of a mother's joy, she was sad and downcast, for she saw nought but want staring her in the face, and trouble and distress around her.

The babe was but four days old, and the mother had not recovered from her weakly state, when, one evening, as usual, she was waiting the return of her husband, and was propped up in blankets in a chair by the side of the fire, for she could but barely move about. The night was cold and tempestuous. The rain was pouring down in torrents, as the wind, which had been blowing in the afternoon, had kept the clouds apart, had now gradually fallen and calmed. Mary Irving trimmed the lamp that stood by her side on a small oaken table, and stirred the fire into a more kindly and cheering light. She again threw herself back in the chair, keeping her eyes fixed on the warm glow of the fire, her thoughts involuntarily wandered back to the fireside of her father's cottage, and to the many happy evenings she had spent there. How different, indeed—how strikingly different were the two in comparison—she viewed home from that one that had watched over her infancy! But she still, amid all his imperfections, looked back to the days when he came as a lover, and sung the songs of Scotia's own delightful bard, and wooed, and won her simple heart. The fervour of a first love is too deeply felt ever to be erased or succeed by another; for the heart, young and untutored, riots on, and revels in the luxurious feelings that then haunt the mind and the soul. And she had felt all these, and though times were now different with her, indeed, yet still they shone in her chaste memory like the softened twilight that succeeds a brilliant sunset. She was indulging in such dreams, and endearing her husband, bad as he was and had been, more to her heart, when suddenly she was started from her musings by the door bursting open, and her husband reeling in worse than his wonted staggering forward to a chair. "You look worse to-night, Albert, than I have ever seen you," said Mary as she approached where her husband sat, and looked him kindly in the face.

"No wonder, Mary," said he, in broken accents, but softer than usual: "only look here —there's for you—see what John Williams has done," and pulling off his hat, the blood gushed out from a fearful wound in the back of his head. Mary screamed out with terror when she looked on the wound, and no wonder, it was an awful one. "Albert! Albert!" was all she could articulate; but Albert heard her not—he had fainted. She used every effort which, in her haste, her ingenuity could devise, but Albert was beyond the reach of human aid; by her screams she brought her neighbours to her assistance; the village doctor was procured, but too late to do any good; he was carried into his bed, and laid down for the last time. When Mary saw and felt that she was a widow, and that Albert had gone to his last account in that fearful condition, it was more than her poor brain could bear. They had barely laid him down, ere she started up suddenly from her chair into which she had thrown herself but a moment before, and bed, no one could tell why, to the cradle where her sleeping infant lay, and snatching it up, hurried out of the house into the rain and darkness. All present, pertrified by the suddenness of the action, and struck dumb and motionless by the portentous looks of the distracted mother, could only gaze on each other's faces in silent astonishment. However, when a few of them were again restored to recollection, they went out in search of her, and of course their steps were first directed to her father's cottage. There, in truth, they found her, but too late to proffer their friendly aid in consoling her distresses—she was past them all.

The old man had been roused from his sleep by a fearful knocking at the cottage door, and the voice of his child calling for God's sake to open; he had jumped from his bed, and unbolted the door, and lifted the latch, when Mary rushed in with her half-naked child in her arms, and flung it on the bed. She had then turned to her father, clasped her hands distractedly together—screamed, and fallen forward on the floor. Her father knelt down and half uplifted her—her eyes only opened once, but their expressions was wild and unearthly—Albert's name faintly passed her lips, and then her too-full heart had broken.

* * * * * * *

Three graves, side by side, lie peacefully together in the little church-yard of ——. Sometimes in the evening, a little girl, dressed in plain and homely apparel, enters there, and approaches them, and, fearless of the setting twilight, seats herself on the middle one, and weeps, as an orphan child weeps over the grave of its departed parents. She hears the whisper of the neighbours, and knows a little of her history, and has gleaned thus much from their friendly talk, that her father was not as he should have been; that her mother was the light of their home, and the delight of every one; and that her grandfather died with grief for the loss of his only child, and had left her the little that maintained and supported her among friendly neighbours.

AT HOME—NOT AT HOME.

WHAT magic is in these three words—positively—negatively! Ye who think that tomorrow will pay the promises of to-day, listen to the adventures which belong to these talismanic expressions.

The age which had succeeded the bubble-age was in its full bloom of bankruptcies and suspensions, when Timotheus Scribehake, Esquire, who had lived most principally during a long period by writing for the periodical press, worked as usual to get up for another double industry, to meet the pressure of the times; and sincerely hoped that no callers would call to interrupt him in his occupation. By the morrow he had contracted to furnish, for a Review that called itself first-rate, a paper on cash payments and the currency, which to finish required his utmost exertions. He would have said "not at home," but he had heard that denial of self was worse than self-denial; the former being an act of bankruptcy the later an act of Christian virtue. So, disregarding an order to that effect, Timotheus took the last day by the forelock, and was pen in hand betimes. Luckless wight! hardly had his good grey quill imbibed its first sip of ink, when in walked Mr. A. Jourdouy, the most worthy of innocent creatures. Mr. A. Jourdouy's conversation is of a very agreeable kind, though not particularly instructive. He tells you nearly all the news which have appeared in the newspapers of the preceding day, or even two days, if he is in a remarkably communicative key; and does it in so endearing a manner, that it is quite impossible not to be grateful for his indulgence. On the present occasion he was overflowing with kindness, and distilled the intelligence of half a week into the listening ear and tortured heart of Timotheus, who, at the end of two hours, saw his visitor depart with a sort of feeling as if the weight of a mountain were taken off his back, like Edwin of the Green, or Sir Topaz, in the fairy tale. Alas! his joy was brief: before he was re-seated, Dr. Chitty dropped in. Timotheus looked aghast—for though the doctor dealt in remedies, well he knew that there was no remedy for him in the doctor. He therefore was no remedy for him in the doctor. He therefore was no remedy for him in the doctor. He therefore

illustration. In order to shew that the progressive ratio of the American navy will continue, it must be shewn that it depends upon unalterable and permanent principles. Now, the very contrary of this is notoriously the case—the American commercial navy grew up by a twenty years monopoly of the carrying trade; and for several years it has been stationary, or even retrograde. The *Morning Chronicle* itself will allow, that the ratio of its increase has prodigiously diminished within the last ten years. But without reference to the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances that favour the increase of the American navy, from 1793 to 1813,—American commercial navy, from 1793 to 1813,—it is not a fact that Great Britain has increased a million of tonnage upon more than a million and a half, while America has, in the first flush of trade, created but three tenths more than Great Britain has increased—a proof that Great Britain is the stronger and more stable and commercial country.

Be the trade great or small, whether national or individual, the principle is the same, and the increase is greatest in proportion upon the smallest term, the difficulties of our progress multiplying as we proceed. The reason is manifest; the power of progression in trade is limited by the objects of traffic; as we advance, these objects are successively occupied and our progress is of course retarded. We have considered the subject at this (somewhat too great) length, because the *Courier*, which attempts to answer the *Morning Chronicle*, has wholly mistaken the question; and, by adhering to the arithmetical argument in which he is bewildered, it affords a triumph to its adversary—a triumph to which, as we have shewn, the arguments of the *Morning Chronicle* are not entitled. If we are to allow of the arithmetical argument, adopted by both disputants, the American navy, having squared its tonnage to the first three years, might use it as a mount to something considerably more than would be sufficient to carry the solid contents of the Globe, as will be seen by carrying the progression a few steps forward; thus, if in 1792 the number be 300,000, and 1795, 900,000; in 1798 the number ought to be 8,100,000, in 1801, 652,000,000; do our readers want us to go farther to shew the value of arithmetical reasoning in upper circles of politics!

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 26.

THE GREEKS.

The Earl of Darnley said he had, on a former occasion, put a question to the noble Earl opposite on the conduct pursued by the French Government in the contest between the Greeks and the Turks. That conduct, he understood, was any thing but neutral, though the Noble Earl said that the French Government acted on a principal of neutrality. To him it appeared that their conduct in that instance was quite in character with their preceding respecting the Slave Trade. Vessels of war and munitions of war were fitted out in the ports of France, and sent off to the Pacha of Egypt. If this was to be called neutrality, he knew not what the word implied. British officers were deprived of their half-pay if they entered into the service of foreign belligerents, yet there were not less than a hundred and twenty French officers employed under the standard of the Turks, who were allowed to retain their half-pay. The Noble Earl, in conclusion, moved for copies of any communications received from His Majesty's Consul at Marseilles, relative to the fitting out of ships in that part for the service of the Pacha of Egypt.

The Earl of Liverpool protested against the motion as the most unprecedented one that ever heard, and brought forward without any previous notice. It was a motion calling upon their Lordships to take into their own hands the King's prerogative with regard to belligerent and neutral powers. He had never before heard a motion of the kind brought forward in that house, though he was ready to admit that special cases might arise to call for the interference of the Legislature. This, however, was not one of them. Neutrality was the great object of this country, and while we maintained peace, to use means towards reconciling the belligerents, if that was practicable. If he was right sure that interference now proposed, so far from doing good, would be productive of evil. He had already stated that the French Government professed to act on a policy of neutrality. None that might be found to have been by allowing officers to serve on neither side, or on both. In the war between the Swedes and Russians, both parties were commanded by British officers. He had heard that in the present contest, a Greek corps was commanded by a French officer of high reputation, so that the principle of allowing officers to serve was as fair towards the Greeks as Turks.—As to the policy of the French Government with regard to the Slave Trade, it had nothing whatever to do with this question.

The Earl of Darnley consented to withdraw the motion, but said he would take measures to ascertain whether the neutrality of the French Government was real or not.

The twenty-second Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday, the 3d of May, at Freemason's Hall, which, as usual on former occasions, was filled at an early hour. If the regret of the Meeting last year was great at the absence of the reverend President of the Society, the Right Honorable Lord Teignmouth, on account of ill health, the satisfaction on seeing his Lordship take the chair on the present occasion, at 11 o'clock, was extreme. The noble President having opened the business of the day by a few appropriate observations, and communications having been made on the part of the Right Honorable the Lords Bexley and Rocksavage, both Vice-Presidents of the Society, expressive of their regret in being unable to attend, the Rev. Andrew Brandram, one of the Secretaries, proceeded to read the Report of the Committee. It took a general view of the operations of the Society during the past year, and gave a sketch of the blessings attending its exertions in every quarter of the Globe. Suffice it here to say that during that period the British and Foreign Bible Society has issued 110,963 Bibles, and 175,530 Testaments, making the aggregate number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures circulated by it during the 22 years of its establishment, 4,109,589.—The receipts of the Society for the last year were £36,766: 2: 9.

"Though no material improvement in the prices of Foreign Produce can be noticed this week, a steady and increasing consumptive demand is perceptible, apparently grounded on real wants and an improving state of trade in the Manufacturing Districts. The more prevailing opinions appears to be, that what is now experienced is the commencement of a gradual amelioration in commercial affairs, and that hereafter we may look forward to a slow but solid revival in business.

"Though the sales in Ashes this week are not very extensive, it arises more from the firmness of holders, than the want of buyers; judging from present appearance, this may be termed as the busiest week in the year. About 300 barrels of new Montreal Pots sold at 12s. and 100 barrels of Pearls, old at 24s. and new at 25s. and a few old New York Pearls at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

"The demand for Pine Timber, (though of small extent when compared with several past years') is gradually lessening our stocks, so that the quantity remaining to meet the new import will not much likely be any thing extensive. A Cargo of St. John's Pine sold this week at 7 1-2d. per foot.

"The supplies of free Grain coming forward are moderate, and all arriving sells readily from the Vessels, so that no accumulation is likely to take place. At no recent period has the stock of Wheat of domestic growth been known to be so trifling in this port, as it is at present; a few cargoes in store would comprise the whole, nor is the stock of Wheat about to be liberated under the New Acts considered to reach more than one-half to two-thirds the stock of free on hand at this period last year; hence it is now generally admitted, that the measures adopted by Parliament, for the admission of bonded grain to home use are founded on sound and judicious principles as any important advance (which under present circumstances might have been serious in its consequences) will probably be avoided; at all events, though the demand equals the supply, hitherto no improvement of moment has occurred. Sales are making in Foreign Wheat about to the following rates, 38s. 3d. to 38s. 9d., per 70 lbs. duty paid, and in American Flour at 27s. a 29s per barrel as in quality, and in Foreign Wheat imperfect since the 2d ultc. at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per 70 lbs."

Foreign Intelligence.

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

The French papers are occupied only with two topics—the religious tumults at Rouen, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies—the attack on the Missionaries at Rouen, and the attack on the Prince of the Clergy in the latter. On the 24th May the Royal Guard appointed to restore order at Rouen, were assailed by the populace with volies of stones, and the royal officers severely wounded. A body of the Guards and of the Gendarmerie then made a charge on the mob and dispersed it. The rioters again assembled, however, and insulted the military, threw bottles at them, filled with offensive liquids, and were again charged and dispersed, many of them being bruised or wounded. These disorders have now continued for more than a week, and on the 27th the Bishop on the departure of the party who excited them. What renders them more deplorable is, not only the violence of those who engage in them, but the bigotry of those who have provoked them. The Cardinal Prince-Archbishop of Rouen is extremely obnoxious from the interference which he lately attempted with the amusements of the people, by endeavouring to prevent the representation of the Tartuffe, and from an intolerant charge addressed to the clergy, which the ministry were obliged to suppress. Anticipating that in this state of the public mind, the appearance of the missionaries might occasion a renewal of disorder, and threaten to the peace of the city, the municipal authorities (as we are informed by a private letter) waited upon his Eminence, and requested him to countermand the mission. The archbishop haughtily rejected their petition, and thus turned against him the feelings of even the agents of Government.

The character and continuance of these hostilities against the Jesuits at Rouen, gave great interest to the speech of the Ministers for Ecclesiastical Affairs, on the 25th, and the eagerness with which his apology for the clergy was thrown head, induced him to renew his defensive explanations at the following sitting, when a vote of 24,205,000 francs (about £1,012,000) was proposed for the support of the church.

On the 25th of May, while the Chamber of Deputies were discussing the budget for 1827, Monsieur Alexis de Noailles proposed that three hundred thousand francs should be appropriated, under the direction of the foreign department, to the redemption of Greek Captives in the Levant. This motion was introduced with a speech of considerable length, from which we translate the following extracts:

[This honorable member did not think the expenses of the department of foreign affairs too great. Economy in that department might injure commerce. As to the complaints of speakers who demand that the ministry should make their policy known, he said that what the Chamber required of the ministry were not vain theories, but deeds. "He would not then attack them on these points: he would only speak of a particular interest.—(Movement of attention.)"

"The most afflicted of all nations," said he, "has implored the protection of Sovereigns: The Greeks, who are at issue with every species of calamity." —(Explosions of murmurs from the ministerial benches.) "I do not understand your murmurs: the Greeks are christians." (Tumultuous agitation.)

A Voice.—"They are schismatics."

M. de Noailles.—"The Greeks have invoked that intercession with some are pleased to call Holy: it has answered their requests by treating them as rebels. The knowledge of the evils by which Greece is overwhelmed, is extended throughout Europe; and the sufferings of that unhappy country have excited a general sentiment of commiseration.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From Brazil.—The brig Sylph, Farvin, has arrived at Baltimore in 39 days from Rio Janeiro, bringing advices to the 30th May.

The sales in Ashes this week are not very extensive, it arises more from the firmness of holders, than the want of buyers; judging from present appearance, this may be termed as the busiest week in the year. About 300 barrels of new Montreal Pots sold at 12s. and 100 barrels of Pearls, old at 24s. and new at 25s. and a few old New York Pearls at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

"The demand for Pine Timber, (though of small extent when compared with several past years') is gradually lessening our stocks, so that the quantity remaining to meet the new import will not much likely be any thing extensive. A Cargo of St. John's Pine sold this week at 7 1-2d. per foot.

"The supplies of free Grain coming forward are moderate, and all arriving sells readily from the Vessels, so that no accumulation is likely to take place. At no recent period has the stock of Wheat of domestic growth been known to be so trifling in this port, as it is at present; a few cargoes in store would comprise the whole, nor is the stock of Wheat about to be liberated under the New Acts considered to reach more than one-half to two-thirds the stock of free on hand at this period last year; hence it is now generally admitted, that the measures adopted by Parliament, for the admission of bonded grain to home use are founded on sound and judicious principles as any important advance (which under present circumstances might have been serious in its consequences) will probably be avoided; at all events, though the demand equals the supply, hitherto no improvement of moment has occurred. Sales are making in Foreign Wheat about to the following rates, 38s. 3d. to 38s. 9d., per 70 lbs. duty paid, and in American Flour at 27s. a 29s per barrel as in quality, and in Foreign Wheat imperfect since the 2d ultc. at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per 70 lbs."

Affairs in the new Republic of Colombia are wearing a serious aspect. General Paez is making preparations for resistance and General Bermudez for defensive attack him. Civil blood therefore will be shed, before the arrival of Bolivar whose influence might prevent this lamentable issue.

From Calcutta.—By the Arrival of the Emerald at Boston, from Calcutta, the reports recently circulated of the renewal of hostilities between the British and Burmese are confirmed. The Emerald sailed on the 29th February, and at the latest dates from the scene of action, the British forces had gained some slight advantages over the Burmese. The armistice was a mere feint on the part of the latter to recruit and gain fresh strength.

We have since received the Boston Palladium of Tuesday. Its Editor has been favoured with Calcutta papers to Feb. 20, inclusive.

It appears the Burmese suffered the time in which the treaty of peace was to be ratified to expire, without taking that step, that the British thought the whole affair a trick, prepared to attack Rangoon. Jan. 19, took the city of Melloon, and advanced 12 miles beyond it. In the city they found the original treaty, which had never been sent to Ava, (another account says a copy had been sent)—the British took about thirty thousand rupees in money, a large magazine of grain, and a great quantity of military stores. The determination is to make peace only at the capital.

One of the papers states that the British obtained 90,000 laca of rupees among their booty at Bhurtpore

GREECE.

There is reason to hope a portion of the garrison of Missolonghi escaped. This hope is founded on the solicitude of the Turks to prevent any communication with the coast. Ibrahim had according to the Journal des Debats, given orders to kill all his prisoners, and even unarmed peasants, in order to complete the wonder he has been for the last two years of cars, that the Sultan had ordered him to send to Constantinople. It appears he could not make up this number at Missolonghi.

It appears, says the Smyrna Observer, that Ibrahim's intention is to convey his troops to the isthmus of Corinth, by ascending the gulf of Lepanto.—Thence his army may, in two or three days march, reach Napoli de Romania and commence the siege, while the fleet passing round the Peninsula, would undertake to blockade it. The Serakier will, it is said, march upon Athens and invest its citadel, combining his operations with those of the Pacha of Negropont. The position of Napoli, however, is strong, that it will not easily be carried. The citadel is impregnable and can only be reduced by famine.

A rumour is circulating in Paris, which, if it prove true, augurs ill for the cause of the calamity of Missolonghi. The greater part of the garrison is said to have succeeded in penetrating the assailing army, and saving the women and children that accompanied them. This precious remnant of an heroic population had arrived at Solona.

On the 15th of April, a fire broke out at the great Hungarian Market-town of Nagy-Koros. A high wind prevailing, and the fire having commenced in a stable in the middle of the town, where the houses were crowded together, it spread with such rapidity, that in a few hours above 1000 buildings were reduced to ashes, in spite of all the exertions of the inhabitants although it was the middle of the day.

RUSSIA.

The Frankport papers contain the following article, dated Augsburg, May 8:—"After three weeks dry weather, we had, on the 1st of May, a fall of snow nearly a foot deep; on the 3d the weather became milder in the country, and yesterday, after a sultry forenoon we had the first thunder-storm.—The very first flash of lighting struck a flock of sheep about three quarters of a mile from the city, and killed the whole flock, consisting of 170 sheep. The shepherd and his dog was not injured, though only a short distance from the flock. On the 1st of May a man was frozen to death, now, being in a state of intoxication, he was in the snow."

The Emperor Nicholas returned on the 11th of May to St. Petersburg, from his visit to the military colonies.

Extract of a private letter of the 22d of May, from Augsburgh:—"Advices from Vienna state, that the health of the Emperor continues unfavorable. A kind of consumption which cannot be overcome by art, undermines his constitution. This Monarch has been deeply affected by the fresh resistance offered by the Hungarian Diet, upon the occasion of the last reply made to that body by the sovereign authority. Several deputies of towns, and several Magnats, among whom the Count Karoly is mentioned, proposed to insert in the new Act to be presented to the court, an energetic reserve, in case the remedy to the abuses pointed out should not be consented to. This motion was rejected by the Diet, but it nevertheless produced a powerful sensation at Vienna."

According to the Journal de Rouen of the 26th of May, the disturbances in that town on the 24th was more serious than at first supposed. The mob pelted the armed force with stones, many of which struck the officers on duty. A detachment of the guards and Gendarmerie charged the populace, who fled in all directions. Shortly after barricades groups were again formed, the troops were hooted, and bottles of stinking liquids thrown upon them from the windows. The soldiers then charged the mob a second time, and unfortunately, the performance at the the theatre having concluded at the same moment, many persons coming from thence were knocked down and wounded. On the 25th the exercises of the Missionaries were over quietly, except at the Church of St. Ouen, where an explosion of petards took place. About twenty of the ring-leaders are in custody. The Mayor has issued an Ordinance, prescribing measures for the maintenance of the public peace.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the project for a maritime Canal from Paris to Havre having made a favourable report upon its utility and the means of making it serve for the defence of the kingdom, in a system of war in which steam vessels might become an important armament, the Minister of the Marine has ordered some ships to be fitted out, for a number of hydrographical engineers and officers of the Royal Navy to proceed to the mouth of the Seine, in order to make such observations there as are considered necessary to complete the resolution of the important questions connected with the subject.

The Journal de Constantinople, containing the feigned submission of the Turkish Divan to the declarations of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, the Turks, it is said, gained time to victual the fortresses on the Danube, as it is now in the eve of breaking out. The Russian forces in Bassarabia, are also ready to enter upon a campaign.

FRANCE.

The Paris Journal des Debats, contains an account of the reduction of Missolonghi, transmitted to the Greek Committee at Paris by their Agent.

If the conduct of the French Government respecting the Greeks, is not in the degree to its nation, it must be admitted on the other hand, that the generous and active zeal, evinced by the public, is sufficient to redeem that disgrace.

The Ladies composing the third Greek Committee in Paris, not content with making collections through the city, execute works, the profits of which they destined for the relief of the heroic defenders of the cross and of independence. They have invited all other ladies to co-operate with them in this good work.

A Lady in Paris has sent to the committee, to be sold for the benefit of the Greeks, a box containing a collar, a crown, two ear-pendants of rows of pearl; a comb, a collar; a pair of bracelets, a cross and earrings of coral; a chain and a ring of gold—she would not disclose her name.

The Pupils of the College of Bourbon made a collection amongst themselves of 1000 francs in favor of the Greeks. They were punished by being deprived of the holiday granted to all the other Colleges on the day when the first stone was laid of the Monument of Louis XVI.

The collection made at Lyons in favour of the Greeks, by the ladies of that city, had produced on the 30th April, more than 25,000 francs.

The ladies of the city of Chalons-Sur-Saone were not long without following the noble example given them by the ladies of Paris; twelve of them have traversed the city for many days, with the object of contributing to the preservation of mothers and their children, and the succours of Christians.

The Greek committee at Paris have received positive information that Soliman Bey (the renegade Swiss) has evacuated Tripolitza, after having burnt it.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the Quebec Mercury.

Some time since we mentioned the arrest of four Indians for the supposed murder of *a white man* in the Township of New Ireland, the skeleton of whom was accidentally found. During the examination of the Indians before the Police Magistrate, one of them disclosed the circumstances of the murder; as there was no reason to suspect that there was two men murdered, and to ascertain more distinctly the place where a circumstance connected with the murder of a man whose skeleton was found—it was thought advisable to send the Indian who made the disclosure back with a guard to the spot, and it now appears, that while there he confessed that they had murdered both the white men (who there is reason to believe were of the United States) and that they sunk the other body in the Black Lake, on the borders of which the murders were committed. The Indian so sent has been brought back and is now in the jail of this city.

His Majesty's health was so good as to render it probable that he would be able to hold a levee in the beginning of June. The preparations for the approaching general election were carrying on with great activity. Mr. Sergeant Frith, who has some years ago Attorney General for Upper Canada, canvasses the city of Norwich, with what prospect of success we do not learn.

Extracts from a Mercantile letter, dated,

LONDON, 30th May.

"The timber trade does not improve with us, and as the stock on hand is large, (with a considerable proportion of ordinary qualities) it can hardly be expected to be better for some time. The state of the home trade generally continues very deplorable, every house engaged in country business suffering so dreadfully by bad debts. Money is certainly more plentiful, but there is an evident fear with most houses of large capital of investing it, therefore much is placed in the funds, which will not be thrown into trade until confidence is restored."

On Thursday last detachments of invalids, completed service men, &c. from the *several Regiments and corps in these Provinces*, embarked for England under the command of Major Coles, 76th Regt. on board the Parmelia Transport, Captains Kelsall and Whyte, of the 70th Regt. Captain Grubbe. Unattached Surgeon Flanagan, 76th Regt. and Lieut. Harvey 37th Regt. are passengers.—The Transport will sail this morning.

Herbert Cornwall, Esquire, lately of His Majesty 76th foot has received the appointment of Surveyor of the Customs at this port.

The *Aurora*, Capt. Dearness, arrived from Hull on Tuesday last, and now lying at the ballast ground was struck by lightning about 11 o'clock on Wednesday, during the heavy thunder gust. The Mainmast was shivered into a thousand pieces. The shock nearly threw the vessel on her beam ends and was extremely violent. A boy asleep in the main-top escaped unhurt. No lives were lost.

Large Serpent.—A gentleman of this city, in the habit of constant communication with the inhabitants of L'Assomption & its environs, has related to us the following novel circumstances, which he derived from the very proprietor of the land which was the scene of the occurrence.

About ten days ago, a woman, with three of her children, were gathering strawberries on the farm of one *Vaillant*, distant two or three miles from the village above mentioned. Meeting with little success, the children asked their mother's leave to go in a thicket close by, where they thought they might find the fruit in greater quantity. Leave being granted, they entered the wood; but had not been long out of sight before they reappeared running with all their might and in great affright as if flying from some danger. Being asked what had happened, they described, in their own imperfect way, that they had seen some living and monstrous thing on a tree. This account excited the mother's curiosity so strongly as to induce her, in spite of a feeling of apprehension, to return with them and see what it was. She accordingly accompanied them, but what was her dismay when she beheld an enormous serpent curled round a tree, its tail resting on the ground, and its head waving above the topmost foliage, as if looking around for, or watching the motions of some intended prey. It is not easy to imagine the terror of the little human groupe. Scarcely had they strength to retire and tell the neighbours what they had seen.—*Montreal Herald.*

The St. Lawrence Steam-Boat Company has, with the enterprize that distinguishes it, and more especially its principal member, resolved to establish a line of Steam Boats, one of which is daily to leave Quebec, and another this city, Sundays excepted. The following is an authentic list of the Boats and the days of their departure, according to the present intention of the Company: should it hereafter be deemed expedient to make any alteration, it will be duly noticed.

FROM MONTREAL.

Monday Night,	Swiftsure.
Tuesday Night,	Chambly.
Wednesday Night,	Waterloo.
Thursday Morning,	Quebec.
Friday Night,	Swiftsure.
Saturday Night,	Lady Sherbrooke.

FROM QUEBEC.

Monday Night,	Waterloo.
Tuesday Night,	Lady Sherbrooke.
Wednesday Night,	Swiftsure.
Thursday Night,	Chambly.
Friday Night,	Waterloo.
Saturday Night,	Quebec.—*Ib.*

BUTTER.—Every farmer who is in the practice of carrying butter to market, during the warm season, knows the advantages of having it kept cool, (a ready sale and advanced price) but is frequently at a loss to effect this, especially if he live at a distance from town. Let him try the following method, by which, it is believed, he may present his butter in perfectly good condition, in the warmest weather; put up the butter, early in the morning (after having been kept in a cool place over night) in a wooden box, made perfectly clean and sweet. Inclose this box in another about two inches larger on every side, and fill the space between them with grass cut fresh with dew on, or wetted in cold water. A little care in simple things, in the aggregate, is often of no small service to the farmer; and here is a fair chance to exert it with success. The following receipt for preserving butter, given by Dr. Anderson, has been warmly recommended by those who have practised its directions;

"Best common salt, two parts: salt petre one part; sugar one part—beat them up together, so that they may be completely blended. To every 16 ounces of butter add one once of this composition. Mix it well in the mass and, close it up for use."

Dr. Anderson remarks, that he has found by experience, that the above mentioned composition not only preserves the butter more effectually from any taint of rancidity, but makes it also look better, taste sweeter, richer, and more morroway, than if it had been cured with common salt alone.

It is said, butter prepared in this manner will keep for years and cannot be distinguished from that recently salted. It should stand a fortnight or three weeks after having been prepared, before it is used.

Shubenacadie Canal.—This enterprise has been commenced. A body of workmen have been employed for this fortnight back under superintendence of Mr. Hall, in digging trial-pits upon the line of excavation, and the Directors have directed the subscribers to pay in an instalment of 5 per cent.

A gentleman informs us, that on Tuesday the 20th inst. a steam packet arrived at Annapolis from St. John's N. B. It is intended to run regularly between these ports, so that in this way the Boston line of steam packets is now connected with Novascotia.

The Cargo of the *Trusty*, from India is to be sold at Auction on the 12th of the next month. We are not sanguine that the Adventurers in this new undertaking will derive profit from it in the present instance, but we are encouraged to hope that they will not experience any loss. With the knowledge they have now obtained of the wants and resources of the places visited by the Trusty, arrangements for further commercial intercourse with them can be made without difficulty, and with more certain prospects of success. The *Trusty*, it will be recollected is a private trader to the East Indies built by a company of Merchants here.

A public sale of the Cargo of the *Trusty*, from Calcutta, will take place on Wednesday, the 12th July next, at Collins' Wharf. The cargo consists of the following Articles:—

Sugar, Rice, Indigo, Salt Petre, Ginger, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Curry Powder, Red Saunders Wood, Soap, Drugs of various descriptions, Sugar Candy, Gums, Rottans, Goats Skins, Salted Hides, Coir Rope, Canvas, Twine, Hemp, Rugs, Paper, Salempores, Baftas, Gorrahs, Checks, Seersuckers, Palempores, and various other descriptions of Bengal Cotton Goods, Bandannas, or Choppa Romauls, Black and Check'd Silk Handkerchiefs, Nankins, Crapes, Sarsnets, Mull Muslins, also a few hhds. and qr. casks, old London particular Madeira Wine, which has had the benefit of the voyage to Calcutta.

MIRAMICHI, (N. B.) June 26, 1826.

Fires of great magnitude have been burning on the North and South-West branches of this River, all last week, and although they have been very remote from our settlement, the smoke has been so dense at times, as nearly to prevent our seeing the river, on one occasion, we were particularly struck with the strong resemblance which the River bore to its appearance the day preceding our great calamity in October last, and we doubt not but many persons imagined there was cause to dread a similar result.

In the North West, we understand, the fires have been greatest in the vicinity of the little Sevogle, were many excellent groves of timber were untouched by the axe of the Lumberer. In the South West, the forests nearly all the way from Cain's River to the Portage, we have reason to apprehend, have been destroyed.

The shipping are leaving the river very fast; another week or ten days will leave but few late arrivals, and we are happy to find that there will be a sufficiency of Timber for the usual fall fleet, but we can scarcely expect our average number of vessels to arrive, unless the times assume a more promising aspect at home; the present prices of timber can never pay the importer, even at the low freights which are given.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) June 27.

By the arrival of the Steam Boat last evening from Fredericton, we learn that great fears were entertained on Sunday last, that another alarming Fire would take place in that town, the Woods in that vicinity, in consequence of the dryness of the Season, being all on fire, and the wind blowing directly on the town, whole leaves on fire and other embers fell in divers places. The firemen were all on the alert, and the Engines taken out, and most of the teams employed in supplying the town with water; but on Sunday morning a shower of Rain fell, which has for the present calmed their apprehensions.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Novascotia, arrived here yesterday in the Chebucto from Halifax.

PRINCE EDWARDS' ISLAND, June 15..

Quit Rents.—We learn from good authority that it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to insist on all arrears of Quit Rent due in this Island since 1816, to the present year, being paid up. Land will be received in payment at the rate of five shillings sterling an acre, from such as prefer that mode to paying in money.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of Arrivals, Tonnage, Settlers and Clearances, at the Port of Quebec for the periods ending 10th July 1825 and 10th July 1826.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.	Cleared.
1825	353	88,763	6414	291
1826	354	94,408	6413	263

EXCHANGE AT NEW-YORK.

Bills on London, 60 days	10 11 prem.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1826.

The Speech delivered in His Majesty's name, by the Lords Commissioners, prorouging the Imperial Parliament on 31st May, will be found in this days paper. His Majesty's Proclamation, dissolving the Parliament, is contained in the London Gazette of 3rd June, and the Writs for a new Election are made returnable on 26th July. Severe contests were expected to take place between the Candidates in some parts of the Kingdom.

The Election of Sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland was to take place on 13th June at Holyrood House.

The late English papers afford no news of any importance from the Continent—nothing authentic is heard of the Greek cause.

The account of a renewal of Hostilities, between the British and Burmese Armies is confirmed, though from a totally different cause, from that which was stated. That any part of the British Army could have been ignorant, that a Treaty of Peace had been proposed, and of the measures which had been taken in consequence thereof, appeared incredible, and was sufficient to have induced any person, at all acquainted with British discipline, to give but little credit to the reports which were in circulation, that three British Regiments had been annihilated. Major General Campbell's Despatch of the 20th Jan. from the Camp at Patanagoh which will be found in another column of our paper, gives a particular detail of the occurrences which led to the attack and capture of the entrenched City of Meloon on the morning of 18 Jan'y. The Duplicity of the Burmese has by this event received a severe check, and it is to be hoped that after the example they have received, that the enemy they have to deal with, is one, who is not to be imposed upon or trifled with, their future professions will be more strictly regarded, and that, Peace concluded in India, may shortly be announced. The British Army has undergone severe trials in this war, and a speedy termination of it, for the sake of our brave Soldiers, is much to be desired.

The new Steam Boat NIAGARA, (built at Prescott) John Mosier Captain, arrived here, on Monday last 24th inst. She proceeded the same day to Niagara, and returned on Tuesday afternoon, with a number of American Ladies and Gentlemen, making the "Northern Tour." This arrangement of visiting York twice on the route round the Lake will be continued we hope, as the number of persons travelling at this season of the year, having an opportunity of seeing York, will tend to enliven the Town. The Niagara is a handsome and well built Boat, with a powerful engine, and most excellent accommodations for Travellers.

The Wheat Harvest has commenced in the Home District, and generally we believe, to the West of York. It promises to be abundant, and the weather is extremely favourable for the Husbandman. The Hay Crops are secured, and have afforded a plentiful supply.

It is stated that all difficulties have been adjusted with the Canada Land Company—that they forego the purchase of any of the Clergy Reserves, and are to have a Tract of Land in the London District. If this report should be correct we may hope to see that fertile part of the country, acquiring a large accession to its population. If the Company pursues active measures, to bring their Land into immediate sale, we should think that part of their Capital would be judiciously applied, in taking Stock in the Welland Canal, which would afford their settlers an easy access to market with their produce, besides enhancing the value of their own remaining Lands. The London District is a remarkably fine portion of Country—well timbered, and watered,

and worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

The Hon. Chief Justice Campbell, and the Hon. J. B Macaulay, as Counsel for the Crown in the absence of the Solicitor General, on the Eastern Circuit—and His Honor Mr. Justice Sherwood, on the Western Circuit, left Town this week.

The Attorney General, proceeded to Niagara by land, on Wednesday.

The Editor of the Ex-Quebec Gazette, in a note on an article on "*The Press in the Canadas*," is pleased to make the following courteous remarks,

"In point of *personality* and *abuse* the *Advocate* might rank with several numbers of the newspapers published with the Government Gazette of Upper-Canada, with the *Kingston Chronicle*, the *Montreal Gazette* now published by authority, and successor in some respects to the *Montreal Herald*, and with not a few articles at various times in the *Quebec Mercury*. The aggression in personality and abuse was certainly on the part of the Presses, whose opinions generally happen to coincide with the colonial administrations; and it is worthy of remark that two of these papers (the Kingston Chronicle and the paper published by authority at Montreal) have almost openly approved of this *foul* aggression in violence and contempt of the Law."

In this delectable paragraph, "the newspaper published with the Government Gazette of Upper Canada," is certainly placed in a goodly company —but as an "aggressor in personality and abuse." If the Ex-Gazette means this complimentary language to apply to us, we think we can safely say he has ventured to make an assertion, which he is incapable of supporting with any thing like proof—It is but a short time, as this our ninth number only, will sufficiently evidence, since we commenced our Editorial labours, and we defy the Ex-Gazette, to point out a single instance, in which we have been the *aggressor*, in "*personality and abuse*." In our Editorial capacity, we have offered, and shall fearlessly continue to offer, our remarks on *public* matters, but a due sense of decorum, as well as respect for our readers, and ourselves, will always restrain us we *hope*, from making use of such *personality and abuse*, as is alluded to by the Ex-Gazette. We shall at all times, to the best of our ability, endeavour to gratify our patrons, with public information, and by offering such remarks, as may appear necessary; but we conceive, we should offer them an insult, if we even attempted to vitiate their tastes, by converting the *liberty*, with which we stand invested, as a Public Journalist, into *licentiousness*, by ranking ourselves, with the retailers of private scandal, and with whom, the Ex-Gazette would place us, if he means his *noted* remarks to apply to the paper, at present under our management.

We therefore publicly call upon him, distinctly to state, whether he means the assertions he has made, to apply to us or not—and if he does, to shew in which of our nine numbers he can find an instance, to support such assertion. If he means them not to apply to us, let him candidly say so, and not attempt by a shuffling conduct, to make an impression on the minds of the public, that the *present* "Newspaper published with the Government Gazette of Upper Canada," is guilty of *personality and abuse*, and that of the most worthless kind. If he means them, *not* to apply to a *former* "newspaper" let him promptly say so—Our *other* of these papers he must mean—to say that he means *both*, would be a pitiful subterfuge, and equally cruel and unjust towards a person, who has not now the same opportunity of repelling such assertions, as if they had been made at another time.—If he refuses to do us the simple act of justice, which we here call upon him for, we shall be content, to leave it to the determination of the publ c, to whom the charge of "*personality and abuse*," most properly att ches itself—to us—or to the Editor of the Ex-Gazette.

The Quebec Mercury, in noticing the article of the Ex-Quebec Gazette, on "*The Press in the Canadas*," contains the following remarks:

"The conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada upon this unpleasant occasion has been decided and strictly impartial, and has not given a shadow of foundation for the remarks, in which the Gazette indulges, on the abuse or power in the Colonies. Neither is the Gazette more fortunate in its assertion, that a disposition to suppress an independent press, has been manifested by the Executive in the Canadas. The solitary instance he adduces in which the government the interfere, and break up a seditious establishment, forms an exception, but in no degree warrants the charge he has brought forward. However arbitrary the suppression of the press in Lower Canada, in 1810, may be deemed to have been, still it had the *sanction of the law* in its favour, if it had not, why was not redress sought where it might, as it has in similar instances, have been obtained? And that it could have been obtained, the old Gazette is well aware, for it says that "it would be holding a very erroneous opinion of the British Government, and rejecting the evidence of facts to believe that such conduct, (an abuse of power by Colonial Governors,) can long be veiled or overlooked."

As the suppression of the *Canadian* in 1810, has been brought forward on this occasion, we have looked back to the files of the Old Gazette, for an authentic account of that transaction, expecting from the sentiments expressed in the Editorial article, we have given, to have found some expression of abhorrence, at a measure it now deems so hostile to the best liberties of the subject. We were disappointed—that singularly independent journal (which we believe is still held by the same proprietor who owned it at the period referred to, and who no doubt would not then have allowed the whisperings of self interest, any more than he would at the present time, to silence or deter him from discharging so important a part of a patriots duty, as that of countroling the illegal exercises of arbitrary power,) furnishes only the following meagre statement:

"On Saturday afternoon the printer of the *Canadian* Mr Charles Lefraneois, was arrested and committed to Gaol under a warrant of the Executive Council, on a charge of Treasonable practices."—(See Quebec Gazette, Thursday 22d March, 1810.) But neither in that nor in any after number, of the same year, do we find any expression of doubt as to the legality of the measures then pursued. We did however find very many numerously signed addresses, thanking His Excellency the Governor in Chief for the energetic and effectual means he had adopted for the preservation of His Majesty's Government in this Colony; and we gather also from some communications in the same Quebec Gazette, that the Proclamation of the Governor in Chief, which is styled an "affecting production," was ably expounded, and its views zealously seconded by the Catholic Bishop, Monseigneur Plessis, and the majority of the parochial Catholic Clergy, whose efforts "in many places had a powerful effect upon *the good honest minded inhabitants*, and brought many to a sense of that duty, *which they had lost by the folsehoods of intriguing men*." How then the suppressing an inflamatory and seditious paper, an act, which if the Quebec Gazette of 1810 is to be believed, called forth congratulatory addresses signed by very numbers of the inhabitants, which was eulogized by the Clergy, and which passed without any comment of disapprobation, from that immaculate model of political integrity, the Quebec Gazette, now so materially changed in its character as to be stigmatized by the same *paper*, under the same *proprietor* as an act *against law*; or are we to believe the assertions of the Quebec Gazette in 1826, in opposition to the facts it stated in 1810. We confess we are at a loss to reconcile these contradictions.

Married,

On the 12th inst. at the seat of Colonel I. M. Balfour, Percy, by the Rev. Mr. Grier, John Lowe, Esq. Kingston, to Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of William H. Gray, Esquire, H. P. Barrack Department.

Died,

At Montreal on the 14th instant, Charles Ludlow Ogden, Esq. for many years past a merchant in that city, whose many virtues endeared him during life to the respect and esteem of all classes of society. His memory will be long cherished by all those who knew his excellent qualities, and a numerous family must ever lament the sudden and irreparable loss of their protector.

At Montreal on the 8th inst. Charles Edwin, infant son of Norman Lee, Esq. paymaster of the 79th Regiment.

At Quebec, on the 9th inst. Mr. Andrew Forrest, after a long and painful illness.

On the 5th May, deeply deplored by his affected wife and relatives, and an extensive circle of sincerely attached friends, Joseph Orr, of Salem, near Londonderry, Ireland, Esq. aged 40 years, formerly Captain in the 21st North Fusileers, and brother-in-law to James Buchanan, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at New-York.

Grand Exhibition
OF LIVING ANIMALS.

CONSISTING OF A

ZEBRA,
CAMEL,

MEDITERRANEAN PONEY,

And other Animals.

A number of rare and extraordinary birds; among which are Two full grown

AFRICAN EMUSE.

The Exhibition will take place at Mr. Snider's Inn, at York, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 29th & 31st July and 1st August.

Admittance 1*s.* 3*d.* Children half price.

Hours of Exhibition from 10 in the Morning till 6 o'clock in the Evening.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

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* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.
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Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

and by all the Booksellers in York,

SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION.

Price 2d—or 50 for 6*s.* 3d. Currency.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11 h of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Dammage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,

King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

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All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Nepenee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
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J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*

No. 10—13w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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



Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1826. NO, 10.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June,* 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*

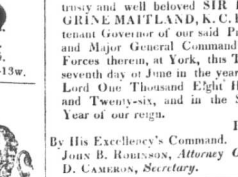
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Muchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Fifth day of July next, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

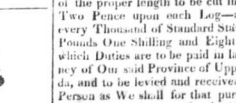
GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twentieth day of May last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fifth day of July next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Fourteenth day of August now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused those our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government have thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, of the said District, at the suit of John Nowlan. I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the North East half of Lot No 14, in the First Concession of the Township of Beckwith, in the said District, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the 31st day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
16th April, 1826 . }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
No. 17—tf. *Deputy Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Gilbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Gilbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
5—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shlla expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gurden, George Audijo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most populous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Friday the eighteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, at noon, on Monday the 14th of August next, from persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:

1. To Repair the Old Quarter adjoining the Garrison Hospital, to fit up the small Inner Room, as a Store Room, and to perform sundry other repairs to the building.

2. To make Four Cupboards for the use of the Mess Establishment; to make a Chopping Table, and to put up some Shelves in the mess man's room.

3. To put up a Partition, a Corner Cupboard, and Three Rows of Shelves, in No. 4, Log Splinter Proof Barrack, at present used as a Sergeant's mess room and Library; to put up Shelves in the Band room, and to put additional hanging Shelves, and to support the old ones, in all the Splinter Proof Log Barracks.

4. To take down the Partitions of the present Solitary Cells, and to Build up others of Masonry, upon another plan, so as to allow of two more being added, and to Build a Hearth, and fit up Shelves, and Work Bench for the Armourer, in the adjoining room.

5. To take down, and put up, in a different position, a part of the Partitions of a small Quarter in the upper floor of Blockhouse No. 2, to make a Ceiling, of Lath and Plastering, to the room, and to make Accouterment Racks and Pins for 88 men; to cut a Door and Four Windows in the lower floor, and to perform sundry other repairs to the whole of the Building.

6. To Renew the Floor Beams of Blockhouse No. 1, re-laying the floor with the old serviceable planks; to construct a Drain (from the Cellar of the building) to the Main Drain in rear, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

7. To set Four Boilers in the men's cooking house No. 1; to thoroughly Repair those in No. 2, each cooking house to be fitted up with Steam Conductors; to Paint and White-wash the interior and exterior of the buildings, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

8. To Build Two new Privies.

9. To construct, in the Commissariat Office, a Stone Vault, with Cast Iron Door, and Patent Locks and Hinges, to be 10 feet × 6 feet, and 5 feet 6 inches to the spring of the arch in the clear; the Walls to be 3 foot thick, and the whole to be completed in the most workman like manner, and with the best materials.

Specifications of the above mentioned Service may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

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

Commissariat Office, York, 29th July 1826. *No.* 10—2w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday, 14, August next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:—*Viz.*

1. To Remove a part of the Fence of the Commandant's Quarters in Rear of the Mess Room, and erect it in a position that will be described.

2. To White-wash the Inside and Outside, of the Splinter proof Barracks Nos. 1, & 9.

3. To put up Partitions in Three Rooms of the men's Brick Barracks, to divide each into Two Apartments.

4. To Build a Viranda in front of the Garrison Hospital; to Repair the Chimney Backs and Plastering; to White-wash the Inside, and to erect a new Privy near the Building.

5. To Repair the small Room adjoining the Old Carpenter's Shop in the Engineer Yard, so as to Render it fit for the use of the Master Carpenter, as an Office and Store.

Specifications of the Work to be performed, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

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

Commissariat Office, York, 29, *July* 1826. No. 10—2w.

Executive Council Office, York 18th *Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Crown Office, }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell. *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
1-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assesment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8*th*, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19*th June*, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assesment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.

Kingston, May 18*th*, 1826. 16—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, June 9th, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent is required to be paid, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, on or before the 20th of July next.

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
No. 2—8w. *Secretary.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent in Upper Canada for the above Association, begs to announce to the Public, that he is now ready to receive proposals from Persons desirous of effecting Insurance on their Lives, or those of others.

For particulars as to the rates, or any other information which may be required, application can be made either to C. Widmer, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, at York, or to the undersigned.

H. SMITH,
Agent.

Kingston, 1st June, 1826. *No.* 2—*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf.*

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 5th January 1826. } 1—*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1826. NO 10.

POETRY.

HOME.

The heart that feels as I have felt
When forced from kindred hearts to sever;
The idol Home, where youth has dwelt,
To leave—and leave, perhaps for ever:
Although no sigh may tell its woe,
Will throb with sorrow's deepest throe.

A Father's burning hand I wrung;
I kiss'd a Mother's pallid cheek,
But not a word escaped my tongue—
I felt too much—too much to speak:
That parting hour—that sad adieu,
Worlds would not tempt me to renew

My foot is on a foreign strand;
But let me wander where I will,
Can ne'er forget my native land;
My heart is with my kindred still:
My dreams by night, my thoughts by day,
Are of the loved ones far away.

SINCE O'ER THY FOOT-STOOL.

Since o'er thy foot-stool here below
Such bounteous gems are strown,
Oh! what magnificence must glow,
My God, about thy throne!
Be brilliant here these drops of light!
There the full ocean rolls how bright!

If night's blue curtain of the sky,
Studded with diamond stars investight—
Hung, like some royal canopy,
With glitt'ring diamonds fraught—
Be, LORD, thy temple's outer veil,
What glory round the shrine must dwell!

The dazzling sun, at noon-tide hour,
Forth from his flaming vase,
Flinging o'er earth the golden show'r,
'Till vale and mountain blaze,
But shows, oh LORD, one beam of thine—
What then, the day where THOU dost shine!

Alas! how shall these dim eyes, endure
That sun of living rays;
Or, how my spirit, so impure,
Gaze on its brightness pure!
Assist, oh LORD, assist my sight,
And robe me for that world of Light!
(Phil. Recorder.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VETERAN'S REWARD.

If the French Revolution has presented to us horrors till then unexampled, it must be owned also to have furnished us with some striking traits of humanity and magnanimity. Many persons of both parties voluntarily risked their lives to preserve those of people, whom the unhappy state of the times compelled them to regard as enemies; and these acts of generous devotion were not uncommon even among the military, who, by their profession and the horrors they witnessed, might be supposed less susceptible than others of the soft feelings of compassion.

During the civil war, in a skirmish that had taken place between the Republicans and the Chouans, several of the latter were made prisoners. When the troop halted to take some refreshment, they stopped in a plain near a spring, and forming a circle, placed the prisoners in the midst of it. Their Captain, a very young man, who had but lately attained the command, seated himself at some distance upon the trunk of a tree, and taking some provisions from his knapsack, began to refresh himself. He perceived one of the prisoners speak to his lieutenant, and directly afterwards advance towards him. Delmont remarked as this unfortunate man drew near, that he had no other clothing than his shirt and trowsers, which were in rags and covered with blood, and that a linen bandage, also stained with blood, covered his forehead and his left eye.

The sight of so much misery sensibly touched the heart of the young officer; and he was still more moved when the young prisoner said to him, "M. le Commandant, I have saved the miniature of my wife: will you, when I shall be no more, have the charity to remit it to my mother, Madame Duplessis, at Lamballe? My wife and children reside with her." Tom utter'd moved to reply to this touching request, Delmont gazed upon him in silence; and he added in a tone of more pressing entreaty, "In the name of heaven no not refuse me! If you do, they must always suffer from their ignorance of my fate, for it is my intention to conceal my name from the court-martial. Thus they will have no means of ascertaining what has become of me; but if they receive the portait they will be certain that I would have parted with it only at the hour of death."

Delmont was still silent: in fact his mind was occupied between the desire of saving the prisoner and the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, which he found of doing it. Duplessis, believing that he had no intention to grant his request, became still more urgent: "In the name of God! in the name of all that is dear to you ——" "Say no more," cried the other abruptly, "the situation is a very disagreeable one, but still I will not refuse it." Taking the miniature as he spoke, he put it into his pocket; and added, "Will you eat a mouthful of something, and take a drop of brandy? it will refresh you."

"I cannot swallow," replied Duplessis: "a fever consumes me, and I am impatient to reach our destination, that I may escape from my misery." These words made Delmont shudder. He looked earnestly in the face of the speaker, and distinguished as it was with dust, sweat, and blood, there was something in the features so noble and touching, that he could not help resolving to risk every thing in order to save him. "Listen to me attentively," cried he: "I will give you a chance, which, if well managed, may preserve your life. Say that you came to tell me you could not continue to march, and I refused you any assistance. Go back to the same officer who allowed you to come and speak to me, and try to act so that he may solicit me to leave you behind with an escort, to wait for a *voiture de reguestation*. I will take care that no one shall kill guard you shall be drunkards; make them drunk, recover your energy and escape."

"Ah, my God! if it were possible! But you forgot I must have money to give them, and I have not a single sous."—"And unfortunately I have very little, only four *assignats* of five francs each; you will find them under this piece of meat," continued he, wrapping part of his provisions in paper; "be sure you are not seen in taking them out: go, and God speed you!"

Duplessis turned away without speaking; but the tears that started to his eyes were more eloquent than words. He followed Delmont's directions so successfully, that in a few moments afterwards the lieutenant came to tell the Captain, that the prisoner to whom he had given provisions, could not eat; and that a burning fever rendered him incapable of marching. Delmont replied with feigned harshness, that if the man could not go on it was better to shoot him at once.

"What!" cried the other indignantly, "shoot a man before we know whether he will be pronounced guilty or innocent by the court-martial! You cannot seriously mean it Captain."

"Pray then what would you have me to do with him? for you know I cannot remain here to watch him. Is it my business to prevent, and I cannot diminish the force of our troop, already too small for a part of the country like this, in order to leave an escort with this man."

"But look at the state in which he is. Three men would be quite sufficient to guard him, till we can get a *voiture de reguestion*, which no doubt we shall find to-morrow; and certainly, Captain, you will not say that you cannot spare three men?"

"Well," replied the other with feigned impatience, "you shall have it your way: but remember I tell you you are bringing me into a scrape. However, since you will not have it so, tell Corporal Gaillard and La Porte and Desmoulins to remain with him: we must now set out." The lieutenant did not wait for another order; he made the men carry the prisoner, who appeared to be dying, into a hut. Delmont recommended them to keep a watchful eye over him, for they would be answerable for him if he escaped; and he set forward.

As Delmont had foreseen, the General refused to approve his report, and ordered him to go himself the next day to present it to the commissary of the Convention. Before he waited upon the commissary, the three soldiers arrived without the prisoner. The corporal declared, that notwithstanding his appearance of illness, he had tried to escape in the night by a window, but the men being upon the alert, had all three fired at once; he fell dead upon the spot and they buried him there.

This tale was told so naturally, that Delmont could not even entertain a doubt of its truth: it cost him a great deal to dissemble the pang it gave him; but he dared not to manifest any regret, and talking with him his lieutenant and the three soldiers he went to make his report to the commissary, who, after hearing all the depositions, told him very roughly, that he had done very wrong to expose three brave soldiers of the republic only to convey a sick rebel more easily to be shot; that, however, as they had done their duty by shooting him as he attempted to escape, and had returned safely, the affair should be passed over, but that he might be certain, if such a thing occurred again, his conduct should be sharply inquired into.

The commissary finished with giving him a fresh order to march with his detachment: saying at the same time, "I believe you will be commanded, before your departure, to shoot the men whom you have brought with you. I am waiting for the order; and as soon as I get it, I will transmit it to you." My readers will believe that this was enough to quicken the motions of Delmont; in ten minutes he marched out with his detachment, without beat of drum, and they thus escaped the horrible office of executioners.

Delmont's detachment was ordered to march to ——: while on the road, he recollected the commission of the unfortunate Duplessis; and as he had to halt at Lamballe, he determined to fulfil it, though he felt an unspeakable reluctance to be the bearer of such news to a widowed mother.

When he presented himself at the house of Madame Duplessis, the servant who opened the door, supposing he was billeted upon them, said to him, "Citizen, my mistress cannot lodge you in her house; but she has arranged with the innkeeper over the way to receive you in her stead."

"It is not a lodging I want; I must speak to your mistress in private."

The poor girl turned as pale as death, and went with a look of terror to inform her mistress. Returning in a moment, she led Delmont into an upartment, where he found an elderly lady of very prepossessing appearance, and a beautiful little girl of four or five years old at her side. "I would wish my daughter to be present at our conversation, sir," said she: "go, Pauline, and seek your mamma."

Delmont would have stopped the child, but she disappeared in a moment; and before he could determine how to begin a beautiful young woman entered. She looked at him with great emotion: and the old lady then said, "This is my daughter. You have a commission for us, have you not?"—"Alas! yes, a sorrowful one."

"Ah! not so, best of friends, of benefactors—he is saved! Yes," cried the mother in a transport of gratitude, "I owe you my son's life. Agatha, embrace the preserver of your brother."

Both embraced him with tears of joy. The lovely Agatha brought her infant boy and her little girl, that they also might caress him to whom they owed a father's life. Ah! how delicious were those caresses to Delmont! never in his life had he experienced such pure, such heartfelt pleasure.

"But how is this possible?" said he at last; "did they not fire? they told me they had killed and buried him."—"My dear friend, they were so intoxicated that they would not have been able to kill a fly. God be praised he is now in safety and is recovering very fast. Ah! how I wish that you could see him! but that must not be. But now tell us, are you coming to stay at Lamballe?"—"No, I can only stop for to-night."—"Well, at least, for to-night you will stop with us;" and Agatha hastened to get an apartment for her friend.

We may easily believe he did not refuse their hospitality. They told him their whole situation without reserve. Duplessis had determined to emigrate with his wife and children; his mother resolved to remain behind, in order to preserve the family property. "I shall not repay your twenty francs," said Agatha to him, "nor will I take back my portrait: my husband has desired, that if ever I was fortunate enough to see you, I should tell you to keep it, and to beg you to regard it as that of a sister."

The next morning Delmont was forced to tear himself from this amiable and grateful family, whom he saw no more. Twenty years passed away, and found Delmont, at the time of the restoration, a disbanded officer, who lived with a widowed sister upon the produce of a little farm, which he cultivated with his own hands. One evening, an elderly man, of gentlemanly appearance, dismounted at the veteran's gate, and throwing himself into his arms, exclaimed, "God be praised, my dear preserver, that I am allowed to thank you once at least before I die!" It was Duplessis returned, so long an absence, to end his days in his native country. He had entered into mercantile speculations in England, had been fortunate, and was come back rich. I cannot congratulated him heartily and sincerely.

"And you, my dear Delmont, how is it that you are not more fortunate?"

"My friend, I do not complain; I have quitted the service with clean hands and a clear conscience:"—"And without promotion!"—"I have not sought it."—"No, but you have well deserved it: I am not ignorant of the wounds you have received in your various campaigns."—"I only done my duty."

Upon this point however the friends could not agree; but Duplessis soon dropped the subject, to talk with his friend upon his present situation. He found that he should soon be gratified to quit the farm he occupied, as it was about to be sold; he did not complain, but it was evident that he felt great reluctance to leave it.

"And what price," said Duplessis to him one day, when they were talking on this subject, "does the owner demand for it?"—"Twenty-three thousand francs (nearly one thousand pounds."") "That's lucky; for it is exactly the sum you have in Lafitte's hands."—"I you joke."—"No, indeed, I never was more serious: and so you will find if you draw upon him to that amount."—"But can you think that I shall rob you?"—"Not at all: *the money is yours*: it is the accumulated interest of your twenty francs."—"Impossible."

"I will convince you it is very possible and very true. It is my wife's plan, and this is the manner in which she has executed it. As soon as we were settled in England, she laid out your twenty francs in materials for embroidery and artificial flowers. She worked at these in leisure hours, sold them to advantage, purchased materials for more, and constantly gave me, every six months, the profits of her work, to place in the public funds. We lived retired; and she had consequently much leisure, and worked incessantly. During more than twenty years, this fund, at first so small, has been constantly increasing, till it has become the means of rendering your old age easy. But it is not enough that you are safe and the days and virtuous man should be easy; he ought to receive a public recompense for his services, and I bring you one. Means have been found to represent to the King, that your career has not been less distinguished by humanity than by valour; and he shows his sense of your services by presenting you with the cross of St. Louis, and the rank of half-pay of *chef-de-bataillon*.

The veteran threw himself into the arms of his friend. It would be difficult to say which was most affected. He still lives in the enjoyment of his noble reward of his humanity—need it be said that he makes a worthy use of it.

COLONIAL.

From the New-York Albion of July 15.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

As this is one of the several important subjects now under discussion between Great Britain and the United States; and as it is, perhaps, the most important of all those topics from the lawless violence and outrage committed on the frontier last year, and other causes—we are induced to pay the subject some attention.

It is of course generally known that the Commissioners were appointed under the treaty of Ghent to ascertain and establish the boundaries between the British North American possessions and the United States, in conformity to the principles, and to the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783; and that these commissioners have been many years engaged in the laborious discharge of their duties. We shall confine ourselves to that commission acting under the 5th article of Ghent, and to that part of the boundary between the state of Main and the province of New-Brunswick.

The subject will be better understood by copying the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, which the treaty of Ghent intends to carry into effect. It is as follows:—

"And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the United ure, as the subject of the boundaries of the United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divided those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river,' &c.

The British and American Commissioners had no difficulty in ascertaining the source of St. Croix river, nor in running a line due north as far as Mars Hill, but they differ essentially as the position of the *highlands* meant by the treaty, and which difference involves a territory of 10,000 square miles, together with the Madawaska and square miles, together with the Madawaska and some other settlements, hitherto supposed to be on the British side.

It is a fact that there are no very prominent highlands through the whole of this district of the country, but a broken, connected link of mountains be mont. The chain of mountains laid down in most of American maps, as designating the boundary line, *does not exist*; the compilers of those maps having made geography subservient to the treaty—not the treaty to geography. But there are highlands—that is to say, land sufficiently elevated to divide rivers flowing in opposite directions—between the sources of the two rivers the two parties have objectively affixed their lines of demarkation as described on the map; and the point at issue is, which were intended by the negociators of 1783. This point being ascertained, the whole matter is settled from the Atlantic ocean to the head waters of the Connecticut river, where there is a small piece of territory (about 200 square miles) in dispute, which neither party is very anxious about, and could be easily settled to quit the farm he occupied, as it was about to be sold; he did not complain, but it was evident that he felt great reluctance to leave it.

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part of the boundary between the state of Main and the province of New-Brunswick.

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"And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divided those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river,' &c.

The British and American Commissioners had no difficulty in ascertaining the source of St. Croix river, nor in running a line due north as far as Mars Hill, but they differ essentially as the position of the *highlands* meant by the treaty, and which difference involves a territory of 10,000 square miles, together with the Madawaska and some other settlements, hitherto supposed to be on the British side.

It is a fact that there are no very prominent highlands through the whole of this district of the country, but a broken, connected link of mountains be tween the two parties have objectively affixed their lines of demarkation as described on the map; and the point at issue is, which were intended by the negociators of 1783. This point being ascertained, the whole matter is settled from the Atlantic ocean to the head waters of the Connecticut river, where there is a small piece of territory (about 200 square miles) in dispute, which neither party is very anxious about, and could be easily settled to quit the farm he occupied, as it was about to be sold; he did not complain, but it was evident that he felt great reluctance to leave it.

"And what price," said Duplessis to him one day, when they were talking on this subject, "does the owner demand for it?"—"Twenty-three thousand francs (nearly one thousand pounds."") "That's lucky; for it is exactly the sum you have in Lafitte's hands."—"I you joke."—"No, indeed, I never was more serious: and so you will find if you draw upon him to that amount."—"But can you think that I shall rob you?"—"Not at all: *the money is yours*: it is the accumulated interest of your twenty francs."—"Impossible."

"I will convince you it is very possible and very true. It is my wife's plan, and this is the manner in which she has executed it. As soon as we were settled in England, she laid out your twenty francs in materials for embroidery and artificial flowers. She worked at these in leisure hours, sold them to advantage, purchased materials for more, and constantly gave me, every six months, the profits of her work, to place in the public funds. We lived retired; and she had consequently much leisure, and worked incessantly. During more than twenty years, this fund, at first so small, has been constantly increasing, till it has become the means of rendering your old age easy. But it is not enough that you are safe and the days and virtuous man should be easy; he ought to receive a public recompense for his services, and I bring you one. Means have been found to represent to the King, that your career has not been less distinguished by humanity than by valour; and he shows his sense of your services by presenting you with the cross of St. Louis, and the rank of half-pay of *chef-de-bataillon*.

The veteran threw himself into the arms of his friend. It would be difficult to say which was most affected. He still lives in the enjoyment of his noble reward of his humanity—need it be said that he makes a worthy use of it.

COLONIAL.

From the New-York Albion of July 15.

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

As this is one of the several important subjects now under discussion between Great Britain and the United States; and as it is, perhaps, the most important of all those topics from the lawless violence and outrage committed on the frontier last year, and other causes—we are induced to pay the subject some attention.

It is of course generally known that the Commissioners were appointed under the treaty of Ghent to ascertain and establish the boundaries between the British North American possessions and the United States, in conformity to the principles, and to the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783; and that these commissioners have been many years engaged in the laborious discharge of their duties. We shall confine ourselves to that commission acting under the 5th article of Ghent, and to that part of the boundary between the state of Main and the province of New-Brunswick.

The subject will be better understood by copying the 2d article of the treaty of 1783, which the treaty of Ghent intends to carry into effect. It is as follows:—

"And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the United ure, as the subject of the boundaries of the United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz: From the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, viz: that angle which formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands, along the said highlands, which divided those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river,' &c.

The British and American Commissioners had no difficulty in ascertaining the source of St. Croix river, nor in running a line due north as far as Mars Hill, but they differ essentially as the position of the *highlands* meant by the treaty, and which difference involves a territory of 10,000 square miles, together with the Madawaska and some other settlements, hitherto supposed to be on the British side.

It is a fact that there are no very prominent highlands through the whole of this district of the country, but a broken, connected link of mountains be mont. The chain of mountains laid down in most of American maps, as designating the boundary line, *does not exist*; the compilers of those maps having made geography subservient to the treaty—not the treaty to geography. But there are highlands—that is to say, land sufficiently elevated to divide rivers flowing in opposite directions—between the sources of the two rivers

way by the missiles of the mob who pelted them out of Shaddon gate. Barnes, the police officer, with a cocked pistol in his hand, said another person, got through the crowd but were glad to escape back. Without accomplishing their object. This victory elated the people, and when a party of the 55th regiment, preceded by a few artillerymen were brought up by the Mayor and Magistrates, they were assailed in the same manner, and after the riot act had been read were ordered to fire in their own defence. This fatal order was unfortunately shot four persons, who were not of the most guilty. Mary Burrell, a young woman of 22 was shot dead as she stood at her own door to Queen street; a boy of 15, named Skinner, was shot through the leg; a man named Robert Noble, who said he was seeking his children in the crowd, received a ball in his breast, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The last was a fine girl of 14, who was dreadfully wounded on the head, by a ball, which came through the shutter of the school in which she was sitting, the window having been closed by the mistress, whose name is Wemyss. It is said that about 40 shots were fired before the mob dispersed; but the above were the only casualties. Sir P. Musgrave was rescued and conveyed away by his friends, during the confusion.

A most wanton outrage was committed yesterday afternoon on the premises of Mrs. Conway, in Lord-street. When the procession of Gen. Coyne was going down Lord-street, at the close of the election, a flag of Mr. Huskisson's colour, edged with blue, (the General's colour) was flying from one of the room windows, on which some of the party threw a number of stones and other missiles, which demolished the glass in the whole of the windows.

The Hay harvest has commenced in this neighbourhood, several fields at Woolton, &c. having been cut last week.

Honduras Joint Stock Company.—A meeting of the share holders of this company took place on Monday, at Batson's Coffee-house, Cornhill, London. Mr. Wm. Clarke, the Chairman, stated, that 8910 shares had been issued on the 12th of April, 1825, of which 8025 had been subscribed by the directors before the 15th of July, at a loss to the company of £5200. It also appeared that a shipment of Indigo from Honduras had cost the concern £18,066 and was sold at a profit of only £7472; and that of £46,490, the original capital of the company, not more than £5760 was now available to the shareholders. It was consequently resolved, that the plan of the Honduras Company was an abortive scheme, and that the parties who promoted it should be held responsible for the whole amount of the deposits; that the meeting declined to recognize the accounts and proceedings of the self-elected directors and trustees.

Arctic Land Expedition.—Despatches have been received from Captain Franklin, of the Arctic land expedition, dated Winter quarters, Fort Franklin, on the great Bear Lake September 6. During the summer, three expeditions, under Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Back, and Dr. Richardson, were made preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Captain Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea; there is one island near the coast, called by Capt. F. Garry's Island. From the summit of this island the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice or islands; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, in view of mountains at very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in longitude of 138 deg. west. The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men are all well and in spirits at the favourable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From La Belle Assemblee.)

EVENING COSTUME OF URLING'S LACE.—This beautiful specimen of Urling's unrivalled manufacture is worn over a white satin slip. The petticoat of this lace, fine as the threads woven by the fabled Arachne, is of the most superb pattern, it sprigs on a sort of tulle-net ground, of delicate texture. Three flounces of the same material, of a pattern exquisitely rich, ornament the border, and are set on, in slight festoons; over the upper flounce is a design of flowers and foliage, entwined in costly profusion, all in lace work, forming a fine completion of this charming dress. The corsage is of white satin, made to fit close to the shape; the sleeves are short, and are ornamented downwards with double jabots of Urling's lace, placed seperate, but very near each other. The hair is arranged in the newest style of fashion, in bows and curls, and adorned with strings of pearls, richly ornamented combs, and full-blown roses. A necklace of Egyptian pebbles set a l' Antique, in finely wrought gold, encircles the throat, and the ear-pendants are formed of long pear-pearls.

MORNING VISITING DRESS.—A high dress of gros de Naples, of a beautiful cerulean-blue; the border of the skirt ornamented with three flounces, pointed at the edges, and there finished by a delicate embroidery in chenille, and bound with a narrow rouleau. The body is quite plain and surmounted at the throat by a very full ruff of stiffened gauze with blond edging. A broad sash, the same colour as the dress, confines the waist, with two long ends, directly in front, the ends handsomely fringed. The sleeves sit almost close to the arm, and have mancherons of quite a novel kind; they are loose, but are made stiff and pointed, with one point fastened down with a small rosette; at the wrists the sleeves are elegantly fluted; the flutings are lengthwise and wadded, which gives to them a richly embossed appearance. A hat of white chip is trimmed with pink and canary yellow ribbons entwined; the strings twisted in the same manner, and fastening to the sash with a rozette composed of each colour; the hat is ornamented with a simple bow of two ribbons, on the elevated side, under the brim—for it is placed very much on one side over the left ear; each side of the crown is ornamented with light bouquets of corn-flowers. The shoes are of black satin and the gloves of yellow kid.

(From Ackermann's Repository of Arts, &c.)

DINNER DRESS.—Dress of Pomona green gros de Naples; the corsage made moderately high, and slightly full in back and front, and ornamented with folds of shaded grenadine, which diverge from a cameo in the centre of the crepe lisse tucker, pass under the bust, and meet in a bow behind. The sleeves are short and rather full, with sleeves en gigot in white crepe lisse over them, which are confined at the wrist with tartan bead bracelets, fastened by a cameo. The skirt has two rows of fluted lozenges in shaded grenadine; the longitudinal points connected with a broad flat band of gold coloured grenadine; beneath is a broad wadded hem or rouleau. The head dress is very large, and composed of shaded beregе or grenadine, with a profusion of white ostrich feathers on the left side. The hair parted in front and arranged in large curls. Gold earrings a la Flamande; gold chain and necklace. Circular reticule of ponceau velvet, edged with gold, and trimmed with British lace; strings of ponceau and white satin. Short white gloves, white satin shoes, painted gauze fan.

BALL DRESS.—White tulle dress worn over a "Haiti blue" satin slip; the corsage high across the bust, very full, and set in a band; the sleeves short and full, with a wreath of China roses down the centre, from the shoulder to the band round the arm. The skirt is decorated with cornucopias of blue and white satin, and a wreath of flowers, emanating from the top of each, falls gracefully, and unites with the point of the next cornucopia; a full puffing of tulle, over a rouleau of blue satin, terminates the dress. Ceinture of Haiti blue; the ends long, the one of white the other of blue satin ribbon, entwined, and brought across the opposite side, just above the border, and fastened with a bow and end of each. Head dress of blue gauze lisse; a bow on the right side, continued, by a broad plait of hair, which passes behind a small plait of rows, placed rather forward on the head; the hair in large curls. Pagoda ear rings of highly wrought gold; necklace and bracelets of the same; the latter outside the gloves, which are long and of white kid. Grenadine scarf, white satin shoes.

Foreign Intelligence.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR WITH THE BURMESE.

[The following despatch from Sir Archibald Campbell, was received at Calcutta on the 6th of Feb. It details the profound duplicity of the Burmese, as well as the just punishment that awaited their perfidy.]

TO GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR—My despatch of the 31st ultimo, brought the operations of the army under my command down to that date, and expressed my sanguine expectations, that it would prove the last communication, which I should have to address to you relative to the war in this country.

These hopes have been unfortunately frustrated by the policy of a court apparently destitute alike of every principal of honour and good faith.

The signature of a treaty of peace, by the British and Burman commissoner, on the 3d instant, and the pledge on the part of the latter, that the same would be ratified by the king of Ava, within 15 days from that date, and some specific articles, as therein stated, carried into effect within the same period, has already been brought to the knowledge of the right honourable the Governor General in Council by the proceedings of the British Commissioners, recorded in their despatches, under date the 3d instant. All occurrences of a purely political nature since then, will now, in like manner, be furnished by the same authority. I shall, therefore, proceed to the detail of Military events resulting therefrom.

On the 18th, the day appointed for the return of the ratified treaty, &c. the commissioners finding that instead of a fulfillment of this promise, a further delay of six or seven days was solicited, under such equivocal circumstances, as left no doubt that a total want of faith guided their councils, it was definitively declared that their request could not be complied with, and a secret article proposed to them in which it was stipulated (together with the performance of others already agreed to) that they should evacuate the fortified and entrenched city of Melloon by sun-rise on the morning of the 20th: on their positive rejection of this proposition, they were told that after 12 o,clock that very night, (the 18th) hostilities would re-commence.—Deeming it of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in punishing duplicity of so flagrant a character, I ordered the construction of batteries and the landing of heavy ordnance from the flotilla, to commence immediately after midnight, and requisite arrangement to be made for an early attack upon Melloon. His lordship in council will be enabled to appreciate the zeal and exertion with which my orders were carried into effect under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkins, commanding the artillery, and Lieutenant Underwood, the chief engineer,(aided by that indefatigable corps the First Battalion of Madras Pioneers, udder the command of Captain Crowe) when I state that by 10 o'clock the next morning I had eight and twenty pieces of ordnance in battery, on points presenting a front of more than a mile on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, which corresponded with the extent of the enemy's line of defence on the opposite shore. I yet cherished hopes that the formidable appearance of our preparations would have induced them to make some further communications in the morning, instead of again risking the renewal of hostilities with troops of whose decided superiority they had so recently received the most convincing and humiliating proofs. In this I was disappointed. At day light I perceived that the preceeding night had been devoted by them to preparations equally laborious, and the construction of extensive and well planned works, with a view to the resistance on which they resolved.

At eleven o'clock A. M. (the 19th) I ordered our batteries and rockets to open their fire on the enemy's position; it was gallantly kept up, and with such precision of practice as to reflect the highest credit on this branch of the service.

During this period the troops intended for the assault were embarking in the boats of His Majesty's ships, and the flotilla at a point above our encampment at Patanagoh under the superintendence and direction of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's ship Alligator, Senior Naval Officer, on whom this charge devolved in the absence of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in consequence of extreme indisposition.

About one P. M. the desired impression having been produced by the cannonade, and every thing reported ready, I directed the brigade under Lieuteuant Colonel Sale, consisting of his Majesty's 13th and 38th regiments to drop down the river, and assault the main face of the enemy's position, near its south eastern angle, and Brigadier General Cotton, with the flank companies of his Majesty's 47th and 87th regiments, and his Majesty's 89th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair, his Majesty's 41st regiment, and the 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, to cross above Melloon, and after carrying some outworks, to attack the northern face of the principal work.

Although the whole of the boats pushed off together from the left bank, the strength of the current, and a strong breeze from the north, carried Lieut. Colonel Sale's Brigade to the given point of attack, before the other columns (notwithstanding every exertion) could possibly reach the opposite shore; Lieut. Colonel Sale was unfortunately wounded in his boat, but the corps of his brigade having landed and formed with admirable regularity, under the command of Major Frith, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, rushed on to the assault with their usual intrepidity, and were in a short time complete masters of a work which, although certainly not so well chosen in point of position as others we have met with, yet had been rendered most formidable by labour and art, and at the same time such as to afford the enemy a presumptive assurance of security in their possession of it. This is fully evinced by the circumstance of the chief, with Memiaboo at their head, contrary to the Burmese custom in all such cases having remained within their defences till they saw the troops crossin to the assault.

When Brigadier General Cotton saw that the works were carried, by the 13th and 38th Regiments, he very judiciously ordered the Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Hunter Blair, to cut in upon the Enemy's Line of Retreat which was done accordingly, and with much effect.

Thus was accomplished in the course of a few hours from the recommencement of hostilities, forced upon us by perfidy and duplicity, a chastisement as exemplary as it was merited. Their loss in killed and wounded has been severe, and the accompanying Returns of Captured Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Arms, and Ammunition, will sufficiently demonstrate how seriously they have suffered in these particulars; a species of disaster which their Government will, doubtless, more deeply deplore, than the sacrifice of lives, or the shame of defeat. Specie to the amount of about thirty thousand rupees, was found in Memiaboo's house, and a very ample magazine of grain, together with about seventy horses, have also fallen into our hands. It will prove highly gratifying to his Lordship in Council to learn, that advantages so important have been secured with so small a numerical loss, as is exhibited by the returns of killed and wounded; amongst the wounded I include with particular regret the names of Lieut. Colonel Sale and Major Frith, the latter having succeeded to the command of the column, on the Senior Officer being disabled, received at its head in the moment of success, a spear wound which I fear is of a very serious nature; Major Thornhill of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was the third on whom the accidents of war threw the perilous distinction of leading these troops, and he conducted their movements to the close of the affair, in a style worthy of his predecessors in command.

In behalf of Lieut. Col. Hopkinson, commanding the whole, and of Lieut. Col. Pollock, commanding Bengal Artillery, and Captains Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Montgomarie, Madras Artillery commanding the batteries, I have to solicit your recommenation to his Lordship's favourable attention. The Rocket Practice, under Lieut. Blake, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, was in every way admirable; of three hundred and four rockets which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the spot for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the works, or in the ranks of the enemy, with an effect which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war.

The conduct of his Majesty's 13th and 38th regiments during the advance, and their gallantry in the storm, far exceeds all that I can write in their praise. I sincerely hope that I shall not long be deprived of the services of their two brave commanders.

Brigadier General Cotton's arrangements for intercepting the retreat of the enemy, and the movement of Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair to effect the same object, merit my warmest commendations.

To Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, and every officer and seaman of his Majesty's ships, and the Honourable Company's Flotilla, I am deeply indebted for the able and judicious manner in which the troops were transported to points of attack and so near to a formidable work which they had to assail. I have the honour to enclose Captain Shads' report, together with the return of killed and wounded.

Lieut. Wilson, of his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Cotton, who will have the honour of delivering this despatch, was present during the whole affair, and is well qualified to give any further information which may be required by his Lordship on the subject.

I have &c.

(Signed) A. CAMBELL,
Major General.

Head Quarters, Camp Pa-
tanagoh, 20th Jan. 1826.

Killed in the attack on Melloon on the 19th of January, 9.—*Wounded* 34. Ordnance, &c. taken—brass and iron cannon guns of large calibre, 84. Jingals, 80. Muskets, 1700. Shot, 11,000. Powder, 20 tons, &c.

Killed on board the Flotilla, 4. *Wounded*, 14. War boats captured 18. Other large boats 47. Canoes and other boats, from 200 to 300.

CALCUTTA PAPERS.

In perusing a file of Calcutta papers to the 20th February, we find a full confirmation of the late report of the re-commencement of the war between the British and the Burmese. As before stated, the preliminary treaty was signed on the 3d Jan. and fifteen days were allowed for its ratification by the Burmese King, who at the same time, was to send to the British camp all the prisoners he had in possession, and pay five *lacks of rupees as an instalment and earnest of the *crore* stipulated to be paid as the price of peace. Hostilities were immediately suspended, and a friendly intercourse, games and feats took place between the late enemies. The Burmese negotiators expressed their full confidence that the treaty would be fully ratified, and all the conditions fulfilled in good faith; and it was not till within one or two days of the expiration of the limited time, that the British Commander, Sir Alexander Campbell suspected their duplicity. On the 17th January, the Chief of the Burmese commissioners requested to have the time prolonged for another fortnight This was peremtorily refused by Gen. Campbell, and the Burmese were told, that unless the terms of the treaty were wholly fulfilled before 10 o'clock, on the 19th, the attack of Maloun or (Melloon) would immediately take place. The Burmese having failed to fulfil the treaty, the British General was as good as his word. The cannonade began precisely at 10 o'clock, was continued with great effect, particularly the rocket fire, through the day, and at the close of it, the city was taken by assault, the Burmese leaving 500 dead on the field, 20 pieces of artillery, 120 gingalls (grass-poppers) 1800 stands of muskets, 20 tons of powder, a large quantity of munitions, and the military chest, containing 30,000 rupees. Among the trophies taken was the trunk of the Chief Negotiator, and in it *the original preliminary treaty,which had ever been sent to the King* to Umerapoora, *for ratification.* The craft of the negotiator being thus confirmed Sir Archibald immediately sent the treaty after him; and hopes were entertained at Calcutta, that when the King was made acquainted with the terms of it, that peace would ensue. One of the Burmese who was captured, attempted to excuse his Chief, by saying that the minister did not dare to send the *treaty* to his Master, but had sent the purport of it, in the form of *petition*, for His Royal approbation. At the last dates, the British were pursuing their march for the capital, and had advanced 12 miles, and it was said that no other negotiation would take place till the arrival of the army at Ummerapoora. The loss of the British was said to be only 14, but a Colonel and a Major were severely wounded, and a Lieutenant slighly.

The Burmese are said to have practised great art during the armistice to cajuole the British with presents and fair words; but they had a Scotchman to deal with. It is added that a reinforcement of 6000 men arrived in Maloun, the night before the attack, and that the King's brother, who led it in, was killed. A squadron of the British navy, under Com. Brisbane, co-operated in the assault, and made great destruction with the capture of the strong fortress of Bhurtpore; and the powerful army under Lord Combermere (30,000 strong, with an immense train of arullery) left disposable to settle other disputes. The war was said to have been undertaken to restore an infant Prince to his throne, held by an Usurper, his cousin. Before the invasion, the Usurper was invited to relinquish his usurpation, and was offered a suitable provision in the company's territories but refused.

☞ The *India Gazette* extra, of February 3d, contains despatches of his Lordship, giving returns of his losses, and the ordnance captured. It appears by them, that he had in his army, six regiments of cavalry, three regiments of arullery, and sixteen regiments of infantry, mostly naive. The total of the casulties in the attack of the place, was 580—viz.

Killed 103—wounded 466—missing 11. Three captains, Armstrong, Pitman and Brown were killed, and Brig. Gen. Edwards died of his wounds. The field officers wounded, were Brigadier Patton, Lt. Col. Natton, and Major Fuller and Hunter. By the return of the ordnance taken the strength of the city may be estimated:

Brass (one a 78 pounder!)	73
Iron (many of large caliber)	60
Total,	133

In his last despatch, dated Jan. 24, 1826, Lord C. says, since the fall of Bhurtpore, the whole of the fortresses within this Rajah have surrendered to and been occupied by the British arms without opposition. The inhabitants of Bhurtpore are returning, and resuming their avocations; and I am happy to say, the desolation caused by the storm is fast disappearing."

An immense booty was found in the palace of the usurper, estimated at 60 lacks (*$5,500,000.) The expenses of the war, and handsome presents to the army, are to be deducted from this treasure, and the residue, if any, given to the young Rajah, who will have besides an income of 50,000 dollars.

* A lack of rupees is equal to $50,000; and we believe a crore is 100 lacks.

† An *pocket piece*, and the Usurper's State Palankeen are to be sent to England.

THE BURMAN WAR.

News from the Army.

Our readers will peruse with much pleasure, we have no doubt, the following entertaining abstract from a journal kept by an officer in the Camp at Melloon.

During the cessation of hostilities pending the armistice, the Kee Woongee and Maha Sylwa, frequently came across from Melloon to visit the British Commander-in-chief. On the 15th, there was a horse race in camp; the Maha Sylwa's favorite charger against a horse of Major Jackson's. The Major won the race —the Maha Sylwa's pony as the stakes, became forfeited accordingly, but was not accepted of. This beginning of the sport attracted others to the scene, and various queer looking animals started, and many tumbles occurred. No accident of consequence, however, happened, and both the British and Burmese sportsmen parted at dusk delighted with the day's amusements. There being little or nothing to do, the diversion of shooting was permitted to our officers, who were out in parties from morning to evening, particularly the Madrasees, who evinced a most noble contempt for the heat and the sun. The encampment was surrounded by swamps and jeels, and there were a number of ague cases among the troops; but there was abundance of game as the mess tables of every corps in camp testified. The Maha Sylwa directed some officers to a famous place for wild hog, about five miles inland: but, our correspondent adds, such a mob of people went, that of course they were disappointed in getting good sport, although there is no doubt that the country abounds with them. Plenty of deer had been seen at different encampments; and until very lately it was supposed that there was no jackals in the country, but our troops latterly had annoying proofs to the contrary, and heartily wished the first supposition had been correct. The Bullock beef in camp was excellent, and the officers were enabled to obtain a sufficiency of vegetables, particularly yams, bangans, pumpkins, and some plantains. The officers rivalled in Camp was much wished for, as in the event of war, a cavalry arm was considered of the greatest importance. The distance from Prome to Melloon is about eighteen marches for Infantry.

At the conferences of the Commissioners, Mr. Mangles, the Secretary of the British Commission, could, from his attainments, learn, with such ability, and much to their satisfaction, as to receive the thanks of the British Commissioners.

On the 17th January, as on the next day the armistice was to terminate at 2 P. M. much anxiety prevailed in Camp on this subject; in which the Commander-in-Chief, we may believe, shared; we are informed that he possesses an excellent knowledge of the duplicity and intriguing character of these semi-barbarians, and doubts every word they utter, for which it must be confessed they have now afforded him sufficient cause. Up to 3 o'clock, P. M. there was no appearance of the prisoners, nor of the ratified treaty; but the Khee Woongee was heard to declare that he had heard officially from Ava, that the ratification had taken place, and that it and the prisoners might be expected hourly by water. Nay, he even said that if they did not soon come up, he himself, the Calling Mengbee, and Maha Sylwa, would deliver themselves up as hostages to our army,

The British Camp servants frequently crossed the river to Melloon, to buy fowls, &c. and were told by the Burmese that they now considered them as friends, and they would be treated them as such. "You have heard, I fancy, (says our correspondent) of Scandal Wharf at Rangoon; we have got a similar Wharf here, where we all meet in the evening to hear and talk over the news of the day. So I must leave off and await that of this afternoon. The 17th, I hope will be pacific; whether or not, you shall have it to-morrow."

Accordingly next day (18th) our correspondent's letter contains with the impressive words—

"Bella, bella, horrida bella cano."

During the evening of the 17th the Burmese Chiefs came across, and held a teazing unsatisfactory conference, or rather *palaver*, with Sir Archibald. The question lay in a nutshell, but they either evaded it or loaded it with inconsistencies and impertinencies to such a degree, as to require much temper to keep up terms of diplomatic courtesy with them.

On the Morning of the 18th, Sir Archibald sent them a message to the effect, that he would meet them on board the conference boat at 2 o'clock. After much shuffling on their part, the Calling-Menges shammed sick. However, they were given to understand, that if the ratified treaty, the prisoners and four lacs, were not forthcoming by 12 o'clock that night, hostilities would re-commence.

To this ultimatum no reply having been made, our batteries which had been got ready under night with surprising celerity, opened upon the enemy's works about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, with great effect, and must have astonished the Burmese not a little. The rocket practice was described as both splendid and efficient. Our batteries continued playing until half past 2 o'clock, by which time the Fort of Melloon became almost too hot for the enemy. At the concerted signal, the storming party (which had previously been embarked on board the gun boats,) some distance above Melloon moved down across the river. As the wind and current were favourable they shortly reached the opposite shore, ascended the hill, as our correspondent writes, in beautiful style, and in twenty-five minutes from their leaving their own bank, Melloon was ours.

Our correspondent after mentioning the various booty that fell into the hands of our troops, writes—"But prepare to hear the most wonderful share of the booty—booty I shall call it, for such it proved to us by making us acquainted with their merits. The Treaty has been found, with the various other documents, just as they were delivered to them, never having been sent for ratification. Can you fancy any thing more perfect in the game of humbug than what they have played us!" Respecting the Rocket practice, our correspondent observes—"I see by the newspapers that the Rockets have been condemned at Mecrut'—I never was partial to the weapon, and even now know there is no dependence to be placed on it; but I must do it the justice to say, I never saw any thing so brilliantly splendid as the rocket practice against Melloon. The weapon was as true to its range as its best friend could wish, and to the enemy it was most destructive. No doubt this would always be the case were the rockets fresh and good.

With the circumstances of the taking of Melloon, our readers are already acquainted; we shall not therefore enter into further details on that head. About midnight of the 19th, a strong party of European Infantry, with a few of the Body Guard, and two of the Horse Artillery guns, went off to surprise, if practicable, a position about twelve miles from Melloon. After effecting this object (of which no doubt, was entertained) they were to continue their progress some miles further in advance, and sweep the country of its cattle, &c. after which they would join the main body, about 30 or 40 miles to the northward. The news in camp on the 21st, (and which was universally credited) was, that the Minia-boo, brother to the King of Ava, who was well known to be in Melloon directing every movement, but keeping himself aloof, was killed on the 19th by a shell. It was reported also, that although all the pacific documents had been found at Melloon, their substance had been forwarded to Ava in the form of a petition, from Minia-boo and the other Chiefs to the golden foot.

In consequence of the duplicity of the Burmese, it is not easy to calculate when the war may terminate. The probability is, that the Burmese sinews of war may now be considered as fairly cracked. The spirit of the people is broken, and nothing but the most unheard of tyranny of the Government could have kept up the struggle even so long. It cannot be the patriotism of the people, for they have no stakes in the government and serve it only by force. Sir Archibald, we presume, will never treat with the Burmese again, save in the court of the golden foot, in terms of the next treaty will of course receive a more peremptory character. Pegue will, we presume, be declared independent, and the Burmese be made to feel that they are indeed conquered.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1826.

London dates to 12th June have reached us—they contain but little news of importance. In our Summary will be found the most important items of Foreign Intelligence.—The Elections, in several parts of the Kingdom, were over, and many of the old members returned. An unfortunate occurrence took place at one of these, in which some lives lost—the particulars will be found in our preceding columns.

We have to apologise to our readers for having inadvertently omitted the Despatch from General Campbell, to which we referred them as being contained in our last weeks paper—it is given in this number.

From several papers we have this week compiled under the head of "Mercantile Intelligence," a list of Market Prices, up to the 12th June, from London and Liverpool, and to the latest dates from New-York, Quebec, and Montreal. Conceiving that such information may be acceptable to many of our readers, particularly to our Mercantile friends, we shall occasionally give a similar article.

On Monday afternoon last we were visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain. Its continuance was nearly an hour, and through the remainder of the day and night a great deal of rain fell, but with less thunder and lightning.

During the storm the flashes of lightning were

extremely vivid, and the peals of thunder truly terrific. A willow tree in front of Mr. Denison's house was struck—the bark peeled off, and several panes of glass broke, in one of the front windows of the house. Fortunately none of Mr. Denison's family, or the persons occupying part of the premises, received any injury, though we are informed that one of them, was sitting near the window, in which the lightning splintered and scattered the glass about the floor.

On Tuesday there was a good deal of thunder and lightning, with showers of rain. The Harvest we hope has not suffered in consequence of this sudden change in the weather, and from the great quantity of rain which fell.

The atmosphere has since been cool and pleasant—the nights however are rather chilly.

The Albion contains an excellent article, on the subject of the boundary between New Brunswick and the United States, which we give this day under the "Colonial" Head. An accompanying map is given in the Albion, exhibiting the whole territory—shewing the tract of country in dispute, and the respective lines claimed by each party, from which it appears, that if the line claimed by the American Commissioner under the Treaty of Ghent, as that intended to be the boundary by the treaty of 1783, should be established, the communication between the British Provinces in America would be completely intercepted, by a tract of country estimated at 10,000 square miles intervening between them, and the navigation of the whole of the upper part of the River St. John cut off, the line claimed by the American Comissioner forming as it were a circle round the head waters of that River It cannot be supposed that such a circuitous boundary, was ever intended, or that the communication between the severeral British Provinces should be so completely intercepted. The disputed territory besides including several fine settlements, hitherto supposed to be on the British side, one of them made more than forty years ago, appears to embrace part of the route of the Mail, between Halifax and Quebec, which passes through it—this latter circumstance is not particularly noticed by the Albion, but it may be considered as of some importance.

Referring to the Address quoted in the Albion from the Legislature of New Brunswick to the King, it will appear, that the conduct of the Agents of the States of Maine and Massachusetts, has been extremely unjustifiable, and evinces a desire to acquire property, territory, and population, at the expense of national faith, and a breach of the positive understanding of the general Government of the United States, by exercising acts of sovereignty, over a territory, which, though now in dispute, has been in the actual possession of Great Britain for more than forty years, and before any definitive arrangement has been made respecting it.

The attempt to seduce British subjects from their allegiance cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is to be hoped however that the question, which is now before the two Governments, may soon be brought to such a conclusion, as will set the minds of the people at rest with respect to their possessions, and free them for the future from such insidious attempts.

Mr. G. Blanchard of the Royal Circus with his Company arrived in Town last night. The first Equestrian Performance will take place on Monday evening next, at the Mansion House.

The Right Hon. Charles Richard Vaughan, His Majesty's Minister to the United States, arrived in town a few days ago from Washington.—*N. Y. Albion.*

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMARY OF MARKET PRICES.

London, June 8.—Short supply of wheat in market this morning, and a great many buyers, who came with the intention of purchasing largely of the Bonded Corn, but as this description of Grain still remains under the King's Lock, very little business was done—last quoted prices were obtained for samples of fine wheat—Barley, scarce—Oats, a plentiful supply, and supported the last Currency.

Liverpool, June 5—Quebec Staves 1 1-2 ℔ 5 1-2 £70 a £75—Puncheon do. £33 a £35—Quebec Oak 8s a 3s 6d—Pitch Pine 2s 9d a 3s—Yellow Pine 1s 4 1-2d a 1s 6 1-2d—Bonded Wheat 4s a 4s 6d per 70lbs.—Ashes, Montreal Pots 22s a 22s 6d—do. Pearls 24s 6d a 25s.

Liverpool, June 6.—The act for admitting foreign Wheat, not yet received at the Custom House.—Flour was steady.

Liverpool, June 8.—American Flour 28s a 30s. Cotton in good demand.

Quebec, July 20.—Flour in the Market 11s 6d a 12s 6d. cwt.

Montreal, July 12.—Oak Timber 1s a 1s 1d cub. foot—White Pine 3d—Deals 2 1-2 inch £6 to £7.—Pipe Staves £45 a £47 10s—Pork, Mess inspected £3 5s a £4 10s, Prime £3 5s a £3 10s, Fresh 27s 6d cwt.—Flour, Superfine 25s, Fine 22s 6d, Middling 20s a 22s 6d.

New-York, July 22.—Ashes, Pots £20, Pearls £23 12s 6d—Flour (Canal) 21s a 22s 9d. Indiana meal in bbls. £4 17s 6d, in bls. 20s. Western Wheat 84 a 92 Cents per bushel.

Liverpool, June 12.—The Corn market dull, and scarce no sales took place—Foreign Wheat 8s 3d a 8s 9d per 70 lbs—Flour per bl. in in bond uncertain, Flour free 30s a 32s.

Bills on London at New York, July 21, 10 a 11 premium.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

I have read the certificate of the Rev. Mr. Grier, published at the request of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, in your paper: there is nothing in that certificate that I *wish* to, or can deny; I have already stated, that I considered that the letter to Lord Liverpool, was uncandid, Mr. Grier certifies to no more: I never defended the letter to Lord Liverpool,—my solicitude was about my own private correspondence, introduced in the letter, in a manner which misrepresented its real meaning, and I felt no anxiety about any thing more than to have its true sense fairly stated: this has been done,—and I am content;—the impression unfavourable to my probity made by Mr. Campbell's first letter has been removed, and that is all I desired. I would merely however, observe, that as Mr. Campbell has thought it necessary to search for certificates to support his assertions, that it is to be regretted he did not apply to the gentleman who was present at the more important conversation that occurred between him and me, previous to that spoken of by Mr. Grier.

Yours,
J. H. SAMSON.

Belleville, 18th July, 1826.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the gollowing Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 } Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Cannister, S. H. Davy—Bath Bricks—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.

August 3, 1829, 10—8

SALE BY AUCTION ON CREDIT.

ON the 21st inst. will be sold, without reserve, and on a Liberal Credit, at the Store of Mr. James Nation, all his Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, Wines, &c.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

THOS. MOSLEY.
Auctioneer.

York, August 5, 1826. 10—3

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company.
Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6w.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 August, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from he different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.
Secretary, pro. tem.
York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Sun Insurance Company of New York, having appointed George Crookshank, Esq. their Agent in Upper Canada—he is ready to Insure against Loss or Damnage by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property; at moderate Rates of Premium.—Persons wishing to Insure must send a plan of their Buildings, when wanted out of the Town of York, a respectable reference will be required, and Letters Post Paid—Application to be made to

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, 28th Sept. 1824. *No.* 1—*tf.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,	* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,	M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington	* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,	Rt. Hon. Lord Bloy ney,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.	Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
	Major Moor, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart. Chairman,
Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, Deputy Chairman.

J. R. Birnie, Esq.	John Kingston, Esq.
Harry Cook, Esq.	Nogt. Kirkland, Esq
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F. R. S.	Sir John Scott Lillie,
Sir Francis Desanges,	Sir James M'Gregor, F. R. S.
W.D.Fellowes,Esq	Capt. W. A. Montagu, R. N.

AUDITORS.

H. Cook, Esq.	N. Kirdland, Esq.
R. Akerman, Esq.	C. J. Campbell,Esq.
	J. G. Lynde.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
and by all the Booksellers in York,
SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION.
Price 2d—or 50 for 6s. 3d. Currency

Confirmation at York, either on the 27th inst. or on the 3rd of September.



Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL. I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826. NO, 11.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June*, 1826. }

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*

GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Gilbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Gilbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10*w.* *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Baymus, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6*w.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Gilbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Gilbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10*w.* *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joint, at the suit of William Morris, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joint, the East half of Lot No. eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough; which I shlla expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6*w.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6*w*

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most popolous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Friday the eighteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6*w*

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday, 14, August next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:—Viz.

1. To Remove a part of the Fence of the Commandant's Quarters in Rear of the Mess Room, and erect it in a position that will be described.

2. To White-wash the Inside and Outside, of the Splinter proof Barracks Nos. 1, & 9.

3. To put up Partitions in Three Rooms of the men's Brick Barracks, to divide each into Two Apartments.

4. To Build a Viranda in front of the Garrison Hospital; to Repair the Chimney Backs and Plastering; to White-wash the Inside, and to erect a new Privy near the Building.

5. To Repair the small Room adjoining the Old Carpenter's Shop in the Engineer Yard, so as to Render it fit for the use of the Master Carpenter, as an Office and Store.

Specifications of the Work to be performed, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
29, July 1826. No. 10—2*w.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, at noon, on Monday the 14th of August next, from persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:

1. To Repair the Old Quarter adjoining the Garrison Hospital, to fit up the small Inner Room, as a Store Room, and to perform sundry other repairs to the Building.

2. To make Four Cupboards for the use of the Mess Establishment; to make a Chopping Table, and to put up some Shelves in the mess man's room.

3. To put up a Partition, a Corner Cupboard, and Three Rows of Shelves, in No. 4, Log Splinter Proof Barrack, at present used as a Sergeant's mess room and Library; to put up Shelves in the Band room, and to put additional hanging Shelves, and to support the old ones, in all the Splinter Proof Log Barracks.

4. To take down the Partitions of the present Solitary Cells, and to Build up others of Masonry, upon another plan, so as to allow of two more being added, and to Build a Hearth, and fit up Shelves, and a Work Bench for the Armourer, in the adjoining room.

5. To take down, and put up, in a different position, a part of the Partitions of a small quarter in the upper floor of Blockhouse No. 2, to make a Ceiling, of Lath and Plastering, to the room, and to make Accoutrement Racks and Pins for 88 men; to cut a Door and Four Windows in the lower floor, and to perform sundry other repairs to the whole of the Building.

6. To Renew the Floor Beams of Blockhouse No. 1, re-laying the floor with the old serviceable planks; to construct a Drain (from the Cellar of the building) to the Main Drain in rear, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

7. To set Four Boilers in the men's cooking house No. 1; to thoroughly Repair those in No. 2, each cooking house to be fitted up with Steam Conductors; to Paint and White-wash the interior and exterior of the buildings, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

8. To Build Two new Privies.

9. To construct, in the Commissariat Office, a Stone Vault, with Cast Iron Door, and Patent Locks and Hinges, to be 10 feet × 6 feet, and 5 feet 6 inches to the spring of the arch in the clear; the Walls to be 3 feet thick, and the whole to be completed in the most workman like manner, and with the best materials.

Specifications of the above mentioned Service may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
29th July 1826. *No.* 10—2*w.*

CROWN OFFICE. }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
3-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th Jan'y. 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday the 14th August next, from persons willing to Contract for the performance of the undermentioned work, viz:

To remove the whole of the Beams of the lower floor of the Commissariat Store, (building two dwarf walls the length of the building for their support,) to build up the foundation wall in rear, to the height of four feet, or till it meet the sound part of the studs; to perform sundry other repairs to the Store, and to cut away a considerable part of the bank in rear.

Specifications of the Work to be performed, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
5th August, 1826. 11—1*w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, August 4, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition in the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute Labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m.*

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Midland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquy, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6*m.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 10—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Gaol and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 22th July, 1826. 9—6

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10w. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Struthers, at the suit of James Bayman, I have taken to execution, as belonging to the said John Struthers, Lot No. eight, in the eighth Concession of the Township of Leeds, containing 200 Acres; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w.

N. B.—Any Person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the younger, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Park Lot No. 1, in the South West half of Lot No. 2, in the 2d Concession of the Township of Drummond, in the County of Lanark and District of Bathurst, containing, by admeasurement, twenty-five acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Friday the fifteenth day of September next ensuing, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART.
Sheriff, D. J.

Sheriff's Office, Brockville, }
June 5th, 1826. } 5-6w

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale. J. STUART.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 50 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed against the land and tenements of Titus Finch the Elder, and Thomas Finch, at the suit of Richard Blakey. I have seized and taken in execution the following lots or parcels land, viz: the North half of Lot No. 19 in the third concession, said to be 99 acres; and Lot No. 19 in the fourth concession of Charlotteville, containing 200 acres, more or less; said farms are situated in the most popuous part of said Township, and under excellent improvement. Which I will offer for sale on Friday the eighteenth day of August, now next, at the Village of Vittoria, at 12 o'clock, noon, said day, for Cash only.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
May 16th, 1826. } 6-6w

N. B. Any person or persons having any just claim, either by mortgage or any other legal right of incumbrance, are hereby notified to make the same known to me before the day of sale. A. A. R.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday, 14, August next, from Persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:—Viz.

1. To Remove a part of the Fence of the Commandant's Quarters in Rear of the Mess Room, and erect it in a position that will be described.

2. To White-wash the Inside and Outside, of the Splinter proof Barracks Nos. 1, & 9.

3. To put up Partitions in Three Rooms of the men's Brick Barracks, to divide each into Two Apartments.

4. To Build a Viranda in front of the Garrison Hospital; to Repair the Chimney Backs and Plastering; to White-wash the Inside, and to erect a new Privy near the Building.

5. To Repair the small Room adjoining the Old Carpenter's Shop in the Engineer Yard, so as to Render it fit for the use of the Master Carpenter, as an Office and Store.

Specifications of the Work to be performed, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
29, *July* 1826. No. 10—2w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, at noon, on Monday the 14th of August next, from persons willing to Contract for the Performance of the undermentioned Work:

1. To Repair the Old Quarter adjoining the Garrison Hospital, to fit up the small Inner Room, as a Store Room, and to perform sundry other repairs to the Building.

2. To make Four Cupboards for the use of the Mess Establishment; to make a Chopping Table, and to put up some Shelves in the mess man's room.

3. To put up a Partition, a Corner Cupboard, and Three Rows of Shelves, in No. 4, Log Splinter Proof Barrack, at present used as a Sergeant's mess room and Library; to put up Shelves in the Band room, and to put additional hanging Shelves, and to support the old ones, in all the Splinter Proof Log Barracks.

4. To take down the Partitions of the present Solitary Cells, and to Build up others of Masonry, upon another plan, so as to allow of two more being added, and to Build a Hearth, and fit up Shelves, and Work Bench for the Armourer, in the adjoining Room.

5. To take down, and put up, in a different position, a part of the Partitions of a small quarter in the upper floor of Blockhouse No. 2, to make a Ceiling, of Lath and Plastering, to the room, and to make Accoutrement Racks and Pins for 88 men; to cut a Door and Four Windows in the lower floor, and to perform sundry other repairs to the whole of the Building.

6. To Renew the Floor Beams of Blockhouse No. 1, re-laying the floor with the old serviceable planks; to construct a Drain (from the Cellar of the building) to the Main Drain in rear, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

7. To set Four Boilers in the men's cooking house No. 1; to thoroughly Repair those in No. 2, each cooking house to be fitted up with Steam Conductors; to Paint and White-wash the interior and exterior of the buildings, and to perform sundry other Repairs.

8. To Build Two new Privies.

9. To construct, in the Commissariat Office, a Stone Vault, with Cast Iron Door, and Patent Locks and Hinges, to be 10 feet ✕ 6 feet, and 5 feet 6 inches to the spring of the arch in the clear; the Walls to be 3 feet thick, and the whole to be completed in the most workman like manner, and with the best materials.

Specifications of the above mentioned Service may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, between the hours of 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and 1 and 3 in the afternoon.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
29th July 1826. *No.* 10—*2w.*

Crown Office.
1st July, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th Jan'y. 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday the 14th August next, from persons willing to Contract for the performance of the undermentioned work, viz:

To remove the whole of the Beams of the lower floor of the Commissariat Store, (building two dwarf walls the length of the building for their support,) to build up the foundation wall in rear, to the height of four feet, or till it meet the sound part of the studs; to perform sundry other repairs to the Store, and to cut away a considerable part of the bank in rear.

Specifications of the Work to be performed, may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
5th August, 1826. 11—1w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

Welland Canal Office,
York, August 4, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th *June*, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Midland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

Welland Canal Office,
York, July 8, 1826.

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826. NO 11.

POETRY.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S RUIN,

Or the Minstrel's Lamentation.

The moon fring'd with her silver beam
The ruins of Bean's deserted hall,
And ting'd with light the limpid stream
That flow'd by mould'ring fort and wall.

Sweet Nature slept 'mong the green hills,
That flung their shades o'er streams and dells;
And, save the dash of bubbling rills,
Not a sound on the ear there fell.

'Twas a splendid night!—no cloud afloat
On the face of the sparkling sky,
To mar the boundless light that shot
From planet and from galaxy.

Anon, along the weed-grown road,
A shadow moved; it seem'd to be
(As on with silent step it strode)
A thing of immortality.

A man approach'd,—though time had trac'd
Deep furrows on his manly brow,
The same proud air which first had grac'd
His figure, grac'd that figure now.

He gain'd the porch; awhile he stood,
And o'er the scene his eyes he bent;
Then turn'd them in a thoughtful mood
On ruin'd wall and battlement.

The hall he sought, where erst did throng
Chieftain and vassal, bind and lord,
Must'ring for foray, or for song,
And wassail at the festive board.

He spoke aloud in his native tongue;
The echoes knew the language well—
And vaulted hall and chamber rung
With the words of the sad minstrel.

"Oh what a shock! that the brave Bean,
Of all his race, should love to see
The bright star of his house and clan
Gone down to ruin utterly!

"Fifty long years have sped, since chief
And clans left home, to wander far
From the sweet hills of their father-land,
And spend their blood in foreign war.

"Aye in the battle's brunt, so proud,
Our banner wav'd,—our war-note peal'd!
Now chamois sleep in their mantan shroud
On many a well-fought battle field.

"My pipe! through burning sands we've toil'd;
Mid scenes that made the heart-strings wither,
We've cheered the soul, the heart beguil'd
Till deserts seem'd but tracts of heather.

"Of friend and chief, of all bereft,
While Bean bore the oppressors' chains,
My broken pipe! thou still was left
To soothe my spirit in its pains.

"Once, once! once more! shall the gath'ring
soon
Ere I a[illegible]d with my kindred clay;
And gath[illegible]e shades of the Bean, around,
To bear the chieftain's soul away."

Then burst *Pord Tiomaid* on the ear;
Its *Tuscluidh, Creamluidh*, and the rest
Of its wild changes—music dear,
As the heart's blood, to Celtic breast.

But chang'd the music its bold tone
To a sorrowful strain and slow;
The first told of bright glory done,
The last spoke of ruin and woe.

It sounded like the midnight wail
Of the *Cureach* for the dead;
And with the last note that burst'd the gale,
The spirit of the bold bard fled!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HALF-PAY CLUB.

Half-Pay—Full-Pay.

Stanley—(yawning)—I'm sick of this inaction, and if something does'nt turn up—Will you take a touch among the Greeks, Magennis?

Mag.—Forbidden ground, my jewel.

Stan.—Sure of all miserable animals an officer on half-pay is most miserable!—What can he do? what is he good for? Neither law nor physic are open to him, and trade he despises, or is unfit for. To be sure, he may turn parson if he has interest, or farmer if he has capital. He may dabble in horse flesh too, if he understands it, or write with advantage, if he is literary. But most commonly an officer on half-pay, is an idle, useless being, incapable of exertion, and most profoundly ignorant of every thing but the profession he is discarded from. He is a burden to his friends and himself. His habits are any thing but domestic, and he cannot shake them off. Sometimes he lives in London, solitary among the million, unable to get into society, and vegetating in some garret he is ashamed to be seen in. About noon he steals out, accoutered in a black stock, and shabby laced surtout, a remnant of happier days; and after calling at the coffee-house to know if there are any letters or messages for him, he takes a turn upon the *pave*, carefully avoiding, however, the savory steam from George's, lest it should raise a rebellion in his stomach his pocket could'nt pacify. Next perhaps, he saunters to Tattersall's, and after cheapening horses, he well knows his next five years' pay would'nt purchase, he struts into the Park and contemplates the Achilles, looks big and pulls up his false collar as he decyphers the inscription.—Then suddenly recollecting that the air may sharpen an appetite already of the keenest, he returns eastward, and sneaks about half past five o'clock in some obscure eating house, where he dines for a shilling, flirts with the waiting maid, and doses over the newspaper. Thence he adjourns to Offey's, or the Cyder Cellar, and sulks out the rest of the evening over a cigar or a glass of Geneva, for *both* it would be too expensive to indulge in. At length, *ennuye* and overcome with spleen, he retires supperless to his solitary attic, finds his tailor's bill upon the table, and throwing himself upon his uneasy couch, dreams all night of duns, attorneys' letters, and the King's Bench; visions, alas! which, contrary to the usual mode of interpretation, are but too often verified. Such, Magennis, is the fate of many a fine fellow, who, hopeless of relief, and excluded from the only sphere he is able or ambitious to excel in, becomes careless of his person, loose in his principles, and vulgar in his habits:

'To honor lost—confirmed a perfect sot,
He knows no heaven beyond a portor pot.'

But reverse the picture—suppose the same individual still in the service, suppose him actually employed, useful to the community, and burning to distinguish himself. At day break—

Mag.—Sure the bugle rouses him—trela—trela—trela—la—la—la, and up he starts, boys, as keen as a huntsman, makes a toilet or no toilet, what matter! and snatches a hasty morsel, if he can get it. Then the confusion around, what's so delightful! Horses saddling, mules loading, arms jingling, and knapsacks packing! then the colonel hurries the adjutant, the adjutant hurries the officers, the officers hurry the sergeants, and the sergeants hurry the men. At length you fall in, reports are collected, the regiment moves into a line of march, and in ten minutes you're on the advance. Well, the morning's fine, the sun rises glorious, the air is bracing, the scenery novel, and the enemy near. There's hope in every step, excitement in every breeze; victory, like a sweet smiling vision, reigns in your imagination, and you resolve to die with honor or live with distinction. Presently you halt in some delicious spot, arms are piled, and the men ordered to cook while they've the opportunity. Immediately all is bustle, some run for wood, some for water, others unspend the camp kettles, and in a few minutes the fires are all on the fire. In the mean time you improve your toilet, spoke your cigar, and discuss the probability of an early engagement, or retire, may be, to some convenient nook and write to the girl of your heart, and the friends you've left behind you. Oh sudden, sudden—pop—pop, is heard. Oh! 'tis the sweetest music! and in a twinkling every man is on the alert—draws his sword or examines his priming. All is silence and expectation. You might hear a pin drop; the roar of musketry is repeated. You scarce draw breath, and your heart beats higher. Ah! who is this tearing down the hill yonder, with his blue surtout and waving plume! 'tis Lord F—— S——, the Duke's favourite aide-de-camp, on whom he chiefly relies, and in all great emergencies invariably confides. 'Tis no trifle he's the bearer of, you, brings him amongst you. You may see how it is by his gesture and action, and that brigade of artillery there rattling up to the front. Yes! the enemy are certainly driving in the paquets, and a general engagement is at hand. Arrah! make your will, boys! for by the blessing of heaven, you've all an excellent chance of being knocked on the head before nightfall.—'Forward in double quick!' cries the colonel—with all pleasure in life, my darling—and in a jiffy you gain the brow of the hill, and the *Land of Steel* lies before you. There's a scene! there's a prospect lads! talk of your lakes and your Temples, your Killarneys and your Blarneys! where's a *coup d'œil*, I'd like to know, equal to this? Every hedge bristles with bayonets; every height with cannon.—Forty thousand musquets already inundate the vale; immense masses are still pouring down, and every copse, field, pasture, and orchard, as far as the eye can carry you, groans with its iron harvest. Now stand to your arms, lads—stand to your arms! no nonsense, if you please, the flash from the battery opposite is the signal for sport, and by the powers—ah! that was a close shave! the shot missed you, 'tis true, but it has disabled the tall sergeant that covered you and gone smack through the colours. Faith! 'tis no affair of outposts now; the artillery on both sides have opened—bullets begin to whistle—there's a general tuning of instruments, and crash! the concert commences. Smother and confusion succeeds. Every man minds his own business, and never busies himself about his neighbour. Your position though gets mighty hot—them devils on the hill yonder have your range to a T. They rake you front and rear, the surgeon has no sinecure, I see, and something must be done. Ah! here's Wellington! heaven bless his long nose—he's an Irishman every inch of him—his eagle eye has caught your situation, and he flies like an arrow to relieve you. 'Now must charge, lads! three cheers and at 'em!' huzza! huzza! huzza! and down you rush by the powers; like an other Niagara—sweep the whole valley, and push within point blank of the assaulting battery! Now comes the tug, now comes the tug. Shots fly like hail, and men fall like rabbits. Grape and canister get mighty familiar with you, and in a short space you find yourself senior officer, with a shot through your sword arm, and the whole corps in confusion. Only rally 'em now and you're a made man; hurra, boys! let us see who'll be first in the battery, and the devil take the hindermost! Bravo! you've got the breast work; another push, and by St. Patrick—victoria! victoria! they run, they run! the whole army follow up your success—the enemy are repulsed in all directions, and a splendid victory is the consequence. His Grace thanks you publicly on the field—recommends you in the despatch—and in the next army-list you've the satisfaction of finding your name among the field officers, with a K. C. B. tacked to the end of it. Oh! who would not be a soldier, boys!

Aurora Borealis.—A writer in a late number of the London Mechanics' Magazine, has published a new theory of the Aurora Boreals, which has so long puzzled the philosopher. After speaking of the absurdity of the exploded or absurd theories of preceding writers, he refers to the observations of Mr. Fisher upon the subject, who accompanied Captain Parry to arctic regions; and it is to this work of Mr. F. that he says he is indebted for the suggestion of this attempt at an hypothesis. In his accurate accounts of the various haloes, arcs, paraselenæ, &c, which he saw in the dreary regions he visited, he tells us that he always observed, during their appearance, floating particles or crystals of ice, in the atmosphere; which was also the case when the sun first appeared after its long absence, which was visible, by refraction three days before it rose above the horizon. Now, considering the great refractive power of water, either in its fluid or congealed state, and the prismatic forms of its crystals, thus evinced in an immense degree in the formation of these meetoric appearances, and at the same time knowing the exhaling power of the sun, aided by the evaporation and expansion occasioned by volcanic and subterranean fires, which can raise vapour to almost any conceivable altitude, is it too great a stretch of imagination to suppose, that minute crystals of ice may be suspended at a great height in the atmosphere, sufficiently high even to be exposed to the sun's ray's, which of course pass obliquely over the globe, when the Arctic Circle is enveloped in the Earth's shadow? If this could take place, the rays might be refracted by clouds of the congealed atoms towards the North Pole, and cause the phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis; and towards the South in a less degree, proportionate to the supposed quantity of floating crystals in a comparatively warmer region, forming the Aurora Australis.

The visible phenomenon then, is here considered to be an atmospheric reflection of the refraction of the sun's rays through floating medium of chrystalized water. And according to this view of the case, the various momentary movements, extinctions, and re-illuminations of the phenomenon must be effected by the rising, falling, sudden crystalization, expansion, alteration of form, and aggregation of the minute crystals or atoms, varied infinitely by currents of wind, chemical and other causes unknown.

SUMMARY.

The French Government has sent a note to that of Spain, stating its intention not to prolong the convention, in virtue of which, she maintained troops on certain points of the Peninsula.

The Commercial Cities of France have addressed memorials to the government upon the importance of negociating treaties with the South American States. A French Frigate has arrived from Bahia with five millions of francs for the Merchants of Bordeaux.

The Queen of Prussia has subscribed 10 Golden Fredericks to the Greek cause.

In Greece every preparation was making for the defence of Napoli—troops are assembling in all parts—a National Assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Ypsilan is looked upon as President.

The loss sustained by the British Army at the capture of Bhurtpore, is stated at 500 men, 13 officers killed and wounded.

The Commissioners for building Churches in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, have made a second report—Four Churches to be completed before the end of the year. The London Committee has remitted £1000 to the subscription in Edinburgh in behalf of the distressed manufactures.

The Atlas, in which Lord Charles Somerset came home from India, brought a pair of beautiful Zebras as a present for the King.

Mr. Secretary Canning's Poem on Greece, written while at Eton School, has been translated into Germah, and is sold for the benefit of the Greeks.

It is said that the Speaker of the House of Commons will be re-elected in the New Parliament, at the one more Session, and then be elevated to the Peerage.

The Duke of Northumberland has given a donation of £500 towards building a church at Hounslow.

Mrs. Opie, the once lively authoress, is now in London, done out as a Quaker, and attending the Yearly Meeting in Bishopsgate-Street. The John Bull calls her a fool, silly, and promises her an *O Pie* row if she does not return to her former pleasant ways.

Prince Leopold has left London, for the Continent.

The Honduras Company is abandoned.

The Government of the Netherlands have issued an order prohibiting recruiting for any power whatever.

London, June 10.—State of the Poll, (second day)—Thomson 927—Waithman 548—Wood 528—Ward 716—Venables 688—and Garret (the Lord Mayor) 280; the latter intended to quit the field.

In Southwark, the Poll stood—Calvert 1575—Sir R. Wilson 1479—Polhill 1092.

In Dublin it is stated that Mr. Grattan will be returned without opposition.—Col. Bakenham has retired from Westmeath.—In Waterford the contest will be between Mr. Stuart and Mr. Power. The Duke of Devonshire supports the latter.

It is calculated that more than 6000 acres of ground are cultivated as Gardens within 12 miles of London, employing 30,000 persons in winter, and three times that number in summer. The annual value of Cattle sold in Smithfield is estimated at £9,500,000—and that a Million a year is expended in fruits and vegetables.

The Tolls on the Erie Canal from 17th April to 17th July, amounted to $50,734.

The Schooner St. Clair and the Michigan, arrived at New York from Mackinaw, in the Michigan territory—having passed through the Canal—the distance is nearly 1000 miles.

There have been severe storms in several parts of the United States.

A party of Swiss Emigrants passed through Albany last week, on their way to Ohio.

Lady Strangford died at St. Petersburgh on the 26th of May. She was 38 years of age.

Von Weber is to be enterred at St. Paul's, and Mozarts requeum to be sung over him, by the principal singers in England.

The statement that Lady Halford was about to be created a peeress is contradicted in the Courier.

The city of Moscow possesses a phenomenon in music. There is a boy of six years old, named Vassily Latishef, who executes on the violin the concertos of Rode and of Maurer, with a perfection and force truly surprising.

It is reported that 21 British Fishing Vessels have been carried into France, for lowering their lines in French waters.

Interesting Astronomical.—Two brilliant planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*, are now to be seen in the West after sunset. They will be in conjunction on the 22d August and will set nearly at the same time. A Washington Astronomer says—"As the like will not take place again for many years, Astronomers are requested to make some observations at some time before and after this unusual conjunction of two planets, one 400 millions of miles outside our path, and the other between us and the sun." Their united enlulgence will supply the deficiency of the absent moon.

Five stages, each containing eleven passengers, mostly strangers from the Southward, entered this city from Upper Canada, on Saturday evening, and nearly as many arrived on Sunday evening.—*Montreal Herald.*

Miss Edgeworth, in her excellent book, "*Harry and Lucy*," tells a story of a lady who made a pattern for a complete service of China, to China. The Chinese are much addicted to precedent, and, unfortunately, it happened that there was a crack in the pattern-plate: the flaw was exactly copied, and a beautiful and costly service of cracked plate was sent over to England.

We understand that a play called *Alfred*, from the pen of Mr. Knowles, author of *Virginius Caius Gracchus*, and *William Tell*, embracing some of the remarkable events of that Monarch's reign, has been accepted and paid for by the Committee of Management of Drury-lane Theatre, and will be produced early in the next season.

ENGLAND.

It appears that a very important alteration has been made in the Corn Bill, and that none of the Bonded Corn will be admitted into consumption until the 15th July next, and then only one half the quantity in store, say about 140,000 quarters of Wheat, and 100,000 ditto of Oats; the residue in August. This was expected to the Corn dealers. Several large contracts were made in Liverpool, last market day, deliverable next week. In consequence of what has occurred in the House of Lords, the Corn cannot be got out sooner.

It appears from the conversation betwixt Mr. Wilmot Horton, and Mr. Thomas Wilson, that all difficulties in regard to the arrangements with the Canada Company, are removed.

It is said that there are to be more changes in the next Parliament, than were ever known; not less than 170 new members are talked of.

We are happy to state that a little more activity pervaded our warehouses again this week, and they have been partially relieved of the immense loads of calico pieces, which have for several months encumbered them—not in some cases so as to endanger the safety of the building. Should the increased demand which took place at Manchester yesterday se'night, continue, we may expect in time better prices and more employment for the poor weavers. We are glad to see the retail provision and other shops more thronged with customers on Saturday, than for many months past, and hail this as another proof of a gradual amendment in the condition of our labouring poor.

We are extremely happy to state, that a good demand for cotton continues, and that we have a brisk ing accounts from Manchester of improvement.—We are glad to find that accounts from London and the Continent are of the same complexion.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 1st of June, 1826—present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council; this day, the Most Noble James Marquis of Salisbury was, by command of His Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 29th of May, 1826—present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council; His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir Henry Warde, Governor of the Island of Jorbadoes, he this day took the usual oaths and appointed to be taken by the Governors of His Majesty's Plantations.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut. Col. William Lewis Herries, Deputy Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton, William Wynn; Henry Earl Bathurst, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Right Hon. Robert Peel, His Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; Robert Banks, Earl of Liverpool, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury; the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer; Arthur Duke of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; James Brownlow William, Marquis of Salisbury; John Baron Teignmouth; the Right Hon. John Sullivan; the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, Baronet; Joseph Phillimore, Doctor of Laws; and William Yates Peel, Esq. His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Important to Emigrants.—In consequence of the gross frauds, which have been for some time, practised by porters and others who pretended they are authorized agents to procure passengers for vessels, upon the inexperienced and unwary, who come to this town for the purpose of going to America, it has been deemed expedient by the American Chamber of Commerce to inform the public of the legal proceeding against all such persons as shall in future be found to continue the practice. It is notorious that many persons prowl about the docks, and account any countryman they meet with, and on getting into conversation, finding he does wish for a passage, they present to be agents for a vessel bound to the very place the person wishes to go to, and make him pay the passage money, which they neglect to hand to the owners of the ship, and never enter the person's name at the custom house, as they are bound to do. The consequence is that the poor creatures go on board with their families, luggage, and stock of provisions for the voyage; but, upon getting to sea, their names are called over according to the muster roll entered at the custom house, and the individuals, whose names are not on that document, are sent on shore, and their extreme poverty prevents them from resorting to a legal mode of recovering their passage money. The American Chamber of Commerce having reason to believe that some frauds of this kind had been practised by two persons, Oliver and James Beckett, practising under the firm of Beckett & Co. of Strand street, they caused a proper application to be made on Monday to John Wright, Esq. by Mr. Radcliffe, the Attorney, assisted by the affidavits of the parties aggrieved, when a warrant was placed in the hands of Doughey the constable, for the apprehension of the Messrs. Becketts, and on Tuesday the parties appeared before Alderman Wright. The affidavits made by the several injured persons having been read, the defendants said they were merely the agents of the owners; the reason why Kenworthy's name was not on the muster roll, was because he had not paid all the passage money. Kenworthy's mother, who had paid the money to the defendants, and the whole sum agreed upon was £9 10, and no more. Mr. Alderman Wright said, that the defendants might avail themselves of their defence at their trial; he was of opinion that quite sufficient was stated to warrant the affidavits under them to find bail, to answer to any bill of indictment that might be preferred against them, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each, and give 24 hours notice of bail. The defendants were then committed to prison, The Messrs. Becketts having found bail for their appearance at the Sessions, were released.

Orator Hunt, says the Sherborn Mercury of May 29, continues his convass with great activity. He entered Yeovil on Friday, in a one horse chaise with the four horses which are accustomed to convey his blacking-van through the metropolis, and having been refused, it is stated, admittance to the Mermaid Inn, he betook himself to the Three Cheverils. He dined at the Old Three Choirs, when the cloth was removed amused the farmers, for three quarters of an hour, with a statement of their grievances, the crimes of the Magistrates, and the total incompetency of the present Members. The "matchless" blacking manufacturer, however, is too well known in this neighbourhood to obtain more than a moderate portion of credence; and that portion will not be at all increased by the triumphant contradiction which his attempt to explain away the collection and expenditure of the country rate, from 1814 to 1818, has received at the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Messiter. From this document it appears that, instead of the sum of £16,000 being accounted for during the period referred to, the expenditure exceeded the amount collected by upwards of £7000. The "matchless" candidate was expected to make his appearance at Taunton on Saturday, agreeable to the promise of Mr. Hunt and the Hero of Creecy well.

In the mean time, the friends of Mr. Dickson and Sir T. Lethbridge have not been inactive.

The Silk Trade holds up better than was expected. The employers feel pretty confident of being able to undersell the French in our own Market, should they bring any goods here next month. The result of this confidence is an increased and more certain employment for the silk weavers, and other persons connected with that branch of manufacture.

The demolition of Carlton Palace, will, it is said, commence soon after His Majesty's return to Windsor. The King is said to have prescuted the portico of the staircase to the United Service Club, to form part of the new house they are about to erect upon part of the site of the Palace.

From a Liverpool Paper of June 13.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Those marked (*) are new ones.

Bridgport—Sir H. C. St. Paul; *Henry Warburton
Hythe—S. Majoribanks; *Sir R. T. Farquhar.
Bralford—Lord G. W. Russell; W. H. Whitbread.
Hastings—Sir C. Wetherell; *Sir W. Curtis.
Huntingdon—J. Calvert; J. Stuart.
Portsmouth—J. Carter; *F. Baring, Jun.
Tenterden—*Lord C. Townshend; W. Peel.
Abingdon—J. Maberly.
East Grinstead—Hon. C. C. Jenkinson; Lord Strathaven.
New Romney—G. H. D. Pennant; G. W. Trapp.
Arundel—Mr. Alderman Atkins; *E. Loushe, Jun.
Winchelsea—H. Brougham; *Lord Viscount Howick.
Wareham—J. Calcraft; *C. B. Wall.
Christ Church—Right Hon. Sir. G. H. Rose; *G. P. Rose.
Salisbury—Lord Folkestone; W. Wyndham.
Whitchurch, Hants—S. Scott; Hon. T. R. Townshend.
Amersham—T. Tyrwitt Drake; W. T. Drake.
Buckingham—Sir J. S. Kent; J. A. Smith.
Cambridge—Marquis Graham; Lieut. Col. Trench.
Eye—Sir E. Kerrison; Sir M. Nightingale.
Dorchester—R. Williams; *Hon. W. Ashley.
Southampton—W. Chamberlayne; A. R. Dotten.
Yarmouth, Isle of Wight—*Right Hon. Lord Bunning; *Dr. Phillimore.
Aldborough—*J. Walker; *J. N. Croker.
Brackley—R. H. Bradshaw; *J. Bradshaw.
Colchester—Sir G. H. Smyth; *D. W. Harvey.
Warwick—Sir C. Greville; *J. Towes.
Bath—Lord J. Thynne; *Lord Brecknock.
Devizes—J. Pearse; *G. W. Taylor.
Gloucester—Colonel Webb; R. R. Cooper.
Great Bedwin—Sir C. Nicholl, Bart.; J. J. Buxton.
Westbury—Sir M. M. Lopez, Bart.; *Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender.
Truckesbury—J. G. Dowpswell; J. Martin.
Tewkesbury—Sir J. Dudett; J. C. Holbhouse.
Stafford—Mr. Ironmonger; Mr. Benson.
Norwich—Mr. W. Smith and Mr. J. Peel.
Nigan—Col. Lindsay and Mr. James A. Hodgson.
Lancaster—Mr. Stewart and Mr. Bartley.
Lancaster—Mr. Greene and Mr. J. F. Cawthrone.
Clitheroe—Hon. Rob. Curson and Hon. P. Cust.

Mr. Huskisson and General Gascoyne are elected for Liverpool—an attempt was made by the Shipwrights last night to get up Major Gascoyne, (the General's son) and Mr Bolton, but at the poll these gentlemen obtained but few votes, and in fact were neither of them solicitous of the honor proposed to be conferred upon them.

York City—Colonel Wilson and Mr. Wyvil have been elected without opposition.

State of the Poll at the following places, viz:

Preston, (3d day)—Mr. Stanley 1511—Mr. Wood 683—Captain Burn 63—Mr. Cobbett 52.

Southwark, (4th day)—Mr. Calvert 1511—Sir R. Wilson 1021—Mr. Polhil (the new Candidate, an anti-catholic) 1120.

There was a strong contest at the election for Parliament in Falkirk. The mechanics, and particularly the ship-wrights, opposed Mr. Huskisson on account of some of his measures, which they considered as oppressing in an unfriendly manner to themselves. On the day of election Gascoyne who was nominated by that party, was escorted into town by a procession of about 1500 persons, with flags, music, &c. the horses being taken from his barouche, and the carriage drawn by the people.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Huskisson arrived in Liverpool, and on presenting himself in the Exchange area, was surrounded by a great crowd of citizens. At the great reading room they made a rush through the doors, filled the place, and welcomed him with cheers. At a call from the assembly, he addressed them, saying he had devoted his abilities to the service of the public, and if there were those who thought he had erred, he invited factures from India to the Eastern Isles generally them to the Hustings on Monday morning. In the evening he made two speeches before the Canning Club, offering them Mr. Canning's respects, and stating that that gentleman had refused all solicitations from Westminster to represent that city in Parliament. Mr. Huskisson also explained the principles by which he had been influenced in his vote on the combination laws, a subject which had been made the ground of opposition to him by the mechanics. We had not wished to prevent mechanics from agreeing on prices for their labour, but to deliver them from the terror and power of clubs and associations.

The scene at the Hustings on Monday was quite tumultuous; speeches were made on both sides, and frequent interruptions occurred in Mr. Huskisson's address, which was about an hour and a half long. The canvass resulted in the election of Mr. Huskisson and General Gascoyne.

COLONIAL TRADE.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

(From the Representatives.)

The Anti-Colonial phalanx of speculative theorists attempt by every species of chicanery and misrepresentation, to decry the value of our West India Colonies. They, cannot, however, deny the great amount of the exports from this country, but they assert that these exports are merely shipped to the West-India Islands as so many *depots*, from whence the articles are re-exported to the Foreign West-India Islands, or to the States on the Continent of South America. Those, acquainted with the nature of the shipments, known well that the statements are untrue, and that about *four-fifths* of the exports from Britain to her Western possessions are retained for their internal consumption.—Deceived by those whose interested machinations work to deceive, an Anti-Colonial leader, (Mr. Huskisson we think it was) last Session of Parliament moved for a number of Returns, in the expectation that these when produced would substantiate the assertions, and while they went to show the trifling nature of British exports consumed by her Colonies, were expected at the same time to prove the vast superiority of our trade to India and China, and comparatively the still greater superiority of the British exports to Hayti and Sierra-Leone, over the trade to the West India Colonies.

The account is for the year 1824.

	£	£
EAST INDIES & CHINA, including the ISLE OF FRANCE,		
Foreign and Colonial	710,375	
Cottons	1,770,648	
Woollens	799,841	
Other Articles	1,113,816	
		4,394,680
SIERRA LEONE and COAST OF AFRICA.		
Foreign and Colonial	176,000	
Cottons	54,934	
Woollens	3,133	
Other Articles	114,447	
		384,514
CUBA.		
Foreign and Colonial	12,167	
Cottons	209,333	
Woollens	29,307	
Other Articles	124,804	
		434,973
ST. THOMAS.		
Foreign and Colonial	98,660	
Cottons	568,150	
Woollens	23,411	
Other Articles	101,068	
		791,300
HAYTI.		
Foreign and Colonial	20,802	
Cottons	449,950	
Woollens	8,764	
Other Articles	299,041	
		778,592
Other Foreign Colonies—Sundries 1550		
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
Foreign and Colonial	80,966	
Cottons	109,692	
Woollens	85,676	
Other Articles	108,087	
		376,421
BRITISH WEST INDIES.		
Foreign and Colonial	624,374	
Cottons	2,263,021	
Woollens	154,664	
Other Articles	2,295,375	
From Ireland	600,000	
		6,667,094
RE-EXPORTED FROM DITTO.		
To Mexico	187,940	
Columbia	490,765	
Brazil	9,895	
Cuba and other Islands	339,249	
Other Articles	1,312	
		1,014,152
British Exports consumed in Colonies		4,042,782

The Official value nearly covers freight and charges. But the "declared value," deducted as re-exported, is too large, because it includes not only the freight and charges, but the Merchants' profit of Annual; £800,000 is probably too much deduct for re-export, but even at that rate the value consumed in the Colonies will exceed £4,800,000!!

In looking at these official documents we perceive, at a glance, the proud *superiority* of our commerce with our calumniated and despised West-India Colonies. The exports to them exceed the exports to India, China, and the Isle of France, united, by £1,100,000, while the re-exports of British manufactures from India to the Eastern Isles generally exceed the re-exports from the West-India Colonies to the American Continent and Islands; and we believe we may add, that the exports to those West-India Colonies are much better paid than the exports to our Eastern Possessions. With regard to the boasted trade to Hayti, which Anti-Colonial scribes assert contains 950,000 inhabitants—a number equal to 1-6 population of all our West-India Colonies, and to which old Macaulay asserted this country exported goods to the amount of 3,661,241 dollars (800,000£) the declared value for 1824 stands only £545,372, not a tenth part of our exports to our own Colonies. So much for the boasted superiority and value of Haytian commerce to this country. The small Island St. Thomas takes as much from and pays us better.

The Mexican Mining Company held a meeting, which was called with the intention of confirming some of the shares, whose holders had not paid the last call. A correspondence with the secretary stated, that, having concluded for the purchase of the *Mine of Gongoochin*, and obtained the recognition of the Imperial Government, they had lately taken formal possession, and hoped to make returns in September. Arrangements also were nearly complete for working the Mines of Antonio Ferraro, little inferior to the former, which are said to be the best in the world.

The Anglo Chilian Mining Company lately held a meeting in London. The report stated that the prospects of the company were highly promising. They had obtained three copper mines at the expense of but a trifling outlay. They had heretofore purchased ore of the natives, and depended on British skill for smelting and refining it. The directors were sorry to see a disposition to abandon the concern. Affairs had been economically conducted; the disbursements had been only about £30,000, yet the last call had not been paid, and Commissioners had drawn bills upon them to an amount of £40,000 without notice. A cargoe of £30,000 worth of copper ore was shortly expected, and one of £35,000, worth of silver ore.

Foreign Intelligence.

ZANTE, April 27.

Dear ——, The intense anxiety we have been in here for two months as to the fate of Missolonghi has given way to the painful certainty of its total destruction, and we are sunk into gloom and despair. The heroic resistance for five years, insulated, unaided, and alone, standing in a passion against an empire, of a paltry lasting town, floating on a mud bank—inhabited by petty tradickers, buried in with mud, and defended by a few almost useless cannon, has kept up a succession of immense armies in check. But man is not omnipotent—heroes are not immortal, and the heroic bosoms that for years have stood the bulwark of their country are now cold as the heroes of Marathon and Thermopylæ.

Our news from the Morea is bad. There is great confusion at Napoli. The Fanariot Government of Condurioti, Mavrocornolo, Potelti, &c. are ousted; the Capitani are carrying all before them. Pietro Bey, the Mainote Chief, is named President, and a new Executive body is elected, in the interest of the military. But the victorious Arabs, intoxicated with continual success, and drunk with blood, are carrying fire and destruction through Eastern and Western Greece, in conjunction with the Albanians from Negropont and Zetuni.—The Greeks are also in despair and not without cause. Private hate, thirst of plunder and revenge possess all bosoms, and, entirely occupied with their civil dissentions, they take no heed of the rapid destruction of their country's hope of emancipation. Fortune, which proved such a staunch ally to the Greeks, is now deserting their banner; the Cross again bows to the Crescent.

E. TRELAWNEY.

From the Paris Etoile, June 2.

Constantinople, May 10.—The Turks expect with impatience, the promised consignment of the heads and ears of the christians of Missolonghi. It is added that five captains, taken prisoners by the Turks, are to be led in triumph through the city, and executed before the gate of the Seraglio, or, according to others, in one of the suburbs of the christians, either Pera or Galatea. The fall of Missolonghi has produced the greatest consternation at Hydra; the people oppose the departure of the Primates who intend to go to Piada, the new residence of the central government. At Napoli di Romania, where at first, they could not believe that the English had done nothing to save Missolonghi, the people abandoned themselves to despair, and curse all the Franks, whom they consider, without exception, as their mortal enemies, and to whom they attribute all the misfortunes which overwhelm Greece.

Colonel Fabvier is said to have repaired to the Morea, to encourage the principal captains who were there to hold out.

As for the negociations of M. Minziacky, nothing has passed since the result of the 9th, which is already known.

The Turkish Commissioners have not yet set out for the frontiers.

Bucharest, May 12.—The Berchlis set out for Smirna, where they are placed at the disposal of the Seraskier.

We are in daily expectation of the arrival of Hadi Effendi and Ibrahim Effendi, whom the Sultan sends as extraordinary commissioners. The Hospodar has already caused lodgings to be prepared for them. It is said they were to leave Constantinople on the 17th or 18th, which is the end of the delay fixed by the Russian ultimatum.

Paris, June 7.—The observer of Trieste says that the Turkish fleet quitted the gulf of Patras on the 6th May. It was reported at Patras that 14 vessels, laden with provisions, and coming from Alexandria, had fallen into the hands of the Greeks. Other news received by sea, states that the Turkish fleet was seen on the 8th, near Ipsara, and the Egyptian fleet some days before, near Navaria.

GREECE.

The National Assembly of Greece has issued a decree, temporarily vesting the civil and military affairs of the country in a commission of eleven Members.

Five sacks full of heads and ears of the Greeks who fell at Missolonghi, have been received at Constantinople. It was intended to exhibit four Greek Captains there alive, and kill them before the Seraglio, but they were seized and carried off on the road. It is supposed that the Captain Pacha's fleet will next descend upon Hydra and Spezzia.

A letter of the 29th of April, from Trieste, states, that since the fall of Missolonghi, all the Greek chiefs have redoubled their energy in calling their country men to arms. Ibrahim Pacha remains perfectly inactive, awaiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

London, June 10.—Cadiz and Gibraltar letters mention that several guerilla parties are now roving about the mountainous districts of Andalusia, bidding defiance to the local authorities. One of them lately carried off fifty horses belonging to the French Garrison in Cadiz, which were at pasture in the neighborhood of Chiclana. This party the next day attacked the Carthusian Convent, in the vicinity of Xeres, and compelled the monk to give them a supply of provisions and fresh horses. The chief rendezvous of these parties is the Serrana de Ronda. The French seem to take no notice of them; indeed, no political results can attend their existence, even if they were more numerous; for the greatest part of them are little else than banditti—men who have been driven to plunder on the high roads from hunger and despair. One party had entered the small town of Marcena, and levied a contribution on the inhabitants. The misery and wretchedness prevailing throughout all Spain could scarcely be credited, although the poor people have not yet arrived at that crisis of view, in consequence of the promising state of the next harvest, which bids fair to be abundant.

PORTUGAL.

We copy from the Baltimore American the speech of the Emperor of Brazil to his Senate, in which he abdicates the crown of Portugal, and takes it upon himself to confirm the regency, and to name his daughter Queen of the country, under the title of Her Majesty Donna Maria Second. He also urges the prosecution of the war against La Plata.

Speech of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, delivered in the Senate Chamber, on the 6th of May, 1826, at the opening of the National Assembly.

August and most dignified Representatives of the Brazilian Nation—

For the second time I have the pleasure of presenting myself before you. I infinitely regret that it has not been opened on the day marked out by the Constitution, as the Government has contributed on its part as far as it could to avoid a postponement of the law.

On the 12th November 1823, I dissolved the Constituent Assembly, painful as it was, and from motives which are not unknown to you. I at the same time promised the project of a Constitution; this was accepted, and sworn to, and this day it is the political constitution which reigns in this empire, and in virtue of which this assembly is re-united.

The harmony which it is desired should exist among political departments, prevails in this constitution in the highest degree, and the whole Empire is tranquil, except the Province of Cisplatina. The continuation of this quiet, the necessity of the constitutional system, and the desire which I have that the Empire be governed by it, point at the harmony that should guide the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and also the government and both chambers; and that all may be persuaded that revolutions are the fruit of this system, but of those persons who under a shade seek to put in practice their own private ends.

The Cisplatina Province, as I have already said, is the only one not in a state of quiet, for they have revolted and entered into a contest to detach it, and who are now aided by the Government of Buenos Ayres, which is actually struggling against us.

The National honour demands that the Cisplatina Province should be maintained, for the integrity of the Empire is sworn to.

On the 15th November of last year, the independence of Brazil was recognized by my august father Don John the Sixth, of glorious memory, which was followed by that of Austria, England, Sweden and France, the same having been done long before by the United States of America.

On the 24th April of the present year, the anniversary of the embarkation of my father Don John Sixth, for Portugal, I received the unfortunate and unexpected intelligence of his death.

The most poignant pain has possessed my heart. Finding myself, therefore, the eldest heir to the King of Portugal Algarves, and their dominions, the course which I ought to pursue is presented to me suddenly. Grief and the sense of duty alternately occupying my soul; but putting all other considerations aside, I look to the interests of Brazil. Attending to my word, I shall sustain my honour; I am free to congratulate Portugal; and it would be indecorous in me not to do so. What would not be the affliction to me either my soul when seeing the congratulations of the Portuguese nation, without offending the Brazilian, and of separating them (although already separated) that they should never again be united!

I have confirmed the Regency in Portugal, which my father had created; I have given an amnesty; I have given a constitution. I have abdicated and ceded all the indisputable and irrefragable rights which belonged to the monarchical crown of Portugal, and the sovereignty of those kingdoms, to the person of my much beloved and dear daughter, the Princess Donna Maria da Gloria, now Donna Maria the second Queen of Portugal. This was proper for my honor and the good of Brazil. Thus some Brazilians, though incredulous, will know (what they ought to have known) that the interests of Brazil, and the love of her independence are strong in me; that I have abdicated the crown of the Portuguese monarchy, which by indisputable right belonged to me, only because at a future day it might compromit the interests of Brazil, of which I am the perpetual defender.

It will merit your most zealous care to provide for the education of the youth of both sexes, for the public revenue, and all other establishments, and first of all the formation of judicious laws, as well as the repeal of others directly opposed to the Constitution, that by this we may be guided and exactly regulated. The most part of the Senators and Deputies, who compose this assembly, must well recollect the evils which some nations have suffered, from a want of that respect due to the constituted authorities when these have attacked and menaced instead of being proceeded against according to law, and universal justice.

I well know that those my reflections, are not necessary before this assembly, composed as it is of such dignified Senators and Deputies; but they will serve as an assurance of the zeal, love and interest which I really take in the Brazilian Empire, and in the observance of its constitution.—Much more would I recommend, but I deem it unnecessary on my part.

CONSTITUTIONAL EMPEROR.
and Perpetual Defender of Brasil.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Baltimore Gazette of Friday contains part of a proclamation published at Carthagena, by Bormudez, on or about the 5th July, in which he denounces, in the most violent terms, the proceedings of General Paez.—Twelve thousand valiant soldiers, he says, are marching upon Venezuela, in command of the Liberator President. They are returning from Peru, and part of them had arrived at Panama.

Bolivar (he continues) returns to his country at the first moment that it is necessary to put an end to the ignominious evil, to the constitutional compact of Colombians. His name alone will disconcert the schemes of discord, and his wisdom will soon restore that order, without which it is vain to hope for liberty."

The general opinion in Carthagena was, that Paez would be condemned to death, and as President Bolivar was expected in two or three weeks, no doubt was entertained that tranquility would be restored in Venezuela.

UNITED STATES.

The late panic in New York appears to have subsided, and business has resumed its wonted course. Though there has doubtless been much individual suffering there, yet, on the whole, the public will have been benefited by the putting down of institutions that were doing business without the shadow of a capital, and more care hereafter be observed in granting of charters by our legislature. Of late, it has been almost a matter of course to grant all *insurance* companies, and *manufacturing* companies that were asked for, some of which, in one shape or another have succeeded in shaving the public to an enormous amount.—*Albany Gazette.*

In speaking of the Life and Fire Insurance Company which lately failed in the city of N. York, the Enquirer says, "numerous reports have been put in circulation in regard to the amount of paper which this Company has out. This amount has been stated to be two millions of dollars. We are informed, and we have no doubt correctly, that their paper runs out to about $500,000—they have on hand notes and other securities, amounting to about $700,000. We also understand, that some of the Directors will be by much the heaviest losers."—*Ib.*

It is calculated that the annual harvest of grain of all descriptions in Ohio, is more than fifty millions of bushels.

Travelling from the north to the South continues to increase. The boats are generally well filled. The Barge Lady Clinton, Capt. Seymour, yesterday landed between two and three hundred in this city, who are in pursuit of health, wealth and happiness.

Arctic Land Expedition.—Despatches have been received from Captain Franklin, of the Arctic land expedition, dated Winter-quarters, Fort Franklin, on the great Bear Lake, September 6. During the summer, three expeditions, under Captain Franklin Lieutenant Back, and Dr. Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Captain Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which is found to discharge itself into an open sea; there is one Island near its mouth, called by Captain Franklin Garry's Island.—From the summit of this Island the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice and islands; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating in very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in longitude of 138 deg. west. The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men were all well and in spirits at the favourable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

LOWER CANADA.

On Sunday last, a numerous meeting of Indians from Lorette, Lake of the Two Mountains, &c. was convened at *Sault St. Louis*, for the purpose of electing Chiefs. The Chiefs of the different tribes were splendidly decorated, one from Lorette wore the medals which he received from His Majesty while in England. After the business for which they assembled was finished, one of the resident Chiefs entertained a large party to a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. A game, the name of which we do not recollect, was played by the different tribes, each of whom roughly contended for the palm. Though they are at other times restrained by their clergy from indulging in their favourite amusement of dancing on the Sabbath, they got permission on the present occasion. The ball room was thrown open at six o'clock, and dancing commenced soon after. The females appeared to great advantage being superbly dressed. The greatest harmony seemed to prevail and they appeared to be perfectly sober. British colours waved on several flagstaffs in the village.

Expeditious Travelling.—The steamboat *Coaubly* left the port of Quebec on Friday morning last at three o'clock, and arrived in the port of Montreal, at half-past 6 o'clock, on the following morning; left the port of Montreal on the afternoon of the same day at twenty minutes before 5 o'clock and arrived in the port of Quebec the following day at noon; left the port of Quebec at half-past 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon and arrived in the port of Montreal at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, performing the three trips including all stoppages and without the use of sails, in little more than three days and a half. This boat, we believe, has accomodations equal to any other boat in the river, though the rates of her passage are considerably lower than some of them.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE THEATRE.—MR. KEAN made his first appearance at our Theatre on Monday evening, in his favourite character of King Richard III.—The reception which this gentleman met with, must have been highly flattering to his feelings. Every seat in the boxes had been engaged from Saturday, and so great was the anxiety to witness his performance, that numbers of persons were to be seen standing in the lobby of the Theatre, eagerly watching to get a glimpse of the representative of Shakspear's heroes.

Mr. Kean looked remarkably well, and the applause which he received was long and continued, he seemed to feel and acknowledge the warmth of his welcome.
—*Canadian Courant.*

SHUBENACADIE CANAL.—The tenders of Mr. Kidd, a gentleman from Upper Canada have been accepted by the Directors for cutting the 2nd section of this enterprise. Mr. Hall has been engaged to direct and superintend the work as Engineer. Operations will be commenced immediately after the arrival of his Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 8.

CONGRESS OF GOVERNORS.

It is said that the Duke of Manchester—Sir Howard Doughs—Governor Ready—Sir T. Cochrane—and several other Governors will be here at the same time with the Earl of Dalhousie. They are expected this month, with their respective suites. The meeting of so many of the first persons of distinction in the British Colonies, will quite change the character for dullness which has been bestowed upon summers in Halifax; and, indeed, from the Races, Regatta, and the numerous balls which are to be given in the course of the next two months, we may expect scenes of pleasure such as have seldom been equaled in this place.

The building of a Government-House has been commenced at Fredricton:—The Corner Stone was laid on the 1st inst. by His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, who delivered a very appropriate Speech upon the occasion.—*Halifax 12 July.*

A letter dated *Bras d'or* June 20, states that May 29, lat. 47. long. 48, 30, ½ past 10, A. M.—the brig General Brock, of Jersey, Captain P. Lands, bound for Gaspé was run down by a brig unknown—3 of the crew got on board the strange brig, one went down with the wreck, and 14, including the master, and P. Duval, clerk to the house of Messrs. Janvrin, took to the long boat, without water or food, excepting a small Dutch cheese—saw the vessel founder instantly. In this truly dreadful situation, the unfortunate survivors were compelled to sustain themselves on the bodies and blood of those who fell victims to fatigue and hunger, until the 9th of June; when the master, mate and six seamen, were taken up by the brig Ann, of Liverpool, Capt. Forbes, subsequent to which, the master and three seamen unfortunately perished, notwithstanding the kindest attention. The mate and three remaining seamen were landed in a most deplorable state. Poor Duval expired on the 5th day after quitting the vessel, and the remaining wretches suffered his body to remain for twelve hours. Capt. Forbes treated the unhappy sufferers with the greatest attention, whilst on board his vessel; and the mate has nearly recovered, and proceeded from hence to Arichat; but the three poor seamen are not yet able to walk. The vessel that ran them down was a stout brig steering about E. S. E.

HALIFAX, JULY 11.

SYDNEY, June 21 1826.—The following circumstances relative to the loss of the General Brock, have been given by the Mate, who is now in this place, and which I beg you will insert for the information of those concerned. I am &c. P. H. CLARKE, Agent for Lloyd's.

On the 29th of May, at half past twelve, A. M the Brig General Brock, of Jersey, for Gaspé, was run down by a brig—there were 18 persons on board, 3 jumped on board the brig, and one was left on the vessel, Joseph Horner; the men who left the brig, were Thomas Mallet, James Perrims and Philip Parther; 14 took the long boat—they saw the vessel go down instantly in lat. 47, 50, N. Long. 48, 30, W. they were in the boat 10 days, during which period perished Philip Duval, a Clerk to Messrs. Janvrin, Francis Chevalier, (Cooper,) Philip Serrat, Clement Renoufe, Elies Nebrant, George Brown.—The five first days, they were without food or watter save a small Dutch Cheese; on the sixth day, cut and eat part of one who died the night previous, continued to subsist on human Flesh, and drank the blood with their own urine mixed with salt water, till the afternoon of the 8th June, when they were run down on, and taken on board the brig Ann of Liverpool, D. Forbes, master who took on board 8 persons including Captain Mate and six men, of whom died, Capt. P. Land, Edward Luce, Charles Myers, Francis Leman. The Survivors are the Mate Elias Laudans, Joseph Powel, John Dobart William Hughes who has suffered much from inaniti n, and the effect of cold feet they being frost-bitten, ulcreated, &c. they arrived at the Brass d'Or on the 19th June.

The Newfoundland School Society, during the two years of its existance, has sent out to that Island from Great Britain, 5 schoolmasters, 4 mistresses, and a monitor, who are now, by their united labors in daily and Sunday schools, dispensing the blessings of education among at least 1100 scholars, children and adults. The whole population of the island is estimated at 90,000.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Some time in the year 1823, Col. John M'Kay an indefatigible mechanic, residing in Pictou, having observed in one of the public papers that a Gold Ceres Medal valued at £100 sterling offered by the Society of Arts, &c. in London, for the best method, verified by actual experience, for raising the stumps and roots of trees from off new land, immediately communicated the following plan which he had invented and which had been successfully used by several persons in Pictou. The Society approved of the same, and Mr. M'Kay received by the Henry Arnot, which arrived at Pictou from Liverpool a few weeks since, the Gold Medal with the 43d vol. of the transactions of the above society.—We have great pleasure in giving publicity to Mr. M'Kay's letter, and his plan of operation.

Pictou, Nova Scotia Dec. 15, 1823.

TO ARTHUR AIKIN, Esquire, Secretary to the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.

SIR—In consequence of a notification in the Gazette of this Province, that the Society of Arts in London, have offered a premium to the person, who shall invent and discover to the society, the best method verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth, and removing the stumps and roots of trees, which have been left after felling the timber. I have been induced to communicate to you the following mode; which I trust you will have the goodness to commit to the society. As in the clearing of woodlands, the extirpation of stumps and roots is the most laborious part of the process, it has of course been the subject of much attention, in this quarter of the globe. In British America the ordinary method of clearing land is to allow the stumps to remain for a number of years, according to the size; during this period the smaller fibres gradually decay, and the root itself is each year removed a little from its original position, by the intensity of the frost. When the farmer judges that time has so far produced a decay, as to render the removal of the stumps and roots practicable by the usual means, he pitches upon the spring of the year, when the soil has been loosened by the returning heat, and with the assistance of four or five men and a couple of pair of oxen he affects his purpose; the oxen are fastened by a chain to the top of a stump, and when the removal of it exceeds their strength, the men are employed in aiding them by leavers, or in cutting off the larger roots which are afterwards taken out by themselves. Here it may be observed that though the softness of the ground produces a considerable saving of power, there is much lost on the part of the oxen from want of a firm footing, and also in the lever, as a very small pressure forces its fulcrum into the soil; besides it frequently happens that the fulcrum by resting upon the roots deprives the lever of much of its power. The block and tackle have been sometimes employed but their use is both laborious and expensive. I at one time imagined that a purchase cart (such as is employed in His Majesty's Naval Yard) might be used with advantage. It is however is no respect different from the lever, and in the spring when the ground is soft the sinking of the wheels would render it inconvenient. The following is I believe the cheapest and most effectual method, which has yet been employed in this part of the world.

In 1821 I had purchased a field of ten acres, from which, in the course of the winter, I cut down and removed the timber as it was a natural forest. The trees of course were of various sizes, the largest I think were about thirty inches diameter. Having a ship's winch at that time in my possession, it occurred to me to use it for clearing my field, and the result far exceeded my expectations. With the assistance of four men I found myself able to raise on an average eighty stumps a day, and with them every root which could impede the progress of the plough; after they are removed from the bed, they must be in the ordinary way cleared of the adhering earth, collected into piles, and destroyed by burning. Mr. David Crichton, a gentleman of this place, encouraged by my success was induced to adopt the same mode, and in the space of six days cleared a field containing three acres, in which the timber was such as I have mentioned.—This method I am satisfied might be generally used with advantage, the expence of the whole apparatus does not exceed twenty pounds, and with moderate care would last as many years. In clearing my field I pitched upon a piece about the size of an acre, in the middle of which, I brought the winch and fastened it to the largest stump: from the barrel of the winch a chain proceeded which extended to the farthermost stump in the place, that was of the size usually attached to a winch when it is used in vessels. I had also provided myself with a number of shorter chains, having each a ring in one end and a hook on the other, by passing the hook through the ring, these were fixed to the stumps, nearest to that which the chain of the winch was attached; and when it was raised these chains were in succession hooked to the leader, so that the winch was employed without interruption till the nearest stump was extracted. In clearing my field five hands were engaged, two at the winch, two at fixing the chains, and one at the stump to be raised; when the stump was large those who attended the chains occasionally assisted in turning the winch. It would only further observe that, when the stumps are of a large size, what is commonly called a Snatch Block might be used to advantage.

I have the honor to be Sir,
with great respect,
your ob't. servant,
JOHN M'KAY.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 12—Brig John, St. Ubes
——14 Brig Arga, Sunderland.
——Brig Eleanor, Dublin.
——Ship Hawkesberry, Portsmouth.
——Schr. Hibernia, Newfoundland—2 settlers.
——Ship Fanny, Belfast—238 settlers.
——15 Ship Mint, London.
——Brig Erato, Waterford.
——Brig Union Packet, Liverpool.
——Brig Rose, Margaret, Bristol.
——16 Ship Mirian & Jane, Newfd.—4 settlers.
——Ship Flora, Liverpool.
——Ship Queen, London.
——Brig Orion, Sunderland.
——17 Brig Tennis, Sligo—196 settlers.
——19 Brig Sophia, Liverpool,
——Ship Harrisons, Londonderry—330 settlers.
——20 Ship Charlotte, Bristol
——Brig Sespire, Chepstow.
——Brig Lord Stewart, Lynn.
——Brig William, Prince Edward's Island.
——Brig Jane, London—6 settlers.
——21 Brig Whitehaven, Walker, Newfoundland.
——Schr. Ann, Lejeunesse, from do.
——23 Brig Spring, Emmerson, Exmouth.
——Brig Venison, Richardson, Yarmouth.
——24 Brig Callingham, Short, Exmouth.
——25 Brig Brittannia, Fullerton, London.
——Schr. Jane, Thompson, Trinidad.
——25 Brig Jane Hutton, McKenna, Halifax.
——Brig Thetis, Taylor, Whitehaven.
——Brig Packet, Stevenson, Greenock.
——Ship Dublin, McClaren, Dublin.
——Ship Combatant, Barnes, Sligo.
——27 Ship Stranger, Stichie, Plymouth.
——Brig Endora, Garrick, New Ross—140 set.
——Brig Ann, Edkin, Workington—14 settlers.
——Brig Hope, Ford, Newfoundland.
——28 Brig Mary, Wylie, Newry—29 settlers.
——Ship Vittoria, Speed, Newry.
——29 Brig Pomona, Handyside, Bristol.
——31 Brig Kate, Stabb, Fewfoundland.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1826.

THE Packet Ship, *Columbia*, arrived at New York on 31, July, bringing London Papers to 13, June. A Supplement to the Albion contains a few extracts from them which we have copied. The list of members returned to the latest dates, to serve in the Imperial Parliament is given in our columns to day. There is no other news of any importance.

The new Steam Boat, *Canada*, Capt. Richardson, made her first trip, to Niagara on Monday last, and went out of the harbour in fine Style. Her appearance reflects much credit on her builder Mr. Joseph Dennis, and the Machinery, manufactured by Messrs. Wards, of Montreal, is a specimen of superior workmanship. The combined excellence of the model and machinery of this Boat are such, as will render her what is usually termed a "fast boat." The trip to Niagara was performed in four hours and some minutes. Her present route we observe is advertised from York to Niagara and the Head of the Lake.

In noticing this first trip of *another* Steam Boat, we cannot help contrasting the present means of conveyance, with those ten years ago. At that time only a few Schooners navigated the Lake, and the passage was attended with many delays and much inconvenience. Now there are five Steam Boats, all affording excellent accommodation, and the means of expeditious travelling. The routes of each are so arranged that almost every day of the week the traveller may find opportunities of being conveyed from one extremity of the Lake to the other in a few hours.

The Niagara and Queenston from Prescott, and the Frontenac from Kingston, once a week, and the Canada and Martha Ogden, between York, Niagara and the Head of the Lake every day, afford facilities of communication which the most sanguine could scarcely have anticipated at the period we speak of. Independent of these Boats it must be mentioned that the *Cornwall* on Lake St. Louis, makes a trip every day from Coteau du Lac, to Cornwall—the Dalhousie runs between Prescott and Kingston twice a week and conveys the Mail—the Charlotte and Toronto once a week from Presqu'ile Head of the Bay of Quinty; thus affording to every part of the Country the same advantages of convenient intercourse.

There are some of the evidences of improvement among us during the few last years, which require no comment—they speak for themselves, and it must be pretty evident from such facts as these, that those who can not, or will not see the progress we are making, must be wilfully blind.

Among the Public Edifices now erecting, and advertised as intended to be erected in Upper Canada, the following may be enumerated:—

A Gaol and Court House, and Protestant Episcopal Church at Kingston, in the Midland District.

A Gaol and Court House and Parliament House at the Seat of Government at York, in the Home District.

A Gaol and Court House at Hamilton, and a Church at Dundas in the Gore District.

A Gaol and Court House at London, in the London District.

The Buildings of the Law Society at York, it is said, will also be soon commenced, and applications are to be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a New Gaol and Court House in the New-Castle District, and for the erection of a Toll Bridge by the inhabitants of Kingston, to connect that Town with the Military and Naval Depots on Point Frederick and Henry.

The Steam Boat Niagara, Capt. Mosier, arrived in Port on Monday last from Prescott via. Niagara. On going on board it afforded us much pleasure to find that her cargo consisted in part of sixty Hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco for the Montreal Market, the produce of the Western part of the Province. The cultivation of this article of consumption is attracting the attention of the farmers in the western District, and a large quantity of it will be offered in the Market this year. The next Season it will be very much increased. The soil and climate of that part of the Province is represented as being well adapted to the growth of the Tobacco plant, and the enterprize which is exhibited to secure the advantages thus held out, gives fair promise, that the article will, before long, be added to the list of the staple productions of our country, and afford not only a sufficient supply for home consumption, but also form an important item in the schedule of Canadian exports.

The whole of the Desjardin's Canal Stock, is taken up, five per cent of which is paid in, and a meeting is called for appointing Directors on 16th

September next, immediately after which we understand the necessary steps will be taken for commencing the work. The Canal is intended to connect the Town of Dundas with the Burlington Lake, from whence a communication is afforded into Lake Ontario, by the Burlington Canal, through which vessels are now passing and repassing.

The late rains it appears have done some trifling damage to certain parts of the work on the Welland Canal. These have been rather industriously misrepresented by the Niagara Editor of the Gleaner, but have met with a reply from the most satisfactory quarter, as will be seen from the following extract, from the St. Catharines Farmers' Journal of the 24 inst. The subject requires no comment on our part, as Mr. Lewis's Letter contains an explanation of the whole affair, and shows that the Gleaner has made "*erroneous calculations*" in this respect, as well as some others, notwithstanding the boast of his "*experimental knowledge.*"

"Mr. Heron says, in his last No.— To represent things as they really are, shall be our constant aim.' And in the same column we find the following article, which, we conclude, he intends as a fair specimen of veracity. The refutation, which appears below, was handed to us without solicitation:

'On the 21st inst. we had a copious fall of rain for a few hours. We have been told that the current produced thereby poured down from the Highlands through the 12 mile creek; that it overflowed the works there, and filled up the excavation made for the purpose of erecting the locks at the mouth of that creek, to the depth of 8 feet. One of the Managers stated to a gentleman of our acquaintance, that it would take $600 to repair the damage and pump out the water.'

Mr. Editor,

It is stated in the Gleaner of the 29th ult. that it would take $600 to pump out the water and repair the damage at the locks at the mouth of the harbor. I have contracted for the building of the lock at this place, and the damage sustained by me, did not exceed *five dollars!*"

Yours, MARSHAL LEWIS.

Port Dalhousie, 1st Aug. 1826.

Mr. Blanchard of the Royal Circus, from Quebec, with his Company of Equestrian Performers, have been affording amusement to the people of York during the last week. The Performances have been such as to give much satisfaction, and entitle Mr. Blanchard to support during his short stay here, and as the opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary feats of horsemanship which are exhibited by the Company are of rare occurrence, we have no doubt many will be induced to visit the Circus, where they will find an ample entertainment provided for them by the attention of Mr. Blanchard.

Lieutenant Colonel Herries, of His Majesty's 66th Regiment, now at Bermuda, arrived in town a few days ago from his tour to the north, and will shortly proceed to Boston

Lieutenant Colonel Macdougall has arrived in town from the Provinces.

The Right Honourable Charles Richard Vaughan has left town on a tour to the north.—*Albion.*

On Saturday last the Vittoria Transport arrived with detachments for the 71st and 79th Regiments, in this Garrison, and for the Royal Staff Corps.—The following Officers were passengers, 71st Regt. Capt. Henderson, Ensigns Pack and Cruik. 79th. Highlanders—Lieut. Cartan, & Ensigns Mackenzie and Lance. Royal Staff Corps—Lieuts. Purdy, Gold, and Phipps. Hospital Staff—H. Asst. Doyhin.—*Quebec Mercury.*

On Sunday, in the Cathedral Church, the following Gentlemen were admitted, by the Lord Bishop, to Holy Orders:

Priests.—The Rev G. Grier, A. M. Missionary at the Carrying place, Township of Manvers, U. C.

The Rev. W. Abbott, Missionary at St. Andrews, Ottawa River, L. C.

Deacons.—Mr. T. Creen, who proceeds to the charge of Assistant at Niagara, with the Church of Queenston annexed.

Mr. R. Elms, who proceeds to the joint Missions of Beverly and Yonge, U. C.

The Archdeacon of Quebec was appointed by the Bishop to preach the Ordination Sermon, which he has since been requested to give to the public.—*Ib.*

The Army.

(From the London Gazette.)

WAR OFFICE, June 9, 1826.

37th Regiment, Major H. H. Manners, from 60th foot, to be Major, v. Dunbar promoted—dated 25 May, 1826.

60th do. Major A. F. Ellis, from the half pay to be Major, (paying the difference to the half pay fund) v. Maunies appointed to 37th foot—dated 25 May, 1826.

62th do. Ensign A. McNabb, from 74th to be Lieutenant, v. G. Carson, deceased—dated 24th May, 1826.

71st do. H. E. Austin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Saumarez promoted—dated 10th June, 1826.

Royal African Corps.—Major General Sir N. Campbell, to be Colonel, v. Major General Turner deceased—dated 12 May, 1826.

Staff.—Major T. Huxley, on the half pay, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Army, v. Woodhouse, who resigns—dated 25 May, 1826.

Whitehall, June 9.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Rt. Hon. R. Bangs, Earl of Liverpool, K. G.; the Rt. Hon. F. G. Robinson; W. Lowther, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Lowther;) G. C. H. Somerset, Esq. (commonly called Lord G. C. H. Somerset;) and F. Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mountcharles) and also E. A. MacNaghten, Esq. to be commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Whitehall, June 10.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. W. F. V. Fitz-Gerald, to be paymaster General of the Forces.

Whitehall, June 3.—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Rear Admiral R. W. Otway, to be Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMARY OF MARKET PRICES.

Glasgow June 10.—Pearl Ashes enquired for, 25s. has been obtained for a considerable parcel—Pots are less wanted price nearly nominal, 23s. *a* 23s. 6d. asked.

Liverpool June 13.—The demand for Pine Timber is generally lessening the Stock—A cargo of St. Johns Pine sold this week at 17 1-2d. per foot. The Supplies of fine grain are moderate, and all arriving sell readily from the vessels.

Halifax July 12.—Quebec Flour, 28s.—Indian Corn, 5s. Bushel—Indian Meal, 13s. 6d. cwt.

New York July 29.—Flour superfine, 22s. 6d.—Wes ern Canal, 21s. 3d.—Wheat, 4s. 3d. *a* 4s. 6d. Beef Prime new, 26s. 3d. *a* 30s.—Mess, 48s. 9d. *a* 50s.—Pork Prime new, 40s. *a* 41s. 3d.—Mess new 58s. 9d. *a* 60s.

EXCHANGE.

New York July 28.—Bills on London 60 days, 9d. *a* 9 1-2d. Prem.
American Gold, 4d. *a* 4 1-2d. do.
Sovereigns & Spanish Guineas, 9d. *a* 10d. do.

Died,

On the 8th ult. at Londonderry, Ireland, Samuel Comming, at the advanced age of 112 years. He existed in 1781, in the 33d regiment of foot; and was one of the first selected gunners from that corps to the Royal Artillery, in which capacity he served 34 years. He was at the first battle fought in America, under General Cumberland; he also served in various other campaigns, with the most distinguished bravery, and was engaged in the suppressing of lord George Gordon's riot, in London. His having received pay under three kings, is a remarkable circumstance; and the amount of pension which he has received from Government, since his being discharged as unfit for service, is said to have been £1200 do.

POSTSCRIPT

Canada Land Company.—From information which we derive from a source in which we place the fullest confidence, we learn the following particulars of the arrangement ultimately made between His Majesty's Government and the Company. It appears that objections were made to transferring the Church property, Clergy Reserves, by sale to the Company; and it has therefore been agreed, that the Company shall take the Crown Reserves at their original valuation by the Commissioners; and in lieu of the Clergy Reserves, the Government cedes one million acres of unappropriated lands in the London District. One third of the purchase money the Government consents shall be expended for making and repairing roads, bridges, &c.; but whether for the benefit of the roads and bridges throughout the province, or for those connected with the Company's purchase merely, we are not certain. This is the posture of affairs as we now understand it to be, and therefore anticipate a speedy commencement of the company's plans, upon an extensive scale. We have reason to think that a land office for the sale of the company's purchases, in small lots, will be opened in New York, which would have the effect of drawing many British emigrants to Canada, who are frequently undecided as to the course they will steer on their arrival at this port.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Arrived at New York in the Packet Ship Columbia from Liverpool, His Majesty's Solicitor General, of Upper Canada.

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 ! Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Counister, S. H. Davy—Bath Bricks—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

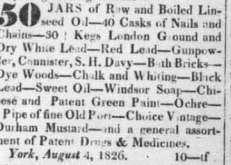
York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.

August 3, 1829, 10—8



ROYAL CIRCUS.
Change of Performance.

THIS Evening, August 12, will be brought forward for the first time in York, A NEW GRAND ENTREE, in which all the Horses will be introduced.

METAMORPHOSE of the SACK, on two Horses, or, *The Clown Deceived by a Woman*, by Mr. Blanchard, and conclude with *The Fricassee Dance.*

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Leslie, the undaunted youth, who will introduce a number of surprising Feats, never attempted by any person of his age, being only ten years old, in which he will go through the Stirrup Tricks.

FLYING VAULTING, by the whole troop of Flying Vaulters. Riding Master, Mr. G. Blanchard—Clown Mr. W. Jones.

MILLER'S FROLIC,
Or, My Grandmothers Return from Mill.

Grandmother,	- - -	Mr. G. Blanchard.
Gaffer Grist, the Miller	- -	" Atkins.
Clown,	- - - -	" W. Jones.
Miller's Boys,	-	By the rest of the Company.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. T. Jones, his first appearance, who will go through many extraordinary feats over whips, garters, &c. &c.—

The laughable feat of *The Clown and Butterfly*, by Mr. W. Jones.

The whole to conclude with T. Jones' wonderful leap over a Horse, with a *Balloon of Fire.*

Doors open at 7, and Performance to commence at 8, precisely. Tickets of Admission to be had at the Box in front of the Circus. Box, 2s. 6d. Pit, 1s. *3d.*

N. B.—Mr. G. Blanchard requests that all demands on the Circus will be brought in by 12 o'clock, on Saturday.

SALE BY AUCTION ON CREDIT.

ON the 21st inst. will be sold, without reserve, and on a Liberal Credit, at the Store of Mr. James Nation, all his Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, Wines, &c.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

THOS. MOSLEY.
Auctioneer,
York, August 5, 1826. 10—3

SEPTEMBER
TEA SALE

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company.
Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6w.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY,
York, 4 August, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.
Secretary, pro. tem.
York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES,
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.



Upper Canada Gazette.

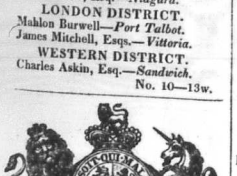
VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826. NO, 12.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, and the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1823, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*
No. 10—13w.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you GREETING

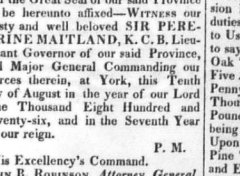
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licences granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may 'immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *feri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sherif.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sherif.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
1st June, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-nemed Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sherif.
Wm. MATHESON,
5—10*w*. *Dep'y. Sherif.*

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Kingston.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May, 23d. 1826. No. 1—tf

CROWN OFFICE. }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th *Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday, the 14th September next, for supplying the undermentioned articles for use of the Ordnance Department.—viz:

100 *Water Buckets,*
25 *Ash Boxes,*
12 *Cherry Tables for Officers,*
12 *Barrack do.*
24 *Forms,*
24 *Wood Horses,*
12 *Stove Stands,*
12 *Wheel Barrows.*

Particulars may be known by applying at the Barrack Master's Office, York.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
14th Aug. 1826. No. 12—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6*m*.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem most condusive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.

August 15, 1826. 12-6*m*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6*m*.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE. }
York, August 4, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6*m*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*m*.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6*m*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m*.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30*th* 1826. No. 1—6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6*m*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6*m*.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6*m*.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m*.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6*m*.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6*m*.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf*.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 August, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN,
Secretary, pro. tem.
York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

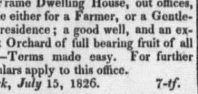
NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf*.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf*.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES.

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,	* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,	M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington	* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,	Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.	Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
	Major Moor, F.R.S.

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J. G. Lynde.	

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kington.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
and by all the Booksellers in York,
SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION,
Price 2*d*—or 50 Per 6*s*. 3*d*. Currency.

Confirmations at York, either on the 27th inst. or on the 3rd of September.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826. NO 12.

POETRY.

THE TREASURES OF THE DEEP.

BY CAMPBELL.

What hid'st thou in thy treasure caves and cells?
Thou hollow sounding and mysterious Main!
Pale glistening pearls, and rainbow color'd shells,
Bright things which gleam unreck'd of, and in vain,
Keep, keep thy riches, melancholy sea!
We ask not such of thee.

[untold!

Yet more, the Depths have more! What wealth
Far down and shining through the stillness lies!
Thou hast the starry gems, the burning gold,
Won from the toun thousand royal Argosies [Main!
—Sweep o'er thy spoils, thou wind and wrathful
Earth claims not those again!

Yet more, the Depths have more!—Thy Waves have roll'd
Above the cities of a world gone by!
Sand hath filled up the palaces of old,
Sea-weeds o'er grown the halls of revelry!
—Dash o'er them, Ocean, in thy scornful play,
Man yields them to decay!

Yet more! the billows of the Deptha have more!
High hearts and brave are gather'd to thy breast!
They hear not now the booming waters roar,
The battle thunders will not break their rest,
Keep thy red gold and gems, thou stormy grave,
Give back the true and brave!

Give back the lost and lovely!—those for whom
The place was kept at board and hearth so long!
The prayer went up through midnight's breathless gloom,
And yearning wakes yearning woke 'midst festal song!
Hold fast thy buried isles, thy towers o'erthrown,
But all is not thy own!

To thee the love of woman hath gone down,
Dark flows thy tide o'er manhoods noble head,
O'er youth's bright locks and beauty's flowry crown;
Yet must thou hear a voice—Restore the dead!
Earth shall reclaim her precious things from thee;
Restore the dead, thou Sea!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HALF-PAY CLUB.

The Peninsular War.—(Continued.)

Enter Doctor.—*Bows stiffly to the Company—lights his cigar, and seats himself apart*

Magenis.—Come, tip us a song, Stanley.

Stan.—With pleasure.

Song.—*Stanley.*

Land of the olive! arouse ye! awaken!
Let the sons from their slumber ignoble be shaken!
Let the standard of freedom float light in the breeze
From famed Matagorda to proud Peyrenees!

Shall bigotry still in its fetters impose?
That hydra of discord—that source of thy woes!
Shall Gallia's base legions defile there again,
And Iberia with Albion have conquered in vain?

Oh! think of Mondnco, Lequitio, Barossa,
Estella, Busaco, Madrid, Saragossa!
Oh! think of Romana, the good and the brave!
Did *he* die a dastard! did *he* live a slave!

Then arouse ye! awaken! 'tis Mina implores!
Ay, Mina, an exile and far from your shores!
'Tis Mina commands, who has fought, who has slain,
Who has conquered before, who will lead ye again!

Mag.—Wa'nt Morcandotti at Cadiz, Magennis?

Mag.—To be sure, with F——, you know—her father, as it turns out. That Spanish girl who followed G——, was remark ably like her. Poor G——! he fell like a fine fellow as he was at Vittoria.

Chipcase.—You'd sharp work there!

Stan.—You may say that. It was the first affair of consequence I was concerned in. To be sure we had a slight skirmish at Ounnan on the 19th but nothing to speak of. On the 21st, however, things began to look more serious. We were ordered to leave our tents standing, and the baggage in the rear, a sure sign that work was cut out for us, and there would be wings upon the green before evening. It was then I began to reflect seriously on the profession I had chosen, and the responsibility it imposed upon me. I had now to discharge its most important duties, to fulfil them to the best of my ability, and above all, to face for the first time, that enemy I had so long, so ardently desired to encounter. To these other thoughts succeeded. Thoughts of home, kindred, friends. My mother's parting look came fresh in my memory, and when I reflected how soon its forebodings might be verified, I confess it unmanned me. A man may boast as he will, he may say, as I have heard many, that he would rather go into action than sit down to breakfast, but—

Mag.—All fudge, my darling, all fudge. No man ever went into the field yet, who did'nt feel a kind of a sort of so—He'll do his duty though, for all that

Chip.—To be sure, the desire for sport, you know.

Stan.—I seem to predominate, and it was under the influence of this feeling that I marched on with the most feverish impatience. Every minute seemed an hour, every league a donza, the shortest halt was tortuous, and I am sure I consigned the artillery to old Nick at least a thousand times whenever they delayed us. At length, after the most tedious march I ever made, we reached the wished-for point, and halted about nine in the morning on the heights above Gamara, a small village occupied by the enemy, and forming the extreme right of his position. Large masses of infantry were plainly distinguishable. We were now ordered to hide our numbers, while a Spanish brigade descended and dislodged the enemy, a movement I contrived to effect by making very anxious, as you may imagine, to scan the foe, and obtain a specimen of his powers. It was a pretty sight to see the skirmishers retiring gradually through the corn, turning every now and then to discharge their rifles, and at length amalgamating with the main body.

Chip.—Did the attack succeed?

Stan.—No, I should have been surprised if it had. The wonder is not that the Spaniards were so constantly defeated, but that they should in a single instance have succeeded. Individually, they're brave—

Mag.—Oh! as lions, Sir—as lions. Sure they only wanted arms, pay, clothes, and officers to make the finest troops in the world, Sir. In petty warfare now, they are just the thing, and as Guerrillas—poor Mina, here's better luck to him.

Chip.—Then the Dons were repulsed?

Stan.—They were, Sir, and, encouraged with great loss to the very verge of our position. A momentary triumph, however—the enemy had no reason to boast of it. Whether they had no idea we were up, or understood our numbers, I cannot determine, but certain it is, they seemed panic-struck at our appearance, and without waiting to exchange a single shot, or offer the slightest resistance, fled with as much precipitation as the Spaniards had before. Ere they could recover themselves, the post was won. We pushed them completely beyond Gamara and established ourselves.

Chip.—They rallied no doubt?

Stan.—Oh! almost immediately, Sir—almost immediately; and during the rest of the day made repeated and desperate efforts to dislodge us, but finding them vain, and that the centre and left wing of their army were in full retreat they desisted at nightfall, and left us in peaceable possession of our conquest. I can scarce define my feeling throughout the business. The charge from the heights was a perfect frolic, and I can say for myself I never enjoyed it—never Sir! our leading platoons, you must know, fell, from over-eagerness, into a hollow lane—*six*, six or seven feet deep, at least; those who followed fell upon them again, and so on, till the most whimsical confusion ensued. Luckily the enemy were too much alarmed to take advantage of it, otherwise the accident might have been more serious. Indeed, as it was, they sent a few random shots among us, but nothing to speak of.

Mag.—They showed you some sport though, I take it, when they attempted to regain the village!

Stan.—Aye, faith! there came the tug, Sir! beyond the length of my opposite neighbour, Tamana stood a small observatory pierced with loop holes, from which the French tirailleurs annoyed us exceedingly. Our company was, in consequence, commanded to dislodge them. Thrice we were beaten across to the very threshold of the building, and as often were we driven back with immense loss.—Fresh troops on both sides were continually brought up, incredible efforts were made, and the fight waged with unexampled fury. The commander in General, a tremendous fine fellow certainly, on a grey charger, and covered with orders. He was eminently conspicuous, and displayed the greatest gallantry. Poor fellow! twice we came to clear a passage for the artillery in the evening, we found him beneath a mountain of slain, cold inanimate, useless, bereft of honours, and condemned to rot. But still his brow was beat, his eye unquenched, his hand still grasped the bloody fragment of his sabre, and he was terrible even in death. You had sharper work though, on the right Magnosais; the affair at Gamara was a mere skirmish to it.

Mag.—Why, faith! I was disabled the first fire, and know mighty little about it. They put me up on a horse in the evening, I remember, and led me into the town, and such a scene!—Oh! murder! murder! sure if I were to live the thousand yeHrs the Spaniards were to reign now, I'd never forget it.

Chip.—Great slaughter I suppose?

Mag.—You never saw the like! bothered as I was my cursed wound troubled me—I could'nt help smiling it. There was wives by paira, and sisters, and cassons, and carriages and paspers, and cannon, and nusquets, and wine casks, and the Lord knows what beside, Sir, all mixed up together in the most diabolical confusion imaginable. Here you might catch a glimpse at one's mamma's scrawl, staring along from corpse to corpse like a hungry wolf. There the dead, the dying and the drunken lay in horrible confraternity; an intoxicated Englishman, perhaps, embracing a deceased Frenchman, holding a canteen to his livid lips, and cursing him for a milksop because he would'nt drink. Dollars too, were as plenty as black berries. Many a one's wife made her fortune that evening, and had reason to bless the good-looking day that King Joseph scampered off, and left his military chest behind him.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

Dear Sir,—I gladly embrace the opportunity of Capt. Franklin's despatch to make you acquainted, agreeably to your desire, with our progress in this country. I arrived here on the 10th of last month, and in a few days afterwards proceeded with a boat and crew to coast the northern shores of this Lake, for the purpose of ascertaining the most proper place for depositing a boat or canoe, to shorten the land journey of my small party next Season, should it be so fortunate as to reach the Coppermine by sea from Mackenzie's River. After an absence of nearly three weeks, I have cursorily surveyed the North-west, North, and North-east parts of the lake, which runs beyond the 67th degree of North latitude, and abounds in deep bays and arms, one of which, most happily for us runs to longitude 119. 04 W. in lat. 66. 53, within 70 miles of the nearest bend of the Coppermine River, and not above 85 miles from the junction of that stream with the Arctic Sea. Bear Lake is above 160 miles long, in a straight line; our present residence, which is at its South-Western extremity, being in latitude 65, 10. and longitude 123. 33. W., so that a land journey round its bays, &c. would exceed 300 miles, which will be saved by my party in a canoe being deposited at its eastern extremity next summer.

I have not obtained any certain information respecting the sea to the westward of the Coppermine River, nor the hostility of the Indians encountered in go several days' march to the north of this lake, having either seen it, or the Esquimaux which inhabit its shores From this circumstance I am rather inclined to suppose, that there is a Cape jutting out pretty far to the north, between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers. If such a Cape exists, and is the land seen by Capt. Parry to the southward of Melville Island, or approaches near to it, may, by procuring accumulations of ice, interpose a serious obstacle to Parry's Ships, should they attempt the passage to the southward of Melville Island; but I do not apprehend that we shall be prevented from proceeding down the coast in a boat, if we are at all favored by the weather, and the channels which usually occur between the more fixed ice and the shore. Indeed, I am more than ever convinced that there is, in some season at least, a drift (if not every year,) to the north-east, of the polar wood which we found on the former voyage must have come from Mackenzie's River, there being no trees of that kind to the northward of Bear Lake nor on the banks of any River that flows into the Arctic Sea to the eastward. The Indians that have visited the Sea at the mouth of Mackenzie's River report that there is open water in some years only to the eastward, although it is four or five years since the last visit of the Esquimaux.

The powerful, of 84 guns, has been launched at Chatham Yard.

The gallant 56th Regiment has just arrived to Portsmouth, from the East Indies, after a service of 20 years. This Regiment was at the storming of the Isle of France.

The Irish spiritual Peers, in the next Session of Parliament, will be the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Clogher, Killalee, and Kilmore.

Russia.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalizations and form part of the Russian Trading Companies.

Bogota.—An earthquake had done considerable damage to the city on 17th June—Great consternation still prevailed among the inhabitants—several lives were lost.

An arrival at Norfolk, from Antigua, announces the blockade of the Island of St. Domingo, by a *French fleet.*

A Paris paper says, 'Prince Constantine Alexander, of Salm Salm, has publicly embraced the protestant faith at Stutgard. He had long entertained the intention of abandoning Catholicity. The Prince has his wife, who is a Protestant, often discussed him from it, lest she might be suspected to be the cause of his conversion, which he says arose entirely from his reading the Bible.'

His Majesty's ship, Gloucester, with the Duke of Dovenshire on board, arrived off Copenhagen on the 29th ult.

The Earl of Mountcharles is to be a Lord of the Treasury, vice Hon. B. Paget, appointed Commissioner of the Colonial Land Board.

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Belfast, May 23.—At the Auction of the Stock of a Timber Merchant last Friday, Quebec Pine was sold at 15 1-2 to 15 1-2 per foot, and that from the lower ports at 15d. to 16d.; Twelve feet Deals £20 10 to £20 15 per hun.; Battens at 2 1-4d. to 3 1-2 per running feet.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Randolph arrived at Liverpool on the 14th of June, and on the 15th accompanied Mr. Huskisson, with about 400 other gentlemen, on a steam boat excursion. Mr. R. appeared highly gratified with the attention which was paid to him. He sat near Mr. Huskisson, and conversed with him for some time.

The health of His Majesty was drunk with three times three, after which Mr. Huskisson's health was given, and was received in a manner which must have convinced him of the high estimation in which he is held by his constituents. Mr. H. spoke at length' and then turning thanks for the honor which had been done to him, adverted, in terms of the warmest praise, to the institutions of Great Britain; he then spoke of Cobbett, and said, that he considered that Cobbett had qualified himself for a seat in the British House of Commons, in the same way that some of the fair sex became qualified for a situation in a Magdalen Asylum.

The courier of the 17th says, many rumors are afloat as to the future lessees of Drury Lane Theatre, among others the name of Mr. Price of the New York Theatre is mentioned. But the editor says he has the authority of Mr. P. to state, that he has made no offer for the property.

Lethbridge, cried out, 'down with Hunt! down with the vagabond!'

Mr. Hunt then again attempted to read the letter, but again a clamour prevented him. The Sheriff, however, procured silence, having obtained the assurance that the whole of the letter should be read. Mr. Hunt then read the letter, which contained some insinuations against Mr. Messiter, and declared that from a variety of circumstances, that gentleman was not fit to be treasurer of the county. The letter was subscribed 'J. Knaggs,' and the moment it was concluded, the strongest indignation was expressed by Messiter's friends, and correspondng applause by Hunt's.

The Sheriff said the reason he had consented to have the letter read was, that he understood Mr. Hunt to describe it as a public matter, and as referring to the subject on which they were assembled.

Mr. Hunt said it had the strongest reference to what was going on in the county. Mr. Messiter having constantly a great deal of the county money in his hands.

Several of Mr. Messiter's friends rose the moment the letter was concluded, and asked Mr. Hunt for the letter.

'No, no,' said Mr. Hunt, 'I'll not let you see it; I know you to well; you have said fifty things against me, and I never asked for originals or for copies. [Loud shouts of disapprobation, and cries of 'its all a lie.'] I have no objection to let the Sheriff read the letter if he'll promise to return it to me.'

The Sheriff—Certainly; I shall return it to you.

Mr. Hunt then handed the letter to the Sheriff, who gave it to the under Sheriff to read.

Mr. Messiter said he had shown already, that all that the contemptible fellow near him had said was a tissue of falsehood.

Mr. Hunt—Aye, aye, now for the gentleman.— (Laughter.)

A gentleman who stood upon the table said, 'Hunt you ruffian, you know all you have been saying and writing is false. You know it Hunt; I'll go over the water with you, where you invited us yesterday.'

Mr. Hunt—Baa! baa! bam! [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Messiter said it had been admitted that his accounts were as free from error as his accuser was destitute of honor and principle. [Cheers and hisses.] He denied any man to detect an error of one farthing in his accounts, although the contemptible fellow had endeavoured to set his levelling foot upon his character. [Cheers and groans.] Vouchers and certificates had been sent to him, and testimonials had been heaped upon him, to the effect that he had performed his duty with the utmost correctness. His accuracy had in fact—and he spoke in no exaggerated terms—excited the astonishment of all who had taken the trouble to examine his accounts.

Mr. Messiter—All this concurrence in the correctness of my accounts falls with tenfold force upon the head of this villainous fellow. [Loud tumult and roars of 'Hunt forever.'] I have just heard of this Kimcar; he was found guilty of a conspiracy, and confined in Ilchester gaol, where he became Hunt's pot companion, and they there fabricated the letter together which have no foundation.

Mr. Hunt desired Mr. Messiter to look to his rag shop, in allusion to his banking house, and made some other allusions of a ludicrous nature to the treasurer's profession.

Mr. Messiter said, in conclusion, that he despised Mr. Hunt's vengeance, and that he was not afraid to look in a rogue's face.

Mr. Hunt—Nor, indeed, had some experience when you used to sit with your brother Dick. [Laughter, groans and hisses.]

Mr. Messiter—In fact, it is like fighting with a sweep to contend with Hunt; a man gets besmeared all over; and if there is any one in the world more despicable, he ought to be sent to the devil. [Roars of Laughter; in which Hunt and all his party, and the Sheriff, and in fact every body in Court joined.]

Mr. Hunt—Now, my lads, give three cheers.

The Hunters gave them in the hist, and the moment their favourite left the Court, followed him, cheering loudly, and crying 'Hunt forever.'

The friends of the other candidates then gave three tremendous cheers for Mr. Dickinson and Sir Thomas Lethbridge, the Magistrates and the Sheriff. It is but justice to the Sheriff to say, that he has shown in every stage of this tumultuous affair, the most unbiasing impartiality.

The business of to-morrow is expected to be extremely interesting.

SOMERSETSHIRE ELECTION.

Ilchester, Tuesday June 20.

At five o'clock the poll-books were closed. The numbers which appeared upon the day's poll were, Dickinson, 208; Lethbridge, 653; Hunt, 84. The gross poll was as follows: Dickinson, 667; Lethbridge, 632; Hunt, 148.

Before the state of the poll was made known, a most extraordinary scene took place in the Courthouse.

Mr. Hunt drew a letter from his pocket, and said as Mr. Messiter, the Treasurer of the county rates, was present, he would read it for the information of the freeholders. He made several statements relative to the county rates and Mr. Messiter's conduct in his office, which were confirmatory of those statements. He could prove that the treasurer was not qualified to fill the situation he held, and this letter would prove the fact. [Loud tumult, and cries of 'read the name' 'give us the name Hunt.']

Mr. Hunt said they should have the name after they had heard the letter read. [The noise of disapprobation and tumult was overpowering.]

Mr. Messiter stood upon the table and said, 'I beg you will hear out this pitiful fellow and I shall answer him precisely.' [Laughter, cheers, and hisses.]

Some person who wore the favours of Sir T.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

Our election, thank Heaven, is over, and the effervescence of popular feeling among the part of our townsmen, excited by the erroneous impressions which had prevailed respecting the conduct and opinions of Mr. Huskisson, in relation to the combination laws, is fast subsiding before the explanations that have been given.

We apprehend Mr. Huskisson's time has been much occupied, since the election, with the commercial affairs of his constituents. On Wednesday, after a very long discussion at the Ship Owners' Association, upon the present depressed state of the shipping interests of the country, they resolved on a deputation being appointed to confer with Mr. Huskisson and the other official gentlemen now in town; for which purpose Mr. Brocklebank, Mr. Wm. Smith, and Mr. Mortimer, were elected to represent the shipowners.

The Dukes of Lennox, (Richmond) Argyle and Montrose, the Marquis of Lothian, and Dumblaine, took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, previous to voting at the election of Scotch Representative Peers.

The numbers at Preston, on the 21st June were:—Stanly 1470, Capt. Barrie 830, Wood 907, Cobbett 658. On the 6th day of the poll Cobbett proposed to coalese with Capt. Barrie, provided he would withhold the oath of supremacy from the electors—this was refused and the Cobbettites were outragious, but he continues to fall behind. Capt. Barrie is the acting Commissioner at the Naval Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada.

Liverpool, June 17.—Ashes, Canada pots 1st new, 32s. a 23s. 8d.; Canada Pearls 1st 24s. a 25s.; Wheat, Canadian old 70lbs. 8s. a 8s. 6d.; Flour, Canadian, duty paid, 30s. a 32s; Oils, elder oil 42s. 6d. at the arm of the infant across, from which the blood was issuing profusely when the terrified mother returned; who, seeing what had been done, and stung with rage at the conduct of the child, struck the unfortunate boy the wash staff she held in her hand, and deprived it of life. Her madness was now changed into despair; and determined not to survive her children, she hastened to a lake, in which she flung herself, and was soon delivered from her earthly misery. Before any assistance could be afforded to the infant, it died from the excessive discharge of blood.

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The Irish spiritual Peers, in the next Session of Parliament, will be the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Clogher, Killalee, and Kilmore.

Russia.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an Ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalizations and form part of the Russian Trading Companies.

Bogota.—An earthquake had done considerable damage to the city on 17th June—Great consternation still prevailed among the inhabitants—several lives were lost.

An arrival at Norfolk, from Antigua, announces the blockade of the Island of St. Domingo, by a *French fleet.*

A Paris paper says, 'Prince Constantine Alexander, of Salm Salm, has publicly embraced the protestant faith at Stutgard. He had long entertained the intention of abandoning Catholicity. The Prince has his wife, who is a Protestant, often discussed him from it, lest she might be suspected to be the cause of his conversion, which he says arose entirely from his reading the Bible.'

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to another subject—apologizing to you for having wasted your time and attention on a subject so disgraceful and contemptible as Mr. Cobbett. (Cheers) I have been accused of bribery—bribery! what need had I of bribery, gentlemen? I, who am at the head of the poll—five hundred voters above the nearest candidate to me. Bribery! no, I declare the charge to be false. I declare the man who make it to be incapable either of the knowledge which he invents and imputes to me and Capt. Barrie. (Cheers.) But I will not accuse Mr. Cobbett of having bribed, for he has not a penny to give away—his subscription money is all gone, both here and in London. Sir Thomas Beever is gone too; and as to Mr. Cobbett's credit, we may as well not say a word about that, gentlemen—that's neither here nor there. (Cheering.)

Mr. Wood also made a speech of some length. The only new feature was an attack on Capt. Barrie, for using in his processions the national naval flags, under whose triumphant undertakings he (the gallant Captain) fought and conquered the national enemy.

Cobbett stated, at eight o'clock, his intention to remove to a neighbouring seaport town, to count in every evening, and to expend no more money.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREEK AFFAIRS.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 25.

The Turkish accounts of the capture of Missolonghi admit the correctness of a report, that the disaster to the Greeks was in a great measure owing to the misconduct of the Greek Naval Commanders, who preferred the more profitable, but piratical operation of plundering European ships, than attempting to relieve their suffering fellow-countrymen in the garrison.

The letter circulated by the Greek Agent in London, dated 17th February in which he announced, that there had been a change in the policy of Russia on the subject of the Greeks, and that she would co-operate with England in their favor, was equally deceptive as the numerous anonymous articles which have so often been palmed on the public sympathy and credulity. It is sufficient on this subject, to say, that the cause of the Greeks made no part of the Russian Ultimatum.

GREECE.

By the brig *Trent*, which arrived at New-York, on the 1st August, in 33 days from Havre, we were favoured with papers of that place to the 21st, and from Paris to the 18th June inclusive.

The Greek Committee at Paris, have received intelligence that the Greeks under the command of Ulcetas, entered Tripolitza on the 18th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succour that place, were wholly unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses.

Gen. Roche has addressed the Greek Committee at Paris the following documents:

Resolutions of the Eighth National Assembly at Epidaurus.

"His Excellency the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is requested to treat for peace between the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, on the following conditions, viz:

1. No Turk shall be permitted to inhabit the Grecian Territory, nor to hold any property in Greece.

2. All the fortresses in the possession of the Turks shall be given up to the Greeks.

3. The Sultan shall have no influence on the internal organization of country, nor on the Clergy.

4. The Greeks to have a sufficient force for the safety of the interior, and a marine for the protection of its commerce.

5. That they shall be governed by the same regulations and enjoy the same rights in the Peloponesus, the continent of Greece, the islands of Ionica, Candia and the Archipelago, and in all the Provinces that have taken up arms, and that have been incorporated in the Greek Government.

6. That the articles mentioned in the present act, cannot be changed by the Ambassador, nor by the Commission named by the National Assembly to correspond with the Ambassador.

8. The Greeks shall preserve their own flag.

8. They shall have the right to coin money.

9. The amount of tribute shall be fixed, and the mode of payment be annual or be in full.

10. That a truce shall be granted. And in case of the refusal of the Porte to accede to these proposals, the commission may address themselves to any or all the powers of Europe to ask aid and protection, and may act as they shall judge most proper for the interests of Greece."

(Here follow the names of the Commissioners appointed under the resolutions.)

Prince Ypsilanti, under date of April 24th, protests against the above act of the Government. "In taking the resolution to ask the exclusive intervention of the English Ambassador to arrange the affairs of Greece, the National Assembly, (he says) departs from its duties, and is wanting in the object of its union. It was not to annul the independence of Greece, but to consolidate and perpetuate it, that the nation confided to you its full powers. Does the fall of Missolonghi frighten you?—confide as in the beginning of the struggle, to the well known bravery and patriotism of the nation. The brother of every Greek is a second Missolonghi. Do you need resources?—Appeal to the generosity of people—they will not be deaf. We need protection—claim it of every Christian nation; our actual situation, and theirs, guarantee us the desired aid. It is in critical junctures that great nations and true citizens show themselves. It is easy at all times to be a slave; but it is difficult to become free. To arms! if you wish peace, &c."

CIRCULAR.

Quebec, July 1st, 1825.

Sir—THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, established under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of DALHOUSIE, Governor in Chief, desirous of procuring information on the various topics within its scope, has the honor to request of you, at your leisure, any communication you may think proper to favour it with, from time to time, upon all or any of the subjects hereinafter stated.—And

First, in HISTORY

1. Do you know any think respecting the first settlement of Canada by the French, the number of the settlers, the time of their arrival, their general character, their condition with respect to property, the authority and encouragement under which they came, or any other circumstances attending the first attempt at colonization?

2. Is there any thing concerning any Governors preceding Mr. Mesy, the first Royal Governor? How long did they remain in office? What station or offices did they fill prior to their appointment here?

3. In what years were the first Forts built at Quebec, Montreal, Chambly, Niagara, (*now Kingston*) Niagara and Detroit?

4. What proportion of the first settlers appear to have attached themselves to Agriculture, and what proportion to Trade?

5. Can you communicate any facts which may throw light on the state of Commerce, in any particular portion of the country at different times, and especially at early periods; the number of ships, the amount of exports and imports for a series of years, the principal articles exported and imported, and from whence brought?

6. At what period do the common Manufactures appear to have been commenced?

7. What information do you possess respecting the state of the Militia in your District, especially in the early periods of its history, particularly their numbers, organization, and mode of equipment?

8. Is it in your power to furnish any, and what, information among the Indian Tribes which formerly inhabited your District, their numbers when first visited by the whites, their character, customs? &c.

9. Can you communicate any records that tend to elucidate the Ecclesiastical History of Canada? The names of the first Bishops, *Curés* or Ministers of the established Churches?

10. When was the first Printing-Press established in this Country?

Secondly, in GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Any information you may be able to give or procure, on the subject of Mineralogy and Geology, of that part of the Country you reside in, accompanying the same by characteristic specimens.—If your attention has seldom been given to enquiries of this nature, it will be sufficient, in affording the information, to particularize, 1st, Locality. 2d. If the Mineral in question be abundant or otherwise. 3d. Under what circumcances it occurs, as a rock or imbedded in one, or in an alluvial deposit, &c. If imbedded in a rock, a specimen of the rock should accompany the Mineral; as also specimens of any other Minerals which may be associated with it.

The Geological notices will be sufficient if they inform, 1st. Whether the Rock be stratified or not. 2d. If stratified, whether the strata be horizontal or dipping. 3d. If dipping, the approximate angle of the dip, and towards what point of the compass.

You are further requested not to withhold any fact connected with the subject you may be in possession of, under the supposition that your information is too scanty to merit attention, as the accumulation of such facts leads often to very important results. On the other hand, if your previous studies or enquiries have been directed to the subject, do not confine yourself to merely answering the foregoing queries, but be kind enough to afford the society the advantage of your remarks or observations. Packages containing specimens, and letters addressed to W. CREEN, Esq. Secretary to the Literary Society, Quebec, and marked in the corner "GEOLOGY," will be thankfully received.

Thirdly, in NATURAL HISTORY.

Such facts and remarks touching the Quadrupeds, Fish, Birds, Reptiles, Insects, Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Mosses, and Fungi, which occur within the limits of your neighbourhood, or which may have fallen under your particular notice, and this favour will be much enchanced by forwarding, from time to time, any preparations or specimens which you may deem worthy of being added to our Museum.

Fourthly, in METEOROLOGY.

Accurate observations communicated in the following form, will be valuable contributions:

Place and Soil.			
Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.			
120	60	120	60
Barometer.	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
90	63	90	63
Thermometer.	Morning.		
	Afternoon.		
40	28	40	28
SYMS.	Highest day.		
	Lowest night.		
	Wind, direction and force.		
	Inches of rain or snow, size of Hail Stone.		
Calm rain and fog.	Weather and Meteors.		
The Elm first in leaf.	Trees first in leaf.		
	Plants first in flower.		
Crows first ap. pear.	Birds and Insects first appear or disappear.		
Trout first rise at the fly.	Observations with regard to fish and other animals.		
	State of the Moon.		
	Miscellaneous observations & Memorandums.		

Month of

N. B. Hours of observations for Barometer and Thermometer, 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. in Summer. Ditto, Ditto, 9 do. and 2 do. in Winter.

Any general observations will be highly acceptable, such as, whether storms come against the wind, or in its direction; the atmospherical appearances preceding storms, &c. Force of the wind may be indicated by calm, light, moderate, fresh, strong breezes to strong gales.

I have the honor to be, *Sir*, Your very obedient servant, W. CREEN, *Secretary.*

☞ Editors of Newspapers in the Canadas are requested to give the above an insertion.

The Army.

War Office, June 9, 1826.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned officers having Brevet rank superior to their Regimental Commissions, have accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the general order of 25th April, 1828.

To be Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, W. Dunbar from 37th foot, J. B. Glegg from 49th foot.—Dated 1st June, 1826.

From the London Gazette, June 6.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 5th, 1826.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieut. E. Dumford to be first Lieutenant v. Kennedy removed—Dated 26th May, 1826.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, June 2

Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, having communicated to the Commander-in-Chief the rules which His Majesty's Government have laid down for regulating the grants of land in the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land to persons proceeding thither as settlers, and his Lordship having suggested that it would be desirable to encourage officers of the army, and more especially those on half pay, to become settlers in that colony, by holding out to them superior advantages, in consideration of their services; his Royal Highness hereby makes known to the officers of the army, the regulations approved by His Majesty for carrying these, His Majesty's gracious intentions, into effect.

The rules under which lands may now be obtained without purchase, are as follow:—

That no free grant shall be made to any officer under the rank of Captain, nor to any officer who shall not produce satisfactory testimonials from the Commander-in-Chief's Office, of good conduct and unexceptionable character.

That in these cases a remission of quit rent shall take plade for a certain number of years beyond the average period which is prescribed in the case of ordinary settlers, according to the following scale:—

Officers who have served twenty years and upwards, to be exempted from all quit rent.

Officers who have served fifteen years and upwards, but short of twenty years to be exempted from quit rent for the first twenty years.

Officers who have served ten years and upwards, but short of fifteen years, to be exempted from quit rent for the first fifteen years.

In other respects the conditions on which the grants are made, to be similar to those which are now in operation in New South Wales, with certain modifications, respecting which, the officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of this arrangement will receive information at the Colonial Department.

The Officer to whom land is granted shall give some security that he, or his family, shall reside for at least seven years in the settlement and the grants shall not be allowed to be sold by him until he shall be reported to have expended upon it a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time when his grant was made.

In the application of this arrangement to the officers of the army the following regulations are to be observed:—

Officers on full pay, who have purchased their commissions, or who have served twenty years, are to be permitted to dispose of their commissions in the usual manner, at the prices fixed by His Majesty's regulations, viz:—Lieut. Colonel 4,500*l.* Major 3,200*l.* Captain 1,800*l.*

Officers on half-pay, whether they have or have not purchased, and whatever may have been the period of their service, provided it be not less than ten years, to be permitted to sell their commissions for two thirds of the value fixed by the last regulation, (viz. Lieut. Colonel 3,000*l.*; Major 2,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Captain 1,200*l.*) and without being subject to any of the restrictions imposed by the regulations of the 25th April, 1825, excepting those which may apply to age, and health, and character. The surplus—(viz Lieut. Col. 1,500*l.*; Major 1,066*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; Captain 600*l.*)—one third of the value to be paid in such manner as His Majesty's Government shall direct; the price given by the purchaser, being in each case, the full value of the commission.

The officer who may avail himself of this offer, will be required to provide for his own passage, and that of his family to the colony, and out of the proceeds of his commission, to place in the hands of the government a sum equal to one third value of the commission, to be reserved for the cultivation of the land and which sum will be repaid to him upon his arrival in the colony, and upon his taking possession of the grants.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant-General.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826.

THE papers with the latest dates from England afford no news of importance—they are principally occupied with details of the elections, from which we have given some extracts.

We have been favored with the perusal of a Report made by the principal Engineer, Mr. David Thomas, of the progress of the work on the Welland Canal, from which it appears that nearly one half of the labor required at that important point, the Deep Cut, is completed, more than six hundred thousand cubic yards having been excavated. Two hundred and forty thousand cubic yards of excavation and embankment have been completed from the Deep Cut to St. Catharines, a distance of eight and a quarter miles, and the locks and waste weirs on this part of the Canal are in an advanced state, and will soon be finished. The line from St. Catharines to the harbour, about five miles, will probably be finished in two or three months, and enable vessels to ascend from Lake Ontario to that village. The work altogether appears to proceed without difficulty or obstruction, and the Engineer reports, from the experience had during its prosecution, that there is reason to believe that the Contracts may be completed, with few exceptions, at the stipulated prices.

The Steam Boat Niagara on her trip from York to Kingston, had her machinery injured, and has put into Bath to repair.

FIRE!—The dwelling house of Mr. Daniel M'Dougall in Grantham was destroyed by Fire on Saturday 30th ult.

We regret to hear that an accident happened last week to John Hamilton, Esq. the proprietor of the Steam Boat Frontenac. In stepping out of a Carriage at the Falls, he unfortunately broke his leg.

Fifty Dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of Daniel M'Millen, Owen Lynch, and Daniel M'Donald, three Prisoners who effected their escape from the Niagara Gaol on the night of 30th July.

The Cataraqui Bridge Company, at Kingston, held a Meeting on Monday 7th instant, when John H. Glover, Esq. as Chairman of a Committee previously appointed for making the necessary arrangements, submitted a Report, which being approved of, the Subscription Book was opened, and the Stock, £6000, in Shares of £25 each, was taken up in a short time.

The object this Company has in view is fully explained in the preamble of the Report, made by the Committee—it is as follows:—

"Whereas, it appears that the building of a Bridge from Kingston to Point Frederick, will conduce to the prosperity and advantages of Commerce and Agriculture, to the convenience of the community at large, as well as the benefit of those who may undertake the same, and the Government having graciously approved thereof—It is deemed expedient to Petition the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, to Incorporate a Company, to be styled the *Cataraqui Bridge Company*, for the purpose of building a Bridge across the great River Cataraqui, from the town of Kingston to the Parade Ground at Point Frederick."

The Stock was taken up by the undermentioned persons:

J. R. Glover,	Dock Yard,	50
Michl. Spratt,	do.	4
Col. Hawkins,	68th Regt.	10
Rt. Moore,	Dock Yard,	4
Lt. Jones,	do.	8
Stephen Yarwood,	do.	8
A. Barber,	do.	1
George Colls,	do.	6
Dr. Williams,	68th Regt.	20
James B. Forsyth.	Quebec,	22
J. Marks,	Kingston,	4
M. Macbeth,	68th Regt.	4
Major Kriene,	H. P.	8
John S. Cartwright,	Kingston,	6
Rt. D. Cartwright,	do.	6
John Darby,	do.	10
Alex. Anderson.	Pittsburg,	4
C. A. Hagerman,	Kingston,	5
George Okill Stuart,	do.	6
L. Currie, Qr. Mr. Serj.	68th Regt.	4
John Macaulay,	Kingston,	5
Dan'l Macpherson,	Pittsburg,	8
J. Nickalls,	Kingston,	2
D. A. Harper,	do.	4
J. Cumming,	do.	4
J. Sampson,	do.	4
Mrs. Herchmer,	do.	10
Mrs. T. Markland,	do.	2
John Wallace,	do.	2
Archd. M'Donell,	do.	1
Mrs. Ann Macaulay,	do.	5
John Counter,	do.	1
John Jenkins,	do.	1
Ed. Fryett,	Dock Yard,	1
		240

Shares at £25 each is £6,000.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Directors and Office bearers, viz:

John R. Glover, Esq. *President.*
John Macaulay, Esq.
John Marks, Esq.
John Kirby, Esq. } *Directors.*
C. A. Hagerman, Esq.

WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharines, August 9.

The following is an extract from the Report of the resident Engineer of this Canal, of the amount of labour performed during the month ended the 6th instant:—

On Deep Cut, 64,495 yards of earth excavation.

Sec. No. 7	3,520	do. do.
" 9	12,476	embankment.
" 11	370	excavation & embankment
" 12	716	do. do.
" 13	9,500	earth excavation.
" 14	735	do. do.
" 15	2,240	do. do.
" 16	2,587	do. do.
" 18	7,302	do. do.
" 20	2,093	rock excavation.
" 23	5,212	earth excavation.
" 25	2,703	do. do.
" 27	1,527	do. do.
" 28	2,892	do. do.
" 30	2,000	do. do.
" 31	2,000	do. do.
" 32	5,000	do. do.
" 33	3,112	do. do.
" 34	3,473	do. do.
" 35	3,473	embankment.

In consequence of the high and continued winds on Lake Ontario, during some part of the last month, the erection of the Piers at the Harbour have not progressed with the rapidity anticipated. They are, however, in a considerable state of forwardness, the main or eastern Pier being carried out about 125 yards, and is so far, nearly completed. The distance still to go, is 75 yards. The western pier is carried out 120 yards, to top water. The foundation and mitre-sills for the Harbour Lock are laid, and the timber principally in readiness to put up; and unless very unusual bad weather should set in, we can see no reason why the Harbour will not be completed to the depth of eight feet water, before the operations are interrupted by frost.

The Tow-path through the marsh at the mouth of the 12-mile-creek, (with the exception of about 15 chains,) is completed to the premises of Samuel Wood, Esquire, a distance of three and a half miles. And, in fact, the work in general is prosecuted with a vigor commensurate with its magnitude.

Hands continue scarce, although the wages paid are very high; and summer grain and hay command a great price; but we hope ere long to receive a good supply.

We understand the *Arbitration* to determine the value of land, or the amount of damages thereto, if any, by the operations of the Company, on the whole line of the Canal, from the Welland to Lake Ontario, will take place in this village on the 22d inst. agreeably to the provisions of the act.—*Farmers' Journal.*

We learn with regret, that the Lewiston Steam Mill, was laid in ashes on Monday evening last. We do not know the extent of the loss, nor whether the establishment was insured or not. The Mill had machinery sufficient to drive several run of stones, besides a double carding machine, and its destruction will be a great inconvenience to the north and east of Lewiston.—*Black Rock Gazette.*

COMMUNICATION.

York, (Upper Canada, 18th) July, 1826.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE U. E. LOYALIST.

SIR,

The second paragraph in the editorial remarks of the Montreal *Gazette*, of the 6th of this month, having reflected most unwarrantably upon the conduct of the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, I, as one of its Stockholders, and accidentally acquainted with the motives which have governed the proceedings of its Directors, (varied at times by influential circumstances,) cannot allow the insinuations which that paragraph has either incautiously or designedly obtruded upon the public, to circulate through the two Provinces, without attempting to neutralize the effect they seem intended to produce, and this by the simple recital of that all powerful of remedies *fact*, so never failing when applied to correct misrepresentation or misapprehension; but in order that both bane and antidote may have their respective qualities satisfactorily analyzed by those readers whom the subject may at all concern, it is essential that the cause of complaint, and the proposed effect of remedy, should be fairly opposed to each other, in order to judge of the plausability of the prescription. I must therefore quote the objectionable paragraph through the various stages of its disease, sentence by sentence, and to each shall presume to offer such a sedative, as may induce the writer of it to pause 'ere he in future insidiously attacks a measure which he cannot possibly have understood the cause of, and which not understanding, he certainly ought not in common fairness if he possessed one drachm of christian charity, to have given such an interpretation of, viz., that of being actuated by the filthy lucre of gain to inflict an injury upon others. But to proceed, the *first* sentence of the paragraph in question runs thus:—"The sudden determination of the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada not to retire their Notes at Montreal, as usual, has inflicted great loss and inconvenience upon the people of this city and province, which nothing can compensate or stop but an immediate recal on the part of the Upper-Canada Bank, and the appointment of a person to receive and exchange its Notes within a given time."

Answer.—So far from its being a *sudden* determination, the measure in question has been in agitation for upwards of a twelvemonth, and the pros. and cons. for and against it, among many of the stockholders, have been as fairly though not perhaps as ably argued, as any John Roe and Richard Doe case that may have called into display the first orators of our Bar. The pros. for the measure very fairly represented the great and unnecessary risk which the redeeming of the notes of our Bank at any other point but that of issue, necessarily brought upon the establishment; and they recalled to mind the very serious loss which the Bank of Montreal had some years since sustained by the transmission of a supply of notes to this Upper Province.—They (the pros.) then referred to the charter which had legalized our Bank, and from it they very considerately argued, that as no redemption of notes was thereby required but from the Mother Bank and its established Branches, and as it had not yet been found expedient to form any such Branches, there could not be any reasonable claim for a superior privilege being granted to another Province, which was not, ejoyed by its own.—They still further consistently maintained, that as the original formation of the Bank of Upper Canada could have had scarce any reference to the wants or views of the Lower Province, being, in its origin, chiefly destined for the improvement of its own, (quoting, as a corresponding proof of the natuarl bias of such policy, the example of the Banks of Lower Canada) they considered it impolitic to continue any longer the risk of the transmission of specie, which was now constantly going from the Province, in, for the most part, at the Bank of Upper Canada, and have to be remitted to the Lower Province at the risk of the latter, and why a mutual confidence and corresponding risk should not be felt and acted upon by the Montreal Bank; it doubtless can, and it would be well if it did explain. Were not the pros. fearful of extending this letter to a length that might forbid its insertion, he thinks he could satisfactorily prove that the late decision of the Montreal Bank, imposing a discount upon the redemption of the notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, is inimical to the real interests of the Merchants of Montreal and Quebec, as the transmission of the Upper Province to those Merchants are great, and the Bank of U. C. would, I am persuaded, most gladly facilitate the means of liquidation; and were its notes to pass current at par in the Lower Province as those of the Banks of the latter do in the Upper, it might be tempted to extend its discounts, and thereby afford a greater facility to the inhabitants of Upper Canada to effect their remittances to the Lower Province; but which, by the late decision of the Bank of Montreal, it cannot now in common prudence venture upon doing.

2d Sentence.—"We cannot help adding that the determination in question was most improper and unjustifiable, after having permitted about £100,000 worth of the Bank of the Sister Province to have been circulated in good faith in Lower Canada."

Answer.—This assertion proves that the writer either rashly errs through the entire ignorance of the fact, or from lack of argument wilfully misrepresents it, in order to gull the public—the inference evidently intended to be drawn from it, is that Notes of the Bank of Upper-Canada, to the amount of about £100,000, were in circulation in the Lower Province at the time of the cessation to redeem those Notes at par;—Now I happen to know from good authority, that the amount of the entire issue of its Notes actually in circulation, (for those which lie dormant in the hands of its agents cannot fairly be included in the number nominally issued from the Bank) does not exceed the amount stated.—Have all these Notes found their way into the Lower Province? are there none in the various villages, and settlements of the Upper? None in the United States?

About one fifth of the number in circulation may perhaps have reached the Lower Province, but £20,000 is not £100,00, and facts should not be misstated in a matter of importance—and pray, (it may be asked,) how many thousand pounds worth of the Banks of Lower Canada were at one time in circulation in this Upper Province? and who ever called the good faith of those Banks in question, merely because they did not feel it their policy to redeem them in that Province?—Were any interests but their own consulted, in the package, after package which they continually forwarded to various agents in all parts of this Province, to put their contents into circulation? and this in many instances (as some people have said) in contravention of an old British Statute, which declares all such like issuing of Notes as illegal.

3d Sentence.—"It is true that the Montreal Bank and others take these Notes at a discount of one and a half per centum, but does not the public lose this one and a half per cent, and does not the whole transaction look very much like a job."

Answer.—The infamous and injurious insinuation conveyed in the above that the Bank of Upper Canada has made a job of the whole transaction, is scarce worthy of refutation; the writer seems himself to be half ashamed of the slander he is sending forth—he must know it to be false, and that if there be a job in the transaction on the part of any one, (which I am not so illiberal as to suspect) he must maintain, be inwardly convinced, that the actors in it, cannot be of this Province, unless he considers them fools as well as rogues, in as much as it is palpably contrary to the interests of both the Bank and the people of Upper Canada to depreciate the value of their own paper.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A STOCKHOLDER.

Died,

On Monday 14th instant, Mary, daughter of John Radenhurst, Esq. aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Kingston, on Thursday, the 3d inst. after a lingering illness, and generally and deeply regretted, Mr. Neil McLeod, merchant, of that town, aged 44 years.

At the same place, on Friday, the 4th instant, John, infant son of Mr. John Counter, aged nine months.

NEW MUSEUM.

JUST Arrived from the Southard, a New, Curious, and Pleasing Collection of

WAX FIGURES,
(LARGE AS LIFE.)

Consisting of some of the most extraordinary characters the world has produced for centuries; among which are DUNCAN DISDALLY, *the Yorkshire Giant*, is 8 feet 7 inches high, and well proportioned; Mr. DANIEL LAMBERT, who weighed 739 lbs., 10 feet 4 inches round the body, 3 feet 1 inch round the leg, &c. who lately died in London:—Also, *Natural and Artificial Curiosities, Paintings, Electricity, &c. &c.*

GOOD MUSIC on different Organs, Tamborine, &c.

☞ The above may be seen at C. Franks' in York, on the Market Square, every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. during its stay in Town.

Admittance 1s. 3d. small children half price.

York, August 19, 1826.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

LAND AGENTS OFFICE,

At Peterborough in the Newcastle Distict,

FOR effecting sales of Lands, and affording information to Purchasers and Settlers.

AN Office for the above purpose is opened at Peterborough, where Schedules of Lands for Sale, with the terms and conditions on which the same will be disposed of, will be received, a Register of which will be kept, and immediate attention paid to their disposal, on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of making purchases, and those who come to settle in this part of the country, will have every information afforded them.

The advantages of such an establishment at Peterborough, situated in the neighbourhood of a well settled country, and the certainty it would afford to purchasers and settlers of acquiring immediate information to whom the particular lots of Land belong which they may be desirous of purchasing, and the terms on which they will be disposed of, are such, as it is hoped will induce those who have lands to sell in this District, to transmit the necessary information to the Subscriber.

All Communications to be Post-paid.

JOHN A. STEWART.

Newcastle District, Peterborough, 10th Aug. 1826. 12—3*w*.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. — 12*tf*.

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 ½ Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Cannister, S. H. Davy—Bath Brick—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.

August 3, 1829, 10—8

SALE BY AUCTION ON CREDIT.

ON the 21st inst. will be sold, without reserve, and on a Liberal Credit, at the Store of Mr. James Nation, all his Stock in Trade, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, Wines, &c.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

THOS. MOSLEY. *Auctioneer.*

York, August 5, 1826. 10—3

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co. *Agents to the Hon. East India Company.*

Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6*w*.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 *August,* 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN. *Secretary, pro. tem.*

York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL *LIFE ASSURANCE* ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.
* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney,
Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
Major Moor, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart. Chairman,
Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, Deputy Chairman.

J. R. Birnie, Esq.
Harry Cook, Esq.
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F. R. S.
Sir Francis Desanges,
W.D.Fellowes, Esq
John Kingston, Esq.
Nugt. Kirkland, Esq
Sir John Scott Lillie,
Sir James M'Gregor, F. R. S.
Capt. W. A. Montagu, R. N.

AUDITORS.

H. Cook, Esq.
R. Akerman, Esq.
N. Kirdland, Esq.
C. J. Campbell, Esq.
J. G. Lynde.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,

King Street, York.

TERMS,

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M. — *Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M. — *Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian, *Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq. — *Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq. — *Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq. — *Perth & Richmond*
W. Morris Esq.
Messrs A. W. Morris, — *Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald, *Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange, — *Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq — *Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq. — *Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M. — *Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq. — *Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq. — *Coburg*
Dr. Read, — *Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M. — *Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq. — *New Market*
John Burwell Esq. — *Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq. — *Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton, — *Chippewa*
John Waren Esq. — *Fort Erie.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826. NO, 13.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June,* 1826.

THE undermention d Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M' Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Bellville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*

GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13*w*.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, *To Wit:* BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Perth, *1st June*, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
5—10*w*.

Midland District, *To Wit.* ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, *To Wit.* ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of King.n. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 2, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, *July* 14, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, *July* 25, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Crown Office, *1st July*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st Aug.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th A.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, *York 18th Jan'y.* 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday, the 14th September next, for supplying the undermentioned articles for use of the Ordnance Department.—viz:

100 *Water Buckets,*
25 *Ash Boxes,*
12 *Cherry Tables for Officers,*
12 *Barrack do.*
24 *Forms,*
24 *Wood Horses,*
12 *Stove Stands,*
12 *Wheel Barrows.*

Particulars may be known by applying at the Barrack Master's Office, York.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York, *14th Aug.* 1826. No. 12—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 13, 1826. 13—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem most conducive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.

August 15, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

Welland Canal Office, York, August 4, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Bellville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V, nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, *July* 1*st*, 1826. 7—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, *1st June*, 1826. *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

Welland Canal Office, York, July 8, 1826.

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

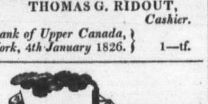
BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, *York, 4th January* 1826. 1—tf.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Those marked thus are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,	* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,	M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington	* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,	Rt. Hon. Lord Bluney,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour,	Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
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Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kington.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and those will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.
Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.
August 3, 1829, 10—3

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826. NO 18.

POETRY.

THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

LADY! throw back thy raven hair.
Lay thy white brow in the moonlight bare;
I will look on the stars, and look on thee,
And read the page of thy destiny.

Little thanks shall I have for my tale,—
Even in youth thy cheek will be pale;
Look! by thy side is a red rose-crop,
One bud droops wither'd, so thou wilt be.

Round thy neck is a ruby chain,
One of the rubies is broken in twain;
Throw on the ground each shatter'd part,
Broken and lost, they will be like thy heart.

Mark you star—it shone at thy birth;
Look again—it has fall'n to earth!
Its glory has pass'd, like a thought, away,
So too, as yet scarcely, will thou decay.

Over yon fountain's silver fall
Is a moonlight rainbow's coronal;
Its hues of light will melt in tears,—
Well will they image thy future years.

I may not read in thy hazel eyes,
For the long dark lash that over them lies;
So in my art I can but see
One shadow of night on thy destiny.

I can give the but dark revealings
Of passionate hopes, and wasted feelings;
Of love that shall pass like the green sea-wave,
Of a broken heart, and an early grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE STEAM VOYAGE TO INDIA.

We have been favored with a paper, the contents of which will, we doubt not, be interesting to the perusal to many of our readers. It contains a short account of the proceedings of the Steam Ship *Enterprise*, commanded by Lieutenant W. H. Johnstone, R. N. on her voyage from London to Calcutta, being the first attempt to perform the voyage to India by Steam Navigation, with some remarks thereon which merit attention. The writer of the paper, it appears, without any idea of such a project being seriously contemplated by others, had devoted considerable time and attention to the consideration of the subject, and in Nov. 1824, being then at Alexandria, sketched a chart of the shortest possible route by which the voyage could be effected; and from that chart, the table of head-lands, courses and distances, appended to this paper, has been extracted. He happened to be at Calcutta when the Enterprise arrived there from England, and from the log of her proceedings at sea, the journal of Captain Johnstone, and particulars concerning the voyage, communicated to him by that gentleman, he compiled the following statement:

"The Enterprise was built in the River Thames, under inspection, expressly for the arduous and novel undertaking of a voyage to India, by steam. She measured 800 tons, and is 150 feet in length. She had two Engines, (by Henry Maudslay) each of 60 horse power. Three masts, with lug-sails, which were found, on trial at sea, not to answer, and Captain Johnstone altered them into 'square sails.' She was built and fitted with a poop, for the accommodation of passengers, and in every respect equipped as completely as the conjoint skill and practical knowledge of her commander, and the celebrated engineer before named could make her. After being visited and inspected by all ranks in London, and her outfit pronounced to be fitting for the arduous prospect, the Enterprise started from Deptford on the 2d of August, 1825, and proceeded down the River Thames to Gravesend, where, as usual, the crew were completed, their number being as follows:

Captain, Lieut. Johnstone, R. N.,	1
Chief Officer, Lieut. Frid, R. N.,	1
Second ditto, Mr. Jump,	1
Third ditto, Lieut. Hill, R. N.,	1
Surgeon,	1
Boatswain,	1
Carpenters,	2
Seamen,	12
	20
Cabin Steward,	1
Ditto Servants,	3
Captain's do.	1
Engineers,	1
Firemen,	6
Total of crew,	34

In addition to the above, there were, besides Mrs. Johnstone, who accompanied her husband; twenty-three passengers, including 3 ladies and 2 servants.

She left Gravesend and proceeded to Falmouth, where the coals for her voyage were to be taken on board. The weather, during this passage, was the most unfavourable that could be; at the same time it gave an opportunity of trying her behaviour—"blowing hard." She anchored at the Nore, and it blew heavy from the westward; a brig close her began to drive, when Capt. J. being apprehensive of driving also, got her steam up, and set the paddles in motion to ease her riding. After passing Dungeness, on the 6th August, going against a fresh breeze from the westward, with a channel sea, they were alarmed about ten o'clock at night, by a cry of "fire!" A bright red blaze issued from the deck, round the chimney, and presented an appearance of great danger. Capt. J. with admirable coolness and presence of mind, gave the necessary orders, and the fire was soon got under. It afterwards appeared that the fire must have originated from the ignition of some coals, in sacks, which had been stowed on the top of the boilers. An accident afterwards occurring to one of the screws, they ran into Seleen Bay, and anchored off Bagneer; and the accident having been repaired, in a few hours they again put to sea, and arrived at Falmouth on the 11th August. Having completed her coals to 320 chaldrons, and taken in stock, water, &c. she left Falmouth in the evening of Tuesday, 16th August, and with a light breeze at N. W. shaped her course for Cape Ortegal.

On the following day she was favoured with a fresh breeze from the N. W. which continued and increased till the 19th, when she passed Corunna.

Off the Burlings, on the 21st, the wind veered round to the southward, and soon commenced with a swell from the westward until the 26th, when she made the Island of Laugerotta; and at midnight, the wind veering to N. W. they made sail, and proceed to the eastward of the Grand Canary, sailing and steaming. On the 27th, at lat. 27 N. they lost sight of the Canaries, and fell in with the N. E. trade, for the first time. (It should be observed that this wind is usually met with in the latitude of Madeira or Canaries.) This trade was found to be moderate, blowing with little strength; but as the consumption of coals had been going on uninterruptedly for 11 days, Capt. J. wished to diminish it by every means in his power, and accordingly the fires were put out and all possible sail made.—It may be remarked here, that the working of the engine was so easy, and free from noise, that but for the occasional hissing of the safety-vale, the circumstance of there being a steam engine on board, would have been almost forgotten; nor does it appear that any annoyance was experienced from the heat of the fires. The trade wind did not favour her progress much; it was light, and continued so until the first September, when it fell calm. Capt. J. had calculated sailing through the N. E. trade, but now finding himself disappointed in that expectation, and clearly perceiving that a sacrifice of coals must be made in some part of her passage, he directed the fires to be again lighted in lat. 19 24 N. having made only 7 11 degrees in five days with N. E. trade, so completely light did it fall him.—They made good progress with steam until the 3d September, when it began to blow in squalls from S. S. E. with a heavy sea from the E. The weather was tolerably fine and clear until the 8th, when the wind got round to the S. E. again, and blew heavy. Being now near the shoals of St. Anne, to the southward of Madagascar, and not wishing to go to the westward again, the steam was got up, and they proceeded against a strong head wind and sea, at the rate of 6 1-2 knots. On the 11th they were enabled to carry the steam up, and make sail by the wind, then hanging at S. by. W. This appears to have been the first time she was properly tried close-hauled, and Capt. J. was delighted to find that she had good sailing powers, and would go seven knots, close to, with a moderate breeze. From this day until the 17th September, when they arrived at the Portuguese island of St. Thomas, the fires were lighted but once, in consequence of the wind falling light. The using of the coals through the N. E. trade was an unfortunate circumstance, as otherwise she might have proceeded direct from the S. W. Point of Africa to the Cape, unless prevented by the strong southerly winds after you get near the equator, which by the way, are not usual, except late in the season; at other times calms are generally experienced here.

On arriving at St. Thomas, Capt. Johnstone waited on the Governor, Don Joes Maria Xavera de Boito, who gave them every assistance in watering and transporting the coals from the tanks to other parts of the ship, in exception extremely laborious; nor would the Governor allow Capt. J. to pay any port dues, or be at any expense for his assistance. The Governor and his suite dined on board, salutes and other ceremonies were exchanged, and on the morning of the 20th September they left the island under steam, well pleased with their reception and treatment.

They proceeded due south, the wind blowing incessantly from S. S. W. with a heavy swell, and a current setting N. by E. 36 miles in 24 hours; so that wind, current, and swell, operating against the ship, might be estimated at two miles per hour; in fact, though she went 7 knots by log, the observations from day to day, seldom gave more than 125 miles per day, for distance made good. It is remarkable that this part of the sea is usually avoided by sailing ships, on account of the calms supposed to prevail; and though H. M. S. Ss. Albana, and some others, have made the eastern passage home from the Cape, they do not recommend it. Capt J. on leaving St. Thomas, calculated on having coals sufficient for 14 days, but soon found, from these head winds and opposing currents, that this would not be near sufficient to reach the Cape. Another object he had in view, to keep coals, that in case of getting becalmed, he might be able to steam to where a breeze prevailed. On reaching lat. 21 S. it became necessary to clean the flues, and the fires were put out; on the next day it was calm, and the day after they got the beginning of the S. E. trade, in long. 0. E. Sail was made on the larboard tack, and she came up gradually to S. S. W. and S. until they reached the tropic, after which the wind hung well to the eastward, enabling them to reach the limit of the trade in 26. S. seven minutes west of Greenwich. The engines were again resorted to, to reach the westerly winds that prevails in those seas, and after 36 hours steaming, in order to save coals, the fires were put out, and they steered towards the Cape, with a moderate northerly breeze, going 4 knots. Captain J.'s idea was to save his coals, in the event of meeting with continued calms about the Cape Land; and in fact there only remained at this time about three days' fuel. Very soon after the breeze favored them, and on the 9th October it had freshened up at N. by E. so favorably, that it might be called a "double-reefed topsail breeze;" and the Enterprise proceeded rapidly, at 9 knots for 20 hours, with the wind abaft the beam. On the 10th they were close-hauled again, with a southerly breeze, and this continued until the 12th, when the bay was made, and the wind fell light. In the evening the fires were lighted, and by midnight they were off the Table Mountain, and might have anchored in an hour; but as Captain Johnstone thought the inhabitants of the colony had disappointed if he went in, in the night, he lay by until the morning, and at 9 o'clock run in, the castle honoring him with a salute, upon his running in to the anchorage 13th October, 1825.

Captain Johnstone fully anticipated being able to make the rest of the passage in 32 days, and considered the delay as having arisen from the necessity of economising the coals, and estimates it to be equal to 20 days; of course, if an intermediate depot of coals was formed, this would be obviated.

At the Cape the Enterprise remained eight days; all these they were prevented from working two days by gales of wind, one day was given up for the public to view the ship, during which near 4000 people are supposed to have visited her; thus leaving five days, including the day of arrival, for taking coals on board; of these the same quantity as upon leaving England was taken in, say 350 or 380 tons, which, in the first instance, brought the ship on deep, that her speed was much retarded; and afterwards, when the coals in the engine room were used, it took nearly the whole time of crew to bring forward the coals from the tanks for use daily. It should be remembered that the consumption of her two 60 horse power engines, day and night; it averaged daily about 7 chaldrons of coals, and as a chaldron is 28 cwt. of course, there were 9 tons 16 cwt. to be moved every day; much labor, of course, was required, and perhaps some plan may be hit on to obviate this, as it was found very harrassing to the crew. It was found, on her passage, that in fine weather, her wheels of 15 feet diameter, revolved 25 times in a minute. On leaving the Cape, she drew 14 feet 7 inches, something less than when leaving Falmouth.

They started on the 21st October, under a stiff breeze at S. S. W. with a fair wind, which does not always appear to have favored them long, as on the S. E. soon after they left Table Bay, and blew strong; soon after, off Algoa Bay, they experienced another south-easter, and, as usual, the Cape bank current setting strong against them, with head winds and adverse currents, even steam must progress slowly. On the bank they fell in with the Hetherington, Indiaman, homeward-bound, standing to the westward, under a press of canvas; she gave the steamship three cheers in passing. Experience of the necessity of economy with regard to fuel, prevented Captain Johnstone going direct across the Indian Ocean, as a steam vessel easily might; and as he knew, on reaching the Bay of Bengal, the S. W. monsoon would be blowing directly down it, he made a circuitous route, in order to avail himself of his sailing powers as much as possible; in doing this, he did not arrive at the Island of Java, the 7th Dec. being the 47th day of departure from the Cape. A pilot was got, and the Enterprise anchored safely in Diamond Harbor 8th Dec.

On the 9th she arrived off the city of Calcutta, and was cheered by the whole line of shipping as she passed up. I think she did not excite so much curiosity and interest as might have been expected; but if she had been the first vessel that ever was seen, the people of Calcutta are so idle, too busy, or too sick to be much excited. However, certainly, several persons went to visit her, among others the Governor General Lord Amherst, Lady Amherst, Honble. Miss A——. The Bishop and the Judges of the Supreme Court went on board on the 20th December, and went down the river to Mr. Hanchely Point, and returned in the afternoon. A few days after, the arrangements for her sale to the Government of Bengal were completed, and she was sold for £40,000; a sum that will amply compensate her owners, and no doubt, produce several new steam ships for India.

On the review of her passage, it is evident to any one acquainted with the subject, that, first, the very worst season of the year was selected for her passage; secondly, that two more depots of coals, at least, are wanting, to enable the passage to be properly effected; and thirdly, it occurs to me, that the ship was not masted and rigged as she ought to have been. It appears highly probable, that profitting by the knowledge obtained on this voyage, and attending to the three points I have mention'd, the voyage may be completed in 75 to 80 days; but in less than that I should think hardly possible.

If the distances from point to point round the projections of Africa and Ceylon are measured, they will be found to be 1,200 miles; to get over this distance in 75 days, would compel you to make good nearly 150 miles per day; now when she stoppages, by taking coals on board three times, and the operation of head winds are brought into consideration, I think it must appear pretty clear, that if ever it is done in this time it will be by an unusual combination of skill, power, and enterprize, and that it will be equal to any undertaking of modern times.

At the same time that I am thus stating the difficulties that naturally present themselves, I am confident that it could be effected; and that if proper means are employed, it will be effected, though, perhaps, not with much profit to the adventurers, unless they should meet with such sale for their ship as the Enterprise did, and well merited.

Calcutta, 28th December, 1825.

The shortest possible route a Steam-ship could take, is comprised under the following bearings or courses and distances.

	Miles.
From the Lizard to Teneriffe, in 28 16 N. 16 9 W. ..... S. 22 W.	1408
28 16 N. 16 39 W. to Cape Verde, Coast Africa, ... S. 8 30 W.	807
Cape Verde to lat. 8 45 N. long. 15 45 W. ..... S. 16 E.	374
8 45 N. 15 45 W. to Cape of Good Hope Point, ... S. 37 E.	3240
Cape Good Hope Point to Cape Lagullas	90
Cape Lagullus to off Cape Recife, N. 82 E.	288
Off Cape Recife to off Island Bourbon ..... N. 62 30 E.	1625
Off Bourbon to Adonsattia Channel, ... N. 39 30 E.	1806
Adonsattia Channel to off Ceylon, N. 63 E.	610
Off E. Point Ceylon to Floating Light at Calcutta Sandheads ..... N. 22 E.	964
Total distance	11,212

VACCINATION.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

It is a prevalent opinion that vaccination affords protection only for a time; that its influence gradually wears out; and some have pretended to state how many years it lasts with undiminished force, how many years it gradually decays, and in how many it ceases altogether, leaving the constitution exposed to the attacks of the Small Pox. To prove that the protecting power of vaccination lasts only a few years, would be the hardest stone that has been thrown at the name of Jenner; but hitherto the charge has not been proved. That small pox after cow pox is more common now than formerly, and among those who have been vaccinated many years, rather than among those who have been vaccinated a few, proves nothing. If among a number vaccinated a few years ago, an equal number vaccinated long ago, a far larger proportion of the latter caught the small pox than of the former, this would go to prove the fact; but no such case has ever been made out. Let those who would abandon vaccination because it is not infallible, look the consequences of such conduct fairly in the face. Would they omit inoculation and vaccination, and expose the nation unprotected to the natural small pox, *a disease which kills one fourth of those who catch it*, and disfigures the countenances, or ruins the health of a crowd of the survivors?—or would they return to small pox inoculation, which renders the disease mild in those who are inoculated; but, by keeping up constant supplies of the contagion, spreads it continually among the uninoculated, and occasions a greater mortality than if inoculation was neglected?—or, lastly, will they continue vaccination, which affords perfect security from small pox in an immense proportion of instances—where it does not prevent it, deprives it of its danger, and permits a severe or fatal disease only in a few rare instances!

SUMMARY.

It is said a foreigner has got off with £200,000 worth of goods from Manchester, and gone into Hamburgh.

Policies had been opened at Lloyds to the amount of above £4,000,000 on specie from the Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Chila and Peru. The Hope, from Coquimbo, laden with gold and copper, is missing.

Money is expected to be plenty in England during the autumn months. The Bank of England in June had 12 millons sterling in its coffers.

The British Surveying Vessel Adventure, sent to Patagonia, Cape Horn and Terra del Fuego, has on board nine Chronometers.

The Seringapatam British frigate, arrived at Malta April 21, with 40 Pirates on board.

It is reported that Lord Cochrane sailed from Falmouth for Greece, in a vessel of 400 tons, and that there will be under his command two sloops of war from France, two steam-boats, one or two other vessels, and a frigate of 64 guns, built in the United States.

It is calculated that there are now 374 Episcopal Clergy in the United States; and that without and continued to serve in the Downs and at Portsmouth, and was subsequently (in 1809) appointed Commander in Chief at Newfoundland. His memory will long be regarded by his brother officers and the neighborhood in which he long lived.

The Bank of England has commenced opening branches. A bank was to be opened in Gloucester, on the 19th of July. Several other branch banks had been decided on, and among them, one at Swansea, one at Manchester, and another at Birmingham.

The meeting of the new Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August—(the present month.)

The Earl of Chichester is dead. His remains were interred on the 13th July.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—July 18.—We have had small supplies of Grain, during the past week, but the trade notwithstanding continued heavy.

Wheat, per 70lb. English 8s 8d a 9s 9d.; Scotch 8s a 9s 3d; Irish 7s 7d a 8s 9d.; Bonded, 5s 4d a 4s 6d. Flour, American, per 196lb. sweet, U. S. 24s a 26s.

Meetings of a character likely to lead to breaches of the peace had been held at Manchester.

There were rumours of disturbances among the cotton weavers at Blackburn—that the magistrates read the riot Act, but were told by the people, that they valued neither them nor the military—they wanted work as the means of food, or a supply of food without work, and that one way or other they *could* have it!

A tract of mountain above Larne, Ireland, had been on fire for eight or ten days, and upwards of 100 acres of moss or peat, ten feet deep, had been consumed.

The Portuguese Ambassador had been received very coldly at the Court of Madrid, and the diplomatic relations with Lisbon were unsatisfactory.

Under the date of Pera, June 18, it is stated that the display of the standard of Mahomet having caused many of the rebels to leave there, the remainder, about 12,000 retreated to their barracks. Ali Pacha laid siege on them and set them on fire. The Chief then surrendered, and the others were put to the sword.

ENGLAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Doe ex-dem. Auchmuty and others v. Mulcaster and others.

This was an action of ejectment, brought to recover the possession of certain premises situate in the county of Kent, and of gavel-kind tenure. The Jury at the trial found a verdict for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court, upon the following case:—Samuel Auchmuty had three sons, namely, Robert Nicol, Richard, and Samuel, and also four daughters, all of whom were born in the province of New York, before it was seperated from the mother country. Robert Nicol continued to reside, after the war broke out between America and England, within the British lines, and bore arms in aid of the Royal cause. In 1783 he came to England, and during his residence here he was made Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, appointed to settle the claims of British subjects in America, upon the termination of the war; and which commissioners sat in New York, to which place he returned in 1785, under and by virtue of this appointment. After the termination of the duties of that Board he settled himself in the United States, and married a lady who was also a British-born subject, and continued there till his death, which happened in 1812, leaving issue four sons, who were the present plaintiffs. Sir Samuel, the son (brother to Robert Nicol) died, seized of the premises in question, which were taken possession of by the defendants, who were his surviving sisters. The question for the opinion of the Court was, whether the plaintiffs, namely, the children of Robert, were entitled to recover that portion of their uncle's property which their father was entitled to as co-heir of his brother, the said Sir Samuel. If the Court should be of opinion that they were, then the verdict was to stand; but if not, then a nonsuit was to be entered.

The defence at the trial was, that as the plaintiffs were born out of the allegiance of the King of England, they were aliens, and therefore were not capable of inheriting property in this country.

Mr. Chitty now argued in support of the verdict, and contended that the conduct of Robert Nicol evidently showed that he never had renounced his allegiance to the King of England, which by an article in the treaty between this country and America, he might have done, by making his election within a reasonable time after the independence of the United States had been declared. But having continued a subject to the King, his children were, by the 7th Anne and 4th Geo. II, endowed with all the rights and privileges of British born subjects, and were therefore capable of inheriting property in this country as co-heirs of their father.

Mr. Abrahams, on the other side, contended that, as Robert, the father, had elected to settled himself in America after the independence of the United States had been recognized, his allegiance to the King of England was hereby terminated; and his children being all born out of that allegiance, they were, according to the definition in Calvin's case (Coke's Reports) aliens; and, if so, it followed that they were not inheritable, and consequently that the plaintiffs could not recover.

The Lord Chief Justice was of the opinion that the plaintiffs were within the Act of 4th Geo. II, and not within the exception of that Act, and that consequently they had a good right to inherit. The verdict therefore ought to stand.

Mr. Justice Bayley said this case was perfectly distinguishable from that of Doe Dem. Thompson v. Acland; 2 Barn. and Cres. 779. The treaty which was ratified between this kingdom and the United States gave those persons who, at the time of the war, adhered to that country, leave to put off their allegiance from this kingdom, and to assume a new allegiance to the new states. But if after that period the party continued holding allegiance to this kingdom that treaty did not entitle any one to be at liberty to change his allegiance at any future time. In this case Robert Nicol Auchmuty continued his allegiance to this kingdom after the treaty with America, so that he then stood in the situation of any person who should go into any other kingdom whatsoever. Now, if a party went into Italy, France or Germany, still his children, though born in either of those countries would be within the protection of 4 Geo. II cap. 21, provided he himself was a natural born subject. By the statute of Anne, it was required that both the father and the mother should be natural born subjects; but the subsequent statute of Geo. II made it only necessary that the father should be such. He was therefore of opinion that the verdict was right.

Mr. Justice Holroyd thought that, as in this case both the father and mother were natural-born subjects, the children were within the provisions of the 7th of Anne, as well as those of Geo. II. and that the verdict was right.

The verdict was consequently confirmed.

From the London Price Current, of June 20.

There is little alteration in commerce since our last report. From the Continent, the statements respecting the markets are rather unfavourable. The accounts from Manchester and Yorkshire state the manufacturers are rather improving, but the demand is still confined to the home trade.—In the markets of London there is no material change; they continue languid and uninteresting.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—JUNE 24.

We regret to state, that instead of an increased demand appearing for foreign produce, our markets continue in a languid state, and nearly every article is falling in price.

For Cotton Wool from Great Britain, betwixt the 3d and 17th June, was 3514 bags, and in the shape of Calicoes 9 Twist, from London Liverpool and Hull, was 10 16 bags.

The demand for Ashes has been confined to 143 bbls. Pot.

Corn Exchange.—At Tuesdays Corn market there was a slackness in the demand for Wheat and to have effected sales a reduction on previous prices must have been submitted to; the sales effected were to a limited extent. For Oats and Barley there was a good inquiry, the latter at an advance of 2d to 3d per bushel, the former at last week's prices. Beans, Peas, and Oatmeal, without alteration as to price, but in trifling demand. There was no change in the prices of American Flour, but somewhat higher prices could have been obtained The current price of Rye has been raised 3s. 7d per quarter,

LONDON, June 22.

The principles of free trade are beginning to alarm the importers of Irish provisions into Great Britain, for within the last ten days a considerable quantity of salted provisions has arrived from Hamburgh. As this trade is now open, however, this circumstance would be rather a benefit than a disadvantage, for the value of agricultural labour would then be assimilated in Germany to that in Great Britain, and the expense of production would consequently be nearly on an equality; but so long as wheat on the Continent is worth, only 25s. to 30s. and oats 7s. to 10s. per quarter, it is utterly impossible for the British grower of wheat and oats to compete with the foreigners in as an article rendered cheap on the Continent by the British Corn Laws themselves. Many reason exists for excluding from consumption in Great Britain Hamburg wheat sure-ly the same doctrine should exclude the importation of hams and provisions of Hamburg salted provisions. Trade should either be entirely free, or every interest in it should be protected. The Corn Laws should be repealed, or the commercial navy should receive protection.

LONDON, June 25.

His Majesty was in perfect health, and taking his usual rides from Windsor to Virginia Water, where he enjoys his aquatic excursions, and usually dines onboard one of the Royal Yachts on the Lake. His Majesty has been pleased to direct, by his order in Council, the fee hitherto demanded at the Admiralty from Officers of the Royal Navy, on obtaining leave of absence to go abroad, shall be discontinued in future. The Duke of York's health continues improving.

The Election for Preston had terminated, and Cobbett is, as was expected, left out. He made a speech on the Saturday preceding, which will be found in another part of this paper, and another at the termination of the election, in which he said "I despise Wood for reading the infamous book of wonders. At the Captain, (Barrie,) I knit my brow and bite my lip; at Wood I turn up my nose; at Stanley I stop my nose. So my friends, I care not which of them takes by bar, (booth, or ditch, as he has at other times called it.")

Cobbett in his Register, says that his right arm was so much pulled and shaken by the salutations of the people between Blackburn and Bolton, that he could not lift it up the next morning to tie his cravat!

Orator Hunt appears to have been as unfortunate as his quandam friend Cobbett, being left with a miserable minority.

Preston, June 26.—At the close of the election on Saturday, the Candidates addressed the electors as follows:

Mr. Stanley congratulated Mr. Wood on his probability of success with the same cordiality as he could Captain Barrie, if the latter gentleman should be elected; they were both gentlemen, and he should be happy to have either of them as a colleague.

Mr. Wood exulted in his expected triumph over the Tory Candidate and Tory principles; disclaimed all connexion with the band of armed ruffians, denied that he had given his consent to the introduction of the military, and promised to set in Parliament according to the wishes of the electors, should he be returned by them—an honor which he had no doubt of obtaining on Monday.

Captain Barrie.—Gentlemen, my voters have been prevented from coming up this day also—the usual tricks have been played against me. Nothing but foul play has been used against me during the election. I'll bring those who are guilty of it before a tribunal, (the House of Commons) which will upset their injustice. I am not driven from the contest. I do not yet despair of success. I'll not give up till the last moment. (Huzza!) I have never struck my colours to a foreign enemy on the water, and I'll not douce'em now to a radical on land—d—m me. (Huzza!)

Cobbett popped his head out at eight o'clock, and began to "cleave the general ear with horrid speech." I send you "a taste of his quality:"—

"Gentlemen—Mr. Stanley is a vain, paltry, empty creature, more silly than a green girl—I beg the girl's pardon—no girl is more silly—no girl can be so silly. Gentlemen, I have done much good to you by my coming; I have awaked your tyrants; I have bled them. I have made the silly *Honourable* throw £15,000 among you, and that's no joke; for though these Lords have too much land, they have not too much money. (Huzza!) I have tickled the Captain too; have made him dance to some tune; he must have pledged his half pay to keep open house for you, and now, like the other half pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and *goes* of gin for the next seven years. (Roars of laughter.) As to Mr. Wood, I could not draw any money out of him, for the poor devil had none to spend; but his father, Otty Wood, the miserly old sugar-baker of Liverpool, I have extracted from his pocket what a hundred horse power steam engine could not draw from him—I have made him spend £7,000. (Laughter.) These are what I have done for you, good gentlemen. But I have done more—I have kept out the Tory. Not that I like Wood either; I only dislike him least of the two; but you shall not be cursed with either one or other of them, gentlemen. The election is not worth a straw. I'll have it set aside next April, when I'll bleed your opponents again, and you'll elect for your repose-natives the only two who has the wish and the ability, the heart and the head, to serve you and his country—myself, gentlemen, myself." (Huzza.)

Foreign Intelligence.

EARTHQUAKE AT BOGOTA.

A letter from Bogota, under the date of June 18, furnishes the following account of the earthquake recently experienced there:—

"We are all here in a state of great excitement and anxiety. Last night was the most awful one I ever passed. We were sitting at whist at the clock chimed a quarter to eleven; at that moment we were all sensible of the shock of an earthquake, not however violent enough to make any extraordinary impression, and pursued our game. About two minutes elapsed, when we experienced a most awful shock and tables thrown from one side of the room to the other—we ourselves could scarcely maintain our erect position, and were so perfectly paralyzed, that we never thought of getting out of the house; indeed any own belief was that the house must fall before we could possibly get out of it, and that it was therefore useless to move. The ceiling was coming down on us in large flakes, and the fall of a large mirror, by the concussion, which we took to be part of the house, added to our alarm. It was indeed appalling—never, never shall I forget it. It passed, having lasted 40 seconds. We then went into the streets where crowds were on their knees praying most fervently. A general rush was made for the square in which the palace is. There we found thousands collecting and collected. Women and men, just as they jumped out of bed, with the addition of a blanket thrown around them—most them in the agony of grief and apprehension clasping their children to their bosoms—fathers endeavoring to provide them with covering—groupes of females in every direction calling each other names to be assured that all were safe. Dismay and despair were general. No one would return home, and thousands passed the whole night in the square. Three o'clock, F. M. of this day was passed from making a round of the town to observe the extent of damages. Several houses are thrown entirely down—many are rent asunder from top to bottom. The cathedral, a splendid edifice, has one of its wings rent from the base to the tower. Scarcely a house in the city is without injury—mine has every one of its principal walls split in several places—dining room in ruins—the partition in my bed room has fallen in, and had I been in bed I should have been at least severely bruised. A servee shock has not been felt here until now since the year 1805. About six years ago, it is said there was a slight one; but no injury was done. It appears miraculous that only three lives were lost.—Many who are here, and were at Caracas during the great earthquake there, say that this shock was much more severe; but the houses being better built here, the injury has been less.

Half-past five.—I have been taking another survey, and was surprised to find that hundreds of families are sending beds and bedding into the plain, and erecting booths there for the night. All fear another shock.

17th, 12 o'clock noon.—The night has passed quietly and the alarm is subsiding.

EAST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on the Staff at Madras, dated March 20, 1826.

"Our recent news from Ava gives us reason to hope that the war will soon be brought to a favorable conclusion. The King would seem to have been kept greatly in ignorance of our successes, and our proceedings generally, and at the last accounts had sent to Sir A. Campbell to commence negotiations, Mr. Price, American Missionary, and Doctor Sandford of the Royal Reg't. and other prisoners of war, to know the terms on which we would conclude peace.—They had returned from the Head Quarters. Campbell had gained another victory and captured a strong position, where he meant to remain until the 12th, and should the ratification of the Treaty not then arrive, he declared his intention to advance, and not again halt until he had entered Umuerapoora, the capital.

Judging of the people and government from what has passed, we have no means assured that possession of the capital will insure success, but it will doubtless give us weight and consideration in the country, and in negociation. We all wish the war brought to a conclusion, for truly it is carried on with heavy disadvantages, and a great loss of lives from disease, not the sword."

GREECE AND TURKEY.

We find in a late Paris paper a letter from Mr. Eynard, an active member of the Greek Committee, of Paris, dated at Florence, June 4, in which he gives an account of the mission with which he was the agency, for relieving the distresses of the Greeks, since the fall of Missolonghi. Nine vessels entirely laden with articles of subsistence, had just sailed from different ports of Italy, and destined for the succour of those who were dying of famine along the whole Grecian coast. None had yet fallen into the hands of the Egyptians. Mr. Eynard had despatched, on account of the Greek Committee of Paris, 2,976,231lbs of flour, biscuit, corn and cheese, and 40,000 of lead. He was preparing to send 1,384,000lbs more of articles of subsistence, and 80,000lbs of lead.

The greater part of the garrison reached the mountains after having caused severe losses to the Egyptians. A great part of the women and children, who had escaped the death, were carried to Arta and Prevesa, where they were sold like animals.

A letter from the Archbishop of Arta, says—"These women and children are sold at a low price like small cattle: once transported to Egypt, they cannot be re-purchased. The islanders will do all in their power, but I call for your co-operation.—In the name of humanity and religion, take pity on these unfortunate beings—spare them from degradation and apostacy." Mr. Eynard, on the receipt of this letter, immediately sent 50,000 francs for the redemption of as many of these Christian slaves as possible.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Don Quixote, Capt. Clark, arrived yesterday evening in 28 days from Havre, we have the London Courier, to the 13th, our regular files of Galignani's Messenger, from Paris, to the 14th, and Havre papers to the 15th of July, and give such extracts of our limited time will allow.

The contents are not very important in a commercial or political point of view. Some disturbances appear to have taken place among the Janissaries at Constantinople, which it was supposed might have a favourable effect upon the Greeks.

An article under the Paris head of July 10, contained in the London Courier of the 12th, says, that the French Government had received very important news from Constantinople, published in the Etoile of that day, that the Janissaries revolted at Constantinople on the 28th ult. against Sultan Djedid. It was reported among them that this new organization was by virtue of a decree of Soliman, yet, notwithstanding this, they took up arms. Sultan Mahmoud returned immediately from the country, caused the standard of the Prophet to be hoisted and summoned all the faithful to it. Eight thousand Topaches have assembled and turned their cannon against the Janissaries, who for three days defended themselves in the streets and in their quarters. All those who did not submit have been exterminated; on the 13th tranquillity was restored. It was not a moment interrupted at Para. Sultan Mahmoud has displayed a degree of energy and courage which was not possessed by his uncle Selime III, who perished in 1807, in an insurrection of the Janissaries against the establishment of the Nizan Djedid.

It is thought that this revolt will render the Divan more accessible to the representation of the great European powers, who require the cessation of bloodshed in Greece.

From the London Courier of July 13.

Petersburgh, June 24.

The Duke of Dovenshire, Ambassador Extraordinary from His Brittanic Majesty, had the honor, on the 19th of this month, to be admitted to an audience of her Majesty the Empress of the Castle of old Island of Veiagsine. His Excellency presented to her Imperial Highness Viscount Morpeth, M. Zollinsendi, Messrs. Fane, Dundas, Cavendish, attached to the Embassy, and M. Norton, Captain of the Gloucester.

On the same day, the Ambassador Extraordinary of Sweden, Marshal Count Sjoedenuk, obtained the same honor after presenting his credentials.—The persons attached to his embassy were also presented.

Count d'Eisedel, Envoy Extraordinary from Saxony, has also presented his credentials, and been admitted to an audience of her Majesty the Empress.

Count de Caramau, Colonel de Guise, Commander of a squadron, Count Caumont, captain of the Lances of the Guard, all attached to the Embassy Extraordinary of France, have also had the honor of being presented to the Empress. Lord Strangford, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Brittannic Majesty, has taken his leave of the Imperial Highnesses, on his departure for England.

His Royal Hishness, Prince Charles of Prussia, and suite, arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 19th inst.

The Janissaries are divided into 160 orias, or regiments, each estimated at 1000 men; 40,000 will remain as a permanent garrison at Constantinople, the remainder are dispersed through the Provinces of the Empire. The Corps of Janissaries, formerly the pride and strength of the Ottoman Empire, is now its disgrace. Taken from the dregs of the populace, addicted to every vice, they are without dicipline, and even without bravery—they are so slovenly that many are seen at reviews without musket or sabre.

The debasement of this corps may be ascribed principally to the manner in which it is recruited. Christians, Renegadoes, Jews, Pagans, all are occupied, who are in need of the wretched rank which the Sultan causes to be given to his comrades, for he is himself inscribed on the list of Janissaries.

From the Supplement to the Albion.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

The *William Byrnes* arrived yesterday from Liverpool, by which we have received London papers to the 7th July. The *Don Quixotte* has also arrived at Havre with Paris papers to the 14th and London to the 13th of July.

A dreadful insurrection has taken place among the Janissaries at Constantinople, in consequence of the determination of the Turkish government to introduce the European discipline into that Turbulent corps. The Sultan however rallied the Faithful around him, and succeeded in giving the insurgents a complete overthrow, destroying about 10,000.—The Corps of these refractory miscreants who have so long been a disgrace to the Empire, seems to be completely broken. Some of the papers state that the name of Jannissary is erased from the books of the Turkish empire.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wood have been elected for Preston.

Mr. Brougham has resigned the contest for Westmoreland. In his parting address to the Electors he regretted having made the attempt, and stated that he had done so only at the express solicitation of a party.

July 4.—[The Gazette contains a proclamation, dated the 1st June, declaring that it shall be lawful for British ships to import into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, from the dominions of his most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions as are mentioned below, viz.—Wheat, flour, biscuit, bread, meal, peas, beans, rye, saltpeter, oats, barley, Indian corn, rice, shingles, red oak staves or headings, wood, lumber, wood hoops, live stock, hay and straw, coin and bullion, diamonds, salt, fruit and vegetables fresh, and cotton wool.—All articles subject, on importation, to a duty *ad valorem*, and on which the amount of duty shall not, at the time of importation, exceed £7 10s. for every £100 of value.]

London, July 7.—Average price of corn in England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ended July 11, 1826:—Wheat 55s. 11d.; Barley 28s. 8d.; Oats 24s. 3d.; Rye 38s. 9d.; Beans 32s. 3d.; Peas 29s. 3d.

A bag of gold containing 70,000 francs, has been lost out of one of Mr. Rothschild's wagons, on its way from Paris to Calais.

Orders have been given in countermand of those previously given for evacuating the strong places in Spain held by the French troops. It is even said that the French forces will be greatly augmented, and twenty additional regiments collected on the Adour. A great quantity of powder has been sent to Pampeluna.

Reports were circulated of the death of Talma, the celebrated actor. He was very seriously ill by the last accounts.

A French Stock-broker, Mr. R***, has absconded, and has left a deficit of 1,600,000 francs.

A large naval force has been ordered to the Levant.

M. Bellart, the French Attorney General, is dead.

The Duke of York has nearly recovered.

The Admiralty has granted convoys for the Archipelago trade.

There has been a serious riot in Dublin.—Some lives were lost.

Since the capture of Missolonghi, the Greeks have kept up an active correspondence with the Hon. Stratford Canning and Count Armenth. Hamilton, and they seem to fix their last hopes on England.

One of Lord Cochran's steam-vessels has arrived at Napoli de Romani. His Lordship was hourly expected, and it was rumoured that he was to be appointed High Admiral, and to proceed direct to the attack of Constantinople.

Turkey.—On the 16th June there was a serious revolt at Constantinople, amongst the Janissaries, in consequence of the new organization of the troops.—The Grand Mahomed came in great haste from the country where he then was. He caused the standard of the prophet to be unfurled, and called the faithful to rally round him. 8000 Topshis were soon collected, and directed their cannon on the Janissaries' barracks, entirely destroyed them in their quarters and in the streets in three days. On the 19th tranquility was restored. There was no disorders at Pera where the Franks reside. The Sultan displayed great energy.

Lasher accounts state that 60,000 (we suspect this is a misprint for 8000) Mussulmen rallied round the Sultan. All the Janissaries in the other parts of Turkey have been banished to Asia. Several thousand lives were lost in this sanguinary struggle.

Sir Stamford Raffles is dead.

There is a deficiency of half a million in the revenue of the last quarter.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still gloomy.

It is Dr. Southey, the poet, who was elected M. P. It was for *Downton* not Taunton, and he was returned by the patron Earl Radnor. Dr. S. has declined the honor in consequence of his limited income.

The Swallow packet sailed from Falmouth on the 10th July, for America.

The Greeks.—Lord Cochrane had sailed for Greece, and it was understood was to have command of much the most society over which Lord Cochrane had the Greek Naval Force. He has in his squadron six or three steam boats, one of considerable force. It will not be astonishing if the plan of this Admiral was in imitation of Carthage when she attacked Rome—viz. to go to her enemies territory. The following is the postscript of his to the Pacha of Egypt:—"I request you to address your answer to me at Constantinople, where I am going in a direct line, to arrange with the utmost dispatch some important business."

The latest news from the Greeks is of a better character. There was great energy and union amongst the Chiefs. Letters from Corfu, of the 6th June, from the Archbishop, state that all the attempts of Roschid Pacha to bring about an attack on Athens had been in vain. The brave soldiers of Missolonghi joined to another corps, had attacked him at Cravari, where he wished to pass, and forced him to return to Etolia, where he goes, it is said, to take his route for Thessaly and Eastern Greece, which would cost him a march of twenty-five days.

Fire at Liverpool.—A fire broke out in Limekin Lane, on the 8th of July at noon, in a cotton store-house. It was impossible to stop the flames, and they continued to rage until night. The estimates of the losses vary; the lowest £150,000 Sterling, nearly two thirds of which were insured. The houses of Aspinall, Rankin & Co., Joseph Leigh, Rilley, Flescher, and many others unknown to us, have suffered in the west end. They were driven by the wind had blown from the S. W. the vessels in the harbor could not have escaped destruction. Since the terrible conflagration of 1801, which destroyed all the stores, there has been no instance of equal calamity. The fire began in the building of Mr. Aspinall.

Fire at Cronstadt.—On the 21st of June, a great fire broke out at Cronstadt, which destroyed a great quantity of provisions prepared for the merchant vessels, and some wooden buildings including 24 stores, shops, &c. The ships were removed from the harbor for security. 1,200,000 boards, and immense quantities of hemp and potatoes were also destroyed.

COLONIAL.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 25.

On Thursday last the Mersai came to anchor about one o'clock, and immediately after, his Excellency the Governor in Chief, and her Ladyship the Countess, landed, and were received at the King's Wharf by his Excellency Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. and a numerous assemblage of the most distinguished strangers and respectable inhabitants; a guard of honor was also drawn up, the yards of the ships in harbour were manned, and the customary salutes were fired upon the occasion.

The following Address from His Majesty's Council, the Clergy, the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Halifax, was presented to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, at the Government House, on Saturday last:—

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable George Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. Governor-in-Chief, and Commander of the Forces in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

The arrival of your Lordship once more in this Province, affords to the inhabitants of the town Halifax, another opportunity of manifesting their loyalty and devotion to their most gracious Monarch in the person of his representative, the Governor General of British America.

To the exalted station and representative character which your Lordship fills, we yield with deference, and in your Lordship's clemency; but we trust that we may be permitted to unite with these higher sentiments of Loyalty and devotion, those feelings of ardent attachment to your Lordship, which your private virtues excited while presiding over this province during your residence among us.

We fondly recall the recollection of the happiness we enjoyed under your Lordship's administration. The zeal, ability, and integrity with which you discharged the arduous duties, entitled you to our esteem and respect, while the kind condescension and amiable affability which you displayed in private life, gained and riveted our affections. It is then with the most sincere pleasure that we welcome your Lordship once more to our shores, and we beg you to believe, that the welcome springs from our hearts.

Happy are we were while your Lordship administered the government of this Province; happy as we still are under the administration of your excellent and able successor; we should feel guilty of ingratitude if we did not avail ourselves of every opportunity of expressing our respect for those who devote their time, and their talents, to promote our welfare, and our attachment to that Gracious Sovereign, whose paternal regard for us has been so conspicuously manifested, in the selection of able and upright men to represent him in this distant part of his dominions.

We had not forgotten that when last your Lordship honored this town with your presence, we heard from your own lips that the Countess of Dalhousie should be the companion of your next visit. The fulfilment of this promise has been anxiously expected, and your Lordship has not disappointed our hopes.

The ease of manner and sweetness of disposition which, without compromising the dignity of her rank, formed the charm of that society over which her Ladyship presided, have left an impression of deep impression; and we delight in recalling those amiable qualities which won our admiration and secured our regard.

The return of her Ladyship, connected with such pleasing associations, could not fail, therefore, to impart to us the highest gratification, and we gladly avail ourselves of this occasion to give expression to those sentiments of feelings with which her memory is cherished among us.

We have the honor to remain, with every sentiment of respect and affection,

Your Lordship's most devoted Servants.

Halifax, 22d July, 1826.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen—It is my first duty to thank you in his Majesty's name, for the declaration of that loyalty and devoted attachment to our most gracious Sovereign, which you have expressed in your address. I know well the sincerity with which those sentiments are felt in Nova Scotia, and it is receiving such declarations of them that I feel most impressively all the honor of the high station in which his Majesty has placed me, and in which I am permitted to act as his representative. In my public capacity, therefore, this welcome is most gratifying and most acceptable.

But it is as a private individual, and as such only, that I now return with Lady Dalhousie, in person, my promise to you, uttered to my old friend Sir James Kempt. It is as such that I would express how that the cordial and effectionate regard which we have long felt towards the inhabitants and society of Halifax, has been in no degree diminished by our absence.

I recall with great pleasure the recollection of those years of my life which have been passed in Nova Scotia; and it always gives me infinite satisfaction to know that the welfare of this province is seriously promoted by my friend and able successor in the administration of the government.

The reception and welcome which you now add to former proofs of your unvarying approbation and attachment, will ever be remembered by us with the most lively feelings of gratitude.

DALHOUSIE.

Government-House, Halifax, 22d July.

HALIFAX JULY 26.

SHUBENACADIE CANAL.

This most important work has been commenced, and under circumstances which encourage the confident hope of its being accomplished in a short period. Yesterday forenoon His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and His Excellency Sir James Kempt, accompanied by His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Rear Admiral Lake, Maj. General Sir James Keane, the Members of His Majesty's Council and Assembly, Officers of the Army and Navy, with a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants, proceeded on the road towards Fletcher's, as far as the portage between Dartmouth Lake and Lake Charles, where they were received by the President, Vice-Presidents, Directors and the Engineer, Mr. Hall, who escorted them to the spot selected for the ceremony of breaking the first ground—there we found drawn up a Guard of Honour, composed of the Flank Companies of Militia, under the command of Captains Black and Richardson, and Captain May's company of Artillery, with three Field Pieces—There were also present the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and different Masonic Lodges: formed into a square, within which was the spot selected for the excavation. On the appearance of His Lordship, a Salute was fired by the Artillery, and the band of the Rifle Brigade struck up "God Save the King,"—the Masons then formed an arch under which the Hon. President conducted His Lordship and the distinguished individuals by whom he was accompanied, into the square, where he delivered a suitable address.

In conclusion another Salute was fired by the Artillery, and the whole of this very interesting ceremony closed with the beautiful air, "The Meeting of the Waters," from the Bugles, and three hearty cheers from the numerous crowd of spectators, expressive of their warm interest in the success of the enterprize.

Their Excellencies and Friends, attended by the Officers of the Company, afterwards proceeded to the residence of Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq. where a collation was provided, of which they partook, and soon after returned to Town.

During the ceremony, the Canal Labourers, to the number of Sixty, were stationed on the line of operations, and as the Company left the ground, were observed most actively engaged in the excavation thus auspiciously commenced by the Governor General of North America, to whom, we are satisfied, the circumstance will always prove a source of no common gratification, as will every thing that tends to the advancement of the prosperity of this Province.

We are given to understand that should the necessary funds be obtained, there will exist no obstacle what ever to the opening of the whole Navigation from this Harbour to the Basin of Mines, by the 1st August 1828.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor gave an elegant Ball and supper last evening, to a very large party—among whom were His Excellency the Earl, and Her Ladyship the Countess, of Dalhousie, His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, Lady Douglas, the Misses Douglas, Rear Admiral Lake and Lady, Miss Lake, Major General Sir John Keane, Captain Sir William Wiseman, &c. &c. The scene was usually gay and animated; and the presence of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, whose visit to Nova-Scotia has afforded so much gratification to its inhabitants, added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

St. John, (New Brunswick) July 5.

On Sunday 23d ult. the Lord Bishop of Nova-Scotia, consecrated St. George's Church. The consecration took place, as usual, before Divine Service commenced, and after having confirmed 102 persons, his Lordship addressed them from the pulpit in a most able and impressive manner.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1826

London dates to 19th July are received, from which we have made selections. The most important Foreign news is the account of an insurrection among the Janissaries at Constantinople, which it is stated may be productive of favorable consequences to the Greeks.

Trade in England does not appear to have entirely recovered itself. In some parts of the country there still exists a depression, and the accounts are rather of an unfavorable kind.

The June mail has brought out a copy of the Custom House Collection Bill, which makes some important changes in the trade of the country. The clauses which more immediately relate to these Provinces are given in our paper to day, and will be found to contain such provisions, as satisfactorily shew that every concession was made in our favor consistent with the great and general interests of the Empire.

We are indebted to the *Albion* for a Report of the important case, Doe ex dem. Auchmuty and others, vs. Mulcaster and others, decided in the Court of King's Bench, London 13 June, before the Lord Chief Justice—Mr. Justice Bailey, and Mr. Justice Holroyd. The *Albion* in noticing this interesting decision has the following remarks:—

"The present forms an exception to the law laid down by Chief Justice Abbott in the case of THOMAS ACTON, reported in our paper of July 10, 1824. We shall endeavour to state the distinction in the two cases. By an Act of Geo. 2d, children entitled to inherit property in England, must be the children of British subjects. Now in the case of THOMAS ACTON vs. Jas. Lawrence, the Father (Mr. Thomas) was an American subject to the crown of Great Britain, prior to the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by England in 1783; but in the said James Lawrence having made his election to become a citizen of the United States, by remaining therein and exercising the privileges thereof as far as he thought proper, it was held by the court that he was no longer a British subject; consequently his daughter, Mrs. Thomas, having been born in 1784, one year after Great Britain had formally conceded the independence of the United States, she could not be considered the child of a British subject, and the Court gave judgment accordingly. In the case which we publish to-day, AUCHMUTY v. MULCASTER, Mr. Auchmuty made his election to continue a British subject by removing to England, accepting an appointment from the Government, and subsequently returning to the United States as a British functionary; consequently his children although born in the United States, are the children of a British subject, and entitled to inherit property in England under the statute of George II. notwithstanding they have become citizens of America and bear arms in the service of the United States. From these decisions, then, the law is now settled to be, that when Great Britain signed the acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States of America, she absolved all her subjects in those territories from their allegiance; and that by continuing to reside in those territories, they forever lost their rights as subjects made a tacit acknowledgment that they had transferred their allegiance to the new government."

It is only necessary to add that in this instance, the doctrine laid down in the former case, appears to have been preserved inviolate, each particular case being allowed to rest on its own individual merits. The distinction is so clearly drawn, that we consider it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject, and refer our readers to the case itself, which we have no doubt will be read with much interest.

"In point of personality and abuse the Advocate might rank with several numbers of the newspaper published with the Government Gazette of U. C. *about sixteen or eighteen years ago*," &c.

There would then have remained no doubt, that with respect to the U. C. Gazette, he was speaking of a *distant period*, but from the manner in which it was mentioned with other papers of the *present period*, we are sure that it cannot be thought surprising that we should have made the error, which it seems we have fallen into. However, it is now explained, and we are perfectly satisfied, that the Editor of the Ex-Gazette, was, at the time of writing, "holding familiar converse with the dead," and by no means meant his allusions as having any reference to living men, or things of the present day.

The Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop arrived in Town on Thursday evening—His Lordship was accompanied by his Chaplain and Secretary, the Rev. C. Morgell, A. B.—The Venerable Arch Deacon Stuart of Kingston, and the Rev. Mr. Wenham of Brockville.

Sometime since, we noticed the attention shewn by H. M. Government to the military defences of the Canadas, we can now state, that an officer of high rank, in the corps of Royal Engineers, has arrived with special instructions to make preparations at Kingston, for carrying on such works of defence, as may be approved upon plans and estimates to be by him sent home for that purpose.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The Army.

From the London Gazette, June 17.—76th Regt. of Foot—Captain E. R. Stephenson, to be Major, Vice Vilett, promoted; Lieutenant W. N. Hutchinson, to be Captain by purchase, vice Stephenson; Ensign H. C. Gordon, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hutchinson; and J. Thompson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gordon; each dated June 17, 1826.

Unattached.—Major T. Vilett, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, dated June 17, 1826.

COLONIAL TRADE.

By the June Mail which arrived on Friday, a copy of the Custom Collection Bill has been received. We extract from it the following Clauses, which relate to the trade of these Provinces.

XXV. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act for the registering of* British *Vessels*, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided; And whereas by the said Act it is provided, that if any Ship be built in *Asia, Africa, or America*, for any Owner residing in the United Kingdom, a Certificate therein mentioned shall be given for the Navigation of such Ship to the United Kingdom, whether by a direct or circuitous Voyage, and that such Certificate shall for such Voyage have all the Force and Virtue of a Certificate of Registry under that Act; be it therefore enacted, That such Certificate shall be in like Force for the Navigation of such Ship for any Voyages whatever during the Term of Two Years from the Date of such Certificate, if such Ship shall not sooner arrive at a Place in the United Kingdom.

XXVI. And whereas by the said Act for registering *British* Ships Provision is made for the entering of any Bill of Sale of any Ship or Vessel, or any Share thereof, in the Book of Registry at the Port where such Ship or Vessel is registered, or in the Book of intended Registry at any other Port at which she is about to be registered *de novo*; be it enacted, That such Entry in the Book of intended Registry, shall not be made until all the Requisites of Law for the immediate Registry of the Ship or Vessel in such Book have been complied with; and that such Entry be valid or certified on the Bill of Sale until the Registry *de novo* of the Ship or Vessels shall have been duly made, and the Certificate thereof granted.

XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions

in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the Produce of any *British* Possessions in South *America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there Warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland*: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef or Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and Warehoused in some Warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland*.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been Warehoused at any Free Warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the Warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

LI. And whereas by the said Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, to repeal several Laws relating to the Customs; the several Acts, and Parts of Acts, therein particularly enumerated and referred to, passed prior to the last Session of Parliament, are repealed, or will, from and after the Fifth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, be repealed; and it is expedient to repeal also several Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament; be it therefore enacted, That the several Acts herein-after mentioned, passed in the last Session of Parliament, shall be and the same are hereby repealed; (that is to say,) an Act, intituled, *An Act to reduce the Duties on Wine, Coffee and Hemp, imported into the United Kingdom*; and another Act, intituled, *An Act for further regulating the Trade of His Majesty's Possessions* in America *and the West Indies, and for the warehousing of Goods therein*; and another Act, intituled, *An Act to extend to the Island of* Mauritius *the Duties and Regulations which relate to the* British *Islands in the* West Indies; and another Act, intituled, *An Act to repeal certain Duties of Customs, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof; to continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the Bounties on refined Sugar; and to alter the Bounty on Cordage.*

POSTSCRIPT

CANADA LAND COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company, which has received the sanction of Government, was convened yesterday afternoon at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of receiving the report, and of arranging matters for the further prosecution of the company.

The chair was taken at two o'clock precisely, by Mr. Charles Bosanquet, who having stated the objects of the meeting,

Mr. Galt, the Secretary, proceeded to read the report. It stated among other things, that in consequence of the Directors not having been able, as was intended, to make a purchase of the Clergy Reserves, they had entered into an arrangement for purchasing with the consent of the shareholders, a tract of land in Upper Canada, consisting of not less than one million acres, and that, taking into consideration the fact, that the company would have to pay much less than if the Church lands had been bought, the Directors were fully convinced that the company would prosper. It therefore remained with the shareholders, whether the company should be carried on with the new arrangement, or whether it should be abandoned altogether? If the former proposition were adopted, it was intended to pay the dissentients (amounting to one-tenth of the whole number of subscribers) the sum of 10*l.* on each share in their possession.

On the question that the report be received,

Mr. Carruthers, a shareholder, wished to know whether the directors had the power of altering in the least degree, the manner of purchasing land in Canada, which, he understood, was fully provided for by the Deed of settlement; and whether the fact of paying £10 per share to each dissentient, did not in law dissolve the company?

The chairman stated, that the directors wished to have the concurrence of the shareholders, whether the company should be carried on under the news regulations, viz. that of purchasing the Crown Lands, not being able to obtain the Church Lands, on much better terms than if the original purchases had been completed. If the shareholders were of opinion that the new arrangements were not so good as the old ones, it would only remain for him and the directors to proceed to-morrow morning to Lord Bathurst, and say that the company would not enter into any purchase, unless the Clergy Reserves were included in it. For his own part, he thought that ultimately the company would be benefitted by the arrangement.

Mr. Wilson wished to know how the old company was to be got rid of, and a new one formed, without hurting the interests of the parties who had been original subscribers, and who had sold a portion of shares.

Mr. W. Williams said, it was impossible for the directors to take into consideration any thing done out of doors.

A long discussion here arose as to the legality of the proceedings of the directors, in entering into arrangements for the purchase of land not specified in the original prospectus.

Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the company, was of opinion that the directors were fully authorised in what they had done.

After some further conversation, Mr. Carruthers proposed that the deed, correspondence, papers, &c. should be submitted to Mr. Shadwell and Mr. Horne, for the purpose of having their opinion whether the directors had the power of altering the mode of the purchase of land. It having been seconded, was negatied.

The chairman then moved that the report be received, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairma nthen moved a resolution to the effect that when the charter should have been obtained, £10 on each share should be paid to the dissentients (1,095 in number:) that the directors be empowered to conclude the arrangements entered into for the purchase of the Crown Lands; and that, notwithstanding the payment of the dissentients, there would be no occasion for any further call on the share-holders for at least one or two years.

These resolutions having been carried, thanks were voted to the chairman and directors, when the meeting adjourned.

YORK BOARDING-SCHOOL.

UPPER CANADA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY SARAH MAITLAND.

MISS PURSELL & MISS ROSE

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their School will re-commence on Wednesday 6th September. They also beg leave to say, that a Lady of the first respectability will join their Establishment, who will teach the *French Language* and *Drawing*, besides several other branches, in the first style. They have also engaged a first rate Professor of *Dancing*, from Montreal.

York, August 26, 1826. 13-3*w*.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

KINGSTON.

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and
The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

LAND AGENTS OFFICE,

At Peterborough in the Newcastle Distict,

FOR effecting sales of Lands, and affording information to Purchasers and Settlers.

AN Office for the above purpose is opened at Peterborough, where Schedules of Lands for Sale, with the terms and conditions on which the same will be disposed of, will be received, a Register of which will be kept, and immediate attention paid to their disposal, on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of making purchases, and those who come to settle in this part of the country, will have every information afforded them.

The advantages of such an establishment at Peterborough, situated in the neighbourhood of a well settled country, and the certainty it would afford to purchasers and settlers of acquiring immediate information to whom the particular lots of Land belong which they may be desirous of purchasing, and the terms on which they will be disposed of, are such, as it is hoped will induce those who have lands to sell in this District, to transmit the necessary information to the Subscriber.

All Communications to be Post-paid.

JOHN A. STEWART.

Newcastle District, Peterborough, 10th Aug. 1826. 12—3*w*.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every couvenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. — 12*tf*.

SEPTEMBER

TEA SALE

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company.

Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6*w*.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 *August*, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.
Secretary, pro. tem.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
and by all the Booksellers in York,
SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION.
Price 2*d*—or 50 for 6*s*. 3*d*. Currency

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the gollowing Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 ½ Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Cannister, S. H. Davy—Bath Bricks—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid,) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Ford, at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.

York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826. NO. 14.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June*, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Racenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James R. Samson—*Bellville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*

GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Maldon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 23rd March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1.1

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } *To Wit.* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the Fourth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: The whole of Lots No. 26 & 27, in the Fifth Concession, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Goulbourn; and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Perth, } *1st June,* 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherswise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
5—10*w.*

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 50 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Concession, Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 2, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } *July* 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } *July* 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

CROWN OFFICE. } *1st July*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, } *York 18th Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday, the 14th September next, for supplying the undermentioned articles for use of the Ordnance Department.—viz:

100 *Water Buckets,*
25 *Ash Boxes,*
12 *Cherry Tables for Officers,*
12 *Barrack do.*
24 *Forms,*
24 *Wood Horses,*
12 *Store Stands,*
12 *Wheel Barrows.*

Particulars may be known by applying at the Barrack Master's Office, York.

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

Commissariat Office, York, 14*th Aug.* 1826. No. 12—4*w.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem most conducive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.

August 15, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, } York, August 4, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19*th June,* 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assesment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m.*

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordehs' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30*th* 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1*st.* 1826. No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16*th May,* 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28*th Feb.* 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1*st,* 1826. } 7—6*m.*

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18*th,* 1826. 16—6m.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, } York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
8—6 *Secretary.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

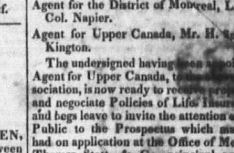
BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13*th,* 1826. 3—*tf.*

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,	* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,	M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington	* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,	Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.	Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
	Major Moor, F.R.S.

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AUDITORS.

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R. Akerman, Esq.	C. J. Campbell, Esq.
	J. G. Lynde.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taked by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec selected by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.
Kingston, 22*d,* June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to

W. ALLAN,
August 3, 1826. 10—*tf*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826. NO 14.

POETRY.

FOR MUSIC.

Is she fair as morning's shine?
One I know is fairer;
Rare as pearls beneath the brine?
She I'm sure is rarer.
Be her eyes like cloudless skies?
Even heaven can nought like hazel boast.
Streams her hair like sunbeams fair?
Dark locks o'er bright brows please me most.

Coral lips are common things—
But—the breath that parts them!
Starry looks one often sings,
But—the soul that darts them!
I have seen and sigh'd and sung;
Oh! have I ever felt before?
Thought that love lay on the tongue,
And now he stings my bosom's core.

Other smiles must chase away
Thoughts that sting too keenly &
Brightly still shine beauty's ray,
Though no more serenely.
Fill about the brimming glass,
To those we see no more we meet!
Smother Love, nor sigh, alas!
That one sad toast, and then 'tis o'er.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY TRIAL FOR MY OWN MURDER.

"Run for officers;
Let him be apprehended with full speed;
I or fear he 'scape away: lay hands on him.
We cannot be too sure—'tis wilful murder!"—MIDDLETON.

I verily believe if my man could look into the Sybilline leaf of the future and catch a glimpse of the various vicissitudes and misfortunes with which we must struggle, he would turn sharply round, and seek the nearest course short of suicide, to rid himself of those trials which might shake his manhood: and so give up all the sunshine of existence to avoid its showers. Fortunately, however, man has not the privilege of foreknowledge, a faculty which few would have the courage to render service-able, which must soon convert into an engine of misery and affliction.

With what exquisite heart-throbbings we look backwards upon the first twenty or thirty years of our existence, and in retrospective enjoyment bend over these halcyon days (for we all have our halcyon days) with ever-new emotions, omnipotent nothing. I, indeed, have enjoyed days, and often and often have I gone through them with increased delight, when I have contemplated the vicissitudes and misfortunes at the commencement of this paper, and the personal observations I then made was drawn from me with reference to one misfortune of my life, perhaps, one of the severest, certainly the most singular, that can befal any man. I was doomed to suffer one overwhelming evil, which stands amidst the events of an otherwise happy life, like a barren and dreary spot, surrounded by the greenest verdure and the most fragrant flowers.

"Oh! the unerring hand of justice and retribution!" says the moralist, when his mind is elevated by hearing the detail of crime and wickedness. "the unerring hand of justice and retribution," says he—good man—" will sooner or later overtake the culprit:"—and, in truth, it not unfrequently happens that crime will cry aloud from its hiding place, with most miraculous organ." I am a moralist, and oftentimes has my mind been harrowed by the detail of crime and wickedness, and I too, have often exclaimed, "Oh! the unerring hand of justice and retribution!"—but my cry has now become—oh! the erring hand of justice and retribution!"

Justice has indeed been truly painted *blind*, and a very expressive portrait she makes in that way. If not realy blind, justice is certainly, in some cases, near-sighted or short sighted, as some people call it; and this same blindness, or short-sightedness of justice, very nearly placed my unfortunate neck within the grasp of the merciless legal halter. I cannot now endure the sight of a blind man or a rope —they are both images repulsive to my mind—even a field mown with hempseed, smells like poison to me.

In what language shall I attempt to explain (so as to be intelligible to my readers, or such of them as have been accustomed to live in quiet, at a respectful distance from the reach of ropes and halters,) the nature of that charge by which the bungling and erring hand of justice overtook me. The facts are almost incredible.—Perhaps—but no: I will put a truce to all surmise: I was accused, imprisoned, prosecuted, and all but condemned to the gallows—but I am innocent, in the face of the world, I solemnly protest. I am innocent—for my own murder!—Yes, gentle (and I now trust more gentler) reader, I, who am at this moment telling the painful story, have been actually accused, imprisoned, and prosecuted, and saw the halter swinging over my head, with a retributory menace, for the crime of my own murder.

A wanderer by nature, as well as by necessity, I had for many years been absent from my native country, seeking to gratify my love of variety, both in scenery, and society, and to amass, by my own diligence, those golden qualifications, without which a man stands but a poor chance of being looked upon in the world. The first of these objects I accomplished to my heart's content; but as to the second, I felt far short of my hopes, and returned very nearly as poor as I went; for except a few hundred pounds, invested in merchandize, I set my foot on British ground, with about fifty dollars and a few English coins, and these for safer custody, I carried in my pocket.

Necessity had taught me economy, and therefore, instead of indulging myself with the accommodation of a stage coach to make my way to the metropolis, I commenced my journey as an humble pedestrian. Having travelled in this way many miles, I stopped at a mean inn by the wayside to refresh myself, and was soon seated amongst the motley group of the usual hangers-on at such places of resort. Finding that, about two miles farther on the road, I should arrive at a small market town, where accommodation for the night of a much more convenient nature could be procured, I resolved, after having sufficiently rested myself, to make my way thither to seek a place of repose.

On producing my purse to pay the demands of my host, I took out casually two or three of my dollars, and laid them on the table. I was recluded by the boors of the village, who were attracted by the sight of coin so unfamiliar to their eyes; and to satisfy their curiosity, I shewed them my store, and explained their history and relative value. During this proceeding, a greedy-eyed, ill-looking fellow seemed to fix his eys on me and my purse, in a way not the most pleasing to me. Many men are fond of having their purses examined and admired by others; but I have lived long enough in the world to believe that no eyes are so fitting to examine such an object as those of its possessor.

I soon took my departure, and proceeded leisurely onwards to the place of my destination. The evening began to close; and on arriving at a dull part of the road, overhung by high banks, covered with furze and briers, I found myself in an instant stunned by a blow, administered by some one behind me, the effect of which soon disabled me from making any attempt to protect myself against further violence of my brutal assailant. I sunk exhausted and senseless.

When I recovered my consciousness, for I could hardly deem myself sensible, I discovered I was bleeding copiously from my nose, and lying in a wet ditch half drowned, apparently in my own blood, which made a great show, mingled with the water. A countryman was leaning over and humanely endeavouring to assist me. I felt in nearly a lifeless condition, although no actual fracture had succeeded the blow; and while my good Samaritan was deliberating what to do, I by motion and, to his apprehension, certainly dead; for I heard him say he wouldgo and find a doctor but he could do no good, for all was over with me.—For this humane purpose he left me just as he found me.

It was then nearly dark, and I resolved to rouse myself, and endeavour to pursue my walk for the short distance that remained. With considerable effort I roused myself from my muddy resting-place and found my clothes, which were none of the best, wet through and through, and being scarcely worth the carriage, I thought it better to leave them behind me, and soon equiped myself in another suit which I carried in my knapsack. I washed myself as well as I could, and put the best face on the on the matter. I recollected the ill-looking fellow, who had cast his amorous glances on my dollars, and singled him out as the perpetrator of the crime; but I was rejoiced to find that his obvious intentions were defeated, and I carried off my dollars in triumph, congratulating myself heartily on my narrow escape.

I pursued my walk to the market town, and soon arrived at the inn. I had scarcely taken my seat, still suffering from the blow I had received, before I overheard an indistinct conversation amongst several men, stationed at the other end of the room, accompanied by expressive looks, directed towards me. Knowing myself to be a perfect stranger in the place, this did not excite my surprise. The conversation soon became louder and more distinct, and, at length, I heard a strangely exaggerated story of my own murder. It was confidently asserted that a stranger had been robbed and murdered a short distance from the town, and that he had been found by a labourer in a ditch, with his skull fractured, his brains scattered about the road, and his pockets turned inside out. I listened to this marvellous history with great amusement, thinking how easily a strange story is made to pass current, grounded on the slightest facts.

Having taken some refreshment, I ordered my bed, and being an entire stranger, I chose to pay for both before I retired for the night, and again produced my purse, containing my dollars and other money. At this juncture an inquisitive looking old man came up to me and looked at my dollars, and then fixing his eyes on my face, turned round to his companions, and with significant gesture, whispered, 'there's blood on this man's face—he has got some dollars—where did he come from—who is he?" This excited a general sensation. A pause ensued, and all seemed at fault," as the sportsmen say. The inquisitive old man again approached me, and asked me in a significant manner, whether he did not just now see some dollars in my possession: I replied in the affirmative, and produced one or two. He turned bluntly round to his companions, and put his finger cunningly up to his nose. He then renewed the attack, and asked me where I had procured them? whether there were many to be met with in this country? and a variety of other questions, all of which I answered carelessly—not well pleased with the old man's impertinence.

He then, for the first time, observed aloud to me, with a look of scrutiny, that I had some blood on my face. To this I replied as coolly as I did to his questions, not choosing to gratify his curiosity and wishing to hear more of my own murder.

At this moment an addition was made to the company, by the arrival of a person who been my good Samaritan, who found and left me in the ditch. He was full of his subject, and came to relate the "full, true, and particular" account to his pot companions. He stated at length where and how he found a strange man in sailor's clothes, with his skull fractured, his brains scattered about the road, and his pockets turned inside out, and that he left him quite dead. He stated he went for assistance to the village doctor, and on returning found an inquiring at the little public-house to learn whether I had been there, he described my person and dress, and discovered that I had rested and taken refreshment there, and, moreover, that I had a great many dollars and English coin in my possession. Having made this statement, he returned to the spot where he left the murdered stranger; but, instead of finding him, he discovered, that, during his absence, the body had been stripped and removed, and, as he believed, buried, and the clothes were lying scattered about on the brink of the ditch.

All this was highly amusing to me, and I resolved to let the story roll on, like a snowball, increasing with every step, without affording any explanation, until it should have arrived at its climax.

Again I observed inquisitive looks cast on me, and the words 'dollars' and 'blood' were again whispered about. The old inquisitive man quietly left the room, and returned with on athletic bushy-looking man, who soon discovered himself to me as the constable of the parish; and without further ceremony, the old man gave me in charge to the constable, as being suspected of the murder. The constable proceeded to search me, and, on producing my purse with dollars, the old man who found the murdered stranger set up a shout, and charged the constable not to let me escape; and then fixing his eyes on the blood on my face, said, he was sure I was the murderer and robber, and he would tell all he knew upon his bible oath. I now found it was high time to speak in my own defence, lest the joke, which I had relished so much, should be carried too far; but I learnt, to my sorrow, that the joke had quite ceased, and that no assertion or explanation of mine could serve me one jot in proving my personal identity.

In consequence of this, therefore, was a safe lodgment for the night in the cage, in full sight of the whip-post and the county gaol.—Imagine my situation, ye who have been accustomed all your lives to be called honest men and women, and who have never known any thing of the inside of the gaol, or other place or durance, except through Mrs. Fry and Caleb Williams.

In this horrible condition I passed the night, deprived of my purse, of my dollars and other money, and with no other prospect before me than being treated as a criminal; yet I sometimes ventured to hope that I should be enabled to explain the true state of the case, and expulsate myself before a reasonable and intelligent magistrate.

The morning dawned upon me through the grates of the cage, and my solitude was soon broken by the arrival of the constable, the inquisitive looking old man, and my American friend. I was led out amidst an infuriated crowd, who were by no means sparing in their execrations, and was conducted, after much peril, into the presence of the Justice.

As my supposed crime was of a glaring and prominent nature, it was allowed to commence the business of the day. My accuser was placed before me, and in a blunt, straight-forward manner told his story—how he was passing along the road—how he found the stranger with a fractured skull, lying dead and covered with bruises and blood—how he spent no assistance, and, on his return, found the clothes scattered about, and the body removed. My own dollars, and my own blood on my own face, were given in evidence against me, the story was made complete in all its parts, and the investigation ended in my committal to the county gaol to take my trial at the next assizes, for the wilful murder of some person unknown, and the constable and his companions were ordered to make diligent search for the body. Shortly after my committment, as if all circumstances conspired against me, the people, after an active search, discovered, in the course of the day, the body of a strange person, almost in a state of nudity, in a canal, which ran along the back of the town, upon which the coroner sat in due form; and thus, to the satisfaction of my persecutors, a chain of evidence was made out sufficiently strong to put me on my trial.

Let those good people who preach so strongly in favour of the comfortable feelings arising from conscious innocence, and build so much on inward fortitude, and who join in the declaration of the poet, that "whatever is, is right"—let them place themselves for a moment in my situation—let them feel the horrors of a man, charged with his own murder, and unable to convince his judges that he is actually in existence. How obtuse are the intellects of many worthy people, who, in the hurry of pursuit of truth, bug to their hearts an image which, in reality, has assumed the garb of that rarely discovered personage!

Already I fancied in my gloomy reflections, that I heard the jury declare me to be guilty, and in my dreams I saw the judge put on the fatal black cap, and begin to pass on me the awful sentence of the law. Then I fancied I heard my last dying speech and confession chaunted about the streets, to be sold for a halfpenny, and pasted on cottage walls, and children taught reading and the necessity of virtue from the same paper. Then the borrowed M. P for Dover, aged 56.

Died on Saturday 5th July, at Mareham le Fen, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. James Roberts, aged 74. In 1768, and the three following years, this gentlemen accompanied Sir Jos. Banks in the first voyage of Capt. Cook round the world, and in 1772 he again accompanied Sir Joseph in his memorable of supporting myself till the hour of trial.

From my childhood I had always accustomed myself to look on the gloomy side of things, and in this, my hour of distress, my brooding disposition was busier than ever. I sometimes began to question whether this was not all a dream, or whether I had not actually murdered, and whether my present sufferings were not part of my punishment for the sins committed in my life-time.

At length the assizes commenced, and in due course I was placed before the court to take my trial. Never shall I forget that moment. I was roused by it. My own convictions of my personal identity was complete; but would it avail me any thing? The story on which I had to depend was nothing in the face of the evidence to be adduced. Was such an improbable story to be believed? Should I be allowed to sit up myself as the murdered man, when the witness saw him lying dead, and the body was afterwards found in the canal? It was contrary to common sense, and would, of course, be looked upon as the desperate attempt of a hardened villain proving my personal identity.

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society of his friends. Mr. R. was, he believe, the last survivor of those who accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage.

Herbert, the deserter at Hurtpore, has been hanged, pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial, on the morning of the 30th January.

Some new regulations to be embodied, we understand, in an Order of Council, are in progress, by which foreign silks will be kept out of the market, or, at all events, a fair protection given to our own manufacturers for some time longer.

Another attempt was making, with prospects of success, to raise the steam vessel Comet, which was sunk, with a large number of passengers, near Greenock, last summer.

Mr. Brougham is again returned from Winchelsea, and curiously enough, with Lord Howick (Earl Grey's oldest son,) an unsuccessful candidate for Northumberland. Mr. B.'s brother, Mr. J. Brougham, also a Barrister, is returned for Tregony, along with Dr. Lushington.

Mr. Farquhar, the late owner of Fonthill Abby, died at London, July 7. His property is supposed to amount to more than a million sterling, and is to be divided between seven of his nephews and nieces.

A regular communication, by means of steam-packets, is about to be opened with Corunna, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, by the General Steam Navigation Company.

Madrid, June 22.—A notice was pasted at the corners of all the streets, informing that the king had issued an ordinance commanding all persons having books or manuscripts relative to Masonic or secret societies, in their possession, to deliver them up within a week, on pain of being considered guilty of high treason.

Liverpool, July 21.—In the present gloomy condition of things, Sir James Graham, of Netherby, a gentleman of great respectability and talent, has put forth a pamphlet, recommending a direct tax upon the funds; a project which, if carried, would yet become inevitable, can never be resorted to without a dereliction of national faith and the principles of justice.

It was reported that Constantinople was in flames on the 24th of June, but the Paris Etoile of the 19th July, questions this report.

Accounts from Greece are of the most distressing character. Ibrahim Pacha traverses the Morea without opposition.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

GREECE.—Letters have been received in this town from the Mediterranean, which states that several sail of vessels, loaded with corn, for Alexandria, laden with stores and provisions, &c. for the Pacha of Egypt, has been captured. We rejoice to hear that among these ships there is one, on board of which the agents of the Pacha shipped a very large quantity of dollars.

Last week a nobleman, in the neighborhood of St. James'-street, had five pounds to pay for the postage of letters, in consequence of the privilege of franking having ceased by dissolution of Parliament.

Commodore Porter has sent in the resignation of his commission as a captain in the United States Navy.

It is said Com. Porter's pay and emoluments in the Mexican service amounts to $24,000 per annum.—It may be worth while for Congress to give him a Republicanism for a Commodore to accept so much of the public money annually.

A Planing Machine, which will perform the labor of about twenty men with hand planes, to be put in operation by horse or steam power, has been constructed by Mr. Herman Allen, of Randolph, N. C. A similar Machine was put in operation at the North Mills in Boston many years since by Mr. Bennock, now of Dedham.

The elegant bridge across Gauley river, called the "pride of Western Virginia." and which cost $18,000 was destroyed by fire in July, *by an incendiary*. It was 877 feet long, fully covered, and supported by stone piers of excellent workmanship.

The *Orient* White, the other of this year's tea ships, was to leave London on the 20th February, and is now due at Quebec.

A distressing fire occured in Drury Lane, London, on the morning of the 11th ult. Several houses were burned, one life lost and considerable property destroyed.

The heat in London, June 23, was 124 in the sun and 85 in the shade!

The evacuation of Spain by the French troops is contemanded. The pope is said to have made earnest representations to France in favour of the Greeks.

The English Admiralty has granted convoys to the Archipelago trade, and a large fleet was to sail for the Levant.

The weather has been intensely warm in Great Britain, and the crops are spoken of as generally fight. Thunder and hail storms did great damage in different parts of the country about the end of June.

The elections in Ireland have been attended with bloodshed. At the County of Kerry election six men were killed. The jury gave a verdict finding the orders of the Sheriff and Civil Authorities unnecessary and unjustifiable. At the County of Galway election a party of Lord Clanricarde's (a tory in law to Mr. Canning) fired on the crowd, and Jeremiah Sullivan was killed.

Twenty-seven young French officers have set out from Paris for the service of Greece under the command of Col. Fabvier. They were to be joined by fifty others from Marseilles. They find great difficulty in obtaining passports from the minister of the marine.

The elections to Parliament were completed, and an unusually large proportion of new members had been returned. The state of Trade does not appear to have improved.

Last been calculated, we know not with what accuracy, that one hundred and thirty three Members of Parliament have been returned from England and Wales, that did not sit in the last Parliament.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

County of Renfrew.—John Maxwell, Esq.
Berwickshire.—Hon. A. Maitland.
County of Perth.—Hon. W. Maule, [brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.]

The South American States owe £20,000,000 sterling, to the London capitalists. The population of these states may have borrowed is 20 millions.

The British ship Commodore Hayes, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta in March last.

Lord John Russell, after his defeat in the Huntingdon Election, has declined being a candidate for a Borough, and his health being delicate proposes retiring from public life, and travelling on the continent for a year or two.

From a statement lately published, it appears that there are twenty Episcopal Churches in the state of Vermont.

The cultivation of cotton has been commenced in Mexico, by Emigrants from Carolina and Georgia.

We hear it rumoured says the Sun of the 5th of July, that the Earl of Morley will succeed the late Earl of Chichester, as Postmaster-General.

The growth of apples is so abundant in some of the cider districts, that it is expected the price will not be more than 20s the hogshead, at what is called the upside south.—*London paper.*

Besides the loss sustained by the non-acceptance of the bills drawn from South America on the Mining Associations in England, the parties likewise incur a charge of twenty-five per cent on all bills so returned.

Malden.—During this election, Mr. Western, one of the county Members sent Mr. Lennard, without the slightest application, a bank note of £1000, and a promise of £1000 a day, as long as the election lasted. It continued five days after, which made the gift in the whole £1,500.

A disappointed candidate was interrogated by a friend who asked him, "Pray, sir, to be result of his visit to the borough of ——, "Why, said the wit, "*I'm returned.*"

Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, one of the most splendid seats of vertu in this country, is shortly to be brought to the hammer.

The Edward Transport from Sierra Leone, arrived at Portsmouth 17th June, and brought home the master and mate of the ship Malta on a charge of slave dealing.

Dr. Grenville Sharpe's bust has been placed by Mr. Chantry in the Council room, at Guild-hall.—The following inscription is engraved on the slab below the bust:—"Grenville Sharpe: to whom England owes the most most glorious verdict of her highest Court of Law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes instant free."

Liverpool, July 11.—By the new Customs Act, which came into operation on Friday, tobacco may be imported from Colombia made up in rolls, in a package containing only 300 lbs. instead of 600 lbs. being allowed by, and the duty is 3s. instead of 6s. as heretofore exacted.

Mr. Randolph has left Liverpool; previous to which he deposited with the Mayor five pounds, for operation by horse power.

The hall storm of June 28th it appears, extended far and wide. At Castle-Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, nearly all the glass in the hot-houses were destroyed. It will require 6,000 square feet of glass to repair the damage. The hail descended in square pieces of prodigious size; some of them measured six inches in circumference.

The literary fame of Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate, and newly elected member for Downton, are thus described by a contemporary: "He rises early, and writes or reads till breakfast time. He reads or writes after breakfast till dinner; after dinner till tea, and from tea till bed time—

'And follows so the ever running year.
With profitable labour to his grave.'

On Derwent's Bank, beneath the foot of Skiddaw, study serves him for business, exercise and recreation. He passes from one subject to another history to poetry: from reading to writing, by a stop-watch." How will Parliamentary hours and habits suit such a man?

The small pox being very prevalent at Bordeaux, orders were given for a bale of cotton per man, with the words *petite verole*, in large white characters, to be affixed to the door of every house where it exists.

Paris, July 14.—The stock market continues in the same state of stagnation as for some time past.

The cloth manufacturers of Verviers and the environs, are in such a state of inactivity that most of the workmen are reduced to extreme distress.

It appears that many parts of France have been lately visited by a hail storm. At Blangy (Department of the Lower Seine) the hail was of the size of pigeons' eggs, and covered the ground 12 inches deep. The corn was entirely destroyed, and the population of the village reduced to extreme misery.

The Duke of Brunswick has had the misfortune to break his leg, but the way in which the accident happened, is not stated.

It is believed that the Bank of England intends to increase their circulation. This is supposed to be the result of a conference between the ministry and several wealthy manufacturers.

It is supposed that the first improvement in British commerce will be felt in the silk manufactures. It is asserted that since the two nations stand on an equal ground as regards the price of the raw material, that Italy will in future be principally supplied by British silk goods.

The English Court of Chancery had in the Bank in 1825, standing in the name of the Accountant General, the sum of nearly *fifty Millions* sterling.

The Liverpool Commerical Chronicle announces the arrival of Mr. Cooper the American Novelist, on his way to Lyons with his family.

SUMMARY.

The Right Hon. Stephen Earl of Mount Cashell, has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, in room of the late Earl of Ross.

Mr. Farquhar, who bought Fonthill, which has since tumbled down, died suddenly at his house in the New-Road on Thursday—he had long been labouring under the asthma.

A small piece of ground in Lincoln was sold last week after the rate of more than £12,000 an acre; a most convincing proof of the wretched state of the country of its resources.

The net revenue of India in the years 1823-25, amounted to £20,528,763, and the charges on it to £19,787,818; the interest on the debt amounting to £1,431,887. The surplus last year against the revenue amounted to £749,891.

Died July 5, at his house in Bedford-square, after a few day's illness, Joseph Butterworth, Esq. late M. P for Dover, aged 56.

Died on Saturday 5th July, at Mareham le Fen, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. James Roberts, aged 74. In 1768, and the three following years, this gentlemen accompanied Sir Jos. Banks in the first voyage of Capt. Cook round the world, and in 1772 he again accompanied Sir Joseph in his memorable of supporting myself till the hour of trial.

ENGLAND.

ELECTION IN PRESTON.

The result of this election must be a manner of manoeuvering, Cobbett commenced the trickery on saturday, by causing Sir T. Beevor to be nominated a candidate. His objects were these—first, to keep second votes of the men from the other candidates; and secondly, to be able to bring to the poll two tallies successively, his own, and that which should come up in the name of Sir Thomas; but in this he was met by the other candidates who also nominated a friend each, and so were enabled to bring up two sets of voters in succession as well as Cobbett. On the close of the first day, several of the voters, after drinking and feasting with one candidate, and coming to poll in their entertainer's tally, suddenly turned over and gave their votes to another. Messrs Stanley, Wood and Barrie, complained indignantly at the treachery, and agreed to discontinuance by even though practice in their own favour. Cobbett also acceeded to the agreement. Yet, in the very next tally that came up to vote for Wood, one of the voters gave a plumper for Cobbett; Cobbett, forgetting his promise, ran down to the booth, thanked the man, shook hands with him, and told him he was a very *honest fellow!* This shabbyb breach of faith has excited in the other candidates the most direct and determined opposition to him. One of Cobbett's men having given a plumper to Wood, the latter observed to the voter, "You promised to vote for Mr. Cobbett?—" I did." "You joined his colours, and took drink?—" I did." "And after all that you desert him and vote for me?—" I do." "Well, I have your vote; 'tis as good for me as an honest man's vote, but I dont thank you for it. You're a shabby fellow!" This plain and manly act has procured for Mr. Wood the second votes of several of even Cobbett's supporters.

Twelve o'clock.

Cobbett has fulfilled the expectations; he has violated the agreement to poll by tallies, and insist upon the voters taking his votes as they came to the hustings. The business of the day commenced with the most tumultuous uproar on the part of the rabble.

Tuesday, Twelve o'clock.

The moment the mayor took his seat on the hustings yesterday, Cobbett came forward, and presented to him a written protest, against the mode of voting by tallies, (tens of voters at a time.)

The Mayor denied that he had introduced the mode of voting by tallies, it had been the standing custom of the borough. As to partiality he would face the charge in any court in Christendom.

Mr. Wood here confirmed the Mayor's assertion.

Captain Barrie, amid the confusion, denied that he had formed a coalition with any candidate. (Shouts of disprobation.) While he was on his legs, he would tell them an anecdote of Mr. Cobbett. That gentleman went to an elector and asked him for his vote, the elector told him that he had promised to give his vote to Mr. Wood and Mr. Stanley; after dinner Mr. Cobbett went to persuade him to break his promise; when Cobbett saw no chance of obtaining the vote, he said to the electors, "May starvation forever seize you."—(Shouts of disapprobation.)

Cobbett—Oh, don't mind Capt. Barry, my friends; don't you know that he is the noted Bob Barry, the celebrated dog fighter. (Laughter and renewed uproar.)

Mr. Wood again stepped forward, and confirmed Capt. Barrie's account of Cobbett having wished eternal starvation to an elector who refused to vote for him; the elector's name was John Singleton. (Applause and hisses.)

Cobbett—All the parties are opposed to me, because they know I have a majority of your votes. I am accused of having wished starvation to an elector who refused to give me his vote. I deny the charge; I never used the words; I never even frowned on an elector; my friends here who attended me on my canvass all know—yourselves know, that I never go among you without wearing a smiling face. (Applause.) The accusation is a lie, as great a lie as ever was uttered by even a Canada Commissioner. (From the crowd, "take that

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1826. NO 14.

POETRY.

FOR MUSIC.

Is she fair as morning's shine?
One I know is fairer;
Rare as pearls beneath the brine?
She I'm sure is rarer.
Be her eyes like cloudless skies?
Even heaven can nought like hazel boast.
Streams her hair like sunbeams fair?
Dark locks o'er bright brows please me most.

Coral lips are common things—
But—the breath that parts them!
Starry looks one often sings,
But—the soul that darts them!
I have seen and sigh'd and sung;
Oh! have I ever felt before?
Thought that love lay on the tongue.
And now he stings my bosom's core.

Other smiles must chase away
Thoughts that sting too keenly &
Brightly still shines beauty's ray,
Though no more serenely.
Fill about the brimming glass,
To those we see no more—no more!
Smother Love, nor sigh, alas!
That one sad toast, and then 'tis o'er.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY TRIAL FOR MY OWN MURDER.

"Run for officers;
Let him be apprehended with full speed;
I or fear he 'scape away: lay hands on him.
We cannot be too sure—'tis wilful murder!"
Measure for Measure.

I verily believe if any man could look into the Sybilline leaf of the future and catch a glimpse of the various vicissitudes and misfortunes with which we must struggle, he would turn sharply round, and seek the nearest course short of suicide, to rid himself of those trials which might shake his manhood: and so give up all the sunshine of existence to avoid its showers. Fortunately, however, man has not the privilege of foreknowledge, a faculty which few would have the courage to render service-able, which must end in convert into an engine of misery and affliction.

With what exquisite heart-throbbings we look backwards upon the first twenty or thirty years of our existence, and in retrospective enjoyment bend over these halcyon days (for we shall [illegible] with ever-new emotions, omnipotent soothing. I, indeed, have enjoyed days, and often and often [illegible] them with increased delight, when the vicissitudes and misfortunes at the commencement of this paper, and the general observations I then made was drawn from me with reference to one misfortune of my life, perhaps, one of the severest, certainly the most singular, that can befal any man. I was doomed to suffer one overwhelming evil, which stands amidst the events of an otherwise happy life, like a barren and dreary spot, surrounded by the greenest verdure and the most fragrant flowers.

"Oh! the unerring hand of justice and retribution!" says the moralist, when his mind is clouded by hearing the detail of crime and wickedness. "the unerring hand of justice and retribution," says he—good man—" will sooner or later overtake the culprit:"—and, in truth, it not unfrequently happens that crime will cry aloud from its hiding place, with most miraculous organ." I am a moralist, and oftentimes has my mind been harrowed by the detail of crime and wickedness, and I too, have often exclaimed, " Oh! the unerring hand of justice and retribution!"—but my cry has now become—oh! the erring hand of justice and retribution!"

Justice has indeed been truly painted *blind*, and a very expressive portrait she makes in that way. If not realy blind, justice is certainly, in some cases, near-sighted or short sighted, as some people call it; and this same blindness, or short-sightedness of justice, very nearly placed my unfortunate neck within the grasp of the merciless legal halter. I cannot now endure the sight of a blind man or a rope —they are both images repulsive to my mind—even a field mown with hempseed, smells like poison to me.

In what language shall I attempt to explain (so as to be intelligible to my readers, or such of them as have been accustomed to live in quiet, at a respectful distance from the reach of ropes and halters,) the nature of that charge by which the bungling and erring hand of justice overtook me. The facts are almost incredible.——Perhaps—but no: I will put a truce to all surmise: I was accused, imprisoned, prosecuted, and all but condemned to the gallows—but I am innocent, in the face of the world, I solemnly protest. I am innocent—for my own murder!——Yes, gentle (and I now trust more gentler) reader, I, who am at this moment telling the painful story, have been actually accused, imprisoned, and prosecuted, and saw the halter swinging over my head, with a retributory menace, for the crime of my own murder.

A wanderer by nature, as well as by necessity, I had for many years been absent from my native country, seeking to gratify my love of variety, both in manners and society, and to amass, by my own diligence, those golden qualifications, without which a man stands but a poor chance of being looked upon in the world. The first of these objects I accomplished to my heart's content; but as to the second, I felt far short of my hopes, and returned very nearly as poor as I went; for except a few hundred pounds, invested in merchandize, I set my foot on British ground, with about fifty dollars and a few English coins, and these for safer custody, I carried in my pocket.

Necessity had taught me economy, and therefore, instead of indulging myself with the accommodation of a stage coach to make my way to the metropolis, I commenced my journey as an humble pedestrian. Having travelled in this way many miles, I stopped at a mean inn by the wayside to refresh myself, and was soon seated amongst the motley group of the usual hangers-on at such places of resort. Finding that, about two miles farther on the road, I should arrive at a small market town, where accommodation for the night of a much more convenient nature could be procured, I sat down, after having sufficiently rested myself, to make my way thither to seek a place of repose.

On producing my purse to pay the demands of my host, I took out casually two or three of my dollars, and laid them on the table. I was seduced by the boors of the village, who were attracted by the sight of coin so unfamiliar to their eyes; and to satisfy their curiosity, I shewed them my store, and explained their history and relative value. During this proceeding, a greedy-eyed, ill-looking fellow seemed to fix his eys on me and my purse, in a way not the most pleasing to me. Many men are fond of having their purses examined and admired by others; but I have lived long enough in the world to believe that no eyes are so fitting to examine such an object as those of its possessor.

I soon took my departure, and proceeded leisurely onwards to the place of my destination. The evening began to close; and on arriving at a dull part of the road, overhung by high banks, covered with furze and briers, I found myself in an instant stunned by a blow, administered by some one behind me, the effect of which soon disabled me from making any attempt to protect myself against further violence of my brutal assailant. I sunk exhausted and senseless.

When I recovered my consciousness, for I could hardly deem myself sensible, I discovered I was bleeding copiously from my nose, and lying in a wet ditch half drowned, apparently in my own blood, which made a great show, mingled with the water. A countryman, approaching, leaning over and humanely endeavouring to assist me. I felt in nearly a lifeless condition, although no actual fracture had succeeded the blow; and while my good Samaritan was deliberating what to do, I lay motionless, and, to his apprehension, certainly dead; for I heard him say he wouldgo and find a doctor but he could do no good, for all was over with me.—For this humane purpose he left me just as he found me.

It was then nearly dark, and I resolved to rouse myself, and endeavour to pursue my walk for the short distance that remained. With considerable effort I roused myself from my muddy resting-place and found my clothes, which were none of the best, wet through and through, and being scarcely worth the carriage, I thought it better to leave them behind me, and soon equiped myself in another suit which I carried in my knapsack. I washed myself as well as I could, and put the best face on the on the matter. I recollected the ill-looking fellow, who had cast his amorous glances on my dollars, and singled him out as the perpetrator of the crime; but I was rejoiced to find that his obvious intentions were defeated, and I carried off my dollars in triumph, congratulating myself heartily on my narrow escape.

I pursued my walk to the market town, and soon arrived at the inn. I had scarcely taken my seat, still suffering from the blow I had received, before I overheard an indistinct conversation amongst several men, stationed at the other end of the room, accompanied by expressive looks, directed towards me. Knowing myself to be a perfect stranger in the place, this did not excite my surprise. The conversation soon became louder and more distinct, and, at length, I heard a strangely exaggerated story of my own murder. It was confidently asserted that a stranger had been robbed and murdered a short distance from the town, and that he had been found by a labourer in a ditch, with his skull fractured, his brains scattered about the road, and his pockets turned inside out. I listened to this marvellous history with great amusement, thinking how easily a strange story is made to pass current, grounded on the slightest facts.

Having taken some refreshment, I ordered my bed, and being an entire stranger, I chose to pay for both before I retired for the night, and again produced my purse, containing my dollars and other money. At this juncture an inquisitive looking old man came into the room, looked at my dollars, and then fixing his eyes on my face, turned round to his companions, and with significant gesture, whispered, 'there's blood on this man's face—he has got some dollars—where did he come from—who is he?" This excited a general sensation. A pause ensued, all seemed at fault," as the sportsmen say. The inquisitive old man again approached me, and asked me in a significant manner, whether he did not just now see some dollars in my possession: I replied in the affirmative, and produced one or two. He turned bluntly round to his companions, and put his finger cunningly up to his nose. He then renewed the attack, and asked me where I had procured them? whether there were many to be met with in this country? and a variety of other questions, all of which I answered carelessly—not well pleased with the old man's impertinence.

He then, for the first time, observed aloud to me, with a look of scrutiny, that I had some blood on my face. To this I replied as coolly as I did to his questions, not choosing to gratify his curiosity, and wishing to hear more of my own murder.

At this moment an addition was made to the company, by the arrival of a person who been my good Samaritan, who found and left me in the ditch. He was full of his subject, and came to relate the "full, true, and particular" account to his pot companions. He started at length where and how he found a strange man in sailor's clothes, with his skull fractured, his brains scattered about the road, and his pockets turned inside out, and that he left him quite dead. He stated he went for assistance to the village doctor, and on inquiring at the little public-house to learn whether I had been there, he described my person and dress, and discovered that I had rested and taken refreshment there, and, moreover, that I had a great many dollars and English coin in my possession. Having observed, however, he returned to the spot where he left the murdered stranger; but, instead of finding him, he discovered, that, during his absence, the body had been stripped and removed, and, as he believed, buried, and the clothes were lying scattered about on the brink of the ditch.

All this was highly amusing to me, and I resolved to let the story roll on, like a snowball, increasing with every step, without affording any explanation, until it should have arrived at its climax.

Again I observed inquisitive looks cast on me, and the words 'dollars' and 'blood' were again whispered about. The old inquisitive man quietly left the room, and returned with on athletic bushy-looking man, who soon discovered himself to me as the constable of the parish; and without further ceremony, the old man gave me in charge to the constable, as being suspected of the murder. The constable proceeded to search me, and, on producing my purse with dollars, the old man who found the murdered stranger set up a shout, and charged the constable not to let me escape; and then fixing his eyes on the blood on my face, said, he was sure I was the murderer and robber, and he would tell all he knew upon his bible oath. I now found it was high time to speak in my own defence, lest the joke, which I had relished so much, should be carried too far; but I learnt, to my sorrow, that the joke had quite ceased, and that no assertion or explanation of mine could serve me one jot in proving my personal identity.

In consequence of this, therefore, was a safe lodgment for the night in the cage, in full sight of the whip-post and the county gaol.—Imagine my situation, ye who have been accustomed all your lives to be called honest men and women, and who have never known any thing of the inside of the gaol, or other place or durance, except through Mrs. Fry and Caleb Williams.

In this horrible condition I passed the night, deprived of my purse, of my dollars and other money, and with no other prospect before me than being treated as a criminal; yet I sometimes ventured to hope that I should be enabled to gain the true state of the case, and exculpate myself before a reasonable and intelligent magistrate.

The morning dawned upon me through the grates of the cage, and my solitude was soon broken by the arrival of the constable, the inquisitive looking old man, and my Samaritan friend. I was led out amidst an infuriated crowd, who were by no means sparing in their execrations, and was conducted, after much peril, into the presence of the Justice.

As my supposed crime was of a glaring and prominent nature, it was allowed to commence the business of the day. My accuser was placed before me, and in a blunt, straight-forward manner told his story—how he was passing along the road—how he found the stranger with a fractured skull, lying dead and covered with brains and blood—how he went for assistance, and, on his return, found the clothes scattered about, and the body removed. My own dollars, and my own blood on my own face, were given in evidence against me, the story was made complete in all its parts, and the investigation ended in my committal to the county gaol to take my trial at the next assizes, for the wilful murder of some person unknown, and the constable and his companions were ordered to make diligent search for the body. Shortly after my committment, as if all circumstances conspired against me, the people, after an active search, succeeded in discovering the body of a strange person, almost in a state of nudity, in a canal, which ran along the back of the town, upon which the coroner sat in due form; and thus, to the satisfaction of my persecutors, a chain of evidence was made out sufficiently strong to put me on my trial.

Let those good people who preach so strongly in favour of the comfortable feelings arising from conscious innocence, and build so much on inward fortitude, and who join in the declaration of the poet, that "whatever is, is right," may they place themselves for a moment in my situation—let them feel the horrors of a man, charged with his own murder, and unable to convince his judges that he is actually in existence. How obtuse are the intellects of many worthy people, who, in the eager pursuit of truth, long to their hearts any antic we may devise to gratify their curiosity, he returned to the spot where he left the murdered stranger; but, instead of finding him, he discovered, that, during his absence, the body had been stripped and removed, and, as he believed, buried, and the clothes were lying scattered about on the brink of the ditch.

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From my childhood I had always accustomed myself to look on the gloomy side of things, and in this, my hour of distress, my brooding disposition was busier than ever. I sometimes began to question whether this was not all a dream, or whether I had not actually been murdered, and whether my present sufferings were not part of my punishment for the sins committed in my life-time.

At length the assizes commenced, and in due course I was placed before the court to take my trial. Never shall I forget that moment. I was roused by it. My own convictions of my personal identity was complete; but would it avail me any thing? The story on which I had to depend was nothing in the face of the evidence to be adduced. Was such an improbable story to be believed? Should I be allowed to sit up myself as the murdered man, when the witness saw him lying dead, and the body was afterwards found in the canal? It was contrary to common sense, and would, of course, be looked upon as the desperate attempt of a hardened villain to baffle the ends of justice. I had no friends to speak to my character or condition—I was alone—friendless, and the public clamour loud against me. My own dollars were more eloquent than the prosecuting counsel.

My trial proceeded. Oh! how the opening speech went to my heart! The audience shuddered as they heard the glaring facts; and oh! what looks of horror and reproach were cast at me; prejudice, helping down the ears, was gaping with her myriad mouths. The witnesses gave their evidence with clearness and precision. The landlord of the little public-house, where I first stopped, was called to prove his having seen the dollars in the possession of the murdered man when at his house. During all the previous proceedings, this man had never before looked at me face to face; but when he was confronted with me, he gave an involuntary start, and seemed unable to utter a syllable. He fixed his eyes intently on me, and pointed to his own cheek, instead of answering out. "He is not guilty!"—Hearing this exclamation and seeing him point to his cheek, I remembered I had a large scar on my own, from a sabre wound I received years before; and when the witness had regained his composure, he proceeded to identify me as the person who came to his house, in a sailor's dress, with a purse of dollars, on the evening of the supposed murder, and asserted that I could be none other than the supposed victim of brutal violence. But the body found in the water—did it not bear like mine on the cheek? No—the witnesses who found it remembered it had not. Hope dawned on me warmly enough. I was called on for my defence, and told my tale simply and composedly, and my heart beat calmly.

The judge summed up the evidence to the jury, and directed, as usual, that if there was any doubt, the prisoner should be entitled to the benefit of it. The jury obeyed the direction of the Judge, and their verdict of " Not Guilty" alone afforded me the melancholy satisfaction of hearing sufferings not to be found amongst the destinies of any other man in the world.

Some ill-natured people, notwithstanding the verdict, still believed me to be guilty, but the majority called me innocent; and while the newspapers of the day were arguing pro and con upon the question, I slipped myself off to America, where I am now living in tolerable ease, and no one has ever since ventured to dispute the point with me, whether I am alive or dead.

SUMMARY.

The Right Hon. Stephen Earl of Mount Cashell, has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland, in room of the late Earl of Ross.

Mr. Farquhar, who bought Fonthill, which has since tumbled down, died suddenly at his house in the New-Road on Thursday—he had long been labouring under the aneurism.

A small piece of ground in Lincoln was sold last week after the rate of more than £12,000 an acre; a most convincing proof of the wretched state of the country of its resources.

The net revenue of India in the years 1823-25, amounted to £20,528,763, and the charges on it to £19,767,818; the interest on the debt amounting to £1,431,237. The surplus last year against the revenue amounted to £749,891.

Died July 5, at his house in Bedford-square, after a few day's illness, Joseph Butterworth, Esq. late M P for Dover, aged 56.

Died on Saturday 5th July, at Mareham le Fen, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. James Roberts, aged 74. In 1768 and the three following years, this gentlemen accompanied Sir Jos. Banks in the first voyage of Capt. Cook round the world, and in 1772 he again accompanied Sir Joseph in his voyage to Iceland. In 1765 he retired to Mareham Hoose, where he spent the remainder of his days in the society of his friends. Mr. R. was, we believe, the last survivor of those who accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage.

Herbert, the deserter at Bluitpore, has been charged, pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial, on the morning of the 30th January.

Some new regulations to be embodied, we understand, in an Order of Council, are in progress, by which foreign silks will be kept out of the market, or, at all events, a fair protection given to our own manufacturers for some time longer.

Another attempt was making, with prospects of success, to raise the steam vessel Comet, which was sunk, with a large number of passengers, near Greenock, last summer.

Mr. Brougham is again returned from Winchelsea, and curiously enough, with Lord Howick (Earl Grey's oldest son,) an unsuccessful candidate for Northumberland. Mr. B.'s brother, Mr. J. Brougham, also a Barrister, is returned for Tregony, along with Dr. Lushington.

Mr. Farquhar, the late owner of Fonthill Abby, died at London, July 7. His property is supposed to amount to more than a million sterling, and is to be divided between seven of his nephews and nieces.

A regular communication, by means of steam-packets, is about to be opened with Corunna, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, by the General Steam Navigation Company.

Madrid, June 22.—A notice was pasted at the corners of all the streets, informing that the king had issued an ordinance commanding all persons having books or manuscripts relative to Free-masonry, secret societies, in their possession, to deliver them up within a week, on pain of being considered guilty of high treason.

Liverpool, July 21.—In the present gloomy condition of things, Sir James Graham, of Netherby, a gentleman of great respectability and talent, has put forth a pamphlet, recommending a direct tax upon the funds; a project which, if the debt is to become inevitable, can never be resorted to without a dereliction of national faith and the principles of justice.

It was reported that Constantinople was in flames on the 24th of June, but the Paris Etoile of the 19th July, questions this report.

Accounts from Greece are of the most distressing character. Ibrahim Pacha traverses the Morea without opposition.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

GREECE.—Letters have been received in this town from the Mediterranean, which states that several sail of vessels have been found in Alexandria, laden with stores and provisions, &c. for the Pacha of Egypt, has been captured. We rejoice to hear that among these ships there is one, on board of which the agents of the Pacha shipped a very large quantity of dollars.

Last week a nobleman, in the neighborhood of St. James'-street, had five pounds to pay for the postage of letters, in consequence of the privilege of franking having ceased by dissolution of Parliament.

Commodore Porter has sent in the resignation of his commission as a captain in the United States Navy.

It is said Com. Porter's pay and emoluments in the Mexican service amounts to $24,000 per annum.—It may be worth while for Congress (it requires 40) from the United States Republicanism for a Commodore to accept so much of the public money annually.

A Planing Machine, which will perform the labor of about twenty men with hand planes, to be put in operation by horse power, has been constructed by Mr. Herman Allen, of Randolph, N. C. A similar Machine was put in operation at the North Mills in Boston many years since by Mr. Bennock, now of Dedham.

The elegant bridge across Gauley river, called the " pride of Western Virginia." and which cost $18,000 was destroyed by fire in July, *by an incendiary*. It was 871 feet long, fully covered, and supported by stone piers of excellent workmanship.

The *Orient* White, the other of this year's tea ships, was to leave Canton on the 20th February, and is now due at Quebec.

A distressing fire occured in Drury Lane, London, on the morning of the 11th ult. Several houses were burned, one life lost and considerable property destroyed.

The heat in London, June 23, was 124 in the sun and 85 in the shade!

The evacuation of Spain by the French troops is contemplated. The pope is said to have made earnest representations to France in favour of the Greeks.

The English Admiralty has granted convoys to the Archipelago trade, and a large fleet was to sail for the Levant.

The weather has been intensely warm in Great Britain, and the crops are spoken of as generally fight. Thunder and hail storms did great damage in different parts of the country about the end of June.

The elections in Ireland have been attended with bloodshed. At the County of Kerry election six men were killed. The jury gave a verdict finding the orders of the Sheriff and Civil Authorities unnecessary and unjustifiable. At the County of Galway election a party of Lord Clanricarde's (a tory in law to Mr. Canning) fired on the crowd, and Jeremiah Sullivan was killed.

Twenty-seven young French officers have set out from Paris for the service of Greece under the command of Col. Fabvier. They were to be joined by fifty others from Marseilles. They find great difficulty in obtaining passports from the minister of the marine.

The elections to Parliament were completed, and an unusually large proportion of new members had been returned. The state of Trade does not appear to have improved.

Lord Ben calculated, we know not with what accuracy, that one hundred and thirty three Members of Parliament have been returned from England and Wales, that did not sit in the last Parliament.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

County of Renfrew.—John Maxwell, Esq.

Berwickshire.—Hon. A. Maitland.

County of Forfar.—Hon. W. Maule, [brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.]

The South American States owe £20,000,000 sterling, to the London capitalists. The population of these states may have increased to 20 millions.

The British ship Commodore Hayes, of 700 tons, with a valuable cargo, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta in March last.

Lord John Russell, after his defeat in the Huntingdon Election, has declined being a candidate for a Borough, and his health being delicate proposes retiring from public life, and travelling on the continent for a year or two.

From a statement lately published, it appears that there are twenty Episcopal Churches in the state of Vermont.

The cultivation of cotton has been commenced in Mexico, by Emigrants from Carolina and Georgia.

We hear it rumoured says the Sun of the 5th of July, that the Earl of Morley will succeed the late Earl of Chichester as Postmaster-General.

The growth of apples is so abundant in some of the cider districts, that it is expected the price will not be more than 20s the hogshead, at what is called the grounds south.—*London paper.*

Besides the loss sustained by the non-acceptance of the bills drawn from South America on the Mining Associations in England, the parties likewise incur a charge of twenty-five per cent on all bills so returned.

Malden.—During this election, Mr. Western, one of the county Members sent Mr. Lennard, without the slightest application, a bank note of £1000, and a promise of £1000 a day, as long as the election lasted. It continued five days after, which made the gift in the whole £1,500.

A disappointed candidate was interrogated by a friend why and how he had failed, to the result of his visit to the borough of ——, "Why, said the wit, " *I'm returned.*"

Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, one of the most delightful residences of nobility in this country, is shortly to be brought to the hammer.

The Edward Transport from Sierra Leone, arrived at Portsmouth 17th June, and brought home the master and mate of the ship Malta on a charge of slave dealing.

Dr. Grenville Sharpe's bust has been placed by Mr. Chantry in the Council room, at Guild-hall.—The following inscription is engraved on the slab below the bust:—" Grenville Sharpe: to whom England owes the most most glorious verdict of her highest Court of Law, that the slave who sets his foot on British ground becomes instantly free."

Liverpool, July 11.—By the new Customs Act, which came into operation on Friday, tobacco may be imported from Colombia made up in rolls, in a package containing only 100 lbs. (it requires 450 to be packed now), and the duty is 3s. instead of 6s. as heretofore exacted.

Mr. Randolph has left Liverpool; previous to which he deposited with the Mayor five pounds, the operation by horse power.

The hall storm of June 28th it appears, extended far and wide. At Castle-Howard, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle, nearly all the glass in the hot-houses were destroyed. It will require 6,000 square feet of glass to repair the damage. The hail descended in square pieces of prodigious size: some of them measured six inches in circumference.

The literary World of Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate, and newly elected member for Downton, are thus described by a contemporary: " He rises early, and writes or reads till breakfast time. He reads or writes from breakfast till dinner; after dinner till tea; and from tea till bed time—

' And follows so the ever running year.
With profitable labour to his grave.'

On Derwent's Bank, beneath the foot of Skiddaw, study serves him for business, exercise and recreation. He passes his days in a library, with the *words petits verds*, in large white characters, to be affixed to the door of every house where it exists.

Paris, July 14.—The stock market continues in the same state of stagnation as for some time past. The cloth manufacturers of Verviers and the environs, are in such a state of inactivity that most of the workmen are reduced to extreme distress.

It appears that many parts of France have been lately visited by hail storms. At Blangy (Department of the Lower Seine) the hail was of the size of pigeons' eggs, and covered the ground 12 inches deep. The corn was entirely destroyed, and the populations of the village reduced to extreme misery.

The Duke of Brunswick has had the misfortune to break his leg, but the way in which the accident happened, is not stated.

It is believed that the Bank of England intends to increase their circulation. This is supposed to be the result of a conference between the ministry and several wealthy manufacturers.

It is supposed that the first improvement in British commerce will be felt in the silk manufactures. It is asserted that since the two nations stand on an equal ground as regards the price of the raw material, England will in future be principally supplied by British silk goods.

The English Court of Chancery had in the Bank in 1825, standing in the name of the Accountant General, the enormous sum of *fifty Millions*, sterling.

The Liverpool Commerical Chronicle announces the arrival of Mr. Cooper the American Novelist, on his way to Lyons with his family.

ENGLAND.

ELECTION IN PRESTON.

The result of this election must be a manner of manoeuvring, Cobbett commenced the trickery on saturday, by causing Sir T. Beevor to be nominated a candidate. His objects were these—first, to keep second votes of the men from the other candidates; and secondly, to be able to bring to the poll two tallies successively, his own, and that which should come up in the name of Sir Thomas; but in this he was met by the other candidates who also nominated a friend each, and so were enabled to bring up two sets of voters in succession as well as Cobbett. On the close of the first day, several of the voters, after drinking and feasting with one candidate, and coming to poll in their entertainer's tally, suddenly turned over and gave their votes to another. Messrs Stanley, Wood and Barrie, complained indignantly at the treachery, and agreed to discountenance it, even though practis in their own favour. Cobbett also acceeded to the agreement. Yet, in the very next tally that came up to vote for Wood, one of the voters gave a plumper for Cobbett; Cobbett, forgetting his promise, ran down to the booth, thanked the man, shook hands with him, and told him he was a very *honest fellow!* This shabbyb breach of faith has excited in the other candidates the most direct and determined opposition to him. One of Cobbett's men having given a plumper to Wood, the latter observed to the voter, " You promised to vote for Mr. Cobbett?—" I did." " You joined his colours, and took drink?—" I did." " And after all that you desert him and vote for me?—" I do." " Well, I have your vote; 'tis as good for me as an honest man's vote, but I dont thank you for it. You're a shabby fellow." This plain and manly act has procured for Mr. Wood the second votes of several of even Cobbett's supporters.

Twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, Twelve o'clock.

The moment the mayor took his station in the hustings yesterday, Cobbett came forward, and presented to him a written protest, against the mode of voting by tallies, (tens of voters at a time.)

The Mayor denied that he had sanctioned the mode of voting by tallies, it had been the standing custom of the borough. As to partiality, he would face the charge in any court in Christendom.

Mr. Wood here confirmed the Mayor's assertion.

Captain Barrie, amid the confusion, denied that he had formed a coalition with any candidate. (Loud disprobation.) While he was on his legs, he would tell them an anecdote of Mr. Cobbett. That gentleman went to an elector and asked him for his vote, the elector told him that he had promised to give his vote to Mr. Wood and Mr. Stanley. Mr. Cobbett tried to persuade him to break his promise; when Cobbett saw no chance of obtaining the vote, he said to the electors, " May starvation forever seize you."—(Shouts of disapprobation.)

Cobbett—Oh, don't mind Capt. Barry, my friends; don't you know that he is the noted Bob Barry, the celebrated dog fighter. (Laughter and renewed uproar.)

Mr. Wood again stepped forward, and confirmed Capt. Barrie's account of Cobbett having wished eternal starvation to an elector who refused to vote for him; the elector's name was John Singleton. (Applause and hisses.)

Cobbett—All the parties are opposed to me, because they know I have a majority of your votes. I am accused of having wished starvation to an elector who *refused* to give me his vote. I deny the charge; I never used the words; I never even frowned on an elector; my friends here who attended me on my canvass all know—yourselves know, that I never go among you without wearing a smiling face. (Applause.) The accusation is a lie, as great a lie as ever was uttered by even a Canada Commissioner. (From the crowd, " take that

Barrie") or a Liverpool sugar baker. (From the crowd, "take that Wood.")

Capt. Barrie—Mr. Cobbett, look towards me, turn your eyes here. What! you won't? you're ashamed at last—here's the man to whom you wished starvation—here he stands before your face—why don't you look at him. (Tumult and applause.)

Here Cobbett attempted to speak, but was overpowered by the uproar. The elector alluded to, Singleton, appeared at the hustings, and proved that Cobbett used the language imputed. Some of Cobbett's friends next declared, that they had attended Cobbett in his canvass, and never heard him use this language.—(Here the uproar became deafening, shouting, hissing, hooting, speaking, and squabbling.)

Cobbett—I stand in the law; I want law.

A voice—If you had had law and justice long since, you'd be now in Botany Bay.

Mr. Hall trusted the Mayor would not secede to Mr. Cobbett's protest, but adhere to the mode of voting (by tallies) which had been adopted on Friday and Saturday.

The Mayor—It appears, that since Mr. Cobbett was behind one poll on Saturday evening, he has spent Sunday in fabricating these charges and complaints; but I defy him. I dare him to make a charge against me in any Court in the kindom. I dare him to accuse me before the House of Commons. I shall accede to your request; the voters shall not be polled by tallies. But if the promiscuous manner of polling will give rise to any disturbance of order in this Court, I give you notice, that I have a military force at hand, whose presence if necessary, will be able to secure the freedom and purity of election. If I cannot effect a fair polling without the military, I will have them. I hope I shan't want them—they are the last resource to which I would resort for the preservation of the peace, and the freedom of election; but if they should be necessary, I will resort to them. (Uproar.)

Cobbett—I am very sorry you mentioned the soldiers, Mr. Mayor.

The Mayor—You want to intimidate me by the populace.

Mr. Cobbett—I do not want to intimidate you.

The Mayor—I will not be intimidated from my duty by you, or any other man. I warn you—you are known—your objects are known to me—proceed to the polling.

The polling then commenced; the electors voting four at a time for each candidate.

Just before the close, a friend of Cobbett's presented two protests to the mayor—from Cobbett, another from certain electors, complaining of the Mayor's having substituted the mode of polling by fours, in the place of polling by tens.

The Mayor—Mr. Cobbett may keep protesting against me as long as he pleases, but it will make no impression on me; put up the protests, I won't read them now; I'll look at them when they come before the House of Commons.

The several candidates and their friends then returned to their respective inns, with their usual forms, in military array, banners flying, bands playing &c.

At the opening of the poll this morning, Mr. Cobbett presented a fifth protest, complaining that, by the present rate of voting, the majority of electors would remain unpolled at the end of the fifteen days. He complained also of the bringing in of the troops.

The Mayor desired that he had sent for them.

The hustings presented, during the day, a scene of up confusion, and altercation, similar to that esterday. It was reported that Cobbett would not appear on the hustings after this morning, but his friends have since contradicted the report.

In the year 1644 the Revenue of the post office in England was £5,000. In 1653 it was 14,0000. In 1744, the gross produce of the island and foreign post office was £35,4924. Twenty years afterwards it was 432,948l. At the last account, the postage of the United Kingdom, Island and foreign, was 1,700,940l. having increased in a century and a half ninety fold.

The steam power employed is England, in 1820, was equal to the force of 320,000 horses, and it has much increased since. At the present time, on account of its new applications, and the improvements in the manner of employing it, it may perform the the work of nearly three millions of men. The machinery now in use enables one man to perform the work of 150. The lowest computation supposes 280,000 to be employed, the highest 350,000.—Hence the work now performed in this single branch a half century ago would have required 42,000,000 of men, and according to some 52,000,000. The wages of this last number of persons, at 18l. per annum, would amount to 750,000,000l. or a little more than thirteen times the annual revenue of England.

The power employed in the cotton manufactures alone, of England, exceeds the manufacturing powers of Europe collectively.

On Thursday (13th) the election of the sixteen representive Peers of Scotland took place. The following noblemen declared elected:—Marquis of Queensberry, Marquis of Tweedale, Earl of Errol, Earl of Hopne, Earl of Kellie, Earl of Elgin, Earl of Roseberry, Viscount Arbuthnot, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun, Lord Belhaven, Lord Gray, Lord Sinclair, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Napier and Lord Bethaven.

July 18th.—Tuesday's Gazette contains an Order in Council, allowing to French ships the privilege of carrying all kinds of grain, flour, biscuit, bread, live stock, hay and straw, fruit and fresh vegetables, wood, staves, lumber, &c. the produce of the French King's dominions, into the British Colonies, in the West Indies and America, and to export goods from such British possessions to any country whatever. The order states that His Majesty has thought it expedient to grant those privileges to French ships, although France has not thought proper to grant reciprocal privileges to the British Ships with regard to her colonies.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.

On the 5th July the London Gazette contains an account of the capture of Melloon in India, by the troops under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, who we are sorry to say committed great devastation on Col. Pepper's officers and men. Lieut. Col. Conroy had 1 sergeant killed by Col. Pepper some days before with (as was deemed) a sufficient force to take a stockade situated on the Eastern bank of the river Jitnun, which attempt proved unsuccessful, with the lost of Col. Conroy, a great number of officers and troops. We will be able to give details of the above melancholy events in our next, as we have only been permitted a cursory glance of the papers.

MANCHESTER.

It is our painful duty to observe, that there is yet no improvement manifested in the state of commerce or manufactures in this town, its neighbourhood, or the extensive district with which it is connected. Last Tuesday's market was the worst that has been known for a long time, and that for unpromising. Some Houses of rank have retired from their manufacturing pursuits; many factories have again limited their hours of labour; demand for goods become more circumscribed, money more scarcer, and confidence less In consequence, the want of the labouring class are urgent, and the disposition to quietness which has been so obvious in their general conduct, is gradually, we fear, undergoing a change. Delegates and emissaries are busily engaged in stirring up amongst them feelings of a hostile nature, and we have reason to presume, with no inconsiderable degree of success. Nocturnal meetings are held in various places; and on Wednesday night one of the description was silently obtained in the outskirts of this town. It was composed chiefly of the lowest description of Cleaworkers, in the neighbourhood of St. George's Road; but language of a very daring nature was used by some delegates, speaking on the occasion. A strong patrole of the military was immediately ordered out on duty; but no breach of the peace occurred.

About eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a multitude again assembled in St. George's Road for the purpose it was stated, of devising plans of a dangerous kind. In a very short time the assemblage had increased to from two to three thousand persons, but the greater part consisted of boys. A man who stated himself to be a delegate from Leigh, understand immediately proceeded to address the populace in the wild, inflammatory language, but in the midst of his harangue the cry of fire was spread throughout the crowd, and they instantly dispersed in various directions. The alarm was occasioned, we believe, by the approach of Major Eckersley and another officer on horseback, accompanied by one of the Bays; on seeing the multitude, they prudently returned towards New-Cross. Several hundred persons of the boys cloisley followed the officers, and grossly insulted them by hissing and hooting; but no attention was paid by them to this offensive clamour, and they proceeded up Ancoats-street, followed by a considerable part of the crowd, after remaining for a short time at New-Cross, began to retire, and by ten o'clock the streets were quite clear—it is proper to state, that whilst the meeting was being held, the Bays, and Field's, hundreds of men, residing in the neighbourhood, apparently destitute of employment, declined attending it, and only one sentiment seemed to prevail among them as to the folly and wickedness of holding such assemblies—Piquets of the Bays and Coldstream Guards patrolled the streets during the night, as also did a large body of special constables.

We are happy to add, that no further breach of tumult appeared yesterday. Detachments of the Bays patrolled the vicinity of St. Georges Fields at intervals and the special constables were on duty in the evening, but up to a late hour every thing remained perfectly tranquil.—*Manchester Chronicle, July 15*

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

British American Pine Planks per foot of 12 inch, 2 3-4d to 3d. Quebec Staves, red. 1 1-2 inch thick, and 5 1-2 feet long, £20 to £20 per M. Ditto Puncheon, £24 a £25. Quebec Oak, per cubic foot, 2s 9d a 3s 6d; Pine Pitch, 2s 4d a 2s 8d; British American, 1s 7d a 1s 8d.

London Corn Exchange, July 17.—We continue to be scantily supplied with Wheat, still quite adequate to the demand, the consumers buying from hand to mouth, regulating their purchases to their wants. The spring corn is extremely heavy this morning; in barley, beans, and pease, there was scarcely any thing doing, and even in oats the demand was very trifling; but our prices may be quoted as on this day week. In other articles there is no alteration. Wheat, 60s. a 66s.; rye, 30s. a 32s.; barley, old, 28s. a 34s.; grey pease, 42s. a 48s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 18.—We have had small supplies of grain, &c. from Ireland, Coastways, or from abroad, during the past week, but the trade notwithstanding continued very heavy.—Wheat per 70lb. English 6s. 3d. a 9s. 9d.; Scotch 6s. a 8s. 3d.; Irish 5s. 6d. a 6s. 9d.; bonded, 4s. 4d. a 4s. 8d. Flour, American, per 196lb. sweet, U. S. 24s. a 26s.

LATEST NEWS.

The packet ship Wm. Thompson, Capt. Bowne, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult. has brought regular advices down to that late date.

Commercial affairs were more gloomy, and much distress had again begun to be felt among the labouring classes of the manufacturers.

The New Parliament was prorogued till the 24th of August.

It was expected the wheat harvest would commence in the neighbourhood of Liverpool about the 25th July.

LONDON, July 18.

City two o'clock.—The sittings in Guildhall has passed over very quietly. The fluctuation this morning has scarcely exceeded an eighth per cent. and during the account not more than a per cent. A great deal of stock has been carried over to the next account at a 16th per cent. showing the opinions to be rather unfavourable for a rise. The present quotations are exclusively of the dividend, 77 1-3d for the five per Centum, which attempt proved unsuccessful, with the lost of Col. Conroy, a great number of officers and troops. We will be able to give details of the above melancholy events in our next, as we have only been permitted a cursory glance of the papers.

The last account of the state of Duke of York, was very flattering—" His Royal highness in mending fast." The Royal Duke was so much better, we are happy to say, as to be able to ride out on horseback in the morning, from Mr. Greenwood's villa towards Hampstead. Sir Henry Halford, after attending the Royal Patient, called on the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, to report the state of their Royal relative. The Princess Augusta and the Princess Sophia visited the Royal Duke yesterday. His Royal Highness transacted military business with Sir Herbert Taylor.

The quarrel between Mr. Lambton and Mr. Beaumont has been decided without personal injury to either. They met about three o'clock on Saturday, near Bamborough, and exchanged shots amid heavy rain, fortunately without bloodshed.

Dr. Burney states, in his Meteorological Report, that we had not so dry a spring as the present for twenty years.

Parliamentary papers relating the liberated Africans, located in the Colony of Sierra Leone, have been printed. They state that more than 20,000 slaves have been landed in the colony, and that during the last year upwards of 2,400 have been emancipated. They then state the disadvantages attending their present situation, and propose, as a remedy, that a certain number of persons should be sent from the West India Islands for the purpose of instructing those liberated Africans in the cultivation of cotton and coffee plantations, which might be formed in the Colony.

A singular instance of the instability of fortune was exhibited at the Mansion-house, London, on the 12th July. Among the other petitioners for relief appeared the Right Hon. Lady Erskine, widow of the Lord Chancellor of England. She was induced to the Lord Mayor's notice as an object of compassion by a chimney sweep: It appears that the allowance made to her is 10s. a week, but in order to get her to give up her youngest son, who is about 10, and in tatters, this small pittance was reduced to 9s a week. Several sums have been left for her at the Lord Mayor's, by charitable individuals.

The *style* displayed by the candidates at the elections in England, is chiefly unknown in our experience in America. The following extract is part of an account of the Dover election June 20.

"The successful and unsuccessful candidates severally addressed the assembly at some length and then joined their respective processions.

"Mr. Wilbraham's carriage had six beautiful grey horses, richly caparisoned, the riders in jockey caps and jackets of purple and yellow; the carriage was preceded by the town band and many elegant flags, and followed by a highly respectable body of freemen.

"Mr. Thompson's carriage was drawn by four horses, the drivers in jockey caps and jackets of blue, white and pink; band, and a great many flags. Procession quite of a motley description.

"Mr Butterworth's carriage was drawn by four horses, the riders in blue sashes. A fine band and several handsome banners preceded it, and it was followed by the small circle of friends who had handsomely stuck by him.

"Mr. Halcomb's procession consisted of 40 horsemen, who followed behind the band and colors; then came the carriage, drawn by four beautiful black horses, which were tastefully bedecked with ribbons red and blue, the riders in jockey caps. His carriage was followed by a coach and six, and four carriages of four, with the gentlemen of his committee and others; behind which was a train of his friends, respectable tradesmen, pilots and others, extending about half a mile."

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

CARRIAGE DRESS.—A pelisse of *gros de Naples*, the colour of the Persian lilach; the pelisse is close fastened down in front, where a pointed ornament is carried down each side; the pelisse is bound round with narrow *roulemez*, and seperated over the fastening of the skirt by one large full-wadded *roulean*. Round the border of the skirt, about three inches above the shoe, is an ornament set on strait across, of an entwined *roulean*, forming a *tire-bouchon*. The body is made quite plain, and the collar remarkably narrow. Neither the ruff nor *colerette* is worn with this pelisse, but a row of large pearls encircles the throat. The bonnet is white, and of the new cotton manufactures, in imitation of chip, with a narrow vandyke band at the edge of the brim: it is handsomely trimed about the crown with scrolls of Japanese gauze, edged with white satin *roulenux*, and very slightly ornamented with Provence roses, one of which is placed under the left side of the brim; the strings are in a loop, and are of rich white ribbon, broad, and edged round with narrow blond. A parasol, of sea green, with a broad white fringe, completes the costume.

AFTERNOON HOUR DRESS.—A round dress of fine Jaconet muslin, with fine narrow flounces, set on very full, and pointed. The sleeves full, and in the *chimisette* style; the whole confined all the way up to the arm, at separate distances, by bands of embroidered muslin. An elegant *pelerine* of the same material as the dress, and richly ornamented with lace, is worn over the shoulders: it is left partially open in front, whence a falling kind of collar turns back on each side, forming an ornament something similar to a *fanchy*; this is also trimmed with lace: the *carnage* of the dress, however, is entirely concealed in front by this appendage: and though it seems to form a part of the dress, it is not of the cut that has been carried over to the waist. The hair is beautifully arranged in full curls, rather smaller than those which have of late so disguised the female countenance: a small cap is worn over it, of rich blond, with a large full blown rose or one side, and very long lappets depending over each shoulder. The cap is placed more forward than has been the case for this sort of head-covering for some time. The jewellery ornaments are ear-rings, necklace, bracelets, of pearls and rubies, set *a l'antique*.

SCOTLAND.

Scotch Burgh Elections.—Glasgow, Dumbarton, &c.—Monday, Mr. Campbell of Blythswood was unanimously re-elected for this district of burghs.

Linlithgow &c.—Mr. Adam Hay, Esq. Banker, has been unanimously elected Member for the Peebles district of burghs.

Culross, &c.—On Monday, Mr. Downie, of Appin, was again elected Member for this district of burghs. The election took place at Culross, being the returning burgh. The delegates from Stirling, Dunfermline, and Queensferry, voted for Mr. Downie, and those for Culross and Inverkeithing, for the Hon. Col. John Maitland, one of the Earl of Lauderdale's sons. A protest was taken against the vote for Queensferry, the last Election out of the Members and Town Council for which burgh is questioned in the Courts of law. If that election is reduced, Culross being the returning burgh will turn the scale in favour of Colonel Maitland.

Crail, &c.—On Monday, at Crail, after a severe struggle between the Lord Advocate and Mr. Bethune of Whittingham, the latter was elected for this district of burgis.

Lochmaben, &c.—On Monday, at Lochmaben, the returning burgh, W. R. K. Douglas, Esq. was unanimously re-elected member for the Dumfries district of burghs.

Lauder, &c.—On Monday, at Lauder, Col. Dalrymple was elected for the Haddington district of burghs.

Inverary, &c.—On Monday, at Inverary, T. F. Kenaedy, Esq. was unanimously elected for the Ayr district of burghs.

Arbroath, &c.—On Monday, at Arbroath, Mr. Joseph Hume was returned, without opposition, for the Aberdeen district of burghs.

Burghs of Kinghorn, &c.—Monday, Sir R. G. Ferguson, Bart. was unanimously re-elected to represent this district of burghs in the ensuing Parliament.

Perth, Dundee, &c.—The Hon. H. Lindsay has been re-elected.

Wigtown, Stranraer, &c.—Monday. —— Lowther, Esq. a son of the Earl of Lonsdale was elected for this district of burghs.

Montgomery.—The Hon. Col. F. W. Grant was was unanimously elected M. P. for the County of Moray, at Elgin, on Monday last.

Argyllshire.—The Election for the County of Argyll took place at Inverary upon Friday the 7th inst. when there was ninety-four freeholders present, of whom fifty-eight voted for Mr. Campbell of Jay, and thirty-six for Gen. Campbell of Lochnell.

Caithness Election.—On the freeholders of the county of Caithness met at Wick, on the 5th instant, to choose a representative in Parliament, Mr. Sinclair, of Ulbster, the late member, and the Hon. Captain Sinclair, having been proposed, the latter was ultimately returned by a majority of five. The contest was spirited and lasted from noon on the 5th till half past four o'clock on the morning of the 6th when the numbers stood 201 to 196. The freeholders of this county unanimously elected Lord Francis L. Gower, as their representative in Parliament.

Cromarty.—At Cromarty, on the 20th ult. after the usual formalities, and appointing Captain Mackenzie of Newhall, preses, Maj. Munro of Poyntzfield, proposed D. Davidson, Esq. younger, of Tulloch, as a fit representative for the county in Parliament, which was seconded of by Col. Ross, of Nigg, and Mr. Davidson was unanimously elected; after which he returned thanks in a neat and eloquent speech, for the honour conferred on him. The evening was afterwards devoted to harmony and mirth.

Ross-Shire.—Tain, June 28.—This day being appointed by the Sheriff for the election of a member

of Parliament for the county of Ross, a considerable number of the freeholders assembled in the Council Room at Tain; and on the motion of Lord Count Roseberry, Sir James Wemyss Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. was unanimously elected. At six o'clock the freeholders and a large party of friends, amounting to upwards of eighty gentlemen, dined with Sir James at the Commercial Hotel.

Inverness, &c.—At Fortrose, on Monday the 3d current, Robert Grant, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, was unanimously elected.

Perth, Tain, &c.—On the 3d current at Wick, Sir Vince Rosses, one of which is placed under the left side of the brim; the strings are in a loop, and are of rich white ribbon, broad, and edged round with narrow blond. A parasol, of sea green, with a broad white fringe, completes the costume.

AFTERNOON HOUR DRESS.—A round dress of fine Jaconet muslin, with fine narrow flounces, set on very full, and pointed. The sleeves full, and in the *chimisette* style; the whole confined all the way up to the arm, at separate distances, by bands of embroidered muslin. An elegant *pelerine* of the same material as the dress, and richly ornamented with lace, is worn over the shoulders: it is left partially open in front, whence a falling kind of collar turns back on each side, forming an ornament something similar to a *fanchy*; this is also trimmed with lace: the *carnage* of the dress, however, is entirely concealed in front by this appendage: and though it seems to form a part of the dress, it is not of the cut that has been carried over to the waist. The hair is beautifully arranged in full curls, rather smaller than those which have of late so disguised the female countenance: a small cap is worn over it, of rich blond, with a large full blown rose or one side, and very long lappets depending over each shoulder. The cap is placed more forward than has been the case for this sort of head-covering for some time. The jewellery ornaments are ear-rings, necklace, bracelets, of pearls and rubies, set *a l'antique*.

IRELAND.

DREADFUL AFFRAY IN KERRY.

(From the Constitution, or Cork Advertiser.)

The contest pursued by the electors of Kerry, to see the determination was formed of the Hon. William Hare standing for the representation of that county, were all along of opinion would lead to very unpleasant consequences, if not the loss of life. This latter conjecture, we regret to say, was alarmingly realized on Sunday evening—when an unfortunate affray took place, in which a number of lives have been lost. The particulars are hurried off to us in a letter from a Gentleman, dated Tralee, ten o'clock, Sunday night, and are nearly as follows:—"On the above evening, the Honourable Major Mullins and a few other gentlemen, were proceeding to meet a party of Lord Ventry's freeholders, and were surrounded by an outrageous mob, one of whom had the audacity to throw a stone at them. This affair passed off, and a party of freeholders, in Colonel Crosbie's interest, came in by the Ardford road, and proceeded through the main street, with drum beating and banners flying, and immediately drew up in front of the Colonel's committee room, which is directly opposite to that of Mr Hare's. In a short time after, Lord Ventry's freeholders arrived, escorted by the Hon. Major Mullins and other Gentlemen, and protected by a large body of the Police, which was sent out to meet them. They accordingly came down the street, and this was the signal of an attack by the mob, who obliged the police to retire, and drove his Lordship's freeholders in all directions. The high Sheriff instantly repaired to the spot, and required the people to disperse—but they did not attend to his orders. He then read the Riot Act, but few even then would listen to his injunctions, and he was ultimately obliged to procure a party of the Rifles, whom he directed to fire with blank cartridge over the heads of the infatuated rabble. This forbearance, as we have been informed only tended to make them more formidable and determined in their outrageous conduct, and it was only when every effort to bring them to subordination failed, that directions were given to fire, and the consequence was that six men and a young girl were killed, and thirteen or four teen wounded. This is the information contained in the letter; but from what we can understand, the loss of lives is even greater. Matters up to the date of our letter, were all quiet.

Our correspondent opens his letter to state that a gentleman who had just arrived in Armagh, informs him, that he had left the town of Monaghan in as alarming state of riot. It having been understood that Col. Leslie intended to enter the town that day, a mob, about to the number of 1000 persons, assembled at the residence of Mr. Westenra's friends, met Col. Leslie's carriage, and committed a most violent assault on that gentleman and his servants, who escaped narrowly with life from the carriage, which was speedily demolished and scattered in fragments. Eighteen of the horse police came to the spot, but could make no head against the fury of the mob; the foot police then arrived, and fired, when three persons were shot, and several severely wounded.—The riot had not terminated when our correspondent's informant left town.

While in most places promises well as to quality, but as a general crop will be very deficient in quantity. Oats very bad as a general crop, and will be miserably short. Great alarm about this crop all over the country. Barley much better than the oats, but not to call a great crop. Potatoes, some sown early do well; but the late crops in poor ly-ground very bad. The produce on the whole is considered an average. Hay, a wretched crop, except in rich ground dropped early. No grass for pasture in any direction, and clover and turnips

pains. This specimen of the manufacture of our enterprising friend James Crooks Esq. of Flamborough West, from whom we have received our supply, is such, as we have no doubt will insure to him that patronage which his exertions so justly merit.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite arrived in town from Kingston, yesterday morning, on board the Frontenac, and after remaining a few hours, proceeded to Stamford.

The Arbitrators, who have been chosen to assess the damages to, or the value of, lands necessary for the use of the Welland Canal Company, in their operations from the Welland to Lake Ontario, met yesterday at Jackes' Hotel in this village, together with the friends of each party, and commenced the discharge of their duties. We shall, probably, be able to lay before our readers the result of their deliberations, in our next.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Curious.—A friend handed us, this morning, a piece of wood, just found in digging a well in this village, 16 from the surface of the ground. It has every appearance of wood decayed under water, or in the mud, and can be easily picked to pieces by the hands. We hope some person, better acquainted with the subject, will examine these specimens, and the situation in which they were found, and favour the publick with the result of his reflections.—*Ib.*

Since the above was in type, a gentleman of this village sent us the following note:

Found, thirteen feet below the surface of the earth, on Simpson's job, Welland Canal, in the old salt lick, opposite St. Catharines, a *deer's horn*, with four branches.—*Ib.*

Married

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has com- Nails of every de-

...rk,
... Lot
...contain-
...; there is
...e with every
...0 acres of im-
winter Wheat, the
, one fourth of the pur-
be required down, the
liberal credit. For further
...ly on the premises to
Mr. RICHARDSON.
...y 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

...at London made Hand ORGAN,
... with 2 Barrels, one of which will play
...en Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not
adapted to Church Music. Price £20—
one half paid down—Enquire of
Mr. COATES.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

YORK BOARDING-SCHOOL.
UPPER CANADA.
Under the Patronage of Lady Sarah Maitland.
MISS PURSELL & MISS ROSE

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their School will re-commence on Wednesday 6th September. They also beg leave to say, that a Lady of the first respectability will join their Establishment, who will teach the *French Language* and *Drawing*, besides several other branches, in the first style. They have also engaged a first rate Professor of *Dancing*, from Montreal.
York, August 26, 1826. 13-3w.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
KINGSTON.
MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to
The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and
The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.
Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

LAND AGENTS OFFICE,
At Peterborough in the Newcastle District,

FOR effecting sales of Lands, and affording information to Purchasers and Settlers.

AN Office for the above purpose is opened at Peterborough, where Schedules of Lands for Sale, with the terms and conditions on which the same will be disposed of, will be received, a Register of which will be kept, and immediate attention paid to their disposal, on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of making purchases, and those who come to settle in this part of the country, will have every information afforded them.

The advantages of such an establishment at Peterborough, situated in the neighbourhood of a well settled country, and the certainty it would afford to purchasers and settlers of acquiring immediate information to whom the particular lots of Land belong which they may be desirous of purchasing, and the terms on which they will be disposed of, are such, as it is hoped will induce those who have lands to sell in this District, to transmit the necessary information to the Subscriber.

All Communications to be Post-paid.

JOHN A. STEWART.
Newcastle District, Peter- }
borough, 10th *Aug.* 1826. } 12—3w.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.
York, 19th Aug. 1826. — 12tf.

SEPTEMBER
TEA SALE.

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company.
Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6w.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.
York, 4 *August,* 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held this day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.
Secretary, pro. tem.
York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

TO BE SOLD,
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
and by all the Booksellers in York,
SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION.
Price 2d—or 50 for 6s. 3d. Currency

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. FOWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 ½ Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Cannister, S. H. Davy—Bath Brick—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vinegar—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.
York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

NOTICE TO QUARRYMEN.

SEALED TENDERS, (Post paid) will be received on or before the 11th of September next, by Hayden & Fenton at the Town of York, for the Quarrying and delivering a quantity of Stone, upon that part of the reserved Lot in the Town of Hamilton, District of Gore, for the new Goal and Court House.

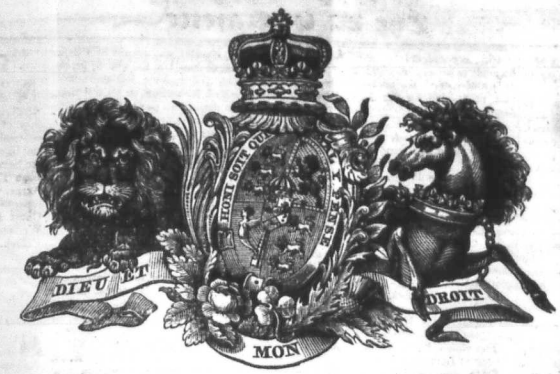
The principle part of the Stone can be quarried on the road about one half a mile from the Scite of the Building. Not less than Thirty Thousand Cubic Feet will be required by the 30th April next, the other part to be delivered during the Summer and Autumn following.
York, 29th July, 1826. 9—6

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.
York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.



Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826. NO. 15.

BY AUTHORITY.

Government House, }
York 9th June, 1826. }

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*
No. 10—13w.

UPPER CANADA.
MAITLAND,
...t. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commision under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz :—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz :

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Let number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 2, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 29, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Crown Office, }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th *Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay containing about One Thousand Acres and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Thursday the 14th September next, for supplying the undermentioned articles for use of the Ordnance Department.—viz :

100 *Water Buckets,*
25 *Ash Boxes,*
12 *Cherry Tables for Officers,*
12 *Barrack do.*
24 *Forms,*
24 *Wood Horses,*
12 *Stove Stands,*
12 *Wheel Barrows.*

Particulars may be known by applying at the Barrack Master's Office, York.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l
Commissariat Office, York,
14th Aug. 1826. No. 12—4w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.
Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.
Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.
St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 13—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the Lot laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore. Also, for appointing certain days in each year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.
Dundas, 30*th Aug.* 1826. 13—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established between the West side of said third concession where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.
Hallowell, June 8*th,* 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.
July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.
August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem most conducive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.
August 15, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.
Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.
August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, August 4, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
11—7 J. WENHAM,

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.
Grimsby, 19*th June,* 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.
Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.
Hallowell, April 24*th.* 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.
Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,
Belleille, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30*th* 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.
Charlotteville, May 1*st.* 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed, And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.
Bath, 16*th May,* 1826. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.
Perth, 28*th Feb.* 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.
Ottawa District, }
July 1*st,* 1826. } 7—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.
Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1*st June,* 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18*th,* 1826. 16—6m.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, July 8, 1826. }

PUBLIB NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 22d day of August next.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.
8—6

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13*th,* 1826. 3—*tf.*

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES.

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

*Those marked thus * are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.
* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
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Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kingston.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.
Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.
August 3, 1829, 10—3

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1826. NO 16.

POETRY.

TO THE EVENING.

Come, Evening, with thy twilight beam,
And we will to some quiet stream,
And view the lengthened shadow stealing,
Of the dark eye of night revealing.
Come, Evening, from thy fairy home—
Come to my aching bosom, come!

The Orient hath called around him
His thousand lights, which now surround him:
Condensed beneath his flaming wing,
Ready at morn again to spring.
Then, Evening, from thy fairy home,
Come to my aching bosom, come!

The Moon will soon again be here,
With brow so bright and look so clear:
Her blush is but behind the hills,
Her virgin beam upon us steals.
Then, Evening, from thy fairy home,
Come to my aching bosom, come!

The dew springs like a silver snake,
Coiling round stream, and bower, and brake:
And on the warm enamoured gale,
I hear the night bird's tender tale.
Then, Evening, from thy fairy home,
Come to my aching bosom, come!

And when the rushing clouds of night
Absorb thee in their whirlwind arms;
While gazing on the pale moonlight,
Memory will linger on thy charms.
Then, Evening, from thy fairy home,
Come to my aching bosom, come!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joint Stock.—The extract which we subjoin from the London Review, of a ghance back at the year 1825—is not inapplicable with us to the year 1826. The writer takes a view of Europe generally, and then reverts pleasantly to the foibles of John Bull.—*N. Y. Pap.*

"We now come to *John*, himself, and shall take a short review of what he has been doing in his favorite trade of money making, during the last year. Towards its beginning the fever of speculation, which had begun a little before, attained its height, and filled its widest circle of contagion. The wildest enterprizes, and the most extravagant projects, were every day started and adopted. The "golden age" was to be revived, fortunes were to be made without toil, and "joint-stock" formed the mist through which every thing was seen, and the talisman that rendered every thing practicable. We were to traverse the ocean with joint-stock steam—fly between town and town in gas-engine carriages, rolling on joint stock rail-ways—have our houses built by joint-stock bricks—our bread baked of joint-stock flour—our table supplied with joint-stock fish—our coffin seasoned with joint-stock cream—our children educated in joint-stock schools—our wives adorned with joint-stock pearls—our politics conducted by joint-stock journals—our medicines prepared by joint-stock apotheca-ries—our funerals conducted by joint-stock undertakers, and our bodies interred in joint-stock cemeteries.

Turkish Confidence in an Englishman.—The chaplain of the Seringapatam, passing through the bazar, was attracted to a Turkish shop, and shown a fine diamond, which had been part of the plunder of the unfortunate island of Scio. The Turk asked a considerable sum, but stated himself no judge of the value. "Are you," said he, "an Englishman?" He replied, "I am his interpreter, in the affirmative, and added, that he was an officer of an English frigate. "Then take the ring," said the Turk, "keep it a day or two; get some one to examine it, and judge by that means of its value—I have no apprehension that an Englishman will deceive me. The ring was taken and afterwards bought for £200 by the gentleman who was thus trusted, had never (that he knew of) been seen by the seller, nor could the latter have any knowledge of him, except, perhaps, that he really was an Englishman.

Power Looms.—Some estimates of the productiveness of these machines may be formed from the following facts:—One of these will perfect a piece of calicoe, fifty-two yards long, in two days. A girl of twelve years old, can superintend two machines—and thus be made instrumental to the manufacture of *three hundred and twelve* yards of calicoe in a week! There is a factory containing about 230 power looms in this neighbourhood, and which, therefore, can be made to produce near *seven hundred pieces of calicoe in a week.—Macclesfield Paper.*

Awkward Mistake.—On the 17th of May, 1820, Mr. Wood of Wittersham, in this county, enclosed the halves of two bank notes for £25, in a letter, intended for a person at Halifax, in Yorkshire; and considering the place to be of such importance in the mercantile world, he omitted the name of the county on the superscription. The letter was never received by the party to whom it was addressed, and Mr. Wood concluded, it was lost, applied at the Bank of England, where after some difficulty, he eventually received full value for the halves he had retained, and all thoughts of the lost letter and its contents had subsided. On Saturday last, they were returned to the owner at Wittersham, through the Post-office from Halifax, in North America, whither, of course, they had been sent by mistake.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held May 5th, at Free-Masons' Hall.—Sir T. Baring, President in the chair. The report gave a view of the Mission to the Jews in different parts of the world. The funds, including legacies due, but not paid, amounted in the last year to £15,000. About 60 children of Jewish parents, upon an average, are receiving, in the schools of the society at Bethnal Green, a Christian education. Five students are training in the Seminary for the office of Missionaries. Two of these have already gone forth, and are now labouring with success in Palestine and India. In proof of the disposition of the Jews to hear the gospel, it was stated that 15 young men in Posen, and the neighbourhood, had given notice of their design to embrace Christianity. In Sarpsko, the Magistrate sent a paper among the Jews of the place to ask them whether they would permit the Missionary to preach to them in their Synagogue, and if they did to write their names. All the Jews of the place without one exception, signed the paper—*nay! the Christian Missionary, delivered to them a sermon in the Synagogue from the place where they are accustomed to read the Law.*—Professor Tholuck, in a letter, informed the society, that more than 100 Jews have been baptized in Berlin alone within one year.

[From a London Paper.]

SUCCOURS FOR THE GREEKS.—Some of the best friends of the Greeks have boldly asserted that large part of the great loans and donations which have been made in Europe in aid of the suffering Greeks, have been absorbed by the Managing Agents of the fund, by the Greek Rulers, and the Mock Patriots, who for sake of office and emolument have joined the Greek standard;—many of whom, it has been and can be proved have amassed large fortunes, and hold themselves responsible to no one!—while at the same time, the Greek soldier and mariner, and the starving and oppressed population, have not received a para where the one have received a pound;—And that it is these last who are continually crying, give, give! When this vile conduct has been exposed, the whole part have set up a yell of barbarism, Turk, and tyrant, at those who have the courage to expose their cupidity. One fact in proof of this cupidity is known to every one, which is, that not one of the receivers, in the last resort, of these loans and donations, has even published an account of his stewardship! It is high time that this gross iniquity was exposed to a generous community. It is not unknown to the public that a large loan, and subscription, have been obtained in England for the benefit of the Greeks, and placed under the direction of a Greek Committee. Of part of the appropriation of the money thus received, the following statement has been made:

Expended on six Steam-boats,	£122,000
Paid to Lord Cochrane, for disbursements,	39,000
Sent to America to build Frigates,	155,000
Paid to Gen. Lallemand,	1,250
Making a total of	£316,250

[Equal to $1,164,000.]

And what has been the result? One steam boat only out of the six has been fitted for sea; and for this boat over £150,000, of the money designed for the Greeks has been expended, and this boat is, the Lord knows where.—The others are in the docks, or on the ways; and the work has been stopped for want of more money! How the large sum sent to America has been expended, is known only to the patriotic Committee; but this is known, that no frigates have sailed from thence to aid the Greek cause in its extremity; and that there are reports in circulation, that jobbing is as well understood on the other side of the Atlantic, as it is in London;—that Mock Patriotism is not the growth of any particular soil, and that there are men in America, as well as in Europe,

"Who sigh and groan
For public good, but mean their own."

COMMERCE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The great and important chances in the commercial system of the British Empire, by the relaxation and modification or provision of our ancient Navigation Laws have naturally excited among foreigners a degree of interest corresponding with the importance of the subject, and it may be desirable to communicate from time to time what foreigners have been induced to do or to propose in consequence.

In a letter, written by a Prussian in London to a friend in Berlin (written the 19th May, when the modification on the Corn Laws had been brought forward), we find the following passage:

"Last week Mr. Huskisson, when the change in the act of Navigation was spoken of, developed the principals on which treaties had been made with foreign powers; that it was unreasonable to allow America alone to trade with the English Colonies, and not grant the same liberty to Prussia, &c. Here are the chief advantages which may accrue to our ship owners and merchants from the liberal policy of the English Government will be fully considered, and that no petty opinions will keep them from adventuring in the new career which is thus laid open to them, I recommend to them to make themselves acquainted with the wants of the English Colonies, in order to derive all the advantages that may be reaped from the Act of Reciprocity. We are able to supply many articles in demand in those Colonies (which have hitherto been supplied by America) as good, as cheap, and in as considerable quantities. Jamaica and the other West India Islands could not export their sugar and rum, if they did not receive their pipe staves from America. Why should not pipe staves and Memel be equally able to supply the English Colonists with this article? Why should not the art of preparing wheat flour so as to keep well, be practised at Dantzig as well as at Philadelphia? A mission from this country for any of these two articles; but the watchful mercantile spirit (I acknowledge that it wants rousing among us) will soon find out others, in which we can vie with rival other countries, but soon excel them."

This letter having been published in a Prussian Journal, drew forth in about a fortnight afterwards, the following communication to the Editor of the Paper, which he lost no time in publishing.

"We are happy to say, in reference to the proposals of a Prussian in London, that a commencement has already been made by Silesia, which, with judicious management, due encouragement and perseverance, promises the most favourable results. The first essays of commercial enterprize from Silesia, to the British West India Colonies have proved highly encouraging. Our Silesian linens have found an advantageous market in Jamaica, and Silesian wheat flour, prepared with peculiar skill and care, has met with a good sale, even in South America, that it has been preferred to that from North America, known by the name of Richmond flour. In consequence of this encouraging beginning, a trading company has been formed, with a capital fixed for the present at half a million of dollars, which intends to export our produce and manufactures direct to South America. The land owner and the manufacturer are equally interested in this undertaking; and our monied men should be inclined to promote it, not only from patriotism, but for their own pecuniary advantage."

SUMMARY.

The Duke of Wellington gave his annual dinner on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo to many of his gallant companions in arms. The banquet was altogether worthy of the occasion.

Lieut. Kenny, of His Majesty's navy, has been imprisoned on a charge of murder. He killed Mr. Charlton, the surgeon of the ship Baroosa, (E. I. Co's. service,) in a duel fought on the poop at midnight without seconds.

Letters received from the Cape of Good Hope, to the 14th April, mention, that in consequence of the very high price of corn and flour in that settlement, the Colonial Government had found it necessary to adopt measures for allowing the unrestricted importation of grain for a limited time.

A farmer of Thoarout, in Flanders, was following a swarm of bees in the heat of the day; at length seeing the bees hanging on the branch of an ash, he presented the hive to them, but unfortunately the Queen Bee took her station on his face, and in a moment the whole of the bees followed their sovereign, and the unfortunate man was overwhelmed by this cruel species of attack. In a quarter of an hour he was dead. A person who was with him to assist in the operation ran away from him.

A Joint Stock Banking Company has been established in Lancaster—capital 300,000*l*. No person to hold more than one hundred, nor less than five shares. Two banks have been established there already.

The proprietors of coaches from Holyhead to London have determined to forward the mail at the rate of 10 miles per hour. By this, and other arrangements, the 14*l* hours will be gained in the delivery of the Dublin Mail in London.

It will be recorded as a singular fact, that in 1826, so severe was the drought, that public prayers were offered up for rain in the streets of Bay harvest.

The age of chivalry is revived at Paris. An establishment for tilting has been opened at the Boulevard St. Denis, which is the rendezvous of all the Parisian belles and dandies.

As a gentleman was passing near the barracks on Tuesday he observed some paling smoking and upon examining it, found it had caught fire from the intense heat of the sun and was burning for nearly a yard in length.—*Norwich Mercury.*

The *Belfast News* Letter states that *Gold ore* had been found in the town of Lisburn, Ireland. The specimens, on trial yielded 1 1-2 per cent. of pure gold; the remainder consisted of silver, sulphur, &c.

Odd Robbery.—It has been customary with many during the hot weather, to leave open their chamber windows during the night. Two Ladies resided in a village near Nantwich, retiring early to bed the window of the room was left open, and some audacious thieves had the temerity to enter their chamber by escalade; all their apparel was born off, and two chests of drawers ransacked and plundered of the whole of their contents. When they awoke in the morning, they found a memorandum stuck in the letch, which ran thus: "Ladies, when you leave your windows open at night please lock the drawers."

ENGLAND.

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Forty counties in England send	80 Knights.
Twenty-seven Cities, City none—London 4),.....	50 Citizens.
One hundred and sixty-seven boroughs, two each,.....	334 Burgesses.
Five boroughs, one each,.....	5 Burgesses.
Two universities, two each,.....	4 Burgesses.
Five Cinque Ports and their branches, two each,....	16 Baront.
Twelve counties in Wales,.....	12 Knights.
Twelve boroughs in Wales,.....	12 Burgesses.
Shires of Scotland,.....	30 Knights.
Burghs in Scotland,.....	15 Burgesses.
Counties of Ireland,.....	64 Knights.
Boroughs of Ireland,.....	36 Burgesses.
Sum Total,.....	658 Members.

The Scotch Peers elect 16 Representative Peers for every Parliament. The Irish Peers elect 28 Representative Peers on the Union, each of whom is elected for life.

Government, it is understood, are at length convinced by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen engaged in the northern manufactories, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some applications on the subject, from the Committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempts at raising a new subscription, as the Government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

It is expected that some specific measures will be proposed to Ministers by the manufacturing interest, at the meeting of His Majesty's Council, which takes place next week, to consider the best means of remedying the existing distress.—*British Press.*

The Ministers are full aware of the distressed state of the manufacturing districts. The Capitalists who are withdrawing from business, have been unreserved in their statements; and it is stated that there are more working people now out of employment than at any previous period, with fears that numbers will still increase. On this subject it is reported, Sir John Byng has written to government, and to the Committee for the relief of the distressed labourers, pointing out the probability of the distress being more extended towards the close of the year, and recommending the utmost care of the fund, that when the distress will be greatest, and when the season will demand from the rich still greater aid, to defend the distressed from the inclemency of the season. It is said that the Ministers have repeatedly expressed their readiness to listen to any measure that can be pointed out as likely to afford permanent relief, or alleviating the existing distress.—*Globe.*

REPORT

Of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging Emigration from the United Kingdom, and to Report their Opinion thereupon to the House; and to whom the Reports of Sessions 1823, 1824 and 1825, on the state of Ireland, and the employment of the poor there; and also the Petitions and Memorials to the Crown and Parliament from persons desirous of Emigrating from the United Kingdom, were severally referred:

Your Committee are induced to consider that the following important facts have been established by the evidence which they have collected for the information of the House:—

First. That there are extensive districts in Ireland, and districts in England and Scotland, where the population is at the present moment redundant; in other words, where there exists a very considerable proportion of able bodied and active laborers, beyond that number for which there is employment, even when it can afford employment:—That the effect of this redundancy is not only to reduce a part of this population to a great degree of destitution and misery, but also to deteriorate the general condition of the labouring classes:—That by its producing a supply of labour in excess as compared with the demand, the wages of labour are necessarily reduced to a minimum, utterly insufficient in many cases to provide, if found it had caught fire from the intense heat of the sun and was burning for nearly a yard in length—*Norwich Mercury.*

The *Belfast News* Letter states that *Gold ore* had been found in the town of Lisburn, Ireland. The specimens, on trial yielded 1 1-2 per cent. of pure gold; the remainder consisted of silver, sulphur, &c.

Odd Robbery.—It has been customary with many during the hot weather, to leave open their chamber windows during the night. Two Ladies resided in a village near Nantwich, retiring early to bed the window of the room was left open, and some audacious thieves had the temerity to enter their chamber by escalade; all their apparel was born off, and two chests of drawers ransacked and plundered of the whole of their contents. When they awoke in the morning, they found a memorandum stuck in the letch, which ran thus: "Ladies, when you leave your windows open at night please lock the drawers."

ENGLAND.

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Forty counties in England send	80 Knights.
Twenty-seven Cities, City none—London 4),.....	50 Citizens.
One hundred and sixty-seven boroughs, two each,.....	334 Burgesses.
Five boroughs, one each,.....	5 Burgesses.
Two universities, two each,.....	4 Burgesses.
Five Cinque Ports and their branches, two each,....	16 Baront.
Twelve counties in Wales,.....	12 Knights.
Twelve boroughs in Wales,.....	12 Burgesses.
Shires of Scotland,.....	30 Knights.
Burghs in Scotland,.....	15 Burgesses.
Counties of Ireland,.....	64 Knights.
Boroughs of Ireland,.....	36 Burgesses.
Sum Total,.....	658 Members.

The Scotch Peers elect 16 Representative Peers for every Parliament. The Irish Peers elect 28 Representative Peers on the Union, each of whom is elected for life.

Government, it is understood, are at length convinced by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen engaged in the northern manufactories, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some applications on the subject, from the Committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempts at raising a new subscription, as the Government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

It is expected that some specific measures will be proposed to Ministers by the manufacturing interest, at the meeting of His Majesty's Council, which takes place next week, to consider the best means of remedying the existing distress.—*British Press.*

The Ministers are full aware of the distressed state of the manufacturing districts. The Capitalists who are withdrawing from business, have been unreserved in their statements; and it is stated that there are more working people now out of employment than at any previous period, with fears that numbers will still increase. On this subject it is reported, Sir John Byng has written to government, and to the Committee for the relief of the distressed labourers, pointing out the probability of the distress being more extended towards the close of the year, and recommending the utmost care of the fund, that when the distress will be greatest, and when the season will demand from the rich still greater aid, to defend the distressed from the inclemency of the season. It is said that the Ministers have repeatedly expressed their readiness to listen to any measure that can be pointed out as likely to afford permanent relief, or alleviating the existing distress.—*Globe.*

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First. That there are extensive districts in Ireland, and districts in England and Scotland, where the population is at the present moment redundant; in other words, where there exists a very considerable proportion of able bodied and active laborers, beyond that number for which there is employment, even when it can afford employment:—That the effect of this redundancy is not only to reduce a part of this population to a great degree of destitution and misery, but also to deteriorate the general condition of the labouring classes:—That by its producing a supply of labour in excess as compared with the demand, the wages of labour are necessarily reduced to a minimum, utterly insufficient in many cases to provide adequately for the support of that population with those means of support and subsistence which are necessary to secure a healthy and satisfactory condition of the community: That in England, this redundant population has been in part supported by a parocial rate, which, according to the reports and evidence of former Committees specially appointed to consider the subject, threatens in its present tendency to absorb the whole rental of the Country; and that in Ireland, where no such parochial rate exists by law, and where the redundancy is found in a still greater degree, a considerable part of the population is left dependant for the means of support on the precarious source of charity, or is compelled to resort to habits of plunder and spoliation for the actual means of subsistance.

Secondly. That in the British Colonies in North America (including the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island) at the Cape of Good Hope, in New Holland, Van Dieman's Land, and this without any prejudice to the actual cultivators of the soil, there are tracts of unappropriated land of the most fertile quality, capable of receiving and subsisting any proportion of the redundant population of this country for many generations hither, means could be found at any time, present or future.

Thirdly. That while the English, Scotch and Irish emigrant taken before your Committee appears to establish the fact, that this redundant population is practically found to repress the industry, and even sometimes to endanger the peace of the country; the colonial evidence which has been taken by your Committee uniformly establishes the fact, that the industry and the safety of the Colonies will be materially encouraged and preserved by the introduction of this population. The unemployed laborer at home necessarily consumes more than he produces, and the national wealth is diminished in that proportion. When transferred to new countries, where the fertility of the soil or fertility is unappropriated, and where the rate of wages is consequently high, it will be found that he produces infinitely more than he consumes, and the national wealth will be increased by the change. If the Colonies are to be considered as integral parts of the nation at large.

If the foregoing positions be correct, your Committee feel justified in recommending the subject of Emigration to the most serious and deliberate consideration of the House, as one obvious and immediate means for correcting in some degree this redundancy of population, and for mitigating the numerous evils which appear to result from the same. But in the prosecution of their examination of this important and comparatively unexamined subject, they have not had either the time or the opportunity to perfect that scope of inquiry which would justify them in offering to the House any *specific* recommendations, with respect to the manner in which it might be convenient to make such any experiment of Emigration on an extended scale; they therefore propose to limit themselves to an exposition of the principles by which the examination of the evidence taken before them has been uniformly directed, and to a short enumeration of the points which have formed distinct objects of inquiry.

They have considered that no system of Emigration could be recommended to the attention of Parliament, which was not *essentially voluntary* on the part of the Emigrants, and which did not relate to that part of the community which may be considered in a state of *permanent redundancy*. They also consider, that it would be in the highest degree desirable that any expense incurred for the purpose of Emigration, to be contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid; to that no gratuitous expenditure should be necessary, except in cases which might justifiably be made exceptions to the general rule. It is true the Emigrations carried into effect in 1823 and 1825, under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Robinson, the details of which are to be found in the Appendix, were supported by Parliamentary grants of money, for which no repayment was pledged; but those emigrations were necessary for the purpose of experiment, and the justification of employing public money for that purpose was specially pleaded, on the ground of their being experiments which were necessary to precede any more extended scheme. The principal of those families, who would have been 142 men, 142 women, and 284 children; consequently the actual expense would have been £12,486, instead of £13,347, and in that case the whole expense to the Canadas would have amounted to £1,136. Various reasons have induced your committee to make their calculations at the rate of £20 per head; in making their calculations at so low a rate, they are peculiar relation to an outlay of national capital; but they proceeded to satisfy themselves with respect to the actual expenditure incurred in the Emigration of 1823, which, as an experiment, may be considered (as it have entirely succeeded,) and to ascertain whether an equal or a less expense incurred in subsequent Emigrations could be coupled with arrangements to supercede the necessity of any additional outlay for repayment. In illustration of the views which they entertain on this part of the subject, they beg to refer to the following extract from an original paper which was laid before them, signed by the Chairmen of the Employment of the Poor in Ireland which is given at length in the Appendix to this Report:—

"It is considered as unquestionable, that although this measure is not in the slightest degree necessary, that the poor man who offers his strength and energy as a labourer, but who finding no demand, or at least no adequate demand, for his services, is compelled to receive Parish relief" for the preservation of his own existence and that of his family, will accept this opportunity of bettering his condition, by laying the foundation for future independence, with respect to any gratuitous aid also of securing for the future the effectual prevention supplied by this measure for any accumulation of laborers whose services they may be incapable of remunerating."

"It is at once evident that this system of emigration could be made immediately applicable to Ireland and Scotland, provided that money was raised at first for the purpose, and that repayment by an annuity of £3 10 9 for sixty years, interest being taken at four per cent; and under the supposition that such an annuity could be raised, their inquiries were directed to the question, whether, supposing that the payment of such annuity for the first seven years were secured, the situation of the emigrant head of a family would be such as to enable him to undertake the charge of this annuity, and also of the order of the period, in liquidation of the debt contracted by him for his removal from the mother country to the Colony, and this without any prejudice to the expenses of production which any person should feel alarm, that under the operation of such a measure too great a proportion of the population might be abstracted, they may rest assured not only this measure is one which otherwise would continue gradually to it.

An examination of the evidence before your Committee will show that a large majority of the evidence is decidedly in favour of such a measure, both in favour of such a repayment being practicable, and that there would be little difficulty in collecting it, provided it were to be clearly explained that it was in the nature of a mortgage of a debt contracted, rather than in the character of rent for land.

It will also be found to be generally stated, that the grant of land to emigrants after the actual expiration of seven years, when the repayment by the terms of the proposition would commence, the improvement of his cultivation for seven years would have raised itself an adequate security for such repayment.

It may be necessary to mention in this place, that with respect to the sum advanced by the emigrant, your Committee have contemplated as the actual repayment of money to be transmitted to England, but a payment which should be applied in the Colony for purposes which it is now necessary to defray exclusively from the funds of the mother country. In pursuing the subject in this point of view, your Committee were not only influenced by the consideration of the advantage of securing a practical repayment of any money which might be supplied from the national funds for this national object, but also by the conviction that the industry of the emigrant would be more effectually stimulated and confirmed by subjecting him to the repayment of the greater part of the debt incurred, the particulars and nature of which debt could be distinctly explained to him previously to his being received as a candidate for emigration, and which debt, if it be duly analyzed, will not be found to differ in principle from any other debt which may be incurred by any individual for the object of bettering his own condition and that of his family.

Fourthly. That your Committee were then directed to the consideration, whether the payment of the annuity for the first period, namely, seven years, could be obtained from those parties as might have been specially benefitted by the removal of the redundant population. Your Committee feel it hardly necessary to observe that the cases of England, Ireland and Scotland essentially differ from each other in this respect. In England, no poor-rate affords an immediate fund which can be made applicable to the repayment of any expense incurred for emigration; the evidence of Mr. Hodges the Chairman of the West Kent Quarter Sessions, is so copious and satisfactory upon this subject, that your Committee have only to call the particular attention of the House to it; and although Mr. Hodges' observations are confined to a particular district in Kent and Sussex, it will be found that the principle will apply generally to any part of England where a redundant population is found to exist. In Scotland a poor-rate exists, but is regulated by local circumstances, and so varying in its practical execution, as to make it very doubtful whether such a fund is immediately applicable in the same manner as the English poor-rate is found to be.

In Ireland the case is entirely different; nothing in the nature of a poor-rate exists by law; and therefore voluntary consent on the part of the proprietors of land is the only contribution for the purpose of emigration, must there, as was in Scotland, be indispensable. In the case of Ireland, whether such voluntary contribution were made by the proprietors of land, to which individuals might be consentient, the principle of voluntary consent still remains necessary as part of the measure. Your Committee therefore beg to call the attention of the House to the following important evidence which they have received with respect to the state of that country. It will be found uniformly stated in that evidence, that the evils of redundant population in Ireland in consequence of the non-existence of a parochial fund for the support of the poor; all the attributes of the most unbounded pauperism are to be found there; mendicity, with all its train of evils, occasional outrage, habits of idleness, even in those full brown labour some demand exists, and a character of destitution and misery pervading all the lower classes of society. It is also to be observed, that a pecuniary point of view an indirect burthen is imposed upon that part of the country where a redundant population exists. Your Committee therefore points out that as a deliberate opinion of the proprietors of land in Ireland will be called to this subject, and that they may be induced to make voluntary contributions for the purpose of emigration, as a relief to the burthen which, though most legally imposed, are yet found practically to press upon them from the superabundance of the pauper population.

Your Committee at the same time as fully aware that neither the parishes in England or Scotland, nor districts or proprietors of land in Ireland, will be induced to contribute for this purpose, *unless it can be clearly shown that they will derive both general and pecuniary, will be benifited by such contribution.* Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing their opinion, that the general tenor of the evidence before them justifies the expectation that such benefit will be thereby derived.

There is, however, one special point of view with respect to Ireland, to which your Committee feel it necessary to call the attention of the House; it is that of a proprietor who is legally entitled to eject a redundant pauper population, which has been surreptitiously introduced into this property, but who, on the other hand, finds that his fixed rent interest and that of his family are materially involved in the removal of this population, shrinks from the exercise of his undoubted legal right, from his dread of the consequences which must attach to them from their removal.

In such a state of circumstances, which your Committee have reason to believe is not of unfrequent occurrence in Ireland, but appears to them the public advantage that would be derived from making such a measure on the part of an individual to be carried into effect, to the mutual benefit of the party dispossessed and of the party dispossessed; and they entertain the most confident expectation that a careful examination into this part of the subject, on the part of the Irish proprietors, will convince them that their own interests will be consulted by a contribution towards the expense of the emigration of such tenants.

With reference to this particular part of the subject, your Committee beg to advert to an Act passed in the present Session, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of Ireland respecting the Assignment and Letting of Lands and Tenements." This Act was specially founded upon the evidence taken before the Committee on the state of Ireland, and has met with the entire concurrence of both Houses of Parliament. It provides against the recurrence of the evil which has been described in the preceding paragraphs. But the House will not fail to remark, that all the advantages that may be derived from this Act will be diminished, if not rendered absolutely nugatory, unless a well organised system of Emigration should be established concurrently with the measure itself. With respect to

the disposition of the tenantry ejected, under such circumstances, your Committee have to observe that the uniform testimony they have received from the evidence, from the petitions submitted to them, and from other sources of information, has induced them to believe that the knowledge, which is now generally disseminated, of the advantages which the emigrants of 1823 and 1825 have experienced, will be sufficient to induce not only any passers now ejected under such circumstances, but all of the more destitute classes of the population in Ireland, to avail themselves with the utmost gratitude of any facilities which may be afforded for emigration. On this point your Committee beg to transcribe an extract from a letter addressed by Colonel Talbot, the founder of the Talbot Settlement in Upper Canada, to a member of our Committee, with respect to the emigration of 1823 and 1825:—'I accompanied Sir Peregrine Maitland last winter on a tour of inspection to the new Irish emigrant settlements, about 100 miles below York. I was anxious to see how they were getting on, and whether the scheme of transporting the poor of Ireland to this country was likely to prove beneficial or not, and was happy to find them doing admirably. Those people were sent out last summer, about 2000 souls, and did not get on their land until late in November; all of them that I saw had snug log huts, and had cleared on an average three and four acres, and I have every reason to think that they will realize a comfortable independence in the course of this year, and be of no further cost to the government; and it was unanimously their wish to have them expressing their gratitude for what was done for them."

To revert to the subject of the repayment, by the emigrants, of part of the expense incurred. Your Committee are fully aware that such payment could alone be made practicable under the circumstance of an adequate market being found for the agricultural productions of the colonies, arising from the cultivation of the land by each successive series of emigrants; they have, therefore, directed a very extensive examination into this portion of the subject of inquiry. The evidence of Mr. Uniacke upon this subject, as connected with the Fisheries, will be found to be very interesting and satisfactory.

Your Committee thought it of paramount importance to inquire whether the result of Emigration to an extended scale, carried into effect from year to year by fresh importations of emigrants, would not involve a material diminution of the value of that carried in each successive year, with reference to the numbers emigrating; and whether, in point of fact, a well organized system of emigration once established, would not carry itself on without gratuitous assistance, or at least with assistance reduced to a very small amount, as compared with its original amount. Their inquiries, therefore, have been especially directed to this point, and it will be found that the general tenor of the evidence is in favour of the probability of a material diminution of expense in each successive year.

Your Committee being fully aware that one popular objection is continually offered to any system of Emigration on an extended scale, is the argument, that the benefit would be only temporary, and that the temporary system would be rapidly filled up, felt it necessary to direct their inquiries to the consideration of such collateral measures, both of a legislative and executive nature, as they conceived tended to repress, if not to prevent, that tendency; they have therefore pursued their inquiries very extensively, and have been fortunate enough to collect very valuable evidence on this part of the subject.

Your Committee were also aware that a popular objection exists to Emigration, on the ground, that the numbers to be taken away for the purpose of producing any benefit, must be necessarily so great as to prevent the possibility of any practical measure sufficient for the purpose. Your Committe, therefore (without expressing any opinion whatever on this point), have directed their inquiries to this investigation, as comprising an element of primary importance in the consideration of Emigration as a national measure.

This part of the subject may be illustrated by the following hypothetical statement. If a district be admitted to require only nine hundred labourers for its adequate cultivation, and if a thousand are found to exist there, who are willing and can be employed, it is evident, whether the case be supposed to happen in England or in Ireland, that the fund for the remuneration of labour in that district is divided among a thousand instead of nine hundred persons; the consequence may and probably will be, that the whole one thousand will receive less than would be adequate to support them, and that they may all present an appearance of want and destitution; but if one hundred labourers be removed from this district, and by that operation the supply of labour be proportioned to the real demand, the wages of labour will necessarily rise, and the condition of the remaining nine hundred may be materially improved; and what is of more importance, the actual work executed by those nine hundred labourers, in their improved condition, may and will be equal, if not superior, to that which was executed by the whole one thousand in their state of comparatively unremunerated labour. The illustration of this subject, referred also may be made to the Report, printed in 1824, of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the country, of paying the Wages of labour out of the Poor-rates, &c.

Your Committee observed in the Reports of the Committees appointed, in 1817 and 1819, to consider of the Poor Laws, that a strong opinion was expressed as to an extension, unlicenced by actual law, of the relief afforded to able-bodied paupers, under which much of the evils incident to the Poor Law system have been considered to rise; and they also it would be expedient to inquire in what manner and to what degree a well organised system of Emigration from England would facilitate the appropriation of the poor-rates according to their original application, as contended for by those Committees; and how far it might be found practicable to mortgage the poor-rates for the purpose of relieving the parishes from the superabundant population. They have therefore made particular inquiries on these points; and here they have again to advert to the valuable evidence of Mr. Hodges, who has shown that voluntary efforts have already been made for this special purpose; that within his knowledge, parishes have furnished money from the poor-rates for the purposes of facilitating Emigration; and that the emigrants, availing themselves of those facilities, had proceeded to the United States of America. Your Committee presume that it would be unnecessary to argue in favour of any determination of Emigrants in our own colonies, provided it can be shown that the expense necessary to be incurred will not be so great as that which is necessary in the removal to the United States.

An application was made to your Committee by the Columbian Agricultural Association, with reference to the subject of receiving Emigrants on the lands located to them in Columbia; and your Committee beg to refer to the evidence of Sir Robert Wilson upon this point.

Your Committee beg also to inform the House, that during the course of their investigation, they received an application from Mr. Chambers, a Police Magistrate, requesting to be examined upon the subject of that numerous class of persons in the Metropolis, chiefly under age, who are being thrown upon the streets in perfect destitution, soon resort to crimes for their support. A class so numerous, and whose case is so lamentable, deserves the attention of Parliament; and your Committee regret, which must be either left to the benevolence of charitable institutions, or of Parliament, to supply these funds for the first period of emigration, which, as already explained, the Committee are disposed to recommend should be furnished by the individuals specially benefited by the removal of the Emigrants.

They would also beg to refer to the evidence of Mr. Bodkin, the secretary to the Mendicity Society, upon this subject.

It will be observed from the examination of the evidence, that in the event of any general measure of emigration, the Committee have considered it suggested to the Committee, that several legislative measures might, under certain modifications, be introduced as auxiliaries to the object; such, for example, as an extension to an English loan, mortgage their poor rates for the purpose of forming a fund for the emigration of their poor; to enable tenants for life in Ireland and Scotland to charge their estates for the purpose; to enable parishes in Ireland and Scotland to effect a similar charge, subject to the consent of some definite proportion of the contributors; to provide some means for regulating the erection of cottages in those agricultural parishes were rates may be mortgaged for the purposes of emigration; to establish a Board of Emigration, with protectors of emigrants in the United States; that lands allotted to the emigrants as a security until the original debt be liquidated, such lien to be in the nature of a land tax redeemable at any time at a certain rate of redemption; to limit the number of ships in no case to exceed seven tests, during which one fourth of the wages received by the apprentice should be set apart by the master in liquidation of the expense incurred; that the indenture of the emigrant, such apprenticeships only to continue until that expense shall have been liquidated, and after that period the apprentice to be entirely free.

Your Committee beg finally to express their decided conviction, that the circulation of their Report, and of the Minutes of Evidence, throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, will enable any future Committee to make the inquiries, and the investigation, as comprising an element of primary importance in the consideration of Emigration as a national measure.

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SCOTLAND.

Salisbury Crags.—The Lord Provost has been honoured with a communication from Windsor, intimating that his Majesty had graciously condescended to express his desire for the future preservation of Salisbury Crags. In deference to the Royal wishes, arrangements have been determined on for putting an end to all further encroachment on this magnificent feature of our ancient city. It must be very gratifying to every lover of his country to observe so interesting an evidence of his sovereign's partiality for the metropolis of his Scottish dominions, and it cannot be less so to every man of sense, to see this splendid ornament of our city thus screened from farther injury.

A spirited attempt has been made to establish a communication by light coaches *every half hour* between Leith and Port Hopetoun by Queen Street and Castle Street. The undertaking commenced about a fortnight ago, and promises, we understand, to succeed remarkably well.

A considerable number of labourers are at present employed in levelling the ground on the Calton Hill to the east of the Miller's Knowe, preparatory to the commencement of the New High School; and on the summit of the hill, where the National Monument has been marked off, several labourers are clearing the ground, previous to that great building being begun.

The heat on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, was quite oppressive, the thermometer in the shade being so high as 82. Yesterday, such was the heat, that the thermometer stood at midday at 27 in the shade. About eight o'clock P. M. a thunder-storm passed over the city, when the mercury sunk to 60. The effects of the drought have been seriously felt in the country. Most of the rivulets being dried up, and rivers, wanting so many of their tributary streams, were so diminished, that the grain mills and other public works on their banks were either shut up, or working only a few hours a-day, for want of water. The wells and ponds about contry houses were in many places dried up, and the farmers were consequently under the necessity of either carting their water for their cattle from a distance, or driving their cattle to the stream.

Glasgow, June 30.

In consequence of the continued dryness of the season, and the almost unparalleled ebbing of the Clyde, the Salmon have suffered unitee beg to refer to the evidence of Sir Robert severely from the great quantity of salt that are discharged from the different public works, common sewers, &c. in the neighbourhood of this city. On Wednesday, the heat of the water, combined with the deleterious substances mixed with it, had a deadly influence on the finny tribe, Hundreds of salmon trout, braizes, perches, eels, &c., were floating on the surface on the water in an inert state, and the river was thronged with urchins between the Broomielaw and the new bridge, who easily made prey of the fish.—

In Borgue, and other parishes in Golloway, many of the farmers have to fodder their cattle twice a day; and it is pitiable to see the poor animals running routing after those who purvey for them, and devouring their rations as greedily as if the ground were covered foot deep with snow. The Dee, at this moment, is the purest piece of that fine river. Even such land bridge might be crossed dry-shod by a little child who had only newly began to walk.

The drought is so severe in the island of Bute, that the cattle are dying for want of water. It is so very scarce in some places, that the cows have to be driven for miles for every temporary supply.

We learn that the profitable office of King's Printer for Scotland has been conferred on Sir Walter Scott.

The clip of wool throughout the Highlands this year is unusually good. The sheep are uncommonly strong and healthy, and in the finest condition. In several hirsels of five hundred and a thousand sheep brought into the clipping, there have not occurred one broken fleece.—

IRELAND.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHY.

A few minutes before six o'clock, on Wednesday evening last, a horrible accident occurred at the house of Michael Hoban, a respectable carrier of the Kells road, about half a mile from this city. Early in the morning, two drays belonging to Hoban, loaded with goods, arrived from Dublin, on their way to Waterford, and were laid down on the road side, near his door. Among the other parcels, there unfortunately happened to be a cask of gunpowder; through some accident that can never be known the powder blew up at the hour above mentioned, with a tremendious report, which shook the earth for a considerable distance around, and the report was followed by a black dense column of smoke. On visiting this scene of calamity, nothing could present a more frightful appearance. Two young men were blown to pieces, and their limbs scattered in different directions through the surrounding fields. Two other young men and a young woman were so dreadfully maimed and blackened by explosion, as scarcely to retain the appearance of human beings. These three were conveyed as promptly as possible to the County Infirmary, with scarce a hope of recovery. A young child, who was on the spot, escaped most providentially, without the slightest injury. Two houses were blown down, and quickly consumed to ashes. The drays, with their iron axles, were shivered to pieces, and large bales of cloth, parcels of silk stockings, quantities of tea, books, paper deal planks, and other articles that composed the loading of the cars, were scattered in fragments, and blazing in every direction, they presented an awful appearance. Soon after the accident happened, an inquest was held on the remains of Michael Hoban, jun. & John Dowling.—Verdict—" Came by their death by the accidental explosion of a keg of gunpowde The other sufferers were Patrick and Mary Hoban, who died soon after being brought to the Infirmary, and Martin Hoban, of whose recovery Dr. Pack entertains some hope.—

Foreign Intelligence.

HAYTI.

We believe every one attentive to the subject has been convinced, that the course pursued by France with regard to the recognition of this Island, was calculated to inspire great distrust, and to defeat the very objects she had in view. A letter from Hayti to the Editor of the National Gazette, states that these effects have already been in a considerable degree produced. The insidious and unprincipled negotiations of the French ministry for several years, have rendered the government and the people quite distrustful of them, so that the expensive military establishment is still kept on foot, and the payment of the loan due to France will be withheld, partly from incapacity, and partly from indisposition to pay it. The writer then proposes, that France should make new terms: agree to lengthen the time of payment to thirty years, from five, and give up her exclusive privileges, which in reality, as he says, are almost null, as the Europeans carry thither only colonial produce, and other ships can adopt her flag.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

We understand letters have been received from Lima, which announces that President Bolivar has catered into a marriage covenant with Miss Hart, of Saybrook, Connecticut, sister of the lady of Commodore Hull, of the frigate United States.—Miss Hart accompanied her sister on the present cruize of that frigate —*Ib.*

New York, August 21.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British ship Marmion, Captain Petrie, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the evening of the 20th of July, Shipping Lists to the 20th, and Liverpool papers to the 22d, all inclusive. And the ship Exito, from Havre, for this port, has arrived in the Sound, bringing Havre papers to the 19th inclusive. We glean the following items of political and commercial intelligence, as collected from the above sources by the Philadelphia editors, and the morning papers of this city.

The distresses among the weavers of Spitalfields remains unabated; and at Manchester, large assemblages of people out of work continued to be frequently collected together. The military guards had prevented any outrages for a few days back, still the feelings of the populace in that and many of the adjacent towns were "assuming a more decided tone." A letter from Manchester of the 18th of July, says:

"The scattered groupes which were observed yesterday in our streets, apparently condoling with each other on the wretchedness of their prospects, seemed to have concerted together some new measures. About eleven o'clock, huntings were erected on the field of "Peterloo," and a mob of between 30 and 40,000 persons assembled in a very short space of time, all of the lowest description, and of both sexes, many of whom were armed with pikes and staves, not a few of which doubtless had lain in their rusts since the never-to-be-forgotten battle of Peterloo." Several other topics were attempted to be discussed by one or two speechifiers, but a party of the Queen's Boys made its appearance, and the mob quietly dispersed.

"The disaffected have chiefly consisted of persons from Macclesfield and Chorley; a Mr. Wood, of the latter place, an extensive manufacturer and an encourager of the power-loom has been marked out by the rioters, and on Monday the whole of his extensive works were completely destroyed. Our anticipations are gloomy in the extreme, as many of the manufactures who have kept hands at work for three days in a week have come to a determination of stopping altogether; the fund, too, for the relief of the distressed, is fast coming to an end, and a corresponding reduction of 'tickets' has taken place. Several families, who have been driven left Macclesfield and Chorley, and have come to Manchester, thinking themselves far safer in the latter place."

A Liverpool paper of July 22, contains no additional particulars in relation to the state of the manufacturing districts, but draws a most gloomy picture of the labouring classes generally, and seems to prognosticate nothing but misery and starvation. We have quoted below, a gloomy article from a Liverpool paper upon this subject.

The regular return of bankruptcies in England, for the half year, ending June 30th, was 489. For the same period in 1826, they amounted to 1827.

A great fire recently happened in the town of Sterling, Scotland. Not less than forty families were burnt out of their houses, and all their effects destroyed.

A report prevailed that Lord Cochrane had been appointed by the British government that no interruption would be given to the proceedings, provided he did not enter into a British port.

Two deaths (both men) had actually occurred in the streets of Dublin, from starvation.

The cholera morbus, which had prevailed in Dublin for two months, had lately had a very considerable increase. Its general prevalence is attributed to the filthiness of the city.

A serious riot took place at the fair of Killeedie on the 10th of July. Several persons were killed and injured.

A letter from Liverpool of the 23d says, "We are sorry to state our markets are again worse, and that in the article of sugar, the lowest quotations perhaps ever known, has appeared in the Gazette of the 14th."

Liverpool, July 22.

It is with sensation of the deepest sorrow we have to reiterate our former statements relative to the distress which in an unparalled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties.

Accounts daily reach us of the increasing misery of the working classes, occasioned by the masters of the working classes, occasioned by the masters of the working classes, occasioned by the masters

minating duty of ten per cent. upon the duties on the cargoes of American vessels entering the port of Halifax: being in conformity to His Majesty's Order in Council of the 21st of July, 1825—and the practice at present pursued in other colonies.

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

TRADE TO NEWFOUNDLAND, &c.

The [Halifax] Chamber of Commerce having received the following official opinion respecting the trade between one colony and another, submit it for the information of the public:

'British or foreign goods exported from the warehouse, are not liable to the duties imposed by acts passed previous to the 14 Geo. III, or by the 6 Geo. IV, ch. 114. although such goods may be exported to a port in another colony, not a free port; but if landed there without entry, or payment of duty, they are liable to seizure, and the parties to penalties. The bond by Sec. 42, is to prevent the goods, being relanded here. Certificates of the due landing of such goods to be transmitted to the Custom House here, through the Officer at the Head Port of the Province, where the goods may be landed.'

It is understood that British Colonial produce is not required to be warehoused at this port, when intended to be exported from hence to Newfoundland, or any other colony in North America.

P. E Island, August 1.

[Extract of a private letter from a proprietor in England.]

"The Colonial Office has again revived the demand of Quit Rent and though every one thought that the notice of remission up to 1825 was an abandonment of all arrears to that period, Lord Bathurst calculates the arrears back to 1816, and has proposed for the proprietors to pay the arrears of 10 years, and redeem the future Quit Rent at twenty years purchase, either in money or land, the latter valued at 5s. per acre.—These terms I think intolerable, considering what we have suffered from such men as have been appointed Governors, and Chief Justices, whilst the Province of Nova Scotia is exempt. I understand Lord Bathurst and Lord Melville and Sir J. Montgomery, that he had given directions to enforce pay in Nova Scotia, and that should no longer be an excuse. Lord Bathurst assured them that if the land, as opposed, were given up to the government as a compensation for Quit Rent, it should not be granted gratis, but should be paid for by the grantees, and that *no part of it should be disposed of to the present inhabitants*, but new comers, to guard against the present settlers quitting the lands they now occupy. The government have now come to a resolution *not to grant any Land gratis in any of the Colonies*. He was asked of his Lordship whether, if the proposed measure took place, the money obtained by the sale would be given up to the local government for the benefit of the Island; this proposition was decidedly negatived—It is said there will be great opposition made to the supplies granted for the Civil Government of the Colonies next Session of Parliament, that Ministers will not be able to carry the measure."

The same letter mentions that Robert S. Atcheson, Esq. son of the late Nathaniel Atcheson, has been provisionally appointed Colonial Agent for this Island.

The want of rain is every day more severely felt. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the fate of the grain crops, particularly oats. The hay harvest is nearly over and may be considered little short of a complete failure.

Alarming fires continue to range in the woods. Two houses near Cove-Head were consumed on Sunday morning. Several fences, hedges, cornfields and cattle have also been destroyed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we understand, will not be out before the fall of the year.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of Masons, has been graciously pleased to appoint John Molson, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for the District of Montreal and William Henry, in the room of the late Hon. William McGillivray. His Installation will take place on Tuesday the 6th September next, at the Masonic Hall. Divine Service will be performed in Christ's Church, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Montreal General Hospital.

A CARD.

Under the Patronage of the Countess Dalhousie.

MADAME HARRIS respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that her Dancing School will recommence on Thursday the 7th instant, to be continued for two months, during which time she hopes to meet with a degree of liberal patronage equal to that which she experienced last year, and for which she now begs leave to return thanks.

Madame H. resides at Mr. McDougall's where she will make known her hours of instruction, and also the room appropriated to that purpose.

York, 5th Sept. 1826. 15-2-16.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber is wishing to ascertain where his Sister, Rosa Keeler, is. She landed at Quebec about ten years ago, from Caven county, Ireland, since which time he has not heard from her. Her husband's name is Thomas Keeler. If any person in the United States, or Canada, is acquainted with the present residence of the above family, by giving information thereof by letter to Joshua Aikin, P. M. Clintonville, Essex county, N. Y. they will render the advertiser a great service.

THO'S. McLUIN.

N. B. Printers in the United States, and Canada will confer a great favour by giving the above one or two insertions.

Keeseville, Aug. 17, 1826.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30th *August*, 1826. 14—*tf.*

Surrogate Court, District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON, *Surrogate.*

14—8*w.*

PORT HOPE

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 11—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £200—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

YORK BOARDING-SCHOOL.

UPPER CANADA.

Under the Patronage of Lady Sarah Maitland.

MISS PURSELL & MISS ROSE

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that their School will re-commence on Wednesday 6th September. They also beg leave to say, that a Lady of the first respectability will join their Establishment, who will teach the *French Language* and *Drawing*, besides several other branches, in the first style. They have also engaged a first rate Professor of *Dancing*, from Montreal.

York, August 26, 1826. 13-3*w.*

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, *KINGSTON.*

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—*tf*

LAND AGENTS OFFICE,

At Peterborough in the Newcastle District,

FOR effecting sales of Lands, and affording information to Purchasers and Settlers.

AN Office for the above purpose is opened at Peterborough, where Schedules of Lands for Sale, with the terms and conditions on which the same will be disposed of, will be received, a Register of which will be kept, and immediate attention paid to their disposal, on reasonable terms. Persons desirous of making purchases, and those who come to settle in this part of the country, will have every information afforded them.

The advantages of such an establishment at Peterborough, situated in the neighbourhood of a well settled country, and the certainty it would afford to purchasers and settlers of acquiring immediate information to whom the particular lots of Land belong which they may be desirous of purchasing, and the terms on which they will be disposed of, are such, as it is hoped will induce those who have lands to sell in this District, to transmit the necessary information to the Subscriber.

All Communications to be Post-paid.

THOMAS A. STEWART.

Newcastle District, Peterborough, 10th Aug. 1826. } 12—3*w.*

SEPTEMBER

TEA SALE

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas equal to about

4000 CHESTS.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of 1500, at Montreal of 2500 chests.

The sale at the former place to be on Saturday the 2nd, at the latter on Saturday the 9th September.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection, from the Monday morning till the Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co. *Agents to the Hon. East India Company.*

Montreal, 24th July, 1826. 10—6*w.*

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 *August*, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the A. Desjardins' Canal Company, held his day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.

Secretary, pro. tem.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

TO BE SOLD,

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

and by all the Booksellers in York,

SHORT QUESTIONS ON CONFIRMATION.

Price 2*d*—or 4*s* 6*d* per 6*s*. 3*d*. Currency

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 ½ Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Canister, S. H. Davy—Bath Bricks—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York: upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1826 NO. 16.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June*, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M' Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Douro.*

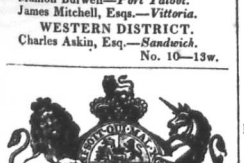
GORE DISTRICT./
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13*w.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Fourteenth day of August inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of June last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourteenth day of August instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Twenty-first day of September next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Tenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, } *York, 23rd March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz;—The——half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, in favour of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the Younger; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Lot Number Three, on the North side of Craig-Street, in the Town of Perth, containing One Acre—on which is situated a good two story House and out buildings, particularly well adapted for a Tavern, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the District of Bathurst, on Wednesday the first day of November next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, July 26, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To Wit* } ON Tuesday the 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauschiol, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Saturday the 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } *To Wit.* } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death—

I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:— *Acres.*

Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham, } 380
13 & 14 second range, do. }
13 in third range, do. }
13 & 14 in fourth range do. } 1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do. }
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham, } 200
25 in first concession of Oxford, 200

2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of James Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
27th, July 1826. }

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff
16–6–21.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 2, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Grainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 20,000 acres in the County of Haldimand, Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

CROWN OFFICE, }
1st July, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the different Districts, will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. William Campbell, *Chief Justice.*

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	Tuesday, 1st August.
Bathurst,	Perth,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Johnstown,	Brockville,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Midland,	Kingston,	Tuesday, 5th Sept'r.
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	Tuesday, 26th Sept'r.
Home,	York,	Monday, 16th Oct'r.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Levius P. Sherwood, *Judge.*

Western,	Sandwich,	Wednesday, 2d Aug.
London,	St. Thomas,	Monday, 14th Aug.
Gore,	Hamilton,	Thursday, 24th Aug.
Niagara,	Niagara,	Monday, 4th Sept'r.

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs and other Peace Officers are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

C. C. SMALL.
5-tf. Clerk of the Crown & Pleas.

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th *Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem most conducive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.

August 15, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session, to be set off as a seaparate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira.

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 55 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30*th* 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1826. NO 16.

POETRY.

CHRIST RAISETH THE WIDOW'S SON.

(By the Author of "Leisure Hours at Sea.")

12. Now when he came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow: and much people of the city was with her.

13. And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not.

14. And he came and touched the bier: and they that bare him stood still. And he said, Young man I say unto thee, Arise.

16. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. And he delivered him to his mother.

Luke, Chap. 7.

The sun shone brightly down that day
On Nain's lofty walls,
And man, awhile, beneath its ray,
Forgot that they were thralls:
Loud peals of mirth were heard along
The wide extended plain;
And happy hearts breathed out in song,
Despite the Roman chain.

But oh! that morning rose on one
To whom it brought no joy,
The widow who had lost her son,
Her lov'd, her only boy:
And when the laugh and shout was past,
Or glad sights met her eye,
A hurried look around she cast,
And answered with a sigh.

The mother mov'd beside the bier—
No sorrowing work she spoke;
In silence fell the scalding tear
That told her heart was broke:
Yet oft her eyes she rais'd to heav'n,
As'if she strove to say—
"Bless'd be that Lord! 'tis he hath giv'n,
And he hath ta'en away."

Lone mourner, let thy sorrow cease—
There comes thro' yonder gate
One who can give thy bosom peace—
Thou art not desolate!
Yon Pilgrim, in poor weeds array'd,
For all thy woes can feel;
He comes—the wound that Death has made,
His powerful word will heal.

Thy God draws nigh! before his breath
The clouds of grief depart;
His hand shall burst the bars of Death,
And bind thy broken heart:
Weep not," he cries! "Young man arise!
Woman receive thy son!"
And all beheld with wond'ring eyes,
The deed a God had done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY NATIVE HOME.

The following lively and well-told-tale, is taken from "Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's life in Ireland." The same author has published the previous part of his life, under the title of 'Recollections of an Eventful life,' and making allowances for a soldier's ambition to shine as a hero in literature, must have brought him a fairer share of honor than often falls to the lot of a private soldier.

'I had received several letters from my parents since my return, they were both well, and urged me to procure a furlough and go home to see them. It was some time before I could accomplish this; but at length it was effected, and having taken a seat on the coach, I set off on my journey home. On reaching Dublin I luckily found a vessel prepared to sail for Irvine, and securing a passage, I embarked next morning. The wind being favourable, we set sail and were soon fairly into the channel, holding on our course; the breeze continued steady all that day, and by night we ran a long way down the coast.

'Feeling little inclination to sleep, about midnight I came on deck; considering the season of the year, it was a delightful night; the moon shed her silver radiance o'er reposing nature, like the smile of a fond mother over her sleeping infant, and as I gazed on her, sailing through the blue expanse of heaven, with her attendant train of myriads of sparkling orbs, I felt my mind soar beyond this earth and all its concerns.

Whoever gazed upon them shining,
And turned to earth without repining,
Nor wished for wings to fly away,
And mix in their eternal ray?

While I leaned over the ship's bow, watching the moonbeams dancing on the glassy bosom of the deep—my ears soothed with the rippling of the vessel, as she urged her way through the waters, I felt as if shut out from the world, and emancipated from its laws and control. At sea is the place for reflection and contemplation—there the memory, as if secure in her privacy, unlocks and draws forth her secret treasures, and broods over them with minor care.

Before me the softened outline of the distant coast of Scotland could be seen, its rugged points bursting through the gauzy film with which they were enveloped; but the well-known rock of Ailso stood forth in bold relief, its giant mass towering proudly above the waves, alike defying their fury and the hand of time; the sight of that rock which the emigrant associates with the farewell to his country, called forth in my bosom a tide of recollections. When I last saw it, I was returning, as now, from one of my wild adventures in search of happiness and fame; the result of both were nearly equal—misery and disappointment: the last, however, had been the most severe lesson, and I now, like the prodigal son, retracing my way from a far country, where I had been glad (literally) to feed on the husks which formed the food of the swine.—My past life glided in review before my mind, and I could not help exclaiming, what a fool have I been! I have bartered every privilege which was my birthright, in the pursuit of vain dreams of ease and happiness; settling down in the misery and hardship I have endured; has not the last six years of my life been a blank, that period of time employed in my education at home, what might I have not been? but my doom is fixed, I have sealed it myself—there was destruction in the thought.

'That day I landed at Irvine, and resolved to pursue my journey homeward without stopping. As I travelled along, I felt that tumultuous fluttering and overflowing of the heart, that buoyancy of tread which every sensitive being must have felt on revisiting the land of his birth, after years of separation from all that was dear to him. The sun was setting when I reached the wood of ——, it had been the haunt of many of my childish wanderings; there I had often roved, unconscious of where I was going. My soul awed with the deep shade that the trees cast around, I trod as if on holy ground, while the ceaseless hum of its instinct inhabitants, mingled with the wail of the cushat, cherished the deep pensive feelings which the scene had excited in my bosom. It was here that I first learned to commune with my own heart, and in imagination first soared into the realms of faery. Near its margin was the stream on whose banks I have lain listening to its murmuring, my gaze fixed on the world, pourtrayed in its transparent bosom so beautiful, so bright I could scarcely believe it was not some world of spirituality, some realm of bliss. The scene was changed—winter had stript it of all its attractions—the blast howled through the leafless trees—and the stream that had meandered so sweetly through the verdant plain, was now roaring down its channel with impetuous force. The scene was changed; but he who looked on it was not less so.

Morning of life! too soon o'ercast—
Young days of bliss, too dear to lose—
Ah! whither have thy visions past
That brightened all my childish views?

For never yet when poets muse,
Or maiden's dream in bowers alone,
Were gloomier visions more profuse,
Ah! whither have those visions gone?

I was roused from one of memory's sweetest dreams, by the distant sound of bells—they were those of my native city; I had often heard them at the same hour, they spoke of woe, devotion, and joy, and scenes long gone by. In this softened state of feeling I entered the town, and heedless of the throng, I hurried on to the home of my parents—reached the house—threw myself in their arms, and the first tumult of feeling over I sat at the fireside, with my father on the one side and my mother at the other, gazing affectionately upon me, while I talked of all I had seen, and all I had felt.

Being tired of my journey, my mother suggested the propriety of my going to rest, and the same hand that had often smoothed my pillow, again performed that office. I could not help comparing my situation with the nights that I had lain exposed the storm, with the cold earth for my bed, and I felt a lively impulse of gratitude (worth a thousand formal prayers) to the Divine Being, who had watched me through every danger, and brought me in safety back to my home and my parents.

While my mind was occupied in these reflections, my mother again entered my chamber to see if I wanted any thing. 'Are you asleep James?'—My eyes were shut and I did not reply. She stood over me with a light in her hand, gazing on my weather-beaten countenance. 'My poor wanderer,' she ejaculated, 'what must you have endured since last I saw you—danger and death has surrounded you, fatigue and hunger attended your steps: but yet you have been kindly dealt with, mercifully preserved. I return thee thanks, thou Almighty giver of every good, for thy bounteous mercy to my poor boy.—O guide him to thyself!' She stooped to kiss my forehead—her warm tears fell upon my face, my emotions became too strong for concealment, and afraid that she had disturbed my sleep, she softly left the room.

Those who have felt the rude storm of adversity, and the endearing kindness of a mother, will appreciate my feelings.'

THE ORPHAN FAMILY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES MACKAY.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir—I am induced from your former great kindness to trouble you again with this most truly distressing case. The father of these children was an old officer, on the half-pay of the Royal Marines, who had once a good estate in Kent, but which from his too great liberality he mortgaged for above twenty thousand pounds. The mortgagees sold the property for less than the mortgage; this hastened his end, and he died in March 1825, leaving a widow with seven children totally destitute.—The late Captain James Mackay, of the 70th Regiment, immediately took the whole family under his protection, and with the assistance of a small subscription supported them. The widow soon after died of a broken heart, leaving, these seven children to the care of their uncle (since which one has died.) This truly good man (who had nothing but his pay to live on) was a father to them: but alas! worn out with disappointment, anxiety and grief, about the future provisions of these orphans, he died at Winchester, on the 6th July last. By his death these six children (four girls and two boys) are left without any means of support.—With a view to save these poor orphan's from a worse fate, Sir James Cockburn, the Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, and myself, have undertaken to do the best we can for them, and our names have appeared as trustees, &c. for any money which may be collected for them. The father of these children was an old friend of mine, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and was afterwards present at the assassination of his own Admiral.

A silver Mine has, it seems, been discovered in Adams' estate, Jay. An attempt is making to form a company to work it. From the following certificate which we copy from the advertising part of the Baltimore Chronicle, it would appear that the ore is of considerable richness.—*Baltimore Gazette*, 1826. I do hereby certify that I have extracted out of 25 or 30 lbs of Ore, coming from the place of Thomas Barnes and Robert Wesly, 11 ounces of silver, which is made to the contraction amounted only to three dollars, and it is my belief, that the iron and lead containing in the Ore, will, if carried on, on a large scale, pay for the producing of the silver. J. H. OBERTEUFFER.

ENGLAND.

SUMMARY.

The Harvest.—The wheat harvest has commenced in the neighborhood of this city. The crop will be large and of most excellent quality.—*Canterbury paper.*

The wheat harvest has commenced throughout the West of England, and the accounts both of the quality and bulk of the crop are highly satisfactory. The plantation of hops at Orchard Portman, near Taunton, is in a remarkably thriving state.

The wheat harvest is now in a conduct general operation throughout Devonshire, and the produce is bountiful. Oats and barley are also abundant crops, except on light soils, where the want of rain has been most felt.

The wheat and barley harvest is now becoming general in this neighbourhood. Though the best grain, as we have already stated, is generally a failure, the wheat is fine: the produce will probably be little below an average crop. In some districts the rains has week proved very serviceable to the late sown barley.—*Worcester Journal*

The cotton weavers of Belfast have forwarded a memorial to Government, praying that Ministers would take their state into consideration, and grant them an opportunity of emigrating, before the inclemency of the winter adds to their sufferings.

The London Times, after speaking of the sufferings of the poor in England and Scotland, says, "Amidst this extensive national calamity it is useful to look to the measures of foreign countries with attention, to ascertain how far their state assimilates to our own. The danger to which England was exposed from the competition of the United States in the great article of cotton, is likely, we understand, to be averted, as most of the manufactories established in Rhode Island, and other parts of the Union, were by the last accounts, on the point of being abandoned, through the inability of the owners to work them to advantage. We are also assured that in scarcely any of the manufactories in different parts of Europe does much activity prevails."

At a late meeting in London of the members of the Royal Westminster Infantry for the gratuitous cure of diseases of the eye, it appears from the report of the Treasurer, that during the year, 1243 persons of all ages had been admitted to the benefits of that charity, and of that number 359 have been restored to sight by the different operations for cataract, some at a very advanced period of life, and some who were born blind. The whole number of patients admitted since the formation of the institution is 10,770.

The notices of the harvest are very favorable.—The papers from Canterbury, Devizes, Dorchester, Worcester, and Plymouth, all concur in stating that the wheat, oats and barley, are very fine, and the product bountiful; yet a knowledge of this fact does not appear to have had any effect on the price of grain.

An official report has been made to the Emperor of Russia on the Secret societies and alledged conspiracies said to have occasioned the rebellious explosion which signalized the accession of the present Emperor. The report of the commissioners, the manifestations of the conspiracy extended throughout the Empire, in almost every Province of which organised bands of reformers existed. The professed object was the establishment of a representative government.

The Chinese Wall.—According to a statement in the *Morgenblatt*, the celebrated Chinese wall was erected 214 years before the birth of Christ, against the Mongolese. It is 714 German miles long 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that with the same materials, a wall, one foot in thickness and 23 in height, might be carried twice round the whole world.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—A Horse to whom seven drops of hydrocyanic acid were given, for the purpose of destroying him, and who appeared, in fact, to be dead, was, to the great astonishment of the spectators, suddenly recalled to life by the administration of a drachm of subcarbonate of ammonia.

The memoirs of a sergeant in the French army is written by a man of the name of Guillemard, who was drawn as a conscript in 1805, and one on board Admiral Villeneuve's fleet. He was the man who shot Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, and was afterwards present at the assassination of his own Admiral.

Sir Thomas Laurie, that the Corporation of London had paid £60,000 ($280,000) in benevolence, £40,000 ($190,000) in presents, &c. to distinguished characters, within the last 40 years.

Sir Walter Scott.—This gentleman *has not been* appointed to the lucrative office of King's Printer in Scotland. It is a patent place, and 13 years of the patent are unexpired.

During the Westmoreland election, 80 rounds of beef and 100 rounds of ham, were only two among the numerous items daily sent out from Lowther Castle. Two oxen, ten sheep, and a great number of lambs were slaughtered every day.

Sharks.—Some children were bathing on the coast near Whitehaven, when a shark seized and carried off one of them.

Fourteen Protestants in one day, at Shanagolden, in Ireland announced their creed, and embraced Catholicism amidst much pomp and ceremony.

The Orange processions in Ireland this year, have, in consequence of the exertions of the friends of peace and order, been kept down.

Signor Velluti has had a serious dispute with the female chorus signers of the London Opera House. He ill said to have a marked dislike to the female sex.

The tried Squabble.—Elliston, the actor, has been guilty of an assault on Pool, the dramatist, author of Paul Pry, &c. This second outrage was committed at Vauxhall. For the former he was fined £30, and the costs.

Emancipation.—It is calculated in the Dublin papers, that there will be a majority of 41 members favourable to Catholic emancipation in the new House of Commons.

Talma, the great actor, is said to be recovering daily though slowly. His complaint is what the physicians call *ileus*.

The Archbishop of Bordeaux is dead.

Death of the Marquis of Waterford.—It is with much regret we announce the death of this amiable and highly esteemed nobleman. In our paper of Thursday we stated that his Lordship was considered to be so much improved, as to render it safe for him to undertake a journey to Buxton. Lamentable, however, to relate, he was not able to proceed beyond Carmarthen, where he died on Sunday last. He was a nobleman of the most amiable disposition; and his death will be deeply and universally regretted. He is succeeded in his titles by his oldest son, the Earl of Tyrone, now Marquis of Waterford.—July 21.

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT, —HORSE GUARDS, JULY 15, 1826.—GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief directs that the Recruiting for the Infantry of the line, except the regiments serving in India, shall be conducted upon the following footing, until further orders, viz:

Regiments which are within 50 of their establishment of 740 rank and file, to enlist no recruit under five feet eight inches in height, and corps wanting more than 50 men of completion, to enlist no recruit below the standard of five feet 6 1-2 inches, until they arrive within 50 of their establishment, when they are to be reduced to the increased standard of five feet eight inches.

Commanding Officers of Regiment and Depots, will guide themselves by the directions herein communicated; and, according as their establishment may approach or fall short of completion, make application for such orders being given to their Recruiting parties, as may be necessary to fulfil the object of the present regulation.

By His Royal Highness's Command,
H. TORRENS, Adj Gen.

Whitehall, July 14.—The King, as a mark of his special favour towards Sir T. Lawrence, Knight, Principal Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty, and President of the Royal Academy, and in consideration of his having recently painted for His Majesty on the verge of death, was, to the great astonishment of the spectators, suddenly recalled to life by the administration of a drachm of subcarbonate of ammonia.

The memoirs of a sergeant in the French army is written by a man of the name of Guillemard, who was drawn as a conscript in 1805, and one on board Admiral Villeneuve's fleet. He was the man who shot Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, and was afterwards present at the assassination of his own Admiral.

A silver Mine has, it seems, been discovered in Adams' estate, Jay. An attempt is making to form a company to work it. From the following certificate which we copy from the advertising part of the Baltimore Chronicle, it would appear that the ore is of considerable richness.—*Baltimore Gazette*, 1826. I do hereby certify that I have extracted out of 25 or 30 lbs of Ore, coming from the place of Thomas Barnes and Robert Wesly, 11 ounces of silver, which is made to the contraction amounted only to three dollars, and it is my belief, that the iron and lead containing in the Ore, will, if carried on, on a large scale, pay for the producing of the silver. J. H. OBERTEUFFER.

BANK NOTES.

The London Gazette of July 18, contains the following account, published in pursuance of an Act of last Session:

An Account of the Total Number of Notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, under the value of Five Pounds, which has been issued each and every week, from the 12th of June, 1826, until Saturday the 15th of July, 1826; and also the Total Amount of Notes under the value of Five Pounds, actually in circulation at the close of business on every such Saturday, pursuant to Act the 7th Geo. IV, cap. 6.

Mr. Price of the Drury lane and New-York Theatres arrived in the Corinthian.

All the papers are teeming with the distresses of the manufacturing districts.—We do not, however, observe any new features in them. They are all alike melancholy and afflicting.—N. Y. Mirror.

London Liberality.—It is stated by the new Alderman, Sir Peter Laurie, that the Corporation of

Walter Scott.—This gentleman *has not been* appointed to the lucrative office of King's Printer in Scotland. It is a patent place, and 13 years of the patent are unexpired.

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Fourteen Protestants in one day, at Shanagolden, in Ireland announced their creed, and embraced Catholicism amidst much pomp and ceremony.

The Orange processions in Ireland this year,

War Office, July 17, 1826.—Memoranda.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 27th foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment, the word 'Tournay,' in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the regiment in the action fought near Tournay, on the 23d of May, 1794.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 50th foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that regiment, the word 'Bourbon,' in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the regiment in the attack and capture of the Isle of Bourbon, in the month of July 1810.

We have been favoured by a commercial friend with the following letter, by the Corinthian, from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool.—*N. Y. S.*

LIVERPOOL, July 24, 1826.

Dear Sir—Our cotton market continues in a dull and drooping state. During the last few days several holders have pressed their stocks upon the market, which has produced considerable panic, and the sales made have been generally at a decline of ¼ per lb. on the currency of the previous week. To the weighty import from the United States, which exceeds what had been expected; the heavy stock in this port, (about 400,000 bags,) the unsatisfied consumption, and the unfavourable state of trade in the country generally, (which, contrary to the expectations of many, has increased of late,) the present depression may be in a great measure attributed. The sales for the week ending the 15th of the 21st inst. inclusive, amounted to 9280 bags, of all sorts, viz: 4420 American, 1440 Brasils, 210 Egyptian, 40 West Indies, and 170 East Indies.

The stock on hand of all descriptions is 300,000 bags. The import from the 14th to the 21st inst. was 26,298 bags, all except 323 from the United States.

The sales of other articles of American produce are 230 bbls. Montreal Pots of 1824 (by public auction, at 30s. 9d. and by private, 110 bbls. of 1825) at 21s. 6d. a 22s. and 40 bbls. Pearls, at 24s. a 24s. 6d.; 100 bbls. U. S. pots, (branded 1825) at 24s. 6d. and 20 bbls. old pearls at 26s. 6d.; 75 bbls. good Pearls at 26s. 6d.; 40 tierces, 23 half do. flice, of fine quality, at 19s. a 19s. a 3d. and 2 bbls. Bees Wax, at £12 per cwt.

MANCHESTER, July 21.

The state of the town and the neighbourhood is not such as to excite present alarm. The vigilance of the police, the humane attentions of these who administer the parochial funds and the general good sense of the labouring people, have defied the agitators. A meeting was held at Sockport last week, where the notorious Dr. Healy talked extravagantly, but the affort was abortive. The deleFrincipal Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty, and President of the Royal Acadamy, and in consideration of his having recently painted for His Majesty on the verge of death, was, to the great astonishment of the spectators, suddenly recalled to life by the administration of a drachm of subcarbonate of ammonia.

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Number of Notes issued.	Amount of Notes in circulation thereof.	From June 12 to June 17, inclusive.	From June 19 to June 24, inclusive.	From June 26 to July 1, inclusive.	From July 3 to July 8, inclusive.	From July 10 to July 15, inclusive.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Notes under £5 have been issued.	Notes of the value of £5 and upwards.	13,785,60	13,781,85	13,780,50	13,781,67	13,358,5

(Signed) WM. DAWES, Acct. General.

Bank of England, July 16, 1826.

Published in obedience to the provisions of Act 7 Geo. IV. c. 6.

By Command of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

J. C. HERRIES.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, July 17, 1826.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Corinthian*, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She sailed the 24th, but brings in addition to previous dates, a London paper of the 24th, which she received on her passage from the brig *Tuscan*, Capt. Wood, bound to Boston; the latter having left Liverpool on the 27th. We give such extractes as our limited time will allow.—It will be perceived that there has been a further depression in the Cotton market, with no alleviation of the distress in the commercial and manufacturing community.

The *Montano* also arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 23d, and Havre to the 25th July. The information by them has been principally anticipated, and there is no material change in the markets.—*New York Spectator.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

LONDON, July 25, 1826.

We have received the French papers of the 22d, and the *Etoil* of the 23d, in due course, and subjoin some extracts. The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux, under the date of Madrid, 10th July, gives a sufficiently remarkable account of the conduct of the Court of Spain, on receiving the intelligence of the course about to be pursued by the Emperor Don Pedro, with regard to Portugal. Both the King and Don Carlos are said to have shewed marked displeasure on the news. All the Abassadors were successively invited to the palace. They were told that a deadly blow had been aimed at the King and Royal Family of Spain, by the Constitution conferred on Portugal. The example of a nation governed by such principles could not fail to prove highly dangerous, and would soon excite the *Liberalist* party in Spain to attempt similar schem—, and bring about new revolution. His Majesty was ventured to suggest, according to this account, that the European powers ought not to acknowledge the existence of any such Government in Portugal, adding, that for his own part he protested most solemnly against every step of the proceedings. After these discourses to the foreign Ambassadors, the King continued to keep the Palace in a state of confusion, by sending his Ministers backward and forward, apparently without any distinct object. Next day a Council was assembled, at which Rocaches was present, to deliberate on the best means of securing the public tranquility, and to suspend the intended journey of the King and Queen. The latter proposition was opposed by the Police Minister, who is reported to have said that he would answer for the safety of Madrid with his head.

A *Madrid Evening*—Letters from the Levant describe the very precarious state of trade in that neighbourhood, from the circumstance of the daring attacks of the Greek Pirates. It appears that His Majesty's frigate *Sybille* had suffered considerable in men, and officers in an attack upon a piratic fleet in the neighbourhood of Candia. The thing has now become of so serious a nature, as to call for the active interference of the British Government, for the protection of the trade in those seas, and for the punishment of the aggressors.

The Corn Market, shows scarcely more activity than the funds in operation to-day.—Wheat, from some cause, not explained beyond the fact that it will not be parted with at a lower price, shows an advance of 2s. per quarter. Oats, also, are a shade higher. Other grain the same as last markets, and very little doing.

Extract of a letter, dated Malta, 26, June.

"Business is nearly at a stand, and the constant piracies committed by the Greeks, will soon put a stop to all trade with the Levant.—The *Sybille* frigate arrived on Saturday, with about fifty men killed and wounded, two Lieutenants being among the latter, in attacking a band of pirates, near Candia."

The Burmese.—Any doubts that may be entertained as to the permanency of the present peace with the King of Ava, will be in a great degree removed by the following extract from the *Madras Gazette Extra*, of the 29th of March last.

"The treaty of peace ratified by the King and accompanied by the first instalment, twenty-five lacs of the pecuniary part of the price of it, was delivered to our Commissioners by a deputation of Ministers sent from the Golden Court to our headquarters at *Yanadeow*, 42 miles from *Ava*, on the 24th of Feb. when royal salutes were fired by our forces, and tokens of friendship exchanged between the two powers on the occasion."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the 31st ult. says, we learn by Capt. Nason, who arrived at

quarantine yesterday, from Ponce, Porto, Rico, that on the 22d. July, an intended insurrection among the blacks, near that place, to destroy the white inhabitants, had been discovered, and the principal leaders apprehended.

It appears their intended plan was, to go in the night to the doors of the white inhabitants, as they passed on the road to Ponce, and give an alarm of fire, and when the white people came out of their houses, to murder them. They likewise intended, the better to carry their plan into effect, and to draw the whites out, to set fire to one or two of the estates nearest to Ponce, and then rush into the place and get possession of the arsenal, and the fire arms of the militia there deposited, then arm themselves, and destroy all the whites. They were discovered by one of the slaves, who informed his master. The authorities had taken up and examined a great many, and had found twenty four of the leaders, who would undoubtedly be executed when the Captain General, who was daily expected, arrived from the city of Porto Rico. It seems they had had this plot in view for five months previous.

IRELAND.

Distress in Ireland.—The distress in Ireland is not confined to the poor weaver: the highest trees of the forest are bending to the blast—those who have passed through a long life, with honour to themselves and solid advantage to their country, are obliged to yield to the heavy pressure of the times; names to-day and yesterday so mentioned which command every man's sympathy and respect: we trust the account exaggerates, and that men who should be happy and comfortable when almost about to retire from the transitory scenes of this world, will not be visited with the calamities to which so many have already fallen victims.

Mr. Alexander, one of the most extensive millers in Ireland, has stopped payment. The firm ranked amongst the most respectable in the city. We understand that the sum for which the firm has stopped, is close upon £200,000.

UNITED STATES.

The *Baltimore American*, of Monday, says, We understand that a letter has been received in this city, announcing the death of our minister to Colombia, Mr. anderson, at Carthagena, on his way to Panama.

The Portsmouth, N. H. *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 25th instant, mentions the following effects of the late rain:—"Over one hundred thousand quintals of fish on the flakes at Newcastle and Kitterry Point have been spoiled or much injured by the late rains.—The effluvia from those fish have pervaded all parts of this town.

A literary premium of one hundred dollars is offered at Albany, as follows:—"*One hundred dollars* to the person who shall write the best Essay, of Criticism, on the different spelling books now in use; to be awarded by the three following persons viz:—his excellency Governor Clinton, A. C. Flagg, acting superintendant to the common school, and T. Romeyn Beck, M. D. principal of the Albany Academy, who will examine the different Essays which may be submitted to them for inspection."

Such was the alarming prospect of the badness of the crops in the state of North Carolina, a few weeks since, that a number of the citizens of Raleigh county, sent a petition to the Governor praying him to call the council of state together, and advise with them on the propriety of laying an embargo, to prohibit the exportation of every kind from being exported out of that state during the present and ensuing season.

We learn from Captain Coffin, of the ship South America, from St. Salvador, that accounts had been received there of the action on the 5th of June which stated that the Spanish patriots were near Rio Grande, and that an action had been fought on the 20th of May, in which the Brazilian lost 500 men killed, by their own accounts. Buenos Ayres was closely besieged, and provisions in demand. General Brown had been successful in all the battles with the Brazilians.—Four British and two French vessels had been condemned at Montevideo for an attempt to force the blockade. A Portuguese ship of the line had arrived at Rio; and a ship of the line and a brig were daily expected from Chili, to assist the Buenerayreans; accounts have been received of their departure thence on the first of May.

Boston, August 21.

Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific.—Col. de Benaski has delivered to the President of the United States at Quincy, despatches from Colonel Williams, the United States Commercial Agent at Guatimala, giving intelligence of the ratification of the Contract made in June last, in New York, between the Central American Republic, and a certain company formed in that city, for the purpose of effecting a *navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans*, through Nicaragua; by the river St. John into the Lake of Nicaragua—from the western extremity of which is but 17 miles to the Pacific. The company at present is confined to New York, but is proposed to extend it through the Union, making it as much as possible a national concern, and to apply to Congress for an Act of Incorporation, by the name of "*the Central American and United States Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal Company*," with a capital of five millions of dollars. The company with whom the Central American Government has made the contract, are to have the right of toll, and certain exclusive privileges, which are considered highly valuable; and which are due to those who embark in an enterprize, which having been known to be practicable, and been frequently talked and written about for a century or more, has never before been attempted in any country. It is also inferred that this important enterprize will form an exception to the numerous speculations which the Southern Regions have given origin to, and which are daily "falling into naught" in Europe.

GUATIMALA.

The *New York American* remarks, correctly, that no part of the new American States is less known than *Guatimala* (to use the orthography of Worcester's Gazetteer,) a State of the Federal Republic of Central America.—As it is in this part of North America that the contemplated Great Canal, which is to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is to be made, the following geographical sketches, obtained from a correct source, must be interesting:—

"*Omoa*, in 1802, had an Atlantic port for the trade of the city of Guatimala, and the State of Guatimala. It is situated on the south west side of the bay of Honduras, and about 60 miles from the bottom of the bay.—The margin of the bay is clothed with heavy timber; logwood and mahogany are the most valuable. The soil is fertile, and produces in great abundance all the tropical fruits. An officer of the treasury (called here the director of the public credit) informs me that they are about to introduce extensively the cultivation of black pepper in that region. It is ascertained from experiments, that the pepper produced in that quarter is of superior quality. This officer has promised me a specimen of the pepper, which I will send to the United States. On the 30th of April, I sailed from Omoa in a small schooner I had chartered, and in the evening of the 21st landed at Isabal, distant from Omoa about 150 miles. Isabal is situated on the south-west side of the gulf of Dulce, and within a few leagues of the bareau or bar of the gulf. The gulf is connected with the bay of Honduras by a river 200 feet deep and in some places not 500 feet wide.—The banks, in some places, are several hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular, covered generally with lumber and shrubbery, of a luxuriant growth. The drawing more than seven feet water, have to unload at Omoa and the merchandize transported in lighters to Isabal. The only obstruction to the navigation, is at the mouth of the river Dulce where the vessel I came in, drawing five and a half feet water, struck on the bar between Omoa and Isabal are small towns. The climate on the coast of Honduras, and the gulf of Dulce, is hot, and at some seasons of the year very unhealthy. Foreign merchandize for this city, and the interior of the country, is transported from Isabal on mules and carts, and by Indians. Three hundred pounds weight is the common load for each mule; and each Indian carries about the same. The cargo, or pack, is suspended to a broad strap of raw hide, which goes over the forehead of the Indian, and rests on his back. The are beasts of burthen, and properly called head Indians. The distance from Isabal to Guatimala, is 210 miles. The country is an alternation of high mountains, mostly without timber, and valleys of rich land. The roads, or paths, are in a primitive condition. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of merchandsze transported along this track it is only wide enough to admit the passage of mules. The Andes are very high through this part of the continent. In the dry season, the want of water, clouds of dust, and the vertical rays of a blazing sun, render travelling disagreeable. I was eight days performing the journey of 210 miles from Isabal to Guatimala, and used reasonable industry. From my progress, you can form some idea of the badness of the roads. This city is situated in latitude 14 north, in a rich valley, and in a most delightful climate. Its elevation is estimated at 5000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants scarcely know a change of temperature during the year. There is one continual vernal season. The thermometer since my arrival has ranged from 67 to 75.—A gentlemen in another part of the city informs me, that his thermometer being exposed on one day stood at 30. Yet when the mercury was at that degree, the freshness and elasticity of the breeze was delicious. The weather reminds me of our sweetest May days. Within twenty leagues of this city there is every climate. Within six or eight leagues, and in view, is the great volcano, called here the Volcan de Agua, which by its eruptions destroyed old Guatimala, supposed to be 14 or 15,000 feet high, from which this city is supplied with ice. Within a few leagues from thence on the shores of the Pacific is the parching climate of Africa, under the equator.—This variety of climate affords an equal variety of productions. Hence are to be seen every day in this market the productions of all countries. In view, and distant about five leagues from this city, are the volcanos called Mactraton. Near them the earth is almost continually trembling. This is a celebrated watering place, much frequented for the medical qualities of the springs. The population of this republic is estimated at upwards of two millions.—The inhabitants of this city are variously stated at from 40 to 60,000. The streets are 56 feet wide, well paved with lime stone and a rivulet in the centre of each. The houses are all one story high, (except the churches) with thick walls, to resist the frequent earthquakes, plastered inside and out, white and covered with red tile. The gardens and yards are ornamented with flowers of rich hues with orange and lemon trees and the shrubbery common letrophie climates and with one or more fountains of pure water in each.

"*Omoa*, is a square in 240 feet rectangular and substantially paved, one side of which is filled up by the cathedral and its appurtenances —on the other three sides there are public edifices. In the centre of the square there is a magnificent fountain or reservoir. There is an uniformity, neatness and convenience in this city not to be met with in any other Spanish town, as I am informed. There are perhaps 40 churches and from 4 to 500 priests of the different orders, and several nuneries.—The Churches are splendid buildings and finished in the first style of architecture. It is said some of them cost more than two millions of dollars. Indigo and cochineal are the principal articles of export. The latter was not cultivated to any great extent until a few years ago. If my information is correct, there is no production of the earth which rewards labour so extravagantly as cochineal. From the great increase of its production, the prices must decline. The operation of the new government is infusing life into the immense natural resources of central America.

Loss of Ice in a River, Steam boat New-York.—We learn from Mr. A. M. Withington, a passenger on board the Steam brig New-York, Capt. Harrod, which left this port on Monday week for Eastport, that the boat took fire on Tuesday last and was entirely consumed. The fire caught on board of the Steam boat about 9 o'clock in the evening, and it was immediately discovered, yet such was the velocity of the flames, owing to the combustible matter near, that all exertions to stop it were fruitless; time enough only being allowed to secure even the baggage of the passengers, and neither of them learn but the letter bag was saved. In fifteen minutes time the boat was all on flames.—Fortunately this accident occurred when the weather was calm, the sea smooth, and when the boat was only about 15 miles distant from Petit Menan Light-house. The passengers were took to the boats, and by the aid of the keeper of the light were enabled to make a safe landing on the island at about eleven o'clock the same evening.

Vermont Gold.—A beautiful piece of native gold, weighing nearly 11 ounces was lately found in the town of Newlane, Vermont. It was picked up by a boy near a small brook, and was studded with crystals of quartz. We have been favoured by Mr. French of this city, with the perusal of a letter from a friend in that place, from which we extract the following particulars. "A mass of native gold weighing nearly 10 ounces, has been found in this village, upon the farm of Samuel Ingrain. In its general appearance it strikingly resembles the North Carolina Gold—specific gravity 16.5—considered worth 89 cents per pennyweight. It was found in the bank of a stream, which empties into the branch opposite this village." We have seen another letter which says that the inhabitants of the village "are about turning out on a grand search for more of the precious, metal, and every witch-hazle thereabouts has been subsidized for a mineral rod!" We understand that a gentleman in that neighbourhood is preparing a full and scientific description of gold, and the region in which it was found.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Midland District Assizes.—The Assizes for this District commenced on Tuesday last the 5th instant. We perceived with regret, that His Honor the Chief Justice CAMPBELL was indisposed. His Honor addressed the Grand Jury in a neat and appropriate, but brief speech—brief, we are sorry to say, from a cause which we trust will not long continue, nor recur for a long period—the ill health of this worthy and respectable Judge. His Honor congratulated the Grand Inquest on meeting them for the first time in the new Court House. He observed that the Court House and Gaol was highly creditable to the District, and honorable to the Province—that it was undoubtedly the finest building of the kind in Upper Canada, and seemed an earnest of the growing improvement of of the Midland District. He observed that, though the catalogue before him was numerous, yet the offences of great moral turpitude were few. There appeared to be but one capital offence, and that was of a novel and singular character, viz. the return of a man from banishment. The other offences he saw, he was happy to say, were not of a very malignant character, though undoubtedly worthy of the serious consideration of the Grand Jury. That it was needless for him to dwell long on the nature of offences, which, in their capacity of Grand Jurors, must again and again have received their attention. That their duty consisted in examining with care and circumspection the evidence for the Crown, if a fair and probable ground of accusation appeared to exist, to send the prisoner before the Petit Jury, to pronounce his guilt or declare his innocence. His Honor feelingly adverted to the feeble state of his health, which denied him the pleasure of addressing them more at length—he said that fortunately, however, the necessity of a lengthy charge did not exist, which even if his health permitted it would be superfluous,

The charge being delivered, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

From the Farmers Journal, Sept. 6,

THE ARBITRATION.

During the progress of the Arbitration which had been pending between the Welland Canal Company, and the different proprietors of lands through which the Canal passes, we have purposely refrained from making any remarks, on account of the great degree of feeling excited by those interested, on the subject. But we are happy to have it in our power, this week, to inform the publick, that the result is such, in our opinion, as will give general satisfaction. The names of the Arbitrators chosen, a list of which we have been obligingly furnished by one of the number, are as follows:—

ON BEHALF OF THE

Claimants.	*Company*
Thomas Butler,	Alexander Wood,
Abraham Nelles,	Samuel P. Jarvis,
Samuel Street,	James Black,
John Hill,	Crowel Willcox,
George Lacy,	Jacob Keefer,
George Ball,	Robert Nelles,
Marshall Lewis,	Grant Powell,
Richard Woodruff,	Thaddeus Davis,
James Durham,	Edward M'Bride,
George Shaw,	J. B. Macaulay,
Samuel Theale,	John Warren.
H. Mittleberger,	
Wm. M'Clellan,	

The Hon. THOMAS CLARK was appointed *Umpire*, and

J. B MACAULAY, Esq. *Secretary.*

They then proceeded to view the line of the Canal throughout, from lake Ontario to the River Welland, and on Wednesday evening last, got through with the examination of the various witnesses. On Friday they completed their labours, having assessed the value of all the lands required by the Company, and the damage to other property by their operations. Upwards of 400 acres are appropriated for the use of the Company, and the sum total awarded for the whole, including one suit, is £1,794." There were 35 applicants who submitted their claims to the decision of the Arbitrators; and we venture to say, that there has seldom been more business, of so complicated a nature, transacted by so great a number of judges (3) in a short time. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who suggested the plan or system adopted, by which they proceeded in their duties with much regularity and good feeling.

* *We shall give a table of the items in our next.*

KINGSTON, (U. C.) August 25th.

Colonel Wright of the Royal Engineers, and family, arrived in town on the 21st inst. from the Lower Province.

A company of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Wallace, landed here on the 25th from Montreal. They are to replace one of the companies that have been stationed at this post for some time and which, we understand, is to embark on the 26th for Lower Canada, under the command of Capt. Louis.

It will be seen by our shipping list that the second tea Ship the Orient, Capt. White, has arrived. This vessel left Canton 13th March, and St. Helena on the 22nd July, but brings no later news respecting the war in India.—*Quebec Mer.*

On Saturday last, the Honorable. East-India Company's quarterly Sale of Teas took place in front of their Stores, St. Andrew's Wharf, when the undermentioned prices were obtained for the different qualities set up:

Bohea,.....	1s9 a 1s10
Congou,.....	2s9 a 2s10
Souchong,.....	2s11 a 3s4
Twankay,.....	2s11 a 3s.
Young Hyson,.....	4s5 a 4s6
Hyson,.....	5s1 a 5s2

Quebec Mercury.

During the last fortnight, the fire has made extensive ravages in many parts of the district; but more particularly in the Parish of Terrebonne and its neighbourhood. About 12 to 20 acres, chiefly large timber, with a grove of maple belonging to Mr. Auger, have been burnt, and several patches of oats, not quite ripe, have been considerably damaged. The loss of this gentleman's property is estimated between 4 and £500. Mr. Porteous has had several meadows burnt and fences destroyed. Messrs. Seguin and Fleming have also suffered considerable damage. The fire was arrested with much difficulty, upon the property belonging to the Hon. Roderick M'Kenzie, the creeks and wells being all dried up. The whole neighbourhood has presented a general conflagration.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MASONIC.—Yesterday a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, was opened at the Masonic Hall in this City, Claude Denechau, Esq. Grand Master for the District of Quebec presiding, assisted by the Members of the late Grand Lodge of the District of Montreal and William Henry, and some the Grand Officers from Quebec. After the ceremonies of opening the Grand Lodge were gone through, the Right Worshipful Master proceeded to install John Molson, Esq. as Right Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons, for the District of Montreal and William Henry, in the room of the late Hon. William M'Gillivray, deceased. When the installation was over, a procession was formed, consisting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Union, St. Paul's and Wellington Lodges, with a number of visiting Brethren, which marched to the Episcopal Church, at one o'clock, where an able and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bethune. The Church was crowded with spectators, As well as by the Brethren, and after the sermon a collection was made in support of the Montreal General Hospital.

The Procession was escorted to and from the Church by a Guard of Honour, formed by the Grenadier Company of the 76th Regiment, and the excellent Band of that Corps, preceded playing masonic, and other music. The Independent Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Bethune, also attended on this occasion; and, upon the whole, the procession had an imposing and most respectable appearance.

After the official duties of the day were over, the Brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at six o'clock, prepared at the Masonic Hotel, in Mr. Tutin's best style.—*Canadien Courant.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 30—Brig Gales, Lawson, 34 July from Belfast, to Shepherd & Campbell, in ballast, 16 set.
Sept. 1—Brig John & William, Gordon, 23d July from Kenah, to W. Price, with salt, 2 set.
—Schr. Herald, Rossignol, 5th Aug. from Halifax, to C. F. Aylwin, with sugar &c. 2 set.
—4 Schr. from Bale des Chaleurs, with fish.
—2 Brig John & James, Nixon, 19th July from Dublin, to order, in ballast, 120 settlers.
—Bark Mary, Hall, 26th June from Southampton, to Wm. Price, in ballast.
—Brig Ocean, Brewis, 22d July from Galway, to Wm. Price, in ballast.
—3 Ship Lloyds, Winterbottom, 22d July from Plymouth, to order, in ballast.
—4 Bark Princess of Wales, Clynn, 22d July from do. to order, in ballast.
—Brig Kitty, Graystock, 8th July from Cork, to Mr. Le Mesurier, in ballast.
—Schr. Providence, Cue, 16 days from Newfoundland, to order, in ballast.
—Ship Orient, White, 13th March from Canton, to Forsyth & Co. with teas.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative Statement of Shipping, Tonnage, Settlers and Clearances, at the Port of Quebec, for the periods ending 31st August, 1825 and 1826:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.	Clearances.
1825	520	182,644	8,649	521
1826	512	134,291	10,040	462

Near 250 vessels arrived last year, after the first of September, and although a similar number are not now expected during the remainder of this season, it is very probable that the total, at the close of the navigation, will not be far short of 700.

The Jane, at Bordeaux, from Marseilles, on the 10th August, off the southern edge of the Grand (New'd.) Bank, saw a fleet of eight sail of frigates and smaller vessels of war, standing to the N. and E. they were telegraphing to each other but showed no national flag.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEM. 16, 1826.

We have received a Supplement to the Albion, containing the latest dates from London, brought by an arrival at New-York. We have given an extract from it, but it will be found to convey no additional news.

Upwards of one hundred persons received the rite of confirmation from the Lord Bishop, in the Church on Sunday last. His Lordship preached on the occasion, and delivered an impressive discourse to the Candidates on the responsibility they were about to assume. At the conclusion of the service of confirmation, His Lordship again addressed the persons on whom he had laid hands, seriously exhorting them to the discharge of those Christian duties, which the solemnity they had gone through, so strongly imposed upon them.

His Lordship left York on Tuesday last, on board the Queenston, for Kingston.

A comparison drawn between the state of improvement in Upper Canada, and the State of New-York, if fairly made, will be found, considering the different dates of settlement of those two portions of country, to be in no respect discreditable to the former, and taking the ratio of improvement for the few years that have passed, as a data for those which are to come, it may be safely considered, that at the expiration of a given period, the result would perhaps be found, to preponderate materially in her favor. When the truth is told, this must be admitted—but certain persons there are, whose only aim appears to be, to make the comparison an odious one. Such persons endeavor to make us believe, that we are making no progress at all, and attribute the stationary position they would place us in, to the want of energy and zeal on the part of Government. The enterprize of the State of New-York, is constantly adverted to by these persons.—See, say they, that stupendous work the Erie Canal—have we achieved any thing like it in Upper Canada? The *fact* certainly speaks for itself, we have no such work among us—but is the Government to be blamed, if we *have not?*—is it not rather the fault of certain persons among ourselves, who, while they are forever complaining of the want of enterprise, and improvement, are among the very first to mar any useful project for promoting them? Had the views of the Government been properly seconded, we too might have had to boast of a stupendous Canal, from the River Rideau to Kingston. But if we are to have improvements they must be paid for—talk of taxation to pay for them, and you are told, that the country cannot bear the burthen; and yet these same persons would burthen the Government, with the unjust accusation, of want of enterprise and zeal for improvement. According to their wise conceptions, the Government must cut Canals—open communications, by land, and by water—and keep all in repair—how? with money? no—but by magic! And who ever heard of its being possible for any Government, in any country, to make improvements, without having the means to do so, placed at their disposal. If it can be shown, that De Witt Clinton, or any other Governor, in any part of the world, was ever enabled to carry on public works, without imposing public burthens,—then, and not till then, will we consent to be told that it can be done in Upper Canada, without having recourse to the same means. It is certainly absurd enough, to hear so much blustering, about the want of public spirit, and public enterprise, and yet to be told, that the people of one of the richest, and most populous Districts in the Province, are already so heavily burthened with taxes, that they are incapable of bearing a further imposition, for public works, essential to the welfare of the particular division of the country they reside in, and which, when compared with the stupendous works, expected to be performed by the Government without money, and without means, sink into utter insignificance.

If the resources of the Country, are not adequate to the task, and incapable of bearing the consequent burthen of paying for improvements, it would certainly be impolitic to exact them—and on the other hand, it is equally unjust to accuse the Government of a want of enterprize, in not furthering those improvements, which without those burthens, it must be incapable of carrying into effect.

With all its beauties and advantages, and it possesses many, Upper Canada, is not quite a fairy land, where the wand of the enchanter, can command Canals to flow, and Roads to open at pleasure. Money, labor, and unanimity, are required to accomplish these things here, as well as in other Countries.

With respect to the Rideau Canal, for the completion of which, a liberal offer was made by the Government, it is not necessary now, to refer to the objections which were made at the time, to accepting that offer, the most absurd among which, was that one, so industriously spread, that an attempt was about to be made, to mortgage the whole Province, for the purpose of cutting a military Canal. The Canal however will be cut it appears, and though we may in some measure benefit by the facilities which it will afford, all hope of deriving a revenue to the Province from it, is cut off—by whom? certainly not by the Government. It was their desire that we might have been the toll gatherers—we must now content ourselves to become the toll payers, and some few years hence, it may be viewed as matter of regret, that the zeal and interest exhibited by the Government, for the improvement of the Country, in this important respect, was not seconded in the manner that might have been expected.

Birth.

At Ambersburgh, on 26th August—Mrs. Rolph, of a Daughter.

Died,

At Sandwich, on the 5th inst. Alexander, third son of James Woods, Esq. aged 16 years.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Upper Canada,
County of }
York to Wit: }

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

TO PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16—tf.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family; also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit.—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—tf.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 15th, 1826. 3—tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace,
Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—3m.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

QUEENSTON,

Captain, W. Whiting.

will, during the remainder of the Season, leave Niagara for Kingston and Prescott, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. instead of 10 o'clock, as heretofore.

Queenston, September 8, 1826. 16—4

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, *September* 8, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,

16—7 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

MY Wife, AMELIA ASH, having left my Bed and Board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts that she may contract in future.

ALLAN ASH.

Hamilton, September 11, 1826.

A CARD.

Under the Patronage of the Countess Dalhousie.

MADAME HARRIS respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that her Dancing School will recommence on Thursday the 7th instant, to be continued for two months, during which time she hopes to meet with a degree of liberal patronage equal to that which she experienced last year, and for which she now begs leave to return thanks.

Madame H. resides at Mr. McDougall's where she will make known her hours of instruction, and also the room appropriated to that purpose.

York, 5th Sept. 1826. 15-2-16.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE Subscriber is wishing to ascertain where his Sister, ROSA KEELAN, is. She landed at Quebec about ten years ago, from Caven county, Ireland, since which time he has not heard from her. Her husband's name is Thomas Keefer. If any person in the United States, or Canada, is acquainted with the present residence of the above family, by giving information thereof by letter to Joshua Aikin, P. M. Clintonville, Essex county, N. Y. they will render the advertiser a great service.

THO'S. McLUIN.

N. B. Printers in the United States, and Canada will confer a great favour by giving the above one or two insertions.

Keeseville, Aug. 17, 1826.

Surrogate Court, District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirtenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,

14—8w. *Surrogate.*

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30th *August*, 1826. 14—*tf.*

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, *KINGSTON.*

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

York, 4 *August*, 1826.

HAVING, at a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Canal, been appointed Receiver of the five per cent. required to be paid at the time of Subscribing for Stock therein, and having ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and having received from the different persons appointed to receive Subscriptions for the said Stock, the respective amounts paid into their hands, I do hereby acknowledge to have received as such Receiver, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds Currency, being 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company required to be paid before calling a general Meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of choosing Directors.

Signed, PETER DESJARDINS'.

DESJARDINS' CANAL COMPANY.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held his day at York, it having been ascertained that the whole amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorporation, had been subscribed, and that five percentum had been paid into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Stockholders at the said Meeting—NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the said Act of Incorporation, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company will be held at the house of Mr. J. Gamble, Innkeeper, in the Village of Dundas, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday the 16th day of September next, for the purpose of choosing Directors to serve until the first Monday of April, next ensuing. By order of the Stockholders present.

S. WASHBURN.

Secretary, pro. tem.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—7

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—30 } Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Gunpowder, Cannister, S. H. Davy—Bath Bricks—Dye Woods—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York, August 4, 1826. 10—tf

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a well, well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, York, August 4, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,

11—7 J. WENHAM.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,

Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL *LIFE ASSURANCE* ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Those marked thus * *are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,	* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,	M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington	* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,	Rt. Hon. Lord Blayney,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.	Lieut. Gen. Wetherall,
	Major Moor, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart. Chairman.
Lieut. Col. M. Shawe, Deputy Chairman.

J. R. Birnie, Esq.	John Kingston, Esq.
Harry Cook, Esq.	Nugt. Kirkland, Esq
H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. F. R. S.	Sir John Scott Lillie,
Sir Francis Desanges,	Sir James M'Gregor, F. R. S.
W. D. Fellowes, Esq	Capt. W. A. Montagu, R. N.

AUDITORS.

H. Cook, Esq.	N. Kirdland, Esq.
R. Akerman, Esq.	C. J. Campbell, Esq.
	J. G. Lynde.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kington.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the Londons rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

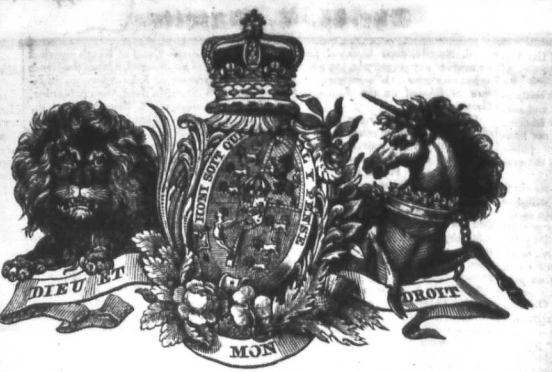
Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.

August 3, 1829, 10—8



Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1826 NO. 17.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York 9th June*, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockeville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Bellville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dourо.*

GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Tentyfifth day of Sept. inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of September instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Thirtieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, the Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of the Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

ENOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted

with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valustion will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases mus apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make heir application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, 6th September, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz;—Tho——half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Becawith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, 6th September 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–24. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into exection as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Tuesday the 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauschiol, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling-House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—3

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No. 16—tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday the first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nickalls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Frederickusburg, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day fo sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, To wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leening and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres; Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170
	200

Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.

Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford,	
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	350
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	350

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth Day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

17–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

17–6–22. WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Ficias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenament which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of James Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
27th, July 1826. }

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16–6–21. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 2, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th *Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 Clk. Ex. Council.

NOTICE

Home District, York, to wit } IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 16th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, York, }
18th September, 1826 } 17—4—20.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquy, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE.

The Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a certain sum of money, in aid for opening a Road, from the Rideau River to the Settlements in Longuiel.
August 1, 1826. 17—1—18

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.
Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.
Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.
Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature, for a Commission to remove the County Town from Hamilton, in the District of Gore, to such other place as said Commission may deem mostconducive to the interest and convenience of the District at large.
August 15, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.
Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.
Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.
July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.
August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.
Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.
August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.
Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 3-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1825. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District,
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

Upper Canada,
COURT OF PROBATE,
York to Wit:
} SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yeoman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administsator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province Aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16-tf.

Surrogate Court,
District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the knidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

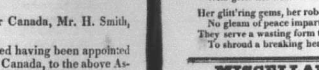
By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family; also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, August 4, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the 20th September next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.

11—7

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
September 8, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

16—7

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,
Contingent Assurances and Survivorships,
Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.

10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Those marked thus * *are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.
* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
M. G. Prendergast, Esq. M. P.
* Charles Tennison, Esq. M. P.
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R. Akerman, Esq.
N. Kirdland, Esq.
C. J. Campbell, Esq.
J. G. Lynde.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Drummonds & Co. Charing Cross.

Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kington.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE House and Lot lately occupied by Grant Powell, Esq. on the South side of Duke Street, near the new Bank—For terms apply to.

W. ALLAN.

August 3, 1829, 10—*tf*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826. NO 17.

POETRY.

THE BARON'S BRIDE.

"Row on—row on—more speed I crave;
Oh! quicker strike the oar;
Swift, bear me o'er the dark blue wave
Unto my native shore!

"'Tis there my long-loved Ellen dwells,
Whose vows are pledg'd to me;
Oh how the thought of meeting swells
My soul with ecstasy!

"I press the soil she moves upon,
I breathe the air she breathes;
She's dearer far than the fame I've won,
More priz'd than victory's wreaths.

"Ellen, thy Edgar flies to thee,
To meet from thy lov and
A balm for every misery
Endur'd in foreign land.

"What bars the lover's rapid way?
Why are his footsteps check'd?—
What moments this procession gay
With bridal favors deck'd?"

A maiden in the village train
An answer soon supplied:
"The lord of all this fair domain
To-day brings home his bride."—

Why now does Edgar start aside?
What strikes him with such awe?
Ah! in the list'ning lovely bride
He perjur'd Ellen saw.

Where are the hopes, which form the flowers
In childhood's path that spring?
Where are the joys that manhood's hours,
Speeded on rapture's wing?

All—all of these his heart had known
By Ellen had been taught:
The blow by which they were o'erthrown
With death to him was fraught.

One look he gave of wild despair,
His pure heart ceas'd to beat;
He sank, amid the waves fair
Then strewn beneath her feet.

Vain strove the false one from that hour
Smiles to her lips to call;
Worthless, she feels, are wealth and power,
And golden fetters gall.

Bright gems are mix'd with her silver hair,
Jewels her neck adorn;
But her brain is rack'd with dark despair,
Which grief her heart is torn.

Her glitt'ring gems, her robe of pride,
No gleam of peace impart;
They serve a wasting form to hide,
To shroud a breaking heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SMUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

A few weeks since business cause my attendance at the Admiralty. While waiting, in one of the anti-rooms, I heard myself accosted by name by a tall and elegant looking man standing near me. My eye rested on his figure, but memory refusing recognition at the gaze, I inquired his identity. My surprise was great at finding he was one of my dearest and earliest friends; and the start of astonishment, almost of pain, which his revelation elicited from me, I fear have communicated to him the knowledge of the withering havoc which sorrow had made on his person. Only five years had elapsed since our last meeting, and that period, when unmarked by unusual suffering or sickness, may pass over man while in his prime—and Captain Tancred was now only thirty-five—without leaving a record of its flight.

I had known him in boyhood: he had been the wildest, but the truest and most generous of my school companions. His presence had ever been the signal for some thoughtless freak or hazardous adventure. With a spirit fresh and buoyant as mountain air, exuberant health, and exhaustless vivacity, he was formed to be the idol of his associates. He seemed destined for happiness: he had every element of it in himself; and, utterly exempt from that contracting selfishness which binds up the sympathies of too many natures, he revelled in the joy of dispensing it to others. Left to the choice of a profession, he selected that of the sea: it seemingled best with his taste, for it afforded indulgence to his peculiar temperament, which, alway seeking after strong excitements, would even court danger in all its varieties. The very character of the element had charms for him: he loved its false unsubstantial surface, its engulphing depths, its perilous quicksands, the warfare of its waves, whose wild hoarse murmurs seem to warn man from their terrorities: they had terror in their sound, and that sound was music to his ears. Often when the tempest from above had lashed the ocean into fury, and it boiled forth its wrath in billows which threatened destruction to aught of human power that dared its ire, I have known him singly to embark in a little boat, in assersion, as he would say, of man's prerogatives, and to trample on the enemy which seemed to oppose his free agency over nature and her works.

At the termination of the maritime struggles, finding his very soul enervated at the prospect of indolent peace, he obtained the command of a revenue-cutter, and I parted with him in the full glow of health, on his departure for the coast of Norfolk to enter on his new service. Engaged in active pursuits, I had little opportunity for correspondence; but my heart often held communion with him, as he was the dearest friend it had ever known. An interval of leisure having occurred in my occupation, I had resolved on visiting him a few days subsequently to the period when chance again united us. And was it—could it be Tancred, the gay, the handsome, the volatile Tancred, who stood before me! His very voice seemed changed; his accents had now a mournful and dreary cadence, like the responses of a ruined cavern, and they were the echoes of a bare and shivered heart. There was still about him the exquisite polish of demeanor so often instinctive with high birth—for Tancred was nobly connected—which had always distinguished him; but the lofty bearing, the unquailing eye, the sunny smile was gone forever! At an interview which I afterwards had with him, he disclosed to me the events which had produced such a metamorphosis in his aspect and manner. The substance was as follows:

The signal-station which Captain Tancred commanded was situated, as I have said, on the coast of Norfolk. It was near a remote hamlet, and partook in an eminent degree of that dullness and insipidity which so often distinguish a country village. The localities exhibited no particular points of interest. The scenery was not of that elevated and picturesque character which, in many parts of England, rivalling in loveliness and grandeur the landscapes of Italy or Switzerland, might well content a people less migratory than ourselves with the native samples it displays of nature's power. What had none of this: the painter or the poet might have looked on it without the faintest glow of that kindling enthusiasm which rushes from the heart and thrills through the frame, at the sight of beauty in whatever guise displayed, unstructed, unaltered, by the sophistications of art—fresh, luxuriant, and perfect, the visible and tangible evidence of that unerring system of harmony and arrangement by which the Divine Ruler conducts the universe. The inhabitants, too, of W—— were generally uncultivated and illiterature. Education had there been tardy in its civilizing influence; and there was amongst the lower classes—the mass of the population—little of that amenity of feeling and manner which may in some measure atone for the absence of the higher mental qualities. The service in which Captain Tancred was engaged drew an almost entire line of demarkation between himself and his neighbours. He met them, and perchance the bow and curtesy of compelled deference were accorded; but there was neither glance, nor tone, nor word of sympathy exchanged. He was looked upon, by even those who stood unconnected with the illicit traffic which it devolved on him to oppose, with distrust and suspicion. He was one of those men, however, whose active and healthiness of temperament supply to themselves the deficiencies of place or people. Still there were moments when his customary employment failed of amusement, when even his love of adventure was gone, and upon him the eye of listlessness and dissatisfaction; when he would more gladly have enjoyed communion with living than inanimate nature. In one of these moods he wandered forth on the beach. It was at that hour

The moon was up, and yet it was not bright.

The sun was still in the sky, and the ocean blushed in the gorgeous beams which crimsoned the west. A thousand clouds floated round the throne of his expiring glory, as though they were anxious to form a canopy to meet his ascent and distant clime a trace of his splendor. A few stars were out to mark and guard the orbit of the timid moon, which, pale and more beautiful than all, seemed the type of purity and holiness in the universe, as she circumscribed her night and majesty of the scene around him. Who can look on the boudless deep, the unincarcerated air of creation! Who can think of the world, its empty distinctions, its feverish passions, its cruel pursuits, while gazing on that which are the poetry of heaven," and not feel his own insignificance in the scale

whom he had worshipped with the idolatry of devoted love; who had laid on his bosom in the sweet confidence of pure affection, and to whom he had been the whole earthly sum of weal and woe! He put aside the golden hair, which was now clotted with gore, and kissed the marble cheek, whose whiteness was stained with blood. Her eyes were closed, yet on the lids lay a few glimmering tears, the latest memorials of human suffering. The little flower which he had that very morning presented to her, was yet hidden in her bosom. It was crushed and faded; but, worthless as it appeared to some, to him the world's riches would have seemed poor for the purchase of the holy relic. On inquiry it was proved that Denham, if his wayward moods, would often take his daughter to be his companion in his unlawful and dangerous enterprises. No reasonable motive could be assigned for such proceeding by others; it could only be traced to the natural tyranny of his disposition, or might find solution in the fancy that he sometimes expressed lest his daughter's state of unprotected loveliness might be invaded by insult. There was no contentatious parade of grief about Tancred; not a single tear did he shed over the grave, when it opened to receive his life's essence. But the blight had struck at his heart, withered up every blossom of joy, and blasted as with volcanic influence, the soft verdure of hope that had grown there. No amusement lured him of his woe, no occupation robbed him of one pang of recollection. "Memory ceaselessly plied the work of pain," and at the age of thirty-five he appeared before me, bankrupt of joy, with a shattered frame, haggard looks, and a wasted and decrepid heart!

SUMMARY.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 24th of August.

A cabinet council was held on the 29th, at which all the cabinet ministers were present, and important business discussed. The king arrived in London the same day from Windsor, but was not landed without any escort. The Recorder of London was to report to His Majesty the names of the persons under the sentence of death in Newgate.

The Duke of Manchester, late Governor General of Jamaica, is to be the new Post Master General.

The Ex-King, Joseph Napoleon, has requested the King of Sweden to request the King of the Netherlands to permit him to reside with him in that country. The subject was referred to the King of France, who in a cabinet council decided in favour of the request.

By the last accounts the Ashantees are preparing again to attack Cape Coast Castle.

The trial of Mr. Wakefield, for the abduction of the rich heiress, Miss Turner, which was to come on at the Lancaster Assizes, is not now to be proceeded in: Mr. Turner having resolved not to appear against the prisoner.

A new farce was lately brought out at the Haymarket theatre, called *Thirteen to the Dozen*, said to contain lots of fu...

The number of bankrupts had been decreasing for several days. The Gazette of the 28th contained only seven, and the three previous Gazettes but ten each.

Fifty-one young Frenchmen recently embarked at Marseilles to join the Greeks.

The Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, in answer to the numerous applications which have been made to him from the Upper Ward, regarding emigration to Canada, has notified that government have had the subject under consideration; but it is not possible at present to afford any public aid, as no money has been voted by Parliament for that purpose.

At a recent meeting of the proprietors of the East India Stock, Col. L. Stanhope stated that *above one million of guineas* per month were expended in the Burmese war.

Letters from Badajoz announce that great numbers of persons are deserting to Portugal, even from among the officers. Orders have been given that passports shall not be granted for foreign countries, undoubtedly through fear that many would seek in Portugal a refuge under the new order of things.

The Goldsmiths' Company have given a splendid entertainment to His Majesty's Ministers at their Hall. In returning thanks for his health having been drunk, Mr. Huskisson said, we must expect a commercial country like this to feel the effects of the great changes going on in all parts of the world; but he felt confident that commerce would soon again flourish.

A Dublin paper states, that apprehension for the safety of the harvest and the late potato crops has now vanished. The rains have been general in every part of the kingdom. They did not come in time for the hay, and that is the only short crop.

The Morpeth Herald says it was reported that a number of French silk handkerchiefs were exposed for sale in the window of a most respectable draper's shop in that town, and, in a very short time, a considerable number of persons had collected round the door and windows, who did not hesitate to express their indignation at such a display. Their feelings, however, were set at rest by the proprietor, who assured them that the articles in question were the manufacture of the town.—So great is the similarity between these goods and the French, that the manufacturers themselves were deceived.

LONDON, July 31.

We are happy to perceive, from the concurring testimony of a number of provincial Journals in the manufacturing districts, that a decisive turn has taken place in the state of trade in that part of the country.

We sincerely rejoice to find that the reception of foreign goods in the London market has been exactly what we wished it to be—good feeling and good taste have combined to induce our countrywomen to prefer the manufactures of their own Britain, and the import duties upon French silks and continental trumpery, have fallen during the week to almost nothing.

A direct trade between the port of Leith and India is soon to commence. A vessel of considerable tounage is at present in the Harbour loading for Calcutta. It is the first enterprize of the kind from the east coast of Scotland.

The number of vessels entered inward, at the port of Liverpool, in the last sixth months, (from 5th January to 5th July,) is as follows:—Foreign, 114 —British 189—Europeans, 236—East Indians, 9— Total, 548—Irish, 1,589—Coastwise, 1,724.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived from Russia some days since, and is now in town, although he has not yet appeared in public. His Grace is in excellent health, and, we understand, means almost immediately to return to St. Petersburgh, to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, which ceremony is to take place in September next. His Grace's return is solely in consequence of the postponement of the coronation of the Emperor which has been delayed by the death of the late and Empress Elizabeth.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury, against twenty-seven persons charged with assembling in a riotous and disorderly manner, and by violence preventing a number of persons from approaching the hustings erected for taking the poll at the Preston election.

Mr. Murray has disposed of the property of the *Representative* to the proprietors of the *New Times*, with which paper it will be united.

A most successful system of cultivating turnips, is practised in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; a powerful force manure is drilled in with the turnip seed, in order to force on the growth of the young Swedish turnip, which is naturally of slow growth, and therefore a long time in the power of the fly to destroy it.

A Lodge of Freemasons has been opened in the fort at Bombay, under a regular warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge of England.

Flour has risen 2s. per barrel during the last quarter. This, we are informed, is entirely owing to the domestic demand. Six hundred barrels a day, are required for Philadelphia and its immediate neighborhood, so extensive has the home consumption become.—*Phil. Gaz.*

ENGLAND.

THE KING'S COURT.

Yesterday morning at a quarter past eleven o'clock, the King left His Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, in an open carriage, attended by the Lord Steward of the Royal Household. Part of the King's private carriages was in attendance at Mr. Greenwood's villa, and brought His Hajesty to the King's Palace, St. James, after remaining with his Royal Brother about three quarters of an hour. Shortly after His arrival at the Palace the King proceeded to hold a Court, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Lord Chief Justice of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Trade, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Master of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole, the Paymaster General of the Forces, the Bailiff of the Island of Jersey, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Minister to the Brazils, the Recorder of London, the Marquess of Huntley, Col. Browne, &c.

Sir Thomas Le Breton was presented by Earl Bathurst, on his appointment to the office of the Bailiff of the Island of Jersey, vacant by the death of the late Lord Carteret.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Browne, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order, was presented to the King; upon which occasion His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honor of knighthood.

John Stoddart, L. L. D. formerly King's Advocate of the Amiralty Court at Malta, was presented by Earl Bathurst, on his appointment to the President of the High Court of Appeal at Malta, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court; upon which occasion His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood.

The Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald was presented, and kissed hands, upon his being appointed Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces.

The Hon. William Gordon was presented by Mr. Secretary Canning, upon his being appointed Minister to the Court of Brazils.

The Marquiss of Huntley took leave of His Majesty.

The King held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Gordon was introduced, and sworn in a member, and took his seat the at board accordingly.

Mr. Grenville attended as Clerk of the Council.

At the close of the Privy Council, the Recorder of London was admitted into the presence of the King in Council, and made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey.

His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Peel, Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and Viscount Melville.

The Earl Delaware and Sir William Keppel, were the Lord and Groom in waiting.

The Court broke up at half past 4 o'clock.

At ten minutes before five o'clock the King left the Palace, in his opening travelling carriage, on his return to the Royal Lodge. His Majesty departed by the Queen Adelaide's gate, where there was a large assemblage of persons, reaching to entrance to the Green Park, waiting for the gratification of beholding their beloved Sovereign. His Majesty returned their dutiful respects, of hats off, &c. by very graciously taking off his hat.

Linen Manufacture.—An account has been printed by order of the House of Commons, of the quantity of flax, hemp and linen, imported into the United Kingdom, and the quantity of linen cloth exported from it to all parts of the world; together with the real and official value of the latter, and the amount of bounty paid on its manufacture, in the year ended the fifth of January last. The quantity of hemp imported amounted to 595,090 quarters, the value of which was £405,415. Nearly the whole of this quantity—namely, 561,954 quarters came from Russia. The quantity of flax, dressed and undressed, amounted to 1,042,956 quarters, the official value of which was £2,092,-763. More than half of this amount, or 656,-772 quarters were exported from Russia. The number of yards of linen cloth exported to all parts of the world, was 52,026,144, of which 35,993,038 yards were of British, and 16,033,-146 were of Irish Manufacture. The whole of this immense export, however, took place from Great Britain alone, with the exception of about 2,500,000 yards. The official value of these exports was £2,676,995. But though Ireland does not export to foreign countries, the quantity of linen imported into England and Scotland amounted to 52,560,926 yards, and the value is estimated at £2,893,012. The Irish linen, therefore, imported into Great Britain, and retained for home consumption, after deducting the quantity re-exported, amounted to upwards of 36,000,000 yards. The bounty paid on British and Irish linen exported amounted to within a trifle of £300,000.

Amongst the conflicting accounts of the state of different parts of the Country, it is difficult to come to any very distinct opinion whether the distress with which it has been suffering be diminished or not. Every Country Paper, and almost every private letter from the Manufacturing Districts, contain statements at variance with those of the other, according to the bias or particular situation of the writer. It is the duty of us, who are placed at a distance from the scenes of distress which undoubtedly exist, and who are not liable to be influenced by any local circumstances or personal inconvenience, from the state of affairs in those distant districts' to weigh and compare the various accounts which come before us—to balance the circumstances under which each is written, and to draw as just a conclusion from these materials as our judgment will enable us to do. With such data we have endeavoured to look at the reports before us, and we think we are justified in the conclusion we have come to, that on the whole *things are on the mend.* We do not mean to assert that any material improvement has taken place, but that the elements of a better state of things are at work, and that a fair and rational hope may be entertained that a slow but gradual amelioration of existing evils will take place. In some particular branches of trade the distress assredly is in a great ey greater than ever, but our remarks are not founded on the particular state of individual interests, but upon a broad and comprehensive view of the whole of the manufacturing trade. This commencement of improvement, if we assume that our conclusions are correct, does not, we apprehend, arise from any sudden cause which is likely to operate expeditiously, we are to renew those periods of immense activity which prove in the end as fatal to the interests of the operatives and their employers, as they appear beneficial to them at the time. It is the gradual effect of circumstances which cannot fail, in the end, to restore a wholesome and an advantageous trade, though of a less extensive nature than that which was before carried on. The stock in hand from the cessation of the great exportation of former years, was thrown back upon the home consumption of the country, and consequently has supplied all the demands of that most immense and most advantageous branch of our trade. The stock being now reduced, the demands for home consumption, together with a revial, in some degree of the export trade, begin to be felt, and to this extent at all events, our Manufacturing interests must recover. When the distresses of other countries have also partially passed off, our exports will rapidly increase, more particularly, as we have reason to know, that the circumstances to which we alluded recently of the closing of Cotton and other Manufactories in foreign countries, are fully confirmed; and these two causes conspiring to give activity to our trade, cannot fail to put an end to a considerable portion of the misery which unhappily now exists. We must not, however, close our eyes against that distress at present—nor blind our reason so far as to bring ourselves to believe that we shall not still have a sea of trouble to wade through: but our argument, founded, on what we hope a fair consideration of all circumstances, is that the shore on the opposite side begins to be discernable land, though still involved in gloom and at a distance, affords a good hope of our again standing on "*terra firma.*" In the mean time, it will be a difficult task for our Pilots to beacon out the channel through which we must pass: and the duty of all to assist and buoy up those who may be likely to perish in difficulties to be encountered. Much may be done by keeping alive hope, and encouraging resolution and patience. Support for a short period may renew a vigorous effort, and the land once reached, we shall see, in the errors of the past system, and in the stability of that which has been adopted, the incentive for, and the reward of, a continuance in principles of sound and leberal policy.—*Sun.*

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, that symptoms of improvement have at length manifested themselves in our market, and we sincerely hope, that we shall soon be enabled to congratulate our readers on the prospect of returning prosperity. We dare not, however, encourage ourselves in the belief that our difficulties are past, but we feel considerable assurance that we have seen the worst. A considerable stock of gray cloth noted this week has been so considerable as to produce an actual scarcity in some descriptions; and the stocks of calicoes in the hands of the manufacturers are in general very small. There are, we un terstand, considerable orders for yarns; but at present the prices offered are lower than our spinners are disposed to take. The early and promising state of the harvest will contribute not a little to the revial of trade. Though in this district we have little corn land, in some, and those manufacturing ones, in particular which we have been placed, the deficiency of the crops will be afforded the suffering poor, by employment for the next 8 or four weeks; and even in our own neighborhood, many families will obtain a livelihood by their labours in the field.—From many circumstances that have come to our knowledge, we believe that the return of better times is not distant as we had lately too much reason to fear, and we sincerely trust that they will arrive before our patient suffering poor shall have been urged by the profligate advice of wicked counsellors to depart from that course of patient endurance and peaceable demeanor which has so long distinguished them, and which has reflected so much honor on the character of English labourers.

Leeds. The desponding apprehensions which seem to prevail in London, relative to the all manufacturing districts of the country, and the Inquiries which have been made, have elicited, from different quarters, as to the probability of the distresses of the poor leading to disturbances, have induced us to inquire, rather minutely, into the real state of trade in the West Riding. We have now unfeigned pleasure, in consequence of being able to assure the public, that different branches of our woollen and worsted manufactures, neither the actual depression, nor the future prospects of business, are so gloomy as have been supposed.—There is at this moment, we understand from good authority, a brisk sale for woollen cloths, particularly for the coarser descriptions of coatings, But the best feature in this species of trade is, that all the transactions of a *bonafide* character, the result of orders arisng from absolute wants. We are also happy to say, that the working classes have in general some benefit from so promising an alteration. Within the last fortnight or three weeks, additional cloth weavers have been employed in Leeds and the neighbourhood; a great number of the mills are now working full time; and, in one, the hands on Monday commenced making seven days a week. We would not be understood, however, as intimating that any rapid flow of prosperity has yet set in, but we are justified in stating, that if things proceed in their present course for two or three months longer, the distress will have nearly vanished by that time in the woollen cloth districts. We wish it were in our power to represent the stuff trade revived in the same degree, or now presenting equally pleasing appearances for the future. There are still considerable numbers of hands in that line, especially weavers, unemployed, and the manufactured pieces fetch low prices. At the same time, we are informed that some improvement has taken place in the Bradford markets, during the past three weeks or a month.—The stocks in the warehouses are lessening daily, the stocks in the retail trade are supposed to be extremely low, and, on the whole, the manufacturers well more than now exists. We must not, however, close our eyes against that distress at present—nor blind our reason so far as to bring ourselves to believe that we shall not still have a sea of trouble to wade through: but our argument, founded, on what we hope a fair consideration of all circumstances, is that the shore on the opposite side begins to be discernable land, though still involved in gloom and at a distance, affords a good hope of our again standing on "*terra firma.*" In the mean time, it will be a difficult task for our Pilots to beacon out the channel through which we must pass: and the duty of all to assist and buoy up those who may be likely to perish in difficulties to be encountered. Much may be done by keeping alive hope, and encouraging resolution and patience. Support for a short period may renew a vigorous effort, and the land once reached, we shall see, in the errors of the past system, and in the stability of that which has been adopted, the incentive for, and the reward of, a continuance in principles of sound and leberal policy.—*Sun.*

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to have been cast in, in consequence of the revolt of the Janissaries.

It is said that Reschid Pacha, was recalled to Constantinople in consequence of the troubles.—The Greek government, on the 6th June, received notice of Lord Cochrane's coming; and Miaulis and Sactouri awaited him with 130 vessels, to give the Turks a decisive blow. The merchants of Smyrna hence refuse to send the Turks any more provisions.

Aiding the Greeks.—A Brussels paper received in London, confirms the report that the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, are endeavoring to re-establish themselves, and to act as a body in favor of Greece. It is probable that they will have indirect support from the French Government, for two of the French Ministers are knights of that order. These knights endeavored to raise a loan some time ago for the same purpose, through a Mr. Dearne, but it failed.

Letters from Rome received in Paris, state that the massacre at Missolonghi made so deep an impression on Leo. X, that it was in contemplation to address a letter in favor of the Greeks, to all the Christian Potentates.

A Committee for the relief of the Greeks, has now been formed in Hanover, and has caused an address to be inserted in the Journal called the *Hanoverase Nachrichten.*

PORTUGAL.

Great joy was testified at Lisbon on the arrival of their Charter. The army joined in the enthusiasm, and echoed the shouts of the people. Frequent Cabinet Councils held at Paris, are ascribed to the arrival of this now importation of American produce, and the effect it may have on the state of things in Spain. By this Constitution, the right suffrage is given to all persons over 25 years old, possessing an income of 100 milreas per annum. The Legislative power is given to the General Cortes, (with the sanction of the king) is be composed of a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies; the former to be appointed by the king for life, the latter elective temporary.

It is confidently reported that the Austrian Ambassador at Madrid, has declared to the *corps diplomatique*, the determination of the Emperor not to consent to the establishment of the new Portuguese Constitution.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEM. 23, 1826.

The accounts from England are of rather a more favorable kind. An increased demand for some particular descriptions of goods seems to have taken place, but not to any very great extent. From many parts of the country the reports are still distressing, and there can be no doubt that the slight amelioration which appears to have taken place, is not such, as to warrant the belief, that it is in any degree proportionate to the general distress prevalent among the manufacturing classes.

It is however pleasing to learn, that the gloom is in some measure removed, and that the prospect of affording employment to the people is improved. The silk trade is stated to be in a flourishing condition, putting down all foreign competition, and affording full employment to the artisans in that particular branch of Commerce.

ADMIRAL LAKE, of H. M. Ship *Jupiter*, and Lady, Captain STEWART of the *Menai*, and other Officers of the Royal Navy, were passengers on board the *Queenston* on Tuesday last. They proceeded immediately to Niagara and the Falls.

In our last number, we alluded to the state of improvement in Upper Canada, when compared with that in the State of New York, and to all who think and feel properly on the subject, it cannot but afford matter of gratification to reflect, that in such a comparison, we have nothing to be ashamed of, and every reason to anticipate, that before Upper Canada shall have numbered, half the years, which that State has the advantage of her, the comparison will more than probably, leave a large balance in her favour. To some persons, however, these undeniable truths appear to be unpleasant, and we really cannot but pity the splenetic tempers of those, whose distorted views, lead them to contemplate the improvements made in other countries, as gigantic efforts of enterprise, while the mere mention of them in their own, is considered as unwieldy projects, and untoward measures. A Patriot, according to the distempered imaginations of such persons, is he, who takes unwearied trouble, and feels infinite delight, in magnifying the improvements of other countries, at the expense of destroying all hopes of improvement, in his own.—Staunch Patriots these!—The only misfortune is, that in spite of their zealous endeavours, and anxious desires to the contrary, we have been improving, and continue to improve, and it is evident to every man of common sense, who travels through the country now, and compares it with what it was *ten years ago*, that if the same degree of improvement is made for ten yees to come, when the settlement of the Province will not exceed 50 years, few countries in the world will be able to boast of having accomplished as much, in the same space of time. Ten years ago, the traveller passed through many parts of the country, a perfect wilderness, where now he will find thousands of industrious settlers—where instead of the silence that reigned in the solitary desert, the voice of the cheerful laborer is heard—and his eye meets with towns and villages filled with his fellow men. To him who delights in his country's welfare, and the general happiness of mankind, the consideration of these things affords matter of reflection, the most pleasing and satisfactory. To the Patriot, such as has been described, however, who takes no delight in such things, no feeling of pleasure is excited by such contemplations. That under a mild and equitable Government, such effects should be realized, is the bane of all his hopes—as long as the country remained solitary, and in its primitive state of wildness—unsettled and uninhabited, so long could he indulge himself in attributing want of enterprise to the Government. The sound of the settlers axe, levelling the forest, falls on his ear as a death knell—the hum of industry, in the midst of the loneliness he so much desires, is to him an unwelcome intrusion—he trembles at the thought of great projects—and a stupendous attempt, such for example, as a Canal from the River Rideau to Kingston, on whose banks he sees in anticipation, thousands of active beings, and a surrounding country teeming with population, confounds and utterly stupifies him. In despair he cries aloud Taxation!—Taxation!—beware of Taxation!—spend not your money in such stupendous works—cut no Canals—open no Roads—let your Gaols and Court Houses, and public buildings rot—if you go on making improvements at such a rate, what will become of my famous comparisons, or where shall I find food to satisfy my appetite, for abuse and invective against the Government, and all connected with it. Or if you will in spite of all my warnings to the contrary, submit to improve the country for your own good, at your own expense, you must not be surprised, if the due reproach should fall upon you, of having united yourselves to the views of the Mother Country—of having forwarded the intentions of Government, and of having aided and assisted them in rendering Upper Canada, one of the most prosperous and happy countries on the earth—and myself one of the most unhappy beings—for then "Othello's occupation would be gone."

But few such *Patriots* it is to be hoped, are to be found within the limits of Upper Canada, and notwithstanding the idle attempts of those who would endeavour to make the world believe, that we are a thousand years behind our neighbours in improvement, we can only say—Your efforts to paralise the good work which has already made so much progress, must end in your own shame and confusion. The people have sense enough to know, that he, who can see beauty and excellence, every where, except at home, is no very desirable inmate, and as truth developes itself, what his pretended anxiety on their account, arrises, not so much from a sincere desire to serve them, as from the fear of personal disgrace and exposure.

Now with respect to taxation in this country, and to shew that it is neither burthensome or oppressive, it is only necessary to inquire, what are the amount taxes paid ? and—How are they expended ?—To answer these questions in the most familiar manner, we will take an example, assuming it as an average throughout the Province. For this purpose we will suppose the property of an individual to consist of,

Valued by Law at

A House of 2 Stories,.....£ 30 0 0

50 Acres of Cultivated Land,.....	50	0	0
150 do. Uncultivated,.....	30	0	0
2 Horses,.....	16	0	0
4 Cows,.....	12	0	0
2 Oxen,.....	8	0	0
6 Young Cattle,.....	6	0	0
20 Sheep (not liable to assessment)	0	0	0
1 Pleasure Waggon,.....	15	0	0
Valuation,.....£167	0	0	

At the highest rate of Assessment, in any District in the Province, viz, One penny in the Pound, (and some are lower) the taxes on this property would amount to,..... £ 0 11 11

Statute labor by Law 7 days at 3s 6d. 0 17 6

£ 1 11 5

So that the whole of the taxes on the property enumerated above, would amount to one Pound, eleven Shillings, and five Pence —

To illustrate this still further—take the Assessment of the Home District for example, for the year 1825—The valuation of the property in which, for nineteen Townships, amounted to £361,867 13 0—the taxes collected for that year were £1191 7 9—the population was 17,900, making an average of about one Shilling and three Pence each, for taxes.

The next question is, how are these taxes expended ?—It may be answered generally, that not one farthing of them, goes to defray the expences of the Government—they are all expended within the respective Districts, where they are levied—The first of the above mentioned sums, or the 13s. 11d. in defraying the current expenditure of the District, and the latter, or the 17s. 6d. commonly called Road labour, which may either be performed in kind, or compounded for with the overseers of Roads, at the rate specified, is expended, on that particular division of the Road, on which the person paying the Assessment lives, is fact, in making a Road to his own door.—Now let any person look at the property enumerated—the amount of taxes paid on that property in the manner in which public taxes are expended—and then let him say what he thinks of the Taxation of Upper Canada! Let him then look at Upper Canada as it really is: its settlements, improvements, and public works—the progress it has made in little more than forty years, when it was a wilderness, and will he not be compelled to express his surprise, that in so short a period of time, without any direct taxes on the people, so much of general improvement has been effected. These facts, together with the liberal terms on which lands are granted by the government, may account, in a great measure, for the rapid settlement of the Province, which, taking it altogether, may be pronounced, by unprejudiced persons, as possessing as many advantages, and affording as reasonable prospects of acquiring independence, by perseverance and industry, as any country in the world.—Yet some there are—restless spirits—who unmindful of all these advantages, and incapable of duly appreciating them, would endeavour by false and unfounded attacks on the government, and indiscriminate abuse of all connected with it, to mislead others.—The people of this Province are, however, well aware of their sinister views—from former examples they are on their guard, against the delusions of the enemies of their peace.—They are happy—free—and contented—they know and feel these things, and we are well assured, that they will not suffer that happiness, freedom, and contentment, to be officiously meddled with, by any political quack, who may offer his nostrums for the cure of diseases, which exist only, in his own disordered imagination.

DIED—On Wednesday evening last Mrs. Smith, wife of the Hon. Samuel Smith, aged 48 years.

This morning—Harriet, eldest daughter of Hon. Col. Wells.

LOWER CANADA.

We understand that Letters have been received in Town, which state that the Honble. Mr. PEL-TON has returned from London without having effected any thing in favour of the Lower Canada Land Company; matters were not yet completely settled between Government and the Upper Canada Land Company, and the representations from the local administration of Lower Canada are said to have been adverse to the Lower Canada project. Besides the times in London were such as to leave little the prospect of the stock being then taken up.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The famous *Morrel Magoon*, who was found guilty of Forgery at the Court of King's Bench lately held at Montreal, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 27th October next.

Several thefts of an alarming nature have lately occurred in this city.

On Wednesday night last the shop of one Vezina in St. Rock Suburbs was entered and property to the value of about £100 carried away.

On Friday night while a young, gentleman, a stranger, resident in the Upper Town, was at the Theatre, cash to the amount of £100 was stolen from his Portmanteau.

There has lately been another discharge of hands from some of the Lumber Coves in the vicinity of this city, and business generally is far from being in a satisfactory state.—*Ib.*

MASONIC.

The Installation of the R. W. John Molson, Esq. as Provincial Grand Master for the District of Montreal and William Henry, took place in the Provincial Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, on Tuesday the 5th instant. The R. W. Claude Dénéchaud, Esquire, P. G. M. for Quebec and Three-Rivers, the R. W. T. G. Western, Esquire, and the principal officers of the P. G. Lodge of Quebec, attended, to perform the ceremony, which being concluded, the Brethren proceeded to Christ's Church in the following

ORDER.

2d Grand Tyler.
Brethern not members of any Lodge.
Wellington Perseverin Lodge No. 7.
St. Paul's Lodge No. 3.
Union Lodge No. 1.
Band of the 76th Regiment.
Assistant Grand Tyler.
Two Grand Stewards.
Past P. G. Officers.
Provincial Grand Organist. Provincial Grand Superintendant of Works.
Provincial G. Director of Ceremonies & his Deputy.
Provincial Grand Deacons.
P. G. Secretary and his Deputy with Constitutions.
P. G. Registrar.
P. G. Treasurer.
Provincial G. Wardens.
Steward Standard of the P. G. Lodge. Steward
Officers of the P. G. Lodge of Quebec.
Visitors of Distinction.
Steward { Volume of the Sacred Law with Square and Compasses } Steward
For Quebec and District of Three-Rivers.
R. W. The D. Prov. Grand Master.
R. W. Br. T. G. Western.
V. W. The Wardens of the P. G. L. of Quebec.
Provincial G. Sword Bra. of Quebec.
Steward { R. W. C. Dénéchaud, P. G. M. of Quebec. } Steward
Steward Banner of the P. G. M. Steward
Provincial Grand Sword Br.
Steward { R. W. John Molson, Esquire, P. G. Master for Montreal and William Henry. Two Grand Stewards. } Steward
1st Prov. Grand Tyler.

An appropriate Masonic discourse was delivered by R. W. the Revd. Br. Bethune and a collection made in aid of the Funds of the Montreal General Hospital, amounting to £43. 8: 1.

The Brethren returned in the same order to the Masonic Hall, and at 6 p. m. 50 Masons partook of a splendid entertainment, provided by Br. Tutton.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. C. DENECHAU,

To his Masonic Brethren, at the Installation of John Molson, Esq. as Grand Master of the District of Montreal and Wm. Henry.

BRETHERN,

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure again I come among you, but those feelings are mixed with the deepest regrets when I call to mind the loss you have sustained in the death of your late R. W. and excellent Grand Master, the Honourable WILLIAM MCGILLIVRAY, who, as a Mason and a man, equally deserved our admiration and regard—Any panegyric that I could utter must fall short of what is due to his memory, and the fact of the Brethren (over whom I have the honour to preside,) having evinced their sorrow on the occasion by a general mourning, will bear sufficient testimony of his merits.

We have now met together for the purpose of installing a Provincial Grand Master, and in order to maintain the respectability of the Craft, it is necessary that the person appointed to fill that high and important station should be a man of distinguished consideration among you. It affords me therefore very great pleasure in informing you, that it has been the will of our M. W. G. M. His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX to grant his Letters Patent, appointing our R. W. Brother, JOHN MOLSON, Esquire, Provincial Grand Master for the district of Montreal, the high office thus graciously conferred upon him, and qualified to maintain the dignity of the Craft. Permit me R. W. Brother to congratulate you on your appointment, and the respect and esteem which you enjoy, are the surest pledges that nothing will be wanting on your part to support our Honorable Fraternity.

The harmony that has existed among the Craft in the two districts since their division, is a source of much satisfaction to me, and must be gratifying to all.

It is brotherly love which combines and cements our Fraternity in the practice of moral virtue and the pursuit of scientific attainment. By this generous sentiment we are taught to divest ourselves of each selfish consideration and narrow prejudice, reconciling that we are united by a strict and endearing relation as creatures of the same God—Children of the same parents, and Brethren of the same solid tie. It is of the three great principles of Masonry, I have so often experienced this virtue, my Brethren, personally among you, that the remembrance of your Brotherly love and kindness to me will only be effaced when the Great Architect of the universe shall think fit, in His Divine Wisdom, to call me to himself.

In handing you the book of constitution, R. W. Brother, I need not remind you that another of our great principles is obedience to the Laws, one of the main pillars which supports the present flourishing happy and exalted state of the Craft. This is our characteristic quality, and the Canadian's Glory. Let us always bend with implicit obedience to the will of our Creator.—Let us always be scrupulously attentive to the sacred duties of life, zealous in our attachment to our native soil, and exemplary in our allegiance to our gracious King and Patron and the Government under which we reside, and never let us forget, that to the personal exertion, alone of our most illustrious Grand Master, Masonry owes all its present dignity and consideration.

In again taking leave of you my Brethren, my feelings are beyond expression, particularly when I recollect the many distinguished Honors and attentions you have conferred upon me during the many years I have been among you. Let me recommend you still to persevere in the cause and by your good conduct promote the interests of Masonry, continually bear in mind the basis of our institution. Fear God—honor the King—and love your neighbour as yourself, with these principles you cannot err. In the early ages, Masons became united by one community of love, harmony and concord, one common feeling was the individual and combined interest of its Members.—Emperors and Kings have allied themselves to Masonry, shall it not then deserve the respect of the world; will any set of men at this day shake the foundation of our Temple, which has existed now nearly six thousand years !—No my Brethren.—By Masonry the Laws are upheld, religion supported, morals respected, and every virtue which can dignify our nature is promoted and increased. Continue then my brethren, faithful to the trust reposed in you, cherish every kind and benevolent action that can assist human nature, and let this practice be the everlasting cement of our order.

May the supreme Architect of the universe protect and bless you all.

CLAUDE DENECHAU, PROVL. G. M.
For Quebec and District of Three-Rivers.
Montreal, 6th September. 1826.

Married,

Last Evening, by the Rev. Mr Blakey of Prescott, David Jones Esq. M. P. to Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Hayes, Merchant, of this place.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Birth.

In Lancashire, (England) the Lady of the Hon. Edw. G. Stanley, M. P. of a son.

Died,

At Ernestown on Tuesday the 5th of September, Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Darius, and Martha Fish in the eleventh year of her age.

On Saturday last, Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Carrol, aged about 3 years.

Same day, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. G. W. Armstrong, aged 2 years.

On Sunday last, Mr. Francis Pember, aged 36 years.

Same day, Mr. John Counter, Sen. aged 52.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

SUN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEVERAL persons Insured in this Office, having expressed an anxiety to be re-insured. The Board of Directors have instructed me to effect the same, on all risks, and it is accordingly done at Institutions of the highest standing.

P. W. ENGS, *President.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT
QUEENSTON,
Captain, W. Whiting,

will, during the remainder of the Season, leave Niagara for Kingston and Prescott, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. instead of 10 o'clock, as heretofore.

Queenston, September 8, 1826. 16—4

NOTICE.

MY Wife, AMELIA ASH, having left my Bed and Board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts that she may contract in future.

ALLAN ASH.
Hamilton, September 11, 1826.

A CARD.

Under the Patronage of the Countess Dalhousie.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.
30th August, 1826. 14—*tf.*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. -14—tf.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

MR. COATES.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
KINGSTON.
MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

PROSPECTUS
OF
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE CALLED
THE GORE GAZETTE,
OR
Ancaster, Hamilton, Dundas, & Flamborough ADVERTISER.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a Newspaper, under the above title, will be published in the Village of Ancaster, in a few weeks, or, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall be obtained.

The benefits which are bound'y accruing to mankind, from the establishment of a Free Press, are so obvious, so universally perceived and acknowledged, that any attempt to demonstrate its utility, would be an imputation upon the understanding of the intelligent community, to whom this is addressed. Its advantages are so indisputable, that the propriety of erecting a new establishment of the kind can scarcely be doubted, where the population, wealth and enterprise of the country, are adequate to its support: and it is confidently presumed, that the fertile and rapidly improving section of Upper Canada, embracing the Gore District, and Districts adjoining, present at this time, all these essential pre-requisites, and affords a fair prospect of success, to a respectable and well-conducted Press.

Without going through the rounds of promises, usually made upon these occasions, but seldom realized, the Proprietor may be permitted to assure his Patrons, that the Gore Gazette shall be conducted upon principles of the strictest impartiality, neither influenced by feelings of party, nor warped by those of prejudice.—To make it amusing and instructive to the reader, and useful to the community in which he resides—to aid in calling forth and directing, to purposes of national utility, the latent energies of this fine country, will be the great aim and highest ambition of its conductor. In pursuing this object, he is aware, that he must depend upon the occasional contributions of his more intelligent, and literary friends, rather than upon any exertions of his own; but such contributions he has reason to expect, and they are earnestly and respectfully solicited.

All Religious disputations and discussions, upon points purely theological, will be excluded; but the unalienable right, of every sect, to a conscientious exercise of religious worship, will be maintained, and any infraction of that right, promptly exposed.

The most interesting articles of Foreign information, will be regularly given, from the latest arrivals; and the proceedings of the Colonial Legislature, together with those of the Imperial Parliament, which relate to this Province, will have an early insertion. The excellent Public Library, recently established in this village, will also enable the Editor to select, for his Paper, the most amusing and interesting articles, from the leading Periodical Works of the day.

As the success of a local Newspaper must depend, mainly, upon its advertising support, the Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of his advertising friends; to whose favours the strictest attention shall be paid.

The Gore Gazette will be issued from the Office of the Proprietor, every Saturday morning. Price—Twenty Shillings, Currency, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Advertisements will be inserted upon the terms usual in this Country.

Agents will be appointed in different parts of the Province, whose names will be given in the first number of the Gazette.

GEORGE GURNETT.
Ancaster, Gore District, Sept. 10, 1826.

GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
WILLIAM MOORE,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has received from them—and informs them that he has just received, direct from London and Liverpool, and offers for sale, at Montreal prices, the following Goods:—

50 JARS of Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil—40 Casks of Nails and Chains—50 ½ Kegs London Ground and Dry White Lead—Red Lead—Camptonder, Camtuiser, S. H. Davy—Bath Brick—Dye Wood—Chalk and Whiting—Black Lead—Sweet Oil—Windsor Soap—Chinese and Patent Green Paint—Ochre—1 Pipe of fine Old Port—Choice Vintage—Durham Mustard—and a general assortment of Patent Drugs & Medicines.

York. August 4, 1826. 10—t



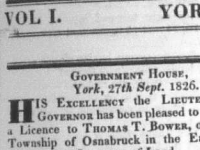
Upper Canada Gazette.

VOL I. YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826 NO. 18.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 27th Sept. 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to THOMAS T. BOWER, of the Township of Osnabruck in the Eastern District, as a Surveyor of Land.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Tentyfifth day of Sept. inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING.

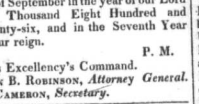
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of September instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Thirtieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every One Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the

following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 23 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January, 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz;—The——half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Rubus Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28*th August,* 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beausoleil, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any port thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1*st*, 1826. 16—8

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Benjamin Fairfield, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Strachan, Alexander Thomas Dodds, and Thomas R. Cartwright, viz:—

All his right title and interest in Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12 in the first Concession of Ernest Town.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. *No.* 16—*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit. } first day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Nicholls, Junr. and Allan McPherson, viz:

Lots No. 1 and 2, first Concession of Fredericksburgh, with the valuable improvements upon them. Town Lot number 30 on the South Easterly side of Front Street in the Town of Kingston. Lots No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 25 and 26, ninth Concession, Thurlow. No. 7 and 8 fourteenth Con. Rawden, 9, tenth Con. Rawden. No. 4, eighth Con. Huntingdon.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the Second day of October next, at the same hour and place.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, May 2d, 1826. No. 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WITT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres;

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about	35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,	200

Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.

Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 14, 1st Con. Glanford,	350
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	350
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before he day of sale.

17–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff. G. D.
Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
17–6–22. *S. G. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Beach, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenament which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, to all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, and Credits which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of James Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
27th, July 1826. }

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16–6–21. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office, }
York 18*th Jan'y.* 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

NOTICE.

Home District, York, to wit } IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 16th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, York, }
18th September, 1826 } 17–4–20.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—*6m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—*6m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17–tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1*st* 1826. 15—*6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1*st Sept.* 1826. 15—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24*th.* 1826. 14—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Gaol and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30*th Aug.* 1826. 15—*6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8*th,* 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6*m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22*d July,* 1826. 11—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money, to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11-1*m* 6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 6-6*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6*th.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, } *July 1st,* 1826. } 7—6*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled " an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6*m.*

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 33 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlottesville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Upper Canada, } SIR PEREGRINE
COURT OF PROBATE, } MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

TO PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administrator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and peace you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16—tf.

Surrogate Court, } BY Alexan-
District of Niagara. } der Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kaidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

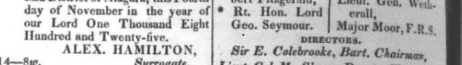
ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8*w.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
September 8, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

16—7

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Youge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION,
FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,
Contingent Assurances and Survivorships, Endowments for Children, for the purchase and sale of Annuities and Reversions, and to Grant Annuities.
10 *Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.*

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Those marked thus * *are also Trustees.*

His Excel'y. Count Munster,
* Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin & Kinkardine,
Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Torrington
* Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Fitzgerald,
* Rt. Hon. Lord Geo. Seymour.
* Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Ousley,
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Chief Physician to the Institution of the Canadas, Dr. Forbes, Inspector of Hospitals Quebec.

Physician and Medical Referee at Montreal, Dr. Caldwell.

Ditto at Kingston, Dr. Bone, Physician to the Forces,

Ditto at Perth, Dr. Thom, Surgeon to the Forces, H. P.

Ditto at York, C. Widmer, Esq. do. do. do.

Agent for the District of Montreal, Lieut. Col. Napier.

Agent for Upper Canada, Mr. H. Smith, Kington.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

The following are amongst the facilities and advantages offered to the public by the above society—No addition to the London rates are demanded for residence in the Canadas—and these will be found on comparison, to be much lower than are generally taken by other Offices. No entrance money (except the price of the stamp) or additional non-appearance fine will be exacted.

One fifth part (not exceeding £200) of all claims will be paid *immediately*, upon satisfactory proof of the decease of the Life insured, and the remainder within three months—the agents at Quebec assisted by the principal Physician to the institution, will meet every Friday at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering proposals.

H. SMITH.

Kingston, 23d, June, 1826.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1826. NO 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIGER HUNTING IN THE EAST.

The following extract of a letter received by a gentleman in Liverpool from his brother, dated Bangalore, Jan. 3, gives a lively description of the sports of tiger hunting:—

"I did something, however, yesterday, which was a good commencement of the new year, for I commanded a party of the men who were ordered out to kill a tiger, which we obeyed, and put in execution in a very short time. I'll give you a description of the business. About six o'clock in the morning, when at the riding-school, I saw something swimming across the tank (alias lake,) a short distance from my house, and going towards some thick planted gardens on the other side, I thought it was a large black dog, or a black man so I sent on fitting stumps, but was soon surprised by one of officers runing to tell me it was a royal tiger, and that he was seen to lay down in the tank at the edge of the water. Several officers got ready and went over, but I was wiser than to follow, until I had got the Colonel to give me a firing party of sixteen men, with rifle cartridges; well, away we went, and had just got to the gates of the garden, when a shot was fired inside (though I had sent to tell them I was coming as quick as possible,) and soon after the royal beast popped out of the garden, and was shot at by two of the party, but not damaged. I mounted my horse, took a carbine from one of the men, and galloped off to try and keep him in sight and soon heard he was in another garden close to us. I dismounted formed my party in line, and beat down the hedge. A little dog of Ned's, which I am keeping for him, Bruin by name, was with us when we came to the corner of the hedge, Bruin gave tongue violently, and went barking into the hedge. I said, 'I am sure Bruin has him, look out,' and out he came with a glorious growl, I was the nearest to him, took aim at his head, and the rifle missed fire; he was first coming towards me, but altered his route, inclined to my right, received several shots from the party, and leaped right on the top of a man's shoulder. How surprised he looked in the air, with his mouth open, over the man's head! Down they came, and he left his hold, made at the hedge, and stuck in it for a short time, the men making at him all the time; another rifle which had been given me missed fire. I took another one, and went through the gate, and saw my friend laying down close to me, and starting me in the face. I took aim at his head, and bang me if the third rifle did not miss fire, though he was not five yards off.—He sprang at me. I leaped back, but was caught by my spurs, and came on my back; a lucky shot or two, however, turned my friend off me, and I just got up in time to seize another carbine, and send the ball just in behind his shoulder, which finished his business. The poor fellow he had clawed, as soon as he could get up, seized a spear, and had the satisfaction to run it into his neck as he was struggling. Luckily he has not received much damage, as he has only got a scalped part of his head, without hurting the skull; he had behaved gallantly all the time, for I had been obliged to order him to keep back, for he would get, if I had, and I was afraid he would be sprung upon. Thus ended our fight. I had him dead in the Colonel's compound (garden) in an hour after I was sent out. Several of the officers came up in time to get shots; one of them, who would not have been accused of cowardice in my bones, was up with my party all the time. Bruin, though, was the bravest person of the whole, he has immortalised himself; for not content with fetching the brute out of the lake, he stuck to his heels during the whole engagement, barking and trying to bite, though the thickest part of his body is not larger than the tiger's arm. I was much pleased with him, took him to Seringapatam, as he often calls him, escaped, and returned to the fight. I have gained credit with the men, for leading them up so steadily to the charge, which probably saved some lives, for they were in a crowd, but I would not let them, but brought them up in fine; and also for being the first to follow him up when he got through the hedge.—I am very glad we escaped so well, and particularly that I had an opportunity of trying my mettle, for it was the first time. Young Mackworth can get his skin, as it was he that fired when he was first put near the water. I have his head in salt water now, to get the flesh off, and a hind leg also. Mackworth cheated some of us this morning; he asked us to breakfast, and gave us what he called hare soup, which was so rich, we took only a spoonful or two; no wonder it is so, for it was made of the tiger. I dare say your Aldermen, who are so celebrated for their turtle soup, would have enjoyed it, if they had not known the mixture."

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

The House of Lords met on Tuesday, and after the Commons had, by their officers, appeared at the bar, the prorogation to the 24th of August was formally announced.

We are happy to be able to state, that things are beginning to assume a more favorable aspect. In Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, and Preston, trade had materially revived, and many of the manufacturers were again called into employment.

Scotland and Ireland participate in the general distress. Several heavy failuers have taken place in Dublin. In France, and on the Continent generally, trade and manufactures are also in a state of depression.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.—The Washington papers of Thursday, state that the American Congress of Deputies which assembled some time ago at Panama, has adjourned to meet in a village in the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico, and hold its sessions there. We understand says the Journal that Mr. Dawkins, the British Commissioner, upon the adjournment of the Congress returned to England. Both his Secretaries had died at Panama.—The Dutch Commissioners had gone to Vera Cruz, with the view of being on the spot, as is supposed, at the assembling of the Congress in the Territory of Mexico.—The Intelligencer of Saturday adds, that the shore of Panama is more fatal to the lives of visitors, than even the coast of Africa is to the whites. Speaking of the removal of the Commissioner of the King of the Netherlands to Vera Cruz, the editors say:—" But if he stay long there the fate of the two British Secretaries will almost certainly overtake him—the climate of Vera Cruz being as fatal to strangers as that of Panama. We are glad that the place of Assembly has been changed: for, now our Commissioners may attend the Congress without the apprehension of finding graves in a foreign land—of having their eyes closed by foreign hands, The lamented Mr. Anderson fell a martyr to the climate, and we should be sorry to expose any more of our valuable citizens to such hazards.'

The poor rates in Massachusetts have increased three fifths within twenty five years. There are 7000 paupers in that state, which cost the public $360,000 annually. Intoxication is stated to be the common source of pauperism.

Prices Current, Halifax, Aug. 30.—Cod-fish, mer., new, 13s; Do. W. I. 12s.; Beef, best, 5d to 7d per lb.; Irish do. 20s. per brl.; Quebec do., cargo 45s. prime 55; Butter. box. 1s per lb.; Oats, per bsh. 3s 6d; Pork per lb. salted, 6d; Irish per brl. 85s; Quebec 90s to 95 per brl.; Flour, Am. sup., 35s 9d to 37s; Fine 32s 6d; Quebec, 30s to 35 9d.

ENGLAND.

From the London Sun of July 29.

POOR OLD COBBETT.

This precious disciple of Tom Paine has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning in his usual style, on the state of the country. The most amusing feature of this epistle, is the high tone which *honest* Iago assumes over the Right Honourable Gentleman, by saying, that all the measures which the Cabinet must resort to are the measures of Cobbett! and the moment these measures are adopted, then, says this modest man, " I am your master!"

After this bounce, down comes " the patriot" from his high estate, and humbly supplicates the Right Hon. Gentleman for a seat in Parliament! We give the following extract to illustrate the assurance of the Preston Candidate:—

" But, what puzzles me exceedingly is, the grounds upon which you reckon on escaping from being compelled, at last to acknowledge me your master. A stone tossed up into the air will not more assuredly find its way to the ground, than your system will find its way to a state of prostration. *I must triumph over you.* It is not in nature that I should fail. You can coin your body into sovereigns as easily as you can continue to pay the interest of the debt in full in a currency of gold. Trick after trick, contrivance after contrivance, may be put in motion; miserable respites may be obtained; delusion may still do something; but Lavender, the late London theif-taker; and Grimshaw, the Mayor of Preston can cause victuals and drink to go in abundance into the dwellings of the unfortunate weavers and spinners of Lancashire, as easily as you and your colleagues can pay the full interest of the debt in a currency of silver and gold.

" You do not believe this? Is it so? So much the worse for you if it be so; for your surprise and mortification will be the greater. We are now living amongst the last tricks and contrivances of the system. It is in the very nature of this system to produce, in the end, *starvation in the midst of plenty.* This is in the different windings of the lace, or large puffs of broad pink satin ribbon. A necklace of coral encircles the throat, and the slippers are of coral red silk.

The Steam Boat Comet.—This boat which had so long and so highly excited public attention and sympathy, has been completely hauled up on the beach—£780 in money had been recovered, the notes were wet, but not materially damaged. Several papers of value, leases, &c. were found in a good state of preservation. The vessel was a complete wreck; a considerable quantity of bones were found in the steerage, but the rest was a mass of mud and rubbish in the place, that it was impossible to say how many bodies there might be. The jacket of a very young boy was picked up, enclosing the ribs only, and no other part was visible. The body of a female was found on the quarter deck, so decayed that the dress only identified it to be that of a Miss M'Intosh. The copper boilers had collapsed in a surprising manner, and are useless as boilers. The sudden condensation of the steam, it was supposed, had produced a vacuum, and the pressure of the surrounding water on the outside caused this effect.

SUMMARY.

The Duke of Devonshire and Marshal Marmont will vie with each other in the splendour of their equipages and the magnificence of their entertainments to be given in honour of Her Emperor Nicholas, after the Coronation at Moscow. The Duke, however, who will be attended by the flower of the English nobility, is not likely to be out-done by the representative of Charles X, who, we understand is limited in point of expence by the King his master.

We understand that there were not less than twenty actions against the different hundreds of Lancashire, to recover compensation for the damage sustained by the destruction of power looms, &c. in April last. Most of these will be merely enquiries before the Sheriff, to assess the amount of damages; but several cases, we believe, will be defended, though, on what grounds, we are not informed.

" Conclusion, Sir, let me remind you that you have frequently said that you liked to see demagogues in Parliament; that you liked to see them there, because they soon found their level, and became insignificant. Now, Mr. Canning, let me put your sincerity to the test; you know (aye, as well as any man you know) of my late adventures at Preston; you know the infinite pains I have taken to get face to face with you; you know that of right the seat was mine; you know by what means I am for the present, kept out of it; if, then, you be sincere in your wish to have demagogues in Parliament, and a demagogue you have called me; if you be sincere in this, now is the time to show your sincerity! And the world says that something must be done: I have said, and I still say, that I would not be two months in the House, before I would submit to it a bill, calculated, in my opinion, to make the nation once more happy and free, and particularly to sweep away all the present embarrassments, dangers, and sufferings. My opinions, you know, are opposed to yours upon the subject; I am ready to face you in that assembly where you have at all times a decided majority; I am ready and willing to expose my bill to your view, if such risk there be, of being put down, laughed at, rendered the scorn of those whom I have hitherto so cordially despised. Come, then, if you and your colleagues have a manly sentiment in your minds come, I say, give me a seat: place me within reach of the lash that you have in store for demagogues; place me where I shall " find my level," and be sunk for ever! " Nay, answer me not with a fool-born jest;" and above all things, do not use the ridiculously hypocritical pretence that I am not a man that you wish to demolish. How gladly, alas! would you see that demolition! At any rate, whatever the fact may be, the public belief is, that you and all your colleagues, though you may wish me no harm, would feel much more comfortable than you do now, if you could hear that my bones were as dry as those of old Tommy Paine, who out-lived Pitt, after all the hectoring of the latter, and his threats against the former."

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Marine Costume.—A round dress of fine India muslin, with a broad trimming at the border, formed of lace, *en jabots*, placed on in bias; between the *jabots* an elegant embroidery, worked, worked on the muslin, in the pattern of vine leaves. The body is partially low, and *en garze*; the waist encircled with a belt of celestial-blue ribbon. Over the bust is a sort of collar cape, in two points, perceptibly seperated in front; these points are embroidered at the corners, and are trimmed round with lace: a *chemisette* tucker draws round nearly as high as the throat. The sleeves are moderately wide, with *manchettes a la Psyche*, of muslin, edged with lace; the wrists finished by a double range of antique points, and confined next the hand with gold bracelets, elsepped by an emerald broach. The hair is arranged in full curls and very short at the ears.—A hat of white *gros de Naples* is worn, without pither cap or *cornette*, and is fancifully ornemented with white gaze and blond; the crown adorned with large tulips of different colours. The strings of the hat are of celestial-blue ribbon, float loose. The necklace and ear-rings of amber.

Morning Dress.—A pelisse robe of jaconet muslin, embroidered down the sides in front, and round the bottom of the skirt, in a rich scalloped pattern; a double *pelerine* cape falls over the shoulders, and is worked in a correspondent manner; the body is plain, and made to wrap partially over in front. The sleeves are made nearly to fit the arm, and have a very broad scalloped ornament of embroidered muslin at the wrist, turned upwards. The head dress is a *cornette*, discovering but little of the hair, with lapets unconfined, of a very fine specimen of Urling's lace, of which there is a great profusion in the fabrication of this novel *corsage*. The bust is shaded in how by the different windings of the lace, or large puffs of broad pink satin ribbon. A necklace of coral encircles the throat, and the slippers are of coral red silk.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 35 days from Liverpool, and the ship Hudson, Capt. Champlin, arrived yesterday in 36 days from London. By these arrivals the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Liverpool and London papers to the 8th of August inclusive. We made a few extracts from the London papers this morning.

A letter from Tyneste, of the 6th July, says:—" There are still sad divisions among the Greek leaders, but I am disposed to co-operate with Lord Cochrane. They have altogether 25 sail (independent of the piratical vessels, the owners of which are declared by the Government of Hydra traitors to the State,) armed out of guns which they carry is only four hundred, as some have only one gun, and others only muskets, but the crews are upwards of fourteen thousand fine seamen, many of whom being draughted into Lord Cochrane's ships, will do much execution."

LONDON, August 8.

" *City, 2 o'clock.*—The business in our own, as well as in the Foreign funds, was considerable, accompanied with a general improvement in the early part of the morning, which, in the absence of any news and reports of any kind, was attributed to the state of the accounts and abundance of money; the market has since completely changed its appearance in consequence of some heavy sales of money stock; the quotation has since been 79 1-4, and at that price consols at present remain, sellers.

" Exchange Bills are 17 a 18, and New four per Cent. Scrip, 2 a 2 1-4; Mexican bonds are 45 at; Colombian, 35 1-2; Spanish, 9 5-4; 2 a 10 1-4; Greek, 13; Brazil Mine Shares, 54 pm.; Tlalpaxabus, 45 a 50 pm.; Castillo. 1-2 pm."

The successor to the Duke of Manchester,

as Captain General and Governor of Jamaica, will not be appointed for some months.

Hamburgh papers to the 7th August had been received in London, in which an account was given of the ratification of a treaty between Russia and Sweden, determining the boundaries of Russia and Norway. The rivers Passoig and Jacob will hence-forth form the chief boundary.

Warsaw, July 28.—Prince Philip of Hesse Homberg, passed through this city on the 21st on his way to Moscow, as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Austria, to be present at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. He is accompanied by Maj. General Haugartz, the Chamberlain Count Esterhazy, Prince Schwartzenberg, Count Stadion, and Baron Pakassi.

FRANCE.

Paris Aug. 5.—We are informed that a French garrison of 5000 men is about to occupy the fortress of Badajoz; one of the two Swiss regiments in Madrid is to form a part of that garrison, and it will be replaced here by two regiments, one of which is to be cavalry.

This intelligence seems to confirm the report which has been for some time spread, that the Baron de Damas would have proposed to form a "*cordon sanitaire*" of French troops on the frontiers of Spain and Portugal. This proposition, the political and financial consequences of which are incalculable, does not appear to have obtained the assent of the majority of the council.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 29th ult. are received this morning. The new Constitution had given the greatest satisfaction to a vast majority of the people. The most important part of the news received this day, however, relates to the Treaties recently concluded between the Brazils and Portugal, and between the Brazils and Great Britain. It appears that Portugal, in addition to preferences in commerce, gains considerable pecuniary advantages in acknowledging the independence of her former American Colonies. Money to the value of two millions sterling, is to be paid at stated periods by the Emperor of Brazil to the kingdom of Portugal, and the former is also to undertake the payment of the dividends, and the liquidation of the principal, of the last Portugese Loan.

French funds.—Paris Aug. 4.—Rentes, five per cents, 109—100f. 15, 20, 15, 10, 15; Rentes, three per cents, 100—65. 95, 90, 66; Rentes des Naples, certif. fale. 84f. 25c.; Bonds of Naples, Comp. Rothschild & Co's, 99f. 50c.; Royal Spanish loan, 46 1-2.

The Brussels papers to the 5th inst. which reached us last evening, do not contain any political news whatever. M. Levac and M. Cocke Monmens, editor and proprietor of the Courier du Pays Bas, had been tried and found guilty of a libel on M. General Wauthier, the Governor of Brussels, respecting his conduct on the occasion of the disturbance at the Brussels Theatre on the 4th ult. M. Levac was sentence to pay a fine of 25 florins, and to be imprisoned for three months. M. Monmens to pay 100 florins, and to be deprived of civil rights for 5 years.

Two steam-boats were launched at Amsterdam, on the 3d, and two ingates were to be launched on the 4th instant.

The Allegemine Zeitung of the 1st inst. contains nothing important.

The question of Prize or no prize, of the treasure found at Bhurtpore, still continues to attract public attention at Calcutta. It is supposed that the amount ultimately to be distributed among the army, will not be near so large as was at one time expected.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir G. T. Walker was sworn in, Commander-in-Chief and Member of Council at Madras, on the 3d March.

The Paris papers of Friday, and the *Etoile* of Saturday, which reached us last night, contain nothing new. The *Etoile* contradicts all the reports in the other papers of unpleasant accounts from Lisbon and Constantinople, the affairs of which Capitals entirely engross the attention of the good people of Paris.

The Etoile doubts, however, a piece of intelligence which we know to be, correct, and founds its incredulity on an assumed fact, which, we should rather suspect, will not prove to have any foundation. It disbelieves that Sir Wm. A'Court had passed through Madrid on his way to Solar de Cabras, because, "as Sir Charles Stuart has been recalled, England would have no Minister at Madrid." The *Quotidienne* also states the recall of Sir Cha's. and that he left England on the 17th ult.

The letters from Napoli di Romania came down to the 3d of July, at which date Lord Cochrane had not arrived.

The accounts from Constantinople are not of a latter date than those before published, namely 2d July, and contain few additional particulars.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh July 19.—The Emperor and Empress will set out for Moscow at the end of next week. The coronation, it is said, will be on the 14th of August. About 5,000 copies of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry, have already been disposed of. On the day of publication 25, and in some instances 50 rubles, were paid for a copy. The number of criminals is 121, 77 of whom are in prison, except the Counsellor of State, Nicholas Turgenar, who is said to be in England.

His Majesty, by an order of the 28th ultimo, has given his liberty to Major-General Orlof, who is to return to his rank, but is dismissed the service, and declared incapable of holding any office in future; nor is he even to show himself in either of the two capitals.

Petersburgh July 22.—The continued obscurity of the atmosphere, caused by fires in the woods, has hitherto been a great hindrance to the navigation at Cronstadt; several vessels ready to sail, and others wanting to enter; have been obliged to lie to for several days, waiting for clear weather.

A Lisbon Mail has arrived this morning, bringing despatches from his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, and from Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk to Mr. Croker; and by which opportunity we have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 29th ultimo, inclusive, and private letters to that same date; by the latter we are informed that the several authorities were to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitutional Charter, on the 31st of July. Every thing had been quiet, except at Chaves, where a slight disturbance had taken place, but of no consequence, and which was soon quelled. Our letters do not mention the change of Ministry spoken of in the French papers, so that we are left in uncertainty on that point.

A requisition in the following terms to the Lord Mayor is in the course of signature:—

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

"We the undersigned Liverymen of London, whose names are hereunto subscribed, request your Lordship to call, as soon as convenient, a Common Hall of the city of London, for the purpose of taking into our consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to His Majesty, the King, beseeching that His Majesty would assemble Parliament in as short a time as possible, in order that measures may be adopted to put an end to and to affect a speedy and complete reform of the corn laws, and of all taxes on corn and flour imported."

The Churchwardens of Manchester, have refused to call a public meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The *Wellington*, Captain Evans, from Madras direct, has arrived off the Isle of Wight. She brings Madras papers to the 11th March, but they contain no intelligence of importance, from our troops in Ava. The steam-vessel Enterprize, which was ordered from Bengal in March, being probably detained at Rangoon to bring accounts of the arrival of our army at the Capital. A letter from Head-Quarters at Mellson, dated the 25th Jan. is spoken of as having been received in Calcutta, mentioning that Gen. Campbell had proceeded to reach Amerapoora, about the 20th Feb.

The letters from the army in the Upper Provinces are filled with accounts of the expected breaking up of the field force, and movements again towards cantonments. The principal business at Burtpore, and part of several curtains were blown up on the 6th of Feb. and it is left to the rajas to complete the ruin. The Rajah of Alwar has submitted to our conditions, having found it expedient to agree, which he saw the conquerors of Bhurtpore almost at his gates.

His Excellency, Lord Combermere, at the date of the last accounts, was shortly expected to return to Calcutta; a number of Officers attached to the Staff of the Army had returned. It was regretted at the Presidency, that the services of the gallant Commander-in-Chief were about to be transferred to another scene of warfare.

It publishes, however, a letter which Earl Bathurst addressed, on the 17th of July, to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor of Malta, informing his Excellency that, with a view of furnishing employment to a part of the population of that island, the officers commanding his Majesty's ship in the Mediterranean have been ordered to avail themselves on every opportunity to admit into the service, natives who may wish to enter it; and that commanding officers of regiments have been authorized to enrol Maltese recruits, in the proportion of five to every one hundred English.

From the Supplement to the Albion.
New-York, Sept. 14, 1826.

By the *Hudson* from London, and the *John Wells* from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 8th ult. and it is with sincere pleasure we learn that the distresses of the manufacturing Districts are sensibly diminishing. The operation is slow, but is nevertheless considered permanent, as it is known that the stock of goods upon hand is very small, which offers a substantial reason for the revival of trade.—*N. Y. Albion.*

British Stocks.—August 8. Consols, 79 3-8; three and a half per cents 89. Bank Stock 202 1-2; Consols for Acc. 79 1-4, 5-8 3-8.

Cobbet had attempted to present a petition to the King in person, but was refused. It is stated that he now intends to call a meeting of the people of the county of Middlesex, to get up a petition praying for reform in parliament, and a total repeal of the Corn Laws.

Portugal.—A rich and finely got up edition of the Portuguese Constitution, is in preparation at Lisbon. It is to be ornamented with a portrait of the Emperor, and a drawing of the Diamond, on board of which Sir C. Stuart came from Brazil, to Portugal. It will be distributed gratis to those persons who are bringing despatches from his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, and from Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk to Mr. Croker; and by which opportunity we have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 29th ultimo, inclusive, and private letters to that same date; by the latter we are informed that the several authorities were to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitutional Charter, on the 31st of July. Every thing had been quiet, except at Chaves, where a slight disturbance had taken place, but of no consequence, and which was soon quelled. Our letters do not mention the change of Ministry spoken of in the French papers, so that we are left in uncertainty on that point.

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The Portuguese Peers are so well pleased, that they assemble in a large room in Lisbon every evening, to have a debate. They are placed in which they practice speech-making.

Nothing has yet transpired respecting the despatch that has come from Madrid to Paris. It is said that the Courier brought the news of the quarrel that took place at Lisbon among the troops. The constitutional party, it is well known had the superiority, and the Ministry, in consequence, have not thought fit to publish what they have learned respecting it. All that is known is, that immediately after his arrival, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited the Baron de Villele, and that both of them set out immediately for St. Cloud.

The Minister from Brazil to Vienna, Viscount de Regende, who happened to be in London when the late news from Brazil arrived, set out immediately with the despatches, and autograph letters from Don Pedro to the Emperor of Austria.

Admiral Sir Henry Smith, the Marquis de Grimaldy, Baron Forester, and Viscount Chatmires had private audience of His Majesty.

In the night of the 19th July, the Chasseurs of the 7th Battalion of Infantry, in Garrison at Lisbon, which regiment is believed to be opposed to the present system, killed two chasseurs of another corps, whose opinions were different from theirs.

We have received at the Paris Papers of Monday, with the Etoile, dated Tuesday, in due course. Their contents are of some interest, with respect to the affairs of Portugal. It appears by the proclamation of the Princess Regent, and by several decrees from Don Pedro, dated Rio Janeiro, that active measures are forthwith to be adopted for the purpose of carrying into full effect some of the more important provisions of the constitutional charter.—The elections are to be immediately proceeded with, and a supplementary general one is to take place within a much shorter period than that specified by the charter.

A letter from Paris states that all the allied powers have sanctioned the new Portuguese charter, and have also notified the Spanish Government not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.

Letters from the frontiers Spain, of the 22d July, state that at Saragossa the Liberals and Absolutists have come to blows, and when the accounts left, it was not known which party got the victory.

The *diario de Barna* of 22d July, states that some of Lord Cochrane's steam vessels had arrived, and he was appointed Commander in chief of the Greek fleets.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continued favourable.

At Drury Lane, notwithstanding the absence of the new lessee, preparations for opening the campaign are going on with alacrity. Reynolds the dramatist is engaged to read and revise the new plays: Winston to superintend the household arrangements, and Wallack as stage manager. Liston, Braham, and Miss Stevens, are also secured; but Young and Vestres are not, as stated in the newspapers, to join the establishment, they have recently signed articles at Convent Garden, the former at a salary of £20 a night for two years. Macready sails for America the first week in September.

The treaty fixing the boundary between Russia and Norway, has at length been ratified. The rivers Passoig and Jacob will henceforth form the boundary.

Constantinople, July 3.—This city is far from being tranquil, since the great event of the 15th June. The Sultan, the Grand Vizier, the Officers of State, are encamped in a public square, and are protected by a powerful train of artillery, against such popular commotions as may manifest themselves. The Mufti and other heads of religion are incessant in their prayers; and all the insignia of the Mahometan belief are displayed around the Sultan, in order to enforce upon the people, that the changes that have been effected do not, in any respect, alter the ancient faith of the Prophet.

The news received from Adrianople and from Asia Minor speaks a great deal about the profound impression produced by the revoluton of the 15th. It appears that the men of religion, the Mufti, the Imans, are opposed to the new organization of the troops after the European mode, have been sadly effected by the massacres of the Capital. It is now the 20th day since the revolution, and the massacres are still going on.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

(From the Farmer's Journal, Sept. 20.)

More Natural Curiosities.—A very singular petrifaction has lately been discovered several feet from the surface of the ground, on Messrs. Bell and Grimth's Job, at the Mountain Ridge, Welliam's Canal, consisting of what is supposed to have been a Den of Snakes. They retain their natural shape, almost to perfection, and are entwined in a most singular manner, covering the surface of a flat stone of from 2 1-2 to 3 feet in diameter. The one we have seen, we are told, is designed for the Cabinet of Mr William Meritt, of St. Johns, N. B. who proceeded thence a short time since, on his retrnn from a visit to this part of our Province. What makes this curiosity the more interesting, is the fact that but a few years since, Snakes have been observed, during the first week days in the Spring of the year, to come out in immense numbers, in various parts of this country. In West Flamboro' we have heard that the inhabitants turned out at one time, and destroyed several hundred rattle-snakes in a day.

NIAGARA ASSIZES.

At the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for this District, holden at the Court-House in the town of Niagara, commencing on Monday the 4th inst. and ending on Saturday evening last, his Honour Judge Powell presiding, the following convictions were had, and sentences past, among many others of minor importance:

Adam Grass, William Carbis, (a coloured man,) and *David Springstead*, were severally tried and found guilty, the two first of horse stealing, and the latter of stealing sheep; and all sentenced to be *hanged* on Wednesday the 25th day of October next.

William Terrebury—Assault on Custom-house officer, and rescue of smuggled goods. Sentence—3 months imprisonment, £25 fine, and to stand committed till paid.

John Newkirk—Assault, with intent to commit a rape. Sentence—3 months imprisonment, £25 fine, and stands committed till paid.

John Wilson—Negligent escape from his custody. Fined £5, and to stand committed.

Jeremiah Quirk—Simple Grand Larceny. Banishment for 7 years.

Benjamin Green—Petty Larceny. Imprisonment till the first day of next Quarter Session, and 30 lashes.

MIDLAND ASSIZES.

(From the Kingston Chronicle, Sept. 22.)

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, &c. for this District, was closed on Wednesday forenoon last. The following is a list of the convictions and sentences.

PETIT LARCENY.

Joseph Hyson and Hannah Hyson—To be imprisoned for three months.

Catharine Cavaner—To be privately whipped, and imprisoned for 12 months.

ASSAULT.

Cornelius M'Intee—To be twice publicly whipped, and imprisonment for 12 months.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thomas Kirk—To be twice publicly whipped, and imprisoned for 12 months.

Isaac Laplant—Ditto, ditto.

Margaret Rowley—To be twice privately whipped, and imprisoned for 12 months.

Charles Wilson—To be twice publicly whipped, and imprisoned for 12 months.

Reuben Woodsworth—To be imprisoned 12 months, and to stand one hour in the pillory.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A RAPE.

James Palmer—Fined £10, to be imprisoned for three months, and to stand for one hour in the pillory.

PERJURY.

William Bowen—Fined £10, to be imprisoned for three months, and to stand for one hour in the pillory.

RETURNING FROM TRANSPORTATION.

John Brown—To be hanged on the 1st December next.

ADDRESS.

To the honorable and Right Rev'd Charles James, Bishop of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Rector, Church Wardens and Congregation of St. George's Church in the Town of Kingston, respectfully present to your Lordship our congratulations on the event of your return to the Canadas, and at this time on your visit to your Diocese in the discharge of the duties and offices of your high and sacred appointment.

We assure your Lordship of our gratitude for the services performed by you for the Congregation at the time you were Visiting Missionary of the Diocese—We are thankful for the attention at that time manifested by your Lordship to its interests and prosperity, and your assistance in the arrangement for obtaining a supply of Tracts from the the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Your venerable and lamented predecessor, who for many years presided over the Diocese, was zealous and successful in the establishment of a Church, which by its pure faith, sound doctrine, and primitive discipline, will extend and perpetuate the blessings of true Religion in this favoured land.

While we seriously deplore the loss we have sustained, we experience consolation and feel gratified for the selection and appointment of your Lordship to be the Bishop of the Diocese and the successor of him with whom you cooperated in the erection of churches, and in the advancement of their prosperity.

While we avail ourselves of the opportunity to offer the assurances of our confidence in your Lordship's ability and zeal to carry into effect all such plans as in your wisdom and under the Divine Blessing will diffuse the principles of the Gospel, and expand and extend interests of the people of this Colony, we cannot but express our deep regret that we are at present without a place of worship of our own, in which your Lordship might discharge the sacred functions of your Holy Office. We, however, hope that the edifice now erecting, and towards the completion of which our Gracious Monarch has deigned to favor us with his munificent aid, will be in readiness for your reception, when we shall next have the satisfaction of welcoming your Lordship among us.

Our prayers and best wishes accompany you in the discharge of your high and important office, hoping that you may continue in health and safety, and commending you to the guidance and protection of Divine Providence.

Kingston, 18th Sept. 1826.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

To the Rector, Church Wardens, and Congregation of St. George's Church, in the Town of Kingston.

GENTLEMEN,

Accept my thanks for your congratulations. I begto assure the Rector, Church Wardens, and Congregation of St. George's Church, that every means within my power shall be exerted for the furtherance of their interests.

The manner in which my humble services have been acknowledged by you is gratifying to me; and the proofs you have given of your zeal, and attachment to the Church, in which I hold the station of our late excellent Bishop, afford me great satisfaction.

I congratulate you upon the prospect of possessing an edifice for public worship at once so commodious for the sacred purpose to which it is to be dedicated, and so ornamental to the Town; and, while I look forward with pleasure to my next visit, when arrangements may be made for the consecration of the Church we have the less reason to lament our present temporary inconvenience.

From what has been already done towards the reorganization of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, I anticipate very favourable results; and I take this opportunity of requesting you to support it to the utmost of your ability: confident as I am that nothing can be done more conducive to the best interests of true Religion in this Province.

I am happy in having your prayers and best wishes for my success in the important Office in which I am now placed, and I beg for a continuance of them.

You shall not be forgotten in mine; and I trust the Lord will prosper us.

C. J. QUEBEC.

Kingston, Sept. 13, 1826.

On last Evening an interesting Missionary meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel. After the opening prayer by the Rev. James Knowlan, C. A. Hagerman, Esq. was requested to take the chair, from which he delivered a short but very appropriate address on the object of the meeting. We regret that we have not room for, even a short sketch of the addresses delivered by the several Gentlemen who spoke on the occasion; and which were heard by a respectable audience, with deep attention and great delight. The following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That this Meeting heartily approves of the Missions first established by the Rev. John Wesley, Dr. Coke, and others, and now carried on by the people called Methodists.

Resolved, That the state of the heathen world is such as to demand the sympathy, and call forth the exertions of Christians of all denominations, for the amelioration of their condition.

Resolved, That the effects produced by Missionary labors afford new demonstrations of the essential connexion which exists, between the influence of the Gospel, and the social, civil, and religious happiness of mankind; and that therefore, it is the duty of every Christian, according to his ability, to assist in sending the glad tidings of salvation to the Heathens.

Resolved, That as we feel fully convinced, that the efforts of Christians to promote the spiritual welfare of the word, will not be effectual without the Divine Blessing, we particularly request that Christians will unite their prayers for the more abundant outpouring of the spirit of God.

Resolved, That the following persons be requested to act as a Committee, with power to add to their number: Messrs. H. C. Thomson, Dean, Henry Smith, Counter, Talkein, Jenkins, and Whitley. And also, that the Rev. Messrs. Nowlan & Stinson be appointed Secretaries, and Mr. Frazer Treasurer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to C. A. Hagerman, Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair.

On the above occasion the sum of Nine Pound Five Shillings was collected.

Confirmation.—Upwards of one hundred persons belonging to St. George' Church were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Quebec this morning.—*U. C. Herald.*

An address from the Magistrates and Grand Jury of the District was presented to the Lord Bishop of Quebec this morning.—*Ib*

The following is an interesting extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Sandwich' to his friend in this city:—"On the 12 August, two hogsheads of Leaf Tobacco, were shipped at Amhersburgh, consigned to you, with a certificate from John Wilson, Esqr. Collector at that Port, of their being the growth of this Province. This Tobacco belongs to an industrious respectable Negro, to whom I sold some land, and who is one of a number of the same colour, whom I have advised to settle together and form a village; so far the undertaking is promising, and the owner of the two hogsheads in question, informs me that in a very short time he expected that at least 60 hogsheads of the same article, would be raised in this small settlement. These hogsheads are sent to you by my advice, by way of experiment and if the plan succeeds, the greater part of what is raised annually, will be disposed of in the same manner; the object at present is to raise money to pay for their lands—I believe the quality is good, if not the best. I wish you, therefore, to dispose of it to the best advantage, and after deducting your charges, let me know the nett proceeds. I wish it to be sold as early as possible, as these people are unaccustomed to, and therefore impatient of delay. I have sold nearly 1000 acres of land in small parcels, to a number of these poor fugitives, who have escaped from the most cruel and degrading of all conditions, *slavery!* Many of them are very worthless, but no wonder, when it becomes the interest of their oppressors to brutify them as much as possible. Reproaching one of them, for immoral habits, he observed, "we are in a state of slavery, obliged to lie to save our backs, and to steal to fill our bellies."—It is their intention after they have paid for their lands, to supply their wants in merchandise from Montreal.—*Montreal Herald.*

A mercantile friend has handed to us the following;

All the flour exported from Quebec ought to be kiln dried and branded as such; it would keep much longer and bring a greater price, and be in more rapid demand than it is at present.

All the Herring cured in the river St. Laurence ought to be gibbed—this progress would cost about 6d. per barrel, which would render them a valuable article of export in our West India trade.—*Old Quebec Gazette.*

The Army.

The 71st Regiment has completed its complement.

A Detachment of the 68th Depot, at Devonport, consisting of 2 officers and 82 men, is about to embark in the Layton transport for Canada.

War Office, July 31, 1826.

60th Regiment—J. B. Sarjeant, gent. to be 2d. Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tucker, promoted in the 41st foot, dated July 13, 1826.

71st Ditto—Ensign A. Seymour to be Lieutenant, by Purchase, vice Lord Jr. Lennox, promoted, dated August 1, 1826.

79th Ditto—Ensign C. B. Newhouse to be Lieutenant, by Purchase, vice Christie, promoted; and T. Isham, gent. to be Ensign, by Purchase, vice Newhouse, both Dated August 1, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 85th Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Fuentes d'Honor," and "Nive," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment at Fuentes d'Honor, on 5th May, 1811; and in the passage of the Nive, in the month of December, 1813.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEM. 30, 1826.

It will afford our readers much pleasure to learn, from the extracts we have been able to give this week, that the accounts from England continue to be more promising, for the trade of the country. Some of the manufacturers, who had been under the necessity of suspending their operations, during the stagnation of business, have from the increased demand, resumed their labours, and are again affording employment to their workmen. The improvement which has taking place, is not represented as being very extensive, but the fact of its having in some degree, removed the apprehensions which were entertained, nott the certainty that it is increasing, must lead to the hope, that a more prosperous state of affairs, may be reasonably expected.

The Communication of our Correspondent A. Z. strikes at an usage of long standing in the country, and though the mode of conducting Funerals on the present plan, prevails pretty generally throughout the Province, the custom which has established itself among us, is often been objected to. In some places however, we are aware, that it is a'ready beginning to fall into disuse, and we have ourselves known many instances, in which the attendance of pall bearers has been dispensed with.—Elsewhere in some of the towns, are now made use of, and we think, that with little trouble, so necessary a convenience could easily be supplied here. The Sexton of the Church on receiving an assurance from the Congregation, that in all cases of interment a Hearse would be used, at a fixed fee, might be induced to provide one, for the purpose of conveying Bodies to the Grave, and the practice of following in Coaches, or other conveyances, would, with those who possessed the means, soon follow as a matter of course. The manner of conducting a solemnity, in which we are called upon to pay the last rite, to those we hold dear, is certainly a subject worthy of consideration—the more simple, solemn, and unostentatious this is rendered, the better. To obtain this end however, it is necessary that there should be an unanimity of opinion, to ascertain which, it would perhaps be desirable, that a meeting of the Parishioners should be held, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, for providing a suitable Hearse, on which occasion some general understanding might take place, as to the mode, in which interments should be conducted, and all have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject.

When the truth is told, and deductions made from facts are plainly exhibited to the public, the wants of every one must be given, that the taxes of Upper Canada cannot be complained of. Their amount as shown in our remarks on this subject last week, is comparatively so small in proportion to the property on which they are levied, and the manner of expending them, in itself so equitable, being wholly devoted to purposes beneficial to the persons paying them, that it would indeed be strange if they *could* be complained of. The complaint indeed turns out to be, not against those taxes which *do exist* —but against those, which *do not exist*—an old complaint enough. The protest is made against additional burthens.—We have before said and again repeat it—if the present taxes are considered as sufficient to answer the purposes of the country, there can be no necessity of adding to them—if on the contrary it is considered desirable to make improvements, beyond what the present rate of taxes would warrant, we think it must be clear to the mind of any reflecting man, that until the means are provided, those improvements, whatever they may be, cannot be carried into effect. Supposing for example, that the inhabitants of the Home District, should consider it as particularly advantageous, to cut a canal from York to Lake Simcoe, to be used for the conveyance of their goods and produce, instead of Yonge Street—can it be supposed that such a work could be carried into effect, without providing the necessary means for its accomplishment? especially when it is considered, that the present rates, which have existed ever since it was a District, are not more than sufficient, to defray its ordinary expences. Supposing then, that an individual, should, notwithstanding the generally acknowledged utility of such a work, address the inhabitants of the District in the following language—"As to the present taxes, we cannot in truth complain of them, they are not more than sufficient for the purposes for which they are collected—they are not oppressive—and I must confess, are expended in a beneficial manner so far as they go, although I have no doubt, that a canal from York to Lake Simcoe, would be a very desirable improvement, and of great benefit to the people—yet I protest against any additional burthens." If this protest should receive any attention from the people—what becomes of the contemplated canal? The answer is plain, and at once suggests itself to the mind of any man—the project must be abandoned, and all the advantages anticipated from it, must be relinquished. Apply this argument to the ordinary business of life—apply it to a District, or to the Province, generally, and the result must be the same—without the necessary means being provided, it is quite needless to talk of being able to accomplish any great undertaking.

We hope enough has now been said on this subject, to satisfy every person, that the clamour which has been attempted to be raised against the Government, of a want of zeal for improvement, is entirely destitute of foundation.—We shall therefore take leave of it, with the satisfaction, of having by the force of truth, extracted the confession, that with respect to taxation and money, there can be no complaint—and to the man who seeks to better his condition, we can safely recommend Upper Canada, as a Country worthy of his choice—having all the world before him, where to choose, he will find few countries, affording more real and permanent advantages where he may sow in peace—reap in joy—and partake of the fruits of his industry undisturbed, and unmolested—and where public improvement, keeps a steady pace with the public means—To those who expect more, we do not venture to recommend Upper Canada.

√ We have been informed that Lord Dalhousie, is now making a tour, on the route of the Canal, from the Rideau to Kingston, and that His Lordship is expected at the latter place in a few days. The operations on the Canal, it is said, will be commenced by the Government, early in the next season, and unostentatious this is rendered, the better. To obtain this end however, it is necessary that there Royal Engineers, and when completed, we have no

doubt, will be a stupendous, and magnificent work. The Commissioners who surveyed the route of this Canal, in their Report to His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, speak of the country through which it will pass, in the following terms :—" The proposed Canal by the Rideau, would thus in connection with the improvements in Lower Canada, accelerate the settlement and prosperity of a large tract of our interiour country, *which yields to no part of the Continent in point of fertility of soil, or salubrity of climate.*"

The opinion of the gentlemen composing this Commission, founded as it is upon actual observation, very fairly leads us to doubt the truth of the assertion, made by those, who we shrewdly suspect, have never seen that part of the country, and who in their zeal to retard public improvement, have represented the Canal as a Military project, *across the rocks*, between Kingston and the Rideau.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

To the Public.

When customs which have crept unaccountably into society, are found by experience, to have a tendency to demoralize the feelings, and in some instances to cause other serious evils, it is the duty of all well-wishers of the community, to expose their pernicious teudency, and to endeavour by *fair reasoning*, to cause them to be exploded. One of those customs which has lately forced itself upon my attention, and which forms the subject of the present address, is the manner in which the obsequies of the Dead are conducted in this Province; in discussing which, I propose contrasting it, with the mode practised by private families in that part of England with which I am most acquainted, and from that comparison, to appeal to the good sense of the public, whether, from the comments I shall presume to offer thereupon, *the latter* is not infinitely more congenial with the appropriate solemnity which so awful a performance, both rationally and religiously calls for, than *the former*.

In this province, (for I take it for granted the practice in this town and neighbourhood is adopted generally) when Death's ever-sweeping scythe has despatched a fresh victim to feed the insatiable ever-yawning grave, the relatives and connexions of this lifeless lump of clay, instead of silently and quietly adopting the most private mode, of performing the last sad melancholy duty of interment, feel themselves compelled, (from the want of sufficient resolution to deviate from the general custom) to follow the stream of example, and circulars are in consequce almost instantly printed off and despatched, to summons an infinite or scourse of persons to assemble at an appointed day and hour to form a procession, which may well be called a "mockery of woe," for the unhappy mourners placed conspicuously at the head of the lengthened files of followers, with hearts almost bursting from intensity of grief, are here exposed for perhaps upwards of a mile, to the idle gaze of the many passengers and occupiers of houses, which happen to be in the route.—Is this a situation in which the sufferers of the sorest of afflictions should be placed? So much for the outrage upon the feelings of those, who at such a time stand in so much need of every thing, that can soothe and soften—but this is not the only part of the performance to be condemned —the *prelude* to this procession (although perfectly in character therewith) has far too feast-like a display, to accord with the solemn occasion. In many instances, the rooms set apart for those invited are too small to contain them, and the entrance and approach to the house are occupied by the remainder. From a mistaken feeling of hospitality and attention, Trays of Cake and Wine are often carried out to those surrounders, presenting an appearance to any stranger who may be accidentally passing by, that some merry-making was going forward, and who, if not accustomed to such scenes, would be horror-struck with the idea that this was the Feast of Mourning. With this detail (not exaggerated) I proceed to notice other connecting parts which tend to place in a still stronger light, the demoralizing nature of the whole arrangement. From a desire to imstate the *public* funerals of the Mother Country—Pall-Bearers, here form an indispensable appendage to every one of these mournful Rites, of the middling and upper classes of society; and how many petty jealousies in the selection of the distinguished Six does this arrangement often generate? To say nothing of its hateful intrusion upon the absorbed feelings of the mournful family, by cruelly interrupting the naturally destined moments of grief, and forcing them to enter into a critical examination of their list of friends, in order that in making the selection, they may avoid giving offence to any who may have anticipated the distinction, and who might fancy themselves slighted if not thus distinguished. And then again, when, (on the day of sepulture) the Hats are called for, to decorate those Bearers with the insignia of office, how many whisperings, or at least internal sensations of surprize, are either said or felt by the assembled Followers, that such a one was selected, and another omitted.

Is this a time to tempt the infirmities of our nature, to wander from the contemplation of the uncertainty of all things here below, which upon so awful an occasion should take *sole* possession of our thoughts? Can any plausible reason be assigned for this absurd Pageantry at a nominally *private* funeral but that of mere custom? Is the happy or unhappy corpse at all benefitted in its passage to the grave, by having six persons to hold up the tassels of the pall? Will it add to the promised joys of the one, or diminish the destined sufferings of the other? If these queries and foregoing remarks, (and many more such like might be offered,) be not considered sufficient to cause the custom to be exploded, let me urge another point, which perhaps may be more sensibly felt, from the physical evil which must be acknowledged to have been frequently experienced by these unnecessary pall bearers. As Death waits not for times and seasons propitious to the conductors of these processions, it frequently happens that the most unfavourable weather occurs, on the day appointed for the funeral—sometimes a deep snow half thawed, at others a clay road as deeply saturated with wet, make these pall bearers internally regret the distinction conferred on them, for the only tolerable path at such a season, being scarcely wide enough for the bearers of the corpse, the unfortunate supporters of the pall are often unavoidably forced into a part of the road, which sets at defiance every attempt to escape wet feet, the origin of so many fatal disorders. How often have I seen among these supporters, men far advanced in years, thus exposed, and have known them to be confined to their houses for weeks, in consequence of this unnecessary exposure. Then again, pouring Rains and Rheumatic East winds, injuriously and equally affect both bearers, mourners, and followers, and thus, all this Pageantry of Death is often the cause of *prematurely* furnishing the Tyrant with additional victims. Had the melancholy funeral of yesterday I am so conducted, how many at this moment might have been seriously indisposed, from the pitiless rain which then fell?

Having thus, I hope, convincingly pointed out both the demoralising and physically injurious tendency of the existing custom in this Province, I proceed to describe the general practice among the great bulk of society in that part of England, with which I am best acquainted. There, when the afflictive hand of Death deprives a family of one of its members—none but the Relations and very near connexions ever take part in the funeral rites previous to the entering of the corpse into the church; no summons, (not even to the family Surgeon) no announcement of the time of interment, but to these relatives are ever taken place. On the day privately determined upon by the family for the burial, the body is quietly conveyed to its long home, either in a Hearse, or by bearers on foot, according to the means of the parties. In the former case the mourners in a coach, or coaches, as the number of the family may require; in the latter on foot, but in neither case are there rarely any attendants but what the Undertaker furnishes. If any friends or neighbours be desirous of attending the funeral service, they find out from the Clerk or Sexton, the hour appointed and repair to the Church, *not processionally*, but individually as they do on a Sunday to attend Divine Service. By the above considerate arrangement, the mourners, when conveyed in coaches, are not exposed to view until they alight at the Church door. And what objection can be offered against this rational custom being forthwith adopted here? If we have not yet Hearses and Mourning Coaches like those in England, we have other vehicles of conveyance, which answer the purpose, whereby exposure to the gaze of the multitude and to the vicissitudes of weather, may be in a great measure avoided. Let but a few individuals set the example, and it doubtless will be generally followed; and should any dread the sneers of some, who may uncharitably attribute the change, to the sole wish of avoiding the extra expense at present incurred, by having these unnecessary pall bearers, let them set those sneers at defiance, by giving a sum of money to the poor of the Parish, equal to the cost of their Hatbands Scarfs and Gloves.

Before I conclude, I cannot resist one more attempt to overcome a deep rooted prejudice in favor of that part of the present custom which regards the attendance of followers. The thoughtless many, estimate the respect in which the deceased was held, by the numbers of the Cavalcade.—Were these all voluntary upon the occasion, then indeed the conclusion might be correct, but when it is a notorious fact, that they almost entirely consist of Individuals, specially invited for the purpose, what then is the true result? why that the numbers in attendance depend not upon any estimation of the good qualities of the deceased, but upon the number of invitations which have been circulated, and how many of these attend the call with inward reluctance! Occupied during the busy hours of the day in their Offices, Stores, and Workshops, or employed in other avocations, the great searcher of hearts would discover the following mental soliloquy with a very great proportion of these boasted proofs of respect: "How provoking to be obliged to leave off what I am about; but I *must* go to this Funeral, or the family will think themselves slighted."

The truth of this, I am will persuaded is felt by many who dare not openly avow it. But on the other hand, when unnotified, and uninvited, the sorrowful friends and neighbours of the deceased (finding out from the Clerk or Sexton, the hour appointed) seperately assemble in the Church to bear witness of their regret, then and then only can it be relied upon as sincere.

Still more might be urged upon the subject, but to avoid tediousness, I forbear making further remarks, sincerely hoping that enough has been already advanced, to influence the minds of many to have resolution, to carry the desired change into effect. A. Z.

York, 27th September, 1826.

Died,

On the 13th instant, at the house of Saml. Merrill, in the Township of Kingston, Mr. John Bayne, a native of Scotland, (Inverness) aged 93 years.

At Kingston, on Sunday last, James, infant son of Mr. R. Tolbert aged ten days.

On the 23d of September, at Davenport, near York, aged 11 years, Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wells—an exemplary pattern of a dutiful and affectionate child, whose chief delight was how to please and to obey—and since even the Divine Jesus yielded to the soft humanities of nature, by weeping for the death of Lazarus, his friend, which by the surrounding Jews was considered as a proof how much he loved him —well may his more earthly followers, the disconsolate parents of the dear departed, still more heartrendingly bewail the loss of a snatch tie, *they loved as dearly*. She lived and died universally beloved and regretted, by all who knew her.

By Faith, which blossom'd far beyond her years,
With corresponding Works, which stamped it with
The seal of Heaven, she died in humble confidence
Of soaring to the promis'd Realms of Bliss.—
The last sad Quiver on her dying lip,
Was like the playful smile of some delightful Dream.

[*Communicated.*]

ON THE DEATH OF MISS. H. WELLS.

Weep not! alas the thought how vain,
When sorrow rends the heart—
When ties of love are broke in twain,
Which death alone could part.
Oh! who could see thee Harriet sleep
In death's embrace, and yet not weep!
But these are tears that start,
From bitter agony for thee,
Which to console, were mockery.

Oh thou wert fair, and innocent,
Wert beauteous and wert kind,
And thy young looks, intelligent,
Spoke not a common mind;
And oh! those looks recorded well,
With music from thy lips that fell,
And round the heart entwined,
Bright hope illumed thy fleeting day—
Love shed on thee its warmest ray.

And by young hearts thy loss is mourned,
By hearts that held thee dear—
Down cheeks that joys bright smile adorned,
Rolls sorrows furrowing tear.
'Tis come th' accustomed hour of prayer,
A Father looks—thou art not there.
A Mothers anxious ear,
Va ely would list thy voice among
Her infant choir at evening song.

'Tis not for friends around thy bier,
To bid their sorrow cease;
But there is one can change the tear
To blessedness and peace—
Make streams of sorrow softly flow,
Can heal the mother's pang of woe,
And soothe the Sire's distress—
The Brother's bursting heart relieve,
And make it luxury to grieve. N. S.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome GREY HORSE, fit for saddle or draught, the property of an Officer going to England.—Application to be made to Adjutant Samson, 70th Regiment—Garrison York.

29th September, 1826. 18tf.

TO LEL,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE Commodious, two Story House, lately occupied by Captain Fitzgerald, with good Stable, Out Houses, &c. on the Premises.

For particulars inquire of
B. McMURRAY.

York, 20th Sept. 1826. 18tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT
QUEENSTON,
Captain, W. Whiting,

will, during the remainder of the Season, leave Niagara for Kingston and Prescott, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. instead of 10 o'clock, as heretofore.

Queenston, September 8, 1826. 16—4

NOTICE.

MY Wife, Amela Ash, having left my Bed and Board, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts that she may contract in future.

ALLAN ASH.

Hamilton, September 11, 1826.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17–8–24.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30*th August*, 1826. 14—*tf*.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf*.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
KINGSTON.

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to
The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and
The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

MR. SAMUEL FREEMAN.

IF Mr. Samuel Freeman, some years since an under-graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and eldest son of Samuel Freeman Esq. of Youghall, in Ireland, be now living, he is hereby most earnestly requested to repair to York, Upper Canada, where Mr. Samuel Charnley will inform him of intelligence highly important, and beneficial to him. Mr. Freeman's mother has commissioned Mr. Charnley, by every means, to ascertain if her son is now living, when immediate steps will be taken to provide him with ample means for his return home to his family.

But should he be dead, it is hoped and requested that any person who sees this advertisement, and can give any certain account of his decease, and how long since, will advise Mr. Charnley of the same, by letter, addressed to him at York, U. C.

Mr. Samuel Freeman, left Ireland some years ago for the United States.

Editors in that Country, as well as Canada, will confer an obligation by inserting this notice in their Papers.

York, U. C. Sept. 20, 1826. 18-1-19

VOL. I. NO. 19.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Tentyfifth day of Sept. inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of September instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby conceiving and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Thirtieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to treat upon consideration of state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do and [illegible] as necessary, and hereof fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the ports of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the Authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties hereinafter specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—3in.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd *March*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the

following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desiro . to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz;—The North East half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, in favour of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the Younger; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Lot Number Three, on the North side of Craig-Street, in the Town of Perth, containing One Acre—on which is situated a good two story House and out buildings, particularly well adapted for a Tavern, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the District of Bathurst, on Wednesday the first day of November next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff D. J. Elizabethtown, July* 26, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beausoliel, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 155, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canaiff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson is his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres;

	ACRES.
Part of Lot No. 13 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about	35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,	200
Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.	
Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford,	
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	350
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	350

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

16–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Perrit, at the suit and Tenements of Thos. Perrit, at the suit

of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff. G. D*
Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

17–6–22. WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenament which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, and Credits which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Executive Council Office, }
18th Jan'y. 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, in the First Concession of the Township of York, Fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments. JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

NOTICE

Home District, } IS HEREBY GIVEN,
York, to wit } that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 16th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, York, }
18th September, 1826 } 17–4–20

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th *June*, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th *June*, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any Township or road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

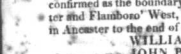
Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT
QUEENSTON,
Captain, W. Watling,

will, during the remainder of the Season, leave Niagara for Kingston and Prescott, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock, A. M. instead of 10 o'clock, as heretofore.

Queenston, September 8, 1826. 16—4

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17—8-24.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30th August, 1826. 14—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, *KINGSTON.*

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and
The Rev. John Berclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Upper Canada, York to Wit: } SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased, That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administrator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court may require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16—tf.

Surrogate Court, District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire,

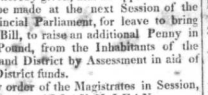
Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
14—8*w*. *Surrogate.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 2—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
September 8, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of $ pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
16—7 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
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FOR THE INSURANCE OF LIVES,

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The undersigned having been appointed Agent for Upper Canada, to the above Association, is now ready to receive proposals and negociate Policies of Life Insurance, and begs leave to invite the attention of the Public to the Prospectus which may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. Thomas Stott, & Co. principal agents, Quebec, or to either of the abovementioned Agents.

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H. SMITH.

Kingston, 22d, June, 1826.

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A WELL finished Dwelling House with every convenience suitable for a small Family; also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a valuation, on a liberal credit.—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th *Aug.* 1826. 12—*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826. NO 10.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

MOONLIGHT.

'Tis night—the silvery moonshine falls around
The hill and vale and wave—the lofty trees
And their long shadows darkly o'er the ground,
And there they lie all motionless; no breeze—
No, not a zephyr's passing breath is there,
To stir a leaf—'tis quiet in the air;

And o'er the face of heaven, not a cloud,
Arrests the moon-beam in its distant flight,
The dim stars seem enveloped in a shroud
Of snowy radiance, in itself too bright
For starry ray or meteor gleam on high,
To shine as they are wont—so fair the sky.

And on the waters smooth the lunar ray
Glitters not, reflected by ten thousand waves
As when upon them ruffling breezes play,
And shining silvery all the surface heaves—
But one clear gleam, refulgent from the deep
Glows lone and radiant—as the waters sleep.

Soliloquy upon the lines which closed the contemplation of a recent Death, as inserted in last No. of the Scots Obituary.

And perhaps it was a Dream, a Dream of woe
Never ending tears, yet ever growing,
Increasing on, from day to day and year
To year, to countless infinity of time.—
Such are the Dreams of pious Christians, whose
Prayer is about to leave this world of woe.
Faith in the *Word of Promise*, and firm
Reliance on the merits of the great
Atoning *Sacrifice for Sin*, banish
All fears: If conscience does not interpose
With sad remorse for duties left undone
And unrepented of; or, for Deeds of
Injury committed, left unreconciled.
Hence Faith is vain, as holy Writ declares,
Unless by Works establishing its claim
To purity, true faith be manifest.
But what are Works alone, however good
With all the moral virtues that adorn
The character of man, lacking that Faith
Not from the want of means of knowing right,
As the pious Pagan at Heaven's Bar may plead,
But through the pharasaic pride of self-
Complacent righteousness, despising Grace.)
As vain, alas! the one, as light the other!
Both must go hand in hand, confirming each,
Or, (like as faith and hope, if charity
Be wanting) either is nothing worth.
When *Faith* is weak, though meant to be sincere,
Or *Works* too oft imperfectly be done,
The promised Grace must with more ardent prayer
Be duly sought for, not as a claim of
Right, but as a Boon in mercy given,
To aid Man's frailty in his strife for Heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE,
Of the late Slides from the White Mountains, in a letter from the Rev. Carlos White.

Hanover, N. H. Sept. 2. 1826.

Dear Sir—I have just returned from an excursion to the White Mountains, and shall now spend a day of rest in this village; giving you some account of the effects produced by the most destructive fall of rain ever known in this region. It happened on the night of the 28th August, which will be long remembered in this part of the country.

I left Hanover on Saturday last, in company with two gentlemen of my acquaintance from the city of New-York, and rode as far as Haverhill, where we all spent the Sabbath. The road over which we passed was like a bed of ashes two or three inches deep; and the country around as exhibited effect of a long drought.

On this fatal night, ago, over the southern part of New-England, did not reach the upper part of the valley of Connecticut River. On Monday morning it began to rain at Boverhill, and continued along our route for most of the day, but so moderately and at such intervals, that with the help of great coats and umbrellas we proceed on our journey as far as Bethlehem, 15 miles west of the White Mountains. As we approached the vicinity of the Mountains, the rain increased until it became a storm, and compelled us to stop at the middle of the afternoon.

The storm continued most of the night; but the next morning was clear and serene. The view from the hill of Bethlehem was extensive and delightful. In the eastern horizon Mount Washington, with the neighbouring peaks on the north and south, formed a grand outline far up in the blue sky. Two or three small fleecy clouds rested on its side a little below its summit, while from behind thus highest point of land in the United States east of the Mississippi, the sun rolled up rejoicing in his strength and glory. We started off toward the object of our journey, with spirits greatly exhilirated by the beauty and grandeur of our prospect. As we hastened forward and ascended on the road 5 miles to Rosebrook's Inn, and thence 6 miles to Crawford's, the establishment begun by Rosebrook's father, as described in the travels of Mr. Dwight. On entering this wilderness we were struck by its universal stillness.—From every leaf in its immense masses of foliage, the rain hung in large glittering drops; and the single note of a single unseen and unknown bird was the only sound that we could hear. After we had proceed a mile or two the roaring of the Amonoosuck began to break in upon the stillness, and soon grew so loud as to excite our surprise. In consequence of coming to the river almost at right angles, and by a very narrow road, through trees and bushes very thick, we had no view of the water, till, with a quick trot, we had advanced upon the bridge too far to recede, when the sight that opened at once to the right hand and to the left, drew from all of us similar acclamations of astonishment and terror; and we hurried ever the trembling fabric as fast as possible. After finding ourselves safe on the other side, we walked down to the brink; and, although familiar with mountain scenery, we all confessed that we had never seen a mountain torrent before. The water was as thick as it could be, without being changed into mud. A man living near in a log hut showed us how high it was at day break. Though it had fallen six feet, he assured us that it was still ten feet above its ordinary level. To this add its ordinary depth of three or four feet, and here at day break was a body of water 20 feet deep, and 60 feet wide, moving with the rapidity of a gale of wind, between steep banks covered with hemlock and pines, and over a bed of large rocks, breaking its surface into billows like those of the ocean. After gazing a few moments at this sublime sight, we proceeded on our way, for the most part at some distance from the river, till we came to the farm of Rosebrook, lying on its banks. We found his fields covered with water and with the flood wood. His barn and bridges all swept away, and the roads was so blocked up with logs, that we had to wait for the labour of men and oxen, before we could get to his house. Here we were told that the river was never before known to bring down any considerable quantity of earth, and were pointed to bare spots on the sides of the White Mountains, never seen till that morning. As our road, for the remaining six miles, lay quite near the river and crossed many small tributary streams, we employed a man to accompany us with an axe. We were frequently obliged to remove trees from the road, to fill excavations, to mend or make bridges, to contrive to get our horses and wagon along expeditiously. After toiling in this manner for half a day, we reached the end of our journey, not, however, without being obliged to leave our wagon half a mile behind. In many places, in these six miles, the road and the whole adjacent woods, as it appeared from the marks on the trees, had been overflowed to the depth of ten feet. In one place, the river, in consequence of some obstruction at a remarkable fall, had been twenty feet higher than it was when we passed. We stopped to view the fall, which Dwight calls "beautiful." He says of it, "the descent is from fifty sixty feet, cut through a mass of stratified granite; the sides of which, appear as if they had been laid by a mason in a variety of fantastical forms; betraying, however, by their rude and wild aspect, the masterly hand of nature.' This description is sufficiently correct; but the beauty of the fall was now lost in its sublimity. You have only to imagine the whole body of the Amonoosuck, as it appeared at the bridge which we crossed, now compressed to half of its width, and sent downward at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, between perpendicular walls of stone. On our arrival at Crawford's, the appearance of his farm was like that of Rosebrook's, only much worse.—Some of his sheep and cattle were lost, and eight hundred bushels of oats were destroyed. Here we found five gentlemen who gave us an interesting account of their unsuccessful attempt to ascend Mount Washington the preceding day. They went to the 'Camp,' at the foot of the mountain on Sabbath evening, and lodged there with the intention of climbing the summit the next morning; but in the morning, the mountain was enveloped in thick clouds; the rain began to fall, and increased till the afternoon, when it came down in torrents. At five o'clock, they proposed to spend another night at the Camp, and let their guide return home, for a fresh supply of provisions for the next day. But the impossibility of keeping a fire where every thing was so wet, and at length the advice of their guide made them all conclude to return, though with great reluctance. No time was to be lost, for they had 7 miles to travel on foot, and six of them by a rugged path through a gloomy forest. They ran as fast as their circumstances would permit; but the dark evergreens around them, and the black clouds above them, made it night before they had gone half their way. The rain poured down faster every moment; and the little streams, which they had stepped across the evening before, must now be crossed by wading, or by cutting down trees for bridges, to which they were obliged to cling for life.

In this way they reached the bridge over the Amonoosuck near Crawford's just in time to pass it before it was carried down the current. On Wednesday the weather being clear and beautiful, and the waters having subsided, six gentlemen, with a guide, went to Mount Washington, and one his accompanied Mr. Crawford to the 'Notch,' from which nothing had been heard. We met again at evening and related to each other what we had seen. The party who went to the Mountain were five hours in reaching the site of the Camp, instead of three, the usual time. The path for nearly one third of the distance was so much excavated, or covered with miry sand, or entirely blocked up with flood wood, that they were obliged to grasp their way through thickets almost impenetrable, where one generation of trees after another had risen and fallen, and were now lying across each other in every direction, and in various stages of decay. The camp itself had been wholly swept away; and the bed of the rivulet, by which it had stood, was now more than ten rods wide, and with banks from ten to fifteen feet high. Four or five other brooks was passed, whose banks were enlarged, some of them twice to the extent of this.—In several, the water was now only three or four feet wide, while the bed of ten, fifteen, or twenty rods in width, was covered four miles with stones from two to five feet in diameter, that had been rolled down the mountains, and through the forests, bearing every thing before them. Not a tree, nor a root of a tree, remained in their path.—Immense piles of hemlocks and other trees, with their limbs and bark entirely bruised off, were lodged all the way on both sides, as they had been driven in among the standing and half standing trees on the banks. While the party were climbing the Mountain, thirty "slides" were counted, some of which began near the line where the soil and vegetation terminate, and covering a surface of they descended, were estimated to contain more than a hundred acres. These were all on the western side of the mountains. They were composed of the whole surface of the earth, with all its growth of woods, and its loose rocks, to the depth of 15, 20 and 30 feet. And wherever the slides of two projecting mountains met, forming a vast ravine, the depth was still greater.

Such was the report which the party from the mountains gave. The intelligence which Mr. Crawford, and the gentlemen accompanying him, brought from the Notch, was of a more melancholy nature. The road, through a turnpike, was in such a state, that they were obliged to walk to the Notch House, lately kept by Mr. Willey, a distance of six miles. All the bridges over the Amonoosuck, five in number, those over the Saco, and those over the tributary streams of both are gone. In some places the road was excavated to the depth of 15 or 20 feet; and in others it was covered with earth, and rocks, and trees, to as great a height. In the Notch, and along the deep defile below it, for a mile and a half to the Notch House, and so far as could be seen beyond it, no appearance of the road, except in one place for two or three rods, could be discovered. The steep sides of the mountains, first on one hand, then on the other, and then on both, had slid down into this narrow passage, and formed a continual mass from one end to the other, so that a turnpike will probably not be made through it again very soon if ever. The Notch House was found uninjured; though the barn adjoining it by a shed was crushed; and under its ruins were two dead horses. The house is entirely deserted; the beds were tumbled, their covering was turned down; and near them upon the chairs and on the floor lay the wearing apparel of the several members of the family; while the money and and papers of Mr. Willey were lying in his open box. From these circumstances it seemed almost certain, that the whole family were destroyed; and it soon became quite so by the arrival of a brother of Mr. Crawford from his father's six miles farther East. From him we learnt the valley of the Saco for many miles, presented an uninterrupted scene of desolation. The two Crawfords were the nearest neighbours of Willey.—Two days had now elapsed since the storm, and nothing had been heard of his family in either direction. There was no longer any room to doubt that they had been alarmed by the noise of the destruction around them, had sprung from their beds, and fled naked from the house, and in the utter darkness had been soon overtaken by the falling mountains and rushing torrents. The family, which is said to have been amiable and respecta-

ble, consisted of nine persons, Mr. Willey, and his wife and five young children of theirs, with a hired man and boy. After the fall of a single slide last June, they were more ready to take the alarm, though they did not consider their situation dangerous, as none had ever been known to fall there previous to this. Whether more rain fell now than had ever been known to fall before in the same length of time, at least since the sides of the mountains were covered with so heavy a growth of woods, or whether the slides were produced by the falling of such a quantity of rain so suddenly, after the earth had been rendered light and loose by the long drought, I am utterly unable to say. All I know, is, that at the close of a rainy day; the clouds seemed all to come together over the White Mountains, and at midnight, discharge their contents at once in a terrible burst of rain, which produced the effects that have now been described. Why these effects were produced now, and never before, is known only to Him who can rend the heavens when he will, and come down, and cause the mountains to flow down at his presence.

Yours, &c. CARLOS WILCOX.

Hanover Sept. 4. P. S.—We have just heard that the bodies of three adults of Mr. Willey's family, have been dug up, dreadfully mangled, from amid earth and rocks, about fifty rods from the house. We have also heard that many of the bridges and mills on the stream running South from the White Mountains, and forming the several branches of the Merrimack, have been swept away, and that much other damage has been done in that direction.

The Steam-packet, *United Kingdom*, which from its great burthern, immense mechanical power, and superb equipment, has excited such general curiosity and interest, sailed from Greenock on Saturday evening, at half-past seven, on her voyage round the North of Scotland to Leith. Its gallant bearing when afloat in the stream, was well calculated to support the credit which the unique character of the internal arrangements had obtained. Rarely has a finer vessel been seen. A great concourse assembled on the quays, to witness the departure of this proud specimen of the taste and skill of Clyde artizans. We learn that precisely one hundred individuals embraced the rare opportunity which the voyage presented, of inspecting the picturesque scenery of the north. In setting out, the weather was rather unpropitious, and continued so during part of Sunday, but Monday and Tuesday made ample amends, and rendered the excursion an extremely pleasant one. The United Kingdom arrived at New haven on Wednesday evening.—The United Kingdom is 1063 tons burthen, and has two engines of 100 horse power each.—*Greenock Adv.*

Self-Acting Piano Forte.—The Dublin Journal gives a long notice of the mechanism of an ingenious instrument of this kind, stating that it performs, with extraordinary effect, some of the most classical and difficult music, and that great difficulties have been surmounted by the inventors. It combines the most rapid and brilliant execution with distinctness and neatness, and they venture to affirm, that there are few players of the piano-forte that can equal it in these qualities. Its harmony is more perfect and more full than can be given by the fingers, the elements of chords having no other extent of its scale. he instrument not only plays the usual piano-forte part of a ve, but takes in also the subject of some parts the sword decrescendo and diminuendo are graduated with more precision than can be effected by means not mechanical, the time cannot be otherwise than perfectly equable throughout, except when pathos is to be expressed, the time can be retarded or accelerated in any degree. In short, this admirable instrument manifests all the capabilities of a living performer, and supersedes the quibling sterility of any mechanical agency. The mechanism is simple, it consists of a cylinder which turns on its axis, and is acted on by a coiled spring, and regulated by a fly wheel. On the surface of the cylinder a proper arrangement of brass pins is formed, each of which, in passing under a rank of levers, elevates one end of the required lever, and depresses the other. The depressed end pulls down with it a slender rod, which is connected by a slide with the tail of a lever, on the further end of which is the hammer which strides the string. The slide can be shifted further from or near to the axis, on which the hammer lever turns, and thus the stroke of the hammer is made feeble or strong to any required degree.—When wound up, the instrument will continue to play for a considerable time; and it is provided with a bunch of keys like the ordinary piano-forte, so that a person may accompany the instrument or play a duet with it, the effect of which is said to be beautiful.

Danger of Serenading.—Edinburg Police Court.—A genteel looking young man, who had excited suspicion by being found within the walls of a woodyard in Baillie Fyfe's Close, at an early hour the previous morning, was placed at the bar. According to his own account—and it had every appearance of truth—he had gone along with a companion, to pay his devotions to his sweet-heart, and had seated himself within her bearing on the top of a wall which overlooks the woodyard. Thus situated and being in a melancholy mood at not seeing the object of his affection, he gave vent to his feelings by chaunting, in a plaintive tone of voice—

"The moon had climbed the highest hill
That rises o'er the source of Dee,"

and coming to the words—

"Swet Mary, weep no more for me."

he gave his body an inclination, in conformity to a long and deep cadence, which had the effect of destroying his equilibrium, and he rolled over the top of a shed into the yard where he lay till he was found by the proprietors in the morning! None of the articles in the yard were found displaced or missing, he was liberated.

SUMMARY.

A Col. Fanshaw has been sent to Bermuda, to examine the defences of that island, and it is to be made a great naval depot, "in the event of a future war with the United States."

A warehouse, seven stories high, at the corner of Lydia Ann and Suffolk streets, Liverpool, fell down. Two children in the next house were killed, and several persons were buried in the ruins.

It is estimated that about a *thousand* young girls, milliners and mantua makers, perish a year in London, from the bad feeding, great labor, and want of rest they endure.

As a measure of relief for the suffering poor, the London Courier is in favor of emigration to Canada, to be undertaken by the government on a scale of magnitude that would ensure success.

It was unusually sickly at Liverpool, and other places, occasioned as was supposed by the extreme heat of the summer.

Mr. Wakefield's Trial.—The briefs for the prosecution are of an enormous size, occupying more than 200 sheets. Very high fees are given with the counsel on both sides. The Attorney General is to have 600 guineas, and Sergeant Cross and his other legal coadjutors about 100 each; Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Tindal 200 guineas; each.—There are at least seventy witnesses subpœnaed *pro* and *con*.

About 30 millions sterling have been expended on the Burmese war in India.

By a late fire at Copenhagen, nearly 400 buildings were destroyed.

Spain.—Ferdinand and his Cabinet are puzzled by the prevailing situation of affairs. It is even said that the King has been wrought on to promise a constitution to his own people. As he will be compelled to give it at last, he had better do it with a good grace at once; and indeed we have little doubt that he would do so, but for the influence of the satellites about him. He continues yet to dream of recovering his ancient dominions in South America.

Russia.—The Coronation was to take place at Moscow on 18th August.

India.—A rumour prevailed in the city this morning, of unfavorable news having been received from India, contained in a letter dated Veloor, March 14th. The postscript to to this letter states that our army under Sir Archibald Campbell had been entirely defeated. We need not add that this statement is utterly unworthy of credit. Madrass papers to the 14th of March have arrived, and letters from that Presidency of the 15th. The latter mention what is more entitled to belief, that Sir Archibald Campbell was advancing then on the Burmese capital, and that it was expected before he arrived there, terms of peace would be proposed.

More merchandise had been exported from Liverpool during the three weeks preceding our dates, than during any similar period this year.

The Earl of Winchelsea died in London on the 2d of August.

Paris Letters of August 9.

"The John Wells being detained, we may now state our cotton market keeps steady, and there is a fair demand to day. The accounts from Manchester of yesterday's market, are rather more favourable. There was but little done in yarns, but for goods there was a fair demand.

The number of power looms in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 57,000, which are capable of making 1,254,000 yards of cloth per day, or 1,741 yards a minute.

A London paper of Aug. 11, says, reports are in circulation in this city tending to depress the funds. The most prominent were, that Mr. Canning was to depart immediately for Paris on a mission—and disastrous news from India, said to have been received at Bourdeaux.

The Grand Turk is progressing in his measures to put down the Janissaries, many of whom have signified their obedience.

It is said there are cabals against the new order of things in Lisbon, though the enthusiasm of the inhabitants is so great that the Queen's party will probably be deterred from making any movements.

Thirty six of the St. Petersburgh conspirators have been sentenced to death; five only have suffered an ignominious end; they have been hanged. It is about sixty years since this punishment had been inflicted in Russia.

The sentence of the remainder had been commuted; most of them have been sent to the mines.

The Augsburgh Gazette has the following news from Constantinople of the 10th July:

"No material alteration has taken place in this capital since the departure of the last post. The accomplishment of the measure of government is prosecuted with activity, and tranquility has not been interrupted.

"The following is from Odessa the 13th July: The eyes of Russia are turned upon Akermann, where a conference for peace is to be opened between the Russian and Turkish commanders. It is hoped the Divan will not misunderstand the pacific spirit of the Emperor Nicholas.

A letter from Leghorn affirms, on the 19th, that Lord Cochrane's squadron was in sight of that port.

Paris, Aug. 8.—It is confidently asserted that the Duke of Belluno has given in his resignation as Major General of the guard. The Ministry, it is said, were employing every means to prevail on the Marshall to forge his intention.

There was not a single criminal, or one civil cause for trial at the Westmoreland assizes.

It is now ascertained, that including Mr. M'Intyre's children, the whole number who perished in the Comet may be set down at 63; while the survivers of this calamity, amounted to no more than thirteen.

The Russian Government has ordered that navigable canals shall be commenced, to unite, first, the Moskwa and the Volga; second, the Schekswa and the Northern Dwina, by which there will be a direct communication between the port of Archangel and that of St. Petersburg, and a road will be opened to the Baltic for native Merchandize; third, the Niemen and Vistula across the kingdom of Poland.

Accounts respecting the fair at Frankfort on the Oder, are favourable for English manufactures. The quantity of goods sold was great; the prices were, however, low.

A French provincial paper states that France is about to send 40,000 men into Spain, to overturn the Portuguese charter. This is contradicted by the *Drapeu Blanc*, which states that only 14,000 Spaniards are to march to the frontiers of Portugal.

Paris, August 9.

We have news from Greece to the 20th July—it is of a very unsatisfactory nature, for that country. The Greeks are less united than ever. The new government has less energy than the old. It is just removed to a small island, Boughy, opposite Napoli, which is still occupied by the Suliots and Albanians, who are not willing to deliver up the fort until they receive their arrearages.

Several villages of Attica have surrendered to the Turks.

Ibrahim is directing his attention to the Maines, which having never left the mountains to relieve the other Greeks, have never received any succour from them.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 10th July, at which time every thing was quiet at that capital, and the enthusiasm in favour of the new order of things generally prevalent, particularly among the Ulemas.

ENGLAND.

London Markets, August 9, 1826.

The commerce of the country continues progressively to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe, the accounts yesterday from Russia, Hamburgh, Holland and Flanders were generally favourable as to trade, and as the markets of England continue firm at the late improvement, there will probably be a corresponding effect on the continent.

Liverpool August 10.

Ashes per cwt.—Canada Pot, £21 to £22; Pearl £24 to £25. Oak Planks, B. Amer. none. Staves, pun, Quebec red, to 1 1-2 inch thick and 5 1-2 feet long, £60 to £65; duttopuncheon, £18 to £20. Timber—Oak, Quebec, 2s 6d a 2s 9d. Pine, B. Amer. 1s 8d a 1s 9d.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
BY THE RIVER.

We have been favoured with the Greenock Advertiser of the 18th August, from which we make the following extracts.—*Quebec Mercury.*

LONDON, Aug. 15.

His Majesty's natal day, Saturday, was celebrated at Windsor with great rejoicing. His Majesty completed his 64th year.—745 workmen employed at the Castle were regaled with a dinner by Royal command. A splendid Banquet was given by the King, at the Royal Lodge, to several distinguished personages.

The King's new Palace in St. James's Park is to be fire-proof, upon the plan of the late Earl of Stanhope.

The Duke of Wellington, who is Generalissimo and Inspector of Military Forces in the Netherlands, is expected in Belgia, whether he proceeds to ascertain if the fortresses on the French frontier are in a proper state. It is believed that his Grace, in his annual inspection, will visit Prince Metternich at Johannisberg.

Lady Byron arrived at Frankfort a few day ago.

The intended or imputed visit of Mr. Canning to the French capital, is the subject of earnest conversation every where. It is supposed to have reference to the politics of Spain.

The Greenock Advertiser contains Quebec dates to 12 July.

Several cargoes of Canadian Wheat had arrived in good condition, and the article was on the rise. The Lower Canada Wheat was spoken of as of superior quality to that of Upper Canada. The markets for Asnes and Timber continued extremely depressed. The timber sent to Ireland, particularly, had come to a very bad market, and the demand for freight to Canada was so low that few vessels would return hither from that of the Kingdom this fall.

From Liverpool Papers to August 10.

STATE OF TRADE.

We are extremely glad to state that the appearances of improvement which manifested themselves this week have continued down to the present time, and a much better feeling prevails amongst mercantile men. There appears to be in every quarter a decided stand against further depression; and on one or two articles a trifling advance has been obtained, though no material or general rise has been experienced.—*Manchester Mercury.*

BLACKBURN.—This town we are happy to say, has partaken of the favourable symptoms which appeared at Manchester on Tuesday week, and work has in consequence of the increased demand, been more freely delivered out to the Weavers than for several weeks previously.

The woollen trade both in Leeds and Huddersfield has undergone an alteration for the better within the last fortnight, but some of the accouts given of that improvement are highly coloured, and lead to false conclusions.—The number of unemployed is not perceptibly diminished, though many families, particularly the Irish, have left the West Riding, some of them in search of labour in the Agricultural Districts, and others on their return home.—*Leeds Mer.*

It is worthy of remark, that whilst the Lancashire Manufacturers are said to be in extreme distress for want of employment, harvest hands are so scarce in the fens of Lincolnshire that at Dorrington, shearers of Wheat were hired at EIGHT SHILLINGS per day, besides their ale.—*Stamford Mer.*

A dreadful accident occurred at Liverpool on the 7th August, a stack of warehouses, seven stories high, fell with a tremendous crash, some lives were lost, and property destroyed, to the amount of many thousand pounds.

On Monday, June 17th, the Duke of Devonshire paid his first visit of state to

the Emperor of Russia, who received him at the Imperial palace of Crestoffske, about five versts from St. Petersburg. It was expected the Duke would proceed to Moscow, about the middle of July, whether the greater part of his baggage had already been forwarded.

It is rumoured in the higher circles that the order of the Garter vacant by the death of Lord Winchester, is to be given to the Duke of Devonshire on his return from Moscow.

Foreign Intelligence.

CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

The following interesting extract of a letter relative to the capture of Bhurtpore, written on the 22d January last, by Capt. Grant, commanding the Palace Guards at Delhi, has been kindly transmitted to us by a much esteemed correspondent; and from the same source of information we are happy to find that our countryman, Lieut. Carmichael, of the 59th regiment, nobly distinguished himself at the fall of that celebrated fortress. He is represented along with Captain Davidson of the Engineers and ten men, as having ascended a breach before the storming columns moved off reconnoitering the defences beyond the breach and after throwing a few hand grenades among the enemy, returning with his report to the Commander in Chief. Lieut. Carmichael has since been promoted, and appointed Aid-de-camp to General Nicholls. We understand that Captain Carmichael has seen much service during the Peninsular war, and distinguished himself in a manner similar to the present, with the utmost bravery in the storming of San Sebastian. This promising young officer is a son of the late Mr. Carmichael, South Kintyra in Badenoch.

Extract of Captain Grant's Letter.

Our minds have at length been made easy by accounts of the downfall of Bhurtpore. It has long been a thorn in our side, and would have been the means of raising the whole country against us, I am persuaded, had we failed before it this time. The natives in the town here will not believe that it has been taken; and my royal friends in the palace are sadly disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, for they fully reckoned on our being beaten, and hoped to regain their former power by our downfall. But I question very much if their situation would be bettered by our removal. They pretend to be mightily pleased at our success. The old King has ordered a royal salute to be fired on the occasion, and the Heir Apparent gave me a shawl yesterday for announcing the fall to him—for he had no conception. The siege has been conducted remarkably well, though slowly; but considering the bad feeling of the natives towards us, it was best to risk nothing that time or patience could prevent. The success attimated has been most complete, and our loss by no means so great as was to be expected, or in proportion to the object gained. We have not yet had correct accounts of the killed and wounded; but I believe the outside of our loss is about thirty officers, and four hundred men killed and wounded.

The fortifications are represented as extremely strong. The walls were found so tough that our artillery could make no impression on them and recourse in consequence was obliged to be had to the slower but more secure operation of mining. The grand mine, which was charged with 14,000 barrels of gunpowder, and sprung on the morning of the 18th just before the storming party advanced, was heard here, at a distance of 100 miles, as the crow flies; and I am told was a most magnificent spectacle to those in camp—blowing up fragments of houses, stones, and earth—with numerous human bodies—to an immense height in the air. Our brave troops gained the tops of the breaches without a falter, or firing a shot, but had great difficulty in descending on the other side, owing to the stockades which the enemy had constructed. And here, I believe, the greatest carnage took place. The usurper was seized, trying to make his escape after the storm, and is now a prisoner in our camp. The young Rajah, for whom all this has been done, is also safe in our camp, and will be reinstated in his right—but I hope not before he has agreed to destroy the fortifications of his town, or we may have to act the same play over again at some future time."

ASIATIC NEWS.

BOMBAY, (INDIA,) April 12.

PERSIA.—Intelligence has arrived, of an order having been issued by the King of Persia, to his sons, who are in different provinces, requiring their attendance at the capital, accompanied by 25,000 men each, which will concentrate an army of 100,000. Abbas Mirza was also summoned to the same rendevous. The object of this military preparation, has not yet transpired.

The whole of Arracan, and the Province to the Setung river, are ceded to the English.

Accounts from Bombay mention the death of Bornajhe, a native merchant, supposed to have been worth many millions sterling. He was connected with the house of Forbes & Co.

GREECE.

Rear Admiral Rigny, commanding the French squadron in the Levant, has given an account of his capturing 14 pirate vessels on the Island of Xcgina.—At the moment he came in sight of town, with two frigates and a schooner, he unexpectedly discovered the brave Admiral Canaris engaged with a number of pirates, having threatened to burn one of their vessels, on account of the depredations they had committed. The robbers immediately fled, and Canaris came on board the French ships, to express his gratitude for their saving his life. Several piramas were burnt on the stocks, the inhabitants assisting; and the Admiral promised that one of his ships should frequently stop there to secure the place against the pirates.

The Austrian Observer speaks of a combined attack, by Reschid and Omer Pacha, against Thebes and Athens, whose inhabitants must have fled to Salamis. Col. Fabvier is now at Paros. Nothing is talked of in the Archipelago but the arrival of Lord Cochrane and ships and steam boats. The American squadron has assembled at Smyrna. The plenipotentiaries of the Porte passed the Danube on the 3d of July for Ackermann.

Portsmouth, August 5.

On Tuesday arrived the Roxborough Castle, from Quebec, in 36 days, and landed the Hon. J. Sewell, Chief Justice and Speaker of the Council in Lower Canada, and twelve other passengers. This ship commenced the new trade of importing Teas (on the East India company's account) direct from China into Canada, and has brought thence a cargo of timber and potash (on the owner's account) to England, but to a low bad market. The Tea adventure is considered a good one. The ship sailed the next day for the river.

SPAIN.

A Private accounts received from Madrid, state, that the Clergy have made a proposition to the King, that they will raise an army of 40,000 men, and pay them, provided they are permitted to select their own officers. The latter part was immediately refused. It is asserted at Madrid that the King is on the eve of issuing a Manifesto, the purport of which has not as yet transpired.

It appears the King of Spain still dreams of recovering his American colonies. The last news said to offer ground for hope, and he sends sending out reinforcements to Ad. Laborde, at Havana.—He has however no troops for the frontiers of Portugal.

TURKEY.

At Constantinople, the demolition of the dwellings of the Janissaries continued. In the other great cities of the empire, the Janissaries quietly submited to their dissolution. This fact was personally announced by the Sultan to his new troops, which already amounted to 40,000 men.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Lady of the Lake Steam boat was employed last week in making surveys of Lake St. Peter, under the directions of gentlemen appointed by the Montreal Board of Trade. The object was to ascertain the practicability of deepening the Lake, and the report we understand is favourable.—*Brockville, Sept.* 25.

The Steam Boat *Toronto*, is stated to have burst her steam conductor, which has prevented her accomplishing her usual trips down the river.

The Steam Boat *Frontenac*, made a trip to Prescott for the first time, last week, and landed several passengers at this place on passing, among whom was the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec, who has proceeded on a visiting tour to Perth, where he was to have preached and administered the rite of confirmation, yesterday. He is expected to be in this place to-morrow.—*Recorder.*

St Catherines, Sept. 27, 1826.

DEEP CUT.—Forage at this place continues very scarce, particularly hay and oats, for which extravagant prices are paid.—Farmers and others, who have any of those articles to spare, will do well to bring them on soon, as we are informed the operations of the contractors will cease, in a month or two, for the winter.

WILLIAM CROWTHER, Silversmith, of the village of Simcoe, London district, a native of England, committed suicide by hanging himself, as we are informed in a wagon-maker's shop a few rods distant from his own dwelling, on Sunday the 10th inst.—No cause is assigned for this extraordinary act, other than the sudden loss of his property, as he left an amiable and accomplished wife and several small children to mourn his untimely fate.—*Farmer's Journal.*

QUEBEC, September 19.

The Monarch arrived at this Port yesterday, sailed from Leith on the 11th August; but brought no papers. The Captain, however, reports that there was some mitigation of the prevailing distresses. He also states that the weather had been favourable for the harvest and crops were considered as good.—*Old Gazette.*

The Theatre.—Mr Kean has recovered from his late serious illness, and appeared last evening in the character of Sir Giles Overreach, in Massenger's comedy of "A new way to pay old Depts.

We understand that Mr. Kean is actually the Manager of the Dury-lane Theatre' the lease of the house having been made in his behalf by Mr. Price, in New-York.—*Mercury,*

TOUR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN-CHIEF.—

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, attended by their suite, left town on Thursday morning last in two stages for St. Anns at the head of the Island, where they breakfasted at the house of Mr. Forbes. They then embarked on board of a very fine barge of 15 oars, called the LACHINE, prepared for that occasion, and manned by voyaguers dressed in proper costume. The barge among other flags bore one with the coat of arms of his Excellency. At about 12 o'clock, they arrived at the Indian village of the Lake of Two Mountains, where his Excellency and party landed under a salute from the guns belonging to the village. At the shore he was welcomed by the clergymen of the Mission established there, by the clergy of the neighbourhood, by the different chiefs of the Iroquois, Nipissing, and Algonkin Tribes, and by the traders, and other residents in the village. After visiting the church, and different parts of the mission, and after partaking of an excellent dinner prepared by the clergy of the place, the Governor and suite re-embarked under another salute. During the visit some of the orators made harangues in the Indian fashion, which were translated by Capt. Ducharme the King's Interpreter stationed there. British flags were displayed in abundance at the residences of the different chiefs, and at other parts of the village. About five o'clock the barge of his Excellency was perceived off the mouth of the North River and his approach was announced by signal guns in different parts of the country. At about half-past five, his Excellency and suite landed at a small landing place on the domain of the Seigneur Charles Christopher Johnson, Esqr., about two miles below the village of St. Andrews, where he was cordially welcomed by the clergy of the different persuasions, the magistrates, militia and other principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The Earl and Countess, in a private open carriage, were conveyed to the village, under an escort of volunteer cavalry; and, on arrival at St. Andrews, were received with a salute of 19 guns from some cannon placed along the banks of the river, and manned by a company of volunteer artillery under the command of Capt. Chapman. The Governor-in-Chief and party were conveyed to the house of James Brown, Esq., amidst the cheers of the inhabitants followed by a large cavalcade of gentlemen on horseback and in carriages. Opposite the house of Mr. Brown the whole Militia of the Seigniory were drawn up to receive his Excellency. A dinner and supper were then provided for the distinguished guests by Mr. Brown, at which were present, the clergy, magistrates, and respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. After the cloth was removed, an address from the inhabitants was presented to his Excellency by the Revd. Mr. Abbott, a copy of which we shall be enabled to lay before our readers in our next. On Friday morning the Governor and suite, left St. Andrews for Grenville, under an escort of the same volunteer cavalry as attended the day before. At Grenville, his Excellency breakfasted with the officers of the Royal Staff corps stationed there; and before parting, with the volunteer cavalry of St. Andrews, he declared his intentions of having them immediately embodied to be regularly inspected twice a-year. His Excellency was quite pleased, and deservedly so, with the cordial reception he received there, and the inhabitants felt gratified at knowing that his Excellency intends to renew his visit to their neighbourhood, as often as his official duties will permit.

Montreal Gazette.

The steam-boat Frontenac returned yesterday from Niagara, having notwithstanding the heavy north easterly gale on Saturday last, succeeded in landing the Chief Justice, and Solicitor General, at Coburg; and has brought down Admiral Lake, and the party which accompanied that officer, on his visit to the Falls. We understand that the Frontenac will now be laid up for the season.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Our Steam Boats have of late been truly unfortunate. In addition to the catalogue of disasters already noticed, we have to state that the Toronto ran aground last night, in coming up from Prescott, but was got off without sustaining any material damage. The Steam Boat Queenston also ran upon a shoal near Reed's Bay, at the upper end of Wolfe Island some time in the course of last night, and Capt. Whiting has been obliged to come and obtain the Aid of the Frontenac, and of some boats to lighten his vessel and get her afloat. The wind has been rather heavy during the morning, and the Queenston is said to lie in an exposed situation—nevertheless, we trust she will not receive any serious injury.—*Ib,*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1826.

We are indebted to the *Quebec Mercury* for dates to 18th August, brought by the *Cherub* to Quebec, 32 days from Greenock. The most important news, is that which relates to the Trade between the British West India possessions, and the United States of America. We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the following paragraph, on the subject, taken from the London Courier.—

"Orders have been sent out to all our Colonies in the West Indies, to put in force the Act of the 6th of the King, in respect to their trade with foreign countries. By that Act the Ports of those Colonies are to be closed against the vessels of such States as do not place British shipping, trading between those Colonies and such States, upon the footing of the most favoured nation. The United States of America have declined to place our shipping upon that footing in their Ports; and, in consequence, their ships will not be admitted to entry in our West India Colonies after the 21st December.

This is considered as a fortunate event for British shipping, and as one of the results of the north of Europe will, in common with the British North American Colonies, benefit by this interruption to American trade, as the supply of flour, provisions and timber, hitherto furnished by the United States, must now be drawn from them.—(This is realeasing one step of free-trade policy.)

LONDON, *Tuesday*, 15*th August.*—The funds opened heavily this morning, not from any large supply of money stock, but from an apprehension of a misunderstanding between this country and the United States, relative to the suspension of the intercourse between the latter power and our Colonies. Sales of Consols were effected at 78 5-8."

The accounts from England, continue to represent Trade as improving.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, arrived in town from Niagara on Tuesday last, and inspected the Troops at this Post. On the following day His Excellency left York and proceeded, we understand on a tour, by land, through the Western part of the Province.

With pleasure we state that the Steam Boat *Queenston* arrived here on Thursday last, without having sustained any serious injury in consequence of the

late accident which happened by her getting a-ground near Kingston. The apprehensions which were entertained for the safety of this fine Boat are therefore happily removed. After getting off, she returned to Prescott, where the necessary repairs were immediately made, and brought up several passengers and a full cargo.

By the politeness of the Editor, we are favored with the fifth number of the *Canadian Review and Magazine*—Montreal September, 1826.

Among the articles it contains, the "Annals of Lower Canada for 1825," give a variety of useful and interesting matter. In the occurrences of the year is noticed the arrival of the first ships, the *Moffat* and *Juliana*, direct from India with 15841 packages of Teas. The duties on the Teas imported in these vessels is stated to amount to about £18,000, and the total value £300,000. The proportion of duties payable to Upper Canada on imports at Quebec is one fourth, so that on this article this Province will derive a Revenue of £3750, and supposing its consumption to be in the same proportion, the sum of £50,000 will be retained in the Province, which formerly went into the pockets of American smugglers. From the fact, however, that the population of Upper Canada is rather more than one third of that Province, the sum may perhaps be more correctly estimated at upwards of £60,000. The population of Lower Canada, from a census taken in 1825, was estimated at 420,679—that of Upper Canada for the same year, as far as the returns had been received, was 158,331.—When the proportion of duties payable to this Province, shall again become the subject of discussion, we agree in the opinion which has been expressed, that we shall be found to be justly entitled to one third of the amount.

The total amount of settlers for seven years, from 1819 to 1825 inclusive, landed at Quebec is stated to be 66,504—One third of these 22,801, it is supposed may be settled in Upper Canada—The remainder in equal proportions, to have remained in Lower Canada, or gone to the United States.

The Canadian Review appears to be devoted to subjects of general interest to the Country, and as a book of reference promises to afford abundant materials. The several articles it contains are written in a spirit of moderation highly commendable, and as a useful work containing much valuable information, it has our best wishes for its success.

To Correspondents.

The request of *Erieus* will be attended to next week.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec to his friend in this city, which states that accounts from Liverpool, to the 13th August, mention that the trade was more brisk, and money so abundant, that it could be procured on good security at 2½ per cent.—*Montreal Her.*

The Hoxbourgh Castle, from Quebec, in which Chief Justice Sewell, and other gentlemen, with passengers, arrived at Deal on the 6th Aug.—*Ib.*

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

I was some days since walking in a friends Garden, and enquiring the name of a flower, was told that it was called *The Eternal Flower*, from the long continuance and profusion of beauties which it yielded throughout the season. The name of the flower suggested to me the following lines, applicable to a late mournful event, which if you please, you are at liberty to insert in your paper.

On the death of a young, and beloved friend.

"She died in life's young summer"—
Just as the bud of Spring, had promise given
Of an Autumn, rich in the fruits of virtue—
That bounteous Flower, so pleasing to the sig
Transplanted now into the flowers of Bliss,
Safe from the chilling blasts of Time,
And nurtur'd by the *Sun of Righteousness*,
Shall bloom—in full luxuriance,
A *Flower Eternal*, in the Paradise of *God*.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 16.—Brig Wilkinson, Bell, 24th July from Whitehaven, to Irvine & Co. with coals.
——Bark Barbadoes Lee, 3d August from Falmouth, to Mr. Burnet, in ballast.
——18.—Brig Brothers, Havelock, 12th July from Stockton, to Wm. Price, in ballast.
——Brig Monarch, Perreau, 12th August from Leith, to Irvine & Co. in ballast.
——Brig Transit, Pedie, 5th August from Newport, to order, in ballast.
——Brig Nereus, Smith, 25th July from Poole, W. Budden, in ballast.
——Ship Layton, Campbell from Plymouth and Newfoundland, 25th July from the former, to Government, with detachments, for different Regiments in Canada.
——19.—Brig Jean, Williamson, 28th July from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath, in ballast.
——Brig Port Spain, McKenny, 30th August from Bermuda, to Mr. Shaw, in ballast.
——Bark Belona, Ritchie, 2d of August from Liverpool, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast.
——22.—Brig James, Walton, 17th July from Portsmouth, to P. Patterson, in ballast.
——23.—Brig Alexander, Marshall, 13th August from Liverpool, to C. A. Holt, with coals.
——Bark Highland Lad, Vickerman, 24th July from Tobermory, to Longley & Co. in ballast.
——Ship Christopher, Knight, 29th July from London, to Longley & Co. in ballast.
——Brig Dawn, Bland, 1st August from London, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.
——Brig Thompson's Packet, Whitehead, 55 days from Wigton, to order, in ballast.
——Schr. Belle Isle, Cosgrove, 29th August from Newf'd. to C. A. Holt, with oil and skins.
——Brig Lalla Rookh, Jones, 13th August from Liverpool, to order, in ballast.
——Brig Albion, Hall, 42 days from Newry, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.
——Bark Peace, Rallany, 3d August from Limerick, W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast—25 set.
——Bark Granicus, Wilkie, 9th Aug. from Cork, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast.
——Brig Maria, Hewitt, 2d August from Youghall, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast.
——Bark Doncaster, Marshall, 20th July from Liverpool, to H. Atkinson, in ballast

PASSENGERS.

In the Transport Layton.—Capt. Wm. Smyth, Lt. Donald McDonald, Ensign H. Madely, of the 68th Lt. Infantry. Ensign T. B. Shean, Asst. Sur. Robertson, of the 70th Regt. Ensign Eyre Stack, of the 71st Light Infantry. Lt. P. LePoer Trench, of the 76th Regt: 185 men, 8 women, and 5 children for the different corps in Canada; also 70 men, 20 women, and 113 children of the Royal Veteran corps, 2 men, 1 woman and 2 children of the Royal Artillery from Newfoundland for Europe.

The Army.

LIEUT. COL. FRANCIS BROOKE.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Brooke, (who recently died at his house in Clonnerry, county Cavan, Ireland, after a severe and tedious illness,) entered the service, on the 29th April, 1791, as an Ensign in the 4th (King's Own) regiment of Foot, was promoted on 3d June, 1794, to a Lieutenancy, and obtained, on the 16th August, 1797, a company. He was advanced on the 14th August, 1804, to a Majority, and appointed on the 12th February, 1811, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the same corps. He had the honour to command the gallant King's Own, at Corunna, Badajos, Talavara, Albuera, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Toulouse, and, after the surrender of Paris, he accompanied his regiment to America, with the army under the command of Major General Ross, and commanded it in the battles of Washington and New Orleans, at which latter place he was wounded.

Upon peace being made with America, the 4th regiment was ordered to embark for England, where they arrived in time to receive orders to proceed, without disembarking, to join the army at Brussels, then under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington; which, by forced marches, arrived on the plains of Waterloo to share the glory achieved there by the British arms. Lieut. Col. Brooke remained in the command of his regiment until the general peace, and consequently till the year 1818, when his gallant corps was ordered to the West Indies, he obtained leave of absence; and unfortunately left out of the army in 1820, after a most active and arduous service of 29 years and upwards. During the period of ten years that he had the honour to command that gallant regiment, he was looked up to and adored by his officers and all who knew him, and ever held and respected as a father to his men. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held by his own corps, they, upon his selling out of the army in 1820, presented him with a most costly and magnificent cup, as a token of their esteem and regard for him. His death, which took place in the 56th year of his age, is to be attributed entirely to the arduous services he underwent in the earlier part of his life. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country, will be sacred to every British soldier that served under him, and enshrined in the fond recollection of a large circle of relatives and friends.

Died,

At Kingston, on Thursday 21st ult. Isabella Brawley, aged 38 years.

At the same place, on Friday, 22d ult. Miss Catharine Read.

In the Township of Pittsburg, on Thursday, 21st ult. (at Brewer's Mills,) Mr. Aaron Lemmel, late of York, where it is said he has now a son and daughter living.

At Kingston on the 20th ult. the Rev. John Barclay, Minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Kingston, Upper Canada.

Mr. Barclay had but a few days previous to his last illness, returned from a journey to the Township of Auldborough, in the *London* District. He went to that place at the special request of a number of Scotch settlers, who wished to obtain his counsel and advice in making an application to the Church of their native land for a Clergyman of their own profession. On this fatiguing journey through an immense wilderness, travelling under a burning sun, it is supposed was laid the foundation of that complaint which terminated, in the vigour of life, the highly useful and pious labours of a man, "whose like," in all respects, we can scarcely hope to "look upon again."

As a public teacher, he stated and illustrated the general principles of christianity with much perspicuity and precision, and enforced the practice of all those duties which christianity inculcates by a winning and persuasive eloquence, peculiarly his own. He was particularly anxious to impress on the minds of his hearers the laws of brotherly love and kindness; and in all his conduct, he set a bright example of the precepts he taught.

His memory will be ever cherished with sincerest affection by his congregation, and all who knew him, as uniting, in an eminent degree, the amiable goodness of a christian with the manners of the perfect gentleman.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

At the same place on the 20th September last, Thomas Ovens, a native of the County Fermanaugh, Ireland, aged 24 years.

On the 21st inst. Mrs Isabella Brawley, aged 36 years.

On the 22d. inst. Miss Catharine Read.

At Montreal, on 22d Sept. Jane, daughter of James Buchanan, Esq. His Majesty's Consul at New York, aged 22 years.

At Quebec, on the 16th inst. William Smith, late Sarjeant of the 42d Highlands, aged 71 years. He was a native of Scotland, and served his King 37 years and 9 months.

Birth.

At York on Wednesday 4th inst. Mrs. Major Powell, of a Daughter.

At Kingston on 27th ult. Mrs. Atkinson of a Daughter.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 20th September, inst. at the country residence of Frederick W. Ermatinger, Esq. near the city of Montreal, by the Rev. B. B. Stevens, George Garrett, Esq. M. D. Surgeon of His Majesty's 70th Regiment of Foot, to Anna Maria Ermatinger, both of this city.

At Quebec, on Saturday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Mills, Mr. Henry Hall, of the Adjutant General's Department, to Miss Mary Sergeant, third daughter of Mr. Keeble Sergeant, of this city.

NOTICE.

PLANS & PROPOSALS, for BUILDING A BRIDGE, over the Otonibee River *at Peterborough*, in the District of Newcastle, will be received by the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same, until the first day of December next.

Satisfactory security will be required for the performance of the work.

THOMAS A. STEWART.

Peterborough, 1st Oct. 1826. 19–3–22

TO LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE Commodious, two Story House, lately occupied by Captain Fitzgerald, with good Stable, Out Houses, &c. on the Premises.

For particulars inquire of

B. McMURRAY.

York, 20th Sept. 1826. 18t

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

S. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. 1—*tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

POSTSCRIPT

The New York papers received by this Morning's mail have brought us London and Liverpool dates to 2d September, from which we make the following extracts.—

The London Traveller, has the following remarks on the West India Trade.

"Our new and more liberal system of free trade, has encountered more obstacles, than was anticipated. Mr. Huskisson's arguments, could effect a change in the policy of France; and the Government of the United States, has refused to admit British ships into their ports, on the same terms and on same duties as American ships from the same quarter. This is a jealous and illiberal policy on the part of America and has been met by an order of our Colonial Governors, to prohibit all intercourse with the United States, in *American* vessels, from the 1st December next.

The *London Gazette* announces that His Majesty has appointed lord F. Montague to be postmaster general, vice the Earl of Chichester, deceased.

The London Price Current of Aug. 22d, says—The accounts from all the ports of the continent continue favourable as to the revival of trade.—There is intense interest excited among the foreign merchants on account of the rapid advance in spring corn. Wheat is a fine crop, Barley middling, Oats very short, Beans and Peas a complete failure. It is there anticipated that the ministers will immediately issue an order in council permitting the importation of 500,000 quarters foreign corn, as authorized. This would give a great impulse to the trade of the country.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship *Canada*, Capt. Rogers, arrived last evening from Liverpool, and brings London Papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 2d September inst. The Privy Council [illegible] 22d September. [illegible] Canning.

Serious apprehensions are entertained that the defective machinery of the Steam Boats of Lord Cochrane's fleet, will render them unfit for service, and all the funds of that unfortunate people have been swallowed up in fitting out this armament.

The commercial and manufacturing [illegible] ments of England were rapid and to [illegible] Liverpool [illegible]

Our market continues to improve. [illegible] ces of Cotton have not advanced, a good [illegible] has been done at the extreme quotations [illegible] week. The import is 7,761 bales—the [illegible] closing 3,220 Uplands 3-8 to 7-16 [illegible] 1,940 Alabamas 5-12 to 9-16 [illegible] Quds. About 1,700 bls. of Pot and Pearl [illegible] have been sold at an advance of 2s [illegible] are asking higher prices. 90 [illegible] sold at [illegible] to 21s. 6d.

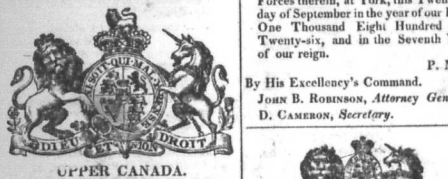


VOL. I. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Tentyfifth day of Sept. inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Tenth day of August last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of September instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday the Thirtieth day of October next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointedas aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M' Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqrs.—*Fitzroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Belleville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the

following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Lanc must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form; Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn:—and the East half of Lot No. 28, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office Perth, }
6th September, 1826. }

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz:—The North East half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Sheriff's Office Perth, } *Dep'y. Sheriff.*
6th September 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenaments of John Adamson, in favour of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the Younger; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Lot Number Three, on the North side of Craig-Street, in the Town of Perth, containing One Acre—on which is situated a good two story House and out buildings, particularly well adapted for a Tavern, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the District of Bathurst, on Wednesday the first day of November next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff D. J. Elizabethtown, July* 26, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–13–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauselioi, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland,

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres;

	Acres.
Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about	35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,	200
Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.	
Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford,	
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	350
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	350
	2170

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff. G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

17–6–22

WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff. G. D*
Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

17–6–22. WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenament which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, and Credits which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death.—I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	1390
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

Be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, }
27th, July 1826. }

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16–6–21. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot N ° in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 25, 1825. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.*

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

Executive Council Office, }
York 18th *Jan'y*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Lots, Nos 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, in the First Concession of the Township of York, fronting the Humber Bay, containing about One Thousand Acres; and likewise, Lots Nos. 36, 37, and 38, in the Second Concession from the Bay in the same Township, containing Six Hundred Acres, will be put up at Public Sale, in separate Lots, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 18th October, at twelve o'clock. One instalment to be paid down and the remainder in four equal annual payments. JOHN SMALL,
No. 10—11 *Clk. Ex. Council.*

NOTICE

Home District, } IS HEREBY GIVEN,
York, to wit } that a Court of Oyer and Termiuer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the 16th day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
18th September, 1826 } 17—4—20.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday, the 23d inst. from Persons willing to Contract for Building an addition to the Army Bake House, at this Post, 12 ✕ 14 feet.

Specifications may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
10th October, 1826. 20-2-22

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—*6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—*6m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—*6m.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—*6m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—*6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—*6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 10th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6*m*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace for the Dist.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1820. 17-8-24.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30*th August*, 1826. 14—*tf*.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which willplay ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, KINGSTON.

MR. & MRS. TWIGG BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall merit a their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. ' O. Stuart, and
The Rev. . Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

Upper Canada, } SIR PEREGRINE
COURT OF PROBATE, } MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administsator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twen-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16—tf.

Surrogate Court, District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of he said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kniidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

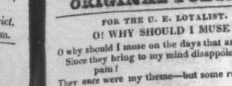
NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW EATES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf*.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
September 8, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
JOS. WEINHAM, *Sec'y.*

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf*.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf*.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal Panel for SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF POWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a neat sed form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826. NO 20.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

O! WHY SHOULD I MUSE?

O why should I muse on the days that are past,
Since they bring to my mind disappointment and pain!
They once were my theme—but some rude ruffian blast
Hurl'd darkness and sorrow along in their train.
They once were my theme!—I could dwell with delight,
On the prospect of pleasure their vista display'd,
The hues of the rainbow were never more bright;
And I thought them too glorious ever to fade.

Young fancy had gilded those days with her beam:
They were rushy as then in futurity's womb:
They came—but their glory was naught but a dream:
They are numbered—and count on the score of my doom!

They are gone—but their ghosts, ever faithful to me,
At noon and at midnight disturb my repose,
Like the spectres of crimes unforgiven:—I'd flee.
But they trace all my steps with the malice of foes.

O! what was the blast that howled over the sky
That hung dark on those days? and why did their bloom,
That fame had touch'd, fade so soon, and why,
Did they, hapless, count on the score of my doom?

And why do their ghosts, as the ghosts of crime,
Still haunt the deepest abodes of my breast?
Or why do I fear to look back upon time,
Or feel that to me he has been unblest?

O draw not not my thoughts from their dark retreats
The death could be but a statement of shame,
Had folly or vice never guided my feet,
It were not my reproach these days to name.

This is my confession.—But why should you chide?
Go search in the depths of your own proud heart,
And there you may find what will soften its pride:
Nay perhaps will cause e'en yourself to start.

O! shrink not away!—for why should we shun
The knowledge of self?—it were death not to know!
Why trifle, when every revolving sun
Takes one from our number of suns below!

We live to our pleasure, and count not the cost,
Till bankruptcy thunders aloud at our gate!
Then we see every day—every hour that is lost
Falls heavy and dead in the scale of our fate.

With me then take the unsightly review—
I would fain we were spar'd—but the dark account,
Unless brought forth in a statement true,
May sink our bark with its fearful amount.

Then why should I ponder the days that are past,
Since bitterness only they bring to my mind?
It is this—that when summoned from hence at last,
A FRIEND to retrieve all my loss I may find.

ERIEUS.

Port Talbot, 24th September, 1826.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flour Pots for Rooms.—At the meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 6th ult. a paper was read upon the subject of cultivating plants, in pots filled with moss only, and not mould. It appeared that the method to be pursued was, to fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and to place a cutling or a seed in this moss. The Secretary was understood to say he was acquainted with the practice, and that it succeeded admirably, especially with plants desired to ornament a drawing room. In such a situation, plants grown in moss were stated to thrive better than if they were in garden mould, and to possess the very great advantage of not causing dirt, by the earth washing out of them, when watered. For transportation, plants rooted in moss are said to be better adapted, on account of their lightness; in short, the method was declared to be in all ways excellent. The principle of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering, is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a very pure vegetable mould; and it is well known that very pure vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not retain more moisture than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root, a condition which can scarcely be obtained, with any certainty, by the use of earth.

Beautiful Extract.—A delicate child, pale and prematurely wise, was complaining, on a hot morning, that the poor dew drop had been too hastily snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the flowers, like other happier dew drops, that live the whole night through, and sparkle in the moonlight, and through the morning, onwards to noon-day. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away in his heat, or swallowed them up in his warmth." Soon after came rain and a rainbow; where-upon his father pointed upwards: "See," said he, "there stand thy dew drops gloriously re-set, a glittering jewelry in the Heavens; the cloven foot tramples on them no more. By this, my child, am I taught, that what withers on earth blossoms again in Heaven." Thus the father spoke, prefiguring words; soon after the delicate child, with the morning brightness of his early wisdom was inhaled, like a dew drop in Heaven.

Remarkable fact.—Christianity began its progress at Jerusalm; at the expiration of forty days after the death of Christ, it numbered about 120 followers, immediately after, 3000, and soon after 5000 more, and in little less than in two years, great multitudes at Jerusalem alone as well as throughout Judea. Mahomed was three years in making 14 converts, and of those, two were of his own family; and proceeded so slow at Mecca, where he had no establish religion to contend with, that in the 7th year, when he was compelled to flee to Medina, only 85 men and 18 women retired to Ethiophia. Within a century from the time of the ascention, Christianity, without any aid but that of preaching, pervade not merely Syria and Lybia, Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Melsopotamia; not merely Asia Minor, Armenia and Parthia, but a large portion of Europe. Islam, on the contrary, had no considerable success, until it achieved it by the sword in making Proselytes.

Mr. TULLY, of Islington, has constructed an achromatic telescope, the largest and most perfect yet made in England.

The object glass of the telescope is seven inches in diameter.

The glass was manufactured at Neuchatel, in Switzerland, and cost about £30; the grinding and adjusting of it by Mr. Tully, are valued at £200, namely, for the compound object glass alone. The length of the telescope is 12 feet; it is mounted in a temporary wooden case, and is supported on a frame moved by pulleys and a screw; it is easily adjusted, and is *perfectly* steady. The magnifying powers range from 200 to 780 times; but the great excellence of the telescope consists more in the superior distinctness and brilliancy with which objects are seen through it, than in its magnifying power. With a power of 240, the light of Jupiter is almost more than the eye can bear, satellites appear as bright as Sirius, but with a clear and steady light; and all the belts and spots upon the face of the planet are most distinctly defined. With a power of near 400, Saturn appears large and well defined, and is one of the most beautiful objects that can well be conceived. The great advantage which this telescope possesses over reflecting telescopes of equal size, is the greater degree of light, by which the most delicate object in the heavens is rendered distinct and brilliant. England had the honour of discovering the principle of the achromatic telescope; but our artists have ever had great difficulty in obtaining suitable glass for the purpose, and the excise laws have hitherto prevented proper experiments being made at our glass-houses. An establishment has recently been formed in Surrey, for the manufacture of glass for achromatic telescopes, under the superintendence of men of science, and with permission to make experiments without the interference of the excise.

Pitcairn's Island.—This little spot has lately attracted our notice in consequence of a letter addressed by John Adams, in behalf of the islanders to Mr. Bingham, American Missionary at the Sandwich Islands, in which he expresses the earnest desire of the inhabitants to be favoured with a minister of the gospel, and promises that if one can be obtained, his situation among them shall be as comfortable and pleasant as they have the means of making it. These islanders possess almost every thing that can render life really desirable—their numbers are too few, and their territory too distant and inconsiderable to excite foreign jealousy—they are free from the ravages of war, from robbery by pirates and freebooters,—their pacific disposition, and the influence of religious and moral principle prevent intestine commotion.—Perhaps no part of the world offers so quiet and happy a residence to a missionary, as this island. Indeed he would rather be the *pastor* of a people already christians, who would be no less disposed to profit by his instructions than even the best of congregations in our own land.

Vegetable Life.—An instance of the tenacity of vegetable life, occurred lately in the Royal Park at Bushey. A small portion of the ground was broken up for ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds usually cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical plot had been used as a garden in the time of Oliver Crotwell, more than 50 years before—*Month Mag.*

SUMMARY.

The fortifications of Bhurtpore have been demolished; the principal bastions, and parts of several curtains were blown up on the 6th of February, and it is left to the rains to complete the ruin. The Putty Bourge, or 'bastion of victory,' built as the Bhurtporeans vaunted, with the bones and blood of Englishmen who fell in the assault under Lord Lake, is now laid low, and among the destroyers were some of those 'white men permitted to fly from her eternal walls,' who after a period of twenty years, returned to the assult to witness her towers and battlements crumbling to dust.—There is a Dutch proverb which says that 'early risers double time.'

The Rev. Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne, died on the 8th inst. at his palace, Cloyne, in the 72d year of his age.

Dr. Gooch has been appointed Librarian to the King, in the room of the late Bishop of Landaff.

The King of France, in order to encourage vaccination, has awarded prizes to the medical men, who vaccinate the greatest number of persons during any one year.

A new comedy from the pen of Morton is to be among the forthcoming novelties at Covent Garden Theatre.

A melon was cut a few days ago in the gardens of the Rt. Hon. Lord Middleton, at Wollaton, of the enormous weight of 15 lbs 11 oz.

A despatch, dated the 18th of June, has been received at the Colonial Department, from Mr. Warrington, the British Consul at Tripoli, which announces the arrival of Major Laing at Timbuctoo.

The delay in the sailing of the steam boats destined to join Lord Cochrane, has not been occasioned, as is generally supposed, by the interference of the Government, but owing to some defects in the machinery.

Stupendous Canal.—Frankfort papers to the 4th instant have been received. They contain the project of a stupendous canal for connecting the Rine with the Seine at Paris, and communicating with the English Channel at Havre. Holland is another canal on a large scale is making from the Ha e to the North Sea at Schevenergen.

Brussels, July 31.—The great system of canalisation in the Netherlands continues to be more and more extended. A great navigable canal for merchantmen is now making between Gand and Scheverenergen, where there is an excellent establishment for bathing on the North Sea. By this means the beautiful town of the Hague will become a maritime and commercial city, and it will derive great advantage from a direct communication by sea with London, by means of steam boats. New canals are also making in Brabant and Guelderland. The canal of Liege, will unite with the Maes, with the Scheldt and the Rhine.

The late Bishop of Cloyne.—His Lordship has left four sons and one daughter. His eldest son is a captain in the East India Company's service; his second, Archdeacon of Tuam, Chancellor of Limerick, and Rector of Rathkeal; his third, Lieut. Colonel commanding the 55th Regt. the fourth Chanter of Limerick and Rector of Keal; his only daughter is married to the Rev. W. W. Mansell, Archdeacon of Limerick.

The owner of Longwaist betted with a lady, at the late Cheltenham races, one hundred pair of French gloves to five shillings, that he won; and on the evening of his defeat presenwon; and on the evening of his defeat presenting the fair winner with the forfeited stake, elegantly enclosed in a white satin hankkerchief, tied up with a silver cord.

The Rev. Thomas Weld, who formerly resided on his estate at Lulworth Castle, in Dorsetshire, and who on the decease of his wife entered into holy orders, and has for some time past been exercising his functions as a Catholic priest in the vicinity of London, has been appointed by the Pope to an Episcopal jurisdiction over the Catholic church in Canada. He will be consecrated Bishop this day (Sunday) in the Chapel of the Roman Catholic College, near Ware, in Hertfordshire.

The Hon. C. H. Hutchinson died on Saturday night, at his seat Hampstead. He was returned for the 7th time, at the last election, to serve in Parliament for the city of Cork. In private life Mr. Hutchinson was kind and warm hearted.

Yesterday morning, two of the Gravesend coaches arrived at the Bank, with a part of the gold which has been brought to England in the Russian frigates. Some of the Russian officers accompanied it to London, and drove to the bullion office. The remainder will be delivered at the bank this day. The amount of the gold in value, is from £450,000 to £460,000 it is in large bars, and is, we understand, the produce of the mines in Russia, which have of late been worked with so much success.—*Courier.*

Extraordinary Dispatch.—The reader will form some idea of the dispatch with which news is forwarded through the kingdom, when we state that the proceedings in Wakefield's case which took place in the Court at Lancaster, on Monday forenoon, were published in the Courier, evening paper, on the afternoon of the following day; and arrived in this town on Wednesday, having travelled a distance of four hundred and fifty six miles in about fifty-six hours including at least four hours in printing and dispatching the paper from town.—*Preston Pilot.*

Some of our readers may not be aware, that notwithstanding the permissive power given by Parliament to Ministers in the last session to admit foreign grain into this country, that power is confined entirely to wheat and wheaten flour, and does next extend to oats or other spring corn. The act is the 7th Geo. 10 chap. 71, and provides

"That at any time after the end of the present session of Parliament, and until the first day January, 1827, or six weeks after the commencement of the then next ensuing session of Parliament, if it shall not then be sitting, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by an order or orders by him issued, and by the advice of his Privy Council to admit to entries for home consumption, any quantity of warehoused wheat or wheaten flour, not exceeding 500,000 quarters in the whole, on payment of such duty, as shall be declared in any such order to be payable upon the entry of the same. No such order in council to continue in force more than two months, and no wheat or flour admitted to entry that has been warehoused before the 5d of May.'

The celebrated and distinguished Spanish General Mina, is said to be now at Hastings, and residing at Beach Cottage.

The Duke of Wellington was expected at Berlin shortly after the 11th. The Duke of Nassau arrived at Frankfort on the 10th.—Prince Metternich was expected on the 11th, and they were to proceed to Johannisberg together.

The new tunnel has proceeded about 80 feet from the shaft under the bed of the river; a solid blue clay being as yet the only soil the workmen have met with.

ENGLAND.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH COLONIES.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 18.

At the Court at St. James', the 27th July, 1826 —present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—

Whereas by an act, passed in the sixth year of the reign of His present Majesty, entituled, "An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," after reciting, that, "by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever," and that "it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions," it is enacted, "that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships, shall be limited to the ships of those countries, which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships; or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the countries to which ships of any such country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty by his order in Council, shall, in any case, deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country;" and whereas, the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said Act of Parliament, have not, in all respects, been fulfilled by the Government of the United States of America, and therefore the privileges so granted as aforesaid, by the law of Navigation to foreign ships, cannot lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the

ships of the United States aforesaid: unless his Majesty, by his order in Council, shall grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of the United States aforesaid: and whereas, his Majesty doth deem it expedient to grant to the ships of the United States, such of the said privileges as are hereinafter mentioned; his Majesty doth therefore, with the advice of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities in him vested by the said act of Parliament, declare and grant that it is and shall be lawful for the ships of the United States aforesaid, to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the said United States, goods the produce of the United States aforesaid, and not enumerated in the table of prohibitions and restrictions in the said act contained, and to export goods from such British possessions abroad, to be carried to any foreign country whatever, provided always that such goods so imported, shall be subject and liable to the payment of the duties imposed and made payable under and by virtue of the said act of Parliament; provided also, and his Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the United States, so far as respects the British possession in the West Indies, and on the Continent of South America, and so far as respects the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, and so far as respects his Majesty's settlements in the Island of Newfoundland, and the several Islands belonging to and dependent on those settlements, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st day of December, which will be in this present year, 1826; provided also, and his Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges so granted as aforesaid, to the ships of the said United States, so far as respects the colony of the Cape Good Hope, and the Islands, settlements and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the Island of Mauritius, and the several Islands and territories belonging thereto, or dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the Island of Ceylon, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st of March, which will be in the year 1827; provided also, and his Majesty doth further, with the advice aforesaid, declare that the privileges, so granted as aforesaid to the ships of the said United States, so far as respects his Majesty's settlements in the Island of New Holland, and the several Islands and territories belong thereto, and dependent thereupon, and so far as respects the island of Van Diemen's Land and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon, shall absolutely cease and determine upon and from the 1st day of May, which will be in the said year 1827; provided also, that nothing in this present order contained, extends, or shall be constructed to extend, to infringe or interfere with the convention of commerce and navigation, concluded between his late Majesty King George III. and the United States of America, bearing date the 3d day of July, 1815; or the further convention of commerce and navigation, concluded between his said late Majesty and the United States of America, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1818;—or to prevent ships of the said United States from importing into any of the British possessions in Europe, or from exporting from such British possessions in Europe, any goods which, under or by virtue of the said conventions, or either of them, or of the several acts of Parliament made for carrying such conventions into effect, can or may be lawfully imported into or exported from such British possessions in Europe in the ships of the said United States. And whereas, by a certain act of Parliament, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to authorise his Majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels, and to exempt certain vessels from pilotage," it is among things enacted, "that it shall and may be lawful so and for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, whether it shall be deemed expedient, to levy and charge any additional duty or duties of customs, or to withold the payment of any drawbacks, bounties or allowances upon any goods, wares or merchandize imported into or exported from the United Kingdom, or imported into or exported from any of his Majesty's dominions, in vessels belonging to any foreign country in which higher duties shall have been levied, or smaller drawbacks, bounties or allowances granted upon such goods, wares or merchandize when imported into or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, than are levied or granted upon similar goods, wares or merchandize when imported or exported in vessels of such country; and it is thereby provided, "that such additional or countervailing duties so to be imposed, and drawbacks, or allowances to be withheld as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty, drawback, bounty or allowance paid or granted on goods, wares or merchandize imported into or exported from such foreign country in British vessels, more or less, than the duties, drawbacks, bounties or allowances there charged or granted upon similar goods, wares or merchandize imported into or exported from such foreign country in vessels of such country; and whereas by an act of Parliament, passed in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to indemnify all persons concerned in advising, issuing or acting under a certain order in Council, for regulating the trade to and from certain foreign vessels and to amend an Act of the last session of Parliament, for authorising his Majesty under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in any foreign vessels," it is among other things enacted "that it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council or by his Majesty's order or orders in Council, to be published from time to time in the London Gazette, (whenever it shall be deemed expedient,) to levy and charge any additional or countervailing duty or duties of tonnage upon or in respect of any vessels which shall enter any of the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in any of his Majesty's dominions, and which shall belong to any foreign country of which any duties of tonnage shall have or shall be levied upon or in respect of British vessels entering the ports of such country, higher or greater than are levied or granted upon or in respect of the vessels of such country; and it is thereby provided, that additional or countervailing duties, so to be levied and charged as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty paid in such foreign country upon or in respect of the vessels of such country; and whereas British vessels entering the ports of the United States aforesaid from the ports of his Majesty's possessions, in America or the West Indies, with cargoes consisting of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said possessions, are charged with a duty of one dollar per ton, for tonnage duties and ligh tmoney and a discriminating duty of ten per cent. is charged upon the cargoes of such vessels, to which vessels, of the United States, and cargoes of the same description, entering the ports of the United States from the ports of his Majesty's said possessions, are not subject; his Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the said Acts of Parliament, passed in the 4th and 5th years of his Majesty's reign, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the period aforesaid all vessels of the United States which shall enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions on the Continent of North America, with articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or which, until the 1st said day of December, 1826, shall enter with any such articles any of the ports of his Majesty's possession in the West Indies or South America, or in the Bahama Islands, or in the Bermuda or Somer islands a duty of 4s. 3d. sterling for each and every ton burthen of such vessel, equal, as nearly as may be, to the cents of the money of the United States and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States and British vessels entering any of the ports of the said United States from any ports of his Majesty's dominions in America or the West Indies; and further, an addition of 10 per cent. upon the duties set forth in the said Act of Parliament, passed as aforesaid in the 6th year of his Majesty's reign, on any of the articles therein enumerated, which may be imported into his Majesty's said possession son the continent of N. America, in any vessel of the said United States, or which, until the said 1st day of December, 1826, may be imported into his Majesty's said possessions in the West Indies or South America, or into the Bahama Islands, or into the Bermuda or Somer Islands, in any such vessels of the said States; such duties to be levied collected and applied in the same manner and to the same purposes as the duties levied under the authority of the said act of the 6th year of his Majesty's reign.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C GREVILLE.

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Edward Gibbon Wakefield, indicted at the Lancaster Assizes, for the crime of misdemeanour, for the abduction of Miss Turner, a minor, was on Monday, 14th August allowed by the court to traverse the case to next Assizes.

It is reported that government intends to propose to parliament to make silver a tender for the payment of sums not exceeding 25l.

Lieut. Bell, of the 58th Foot, was accidentally killed at Sandymount, while the men were practising ball-fighting at a target.

The Ship Harmony of Leith, Young, master, sailed from Tobermory on the 23d July, with 160 emigrants for Cape Breton, being the first of three vessels proceeding from that place with emigrants for the same destination.

The first vessel from Leith to India direct cleared out on Saturday 7th August, viz. the Louisa, Mackie, for Calcutta.

Whitehall, August 11.—The King has been pleased to appoint Frederick Montagu, Esq. commonly called Lord Frederick Montagu, to be His Majesty's Posmaster-General, vice the Earl of Chichester, deceased.

Parliament has been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

A number of vessels are fitting out at London, said to be destined to join Lord Cochrane.

The London, 110, now building in Plymouth Dockyard, with a round stern, on Sir Robert Sepping's plan is ordered to be completed forthwith. She will be one of the largest ships in our navy, and though only rated at 110 guns, she will carry many more. The Cerebus, 46, now on the stocks, is also to be finished with all possible despatch.

It is confidently stated that the Directors of the Bank of England have determined upon establishing a Branch in Liverpool.

A Liverpool paper of Sept. 2 says, "no well accredited intelligence respecting the affairs of Greece, has lately been received from any other quarter. Reports indeed, have been circulated in abundance, of the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli, but they were like anticipatory rumours of a probable and unexpected event, rather than authentic announcements of the fact itself. In the mean time the most unpleasant sensation has been produced by the reported discovery of the inefficiency of the machinery, furnished for the equipment of the remainder of the steam vessels, constructed for the service, under his Lordship's orders. We participate most fully in the chagrin and disappointment, which such an occurrence must have caused, to every friend of freedom, and well wisher to the cause of the Greeks."

A letter from Trieste, Aug. 14, says:—"We expect, with impatience further accounts from Morea. The Captain of a ship arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, states, that on the 11th July, he heard a violent cannonade near the island of Samos, and had heard, afterwards, that the Capt. Pacha had attacked that island."

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Corn Exchange.—There was a fair attendance at Tuesday's market, but owing to the late advance in prices, and the small show of fresh samples, both of wheat and oats, the business done was inconsiderable. For wheat there was a good inquiry, but few, if any, holders were inclined to make sales; some parcels to arrive have found purchasers at five shillings pr. bushel. With regard to the laws affecting the importation of Corn, it may be proper to remark, that, under the act of 1822, the ports are now shut and will continue so till the 15th November, against the importation for consumption of all kinds of foreign grain and flour; for Canadian wheat the ports will remain open until the expiration of the next session of Parliament, at a duty of 5s per qr. The ports are also open until the 15th November, to the importation from Canada of oates at a duty of 4s. beans 7s. peas 8s. per qr.

American flour, new, in bond, 24s to 25s per bbl of 196lbs. net; do. duty paid £1 12 a £1 14.

Canadian, free 27s to 29s.

That celebrated establishment, Peel's Coffee-house, was brought to the hammer, on Thursday, at Garraway's. The property comprises the premises in Fleet-street, held for six and a half years from mid-summer last, at a rental of £250 per annum, with the vendor's interest in and to an agreement for the extension of the lease to 21 years, from Christmas, 1826, subject to the purchaser's expending £500 in enlarging and improving the front of the house, and to insure. Included in the purchase are the files of nearly all the papers published in Great Britain, among which that of the London Gazette for nearly 60 years.—The whole comprised in one lot, was knocked down for 1,500.

SCOTLAND.

There is within these few days a rather brighter prospect of a revival in trade, than there has been for a long time past. The English merchants finding that goods are now as low as they can possibly be, are coming with some spirit into the market, and have made considerable purchases. This will enable the manufacturers to reduce their stocks, and in replacing them give employment to a number of the distressed, but patient operatives. Several manufacturing houses are about to increase the number of their workmen, and one or two have done so to some extent. In the beavier fabrics there is also a little improvement which it is hoped will continue.—*Glasgow, August 22.*

The public are not aware that Lieutenant George Lindsay, R. N. has laid before His Majesty's Ministers a proposal for employing the poor out of work, by means of recovering certain lands from the sea, along the coast of Great Britain, pointing out that the lands so recovered would soon of repay the nation for the outlay, and that the grounds afterwards might be held forever as belonging to the Crown, to pay part of the country's expenditure. We know such pleasure in stating from good authority, that his proposal has been honoured by a hearing, and trust that government will seriously consider it at the next meeting of Parliament.—*Edinburgh paper.*

IRELAND.

A Dublin paper says—"Distress, we are concerned to state, prevails to a large extent in this town, Cashel, New-Inn, and the surrounding country. Many places the people are living on one meal a day, and the food then consists of boiled nettles. Fever, *Choleramorbus*, and dysentary are very prevalent in town and country. In many places the people are living on bread made of pollen; but this also is rising in price. Water, too, is failing in many towns and in various parts of the country. Cattle are, every day, deteriorating in value, in consequence of the want of grass, and have already arrived at an unprecedented price. The most gloomy prospects are to be apprehended in consequence of the want of rain. Yet amidst this general want and distress, it is truly melancholy to observe that the masons in this town have refused to work, unless an increase of wages would take place.

The Dublin Evening Post of August 19, contains the following extracts of a letter, addressed by Mr. Parker, of Passage, to the Right Hon. Robert Peel. Mr. Parker has, at the request of Mr. Peel, opened a communication with Mr. Goulburn on the subject of his letter:

Passage West, July 31, 1826.

"Sir—The entire face of the country, not only physical but moral, is changed. A drought of general extent, and of unparalelled continuance, has desolated our once green fields, and has given to the parched land that arid hue, which is of periodical occurrence in warmer latitudes. The wheat crops resisted the blighted effects of drought but the wheat of Ireland would not feed one-third of its inhabitants. The early potatoes have most lamentably failed, being not one-tenth of the produce of last year. The late potatoes, which from the staff of life of the Irish poor, do not afford the slightest prospect of relief, as the seed in general, if not burnt up by the excessive heat, has been inactive in the ground for want of moisture. The oat, unfortunately affords no substitute, as this, of all culineferous plants, has suffered most. It may be considered totally destroyed, except on lands open to powerful irrigation, or within the influence of a mountain shade. The barley may be considered about one-third, of a general average, but it is entirely burnt up on high lands, affording no food to man or beast. It is not man alone that is likely to suffer from this awful visitation of Divine Providence. The cattle now in the summer months, exhibit symptoms of death from absolute starvation. The poor farmers, and those from the vicious system of our rural economy form the mass of Irish agriculturalists, have been obliged to cut all their grass, and many the green corn, to keep their cattle alive. These sources are now entirely exhausted; whilst the roots of the grasses, clovers, and vetches, are absolutely burnt up and will require a long continuance of rain to restore them to vegetation. No sustenance whatsoever can be expected from turnips, rape, or mangle wurtzel. In former periods of scarcity, the stoppage of the distilleries was a measure generally resorted to, but now the appalling appearance of the pastures renders it very questionable, as the distilleries afford food to thousands of cattle, and employment to many hundreds of human beings. The last crop I shall refer to is the flax. This staple article of Irish industry has participated in the almost general ruin, and which awfully affected the interests of our poor. On the whole, such a dreadfully alarming season has not occurred within the memory of the oldest man in Ireland. The question will be, whether the people of Ireland," may live, and not die," for death from hunger has overtaken, is overtaking, and will overtake, many of our fellow-creatures—whilst the very few resident gentry, from the non-collection of their rents, will be unable to employ or to support the poor!

Mr. Parker, after stating his opinion that private subscription will not meet the present exigency, proceeds thus: "The chief remedy I would submit to you is employment for the able, for employment is the best charity, the only beneficial way of feeding the starving man, and rural asylums for the infirm, aged, and destitute poor, I wish would, under God, prevent the demoralizing system of poor laws being introduced into Ireland. The asylums to be supported by a tax on absentees, and the acknowledged luxuries not now taxed."

The letter concludes thus:—

"As famine threatons to be sore in the land, it questionably becomes the first duty of Statesmen to avert its evil. Ireland does not possess internal resources at present, and, like the Israelites of old, we must look to foreign supplies of grain, and allow no export from the United Kingdom."

Foreign Intelligence.

Portugal.—The disaffection of the Portuguese troops, on the frontiers, appears to have partially ceased. Tranquility prevails in most of the provinces.

Sir Charles Stuart and family have left Lisbon for England. He was to stop at the Western Islands in his way, for purposes connected with the promulgation of the new constitutional charter.

The Infant Don Miguel has taken the oath to the Portuguese constitutional charte.

Peace in India.—We have the satisfaction of announcing, that hostilities between the Burmese and the British have terminated; and there is no probability after the bitter experience which the former have had, that the attempt will be renewed to evade the conditions of the treaty which has been ratified.

An overland despatch, dated Calcutta, April 7, arrived this morning at the India House, announcing that a treaty of peace, nearly similar to the former one was ratified, on the 24th February, at Yanbaboo, within four days' march of Ummerapoora, after some severe fighting. The first instalment had been paid. Sir Archibald Campbell had left the headquarters of his army, and had arrived at Calcutta. He was to return by the Enterprise, steam vessel, to Rangoon, to superintend the re-embarkation of the troops, about the 4th of June, at which period the second instalment would become due.

The following notification was posted at the Jerusalem Coffee House this morning:

An overland despatch has been received by His Majesty's Government from Bengal, dated Calcutta, April 7, via Bombay and Constantinople.

The Treaty of Peace between the Burmese and the English was ratified on the 24th February, upon the conditions of the preliminary treaty.

The Army under Sir A. Campbell had returned to Rangoon, and Sir A. Campbell was proceeding to Calcutta.

The Burmese cede to the English the provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim.

The King of Siam and his subjects are included in the stipulations of the treaty.

An accredited British Minister, with an escort of fifty men, is to reside at the Court of Ava, and an accredited Burmese Minister, attended by a similar escort, to reside at Calcutta.

The Burmese, by virtue of the Treaty, give up all claim to Assam, Cachar, and Jyntea, and acknowledge Gumbeer Singh, Rajah of Munnipore.

The British are to retain Arracan, Ramree, Chebuba, and Sandowey. The total amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Burmese, is one crore of rupees.

A commercial Treaty is to be entered into between both powers, stipulating for freedom of navigation, including the commerce in grain.

There was some severe fighting before the Burmese monarch acceded to the conditions.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DISASTROUS EVENT.

We are sorry to learn, that on Monday last, in attempting to tow across lake Ontario, by the steam-boat Canada, from the river Humber to the Welland Canal Harbour, a large Raft, consisting of 15,000 feet of choice timber, belonging to the Lock Company, a strong south-west gale arose when about twelve miles out, and continued with such violence as to separate the raft in pieces, in spite of every exertion by those concerned to prevent it, which scattered in different directions, and floated off entirely at the mercy of the waves.

It is probable when we consider that western winds generally prevail at this season of the year, that this timber will drift ashore towards the lower end of the lake; and should this be the case, it is earnestly hoped that all those who may observe or fall in with any part of this valuable lot of lumber, will take measures to secure the same, and immediately give information to Mr. Oliver Phelps, the Company's Agent, at St. Catharines, U. C. either by mail, or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

*** Editors of papers on the shores of lake Ontario, will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.—*Niagara Journal.*

From the Kingston Mercury of Sept. 30.

MAILING ROBBERY—Yesterday morning at half past one o'clock, a gang of robbers, consisting of ten or twelve, all armed, painted or masked, entered the house presbytery of Messire Masse, Curé, of Levy, through the windows. They seized the Curé placed him on a sofa, with a loaded pistol presented to his breast, and forced him to deliver up the key of his chest. It appears that they had previously obtained information of its situation and contents. They carried off all the money consisting of *thirteen hundred pounds in gold, and five hundre pounds in dollars*, without molestation. Early information having been given to the Police, no time was lost in taking judicious and effectual measures for their apprehension.—We noticed with pleasure that Captain Gugy's troop of Cavalry, under his immediate command, as also the companies of Volunteers of the Quebec Militia, offered their services, and were instantly dispatched by the Police, in pursuit of the robbers, in different directions, together with 200 men of the regulars of this garrison, who were accompanied by several Magistrates, and a number of respectable citizens, (the latter appointed Special Constables for the occasion,) having all the constables at their command. They succeeded yesterday in arresting three of the gang, and no doubt is entertained from the measures adopted, that the whole of them will be taken.

The three men which were arrested, were stripped and closely examined, when cash to the amount of £5 was found upon each of them; they had purchased wearing apparel and trinkets, (one of them a watch) to the amount of £15 each. One of them was observed to retain some remnants of paint or blacking on his face. They gave most contradictory and improbable accounts of themselves and their booty, so as to leave no doubt of their being concerned in the robbery.

The Troops and Militia were ordered to continue the pursuit for two days.

A General Militia order was issued directing the Commanding and other Militia Officers, to give every assistance in their power in apprehending those desperate offenders.

Cannon Foundry in Montreal Gaol.

A discovery was made yesterday that John Moore (one of the two soldiers of the 76th Regiment, who is confined for assisting Burke with tools to break Gaol) had melted the water pipes of Ward No. 2, made moulds, and cast the same mettle into six small cannons capable or carrying a pistol bullet; some of them are well executed, one completely finished, ornamented with the crown, marked G. R. and proved: the others were in progress, so as to form a complete Battery. Information has been given that they were intended to shoot the Gaoler and Sentry as soon as an opportunity should offer of making a sortie.

P. S.—Moore is stated to have been a troublesome and dangerous man in the Regiment, to which he belonged, to have made an attempt to blow up Fort Erie, and to have deserted to and from the Americans.

A few days ago, Comm'y. Gen'l. Turquand presented to Staff-Surgeon Stewart a very handsome and valuable Silver Cup, with the following superscription:—

"Presented by Comm'y-Gen. Turquand to

Dr. William Stewart, Surgeon to the Forces,

As a small but sincere token of esteem, for unparalelled care and attention exerted towards him in consequence of a fall from the Heights of Abraham,

On the 28th Oct. 1825,

to which care, under the blessing of Providence, his recovery is attributable."

This Cup, with a very flattering letter, being handed to Dr. Stewart, he sent the following note.

QUEBEC, 29th Sept. 1826.

My Dear Sir,

I have received the Cup you have done me the honour to present, for which I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks; and be assured that such an acknowledgement from you, is most truly felt, and will be ever grateful to my feelings.

I am, &c. &c.

WILLIAM STEWART.

To

Comm'y. Gen. Turquand,

&c. &c. &c.—Quebec Mercury.

From the (Old) Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Woodehouse, Surveyor General of His Majesty's Customs, arrived here from Halifax via Boston and New York on Friday last, on his tour of inspection of the Department of H. M. Customs in the Colonies.—Mr. Woodehouse had a long interview with the committee of Trade of this city on Saturday. By the following copy of a letter written to Mr. Woodehouse and the substance of the answer, it will be seen

that orders will be given to admit sum from Great Britain and Ireland at a duty of 6d sterling and 6d currency per gal,

(Copy.) Quebec, 29th Sept. 1826.

Sir,—The brig Cherub arrived here on Saturday last, with a cargo of rum from Greenock, which the Collector of the Customs here refuses to admit to entry except on paying a duty of one shilling sterling per gallon, over and above the Provincial duty of sixpence currency—and on a strict perusal of the law, to which he refers, I consider the extra sixpence sterling, now levied by him, as an overcharge.

Your answer to the above will confer a favor, as the vessel now waits your decision

To JOHN WOODEHOUSE' Esq.
Surveyor General,
His Majesty's Customs.

I remain, Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
ROBERT SHAW.

Mr. Woodhouse stated in reply, that having no doubt but that the framers of the act in question only intended that the duty should be sixpence sterling and sixpence currency, will give orders to receive the entries accordingly at the Custom House.

Saturday morning, 30th Sept. 1826.

A man was reported the discovery of some chests of treasure near the mouth of Chaudière, where a French Frigate was sunk in the year 1759, before Quebec fell into the hands of the British Forces.—Steps have been taken to secure it for Government.

Active preparations are making by Lieut. Col. Bye, of the Royal Engineers, to commence the cutting of the Canal between Kingston and the Ottawa River as soon as possible. A number of men have been already engaged for this great national work, and many scientific persons now in this city are to proceed to Hull immediately, amongst whom are Mr. Burnet, son and successor to the late Mr. B. Engineer of the Lachine Canal: Mr. McKay, who so efficiently executed the Locks of that work, and Mr. Gibb, the draftsman, all men of undoubted abilities in their several professions.—*Canadian Courant.*

On the 27th ult. his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief accompanied by Colonels Bye and Durnford, R. E. the Hon. Capt, Byng and Capt, Stewart, R. N. and others of his suit laid the foundation stone of a Bridge, to cross the Ottawa at the Falls, which is found necessary to facilitate the works of the Canal. This ceremony was witnessed by a number of Gentlemen, and inhabitants from the surrounding settlements.—his Excellency has directed £1000 to be placed at the disposal of Col. Bye, for improving the navigation of the falls, so as to permit timber to pass in Cribs without breaking it up. When his Excellency with the Countess, and suit embarked in his barge, on his return, they were accompanied by a great concourse of spectators, who testified their gratification at the honor of a visit from such distinguished characters by loud cheers. His Excellency inspected the Troops at the Priest's Farm yesterday at two o'clock, and it is expected he will embark for Quebec this evening or to-morrow.—*Ib.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826.

It is stated in the papers, that several cargoes of Canadian Wheat, had arrived in England, in good condition, and that the article was on the rise. It is mentioned at the same time, that Lower Canada Wheat, was spoken of as being superior, to that of Upper Canada. There can be no doubt, that the soil and climate of this Province, is quite as good if not better than that of L. Canada, for the growth of this article, and the difference in quality, if any, must therefore be attributed, to the want of proper attention in the choice of seed, and care in cleaning it properly for a foreign market. It is of the utmost consequence to the prosperity of the country, that this staple production, should bear a good character abroad, otherwise a decreased value must be the conse-

quence. The subject is certainly worthy the attention of our Farmers, and we take this opportunity of suggesting the many benefits, that might be expected to result, from the formation of Agricultural Societies, where meeting with each other, an opportunity would be afforded, of communicating the most successful methods adopted for the cultivation of the different kinds of Grain—improving Stock—and of acquiring general information, on subjects connected with Husbandry.

It cannot be expected that in briefly adverting to to the subject here, we should attempt to point out all the benefits to be expected from such institutions. We must therefore content ourselves by observing generally, that in the Mother Country, the means which such Societies afford, not only of increasing Agricultural knowledge, but giving an impulse to the exertions of the Farmer, is fully demonstrated, and acknowledged, and that they receive a general support from all classes of society. In Nova Scotia, and we believe in New Brunswick, they have been established with much success. Lower Canada has followed the example. In the Districts of Quebec and Montreal Agricultural Societies have been formed, and from the Lower Canada papers, we observe, that premiums to a considerable amount, are offered to competitors, at an annual meeting, which is shortly to be held. In the United States such societies are numerous.

We should be pleased if some of our leading Farmers would take the subject into consideration, and call a meeting for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society for the Home District. We recommend it also to the attention of adjoining Districts, between whom it would produce a laudable competition, and serve essentially to promote the best interests of the country. Whatever prospects may be before us, of an increased demand for the productions of the country, we cannot hope to participate so fully in the advantages presented to us, unless those productions are sent to market, as good at least, as those of other countries. A general diffusion of the knowledge, of the most modern improvement in husbandry, may very properly be considered, as one of the means to be employed, in procuring that character for them, and the most effectual method of acquiring information on the subject, would we think be found, in the establishment and encouragement of agricultural societies, throughout the Province.

The American papers, with few exceptions, are silent on the subject of the late Order in Council with respect to the West India Trade. To Canada it is one of much importance, for if the United States should refuse to relax in their commercial policy towards England, which they are now called upon to do, on terms which they can have no cause to complain of, they must relinquish the profitable commerce they have hitherto enjoyed, in supplying the Islands with Provisions, Lumber, &c, and in furnishing which, they possessed so many advantages, by being near so good a market. The value and importance of this Trade to the United States, may be estimated from the remarks which we copy from the *New York Enquirer*. We give these remarks in full, because, besides stating the importance of the Trade, they shew that the present system was established, or rather persisted in, after the liberal one of Great Britain was adopted.

"During the last session of Congress Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. introduced a bill into Congress, the subject of which was to place the British trade and British tonnage in our ports on the same footing which she had placed ours on, in their ports. Mr. Lloyd supported that proposition in a speech full of argument and fact. It was rejected. The consequence of this refusal on our part, has been the revocation of the permission granted by the British government. The vessels and produce of the United States are excluded from the British colonies in all parts of the world. At the very lowest calculation a market of $6,000,000 of exports, and upwards of $3,000,000 of imports, is entirely closed upon us.

"The countries in the North of Europe and the British North American Provinces, will henceforth furnish the supply which has hitherto being our own. A rise in the prices of British colonial produce, and a fall in some of our own staples, must be the immediate result. How high will be that rise, how low that fall, or how injurious that exclusion, we cannot, at this moment, pronounce. It is a question of great magnitude, and we shall return to it in a day or two, and examine the grounds on which Mr. Lloyd's bill was rejected, together with the nature and probable extent of the injury their order in council will inflict on our commerce."—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

In the event, therefore, of an adherence on the part of the United States to the present commercial regulations, as far as we possess the means, this profitable trade would fall into our hands, the advantages of which, would tend materially to increase our ability, of supplying the necessary articles, to any extent that might be required, and afford a reasonable hope, that we should experience a very favorable change, in the commercial interests of the country. This together with the extensive improvements now in operation, and contemplated by the Government in both Provinces, would, in a great measure, remove the difficulties which our Trade, in common with that of other countries, has laboured under for some time past.

EMIGRATION.

The *Albion* affords us the following information respecting the Canada Land Company, taken from the September number of Blackwoods Magazine.

"The Canada Company having concluded their arrangements with Government, for the purchase of the Crown Reserves and a large territory in Upper Canada, might now enter into contracts with individuals, or with societies, disposed to settle in that healthy and fertile country.

"The Reserves are scattered in lots of 200 acres each, over all the located and cultivated townships in the province, extending from the river Ottawa to the St. Clair, along the banks of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, about 500 miles, and consist of the rich est soil, under a climate in no respect inferior to that of the state of New York. The Territory is united on two sides with ranges of those townships, and is equally advantageously situated, having access to it by water along the other boundaries.

"The Company does not intend to send out settlers, nor to give encouragement to emigrants destitute of property, because undertakings of that kind may be done to greater advantage by individuals possessed of capital purchasing either detached lots or larger tracts, or by families uniting their means for co-operation and society.

The Company, when required, will partially clear lots, and build such houses as may be necessary for the reception of settlers. Their lands will probably be disposed of according to the following classes:

1. Lots prepared for settlement by clearing five acres, and building a cottage. Such lots to be disposed of at an annual payment of probably little more than 1s. per acre. If the house and clearing cost £50, that sum to be redeemed within a certain number of years by annual instalments.

2. Lots similarly prepared to be disposed of at a rent supposed of 2s. per acre on lease; but the purchaser to be allowed the option at any time within the first fifteen years, to purchase the lot at 20 years' value of the rental.

3. Lots to be sold for ready money, without improvements.

4. Lots to be sold payable by instalments in ten years, seven years, and five years, as may be agreed on.

5. Lots to be sold, with improvements, for ready money.

6. Lots to be sold, with improvements, payable by instalments.

7. Lots to be sold, with or without improvements, purchasers paying down a certain fee, or grassum; the land remaining subject to a small quit-rent or feu-duty.

A man, hired to agriculture, who arrives in Upper Canada with £100 may, in the course of a very few years, look forward to the enjoyment of comfort and independence as a proprietor of land, on which, according to the terms of his bargain, he may have but little or no rent to pay, assuredly few taxes, and neither tithes nor poor rates. With persons of this description the Company will treat on the most accommodating principles.

At the office and from the agents of the Company, either by personal application, or by letter (post paid), information will at all times be afforded regarding vessels bound for Canada, the rates of freight and passage, stores requisite for the voyage, and assistance will be given to parties when embarking, to protect them from unnecessary trouble and expense. A map of the Province is ready for publication, compiled from actual surveys, in which the districts, counties, and townships, are all exhibited; and those in which the Company have lands are carefully distinguished. At the offices of the Company, and of the agents, separate plans of each township, with company's lots therein specially marked, will be open for public inspection; so that emigrants, before finally fixing their departure, select any particular neighbourhood in the country, of which they may have acquired information, or where they may have friends already settled.

Emigrants who have money to take with them, will, upon paying it into the hands of the Company in London, or to their Agents at the out-ports, receive orders for the amount, payable either at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, or York; and duplicates will, at the same time, be delivered, to be left in this country; so that, in case of accident, the amount may be recovered by the representatives of the parmed.

N. B.—The Company has not yet published any view of their intended proceedings; so that, altho the foregoing has been made up from conversations with gentlemen in the Company's office, it is not to be considered as the entire plan of operation which may be ultimately carried into effect, but only as an outline of the views on which that plan will be formed.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

On Friday evening a passenger on board the "Canada," on her way from Burlington Beach to Niagara, was seen by the the man at the helm to jump overboard. On the alarm being given, in an instant the sails were in, engine stopped, and boat lowered; into which I jumped, with two hands, and rowed a quarter of a mile in our wake, but I am sorry to say without success. On returning aboard his hat was found, as if deliberately placed near the gangway, whence he jumped. The hat is a new white one, and besides the maker's name, is written "Joseph Jewell Claridge, Jersy City." The hat contained a new red and yellow silk handkerchief, a pair of white cotton gloves, and three quarters of a dollar in silver. He was a good looking young man, well dressed, in blue coat, yellow waistcoat, black or blue pantaloons, and boots He had neither bundle or luggage, and came on board at Burlington Beach. I am inclined to think from all appearances, and the trifle of money left in the hat, that distressed circumstances had pourtrayed on a too sensitive mind, insurmountable evils, producing temporary derangement, during which, the barriers of nature were broken down, and he rushed in phrenzy before his Maker. Perhaps by your kindly inserting this, it may meet the eye of some relation or friend, to whom, on application, the little articles he left will be restored.

I am, Sir,
Your most ob't. serv't.
HUGH RICHARDSON.

York, October 3, 1826.

The Army.

71st Regiment of Foot, Ensign C. A. Dean, from the 94th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Seymour, promoted, dated August 3, 1826.

Veteran Companies for service in Newfoundland—Lieut. F. W. Small, from half pay New-Brunswick Fencibles, to be Lieut. vice Ingall, appointed to the 59th foot, dated August 3, 1826.

Commissariat.—To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General—Commissariat Clerk C. B. Dawson; Commissariat Clerk T. C. B. Weir; Commissariat Clerk W. H. Looker; Commissariat Clerk J. M. Farlane; Commissariat Clerk J. H. Kennedy, all dated July 15, 1826.

Birth.

On the 11th instant, the Lady of the Hon. John Henry Dunn, Receiver Gen'l of this Province, of a Daughter.

NEW GOODS.

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Nation, King-Street, York.

THE Subscribers having Imported the following GOODS, direct from England, they are enabled to offer them at reduced prices—consisting of about

2000 *y'ds. West of England Linen,*
3000 *y'ds. Scotch Dowlas,*

Ticks and Sheeting—a neat assortment of Superfine Broad & Narrow Cloths—Welch and Lancashire Flannels—Serges—Windsor Cords—Blankets—Waistcoating—Irish Linens—Cotton Ticks—Counterpanes—Fustians—Jean and Figured Jaconet and Cambric Muslins—Crimping Muchines—Haberdashery—Cudery—Crawley, Blister and Cast Steel—English Fine Water Proof Hats—an elegant assortment of Brittania Metal—Window Glass—Nails, assorted—Shot—and a prime quality

English Cheese, &c. &c.

JAMES C. GODWIN & Co.

York, Oct. 13, 1826. 20tf

☞ N. B.—25 Bolts of Nos. 3, 4, 5, Blanch'd Sail Cloths, daily expected.

POLICE CONTRACT.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of Management, for the Gaol & Court House, (to be left at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace) until 15th inst, for constructing a Barrel Drain, from the New Gaol to the main Drain, opposite the Court House, 14 inches diameter in the clear, and the width of a Brick in thickness. The Tender to state the price per yard. All materials to be furnished by the Contractor, and the work to be completed forthwith.

York, 13th October, 1826. 20-1-22

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE House hitherto occupied by the Court of King's Bench, near Yonge-street. Apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 12th October, 1826. 20

POST OFFICE, YORK, U. C.
10th October, 1826.

THE Mail for the Westward, will be closed at this Office at 3 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st Proximo to the 1st April next. 20-3-22

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Administratrix to the estate of the late Henry Dream, Merchant of York, Upper Canada, requests all persons that are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, on or before the 1st January, 1827, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested.

JANE DREAN.
Administratrix.

York, U. C. Oct. 14, 1826. 20-4-24

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20f

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

PLANS & PROPOSALS, for BUILDING A BRIDGE, over the Otonibee River *at Peterborough*, in the District of Newcastle, will be received by the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same, until the first day of December next.

Satisfactory security will be required for the performance of the work.

THOMAS A. STEWART.

Peterborough, 1st Oct. 1826. 19-3-22

TO LEL,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE Commodious, two Story House, lately occupied by Captain Fitzgerald, with good Stable, Out Houses, &c. on the Premises.

For particulars inquire o
B. McMURRAY.

York, 20th Sept. 1826. 18t

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

VOL. I. No. 21.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA,

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has obtained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York 9th June, 1826.

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*
OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*
BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqs.—*Pittsroy.*
JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*
MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Bellville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*
GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*
NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*
LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the

following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant; or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of those general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Perth,
6th September, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16-6-21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesy's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz;—The North East half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Perth,
6th September 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Wm. MATHESON,
16-6-21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Adamson, in favour of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland, the Younger; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Adamson, Lot Number Three, on the North side of Craig-Street, in the Town of Perth, containing One Acre—on which is situated a good two story House and out buildings, particularly well adapted for a Tavern, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in the District of Bathurst, on Wednesday the first day of November next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff D. J.*
Elizabethtown, July 26, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16-6-21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16-6-21 J. STUART.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20-13-32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, May 23, 1826.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauselio, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16-10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majes.y's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres; Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about 200 Acres; Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,

Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria,
27th, July 1826.

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16-6-21. *Sheriff*

lic Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
12th June, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
17-6-22 *S. G. D.*

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 50 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff. G. D*
Sheriff's Office Hamilton,
7th July, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
17-6-22. *S. G. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, and Credits which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death.—I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	380
13 & 14 second range, do.	
13 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria,
27th, July 1826.

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16-6-21. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 14, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sherif.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
July 25, 1825.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday, the 23d inst. from Persons willing to Contract for Building an addition to the Army Bake House, at this Post, 12 ✕ 14 feet.

Specifications may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, at the usual hours.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, York,
10th October, 1826. 20-2-22

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber Administratrix to the estate of the late Henry Drean, Merchant of York, Upper Canada, requests all persons that are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, on or before the 1st January, 1827, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested.

JANE DREAN.
Administratrix.
York, U. C. Oct. 14, 1826. 20-4-24

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquy, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
1st June, 1826. *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug, 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coote-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the Counties of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 33 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK.

FIVE Shares for Sale—Apply at the Gazette Office, York.

30th August, 1826. 14—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, *KINGSTON.*

MR. & MRS. TWIGG

BEG leave to return thanks for the liberal encouragement which they have received, and to acquaint their friends and the Public that they continue to receive Boarders and day Pupils, at their House in Quarry-street, where the following branches are as usual taught:—English & French Languages, (Grammatically) Needlework, History, Geography, Composition, Music, Writing, and Arithmetic.

From Mrs. Twigg's long experience and the credentials which she has brought with her, (she having for many years conducted an a similar establishment in her native country,) they hope for a continuance of that support, which they shall make it their study to merit.

Reference may be made to

The Rev. G. O. Stuart, and
The Rev. John Barclay.

Each young Lady to bring her Bed, &c. &c. two pair of Sheets, and six Towels.

Kingston, August 15, 1826. 14—tf

Upper Canada, } SIR PEREGRINE
COURT OF PROBATE, } MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

TO PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased,

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yeoman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administrator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16-tf.

Surrogate Court, }
District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the knidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8*w*.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

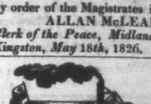
York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
September 1, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,
16—7 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal for SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1826. NO 21.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

WRITTEN IN THE SPRING.

You ask me why my looks are sad,
And how my brow can bear,
When all around looks bright and glad,
The somb'rous cloud of care.

You say the zephyr's sportive wing
Is on the sunny wave—
You say the balmy breath of spring
Revives the forest leaves.

You say the flow'rs are springing sweet,
And on the blossomed tree,
The woodlands gay musicians meet
And tune their minstrelcy.

You say in nature's looks around
That all is joy and glee—
That gladness flouts on every sound,
And none are sad but me?

I had a dream t'was all too bright
For Fancy to approve—
T'was filled with thoughts that bro't delight,
With looks I once did love.

But time passed by—the thoughts are fled,
The looks can charm no more—
And youth's fond hope of joy is fled,
And love's young dream is o'er. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEMPLE OF BUTTERFLIES.

The Chevalier de Boufflers, whom Delilld characterized as "the honour of knighthood and the flower of Troubadours," the erotic poet, the agreeable novelist, so long the delight of the salons of Paris, the true sage, who preferred the society of the Muses, and the happy independence without which it is difficult to obtain their favours, to the splendour of wealth or the glory of an illustrious name, was by turns an abbot, a colonel of hussars, a painter, an academician, a legislator, and, under all these characters, the most gay, careless, and witty of French cavaliers.

I was long acquainted with this highly gifted man. I saw him in 1720 at the beautiful estate of Chanteloup, near Amboise, whither the Duke de Choiseul, then an exile from the Court, attracted all the most distinguished men of France, whether for birth or merit. It was the focus of the most brilliant wits and beauties of the day. The Duchess de Choiseul, whose memory is still cherished on the lovely banks of the Loire, had a regard for the Chevalier de Boufflers which did her honour; he was her companion in her walks, in the chase, and still more frequently in her visits to the cottages of the poor peasants, to whom this accomplished and excellent woman constantly administered comfort and assistance.

Madame de Choiseul, who was in her youth extremely intimate with Buffon, had imbibed from that celebrated man a strong taste for the observation of natural objects. Her library contained a complete collection of natural historians, ancient and modern, she was particularly fond of the study of Reaumur, who, though he does not, like Buffon, describe the beauties of nature in a style of rich and varied eloquence, displays more patient and accurate observation.

This delightful and exhaustless study had inspired Madame de Choiseul with a new and fanciful idea. Opposite to the windows of her own room, she had erected a temple of gauze of antique form, and sheltered by an ample roof; during the summer she amused herself with the collecting in this airy palace all the most beautiful butterflies of the country. A limpid brook flowed through the floor of turf, and the scenes were feasted by the brilliant hues of the flowers, the refreshing coolness and the balmy perfume of the air.

The Duchess alone had a key of the Temple of Butterflies, which was peopled by the assiduity of the village girls of the neighbourhood. They strove, by presenting her with some new species, to obtain the privilege of speaking to their beloved and respected patroness, and they were sure to receive a reward proportioned to the beauty and rariety of their offerings, so that the banks of the Cher and the Loire, and the extensive meadows which skirt them, were full of young girls, with gauze nets in their hands, breathless with the chase of their frail and beautiful prey.

Boufflers was frequently a witness to the Duchess's assiduous cares about her favourite temple. "Chevalier," said she to him, with an agreeable smile, "I run no risk in introducing you among my butterbies, they will take you for one of themselves, and will not be frightened."

On one occasion, when Madame de Choiseul was compelled by illness to keep her room for some weeks, she gave the key of her temple to the Chevalier, who found ample compensation for the trouble of his charge, in the pleasure of receiving the country girls who daily came to recruit the numerous family of butterflies. He encouraged them to talk about their rural sports, their love affairs, and all their little secrets; so that he was soon master of the chronicles of all the surrounding villages. In this way he frequently caught ideas and expressions with which he afterwards adorned his poems.

It was, however, remarked, that Boufflers almost always preferred the butterflies brought by the prettiest girls; his scrutiny turned rather upon their charming features, their natural and simple graces, than upon the objects it was his office to select.—An engaging face, a graceful carriage, or a well-turned person, was pretty sure not to be rejected; he was not very rigorous in his examination, and he trusted that the same indulgence would be extended to him. Thus the beautiful temple declined in splendour; but fewer poor little girls went away disappointed; and the Duchess's bounty, passing through the easy hands of the Chevalier, was diffused more widely, and gladdened more hearts.

Among the villagers who came to offer Boufflers the fruits of their day's chase, he had frequently remarked a girl of about fifteen, whose large deep blue eyes, jet black eyebrows, rosy and laughing mouth, graceful and easy carriage, and sweet, penetrating voice, realized the most poetical descriptions of rural beauty. To crown her attractions, he found that she was the daughter of a forester of Amboise, and that her name was Alina. This pretty name was the title of a tale of his which had been greatly admired. It may be imagined what an interest he took in this innocent and ingenuous girl, with what pleasure he rewarded her in the Duchess's name, and how eargerly he took advantage of the pretext afforded by the beauty of any of her butterflies to double the gift, accompanying it with some notions due to genuine talent, embellished by wit and great knowledge of the world. The rage for M. Foubers and his fine minoature portraits, was universal. As he was anxious to obtain beautiful subjects, he was constantly told that he ought to paint the Countess de Lauterbach, who was described to him as a lady of French origin, and the widow of a Baravian general, who, at his death, had left her considerable, property, including a magnificent estate, situated on the banks of the lake, at a few miles distant from Lausanne. She was universally spoken of for her beauty, her grace, and above all for that obliging affability that wins all hearts. How many stimulants to Boufler's curiosity! Nor was it long ungratified. At a fete given by one of the principal inhabitants of Lausanne, the beautiful Countess of Lauterbach was present, and not only gratified all her expectations, but enchanted him by that inimitable grace which distinguished his countrywomen.

He was introduced to the Countess, who appeared struck by the sound of his voice, and agitated by some motion she strove to disguise. They entered into conversation, and Boufflers expressed the most earnest desire to paint from so fine a model. After a moment's reflection, the Countess accepted his offer; and as if struck by some sudden thought, fixed a day for Foubers to go to her house, at the same time expressing her pleasure at being painted by a French artist.

On the day appointed, an elegant caleche stopped at the door of his lodging, and conveyed him to the Chateau de St. Sulpice, situated on the banks of the lake, opposite to the superb Ampitheatre traced by the Alps on the horizon. Boufflers arrived; he crossed a spacious outer court, passed through a handsome hall, and entered a vast soloon, in which every thing announced opulance and the most exquisite taste. On one side of the room hung a full-length portrait of the late Duchess de Choiseul, seated near the Temple of Butterflies, with a volume of Bouffler's works in her hand. The Chevalier could not control the emotions which agitated him, and forced tears from his eyes. "What recollections!" exclaimed he involuntarily: "this Countess de Lauterbach must certainly be of the Choiseul family. I shall like her the better." Whilst he gave himself up to the these reflections, a chamberlain came to tell him that his lady would be occupied for a short time, that she begged M. Foubers to excuse her, and desired him to ask whether he would be pleased to walk in her plantation a la franchaise. Boufflers followed his conductor through a long suite of apartments all furnished with wonderful magnificence and variety. He entered an avenue of limes, and at the first turning, he saw, under the shade of some very large trees, a temple of gauze precisely like the Duchess de Choiseul's. The temple was filled with the most beautiful butterflies of every species, and over the door was an inscription in verse which Boufflers had formerly written over the entrance to the temple at Chanteloup, and even the hand-writing was so exactly his own, that he stood before it agitated, yet motionless with astonishment, and thought himself transported by magic to the banks of the Loire.—But his surprise was increased, and his emotion heightened, when he saw advancing towards him, a young girl of 14 or 15, in the dress of the villagers of Lorraine, whose features, shape, and gait, where so perfectly those of the girl he remembered with so affectionate an interest, that he thought it was she herself who stood before him, and whose deep rich voice met his ear. "Your servant, Monsieur de Boufflers," said she, with a graceful courtesy, and presenting to him a little gauze net; "what do you think of my butterflies? you are such a fine judge." What are you—angel—sylph—enchantress!" "What! do you not remember Alina, the daughter of the forester of Amboise, who used so often to bring you butterflies?" "Do I dream!" said Boufflers, passing his eyes, and taking the sweet girl's hand, he pressed it to his heart, and then to his lips: "Alina, lovely Alina!—it cannot be you!" "How! it cannot be!? Who then won the prize for the finest butterflies? Who received from the hands of the Duchess, a prize of 25 louis, and from yours his gold watch, which I promised to wear as long as I live, and which I have never parted with for an instant!" "I do indeed remember that cross—it is the very one! Never was illusion was so perfect—never was man so bewildered. Disdain, I entreat you, take pity on the confusion into which you have thrown me. Your elegance betrays you. No, you are not a mere country girl. Tell me then to whom am I indebted for the most delicious emotion I ever felt in my life? Whence do you come? Who are you?" "She is my daughter," cried the Countess de Lauterbach, suddenly stepping from a thicket, and throwing herself into the arms of Boufflers. "My kind protector—kind author of my happiness and of my good fortune—behold the true Alina, the wife and widow of Charles Verner, whose only daughter stands before you. Our emotion, however strong, cannot equal mine." "How, madam! are you that simple village girl?—Yes, yes, there are those large deep blue penetrating eyes—there is that expressive mouth—there is that enchanting smile; I could almost believe myself once more at one of the kind Duchess's receptions." Good and beautiful as you were, you had a right to become what you now are. But tell me how happened it that, for once fortune was not blind?—have the kindness to satisfy my curiosity; be consistent with the affection you bear Alina always had for me." "Listen then," replied the Countess, with confiding delight.

"Charles, in whom you took such a generous interest, having distinguished himself by repeated acts of bravery, obtained a commission shortly after our marriage. The war which broke out between France and Germany, called him to the field and I followed him. He afterwards rose to the rank of Colonel of Cavalry, when he saved the life of the Count de Lauterbach, commander of a Bavarian division, on the field of battle; but in this act he received a mortal wound, and with his last breath recommended his wife and child, then an infant, to the General's care. Count Lau-

terbach tho't that in no way could he so effectually prove his gratitude to his preserver, as by becoming the husband of his widow and the father of his child. After a few years of a happy union, he died of the numerous wounds he had received, leaving a large fortune and a revered and cherished memory. At the time of his death," added the Countess: "I knew that you had been compelled to quit France and to take refuge in Prussia: I left no means untried to discover the place of your residence; but your change of name, your travelling as a French painter, as you have so often done, always prevented me from accomplishing the most ardent wishes of my heart. Judge what was my emotion at meeting you the other day at Lausanne. I instantly determined to prove to you, in some degree at least my joy and gratitude; and taking advantage of my daughters age, and of her perfect resemblance to that of Alina who owed to you the hand of Charles Verner, and all that she has subsequently possessed or enjoyed, made use of your own colours; I copied the most beautiful scene of your elegant story which I have read so often —in short, I tried to bewitch you with your own enchantments."

"Ah!" exclaimed Boufflers, pressing the mother and daughter to his heart, "never shall I forget this ingenious delicacy; it is true, that the memory of the heart is indestructible in woman; and I see that the little good one may be able to do to the simplest village girl, may become a capital which gratitude will repay with interest."

SUMMARY.

The proprietors of one London evening paper mentioned in their reporters to give up a room, to the extent of £200. if, by expending that sum, they could convey the proceedings respecting Mr. Wakefield to town before the agents of any other journal.

A splendid banquet was given last week at the Tontine Hotel, Glasgow, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the King's landing in Scotland—the toasts were loyal and numerous.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of a silk gown upon C. Pepys, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. This mark of distinction has been long felt to be merited by the talents and sound judgement of the Learned Gentleman.

We understand that Alexander Macgregor, Esq. of this town, has been appointed manager of the branch of the Bank of England about to be opened in Manchester.—*Liverpool Courier.*

We have seen a model a ship constructed on a plan which, we are informed, is entirely new, and the invention of which is by Mr. W. B. Tonge; the invention is applicable to all kinds of naval architecture, and, we should imagine, to wood-joinery in general; it is said to prevent all corrosion of the iron work, and by this guarding against one great cause of leakage, and other accidents, is very important as a national point of view. Mr. Tonge is appointed to submit his invention to the Navy Board.—*London paper.*

The scene of the novel on which Sir Walter Scott's pen is now engaged, is, it is said, laid in Ireland.

We learn with satisfaction that *four* volumes of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon are already nearly printed, what will not industry and talent united accomplish! The work is to consist of six volumes: the first two are, we understand, preliminary; the last four devoted to the life: and the public will rejoice to hear, that the continued good health and steady habits of application of the author, give full and agreeable promise of the completion of this labour in good time.

A decisive step towards the long-talked-of operation of filling up the Old Dock, says the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle of Sept. 5, has at length been taken. It was entirely cleared of vessels on Thursday forenoon, and the whole space of the Dock and surrounding Quays is now uninterruptedly displayed to the eye, and presents a most singular appearance. It will probably, before many years elapse, have become the site of a magnificient square, with a splendid Custom-house in the centre. The last vessel which left the Dock was the schooner Uespatch. The ship Mulberry was the first that entered June 8, 1669.

Bible Selection.—The number of tracts issued by the London Religious Tract Society, last year, was 10,500,000; the publications in all languages, since the establishment of the Society, are estimated to exceed 100,000,000; since 1808, tracts have been printed in forty-two languages, and the receipts during the past year, in England and America, amounted to 1,600,000 dollars.

It appears from a table just published, of all the schemes and bubbles projected during the last two years, that they amounted in number to 243; that the amount of capital proposed to be subscribed on these schemes was £248,000,000; that the amount actually paid was £4,062,500; that the balance on the whole of these schemes, at the close of 1825, was £199,837,102. Numerous other schemes, to which equal publicity has not been given, are known to have been projected in a great part of the United Kingdom, and without exaggeration it may be inferred, though it may astonish dupes and directors, that the bubble mania, if carried into execution to its meditated extent, would have required, if it could have been procured, a capital of three hundred and fifty millions sterling.

SCOTLAND.

Ayr, August 17.—While we have to regret the present unpleasant situation in which our weavers and trade in general are placed, we feel much pleasure in laying before the public the state of the export of coal at this port for the last quarter, say from 5th April to the 5th July last.

Shipped to Ireland,	18934 tons.
Do. Coaswise,	1580
Total,	20514 tons.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM AFRICA.

Under date of Acra, July 16th we have the following intelligence, politely furnished by Capt. Daily, of the brig Argus arrived here yesterday.

The King of Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the Gold Coast, to the detriment of all merchants, and of course to the vessels which visit that Coast. The King of Ashantee, with his army often or fifteen thousand men was at a place called Boom, in the Aquapim Country, about sixty miles from Acra. His intention was to attack the latter place; but, having been so slow in his movements since leaving Camassey, his capital, the English had collected a force equal to the enemy's, and superior in equipment, so that they did not fear his approach. Had he been expeditious in his march, he would have overrun all Acra before a force could been raised sufficient to withstand him. The natives between Acra and Ashantee, have all fled from before the army under the King of Ashantee, which, of course, has put a stop to trade; no gold or ivory coming to the sea-board, on what is called the Gold Coast.

Cape of Good Hope, June 2.—The news we have just received of the state of affairs in Great Bitain is very lamentable, but it is not near so bad as the state of this colony. We have almost, a famine in the land. Bread can scarcely be obtained for any price. The Burgher Senate have purchased immense quantities of corn, on account of the public, but what cost them from 80 to 90, they are selling at 280 rix dollars per load. The rain has happily just commenced, and if the farmers can obtain seed to put into the ground, perhaps we may have yet a harvest; but it is feared that the seed of last harvest will prove very bad. We have had no rain before these seven months. Cattle and sheep have been starving for want of grass.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Cortes, Captain Sprague, in 38 days from London, and 32 from the Downs, we have received the London Courier of the 7th and 8th September, from which we make a few extracts.

We have also received our regular files of Paris papers to the 11th of September, by the Talma.

The London Gazette of the 1st of September contains His Majesty's proclamation, directing the Parliament to assemble on the 14th of November, then positively to sit for the dispatch of urgent affairs.

The Gazette also contains a proclamation permitting the importation of foreign oats, rye, peas and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise.

London, Sept. 7.

We have received, this morning, Lisbon Gazettes to the 27th ult., and their contents are of considerable importance. It appears, by an official statement, published in a supplement to the Gazette of the 22d ult., that the Portuguese capital had been the scene of a conspiracy, whose object was to proclaim a new King and a new Regency; but it is not mentioned in whose favour this treasonable enterprise was conceived.

London, Sept. 8.

"*City*, 2 *o'clock.*—Some heavy sales of Money Stock, soon after the opening of the market, lowered the price of Consols from 79 1-4 to 78 7-8, and 78 3-4 for Money; they have since rather improved, but not materially; their present quotation being 78 7-8 79 for the Account, with scarcely any think doing. Some unfavourable reports were in circulation, but not deserving the least attention.

When we announced the ratification of the treaty of peace with the Burmese Government, we mentioned that it had been preceded by some severe fighting.

By private letters from Calcutta, dated 5th March, it appers that on the 30th January, a force of between 400 and 500 Burmese, posted at a place called Watamachoote, were charged by a party of the Governor General's Body Guard, under Lieutenant Trant. About fifty of the enemy were either sabred or shot, and amongst them a chief of rank named Mongtoungbo. The remainder were dispersed.

On the 9th Feb. the enemy, in consiederable force, having ventured out of their stockades, and formed on the plain, were attacked by the force under Sir Archibald Campbell, and completely defeated, at a place called Paghamew, which was captured, together with 40 pieces of artillery and 90 jingals. Sir A. Campbell, with a small escort, is stated to have been at one time completely surrounded, but the enemy were speedily put to the route, and about 500 of them were either killed or drowned, being driven into the river at the point of the bayonet.—Our loss appears to have been extremely trifling.

We have received, this morning, the following advices from Rotterdam. They are of interest at the present moment, taken in connexion with our recent Order in Council, for the admission of certain descriptions of Foreign Grain.

"*Rotterdam, Sept.* 5.

"The news of the partial opening of the English ports for corn has caused a general advance here, and no article has started more than wheat, although that species of grain is not at present admissible. The rise was 5s. per quarter, and prime wheats would now cost on board ship here 37s to 41s per quarter. The freight is 3s by a Dutch vessel; 4s by an English vessel; but the preference even at that rate, is given to the latter. There are, however, few English vessels here at present, and shippers are consequently much embarrassed. Any considerable importation is not possible, for it appeared to be admitted on all hands, that of the different descriptions of grain, there is not more in the country than the quantity usually consumed by its inhabitants. However, high prices in England, will of course draw from hence more than can be spared, if we regard only the wants of our own people. The potatoe crop, upon which the poorer classes depend so much here, is likely to be very defective. The Exchange has declined three groots to-day, in consequence of the grain shipments.—The market for colonial produce has not been influenced, and prices remain much as our last.

According to an article in a French paper, the Janissaries in the Asiatic provinces are not disposed to acquiesce in the suppression of the body; and if the Sultan persists in his attempts to suppress them, it is probable a civil war will be the consequence. The Turkish empire, some conjecture, is on the brink of destruction—The poor Greeks, we would hope, will profit by the divisions and revolutions in their enemies' territory.

London, Aug. 18.—The Paris papers of Tuesday reached us last night. It is stated in an article in the Pilote, under the date of Madrid, 3d August, that the Queen of Portugal has been persuaded to embark on board a British ship of war, for the purpose of being conveyed to this country.

It would appear from the same article, that Spain had a strong inclination to levy an army against Portugal, but is unable to find means for raising a sufficient sum to meet the extraordinary expenses which would be thereby incurred.

Brussels papers reached town last evening. An article from Berlin, contained in these papers, asserts that when the Duke of Wellington was at St. Petersburgh, a treaty was concluded between Russia, Great Britain and Prussia, embracing all the great questions of general policy which at present engage the attention of all the cabinets, and on which a declaration of these three powers will be published immediately after the coronation of the Emperor *Nicholas*. The article goes to assume, that this declaration will embrace the affairs of America, as well as those of Europe, including the destinies of Turkey and Europe.

Brussels, July 31.—Prince Bernard of Saxe Weimar has arrived at Ghent, after his travels in the United States of North America.

The corn crops on the Continent are said to be most abundant. The heat has been very excessive and generally accompanied with dangerous fevers, to which many, chiefly the aged and the young, have fallen victims. In Copenhagen the mortality has been great. The rye harvest has been very deficient in Denmark.

Calcutta papers to April 13, are received at Boston, by the brig Palmer. They repeat the news of peace with the Burmese Empire, and calculate on extending civilization to that country. Previous dates were to April 12, from Bombay.

Admiral Coffin is said to have endowed an Academy at Nantucket for the education of descendants of Coffin. Its preceptor and five trustees are to be of the name of Coffin.

Three very large oil paintings, two of which represent St. Louis of France and Francis Xavier, are now at the Catholic chapel in Albany on their way to the tribe of Onedias, a present from the King of France.

The British Treasury Order closes the ports of Newfoundland, as well as those of the West Indies, against vessels of the United States—The order was issued Aug. 2, and Mr. Gallatin, our Ambassador, arrived at Liverpool, July 31. If his instructions are calculated to adjust the difficulty—a new order may be issued. N. Caroline, Virginia and Maryland, have taken a particular interest in favor of this trade.

Mr. Gallatin's negociations will be of great consequence—and information from him will be looked for with great anxiety. They will regard our Commerce—the freedom of the St. Lawrence—our Eastern Boundary and our Slave Claims.

An intrigue is said to have occurred in Portugal, between the Austrian and French Ambassadors, to delay the taking of the oath to the Constitution.

According to the repated letters of King Ferdinand of Spain, he congratulated Napoleon on the defeats of the Spanish troops, and on Joseph Bonaparte being installed King of Spain. It would also appear that Ferdinand was considered by his father to have forfeited his life, but that he pardoned him.

Mrs. Kotzebue, mother of the famous Augustus Von Kotzebue, lately celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birth day, enjoying good health, and in full possession of all her mental faculties.

In Capt. Parry's new voyage of discovery he is not to struggle for a N. W. Passage, but to endeavor to reach the North Pole. This might test the theory of Capt. Symmes.

In England, an Apothecary has been convicted of Manslaughter, in causing the death of two children, by prescribing a spoonful of syrup of poppies to each for a cough.

The butchers of Avignon, in the South of France, have a curious process of skinning an ox: air is thrown in under the skin by a pair of bellows, which air is then forced forced forward by beating the inside with clubs.

There is now living in the town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, a woman by

the name of Lucy Allen, who went to bed at the age of 16, slightly indisposed, and has remained in it to the present time, being a period of 52 years.

UNITED STATES.

It appears from a notice to the public in some of the city papers that a person in this city has secured a patent right to manufactory that can be attached to an ordinary steam boat for the sum of 600 dollars, which will break the ice in our rivers, and thus open a passage for tow boats between New York and Albany, &c. during the winter. The machinery is said to be simple, and can be detached at pleasure. It is calculated to tow vessels at the rate of six miles an hour, notwithstanding the ice is to be first broken. It will be a valuable invention if what is stated can be accomplished. We shall wait with patience to see it in operation.—*Daily Advertizer.*

The late arrivals in the United-States, give the most distressing accounts of the loss of shipping by the late hurricanes in the West Indies. Their effects have been felt along the whole coast of America as far north as the Grand Bank, where they have caused considerable damage to most of the vessels that have encountered them.

It is mentioned in the Michigan, Herald, that two contractors of Ohio Canal, on a section near Midtown, Butler county, had absconded.—These men had large contracts, and lately drew upwards of ten thousand dollars, and eloped, leaving upwards of an hundred honest men to buffet the billows of poverty, to whom this money was coming for work done.

About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, as the steam-boat Congress was on her way to Whitehall, having shortly left Port Kent, and being under the shade of the mountain, the Phœnix came against her with such force, as to carry away the larboard wing, in which was the baggage room, and break a number of beams that support the deck. It was more than half an hour before the boats could get clear of each other, after which, the Phœnix towed the Congress into Port Kent. One woman, arrived at Liverpool, July 31. If his instructions are calculated to adjust the difficulty—a new order may be issued. N. Caroline, Virginia and Maryland, have taken a particular interest in favor of this trade.

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over it, in order to bring the body to the surface, but without effect.—*Montreal Herald.*

Preparations are making for fortifying the mountain near this city, under the superintendance of Colonel Figg, of the Royal Engineers. On thursday last, they began cutting down the trees on the site of the projected fortifications.—*Ib.*

The last Quebec Mercury states that a person had reported to have found some chests of treasure, near the mouth of the Chandiere where a French Frigate was sunk in the year 1759, before the conquest of this country was completed by the British Arms; and also that steps had been taken to secure the money for Government. Various reports have arisen from this statements, some of which affirm that £250,000 have been recovered in French Gold, and others stating that the whole story is a fiction, invented by some of the characters connected with the robbery of Curé at Point Levi, who pretended to have found the money in their possession at the place above mentioned.—*Canadian Courant.*

Quebec, October 7.

We are indebted to a mercantile gentleman in Quebec for the following gratifying intelligence, extracted from a letter dated so late as Liverpool, 25th August; *Mercury.*

"The symtoms of improvement in our markets still continue unabated, and extensive demand.—Pots at 22*s.* the opening price, but holders are not generally willing to accept these terms: Pearls at 23*s.* 6*d.* a 24*s.* It may be safely calculated that they have seen their lowest quotations. Wheat is in demand and will pay exceedingly well. At our corn markets on Tuesday, we had an extensive business doing. Wheat advanced 4*d.* a 6*d.* Barley 4*d.* a 6*d.* per 60lbs. Oats 4*d.* a 5*d.* per 45lbs. The harvest is generally secured in good order, but the markets are rising every where. Canada Wheat has arrived in good order, and that of fine quality is selling at 9*s.* a 9*s.* 2*d.* per 70lbs and is likely to advance. Lintseed has just been sold at 44*s.* per imperial quarter, and will be higher yet. In the lumber market there is a better feeling. Quebec Pine 16*d.* A cargo of deals &c. however, had sold very low; but as the low rates of freight, and high premium of insurance, will prevent most but regular traders from going out this fall, a considerable improvement may be anticipated.

Rear Admiral Lake, and Mrs and Miss Lake, arrived on Wednesday evening in the Assembly, from their visit to the Upper Province.

The body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was found at a place where some Timber had been cut at the Black Lake, or round Lake at the head of the River Becancour, in the province of Lower-Canada, in June 1826. It has not yet been ascertained that any person is missing in Lower Canada. If any person in the habit of going into the woods is missing in any of the neighbouring Colonies or States, the person or persons having certain knowledge thereof, will serve the cause of justice and humanity by forwarding dispositions before a Magistrate, properly authenticated of the dates, facts and circumstances as far as may be within their knowledge, addressed to the Printer of the Quebec Gazette, No. 3. Mountain Street, Quebec.

***Printers in the neighbouring Colonies, and the Northern States, are requested to publish this Notice.

Quebec, 2d October, 1826.

The Durham Boat *Mulcaster Thomas Chambers* Master bound from Prescott to Montreal, with a valuable cargo of Ashes, Flower, Butter, &c. &c. &c. was upset in in the Cedar Rapids, on thursday last. The cause of this disaster was the breaking of the steering pin, which rendered the rudder useless, and the Boat in consequence became unmanageable. This was discovered when about the centre of the Rapids, and notice thereof instantly given; the Boat was suddenly thrown upon her beam end in which situation she remained for about five minutes; when the master cried out to all hands to take care of themselves, as she would either right herself, or be thrown bottom upwards, on striking the next shoal, which took place almost immediately, the whole of the passengers and crew, consisting of about 24 in number including the Pilot, were precipitated into the water, some gained a situation on the bottom of the Boat, and assisted in picking up the remainder, with the exception of James O Hara, a native of Ireland, who was on his way home, who imprudently jumped overboard before the boat upset, in expectation of being able to gain the land by the assistance of an oar, but was unfortunately drowned.—When the first alarm of danger was given a Woman on board named McInroe, sprang from the cabin, and partly ascended the ladder leading to the deck, but instantly returned for her infant child, with which she was swept overboard by the overflowing water, as was luckily for her, the companion of the cabin upon which she managed to obtain a seat, and with her child in her arms was providentially born through the remaining part of the rapids, until picked up by a canoe in perfect safety. About two thirds of the cargo has been got on shore, but all in a damaged state. The trunk belonging to O'Haro was found, it contains about £30 in cash and some clothing, which are in charge of Captain McMaster at Lachine. —*Canadian Courant.*

We have received the prospectus of a new paper to be published in this city, in the French language, on Mondays and Thursdays. It is to be called "LA MINERVE."—*Ib*

The sum of £36 0 4½ was received at a Collection made in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this City, on Sunday the 1st inst. in aid of the funds of the National School, after a Sermon preached by the Revd. Mr. Morgell, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Quebec.—*Ib.*

(From the Quebec Mercury of Oct. 10.*)*

We mentioned last week the reported discovery of some boxes of treasure at the mouth of the river Chaudiere, off the wharf of New Liverpool. We now understand that the cases, if any such have actually been seen, are in all probability some boxes of Iron ballast, which were lost at that spot a few years ago, when a pleasure boat belonging to Mr. George Hamilton, was upset there; these will be but a cold reward to those who have been duckling and diving after treasure at this season of the year. On hearing of this reported discovery, a gentleman wittily observed, that it was not at all surprising if money should be found at the bottom of the river at New Liverpool, for there was no part of the St. Lawrence where so much money had been sunk.

Mr. Kean.—This gentleman set out on Saturday evening for Montreal, where he is to play three nights, and from which he goes to New York to sail in time to meet his engagements at Drury-lane, which commences on the first January next.

Last Friday evening, about thirty (the rooms at Paine's Hotel not accommodating more) of Mr. Kean's friends and admirers sat down to a sumptuous dinner given by them to this great tragedian. Mr. Kean's health did not permit him to appear until after dinner. A number of toasts were drank, Mr. Kean and other gentlemen sung several fine songs and glees, and the evening was passed in great hilarity and gratification. Mr. Kean's indisposition obliged him to retire twice or thrice in the evening, and he left the company early. Among the company were Capt. Sir Wm. Wiseman, Com. General Turquand, and several offices on the Staff, a number of the Quebec Bar, and some of the first Merchants. Mr. Kean addressed the meeting several times. Sir Wm. Wiseman, Mr. Vallières, and several other gentlemen also spoke.

The *Jupiter*, 60, Rear Admiral Lake, Capt. Sir Wm. Wiseman, got under weigh Sunday last, at 11 o'clock, for Halifax. She went out of the harbour close upon a wind, and under heavy sail, in beautiful style, firing a salute of 17 guns when in the basin, which was returned soon after from the citadel.

Exchange at New-York on London 12 to 12 1-2 per cent.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1826.

London and Liverpool dates to 9th Sept. have reached us. The only intelligence they communicate in addition to that previously received, is, that the Imperial Parliament is to meet on 14th November.

On the subject of Colonial Trade, and the prospect of an adjustment, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, the Albion says, "that the subject is beginning to be inquired into by the American public and that the most confident expectations are entertained, by those having the best information, that some accommodation will be made prior to 1 Dec'r. If as the Albion says "the United States seem disposed to throw away" this trade, there can be no doubt that Canada will cheerfully avail herself of it. The alternative appears to be simple enough.—the Americans must place our shipping on the footing desired, or the order in Council will continue in force.—If they can bring themselves to this "accommodation" the matter is settled—if not they must be content to lose the benefits of the Trade.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer and Assize for the Home District, commenced its sittings on Monday last. The new District Court House was opened for the reception of the Court and the transaction of business—it affords ample accommodation for the purpose, and reflects much credit on the District.

The Grand Jury have returned the following as true bills:—

The King vs. Joseph & Lilly Sherburne, } *Larceny.*

The King vs. William Borland, } *Blasphemy.*

Court of King's Bench.—In the suit of M'Kenzie vs. Jarvis, M'Dougall, and others, for Trespass, the Jury, after a consultation of twenty-four hours, returned into Court—Verdict for the Plaintiff £500.

THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. Judah, with a *Corps Dramatique*, have arrived in Town, and on Thursday and Friday evenings gave entertainments at Franks', where they have fitted up a Theatre. The estimation in which Mr. and Mrs. Judah were held in Montreal, and the liberal support they have met with in Kingston, will, we hope, entitle them to the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of York. *Miss Corbet* singing is of itself an inducement to visit the Theatre—her "*Robin Adair*," in the *dress of* "*No Song, No Supper*," was given last night with a pleasing effect, and the humor of *Mr. Frankland*, as *Lawyer Ambler*, called forth continued laughter.

As the stay of the Company will be limited, we recommend a visit to the Theatre, to the lovers of rational amusement, where we have no doubt they will find Mr. and Mrs. Judah and Company at *home*, happy and well prepared to see them.

At the request of the Grand Jury, made to the Hon. Chief Justice Campbell, the Charge delivered at the opening of the present Assizes for the Home District, is published by His Lordships permission.

CHARGE:

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

After the lapse of so many years that the accommodation of the Courts for the administration of justice in this District, have been suffered to remain in a state (to say the best of it) not very creditable to the county, I with pleasure embrace this first opportunity to congratulate you on the prospect at length afforded us, of being speedily relieved from so indecorous a predicament. The building in which we are now assembled, and which is so near completion, appears to be well adapted for all the purposes for which it is intended—the arrangements are judicious, and on a scale of ample accommodation becoming the opulence and respectability of the Home District, and highly creditable to the committee of Magistrates who have planned and superintended the structure. The correspondence which in its vicinity assembled, and which is so near completion, appears to be well adapted for all the purposes for which it is intended—the arrangements are judicious, and on a scale of ample accommodation becoming the opulence and respectability of the Home District, and highly creditable to the committee of Magistrates who have planned and superintended the structure. The correspondence which in its vicinity assembled, and which is so near completion, I am happy to ob-

serve, is on a like liberal scale of extensive and well arranged accommodation, in which the health and comfort of the unfortunate persons, debtors and criminals, whose destiny it may be to occupy it, seems to have been properly attended to, so far as those important objects are consistent with the main dodges of the building—that of absolute security of the custody of the person—but as to its perfection in this latter respect, the Sheriff is the best judge, as having the whole responsibility, and therefore no doubt, has been occasionally consulted on that point. It appears to me however, that this Building should have long ere now been ready for the reception of the persons now confined in the old Gaol—should you think so Gentlemen, it will be your duty to enquire into the cause of the delay. The miserable state of the place in which those unhappy beings are confined, and some of them for a great length of time, has long been considered not only as insecure, but as extremely injurious to health. Any unnecessary continuance of imprisonment, in such a situation, is as repugnant to the dictates of humanity as it is contrary in the intention of the law—for however rigorous the punishment which our laws have assigned to the different degrees of crime—foul and unwholesome air, or rather unnecessary severity of treatment, forms no part of it—nor is recognised or allowed by our excellent constitution.

With regard to accommodations for the Court of King's Bench, I have much satisfaction in being able to announce to you, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has not only appropriated a sufficient space of ground in a very desirable situation for the erection of a Provincial Court House, but has also been graciously pleased to intimate his intention, of taking proper measures for the appropriation of funds, for carrying that design into effect, and, I doubt not, in a manner suitable to the dignity and importance of that Court, as the King's Ordinary Tribunal in this Province—invested with all the powers, privileges and authorities, incident to His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in England; a Court which in former times was attendant on the person of the Sovereign, and in which he frequently presided to distribute justice to his subjects, and in contemplation of law, it still supposed to be present, as being represented by his Judges, to whom, in this absence of the whole judicial power, or rather to whom the Constitution in its more improved state in modern times, has wholly assigned that power, since, the King, if he were personally present, could not deliver no opinion or make any judicial decision, as was intimated to King James I, of England, when he took his seat on the Bench, and was the last that did so. The Judges of that Court being, ex officio, Sovereign conservators of the peace, and Supreme Coroners of the Kingdom—powers equally incident to the like situations in this Province. These are circumstances which I would not have thought necessary to obtrude on your attention, Gentlemen, on the present occasion, were it not to account for the extreme astonishment, with which all respectable strangers, as well as all persons of superior minds and intelligence in this Province, are invariably struck on viewing the mean and ruinous condition of the wooden Cottage in which a supreme Court of the nature and description I have stated, has been compelled to hold its terms, sittings, and assizes, during a period of thirteen years—a building not adequate in any one respect for the accommodation of any Court of Justice, but also in point of irreparable decay and delapidation, as to be unfit for human residence. Yet this indecent and long continued neglect, has taken place amongst a civilized people, distinguished, (while they remain) for loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Constitution; and I feel warranted in saying that this view of the subject, and a serious consideration of the consequences naturally arising therefrom so degrading a predicament, unparallelled in any part of His Majesty's dominions, must have determined His Excellency speedily to remedy an evil fraught with much latent mischief, and to remove a stain on our Provincial character, which strangers might be apt to consider as indicating a want of due respect and attachment to our Government and Institutions—or at all events, as no very flattering mark of our sense of decency and common propriety.

Having said thus much on a subject which some may deem irrelevent on this occasion, but which I hope to be essentially connected with the due administration of justice in a British Colony, bordering on a democratic Republick, and peculiarly exposed to the introduction and prevalence of sentiments and opinions absolutely inconsistent with and destructive of, the fundamental principles of our constitution, I will now, Gentlemen, beg your attention to the more immediate business of the present Session, which, so far as appears by the Calendar before me, is not of unusual extent or importance, except in one instance, which is a case of Rape of unusual atrocity, there being no less than three men implicated in the commission of this act of brutal violence, to all whom it may prove fatal should the charge be supported by evidence, as stated in the calendar—but without that aggravation, the crime itself under any circumstances is of an abhorent nature, and is generally attended with most pernicious consequences, not only as regards the individual female upon whom it may happen to be perpetrated, and her immediate connections, but also as it regards the peace and happiness of society in general, which so materially depend upon the security and protection of the honour and even the delicacy of the female part of the community. It is therefore extremely important that charges of this nature should be strictly investigated, and when proved should be followed with examplary punishment—as nothing can have more dangerous tendency in society, than the disregarding or passing slightly over outrages of this kind, proved more than any other. The investigation of this offence, however, requires more than ordinary discretion and deliberation, since it is a charge easily made, but not easily repelled, even when innocent, —for the oath of the party ravished (when not materially discredited by collateral circumstances) is of itself sufficient evidence to convict the party accused—and for that reason it is usual on trials of this kind, to pay as much, if not perhaps more attention to corroborative circumstances than to the oath of the woman, which not unfrequently is prompted by motives of revenge—jealous resentment—disappointment of promised marriage—and very often by the urgent importunity and compulsion of Parents and friends, with a view to cover, or at least to mitigate the shame of detected incontinence, or to compel reparation by marriage or otherwise. The corroborative circumstances chiefly attended to in cases of this kind, are, *the character of the woman*—the promptitude or tardiness of her complaint—marks of violence indicative of struggle or determined resistance—the time and place of committing the alledged offence—denoting the probability or improbability of obtaining assistance in case of outcry.—You will observe that the first and most important of those corroborations, is and indeed reasonably ought to be, the *character of the woman*, particularly as to chastity,—but, Gentlemen, let me here caution you against falling into error in the opposite extreme, the only difference the good or bad character of the prosecuting female can make before us, is, that we will reasonably expect and require much stronger corroborative proofs in support of the oath of a bad woman, than we should require to corroborate the testimony upon oath of a woman of unexceptionable character,—for the most common Prostitute is as much under the protection of the law, as the most virtuous woman,—and the violation of her person by force and against her will, is as much a crime, and when satisfactorily proved as certainly incurs the highest penalty of the law in one case as in the other. A little reflection will soon convince you that it ought to be so, it would indeed be most dangerous to be otherwise, or that a woman's suspected, or even known incontinence should furnish any excuse, and far less any justification of a crime of this nature. In such case we should have no rule or limit to guide us, and instead of trying the criminal fact, our time and attention would be occupied to little purpose in ascertaining the exact degree of female chastity—to prevent which useless and even dangerous investigation, the law has wisely ordained that no woman shall be forced with impunity. The very particular nature of the testimony required by law to support this charge is its full extent, renders it advisable in most cases, to prosecute only for an *assault with intent* to commit it. In this respect however the Attorney General will exercise his own discretion, as he will indeed in all other cases he may have occasion to submit to your consideration, by bill of indictment. I have enlarged the more on this, as being the only case in the calendar, and also as being a crime of frequent occurrence throughout the Province—one instance of which, of singular atrocity, was brought before me on my last circuit. The trial, I have made on that subject, are only general principles, which you will apply to the particular case now to be submitted to your investigation.

There is a case in the Calendar for keeping a disorderly house—an offence of pernicious consequences in a small community, and particularly destructive of the morals of youth, and therefore to be strictly enquired into and severely punished, if proved. The other cases are common assaults, and several larcenies. One of the latter appears to be to a large amount, but whether simple or compound, does not appear by the Calendar, and is intended with fatal consequences to the parties accused, who appear to be Husband and Wife. Should the Wife have participated in this crime with the knowledge of, and under the control of her Husband, it will be your duty to find no Bill against her; but if it appear that she was the sole and uncontrolled actor in the felony, she must bear the consequences of her own guilt.

These are all the offences stated to me in the Sheriff's Calendar; there may however, be many other offences and misdemeanors submitted to your consideration, besides those of a misdemeanor preferred by the Law Officers of the Crown—complaints on oath by individuals—or as criminal occurrences within the knowledge of any one of you. Gentlemen; and if so, it will be your indispensable duty to investigate them in whatever shape they may present you, for you are the Constitutional Inquisitors of all offences committed in this District, from the highest crime to the lowest misdemeanor, and when satisfied that any such have been committed, and can ascertain by whom, it will be your duty to present the same to this Court, in order that a further and more thorough investigation may take place, finally to exculpate the guilt or innocence of the party accused. Amongst the ordinary subjects of inquiry on occasions like the present, are, neglect of duty of all persons in public trust for the use of the District—the extortion of such as may be entitled to fees of office—Public nuisances in streets, highways, or elsewhere, in any manner prejudicial to the health or convenience of his Majesty's subjects—keeping disorderly houses—engrossing, regrating, and forestalling the public markets, or selling unwholesome provisions—affrays—riots, and breaches of the peace—seditious and scandalous libels tending to breaches of the peace, or to contempt of the Government, or of Religious Institutions—profanation of the Sabbath, or any other open and notoriously vicious conduct, destructive of public morals, and offensive to the Community.

In the investigation of all those matters, whether felonies or misdemeanors, I doubt not that you are aware, you can only receive evidence on the part of the Crown or prosecution, but by no means on the part of the accused, which would in fact be trying the case in absence of the offender, and that too in secret, for you are sworn to secrecy—such mode of trial is altogether inadmissable by our laws, which require that all persons accused of any offence whatever, shall be tried publicly, and have an opportunity of examining witnesses for them, as well as cross-examining those against them.

From what has been observed, you will perceive that you are in fact the Constitutional Guardians of the peace, and good order of the Community whom you here represent; and that as such it is your especial duty strictly to enquire what offences are from time to time committed in your District, and by whom committed, in order that the offenders, whoever they may be, may publicly be put to answer for their conduct to another Jury.—Should you neglect to do so, strictly and imperatively, you will betray the trust reposed in you by the laws of your country—you will deprive your families and neighbours of their Constitutional protection, and expose them to the flagitious and daring depredations of the vicious and disorderly part of the community—and you also do that which I am sure is not your intention to do, you would be guilty of a criminal disregard and neglect of the solemn oath you have just taken, which requires you to *present all things truly as they come to your knowledge*. In doing so, however, you should be well satisfied by the *ex parte* evidence before you, that the party accused is, *in your opinion*, guilty of the offence charged against him, or at least that so strong a degree of suspicion of guilt attaches to him, as to render it *necessary* for the ends of public justice (which are the peace, protection, and good order of society) that the matter should undergo a more thorough and public investigation than you have the power or the means of giving it; but of that necessity you should be well assured, for although it is the Petty Jury that is finally to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the accused party; yet our free constitution does not permit that the life, liberty, or reputation of any subject should be put in jeopardy, or surmise, or on slight or doubtful testimony.

Gentlemen, I need scarcely state to you, that in the administration of justice, our first and paramount duty in our respective situations, is, to divest ourselves of all bias or prejudice for or against any one on trial before us, but to govern ourselves altogether by the evidence, not suffering any previous impression made on our minds by common report or conversation to influence our proceedings here in any degree.

Having the honor of being acquainted with you individually, I feel confident that on this, as on all similar occasions, you will acquit yourselves, in a manner becoming your character as Gentlemen, and your duty as Grand Jurors.

Married,

At Halifax, (N. S.) 29th Augt. John Quirke Short, Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to Mary Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of the late Depy. Asst. Comy. General Robertson.

At Kingston on Thursday, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Tuney, Chaplain to the Forces, Lieut. C. B. Symions, Royal Artillery, to Margaret, eldest daughter of George Macbeath, Esquire Quartermaster 68th Regiment.

Died,

Yesterday evening, the Hon. Samuel Smith, one of His Majesty's Executive Council, and late President of Upper Canada.

At Quebec on Sunday morning, the 8th inst. after a painful illness, which he supported with the most christian fortitude and resignation, Honble. Lieut. Colonel Thomas Pierre Joseph Taschereau, a member of the Legislative Council of this Province, and Grand Voyer of this district. In this gentleman his family have to deplore the loss of an excellent relative, his acquaintance a warm hearted and steady friend, and the country an active and indefatigable officer.

At Gananoque, on Saturday morning, after a severe illness, Charles McDonald, Esq. a native of Scotland, aged 42 years.

His death has deeply affected his friends and the inhabitants in this place, and the surrounding country. He was a kind husband and fond parent, tender brother, warm friend, and generous benefactor.

MADAM HARRIS' BALL will take place on Wednesday evening the 25th inst. at the Mansion House Ball Room.—Tickets of admission to be had at Mr. M'Dougal's Shop, or at Miss Purcell's Semenary. No Money taken at the door.

☞ Dancing to commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

York, October 21, 1826. 21-1w.

Welland Canal Office, } Oct. 6, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent in the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, in required to be paid in, on or before the 20th November next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.
Secretary.

21-6-27

THEATRE.

AT FRANK'S BALL ROOM.

MR. JUDAH respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity, that on this Evening, (Saturday) October 21, 1826, will be performed, for the first time in York,

Shakspear's much admired Comedy of

CATHARINE & PETRUCHIO,

TAMING THE SHREW.

With the Laughable Farce of

FORTUNE'S FOBLIC,

Or a Ploughman turned Lord.

(☞ For particulars see Bills.)

TO COOPERS.

A COOPER who can be well recommended will find immediate employment by applying to the subscribers.

FRANCES & JOHN LEYS.

Pickering Mills, Oct. 19. 21-3w.

Wanted for the 70th Regiment, A FEW *good Taylors* who will find employment for some months, by application to *Mr. Wilson*, Quarter Master of the 70th Regiment.

York, October 21, 1826. 21-2w.

NEW GOODS.

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Notion, King-Street, York.

THE Subscribers having Imported the following GOODS, direct from England, they are enabled to offer them at reduced prices—consisting of about

2000 *y'ds. West of England Lines,*
3000 *y'ds. Scotch Dowlas,*

Ticks and Sheeting—a neat assortment of Superfine Broad & Narrow Cloths—Welch and Lancashire Flannels—Serges—Windsor Cords—Blankets—Waistcoating—Irish Linens—Cotton Ticks—Counterpanes—Fustians—Plain and Figured Jaconet and Cambric Muslins—Crimping Muchines—Haberdashery—Cutlery—Crawley, Blister and Cast Steel—English Fine Watter Proof Hats—an elegant assortment of Brittania Metal—Window Glass—Nails, assorted—Shot—and a prime quality

English Cheese, &c. &c.

JAMES C. GODWIN & Co.

York, Oct. 13, 1826. 20tf

☞ N. B.—25 Bolts of Nos. 3, 4, 5, Blanch'd Sail Cloths, daily expected.

POLICE CONTRACT.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of Management for the Gaol & Court House, (to be left at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace) until 18th inst, for constructing a Barrel Drain, from the New Gaol to the main Drain, opposite the Court House, 14 inches diameter in the clear, and the width of a Brick in thickness. The Tender to state the price per yard. All materials to be furnished by the Contractor, and the work to be completed forthwith.

York, 13th October, 1826. 20-1-22

Post Office, York, U. C. } 10th October, 1826. }

THE Mail for the Westward, will be closed at this Office at 3 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st Proximo to the 1st April next. 20-3-22

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hutting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

VOL. I. NO. 22.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless; That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places on the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House, } *York 9th June*, 1826. }

THE undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed the Agents of the Surveyor General in the several Districts, for issuing to persons desirous of receiving grants of the waste lands of the Crown, under the regulations recently established by order of His Majesty's Government, the forms prescribed under the order in Council of the 21st November 1825, and the further requisite information.

EASTERN DISTRICT.
Donald M'Donell, Esq.—*Cornwall.*

OTTAWA DISTRICT.
Alex'r. M'Donell Esq.—*Hawkesbury.*

BATHURST DISTRICT.
Thomas Radenhurst—*Perth.*
George Lyon—*Richmond.*
Charles Sherriff, Esqrs.—*Pittsroy.*

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.
Adiel Sherwood, Esq.—*Brockville.*

MIDLAND DISTRICT.
James H. Samson—*Bellville.*
David Rankin, Esqs.—*Kingston.*

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
Edward J. Boswell—*Coburg.*
Thomas A. Stewart, Esqs.—*Dowro.*

GORE DISTRICT.
John Burwell, Esq.—*Ancaster.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT.
John Crooks, Esq.—*Niagara.*

LONDON DISTRICT.
Mahlon Burwell—*Port Talbot.*
James Mitchell, Esqs.—*Vittoria.*

WESTERN DISTRICT
Charles Askin, Esq.—*Sandwich.*

No. 10—13w.

Executive Council Office, } *York, 23rd March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the

following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase,

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbraith J. Joynt, Esq. at the suit of Samuel Purdie; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging the said Galbraith J. Joynt, the following Lots, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 26, and the South West half of Lot No. 27, in the Fifth Concession, Township of Goulbourn;—and the East half of Lot No. 25, in the Eleventh Concession of Huntley.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office Perth, 6th September, 1826.

N. B. Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above-named Lands by Mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Muldoon, at the suit of John Nowlan; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Muldoon, the following property, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Perth, on Wednesday the First day of November next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz:—The North East half of Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of Beckwith.

for J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
Wm. MATHESON,
Sheriff's Office Perth, 6th September 1826. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above-named Land, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

for J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff*
Wm. MATHESON,
16–6–21. *Dep'y. Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 9th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale;—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–13–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District To Wit. } ON Saturday the twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

	ACRES.
Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 5 Concession of the Township of Kingston.	
All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.	
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.	
JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*	
Kingston, May 23, 1826.	
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the fourth day of November next.	
JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*	
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8	

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Tuesday the 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauselliol, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.	
All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.	
17–6–22	WM. M. JARVIS.
	S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff. G. D*
Sheriff's Office Hamilton, 7th July, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
17–6–22. *S. G. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 4th day of November next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.	
All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.	
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.	
JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff, M. D.*	
Kingston, August 1st, 1826.	16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenements which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 21 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Anaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres;

	ACRES.
Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about	35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,	200

Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.

Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford,	
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	350
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	350

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, 12th June, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

17–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 14, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenament which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No. 13 in the front or first concession of Walsingham,	390
13 & 14 second range, do.	
18 in third range, do.	
13 & 14 in fourth range do.	1390
17 between 1 & 2 in the fourth range, do.	
South halves of Lots No. 11 & 12 in sixth concession of Windham,	200
25 in first concession of Oxford,	200
	2170

be the same more or less—all of which I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the house of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, on the 30th day of October next at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJE,
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, 27th, July 1826.

N. B. Any person having any just claims, either by Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJE,
16–6–21. *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 14, 1825.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Wm. Smith and Alexander Hamilton, at the suit of John Wragg, surviving partner of John Platt, in his life time, I have seized and taken the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 20 in the 2d Concession of Caistor, 200 acres; Lot No. 6, in the 2d Concession of Crowland, 100 acres; west half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st Concession of Gainsborough, 100 acres; Lots Nos. 28 & 39, in the 5th Concession of do. 400 acres; and also, 30,000 acres in the County of Haldimand. Which property I shall offer for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, July 25, 1825.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 12th October, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 26th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 12th October, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. P. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Administratrix to the estate of the late Henry Drean, Merchant of York, Upper Canada, requests all persons that are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, on or before the 1st January, 1827, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested.

JANE DREAN,
Administratrix.
York, U. C. Oct. 14, 1826. 20-4-24

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, 1st June, 1826. } No. 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House, if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 33 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleille, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

No. 17—6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

Upper Canada, }
Court of Probate, } SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administsator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16-tf.

Surrogate Court, }
District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the knidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation; well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gendeman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

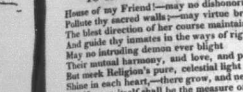
NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
September 8, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

16—7

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other couvenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, asthe ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826. NO 24.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

TO THE HOUSE OF MY FRIEND.

House of my Friend!—may no dishonoring stain
Pollute thy sacred walls;—may virtue bright
The blest direction of her course maintain,
And guide thy inmates in the ways of right:
May no intruding demon ever blight
Their mutual harmony, and love, and peace;
But meek Religion's pure, celestial light
Shine in each heart,—there grow, and never cease,
Till Heaven itself shall be the measure of increase.

ERIEUS.

Niagara, August, 1826.

AUTUMN.

From the Literary Souvenir, for 1826.

Sweet Sabbath of the year,
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away.

Amid thy silent bowers,
'Tis sad, but sweet to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies,
Their glories melt in shade;
And like the things we fondly prize
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
The dying leaves disclose;
As on consumption's waning cheek
'Mid ruin blooms the rose.

Thy scene each vision brings,
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things
Too exquisite, to stay.

Of joys that come no more,
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore,
Of friends estranged or dead.

Of all that now may seem,
To memory's tearful eye;
The vanished beauty of a dream
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD HEADS ON YOUNG SHOULDERS.

UPON one of my days of infant innocence I lined my cousin Proby's hat with birdlime, out of revenge, because he had broken the central ornament in a string of birds' eggs, which at that happy epoch of puerile simplicity, I had purloined from certain nests in Hadley grove. The poor lad found his beaver as immoveable as the plumed cap of the son of Mais; and much hot water and many screams were expended before it could be disjointed from his head. My mother was seriously angry; but my poor aunt Proby, mother to the victim aforesaid, as gentle a being as ever suffered a family to run wild upon the common of their own inclinations, exclaimed, "Well, well, never mind! he meant no harm: there is no putting old heads on young shoulders!"

My aunt's asseveration has, according to my subsequent experience, been qualified by two exceptions;—the one corporeal and the other mental. The Countess of ——, has a pair of very juvenile-looking shoulders with a very wrinkled head screwed upon their apex. If you walk behind her, she seems twenty-two: accoss her, *vis a vis*, and she mounts to sixty. In that respect she is like the law—very well to follow, but very ill to confront. The mental exception is one Smedley Jones, lately an articled clerk to an attorney—I beg his pardon, a solicitor—in Furnival's Inn, Holborn; but recently out of his time, and therefore qualified to kill game upon his own account. He wears black half-gaiters, and is a member of the Philonomic Society; exhibits much wisdom, little whisker, and no shirt collar; simpers; makes a gentle bow at the close of every sentence, with his chin touching his left collar-bone; criticises the new law courts; wears lead coloured gloves; affects a beaver with a broad brim; nods at the close of every sentence when the court of Exchequer pronounces a judgment by way of encouraging the three puisne barons; and carries his pantaloons to his tailors in a blue bag that they may pass for briefs. There is a lame clerk in the Three Per Cent. Consol Office at the Bank, with whom Smedley Jones appears to be on terms of considerable intimacy. I rather suspect that the motive of this conjunction is that the latter may obtain private information with respect to certain funded property, appertaining to certain widows and maidens, his attention to whom rises and falls accordingly. It is an unquestionable fact that whenever a young man rises, like Smedley Jones, upon his toes in walking; waltzes with every thick-ancled girl, that would otherwise be a wall-flower for the whole evening; looks benevolently downward upon his cheeks, sings a second in church, and boasts of belonging to no club, he may, to a certainty, be set down as one who means to let fly an arrow at Plutus through the Temple of Hymen.

It is quite edifying to meet Smedley Jones at a dinner-party. The first thing he does, on entering the drawing room, is to take up a book with an air of no common sagacity. If it happen to be Woodstock, he smiles with an aspect of compassionate disdain, and informs the bystander that he objects to historical novels, and that he prefers going to the fountain-head in Lord Clarendon and Bishop Burnet. Upon the appearance of the mistress of the mansion, he takes a seat by her on the sofa; but so near to its edge, that the slightest backward movement of that article of furniture would seat him where he ought to be. He smooths down the sandy coloured hair of the matron's accompanying offspring with an air of ineffable interest; enquires after dear Charles: hopes to see sweet little Emma: and ejaculates, "Oh, pray now," when mamma expresses a doubt as to her appearance. He then talks of the sea as beneficial to children, and recommends Worthing because it has no cliff. When dinner is announced, he looks sharply round for some female whose spine rather swerves from the perpendicular, aware that heiresses are seldom straight backed; tucks her lean arm under his, and manœuvers to sit next to her at table. Whilst in the act of descending the stairs, our proprietor of an old head upon young shoulders, takes due care that the tongue which vibrates in the mouth of it shall ejaculate, "What a capital house this is!" in accents sufficiently loud to be overheard by the master or mistress of the mansion. He dilutes his wine with water, to adapt it to his conversation; and enlarges upon the folly of the maxim, "a reformed rake makes the best husband." I have heard him tell, nineteen times over, the anecdote of his uncle Major Flush, who, thirty years back, at a dinner with Sir Phelim O'Four-bottle, poured his claret into his boots, aware that they would stand a soaking better than the coats of his stomach. This gives Mr. Smedley Jones an opportunity of observing how different things are at present; with an addition, that one glass of wine at dinner, and two after it, should never be exceeded by any man who wishes to render himself acceptable to the ladies. He belongs to a society for converting Captain Parry's Esquimaux, at the North Pole, from the errors of their ways. I have this fact from his own mouth, having had the misfortune to sit next but one to him at dinner, at old Spinsuit's, the Chancery barrister. The intervening individual was Miss Creek, of Upper Clapton, a white-visaged personage, whom the above mentioned clerk, in the Three Per Cent. Office, has introduced to his acquaintance. I rather think Spinsuit has been instructed to peruse and settle their marriage articles.

Miss Creek having retired with the rest of the ladies, my left flank was cruelly exposed. The old headsman accordingly brought his juvenile left shoulder forward, and occupied the vacant seat. He asked me if I did not think the Esquimaux at the North Pole, "Dark Heathens:" I answered not entirely so, because their whale blubber supplied them with oil for lamps. Mr. Smedley Jones stared at this, and added, that his meaning was that they were poor unenlightened wanderers. I rejoined, "true, but that's Apollo's fault!" Finding that he had a neighbour who was not to be dealt with metaphorically, he changed his course, and began to dilate upon his family-affairs, and informed me that his brother George was a clerk in the Post-office, where he expressed a hope that Mr. Freeling would *push* him. Finding, upon inquiry, that his brother George lodged at the last house in Cecil-Street, which overlooks the mud-bank of the river Thames, I answered, "I hope he will." I was then informed that Mr. Smedley Jones's brother Richard was a clerk in the brew-house of Sweetwort and Company; the junior part of which establishment, "sitting under the same minister" at Hoxton, had promised to push him. Finding too, that Sweetwort and Company were celebrated for their large vat, I again said, "I hope they will," which procured for me one of those amiable chin-dropping bows, which I have already depicted.—"For myself," continued my juvenile companion with the antique bust, "I have a clerk who is a cousin to one of the judges, who goes the home circuit next assizes; he knows something of the high sheriff, and that kind-hearted and noble personage (Mr. Smedley Jones is not sparing of adjectives to benefactors *in esse* or *en passe*) has promised to push me"—"Neck and heels out of court, into the High Street," thought I, "or his javelin-man will not be of my mind." A Captain Smithers, with a dull eye and a drawling voice, now offered his snuff-box to Mr. Smedley Jones; this the latter declined, with another of those amiable bows, to which I have faintly endeavored to do justice; and turning to me, observed that snuff-taking was a bad habit for a young man. "At all events," answered I, "he should wear a bad habit, or Scotch rapee will make it one." "Not but what I carry a box myself," continued Mr. Smedley Jones,—with a l ok that he meant for arch—"here it is;" so saying, he pulled out of his coat-pocket an oblong box, with an amber lid. "May I perish," thought I, "If it does not come from Geneva. We shall now be pestered with the regular orthodox series of quadrille tunes." When this machine had interrupted conversation for the usual period, and had "said its say," I was in hopes that we had done with it; "But soft! by regular approach—not yet." It was again wound up, and again set a-going, to gratify Theobald Spinsuit, who had bolted into the dining-room in quest of an orange. These little attentions gratify mothers, and are apt to procure the perpetrator a second invitation to dinner.

There now ensued a regular struggle between Mr. Smedley Jones's tongue and my taciturnity. He is one of those civil young men who must speak to their neighbors, whether they have any thing to communicate or not. I was accordingly asked what I thought of the Catholic Question. I had entertained no thoughts upon the subject. "Indeed!" was the reply. The next interrogatory to which I was subjected, was, "Who was the author of Junius?" I protested that I had never given the matter a moment's reflection. This, however, did not stop the subject, and I was condemned to listen to the usual harangue, with the words "Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburn, bound copy at bankers, and tall man at letter box"—emphasized after the accustomed manner. Then followed the banking system of Scotland, the Rev. Edward Irving, (whose watch I fear is still in pawn;) the death of the dowager Empress of Russia, Cranecopy, and Tooke on Currency. All which topics were by me, jointly and severally, returned *ignoramus*. Mr. Smedley Jones's battery here suffered a momentary pause: whereupon "Thinks I to myself!" now for my turn. "Since Nature has clapped an old head upon his young shoulders, Art shall insert a young head between my old ones. Fifty-one shall start the topics which twenty-one ought to have discussed."—Accordingly I asked Mr. Smedley Jones, to his no small dismay, what he thought of Mrs. Hemby's Cherry Ripe and the Lover's Mistake. I took it for granted that he had seen Paul Pry on horseback, at Astley's Amphitheatre. I animadverted upon Madame Pasta's Medea: was sorry that Signora Garcia had picked up a Yankee husband; and mentioned that I had seen Sir Thomas Beevor and Cobbett, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in the character of the Goose and Gridiron. It is thus that extremes produce each other. If twenty-one monopolizes all the sense at the dinner table, fifty-one must take to the nonsense or hold its tongue. "Sir," said the moralist of Boltcourt, upon an occasion somewhat similar, "he talked of the origin of evil, whereupon I withdrew my attention, and thought of Tom Thumb." I fear that Smedley Jones has by this time become almost as wearisome to the reader at second hand, as he was originally to the writer. I shall therefore conclude with this observation:—All monsters ought to be smothered: and wherever Nature puts an old head upon young shoulders, the sooner the one is knocked off the other the better.

A KITE CARRIAGE.

A curious experiment was made on Hounslow Heath a short time since, with a carriage drawn by kites, invented by Mr. Pocock of Bristol. Unfortunately for the trial, there was very little wind, but even under this disadvantage, the carriage, with six persons, was, it is stated to us, drawn by the kites at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Though their course was only within six points of the wind, they dashed gallantly through Houndslow; but were obliged to pull up at Brentford, on account of the contrary *air* and the narrowness of the street. The crowd collected where witness the phenomenon was immense; the stage stopped, and one Jehu expressed his delight that the kite carriage headed him for above a mile. It was a very warm day and the party stopped at a public house to take a draught of porter—and one of them called the ostler—"I be coming, sir." "Give our steeds a feed." "Where be they, sir." "Why up there." "Ah, you be telling it me now." They let their carriage move on a few yards.—"Why, sure enough, it is so. Missis! missis! come out and see how them there kites draws this here carriage." The old lady come out; she looked a person rather inclined to give an opinion than take one. She cast her eyes on the carriage, then on the kites, and then on the carriage again,

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 33 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleille, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

No. 17—6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

Upper Canada, }
Court of Probate, } SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yoeman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administsator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twent-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16-tf.

Surrogate Court, }
District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the knidred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation; well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gendeman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

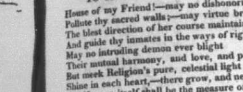
NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
September 8, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

16—7

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other couvenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, asthe ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826. NO 24.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

TO THE HOUSE OF MY FRIEND.

House of my Friend!—may no dishonoring stain
Pollute thy sacred walls;—may virtue bright
The blest direction of her course maintain,
And guide thy inmates in the ways of right:
May no intruding demon ever blight
Their mutual harmony, and love, and peace;
But meek Religion's pure, celestial light
Shine in each heart,—there grow, and never cease,
Till Heaven itself shall be the measure of increase.

ERIEUS.

Niagara, August, 1826.

AUTUMN.

From the Literary Souvenir, for 1826.

Sweet Sabbath of the year,
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
Steal from the world away.

Amid thy silent bowers,
'Tis sad, but sweet to dwell,
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies,
Their glories melt in shade;
And like the things we fondly prize
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
The dying leaves disclose;
As on consumption's waning cheek
'Mid ruin blooms the rose.

Thy scene each vision brings,
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things
Too exquisite, to stay.

Of joys that come no more,
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore,
Of friends estranged or dead.

Of all that now may seem,
To memory's tearful eye;
The vanished beauty of a dream
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD HEADS ON YOUNG SHOULDERS.

UPON one of my days of infant innocence I lined my cousin Proby's hat with birdlime, out of revenge, because he had broken the central ornament in a string of birds' eggs, which at that happy epoch of puerile simplicity, I had purloined from certain nests in Hadley grove. The poor lad found his beaver as immoveable as the plumed cap of the son of Mais; and much hot water and many screams were expended before it could be disjointed from his head. My mother was seriously angry; but my poor aunt Proby, mother to the victim aforesaid, as gentle a being as ever suffered a family to run wild upon the common of their own inclinations, exclaimed, "Well, well, never mind! he meant no harm: there is no putting old heads on young shoulders!"

My aunt's asseveration has, according to my subsequent experience, been qualified by two exceptions;—the one corporeal and the other mental. The Countess of ——, has a pair of very juvenile-looking shoulders with a very wrinkled head screwed upon their apex. If you walk behind her, she seems twenty-two: accoss her, *vis a vis*, and she mounts to sixty. In that respect she is like the law—very well to follow, but very ill to confront. The mental exception is one Smedley Jones, lately an articled clerk to an attorney—I beg his pardon, a solicitor—in Furnival's Inn, Holborn; but recently out of his time, and therefore qualified to kill game upon his own account. He wears black half-gaiters, and is a member of the Philonomic Society; exhibits much wisdom, little whisker, and no shirt collar; simpers; makes a gentle bow at the close of every sentence, with his chin touching his left collar-bone; criticises the new law courts; wears lead coloured gloves; affects a beaver with a broad brim; nods at the close of every sentence when the court of Exchequer pronounces a judgment by way of encouraging the three puisne barons; and carries his pantaloons to his tailors in a blue bag that they may pass for briefs. There is a lame clerk in the Three Per Cent. Consol Office at the Bank, with whom Smedley Jones appears to be on terms of considerable intimacy. I rather suspect that the motive of this conjunction is that the latter may obtain private information with respect to certain funded property, appertaining to certain widows and maidens, his attention to whom rises and falls accordingly. It is an unquestionable fact that whenever a young man rises, like Smedley Jones, upon his toes in walking; waltzes with every thick-ancled girl, that would otherwise be a wall-flower for the whole evening; looks benevolently downward upon his cheeks, sings a second in church, and boasts of belonging to no club, he may, to a certainty, be set down as one who means to let fly an arrow at Plutus through the Temple of Hymen.

It is quite edifying to meet Smedley Jones at a dinner-party. The first thing he does, on entering the drawing room, is to take up a book with an air of no common sagacity. If it happen to be Woodstock, he smiles with an aspect of compassionate disdain, and informs the bystander that he objects to historical novels, and that he prefers going to the fountain-head in Lord Clarendon and Bishop Burnet. Upon the appearance of the mistress of the mansion, he takes a seat by her on the sofa; but so near to its edge, that the slightest backward movement of that article of furniture would seat him where he ought to be. He smooths down the sandy coloured hair of the matron's accompanying offspring with an air of ineffable interest; enquires after dear Charles: hopes to see sweet little Emma: and ejaculates, "Oh, pray now," when mamma expresses a doubt as to her appearance. He then talks of the sea as beneficial to children, and recommends Worthing because it has no cliff. When dinner is announced, he looks sharply round for some female whose spine rather swerves from the perpendicular, aware that heiresses are seldom straight backed; tucks her lean arm under his, and manœuvers to sit next to her at table. Whilst in the act of descending the stairs, our proprietor of an old head upon young shoulders, takes due care that the tongue which vibrates in the mouth of it shall ejaculate, "What a capital house this is!" in accents sufficiently loud to be overheard by the master or mistress of the mansion. He dilutes his wine with water, to adapt it to his conversation; and enlarges upon the folly of the maxim, "a reformed rake makes the best husband." I have heard him tell, nineteen times over, the anecdote of his uncle Major Flush, who, thirty years back, at a dinner with Sir Phelim O'Four-bottle, poured his claret into his boots, aware that they would stand a soaking better than the coats of his stomach. This gives Mr. Smedley Jones an opportunity of observing how different things are at present; with an addition, that one glass of wine at dinner, and two after it, should never be exceeded by any man who wishes to render himself acceptable to the ladies. He belongs to a society for converting Captain Parry's Esquimaux, at the North Pole, from the errors of their ways. I have this fact from his own mouth, having had the misfortune to sit next but one to him at dinner, at old Spinsuit's, the Chancery barrister. The intervening individual was Miss Creek, of Upper Clapton, a white-visaged personage, whom the above mentioned clerk, in the Three Per Cent. Office, has introduced to his acquaintance. I rather think Spinsuit has been instructed to peruse and settle their marriage articles.

Miss Creek having retired with the rest of the ladies, my left flank was cruelly exposed. The old headsman accordingly brought his juvenile left shoulder forward, and occupied the vacant seat. He asked me if I did not think the Esquimaux at the North Pole, "Dark Heathens:" I answered not entirely so, because their whale blubber supplied them with oil for lamps. Mr. Smedley Jones stared at this, and added, that his meaning was that they were poor unenlightened wanderers. I rejoined, "true, but that's Apollo's fault!" Finding that he had a neighbour who was not to be dealt with metaphorically, he changed his course, and began to dilate upon his family-affairs, and informed me that his brother George was a clerk in the Post-office, where he expressed a hope that Mr. Freeling would *push* him. Finding, upon inquiry, that his brother George lodged at the last house in Cecil-Street, which overlooks the mud-bank of the river Thames, I answered, "I hope he will." I was then informed that Mr. Smedley Jones's brother Richard was a clerk in the brew-house of Sweetwort and Company; the junior part of which establishment, "sitting under the same minister" at Hoxton, had promised to push him. Finding too, that Sweetwort and Company were celebrated for their large vat, I again said, "I hope they will," which procured for me one of those amiable chin-dropping bows, which I have already depicted.—"For myself," continued my juvenile companion with the antique bust, "I have a clerk who is a cousin to one of the judges, who goes the home circuit next assizes; he knows something of the high sheriff, and that kind-hearted and noble personage (Mr. Smedley Jones is not sparing of adjectives to benefactors *in esse* or *en passe*) has promised to push me"—"Neck and heels out of court, into the High Street," thought I, "or his javelin-man will not be of my mind." A Captain Smithers, with a dull eye and a drawling voice, now offered his snuff-box to Mr. Smedley Jones; this the latter declined, with another of those amiable bows, to which I have faintly endeavored to do justice; and turning to me, observed that snuff-taking was a bad habit for a young man. "At all events," answered I, "he should wear a bad habit, or Scotch rapee will make it one." "Not but what I carry a box myself," continued Mr. Smedley Jones,—with a l ok that he meant for arch—"here it is;" so saying, he pulled out of his coat-pocket an oblong box, with an amber lid. "May I perish," thought I, "If it does not come from Geneva. We shall now be pestered with the regular orthodox series of quadrille tunes." When this machine had interrupted conversation for the usual period, and had "said its say," I was in hopes that we had done with it; "But soft! by regular approach—not yet." It was again wound up, and again set a-going, to gratify Theobald Spinsuit, who had bolted into the dining-room in quest of an orange. These little attentions gratify mothers, and are apt to procure the perpetrator a second invitation to dinner.

There now ensued a regular struggle between Mr. Smedley Jones's tongue and my taciturnity. He is one of those civil young men who must speak to their neighbors, whether they have any thing to communicate or not. I was accordingly asked what I thought of the Catholic Question. I had entertained no thoughts upon the subject. "Indeed!" was the reply. The next interrogatory to which I was subjected, was, "Who was the author of Junius?" I protested that I had never given the matter a moment's reflection. This, however, did not stop the subject, and I was condemned to listen to the usual harangue, with the words "Sir Philip Francis, Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburn, bound copy at bankers, and tall man at letter box"—emphasized after the accustomed manner. Then followed the banking system of Scotland, the Rev. Edward Irving, (whose watch I fear is still in pawn;) the death of the dowager Empress of Russia, Cranecopy, and Tooke on Currency. All which topics were by me, jointly and severally, returned *ignoramus*. Mr. Smedley Jones's battery here suffered a momentary pause: whereupon "Thinks I to myself!" now for my turn. "Since Nature has clapped an old head upon his young shoulders, Art shall insert a young head between my old ones. Fifty-one shall start the topics which twenty-one ought to have discussed."—Accordingly I asked Mr. Smedley Jones, to his no small dismay, what he thought of Mrs. Hemby's Cherry Ripe and the Lover's Mistake. I took it for granted that he had seen Paul Pry on horseback, at Astley's Amphitheatre. I animadverted upon Madame Pasta's Medea: was sorry that Signora Garcia had picked up a Yankee husband; and mentioned that I had seen Sir Thomas Beevor and Cobbett, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in the character of the Goose and Gridiron. It is thus that extremes produce each other. If twenty-one monopolizes all the sense at the dinner table, fifty-one must take to the nonsense or hold its tongue. "Sir," said the moralist of Boltcourt, upon an occasion somewhat similar, "he talked of the origin of evil, whereupon I withdrew my attention, and thought of Tom Thumb." I fear that Smedley Jones has by this time become almost as wearisome to the reader at second hand, as he was originally to the writer. I shall therefore conclude with this observation:—All monsters ought to be smothered: and wherever Nature puts an old head upon young shoulders, the sooner the one is knocked off the other the better.

A KITE CARRIAGE.

A curious experiment was made on Hounslow Heath a short time since, with a carriage drawn by kites, invented by Mr. Pocock of Bristol. Unfortunately for the trial, there was very little wind, but even under this disadvantage, the carriage, with six persons, was, it is stated to us, drawn by the kites at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. Though their course was only within six points of the wind, they dashed gallantly through Houndslow; but were obliged to pull up at Brentford, on account of the contrary *air* and the narrowness of the street. The crowd collected where witness the phenomenon was immense; the stage stopped, and one Jehu expressed his delight that the kite carriage headed him for above a mile. It was a very warm day and the party stopped at a public house to take a draught of porter—and one of them called the ostler—"I be coming, sir." "Give our steeds a feed." "Where be they, sir." "Why up there." "Ah, you be telling it me now." They let their carriage move on a few yards.—"Why, sure enough, it is so. Missis! missis! come out and see how them there kites draws this here carriage." The old lady come out; she looked a person rather inclined to give an opinion than take one. She cast her eyes on the carriage, then on the kites, and then on the carriage again,

and clapping her hands on her sides, exclaimed, with a hearty laugh, "What a goose you are, Tom, it is not the kites that draw the carriage, there are men up behind them that pull it along!"

We understand that Mr. Pocock has been twenty years in perfecting his ingenious invention. He harnesses the winds, and makes them obedient to his command—all he asks is for them to blow. In a strong breeze he travels at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. He can turn as he pleases, and stop the carring in an instant, though going down hill at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He can hand, reef, and steer, and manage his kites and *Cab* with almost as much facility as the seaman manages his sails and rudder: he can tack and shape his course as he pleases, if the wind be *abaft the beam;* that is, less than eight points, or ninety degrees.

This invention is not only an elegant amusement on land, but we think it susceptible of being usefully employed at sea. The deserts of Africa might be traversed by its aid, at a rate far exceeding the boasted speed of the dromedary. All that is necessary for its success is for

"The stormy winds to blow-ow-ow."

SUMMARY.

The whole of the body of Kilsea Church fell down the cliff on Tuesday, the 1st inst. leaving nothing but a part of the steeple standing. Service had been performed in it on the preceding Sunday.—*Half Pocket.*

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that in an action between the Greek and Turkish fleets, off Samos, the *brulotier* of Canaris was sunk, and that gallant Ipsariot seriously wounded. He was married to Nasia, whither the French Rear Admiral de Rigney sent a schooner with a surgeon to attend him.

Com. Hamilton, of the Cambrian, now employed in the Grecian seas, has obtained a firman from the Porte, ordering the Pacha who has got possession of Athens to respect and preserve the antiquities of that city.

It is said that M. Madrid has arrived in Paris on a mission from the Colombian government and has already had communications with M. Villele.

Captain Parry, the intrepid voyager to the North Polar Sea, has arrived at Paris.

Letters from Constantinople, state that Mr. Stratford Canning, in order to quiet the discontent of the Turkish government, has declared to the Divan that Lord Cochrane was no longer a British subject, and that if he was taken prisoner in the war against the Porte, the English Cabinet would not demand him.

A letter received in London from Genoa says—By the arrival of a vessel which left Cagliari on the 11th Aug. we learn, that a master has reported to his consignees that he had left Lord Cochrane in that bay, on board of a fine large steam vessel, as long as a frigate and that his Lordship had been there upwards of six weeks, waiting, it is said, for some ships to join him.

Lord Gifford died at Dover on the 28th Aug. It is stated in the Times, that in the short space of fifteen years, he had risen from an attorney's clerk to be Solicitor General of England.

The Directors of the Bank of Scotland have announced their intention of reducing the rate of interest to three per cent from the first of October, unless money lying for six months or longer.

Much opposition is made to the establishment by the Bank of England of one of its branches in Bristol.

Gen. Sir H. Calvert died, after a very short illness, at Drayton, in Buckinghamshire, on the 4th of September. He was Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 14th regiment of foot.

The skull of Pope has been dug up in Twickenham Church, and casts from it are selling in London.

M. Malacarne, an Italian Geometrician, pretends to have strictly resolved the famous problem of the quadrature of the circle. His proposition is this:—"The circumference of a circle is composed of three sides of a square equal to the circle, plus the semi-diameter." He offers a reward of three hundred francs to the first person who shall, before the first November next, convict him of error.

Mesmerized Roads.—Mr. Leigh, a veterinary surgeon of Bristol, Eng. in his evidence on the trial of a horse cause, gave it as his opinion, that Macadomized roads had rendered horses more unsound in their feet than they used to be.

A Greek Captain is said to have betrayed the cause of independence at Athens, and gone over to the Turks with 500 men.

According to the report of the best informed brokers, the situation of business, as regards London, and with the exception of very few articles, has very materially improved within the last six weeks. That improvement may be stated on most of the principal articles of colonial produce, at about 15 or 16 per cent; in some cases perhaps more. The articles which has been almost the last in receiving the impulse given to commercial operations, is cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

Ashes.—4000 bbls. Pot and Pearl Ashes were sold at last week's rates.

Corn Exchange.—Tuesday's market was well attended by dealers. For both wheat and oats there was an improved demand, and sales to a considerable extent were effected at an advance of 1d to 2d on the former, and 1d to 3d per bushel in the latter, on the prices of Saturday. There was a fair business done in bonded wheat at prices varying little from those of last week.

14th Sept. 1826.—The settling day at the Stock Exchange was to-day, and the differences were considerable; not one failure of any moment took place. The last prices were—New 4 per cent 95; 3 per cent Consols, 79 1-8; Consols for 12th October, 79 1-4—buyers.

Flour and Wheat.—Since the arrival of the Cortes, with the intelligence of the partial opening of the English ports, flour has advanced in the New-York market from 25 to 37 1-2 cents per barrel. Sales of New-York City and Canal flour, have been made to some extent at $5 25. Holders are now asking $5 37 1-2. Canal flour comes in slowly, and there is but little Southern in the market. Sales of North River and Virginia wheat have been made this week at $1. The last sales of Genesee at $1 03 cts., and an advance on the latter is now required.

It has been discovered that the rotunda in the Capital of Washington, is capable of conveying sounds in the same manner as the famous Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's in London.

ENGLAND.

Despatches have been received at the Colonial Office, dated 18th June, from Mr. Warrington, British Consul at Tripoli. These despatches announce the arrival of Major Laing, at Timbuctoo. The date of his arrival is not stated, but from the time he left Fez, it was probable it took place about the begining of February. The next caravan which arrived at Tripoli from Timbuctoo will bring us further accounts from our traveller regarding his future movements. If he proceeded down the river Niger as expeditiously as he could we may soon expect to hear of his arrival in England. The reports of the dispersion of the caravan with which he was travelling, after it had left Twat, and which had reached this country through a respectable channel, are thus, we rejoice to say, falsified. Inured to the African climate, and arriving at Timbuctoo early in the dry season, we consider every danger to Major Laing as over. Two British travellers are at present in the heart of Northern Africa, to which they have advanced from opposite points. Later advices have been received from Clapperton than those which announced his arrival at Sackatoo, but by the arrival of the Despatch man of war from the coast of Africa (the Bright of Benin), some precious despatches from that traveller have been received, which are of considerable importance, as disclosing his route and progress to Sackatoo. On the 7th of March he was at Katungah, the capital of Yarba or Yarribi, a country bordering on Nye; from whence he was preparing to set out for Kiama, and from thence to Wauwa and Youri (distant four days journey from Wauwa); thus passing the places where our unfortunate countryman Park was lost. Kantangah is stated to be 30 miles east of the Niger. Important information he must of course have obtained there; but still more important information he of course obtained, and has no doubt generally transmitted to this country, in his advance to Kantangah, and in his further advance northwards; because in that route, and in the latter space, he must have crossed the Niger, and passed Nyffe at that point where some will have it that the Niger turns east to the Nile of Egypt, and others that it empties itself into an inland lake.

There is nothing in which the present age has more completely eclipsed the last, than in the improved modes of communication which are established, not only between distant parts of the world, but as regards the internal commerce and intercourse of this and other countries. To say nothing of the way in which the wonderful properties of steam have been applied to navigation, by which the uncertainty of the winds is made subservient to the powers of human invention, or of the magnificent roads which the late Ruler of the French Empire made to grow out of, and to promote his views of conquest and of civilization, it is sufficiently astonishing to look at home, and admire the extraordinary improvements which are every day taking place in this respect in every part of our own island. It is within the remembrance of many (and those not the oldest among us), when the journey to Bath occupied two days; and when to set off for Edinburgh or York was a much more serious affair than at present a journey to Geneva is. The first stage out of London was, within these twenty years, a miserable drag through mud and holes; and stage-coaches, which to go only a moderate distance were compelled to start before it was light, now accomplish long journeys in two-thirds of the time which short ones occupied. And this improvement is not confined to the roads communicating between the metropolis and other large places, but extends itself more or less, over the whole kingdom, and excellent cross-roads now exist between places which only a few years ago were apparently impenetrably separated. To one individual (Mr. MACADAM) the country is mainly indebted for this addition to its comfort and prosperity. It matters little that there are those who dispute with him the merit of the invention. It is he who brings a public benefit into action to whom the public is indebted; and that is unquestionably the case with Mr. MACADAM. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the propriety of its introduction into the streets of London, there can be no doubt but that its application to the roads elsewhere is one of the greatest improvements of the age. Though much has been accomplished, much remains in most parts of the kingdom to be done; and we are glad, therefore, to see it stated, that Mr. MACADAM is at this time in treaty with the trustees of the roads in some of the manufacturing districts, with a view of employing a large proportion of the now unemployed labourers, in exteuding the benefits of his incomparable system.—*Morn. Herald.*

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

[Extract from an English Pamphlet.]

The clause in our Act of 1822, requiring that vessels of the U. States, entering our Colonial ports, and taking on board sugar, &c. should give bond, to return direct, and land the same in the U. States, was never acted upon; but it furnished an admirable excuse to the government of the United States for a retaliatory regulation, not like ours, impracticable and nominal, but substantial, and, to their shipping, most advantageous. It was enacted by Congress, that any articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the U. States, might be exported directly to any of the enumerated British Colonial ports in any British vessel coming directly from any of the said enumerated ports; but that a ship entering from England should not be permitted to take on board a cargo for the Colonies, or vice versa, entering from the Colonies to take a cargo on board for England. The effect of this regulation has been to throw nearly the whole of the trade between the U. States and the British W. India Colonies into the hands of the Americans, while, had no such restrictions been imposed, it would not only have been retained as an English trade, but the English shipping would have been able to command a large share of the direct trade between England and America.

The West India ships, combing the advantages of carrying three cargoes in one voyage, would have taken the bulky articles of coal, salt and crockery-ware, from England to the U. States, and delivering these would have carried lumber to the West India Islands at a cheaper rate, with the advantage of sugar cargoes home, than it would have been possible for ships of the U. States to carry those articles from England to America, or lumber from America to our West India Islands. The Americans are perfectly aware of this, and continue to enforce their regulation, though ours was never acted upon, and, by the 6th, of Geo. 4, has been repealed. The result to the planters is, that instead of getting their American supplies carried to them at a low freight by the ships that bring home their produce, they must depend upon American vessels, and as these generally return home in ballast, they must have such an outward freight, on the lumber, as will pay the whole expense of the voyage, while many of the English ships, (by which it might so well have been carried, at a very moderate freight,) are going out to the Islands in ballast."

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Among the head-dresses are two beret-turbans, lately finished for ladies of distinction; they are of the true classical shape, without any kind of inner-lining: one is of etherial blue crepelisse; the other of white Japanese gauze: they are crossed over the crown star-wise, with satan ribbon, and ornamented on one side with elegant plumage. The newest home cornette is of yellow tulle and one blond, and is ornamented with lilac ribbon: another cornette is of white tulle and blond, trimmed with a richly-shaded ribbon; this is of a closer kind of shape than the yellow cornette, and is more adapted for déjeuné costume. A blonze cornette is often worn in morning drives; the border is of broad blond, and it is crowned with roses and leaves; over each temple is a small tulip of lively colours. A head-dress for the summer theatres is very becoming and appropriate: it partakes in from both of a cap and small turban, and is of pink gauze; it is sprinkled over with small roses; one temple, lying on the hair, is a rose and buds, of the damask tint; on the other, a bunch of those flowers called Venus's looking-glass. A home cap, made in the newest style, high in front, and infinitely tasteful, we much admired; it is made entirely of Grecian lace, mingled with rosettes of blue gauze ribbon.

An elegant marine bonnet is among the novelties in the hat department; it is of gros-de-Naples, the colour lavender, shot with pink; it has a ruche at the edge of the brim, composed of alternate divisions of pink and lavender colour: the crown is ornamented in a correspondent manner with a narrower ruche, arcades; bows of gauze ribbon, combining the two colours in chequers, are placed between and above the arches, and finish the bonnet. A bonnet of a similar shape, but rather smaller, exclusively for the carriage, is of pink crape, beautifully ornamented with scrolls of pink satin, superb of bouquets of roses, with their buds, white narcissus, double pink stocks, and white daisies.

White dresses barege scarfs, continue much in request: broad flounces set on in festoon, and headed with a ruche of fine thread tulle, from a favourite mode of trimming. Some ladies wear dresses of fine India muslin, with three rows of tulle ruches of a very broad kind and which form a very handsome ornament at the border; these dresses are made rather low, with the sleeves gigot; with antique points of lace at the wrists. In the old English style,

Balls in the country are beginning to take place, now that the heat of the weather is more temperate; the style of the dress on these occasions, is as usual, simple. The dresses are of coloured gauze over white satin, and are trimmed with three ruches of gauze, fastened on one side by as many bows, as there are ruches. A sash of white ribbon, variegated with the same colour as the dress, is brought over the shoulders and front of the bust, in bracers; and one and hangs down on each side; these dresses are often worn by young ladies at evening parties. Gowns of coloured Italian net, are much worn in half-dress; they are bordered with two scalloped flounces, finished at the edges with a rouleau of satin, and of some striking colour, but yet with one corresponding with, and suitable to the dress; thus a salmon-coloured gown has flounces bound with a bright orange, bordering on scarlet; a celestial blue, with deep mazarine blue, &c.

A few pelisses of light-coloured gros de Naples, have lately made their appearance, and, as September advances, will certainly become more prevalent. The newest we have seen were finished by a foliage ornament down the front, which fastens close: the cuffs and collar of these leaves are spread over the bust, forming a kind of Brandenburgh ornament. The sleeves are full, en chemisettes, and are confined by bands at separate distances, all the way up the arm, till they nearly approach the shoulder. We have seen something like this sleeve in muslin dresses, but it gives an air of novelty to the silk pelisse, and looks well. The muslin canezou spencer is not so prevalent with our belles, as with those on the Continent; nevertheless, several ladies are seen in them and often with a skirt of coloured taffety, or gros de Naples.

The most approved colours are yellow, rose colour, lavender, etherial blue, apricot, and straw-colour.

A farting case.—At the Surrey Sessions on Monday last, Mary Susannah Dyeken, was found guilty of stealing a pair of shoes. The prisoner, with tears in her eyes, handed a petition to the court, which contained, among other things, the following statements:—"I have been left a widow, upwards of three years, with a family of six children, and for the last eight months have scarcely been able to obtain any employment, owing to the pressure of the times. On the 20th July, the little property I possessed was stolen from me, by a rapacious landlord for a few shillings of rent which I was in arrear. After being exposed several nights with no canopy but the heavens; no pillow but the step of a door, I at length procured an empty apartment, for which the kinds ones of my poor girls suggested the possibility of selling her hair that we might procure something to allay the cravings of appetite. She cut it from her head, took it and procured four-pence for it. Even this poor pittance, though but enough to procure a very meagre meal, was considered a blessing after fasting nearly two days. The cries of my children for food increased, and my heart, which bled for their slighest suffering in earlier days, was now tortured to madness by their accumulated misiries. Nature cried aloud within me—the appeal was irresistible—I rushed forth amidst my phrenzy and despair, and committed the crime which has placed me here, a wretched criminal and supplicant for mercy." The chairman, on reading this appeal, said, that if true, the case was a very lamentable one, and in consideration of the recommendation of the jury and prosecutrix, sentenced her to 14 days' imprisonment at Brixton.

Legal Decision.—The twelve judges of England have lately settled a curious point of law. A man had been convicted of stealing three chests of tea, which he obtained by *personating the owner* at the waggon office where they were delivered. His counsel objected that it was a fraud and not a felony. The question was argued before the twelve judges, who unanimously decided that the conviction was legal. The objection taken was, there was *no felonious taking.*

From the London Gazette, Sept. 1.—[This Gazette contains a Proclamation, directing the Parliament to assemble on the 14th of November, but positively to sit for the dispatch of urgent affairs. It also contains the following Proclamation relative to the relaxation of the Corn Laws, which, from its importance, we give at length.]

BY THE KING IN COUNCIL.

Court at Windsor, Sept. 1.

Whereas by the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn, oats, and oatmeal may be imported into United Kingdom and into the Isle of Man, for home consumption, under and subject to the regulations of the several statutes in that case provided, whenever the average price of oats shall be at or above the price of 27s. per quarter; and peas may in like manner be imported, whenever the price shall be at or above 35s. per quarter; and by a certain Act of Parliament made and passed in the third year of His Majesty's reign, it is enacted, that whenever foreign corn, meal, or flour, shall be admissible under the provisions of an Act passed in the 55th year of the reign of his late Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend the law now in force for regulating the importation of corn,' or under the provisions of the Act passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, there shall be levied certain duties therein specified upon all such foreign corn, meal, or flour, when admitted for home consumption: and whereas by the weekly returns of purchases and sales of corn in the towns of England and Wales, it appears that the average price of oats and peas has at one time exceed the price of 27s. and 35s. per quarter; and it appears that the price of oats, as well as that of peas, is still rising, and that the crop of oats, and also the crop of peas and beans of the present year, have failed to a considerable extent, and that a deficiency in the crop of potatoes is also apprehended in some parts of the kingdom: and whereas, if the importation, for home consumption, of oats and oatmeal, and of rye peas, and beans, be not immediately permitted, there is great cause to fear that much distress may ensue—

And, under the acts aforesaid, no foreign grain of the above description, whatever may be the respective average prices of the same can be admitted entry, for home consumption, till after the 15th day of November in the present year, when the next quarterly average, by which the admission of such grain is regulated, will be made up according to the provisions of the said Acts; His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy council, doth order, and it is hereby accordingly ordered, that foreign oats and oatmeal, rye, peas, and beans, whether warehoused or otherwise, shall and may, from the date hereof, be permitted to be entered in the ports of the United Kingdom, and of the Isle of Man, for home consumption, provided the parties making entry of any such foreign oats, oatmeal, rye, peas, or beans, to give sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs for the payment of any duties, not exceeding in amount the duties hereafter mentioned, in case Parliament shall authorize the levying and receipt thereof, that is to say—Oats per quarter, 2s; oatmeal, per boll, 2s. 2d.; rye, peas, and beans, per quarter, 3s. 6d. And his Majesty doth further order, that such permission shall continue in force from the date hereof, until the expiration of 40 days, to be reckoned from the day of the next meeting of Parliament, unless the Parliament shall previously to the expiration of the said 40 days make provision to the contrary. And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 5.—Wheat, old, 8s 9d, new 9s 6d a 9s 9d; Foreign, free, 8s a 8s 9d, in bond, 4 10 a 5; Canadian, free, 8s 6d a 9s.

Imported into Liverpool from 29th Aug. to 4th Sept. of Foreign wheat, 17,322 quarters.

The recent order in Council for the admission, forthwith, for home use, of oats, beans, peas, and rye, caused a complete panic on the Corn Exchange to-day. Free wheat was dull of sale at a reduction of 2d per 70lb. In bond was very heavy 1d per 70lb. decline, with the prospect of a further reduction.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—There has, within a few days, been a very considerable change in the weather. We have had nearly three days of rain in Dublin and its vicinity, and by the accounts received from several parts of the country, we are warranted in the inference, that the rain has been pretty general. The fields of course are exceedingly refreshed. The grass, which in the neighbourhood of this city appeared absolutely burnt up, and dry as a cinder, has suddenly put on a verdant mantle. It is now quite green, and gives the promise of an abundant season for after-grass. This is a great relief to the farmer, as it will enable him to send his hay to market, and the price of the latter commodity will decline. As to the grain, that is now beyond the reach of any change of weather. The oats, it is supposed, will not be a third of an average; barley is about half a crop; wheat, take altogether, is an average return. The rains may yet serve the turnips, and the other winter food for the cattle, and as to the potatoe crop, upon which people are naturally more nervous and anxious than any of the rest, being almost the exclusive food of our dense population, we hope, though we cannot expect a full return, that it is not yet in the desperate condition which was apprehended towards the close of last week. Potatoes have fallen, in the Dublin market from fourteen pence to ten pence per stone by retail. The fever still continues to rage with violence.

UNITED STATES.

British order in Council.—It seems we are threatened with the loss of a most valuable and increasing branch of our trade. How has this happened? Have those who direct the councils of this nation, unwisely neglected to embrace a favourable opportunity for enlarging our commerce with the West Indies, and abolishing all discriminating duties? Did not the British Government, actuated by a liberal policy, regulate anew their colonial trade, with foreign countries? And was not a measure on our part, corresponding in liberality, strenuously resisted by the President of the United States? These are questions which the American people have a right to demand when they suffer a valuable trade to be sacrificed to punctilio. The gentlemen who are denounced as engaged in a "factious opposition," because they deem the contract of union between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, an insulting defiance of public opinion; those factious oppositionists, consulting the true interests of their country and regardless of the individual interest of the President and his Secretary of State, made an effort in both houses to repeal our discriminating duties, and at once to embrace the advantages tendered to all foreign countries by Great Britain. The gentlemen who have the honor to be exclusively "administration men," wishing to afford their leaders every opportunity to acquire popularity, and valuing the success of their party more dearly than the interests of their country, opposed the measure, and thus have we lost the opportunity of placing our West India trade on a favorable and profitable basis. This postponing and sacrificing the interests of our country in order that, by some future and unexpected event, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay might enjoy all the credit of negociating a treaty with Great Britain, securing to us privileges which had been voluntarily offered to all nations by her own acts of Parliament in June and July, 1825! Will the people of this nation be will not be held accountable for the consequences? But this is only one among the many evils of being governed by an unpopular administration. Not even the interests of the country is to be consulted when it encounters the wishes of state. Nor will the difficulties compel them to resort to every expedient to sustain a declining cause. For our country's sake, we wish these gentlemen happily through their new difficulties. We hope, that with all their reputation for diplomacy, assisted, too, by an acute and sagacious minister at St. James', they will succeed, after some months, perhaps years, of negociating, in obtaining all the advantages we might have conferred upon ourselves in December last, by an act of Congress of a single sentence, converting the illiberal and chaffering course pursued by our executive, and anticipating that Mr. Gallatin would be instructed to insist on further concessions, ministers have thought it expedient to encounter us with their own concessions, and reciprocating the proffered advantages to commence the negotiation de novo. We cannot blame British ministers for negotiating in the same bargaining spirit which we have exercised towards them—we have chosen our own course, and we must take the consequences. We hope a treaty will be made in anticipation of the Order in Council: but treaty or no treaty, how will Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay answer to the nation for the injury our commerce must inevitably sustain by the mere apprehension of its interdiction? Who will embark in a trade where there is a chance of its being so soon disturbed? From the present moment till a treaty be made, it will continue to be agitated, and no treaty will ever indemnify us for the loss we shall sustain. It will be long before this trade recovers from the effect of the Order in Council. As the Secretary of State has probably, by this time, finished his course of electioneering speeches and dinners for the summer, we hope he will direct his attention seriously to business. In the calm intervals of "conscience," we hope he will find time to adjust, at least, one of the matters in dispute with Great Britain. In this case, we rely upon his exertions; for we have little confidence in Mr. Adams. Nature has given him a belligerent temper, and where there is a choice of peace or war, he intuitively selects the latter. The history of our relations with Great Britain for ten years, that is, since they have been under his superintendence, satisfies us, that we have no hope of his ever terminating a controversy if he can help it. It is a singular fact, that while during ten years of his diplomacy, new questions have been constantly appearing, not a single disputed subject has ever been brought to a conclusion. We have now on our hands, the following questions:—boundaries, captured slaves, northwest coast, slave trade, renewal of the commercial treaty expiring in 1828, navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c. Gentlemen, you have enough to do with Great Britain, without inviting a controversy about the West India Trade. It is time this docket should be cleared. Let our chief magistrate keep cool, and our Secretary of State go to work industriously and seriously. No man in the nation, as all know, is better able to appease animosities and adjust old quarrels. Let him look to it. We shall congratulate the country, if we ever again obtain advantages equal to those which we have neglected to embrace; and the people will hold this administration accountable for all the consequences which may result from sacrificing the public interest to its own selfish ambition. We are not to risk the loss of a valuable trade, in order to secure the reelection of Mr. Adams to the Presidency.—*New-York Inquirer.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1826.

The latest English dates bring us no additional news. The order for the admission of certain kinds of Grain seems to have had the effect of producing a diminution in price—and dealers on the Corn Exchange have not ventured on purchases to any extent, from the apprehension that a further reduction will take place. Throughout England and Scotland, trade is represented as generally improving. From Ireland we are sorry to observe that the accounts are less favorable—Distress abounds there and disease is added to the calamity. At the latest dates the Fever in Dublin had not materially abated. The crops in Ireland however seem to have recovered in some degree by the late rains, and hopes are entertained that they will prove more abundant, than at one time they promised to be.

By private letters we are informed that His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland arrived at Amherstburgh on the 18th instant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

After a patient investigation of the case "*The King vs. Joseph and Lilly Sherburn,*" the Jury on a short consultation returned into Court with their verdict—*Not Guilty.*

[William Smith the prosecutor in this case has sustained a loss of about £600 in specie.]

John La Pierre, convicted of stealing, was sentenced to one months' imprisonment.—It is creditable to the District that this is the only conviction during the present assizes. The Court terminated its sitting on Wednesday last.

1st Provincial Court House.—From the charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, given in our last number, the Public we have no doubt have derived much satisfaction in being informed, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has granted lands, and intimated his intention, of taking proper measures for the appropriation of funds, for the erection of a building for the accommodation of our Provincial Courts of Justice. It is certainly due to the respectability of the Province, that such an edifice should be commensurate with the dignity, of *the King's Tribunal,* for which it is intended, and the indication of respect and esteem for our Government and institutions in providing suitable accommodations for the due administration of Justice, is very happily adverted to in his Lordship's charge.

Those who have been in the habit of attending our Courts must have felt the force and truth of the remark, that the administration of Justice, under the British Constitution, confers more privileges upon us as a people, than any system of Government the world has ever devised. The observances at these Tribunals, are, of themselves sufficient to

produce a feeling of solemnity and respect, for the whole of their proceedings. The King's Commission, as the dispenser of Justice in the Land, is appealed to, by being read, as the authority from which all their functions are derived, and the ejaculatory prayer of "*God save the King,*" may not improperly be considered, as an act of Gratitude, in which the whole assembly may be supposed to join, for the welfare of a Gracious Sovereign, who Commands his representative Judges to proceed to Justice between himself and his Subjects, and to do all those things which to Justice appertain,between,man and man.

Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Judah, and Company, have been unremitting in their endeavours to afford amusement to the public. During the present week several pieces have been presented, in which the characters were well supported. In *Rob Roy, Mr. Judah* gave an excellent personification of the *Bold Outlaw*, and the strength of attachment to her husband and his cause, in the hour of danger and misfortune, was well pourtrayed by *Mrs. Judah*, as "*Helen McGregor.*"—*Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, was well sustained throughout by *Mr Hart*. In the after piece "*Fire and Water,*" *Mr. Frankland as Capt. Hurry*, kept up the confusion of the *Critical hour*, with a great deal of spirit Mrs. Carnes and Mr. Kent gave some good songs—But one complaint can be made of Mrs. Brundage's dancing—her Strathspey's are performed in excellent style, but they are *very short.*

The Hunter of the Alps, on Thursday evening, appeared to give much satisfaction to the audience—the effect was much heightened by the winning and artless manner, and correct speaking, of Miss Sophia Judah, an interesting little girl.

The bill of Fare for this evenings' entertainment, promises an ample repast of *Fun and Frolic*—the guests we hope will be sufficiently numerous to give a *bumper* to the Company.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

QUEBEC, October 12.

The importation this summer of piece goods was, we understand, rather short, and very large sales of those arrived within a week or two have taken place at very fair prices. The importation of West India produce has, upon the whole, also been less than usual. The exportation of ashes will be considerably less than last year. That of wheat is comparatively trifling, but some is now in preparation for export. Much timber has been shipped and several hundreds of cargoes will remain on hand at Quebec at the close of the navigation. The persons concerned in its preparation and in rafting it down have generally experienced heavy losses, such as indeed will make some of them hesitate upon engaging in the business again. The wages of the raftsmen sometimes exceeded the whole price for which the timber was sold. Some expectation is held out that ship-building will again be undertaken next winter, and a few vessels are soon to be laid down, but it will probably be on a comparatively small scale.—They are now in the vicinity of Quebec but two vessels on the stocks intended to be launched this fall; four, which were abandoned on the intelligence of the great fall in the value of shipping in the home market last spring, are still in the same condition. The number which will be registered in the province this year will still, we suppose, be nearly as considerable as that registered last year, viz: 61.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec returned yesterday in the Chambly from his first visit of the diocese, having passed through a large portion of the two Provinces.—*Quebec Mercury.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The eighth, annual Cattle Shew, exhibition and ploughing match, under the direction of the Quebec Agricultural Society was held on Thursday last, on Mr. Anderson's farm near Dorchester Bridge.

The shew of stallions was very inferior, and that of brood mares not equal to those of former years.

The shew of horned cattle was only middling, particularly with respect to the Bulls. The Milchs Cows were numerous and of good quality, and there were some very fine yearlings of different breeds.—This part of the shew was chiefly remarkable for two cows, a bull, a heifer and calf of the Ayreshire breed imported by Lord *Dalhousie* from Scotland. They were remarkably admired, and will no doubt, in time, materially improve the breed of milch cows in this Province.

A greater number of sheep were exhibited than usual, and among them several of the South Down, Leicester and Cumberland breeds, and other fine wooled varieties from the United States. These were principally owned by settlers at Valcartier and the country is chiefly indebted for their importation to A. Paterson, Esq. Merchant of Quebec.

The shew of swine was also good, offering in several varieties of the most approved breeds.

No new and improved agricultural implements were exhibited worthy of particular notice.

The shew of straw hats and bonnets made in the country was not extensive. The first bonnet made in imitation of Leghorn bonnets was produced by Mdlle. BLANCHET of St. Pierre Rivière du Sud. It was made of Timothy Grass, and was in every way perfect except in the colour and smoothness wich will be speedily acquired by a little experience. One or two straw bonnets made in the usual way were exhibited, of a quality very little inferior to the best imported.

The garden stuffs, fruits, &c. were as usual excellent and in great quantity. Several sorts of apples from seedings and from grafted trees, were exhibited, which shew that it only requires attention to the situation of the best sorts and careful culture, to furnish us with a sufficient supply of this fruit, of a quality full equal to any that can can be brought from a distance. Some very good and ripe white and black grapes raised in the open ground without any kind of forcing whatsoever were produced.

Five European Ploughs were entered for the ploughing match and twenty five Canadian. There was an evident improvement in the ploughing generally.

The weather being fine, a great number of spectators from the town and different parts of the country attended, few of whom will regret having given a day to the inspection and encouragement of agricultural industry.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

We rejoice to hear that our Agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement, and that the persevering industry of our population is overcoming difficulties, which, some few years since, appeared almost insuperable. The introduction of those useful institutions, Agricultural Societies, is also a source of gratulation, inasmuch as experience has amply proved that no greater service can be rendered to a country, than cultivating its soil and promoting its means of internal coummunication. By a well regulated industry, and vigorous exertion of our faculties, directed to one end, let us hope that the evils of which we now complain, will erelong, be partially, if not wholly removed.—*N. Brunswick Star.*

PRICES CURRENT—QUEBEC.
[*Oct.* 10, 1826.]

FLOUR, per bl.		BEEF, per bl.	
Superfine	26s a 27s	Prime,	42s6 a 45s
Fine	24s a 25s	Mess,	60s0 a 00s
GRAIN,		PORK, per bl.	
Wheat, per mt.	5s0 a 5s6	Prime Mess	67s6 a 70s
ASHES, per cwt.		Cargo,	none.
Pots	24s a 25s	Prime	62s6 a 65s
Pearls	25s a 26s	Mess,	75s a 80

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 24—Bark Crown, Hooper, 17th August from Belfast, to Wm. Patton, in ballast.
——Ship reward, Terry, 5th August from London, to P. Patterson, in ballast.
——Ship Britton, Wilson, 7th August from Liverpool, to order, in ballast.
——Brig Hannah, Newley, 5th August from Liverpool, to Irvine & co. general cargo.
——Brig Atlantic, Lawson, 9th Aug. from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath—some goods.
——Brig John & Robert, Swanston, 3d Aug. from London, to W. Patton, in ballast.
——Brig Fortune, Vaughan, 5th Aug. from Cork, to moir and Heath, with goods. 21 settlers.
——Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Smith, 48 days from London, to Hy Atkinson, in ballast.
——Ship Locus, Bowes, 6th August from Whitby, to G. Hamilton, in ballast.
——Ship Hero, moor som, 9th August from Bristol, to W. Price & co. in ballast.
——Bark Stakesley, Cormer, 9th August from Bristol, H. Atkinson, in ballast.
——Bark Amity, Gregson, 25th July from London. to G. Hamilton, in ballast.
——Brig Cherub, Miller, 21st August from greenock, to R. Shaw, general cargo.
——Brig Castor, Cochran, 9th Aug. from Workington, to order, in ballast.
——Brig Bonoto, Terry, 30th July from Whitby, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
——Brig ardent, Danlam, 17th August from St. Vincents, to Irvine & co with rum.
——Brigantine Malvina, Tennant, 17th August from Grenada. to. Js. Ross, rum and sugar.
—25.—Bark Princess Royal, Towsend, 24 Aug. from do. to J. Leavycraft, with rum.
——Brig Richard, Vagg, 1st of August from Ilfracomb, to order, with bricks, &c.
——Brig Cicero, Harrison, 18th Aug from Dublin, to W. Pemberton, in ballast.
——Schooner Juliet, Bowley, 3d of Sept. from Boston, to Mr. Dubord, with sundries.
—27.—Bark Rolls, Themby, 13th of Aug. from Liverpool to Froste & co. in ballast.
——Schooner Albion, Caldwell, 18 days from Halifax, to M. Debord, with rum.
Oct. 7.—Brig Æolus, Williams, 20th of August from Waterford, to Froste & Co. in ballast.
——8—Brig Welcome, McColl, 26th August from Greenock, to Lourie & Spence, general cargo.
——9—Brig Horatio, Sparks, 28th August from Liverpool, to C. A. Holt, general cargo.
——Brig Green Howe, Anderson, 20th August from Newry, to order, in ballast. 16 settlers
——Brig Margaret, Troop, 22d August from Leith, to Garden & Co, in ballast.
——Brig Rob Roy, Kenn, 19th of August from Belfast, to Moir & Heath. 29 settlers.
——Brig Dykes, Cocken, 24th August from Mary Pott, to J. T. Cuvilier, in ballast. 7 sett.
——Schooner Lady Barnaby, Wood, 19th August from Jamaica, to Patersons & Wier, with rum, &c.
——10—Schooner Harriett, Bellefonfaine, 40 days from Halifax, to F. Quironet, with rum and sugar.
——Brig Ann Maria, Grant, 1st Sept. from Limerick, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
——Brig St. George, Fea-a, 21st August from Carmerthan, to order, in ballast.
——Bark Helena, Carrie, 11th Aug. from Dublin. to H. Gowan & Co. in ballast.

The Lord Amherst, of 500 tons sailed from Gravesend June 15th for China and Halifax to get the spring cargo of Teas for 1827.

Died,

At Kingston on Sunday 15th inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Mr. JOHN MOORE, proprietor of the Mansion House Hotel, aged 50 years.

THEATRE.

AT FRANKS'S BALL ROOM.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

This Evening (Saturday) October 28,

Will be performed, for the first time in York, the Grand Classic, Comic, Operatic, Didactic Moralistic, Aristophanic, Localic, Terpsechoric, Panoramic Analytic, Camera Obscuratic, Extravaganza Burletta, called,

TOM AND JERRY,

OR,

LIFE IN LONDON.

In the course of the piece a number of Songs, Duets &c. &c.

The Evenings' entertainment to conclude with

BOMBASTES FURIOSO,

Or the Courtiers of Olden Times.

(☞ For particulars see Bills.)

TO COOPERS.

A COOPER who can be well recommended will find immediate employment by applying to the subscribers.

FRANCES & JOHN LEYS.

Pickering Mills, Oct. 19. 21-3*w.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
Oct. 6, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent in the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, in required to be paid in, on or before the 20th November next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.
Secretary.

21-6-2*f*

Wanted for the 70th Regiment,

A FEW *good Taylors* who will find employment for some months, by application to *Mr. Wilson*, Quarter Master of the 70th Regiment.

York, October 21, 1826. 21-2*w.*

NEW GOODS.

At the Store lately occupied by Mr. James Notion, King-Street, York.

THE Subscribers having Imported the following GOODS, direct from England, they are enabled to offer them at reduced prices—consisting of about

2000 *y'ds. West of England Linen,*
3000 *y'ds. Scotch Dowlas,*

Ticks and Sheeting—a neat assortment of Superfine Broad & Narrow Cloths—Welch and Lancashire Flannels—Serges—Windsor Cords—Blankets—Waistcoating—Irish Linens—Cotton Ticks—Counterpanes—Fustians—Plain and Figured Jaconet and Cambric Muslins—Crimping Machines—Haberdashery—Cutlery—Crawley, Blister and Cast Steel—English Fine Water Proof Hats—an elegant assortment of Brittania Metal—Window Glass—Nails, assorted—Shot—and a prime quality

English Cheese, &c. &c.

JAMES C. GODWIN & Co.

York, Oct. 13, 1826. 20tf

☞N. B.—25 Bolts of Nos. 3, 4, 5, Blanch'd Sail Cloths. daily expected.

NOTICE.

PLANS & PROPOSALS, for BUILDING A BRIDGE, over the Otonibee River *at Peterborough*, in the District of Newcastle, will be received by the Subscriber, who is authorised to receive the same, until the first day of December next.

Satisfactory security will be required for the performance of the work.

THOMAS A. STEWART.

Peterborough, 1st Oct. 1826. 19-3-22

POST OFFICE, YORK, U. C.
10th October, 1826.

THE Mail for the Westward, will be closed at this Office at 3 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st Proximo to the 1st April next. 20-3-22

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 26

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

TO LEL,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

THE Commodious, two Story House, lately occupied by Captain Fitzgerald, with good Stable, Out Houses, &c. on the Premises.

For particulars inquire o
B. McMURRAY.

York, 20th Sept. 1826. 15t

VOL. I. NO. 28.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency *the Lieutenant Governor, at Sandwich, on the 17, ult.*

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We the Magistrates, Clergy, and others, His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects of the Town of Sandwich, and its vicinity, beg leave with the most profound respect, to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival among us, and to express our most sincere gratitude for the many and inestimable blessings which it is our happiness to enjoy under Your Excellency's mild and equitable Administration.

Your Excellency's journey through the Province at this time, adds another, to the many proofs we have already had, of that paternal regard, and earnest solicitude which your Excellency has, on all occasions, evinced for the interest of the people committed to your charge, and the welfare and improvement of the Province.

We rejoice to believe, that your Excellency in your progress through the different Districts of the Province has beheld, with paternal satisfaction, numerous results of that spirit of enterprize, and improvement, which has been so strongly excited, and so carefully fostered, by your Excellency's care, while, with exultation, we assure your Excellency, that the great public works in progress, and in contemplation, so highly useful to the Province, and so honorable to your Excellency, will remain lasting and noble monuments of the wisdom of your Excellency's administration.

Sensible, that it is the most earnest desire of your heart, to develope the numerous latent resources of the Province committed to your charge, permit us to express our warmest acknowledgements, for your Excellency's ready, and efficacious co-operation with the Imperial Government, in all its measures for the furtherance of the Commerce, and the advancement of the Agricultural interests of the Province, particularly for the encouragement given through your Excellency's representations to the Imperial Government, to the culture of Tobacco, which shortly promises to become an important branch of trade in the Western District.

The steady encouragement which your Excellency has given to Education, will make your administration dear to every one who desires the improvement of society, the diffusion of which, together with your Excellency's high example, will have a happy influence, on the morality, not only of the present, but of succeeding generations.

We deem it superflous to assure your Excellency of the most devoted attachment of the People of the Western District to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and our invaluable Constitution, sensible that under such a Sovereign, such a Governor and such a Constitution, we are really the happiest of mankind. We will ever be ready to shew our gratitude by zealously supporting a Government, anxious only for the good of its people.

To which His Excellency *was pleased to make the following Reply:—*

Gentlemen,

The gratification which I have enjoyed in my visit to this interesting portion of the Province, has been very highly augmented, by the manner in which you have greeted my arrival amongst you; and I beg you to accept my warmest acknowledgments for your very loyal and affectionate address.

You do me justice in believing it to be my most earnest desire, to assist in developing the vast natural resources of this Province; an object which, I trust, will be most effectually promoted, as well by the great works which are contemplated by His Majesty's Government, as by those now happily in progress,

I congratulate you on the success which has attended your experiment of the culture of Tobacco, which we may confidently hope will become, at no distant period, an important branch of trade in the Western District.

I cannot but feel the favorable expressions in which you have so kindly adverted to my Administration of the Government, as an additional excitement to continue my exertions for the advancement of the general prosperity; and I beg you to be assured I shall always have the greatest satisfaction in forwarding, as far as in me lies, the interests of your loyal District.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency *the Lieutenant Governor at Amherstburgh, on the 18th ult.*

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Town of Amherstburgh, beg leave to avail ourselves of your Excellency's arrival as a pleasing occasion to express our devoted loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Sovereign, in the person of His Representative, the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

It cannot but be extremely gratifying to us, to see your Excellency undertake so long and fatiguing a journey to visit this distant part of your Government, and we feel ourselves particularly favored by your arrival among us, as a proof of your Excellency's fostering care, in taking personal cognizance of our wants.

The rising prosperity of the Country affords undeniable and satisfactory evidence, that the zeal which your Excellency has ever manifested in encouraging improvements within this Province, has been well and succesfully directed. If this influence, so happily exerted in other parts, has not as yet been felt to the same extent in this District, we are conscious that the difference is chiefly, or entirely attributable to its remote situation. But we hope that your Excellency, being on the spot, may discern some means of bringing its latent resources into operation.

Under the happy auspices of your Excellency's administration, we cannot but look forward to a continuance of the blessings we enjoy, in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects in this Province: and we sincerely pray your Excellency may long remain to reap the well merited fruits of your assiduous labours, by witnessing the growing prosperity of the people committed to your care, than which nothing can be more gratifying to a virtuous mind.

At the same time that we express our regret at the brief stay, which we are informed, your Excellency must necessarily make among us, we beg your Excellency will accept our unfeigned wishes for your safe return to the seat of your government, and to the bosom of your family. And with the most sincere desire for your future prosperity and happiness, we subscribe ourselves,

Your Excellency's most obedient, and devoted Servants,

To which His Excellency *was pleased to make the following Reply:—*

Gentlemen,

I thank you heartily for this very loyal and affectionate address.

The satisfaction I have enjoyed in my journey to the Western parts of this Province, witnessing as I have the rising prosperity of the Country, and the manifest indications of its great natural resources, has been much enhanced by the cordial welcome which has attended my arrival in your District.

I am affected in a very sensible degree by the favorable terms which you have employed in adverting to my administration of the government; and the interest you have expressed for my welfare, damands my warmest acknowledgments.

Be assured, Gentlemen, that this portion of the Country has its due share of my solicitude: and it will always be extremely gratifying to me, to promote, by every means in my power, such measures as appear calculated to advance the prosperity of your remote but interesting District.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day

of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpor, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–13–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauclird, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof. by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

A full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twenty-sixth day of August next, will be sold at the Court-House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Isaac Knight, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:

Lots No. Eleven and Thirteen, in the 3 Concession of the Township of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff*
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 4th day of No-
To Wit. } vember next, will be sold, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Abraham Canniff, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of William H. Walbridge, viz:

Lot No. 12, in the 5th concession of the Township of Thurlow.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, August 1st, 1826. 16—8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres;

	ACRES.
Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about	35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West,	200
Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.	
Lot No. 28, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster,	200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford,	
Part of 11, 2d do. do.	350
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do.	
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to	350

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

17–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 19 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sherif. G. D*

Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
17–6–22. *S. G. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
BY PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sherif.*
BY P. T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.

16–6–21 J. STUART.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Propesals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 13, 1826. 12-*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Administratrix to the estate of the late Henry Dream, Merchant of York, Upper Canada, requests all persons that are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, on or before the 1st January, 1827, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested

JANE DREAN.
Administratrix.
York, U. C. Oct. 14, 1826. 20-4-24

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraqua, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No. 2—6m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6*m.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-*tf*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-*6m*

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6*m*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorising certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 33 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.
No. 17—6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Suburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

FOR SALE.

A neat London made Hand ORGAN, with 2 Barrels, one of which will play ten Tunes, the other Eighteen—It is not adapted to Church Music. Price £20—one half paid down—Enquire of

Mr. COATES.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 tf.

Upper Canada, } SIR PEREGRINE
COURT OF PROBATE, } MAITLAND, K. C.
York to Wit: } B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein and Judge of the Court of Probate, within the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

To PATRICK CONIGAN, late of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, and Province aforesaid, as Nephew and next of Kin of Bartholomew Conigan, deceased.

WHEREAS John McLean, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Yeoman, lately exhibited a petition in the said Court of Probate, setting forth that you the said Patrick Conigan, some years ago procured Letters of Administration from the Court of Probate aforesaid, to the Estate of the late Bartholomew Conigan, of the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, Hawker and Pedlar, deceased. That you the said Patrick Conigan collected all the monies due to the said Bartholomew Conigan, but have left this Province and not discharged the Debts of the said Bartholomew Conigan, although he the said Bartholomew Conigan died possessed of ample property to do so. That the said Petitioner in the month of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty two obtained a verdict against you the said Patrick Conigan, Administrator as aforesaid, for the sum of Seven Pounds ten shillings, on which the said Petitioner has since entered up Judgment. That the said Petitioner has never received satisfaction of the said judgment, and there being no property now remaining in this Province on which an Execution could be levied; Wherefore the said John McLean humbly prays that a Citation may issue calling on you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator aforesaid, to appear in the said Court of Probate on the First day of January next ensuing, and shew cause why you should not pay the said debt and do whatever the said Court my require in the Premises of the said Petition. Now therefore these are to Cite and require you the said Patrick Conigan, as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, on the First day of January next ensuing the date hereof to produce and exhibit into the Register's Office of the said Court of Probate, a true, full and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattles, rights and credits which were of the said Bartholomew Conigan, deceased, at the time of his death, and make, or cause to be made, a true and just account of your Administration, and to shew cause why you will not pay the said debt for which the said John McLean has entered up Judgment against you as Administrator to the Estate of the said late Bartholomew Conigan, deceased. Dated at York, in the Province aforesaid, this Eighth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

GRANT POWELL,
Official Principal.

S. HEWARD,
Registrar Court of Probate. 16—tf.

Surrogate Court, } BY Alexander Hamilton,
District of Niagara. } Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
Surrogate.

14—8w.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN ANDREW ESTES Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.

Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.

June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf*.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
September 8, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of 8 pr. ct. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th October.

By Order of the Board,

16—7 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.

York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf*.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf*.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1826. NO 20.

POETRY.

LINES, BY L. E. L.

No more, no more, why should I dream,
Dreams that I know are vain!
Why trust the future, when the past
I would not live again!

Affection,—'tis the glittering wealth
Of snow-work in the sun;
Pleasure,—the rocket's shining course,
Ended ere well begun.

Hope, the false music, luring where
The syren Sorrow dwells;
And Praise, a very mockery,
The chime of the fool's bells.

And yet, alas! for the fond time
When I believed all this,—
Although 'twas nothing but a dream,
At least the dream was bliss.

The heart is like those fairy rings,
Where all of green has died;
Yet there, they say, the fairy race
By moonlight went to ride.

We hold to that gay creed no more—
Gone is the elfin reign;
Yet, surely, such fair visions fled
Is more of loss than gain.

But thus it is, as years pass on,
Even with our own heart;
We see the visions, one by one,
Of early youth depart.

We gaze around—all is the same
O'er which our young eye ranged;
But—sorrow for the heart and eye!—
Ourselves, ourselves are changed.

MY AIN COUNTREE.

THE sun rises bright in France
And fair sets he;
But he has tint the blythe blink he had
In my ain countree.
O! gladness comes to many,
But sorrow comes to me,
As I look o'er the wide ocean
To my ain countree.

O! it's not my ain ruin
That saddens aye my ee,
But the love I left in Galloway,
Wi' bonnie bairns three;
My hamely hearth burn'd bonnie,
And smiled my fair Marie—
I've left a' my heart behind me
In my ain countree.

The bud comes back to summer,
An' the blossom to the bee,
But I win back—oh, never!
To my ain countree!
It's best to the high heaven,
Which will be leal to me;
An there I'll meet ye a' soon
Frae my ain countree!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BIRTH-DAY

"Then be it so, and let us part,
Since love like mine has fail'd to move thee;
But do not think this constant heart
Can ever cease, ingrate, to love thee.
No—spite of all this cold disdain,
I'll bless the hour when first I met thee,
And rather bear whole years of pain
Than e'en for one short hour forget thee.
Forget thee! No."

MRS. OPIE.

The bells of the church at N****** were ringing a merry peal, and the whole village was in a delightful bustle on the morning Arthur Normanville completed his twenty-first year. He was the only son and heir of Sir Robert Normanville, and, from his goodness of heart and urbanity of manners, was deservedly a general favourite with the tenants and peasantry in the neighbourhood.—Great preparations had been some time making to celebrate his coming of age, and a magnificent ball was to be given in the evening to which the nobility and gentry for many miles round were invited. Nor were the poorer classes forgotten, for they had an ample share in the strong ale and good cheer abounding on the occasion. Sir Robert had been a widower for some years, and all his hopes and affections centred in his son, who in truth was in every respect worthy of a father's love.

In early youth, Sir Robert had formed an ardent attachment to the beautiful Lady Emily Darrell. He had some reason to hope that his affection was returned; and, as his lineage and expectations on the score of fortune were unexceptionable, he apprehended no rejection from the lady's friends. Things were in this happy train, when the sudden death of his father rendered Sir Robert's presence necessary in the country, and it was two months before he again visited the metropolis. In that time, what a change had taken place! His beloved Emily no longer seemed to rejoice in his presence; but all her smiles and attentions were given to Lord Morton, who had during Normanville's absence professed unbounded admiration for the fair coquette. True, his fortune was more ample than Sir Robert's—but could he offer her a heart more true and affectionately devoted to her service? O, no! It is impossible to describe the distress of Sir Robert, when he learned that Lord Morton had actually made proposals for his fair enslaver's hand, and that the marriage was expected to take place immediately. Sir Robert resolved to set off for the Continent, but being detained two days at Dover, through tempestuous weather and adverse winds, the newspapers announced to him the union of Lady Emily and Lord Morton.

This early disappointment threw a sombry shade over the after-life of Sir Robert Normanville. Five-and-twenty years had now passed away, yet Sir Robert still remembered Lady Emily in all the beauty and freshness of her youth. She died five years after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter. Some years after her death, Sir Robert met Lord Morton in London; but a cool bow of recognition was all that passed between them; and, as the former seldom visited the gay world, he saw no more of his Lordship, who had now been dead about two years, and the guardianship of his daughter transferred to her maternal aunt. Report spoke of her as being beautiful and amiable; and, as she was an heiress, she had no lack of lovers. Within the last year, however, she had most unaccountably refused several offers which had been made to her by suitors of rank.

Sir Robert Normanville's stately edifice was this evening a blaze of light; variegated lamps were tastefully disposed in different parts of the grounds, and the decorations of the ball room presented all that could gratify the eye and delight the senses. The company was numerous and splendid, and Sir Robert appeared to have lost his usual melancholy, and to share in the general festivity. The merry dance began, and Sir Robert gazed proudly on his son, whose polished manners and handsome person caused him many a smile from fair and high-born ladies. The delighted father had placed himself near to one of the windows in the ball-room, and was intently watching the graceful forms that flitted before him, when suddenly his eye was caught by the figure of a female with whom his son was dancing. Sir Robert involuntarily started; for the very figure of Lady Emily Darrell stood before him, as he had last beheld her, radiant in youth and loveliness.

"But this is mere illusion," mentally ejaculated the Baronet: "I know *she* has been dead these many years; and were she even living, could not look thus now." He looked again—still it was her very image, save that the face was rather paler, and the general expression of the countenance of a more pensive cast than the late Lady Emily's. Sir Robert seated himself, still watching the lovely and interesting girl, whose appearance had so much attracted him, until tears seemed to fade away, and the events of his youth to pass away before him. Lady Emily, his first love—the happy hours he had experienced in her society—her very look at parting were all remembered. His emotion became insupportable, and to conceal it he hastily left the room, and retired to a private apartment until he should have, in some degree, mastered his feelings. The quick eye of Arthur Normanville soon noted his father's absence, and, in part guessing the cause, he declined dancing, and descended to the library. On opening the door, he perceived his father standing near the fire-place. "You are not ill, I hope, my dear Sir?" said Arthur. "No! no! A momentary indisposition, which has now, I trust, passed away. Come, let us join our guests." "Stay, but for a few minutes," said his son; "I have a boon to beg of you, my dear father; will you grant it to me?" "But why *now* Arthur," said the Baronet; "some other time." "O, no, now; you shall know my reason hereafter; my happiness depends upon it." "This is your birth-day," said Sir Robert, "and I trust a happy day for me. I will *not* then refuse you what you ask—name it." "O, my dear father, how shall I tell you—there is a being to whom I have rendered all my heart's best affections! I hope—I think—she also beholds me with favour; but I wait for *your* sanction ere I shall tell her the fond hopes I entertain." "Who, and what is she?" said Sir Robert. "High-born and beautiful," replied his son. "Her name?" "Lady Emily Morton." The Baronet again involuntarily started, and sunk into a chair. "How came you acquainted with this lady?" he sternly inquired. "She was on a visit to Lady Dunallan at the same time with myself, and knows not the resentment you entertain against her family." "Is she here to-night?" asked Sir Robert. "She came with Lady Dunallan's party," said Arthur. "You knew of my desire never either to see or hear of the Mortons. and why not before apprize me of this?" "Pardon me, my dear Sir, that I have not done so, but I had heard Lady Emily was considered extremely like her mother, and I thought—I hoped—that from that cause you would regard her with favour." "Know you not, boy, that her mother deceived me?" "Alas! yes, but is she to blame for that? *You* loved that mother once, am *I* to blame for loving the daughter?"

The Baronet rose, and paced the room in great agitation. Suddenly stopping before his son, he said—"She is, indeed, like her mother, whom I remember even now too well. God grant that she may be unlike her in mind. I promised to grant your request—it is your natal day, too, and I would not have you say hereafter, that your father stepped between you and happiness. No! no! When I am gone, you shall not have cause to think harshly of your parent;" and the Baronet turned aside to conceal his emotion. "My ever kind father!" Enough!" said Sir Robert; "you shall introduce me immediately to the lady; if she be as good as she is beautiful, and your affection be mutual, you have my consent.

Six months after this period, the union of Lady Emily and Arthur took place, and the latter days of Sir Robert Normanville were soothed with the attentions he received from his beautiful daughter-in-law, and enlivened by the playful and endearing wiles of her children.

New Naval Power.—An article published in the Prince of Wales' Island paper, mentions an arrival in the part, which was certainly a novelty, and excited much attention. His Cochin Majesty's frigate Toy Lang, mounting 32 guns, commanded by Woyan Vaufang, and his Majesty's Brig Buolaung, Huong Kongston, commander from a cruize late from Singapore, arrived on a visit to the Island. These vessels were lately built under the superintendance of a Frenchman. The ship is a neat model of a vessel, measuring about 350 tons. The hull, masts, &c., are painted in a very fantastic manner.

Lord Cochrane is said, in the foreign journals, to be intent on restoring the Order of Knights of St John of Jerusalem; the Order formerly consisted solely of Catholics; but by the new proposals, Greeks professing the tenets of the Eastern Church, and a number of Protestants are to be added. The Grand Master is still to be of the ancient faith, and Lord Cochrane is to be appointed commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval Forces,

SUMMARY.

Lord Gifford, Master of the Rolls, and a Peer of the Realm is dead. He was supposed to be the probable successor of Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Gen. Sir H. Calvert died, after a very short illness, at Drayton, in Buckinghamshire, on the 4th of September.—He was Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 14th regiment of Foot.

Large importations of corn are making at Leith. the wheat received there is principally from Dantzig.

His Majesty was in the enjoyment of the best state of health and spirits,

The health of the Duke of York was gradually improving at the latest dates.

It appears that an attempt at insurrection had failed in Lisbon. The conspirators have been secured.

Captain Parry.—We understand that this enterprising navigator is shortly to "splice the lables" with the accomplished Miss Stanley, daughter of Sir J. T. Stanley Bart. of Alderley Park, in this county.

Mr. William Pitt Canning, eldest son of the Right Hon. George Canning, has just been promoted to the rank of Post Captain in the Royal Navy.

The hull of the Comet was sold by auction at Gourock, on Wednesday, for £31. Her boilers, which were useless except as old metal, were exposed to sale at the same time, when 8d. per pound, amounting to about £400 was offered and refused. They have since been purchased at £500.

Windsor, Sept. 8.—Since Tuesday last his Majesty has been unable to enjoy his usual out-door recreations, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. His Majesty enjoys good health and spirits, and devotes the greater part of the day to public business. There are no visitors at the Royal Lodge.

Sir John Lewis is appointed Captain of the *Burham*, fitting at Woolwich, for the flag of Admiral Fleming, who is to command at Jamaica, in the room of Sir L. Halsted, whose period of service is expired.

Subscriptions are going on amongst some agriculturalists, for the purpose of sending a persons to the Continent to ascertain at what price foreign corn can be grown and exported from the several kingdoms; and whether the return for such corn is made in money or goods. Other subscriptions are promoted for the employment of a person to examine Mr. Jacob's Report.

The King has subscribed £25 to Sir Richard Birnie's Poor Box, at the Police Office, Bow-street. The contents of this box are distributed by Sir Richard, when sitting in his official capacity, to miserable and helpless objects who are brought before him, many of whom have no claims for parochial relief. In this box are deposited the fines, &c. which complainants refuse to accept on the conviction of hackney-coachmen, and similar convictions, the professed object being to serve the public, and not to put the fines thus inflicted on the offending parties into their own pockets.

Mr. Henry King, the celebrated agricultu-

vist, of Alvesdeston, near Fovant, in Wiltshire, cut and carried his wheat crop this season, from five hundred and seventy acres, in nine days. The predecessor of this gentleman died a short time since the richest farmer in England, having acquired a fortune of £150,000.

It is said that an improvement is to be made in the packet communication with Jamaica, by the appointment of two vessels instead of one, to sail monthly. A packet once a month will also proceed regularly with letters for Mexico.

By the French laws, if a family have no children, and adopt the child of another, such adoption is regularly registered by the Civil Authorities, and the child becomes heir at law to the property of its new parents, and cannot be disinherited by any subsequent caprice of the parties, who are bound to support it in a manner suitable to their own rank in life.

Mr. Christopher Hely Hutchinson died at his house at Hampstead, on Saturday se'night —he was Member for Cork, and in Parliament a strenuous supporter of the Roman Catholic interests.

ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

The importation of grain is proceeding with great activity at Leith. Within the last three weeks, about 8000 quarters of wheat, 5500 of oats, and 2000 of barley, have been entered. The wheat is chiefly from Dantzic, the oats and barley from Slesswick and Holstein, but a small part of the former is from Riga. Some inconsiderable import has also been made of peas.

It is a matter of gratulation, in times like the present, to state that the shipping interests of Perth are in the most lively and active condition.

The announcement of the opening of the ports for the importation of coarse grain, was received by the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy, at most of the manufacturing towns.

170 bbls. old Montreal Pots, 25s 6d to 25s 6d; 300 new, 25s 6d to 26s; 55 do. old Pearls, 24s 3d to 25s, and 25 new, 26s 6d to 27s.

We have received letters from the North, which speak in terms of high approbation of the policy observed by the Ministry, in partially throwing open the ports for the admission of foreign grain. Not only are the labouring poor in high spirits at the prospect of better employment for their ships, but all orders of the community hail with sincere satisfaction an era which promises incalculable benefit to the country. The monopoly in corn, has been too long accorded to the landholders; something, in times such as these, is due to the people, and ministers show their good sense by the promptitude and wisdom of their measures.—Sun.

The managers of the Greek cause in London promise to despatch the steamboats to Lord Cochrane, in three weeks: and a respectable committee has been appointed to examine into their transactions. We trust despatch, as well as fidelity, will characterise this new committee.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

This measure will, we have no doubt, be productive of the most beneficial consequences. It will at once give rise to a considerable trade, and consequently create a considerable demand for all descriptions of manufactures.

(From the Times.)

We rejoice, amidst our mourning for so much of the calamity as is irremediable, that Ministers have looked the whole of it steadily in the face; and have as we hoped they would do, stated upon a becoming sense of their most solemn duty as an executive power, by feeding the people without law, rather than starving them in defiance of humanity. There can be little question that one principal objection of the early convocation of the Legislature, is to indemnify Ministers for this salutary exercise of their discretion. Of the readiness of Parliament to acquit them of all blame under such circumstances, and of the country to thank instead of censuring them, there can be not a shadow of doubt; and we shall but add on that branch of the subject, that had the case been less extreme, and the mission of foreign corn a matter of more direct choice, and of less positive necessity, we should ourselves have still been disposed to argue that Ministers had done their duty.

Murder at Carlisle.—On Thursday afternoon it was discovered that a woman named, Mary Brown had been murdered in a field at the southern suburb of the city of Carlisle. The perpetrator of the crime is, Philip Tinneley, a man who sold cotton balls, &c. in Carlisle market. Brown was a woman of loose character, and her husband, it is said, cohabits with another woman. Brown and his wife had lived separately for some time past, and she cohabited with Tinneley, with whom she had often quarrelled. On Wednesday last, Tinneley induced her to accompany him into the field, where he inflicted several mortal wounds upon her with a hammer. The poor woman fell under the blows, apparently dead; and Tinneley stood over her, with an intention of burrying the body, but she at this moment, opening her eyes, and looked upon him so reproachingly, that he shrunk from his purpose, and quitted the field. He then went fourteen or fifteen miles into Scotland; but, conscience stung, returned, and on Thursday afternoon repaired to the spot where he had left his victim, and was horror struck at finding her still living. He hastily retired from the scene of blood, and went to the house of some of his acquaintances, to whom he confessed the deed that he had done. The unfortunate woman was removed to her former lodging, where she died next morning at three o'clock. Timely was taken into custody on Thursday evening.

Widow of Mr. Fox and His Majesty.—A short time ago the widow of the late celebrated Charles Fox, happening to be in the neighbourhood of Windsor, was anxious to survey the Royal residence there; and with this view she addressed a note to the steward or some other officer of the Royal household, begging to know if strangers were admitted at that season to inspect the Castle. To this note, which bore the name and address of the writer, an answer was instantly returned, intimating that the intended visit of Mrs. Fox would be most agreeable at the Castle to the Lady accordingly set out, and on her arrival was received with the utmost courtesy by the household servants, who conducted her through the various apartments of the Royal residence, and omitted nothing which could gratify the curiosity or excite the interest of the visitor. Having finished her inspection, Mrs. Fox was about to take her departure, when she was requested by the the attendant to step aside into one of the private rooms for a few moments. After sitting a short time the King entered, and walking up to Mrs. Fox, with an air of the most condescending affability, took her by the hand, and expressed the high satisfaction he felt in having this opportunity of paying his respects to the widow of a late intimate and highly valued friend. Mrs. Fox was overcome at the Monarch's condescension; but the frank and easy manner of his Majesty quickly restored her to her wonted composure. He inquired minutely into her present situation and circumstances, and though informed by Mrs. Fox that she had not been left altogether destitute by her late husband, his Majesty kindly pressed upon her the acceptance of an annuity from his private purse of £500 per annum, which we believe, the lady now enjoys.

Dreadful Shipwreck—It is our painful duty to have to record more distressing accounts of shipwreck, near this fatal shore, than on any other part of the Yorkshire coast. The following are the particulars of the dreadful scene which occurred here on Wednesday last. The Esk, a Greenland vessel, bound to Whitby, came on shore during a tremendous gale of wind, about eleven o'clock at night, nearly a mile from Redear, and adjoining of Marsk. The life-boat was promptly obtained from Redear, and several individuals, at the imminent danger of their own lives, fearlessly hastened on board, and put off towards the vessel, with the hopes of thus saving some of their fellow creatures from a watery grave; but, after many fruitless attempts to gain the vessel, in which they were as frequently driven back by the boisterous billows, and not having sufficient hands on board the boat to manage her, they were reluctantly compelled to give up the hope of affording the wretched crew any assistance from that source.—The ill-fated vessel kept beating against the rocks, &c. until nearly five o'clock the next morning, when she parted completely in two, and the crew, consisting of twenty-seven persons, were instantly precipated into the foaming deep. Twenty-three of these unhappy beings soon found a watery grave. The Captain and three of the sailors were washed on shore; every attention was paid to them, and the sailors soon recovered, but the captain, on arriving within a few yards of the shore, was so severely struck by a log of timber which had floated from the wreck, that on being taken up on the beach, life was found extinct. The Esk had on board fifty tons of oil, seal-skins, &c. &c. Several of the casks containing oil have floated on shore and the vessel is now a complete wreck.—*York Courant Sept. 12.*

SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.

The opening of the ports for the admission of foreign grain has given the public the highest satisfaction. It has revived the almost expiring hopes of the suffering artizans, and renovated their feelings of esteem and affection for the Government. The beneficial effects of this enlightened measure are already beginning to be felt. Oatmeal can be purchased cheaper; and potatoes, which were selling last week at 14d, are now selling at 10d a peck. Wednesday the carriers almost universally departed with more webs and better loads than they have done for a considerable time. Visible as the improvement of business is among the carriers, it is still greater among the coasting vessels. For eight days past the Broomielaw quay has exhibited a cheerful portion of the bustle and spirit which it used to display in prosperous times. Preparements are making of every species of commodity. On Sunday and Monday 45 vessels arrived, and scarcely half the number had been moored at the Broomielaw quay for twelve months past.—The weavers are gradually taking work at the low prices. In Campbellton, where there are between 40 and 50 weavers, there are few idle. Wages from 1s to 1s 3d per day of fifteen hours exertion. In that part of the highlands the crop of oats is abundant; and potatoes are extraordinary productive.—Fish sell for about one third of their price in Glasgow. Best wheat is selling there at 4s per gallon. The town abounds in malsters, and the price of malt is at present 44s per bell. Peat is the usual fuel; it sells for 2s 6d per cart. Coals are 13s per ton.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Paisley.—We are happy to learn that the report of the Sub-Committee this week shows that the number of new applications for relief is much diminished, as contrasted with many of the preceeding weeks, though it cannot be stated that there is a diminution of dependents on the funds.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

During the past week seven vessels have arrived at Perth with grain from the Baltic—The cargoes amount to 440 quarters of wheat, 1290 of Barley, and 5590 of oats. Two vessels had arrived previously, their cargoes nearly amounting to 2000 quarters of wheat. Five vessels more are daily expected. The importers have made a most fortunate speculation.

Oats fell 6s. a quarter in London market on Monday, and 2s. more on Wednesday, in consequence of the Order in Council permitting importation. The fall in Edinburgh market on Wednesday was 2s per boll.

On Saturday last, the carcase of a young bullock, which got apparently had been drowned, was cast ashore at the bay of Lace, where it was discovered soon after by a farm servant, who resides at ——, in the parish of Glenluce, and not far from the town of the same name. The finder congratulated himself on his good luck, and got the bullock conveyed to his own house. The neighbours who were soon informed of the circumstance, assembled round him in considerable numbers, and while the men folk were engaged in skinning and cutting up the flesh of the animal, the farm servants wife cleaned and boiled the head and feet, with view of making what is called "potted head." Of this dish her husband and fourteen others partook, but the effects were dreadful; for, before the lapse of two or three hours, the whole became alarmingly ill. The man who found the bullock, and who had partaken rather more freely than the rest, swelled to such a size that the body threatened to burst through his skin; and he died in the course of the day, after suffering the most excruciating tortures. Upon Sunday evening, the remaining persons were alive; but as most of them had vomited coagulated blood as black as pitch, the surgeons in attendance entertained, we understand, very serious fears for the result.—*Dumfries Courier, Sept. 12.*

IRELAND.

Last week a very remarkable circumstance occurred at Ferns. A boy entered a publican's shop, and offered for "half a glass of whiskey" a small copper coin, which he had found in the rubbish of an old wall in the Street.—Soon after some gentlemen entered the shop, to whom the retailer shewed the coin.—One of the gentlemen very liberally offered for it, in British currency, a "splendid shilling," fresh from the Mint. The offer was rejected. The gentleman tendered a crown, a pound, a sovereign, with no better success. As last the offer rose so high as *twenty pounds!* But this offer also the inflexible publican refused. The coin is said to be the fourth Queen Anne farthing, about the fate of which antiquarians have been so much interested.—*Irish Paper.*

AMERICAN CANALS.

[Extract from the evidence of H. J. Boulton Esq. Solicitor General of Upper Canada.]

Do you know the state of the Lake Erie American canal?—Yes I have been upon it.

It is completed?—Yes: I have a book, published by authority, giving a complete detail of it.

Is it in use now for trade?—Yes.

To any great extent?—To a very great extent; to an extent that no person could have anticipated.

Does it pay a good interest upon the outlay? An enormous interest; they calculate that it will pay itself in ten years. I have my information from the Governor of the State of New York, who was the prime mover of it.

Is there a tendency on the part of the Canadians to deal through that Canal with New York, in preference to dealing with Montreal? If it was not for the Canal that is now in progress to connect the two lakes together, I think the whole traffic from the Western part of Upper Canada would go to New York.

Do you think the completion of that canal will turn the tide of business to Montreal?—I have no doubt of it: I was last year in the state of Ohio, and in the Michigan territory, and I saw a great many people from Kentucky and the western part of Pennsylvania, and they seemed to be as anxious that their canal should be finished as their own Erie canal, because they should then send their heavy productions to Montreal; and I have no doubt that when the Welland canal is finished, a great deal of the American trade will come through it to Montreal; all the heavy articles must do so.

Are the committee to collect what there is rather a tendency on the part of the western portion of the United States to deal through Montreal, supposing that your canal is finished; or that there is a tendency on the part of the Canadians to deal through the Lake Erie canal, with New York?—I think there is no tendency on the part of the people to do either; I think the tendency of their minds is to send their produce to the best market, at the cheapest rate of transit.

Which would appear to be the tendency of commerce, down the St. Lawrence, or through the Lake Erie canal?—Down the St. Lawrence for heavy articles, and in some measure for others, because the American canal is very long, that the expense necessarily must be considerably more in transporting articles up on it from through the Welland canal and down Lake Ontario, and then to ship and unship thrice to our twice. By means of our canal, they can bring freight for near 1000 miles in the same vessel; whereas in using the American canal, they must unload it at Buffalo, where the Erie canal commences its course.

Is the Welland canal to be a ship canal or a boat canal?—A ship canal; it may with a little extra expense be made to carry very considerable shipping, but the intention of it is to make it carry ships 120 tons burthen, which is the full size of those that ordinarily navigate Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; 90 tons is as large a sized vessel as usually navigates those Lakes.

Supposing the canal to be completed in the manner contemplated within the Canadian territory, do you suppose that the navigation of the St. Lawrence to Montreal, the navigation of the Lake Erie canal to New-York, would be better outlet and inlet for the upper Lakes?—To Montreal decidedly; it is not only my own opinion, but it is the opinion of Governor Clinton, who has given himself more trouble upon the subject of canals than any man in the United States; he told me so himself, and I know that there is a very great anxiety excited in the people connected with the Erie American canal, by our progress, because they consider that we shall take away a very great part of their business, and there is no doubt of our doing so, because it is demonstrable that we can send things to the ocean much cheaper than they can by their canal, and the people on both sides of the water, whether they are Americans or Canadians, will send their commodities by that mode of conveyance which is cheapest.—Governor Clinton said to an acquaintance of mine, on seeing the project of our canal, 'It does not want any survey, it is only necessary

to look at the map, and any man of common sense must see that it will be a most important operation for whoever undertakes it.

Do you know the period during which the Lake Erie Canal is frozen so as to impede commerce? The harbour in Lake Erie where the Welland canal begins, opens from three to six weeks earlier than the American canal; and the reason is this, that the outlet of the American canal to the western waters is at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie being a shallow lake with a very large surface, here is a vast quantity of ice accumulated in that lake every year: sometimes it is frozen entirely across, and they traverse it on sledges when they cannot even see land, as I have been told; the consequence is, that the ice is all collects at the outlet of the lake into the Niagara river, which is so narrow that it cannot escape, and it becomes stopped up. The lake comes into a small bay, as it were, and contracts very much before it comes to Buffalo, at a part called Point Abino, on our side of the water, and from thence downwards it is very much filled with ice in the spring of the year, and it is frequently six weeks before it is entirely free at the entrance of the Niagara river; so that by our canal we should be certain of taking a shipment of any kind of produce from the Michigan territory, and getting it to Montreal before they could get it to their canal at all.—That would be the case, generally speaking, every year.

Is the River St. Lawrence, from Kingston down to Montreal, navigable up the stream at any time? It is: I have seen large craft sail up the worst rapids very much to my astonishment.

Have you ever seen ships sail up the Long Sault? Not ships; but large boats, what they call Durham boats, sail up there.

Though you have seen such things, do you mean to state to the Committee, that it is a practised navigation for boats to come up the rapids?—Yes, but they are generally pulled or poled up.

By boats coming up the St. Lawrence with cargoes?—Yes, it is the constant mode of import.

How many days do they take?—I believe they come up in about four or five days; all the imports of Upper Canada come up those rapids, every hat and every coat that is worn.

Are they poled up?—Yes; they are craft from 5 to 30 tons; those of 30 tons are an American improvement; they are called Durham boats; I have seen those boats sail up the rapids that I could scarcely have credited if I had not seen it: they were empty.

Has steam been applied to that part of the navigation?—No; there are steam boats between all the rapids, but not up them.

Although you state that with regard to a comparison between the Canadian canal communication and the Lake Erie canal communication, the advantages during a particular period of the year are in favor of the Canadian canal, have you taken into your consideration the locking up of the St. Lawrence during so large a portion of the year altogether as compared with the Lake Erie canal?—I can not say that I have; but although in a comparison of the port of Quebec with the port of New York, the latter has much the advantage as a commercial emporium, yet from the nature of the transactions of that country, flour and many other exports are generally collected in the spring of the year, when the port of Quebec is open; and though New York has an important advantage over Quebec in the general course of trade, still I apprehend it is not so important in the ports of Canada, or the Western parts of the United States, because the habit of those countries is this: after harvest they house their grain, and they do not thresh it till the winter season, not only because they have no other avocations at that time, and nothing else to do during the winter, but because the grain threshes much more easily at that season; they thresh in the winter, and have it ground, and they have it ready to export in the spring, and it is not ready much before the port of Quebec is usually open. Staves, timber, and potash are also got ready for export during the winter; and I apprehend therefore, that Quebec is almost as good an outlet for these commodities (which are the three principal exports) as New York.

With respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, is not it almost a regular thing every year for the insurance to rise very much, sometimes before the frost begins at the mouth of the river?—I do not know any thing about it, but I should think it is very likely to be the case, because when they come into the gulf of the St. Lawrence in the spring of the year, they are liable to meet icebergs; but those icebergs are meet on the banks of Newfoundland sometimes; and I have known instances of the American packets, that go from New-York to Liverpool, falling in with them.

For what time do you suppose the Lake Erie canal remains frozen?—I apprehend it is not much used from about the middle of November, till the end of April, any where, nor until late in May, at its commencement in Lake Erie.

During what time do you reckon that the navigation between Quebec and Lake Ontario keeps frozen?—I am not so conversant with that as many other gentlemen, but I think early in May boats begin to pass up.

Then you could not answer as the state of freezing at Quebec.—The navigation is about a month or five weeks from this country to America, and they begin to arrive there at the latter part of April and the beginning of May. It will be seen with regard to the Welland canal, that produce going down Lake Erie in a schooner, would get to Ogdensburgh, which is the foot of the schooner navigation, much before they could get to Albany, and they go in one vessel, without unloading. Now the Americans, at the port of Oswego, are very anxious that our canal should be finished, because it will very much improve their port, as all the American shipping in Lake Erie, which is very extensive, (they have five vessels to our one,) would come immediately down our canal, and go to Oswego. But I would just mention, that I apprehend it will be necessary in order to give us the advantage of that trade for the British Parliament to make some regulation to enable the American ships to go through our canal without unloading, which I apprehend will be contrary to our present navigation laws. This regulation would be no detriment to us, and it would give us a great portion of their trade.

Does the American canal enter lake Ontario?—No; it does not come into Lake Ontario at all: they propose making a cut through, but at present they have finished very much increase their desire to do that.

It communicates with Lake Ontario by the navigation from Rochester.—Yes.

Did you collect from Governor Clinton, that the people of the United States are falling very much into our navigation with regard to Montreal?—They have always been so; but the Americans are very much leaving Montreal since they have got their canal finished: we used to have the whole export trade of the Genesee country, but the canal carries that trade very much away from us.

Could they not easily cut a canal on their side?—No: their side does not afford the facility. I understand they are endeavouring to counteract the almost ruin that our canal threatens to the western part of their canal, by making a railway, which they hope will be of some advantage; I do not think it will be of consequence when we get our canal once finished, provided we let their ships pass through without unnecessary restrictions.

How soon do you calculate that your canal will be open?—It is calculated that it will be opened in a twelvemonth; it will depend on some measure upon how the funds hold out. To show the great advantage of which this canal will be productive, I would state, that one gentleman in New York, who is acquainted with the subject of the American canals, and who is a great canal land-holder, and who understands that sort of thing very well, came and looked at the locality of it, and he subscribed £50,000 to it himself; he is the brother of the late governor of the State of New York; and the contractors for two of the most expensive parts, (who are Americans) have subscribed $25,000.

Is it done by private subscription?—Yes: and what brought me here, was to endeavour to get the remainder of the subscription taken up in London.

What is the total cost?—£180,000 sterling, £90,000 is subscribed; £70,000 of it in New York, and the remainder in Canada: we might have got the whole stock taken up immediately at New York, but we though it more proper to offer it to the London market, as it was considered a very profitable undertaking, and of which there can be no doubt.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

There is no news concerning Greece, except, as a general remark, communicated by some private letter, that things remained without alteration; and intelligence received from Mr. Eynard, in Switzerland, that the Greek fleet was off Hydra. Our last accounts stated that this island was to be made the strong hold of the nation.

PORTUGAL.

Nothing had transpired in this country, since the discovery and defeat of the late intended insurrection. The Portuguese official account of this plot reformed in terms to the "assistance promised the conspirators by the government of Spain."

It had been reported that a British squadron threatened to take possession of the Balearic islands.

It is gratifying to have to report a continued good demand for cotton, at rather improving prices. The sales amount to about 12,000 bags.

Cotton was brisk in London during the week ending the 14th September, and sales very extensive. 800 boweds 6½ to 7d; 20 Orleans 6⅞.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

On Tuesday last, the boiler of the Eclipse, Runcorn steam packet, during the progress of that packet here, burst; but we are happy to state that no farther injury was sustained by the passengers than a severe fright.

Drury-lane theatre opens on next Saturday. Mr. Hooper is announced for that evening in the part of Count Almaviva, in the Marriage of Figaro.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Hamburgh steam vessel to London.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Journal des Debats lies in its account of an English squadron being in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of taking possession of the Balearic Islands in case of a probable necessity arising out of some remonstrance of Mr. Lamb, the English minister at Madrid.—*The Etoile.*

Madrid, Aug. 31—Every thing here appears to announce an approaching change in the direction of affairs.—*Constitutionel.*

The French army is about to evacuate Cadiz, leaving only a barely efficient garrison behind.

Brigadier Rodil, the defender of Callao, has arrived in Europe.—*The Quotidienne.*

Napoli de Romani, 15th July.—Every thing in Greece remains in *statu quo.*—The enemy is inactive. Such is the news contained in the London papers.

Mr. Canning was expected to arrive in Paris on the 15th September.

It is mentioned in the papers of the 15th that the price of Stock continued to improve. Many speculators were abandoning the 3 per cents, and resorting again to the 5 per cents. Fives closed the day previous at 98f. 70c.—Three at 66f. 25c.

A military show was to be exhibited at the city of Metz, on the arrival of the Dauphin—the attack and capture of the Trocadero tower, at Cadiz, was to be represented at a review of troops.

A letter of the 25th August, from Moscow, states that the day for the coronation was not at that time fixed.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 4, 1826.

From the general tenor of the accounts from England, it is satisfactory to observe that Trade continues to make gradual improvement. Prices have improved in some degree, and the increased demand for Goods, affords an opportunity of giving more constant employment to the workmen. The Harvest it appears is not an average Crop, and it is stated that the Corn Laws will again come under the consideration of Parliament, which is called at an earlier period than usual. The opening of the Ports has caused a good deal of accivity in the Corn market on the Continent. Some speculation is carried on in the American market, and Flour has advanced in New York.

As yet no further intelligence is received respecting the negotiation, on the subject of the Trade of the United States, but it appears to be confidently expected, that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

The Late Hon. Samuel Smith, was one of that Patriotic band, who having preserved their allegiance to their Sovereign inviolate, during the revolt of the American Colonies, at the close of the contest sought an asylum in this Province, under the protection of that Gracious King, in whose cause they sacrificed their all. The example of such men deserves an honorable record, and we have no doubt, that it will be satisfactory to his associates in arms throughout the Province, if we attempt to give a Summary of an Eulogy on the character of Mr. Smith, in a Sermon delivered on Sunday last in York, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the substance of which we think we are correct in quoting as follows:

"It affords us much pleasure to recognize the virtues as a Soldier, a Senator, a Father, and a Friend. His youthful blood was shed in our Country's cause, and he nobly withstood the mad career of rebellion, to maintain the Standard of British Glory. His conduct in the high and distinguished Office of Administrator of the Government of this Province was marked with undeviating rectitude, evincing on all occasions, a firm attachment to the best interests of this happy and flourishing Colony. He was a zealous supporter of the Laws and Constitution of the British Empire, and a bright ornament of our Protestant Church—Paternal affection and solicitude were conspicuous in his domestic relations—and as a Friend, the individual feelings of those who knew him from his youth, many of whom are here present, who were his fellow associates in the arduous cause in which he was engaged, will bear testimony to his extreme kindness, and amiable disposition. As a Christian, the sincerity of his Faith, and pious resolutions, were manifested by his 'walking humbly with his God.'"

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has returned to Stamford from his visit to the Western District. The Addresses presented to His Excellency at Sandwich and Amherstburgh will be found in this days Gazette.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Old Gazette of Thursday last notices, as an *ex dit*, a report "that Sir John Harvey, Deputy Adjt. Genl., will receive the appointment of Lieut. Governor of this Province, to sail for Quebec next spring."

The latest letters from Sir John Harvey, we understand, mention no such appointment though they speak of his intention of returning to this country early in the next year. We rather fear that brilliant as that Officer's talents are known to be, neither himself nor the Province are likely to be so immediately benefited by his return in that character, altho' his experience and judgment would eminently qualify him to discharge the important duties attached to the situation.—*Quebec Mercury.*

On Friday afternoon, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, with the countess of Dalhousie, arrived from Sorel in the Swiftsure, to take up their residence for the Winter in the Castle of St. Louis.

This day at 2 o'clock His Lordship inspected the Detatchment of the Royal Artillery, in this Garrison, as well as the brigades of guns in its charge, on the private parade at the Barracks of the Corps. His Lordship also purposes to make the half-yearly Inspection of the 71st Highlands Light Infantry, on the Plains of Abraham, at 10o'clock to-morrow, and 79th Cameron Highlanders, at the same hour and place on Thursday next.—*ib.*

Rideau Canal &c.—We learn from a gentleman lately from the Ottawa, that a contract has been entered into by Mr. Wright, for clearing off the timber from the ground allotted for the Canal; a breadth of 200 feet on the North side of the Rideau. It had been contemplated to open the Canal on the South side of the River, but the Gentleman who owned the land on which the outlet of the Canal was to be located, positively forbid the Engineer to put spade into his land, before he should have remunerated him in a considerable sum for his property, which was received by the Engineer with the contempt it deserved. He immediately proceeded to explore a situation for the Canal on the North side of the River, where he found equal, if not superior facilities for accomplishing his object; leaving the Gentleman on the South side to enjoy his land in peace, if not to regret the impropriety of his demand, which has prevented his possessing the advantages which might reasonably be expected to accrue from having so important a work terminate on his premises, where a great

portion of the business of the Canal must necessarily have been transacted. A Town is likewise in progress of survey near the outlet of the Canal, on a Crown Reserve. The front lots we understand are to be granted free to Half-Pay Officers and other, who have been in His Majesty's service who can or will build a good sized house of certain specified dimensions; to each town lot is attached a park lot, situated a short distance from the Town. Those who cannot afford to build as large as required, will receive grants of lots in the back streets where the proprietors may construct such buildings as may best suit their means and convenience.

The bridge across the Ottawa is likewise in a course of construction. It is located a little below the Chaudiere falls, where there are islands in the River on which some of the abutments of the Bridge will rest; at one place an arch of 200 feet will be required. The place in the rapids where the 1000*l.* ordered to be appropriated by the Governor-in-Chief is to be expended, is situated on the Upper Canada side of the Ottawa. It is thought that 1000*l.* will be sufficient to render the stream passable for Rafts. If this should be the case, great benefit will be rendered to persons engaged in the lumber trade, and an extensive field opened for speculation in that article.

Steam Boat Accident.—The *Toronto* whilst on her way to Prescott on Thursday last, when about two miles below this place, had the misfortune to have the Cross-Tree of her machinery give way, which put a stop to her further progress. She was towed into this port the following night by the *Niagara*. As it has been necessary to send that part of her machinery which failed to Montreal for repair, it will necessarily be some time before she can resume her usual trips.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Oswego and Welland Canals. The Welland Canal in all probability will be completed next fall. When finished, it will open a water communication for vessels, of from 150 to 200 tons burthen, from Oswego canal, which intersects the Erie canal, at this place and terminates at Oswego Village, which will be finished about that time. The distance of this Canal is only about 50 miles, and when completed will open a direct communication with Lake Ontario, where goods can be shipped on board a steam-boat and pass through the Welland Canal to any of the ports of the above mentioned lakes, in much less time than they possibly can be transported by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo.

A notorious offender named *Benjamin Johnson*, has been committed to the gaol of this city since our last, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Messire Masse, Point Levi. He was discharged at the termination of the last Criminal Term, the period of his imprisonment having expired. The following gold pieces were found in his possession. 2 doubloons, 2 half do. 4 quarter do. 11 half Joes, 1 quarter do. 1 double Louis, 3 single do. 6 20 Franc Pieces, 16 guineas, 7 half do. 10 half Eagles. There was also silver to the amount of 15*s.* 3*d.* found in his possession. There was another old offender in company with him when he was arrested, of the name of *Zephyre Lanewille*, who was acquitted last Term of bulglary. He has been committed to the House of Correction as a vagrant.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Montreal, 21st, Oct.

We have received the following account of an attempt to commit a robbery at L'Acadie. We do not vouch to the facts related, not knowing the person who sends them.—On the evening of the 6th inst. two fellows bearing between them a bag containing some apparently weighty article, called at the house of Mrs. Roy, and asked if she could give them lodging for the night as they had travelled far and were fatigued with their journey, Mrs. L. Roy told them of her inability to accommodate them, but informed them that by going a little further on, they would meet with a house of entertainment. They then asked permission to leave their bag, for which they said, they would call in the morning. With this request she complied, and the bag was carried into an adjoining room in which Mrs. L. Roy's son, a young man of about nineteen years of age, lay sick. About 10 o'clock at night, the sick lad thought he saw the bag move, and alarmed his mother, telling her that some living beast was in the bag, perhaps to play them a trick. The mother, however, believed that her son was labouring under the delusion of the imagination, and did not examine the bag. The son afterwards perceiving the bag stir again, got up, and seizing his father's gun which was loaded with small shot, discharged it at the bag. The family immediately rose on hearing the report of the piece, and proceeded to the room. He told what he had done, on which they united the bag, and found a man apparently lifeless, with his arm and thigh broken. He recovered his senses, however, and made an ample confession of the nefarious designs of himself and colleagues. About 2 o'clock in the morning, a scratching was heard at the door. Mr. L. Roy (who had previously collected some of his neighbors) proceeded softly to it, and opened it quickly, when a fellow entered. On seeing the door was opened by another than his accomplice, he instantly turned and fled along with his companion, who was outside the door, and all attempts to overtake them were without effect. The sufferer calls himself Labarge, and states that he belongs to Quebec. Our correspondent does not mention whether he has been given up to the law; but seems to think him well enough punished by the wounds inflicted by the shot.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Octr. 18—Ship Asia, Ward, 25th August from London, to order, in ballast.
——Brigantine Sir James Kempt, Scott, 8 Sept. from Antigua, to Mr. Douglas, with rum and sugar.
——Ship Volunteer, Thompson, 1st Sept. from Cork to J. S. Campbell, in ballast. 19 settlers.
——Brig Erato, Robinson, 10th Sept. from Jamaica, to Irvine & co. with rum and sugar.
——Ship Margaret, Porteous, 15th Sept. from Liverpool, to Wm Price & co. general cargo.
——Brig Eliza Ann, Murphy, 50 days from Lancaster, to F. Mackie in ballast.
19—Brig Chamber, Birch, 20th August from Wexford, to Wm. Price & co. in ballast.
——Ship Clifton, Bushby, 4th Sept. from Liverpool, to George Symes, general cargo.
——Ship Windsor, Broom, 6th do from Liverpool, to Patersons & Weir, general cargo.
——Bark St. Charles, Couseus, 1st Sept. from London to Mr Grainger, in ballast.
——Brig Amethyst, Thompson, 8th do from do to Wm Price & co general cargo.
20—Ship Ottawa, Douglas, 11 do. from London, to W. Price & co. general cargo.
——Ship General Wolf, Stanworth, 31st Aug. from Bristol, to Wm. Budden, general cargo.
——Hired Brig Carrington, Capt. Raoside, 14 Said des Chaleurs.
21—Brig Unicorn, McDougal, 31st August from Liverpool to Garden & Co with salt and coals
——Brig Jane, Hawzwell 13th Sept from Demerara, to Chapman & Revaus, with rum and molasses
——Ship Montreal, Udney, 13th do from Liverpool, to G Ross, general cargo
——Schooner Nancy, Bell, 2d Oct from Halifax, C. F. in ballast with sugar
——Schr Jane, Thompson, 27 days from St John's, N B to Mr Dubord, with sugar
——Schr Elizabeth, Mitchell, Antigua, 6th Septr to Irvine and co with rum and sugar
——Bark Tottenham, Kay, 1st Sept from Ross to J Black, with materials for a new ship
——Brig Ann & Mary, Tuggart, 42 days from Demarara to Forsyth, Walker & Co cargo rum & sugar
——Bark Argyle, Anderson 3d Sept from Waterford, to W Price, ballast—10 settlers
22—Brig Charlotte, Sloan, 20th Aug from Liverpool, to J Leathem & Co salt
——Ship Hannah, Byass, 1st Sept from do to T Cringan & Co salt
——Brig Ontario, Wills, 15th do from do to W Budden, general cargo
23—Brig Mary, Brocklebank, 5th do from Dublin, to W & G Pemberton, ballast—23 settlers
——Bark Resolution, Ward, 9th do. from London to Shepherd & Campbell, do
——Bark Georgiana, Douglas, 11th do from do to R Wood & Co do
——Bark St Lawrence, Harby, 10th do from do to Forsyth, Walker & Co ballast
——Brig Cecilia, Troude, 22 days from Newfoundland, to J Leaycraft, rum and sugar 8 settlers
——24—Bark Europe, Willis, 9th Sept from Portsmouth, to H Atkinson, ballast
——Bark John Howard, Bruce, 5th Sept from Cork to J & H Atkins, ballast
The Ship Superior is at hand

Died,

At Kingston, on 23 Oct. after a long illness, D. L. Murray, M. D.

At point Henry, on Saturday the 20th ult. James Henry, infant son of Mr. Charles Bennam, aged 1 year and 11 days.

On Thursday the 16th ult Mr. Jacob Naylon, Tin Smith, aged 56 years.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, on the 1st day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

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

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st Nov. 1826. } 23-4-26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the first of January, 1827, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 1st December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed: *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

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

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

Commissariat Office,
York, November 1st, 1826. } 23-4-26

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

TO COOPERS.

A COOPER who can be well recommended will find immediate employment by applying to the subscribers.

FRANCES & JOHN LEYS.

Pickering Mills, Oct. 19. 21-3w.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20f

Welland Canal Office,
Oct. 6, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent in the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, in required to be paid in, on or before the 20th November next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.
21-6-27 *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis.—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

VOL. I. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing

more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit, } twentieth day
of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20-13-32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Tuesday the
To Wit } 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beausellol, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff.*
Kingston, 28th *August*, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the Land and Tenement which were of the late Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple at the time of his death, and which came to and are now in the seizin of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton, by devise, under the last will and testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator, of all and singular, the goods, chattles, and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson in his life (now deceased) and which said Neil Robertson, in his life time and at the time of his death, was administrator to all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death. I have seized and taken into execution the following Lands, viz: Lot Number 51 and 22, in the First Concession of the Township of Ancaster, 400 Acres, upon these Lots are cleared and under good fence, about 200 Acres, and in a high state of cultivation—also, the Dwelling House, Out Houses, &c.; Lot No. 12 & 13, in the First Concession Flamboro' West, 400 Acres, a great part of these Lots are also under fence and cultivation; Part of Lot No. 14, in the same Concession, and the North half of Lot No. 11, containing about 200 Acres; } ACRES.
Part of Lot No. 15 & 16, in the First Concession of Flamboro' West, upon which are two Grist Mills, Saw Mill, Distillery, Cooper Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stone Dwelling House, &c. &c. supposed to be about } 35
Lot No. 11, in the 2d Concession Flamboro' West, } 200
Upon this Lot there is also a great part of it under cultivation and good fence, out Houses, Dwelling House, Barn, &c. &c.
Lot No. 28, in the 3d Concession } 200
do. No. 11, 1st Con. Glanford, } 350
Part of 11, 2d do. do.
N. 1-2 of 7, do. 8th do. do. } 350
Undivided 1-2 of 25 & 26, 5th Con. Ancaster, equal to } 350

All of which Property will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November, 1826, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
12th June, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim upon the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

17–6–22 WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a Writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Thos. Pettit, at the suit of Absolom Summers;—I have seized and taken in Execution Lots Nos. 20 and 20 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Saltfleet 200 Acres, with about 80 Acres improved, a large Orchard and Barn &c. Lots No. 19 and 20 in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Saltfleet, 200 Acres, and Lot No 4, in Block No. 4, in the 3rd Concession of the Township of Binbrook, 200 Acres.

All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the sixth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff. G. D*
Sheriff's Office Hamilton, }
7th July, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

17–6–22. WM. M. JARVIS.
S. G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sherif.*
By P. T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* of our Sovereign Lord the King, issued out His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Sherwood, Esquire, at the suit of Ruben Miles Whitney; I have taken into execution as belonging to the said Thomas Sherwood, the front East part of Lot Number One, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing about One Hundred Acres, with a good frame House and barn thereon erected, which I shall expose for Sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the second day of December next ensuing, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff District Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, September 2, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of Sale.
16–6–21 J. STUART.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Administratrix to the estate of the late Henry Dream, Merchant of York, Upper Canada, requests all persons that are indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment, on or before the 1st January, 1827, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted, to present their accounts to the Subscriber, duly attested

JANE DREAN.
Administratrix.
York, U. C. Oct. 14, 1826. 20-4-24

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore. No. 17—6m.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordeau' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancastor to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

BENNET & HENDERSON, *Engineers, and Mill Wrights*, having commenced business in that large house in *Wellington Street*, St. Ann Seburb, lately occupied as a Nail Factory, beg leave to acquaint the public, that they will at all times be prepared to receive and execute in a substantial and superior manner, any orders they may be favoured with in the above line; and that the fullest confidence may be placed in the due performance of whatever branch of their business they may undertake to perform.

Montreal, 11th Sept. 1826. 17-8-24.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, for an additional Sum, to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

Surrogate Court, }
District of Niagara. } BY Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the said Court.

To the next of kin, or any of the kindred of the late Lewis Rousseau, late of the Township of Grimsby in the District of Niagara, deceased.

You are hereby required to be and appear at the Surrogate Court, for the District of Niagara, on or before the Thirteenth day of January now next ensuing, being in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon of same day, to shew cause, why Letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of the said Lewis Rousseau, should not be granted to Edward Pilkington, of the Township of Grimsby, in said District, Esquire.

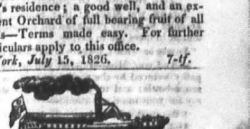
Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Court at Niagara, in the said District of Niagara, this Fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five.

ALEX. HAMILTON,
14—8*w*. *Surrogate.*

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN Andrew Ezrus Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1826. NO 20.

POETRY.

A DIRGE.

Weep not for her!—Oh she was far too fair,
Too pure to dwell on this guilt-tainted earth!
The sinless glory, and the golden air
Of Zion, seemed to claim her from her birth:
A Spirit wander'd from its native zone,
Which, soon discovering, took her for its own:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—Her span was like the sky,
Where thousand stars shine beautiful and bright;
Like flowers, that know not what it is to die:
Like long-lark'd, sinless months of Polar light:
Like Music floating o'er a waveless lake,
While Echo answers from the flowery brake:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—By fleet or slow decay,
It never grieved her bosoms core to mark
The playmates of her childhood wane away:
Her prospects wither; or her hopes grow dark:
Translated by her God, with angels dwell,
She pass'd as 'twere in smiles from earth to Heaven:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—It was not hers to feel
The miseries that corrode amassing years,
'Gainst dreams of baffled bliss the heart to steel,
To wonder and down Age's vale of tears,
As whist the wither'd leaves from Friendship's tree,
And on earth's wintry wold alone to be:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—She is an angel now,
And tends the sapphire floors of Paradise;
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banish'd from her eyes:
Victorious over death, to her appear
The mind's joys of Heaven's eternal year:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—Her memory is the shrine
Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers,
Calm as on windless eve the sun's decline,
Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers,
Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light,
Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—There is no cause for woe;
But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk
Unshrinking o'er the thorny path below,
And from earth's low defilements keep thee back:
So, when a few fleet severing years have flown,
She'll meet thee at Heaven's gate—and lead thee on!
Weep not for her!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORRORS OF SENSIBILITY.

THANK you Madam: that cambric handkerchief so kindly displayed for the occasion, almost induces me to say,—

"Ye who have tears, prepare to shed them now."

—And you, Miss—I thank you for the sympathy evinced by the production of your essence-bottle: and to you, Sir—what shall I say for your mute attention:—

"Beggar that I am—I am poor in thanks."

And now, Madam, with your permission, I will take my seat beside you, and proceed:—

I sometimes fear my worthy father went to his grave, without ever entirely forgiving me for having incurred the fatal displeasure of *my* aunt, although for many years after that unfortunate occurrence, I experienced repeated instances of his paternal regard. Until the age of fifteen I was educated at home, under the eye of my parents, when I was sent to a private school, where a "limited number" of young gentlemen were boarded and prepared for an entry to the great stage of life. The number was limited, and I soon discovered the reason to be, that my master's talents and influence were both so. Oh, how deep is the cup of human misery!—in this situation I met with a variety of afflictions too tedious for detail, while I endeavoured, with all the philosophy of the *teens*, to sit, as the poet says, "like patience on a monument." I could never bear to witness the sufferings of others, and my excessive sympathy always made them *my* own. Many times have I made a false confession of crime, when I have been as innocent as a robin, in order to take the punishment on my own shoulders, when it truly belonged to another boy, who was always a crony of mine, that he, poor soul, might not suffer, even justly.

On one occasion, I found the cook-maid and her lover whispering their endearments in the china-closet, and having at that early age conceived a wonderous idea of the sanctity and necessary privacy of such interviews, I quietly turned the key on them, forgetting that the meat would be burnt to a cinder for want of attention, while its fair guardian, good soul, was burning with affection for her lover, as well as with a desire to get out. My good intentions were defeated, and the unhappy pair, without a loop-hole left for escape, were soon discovered by the mistress, and the music of expostulation rung through the house. The meat truly required basting, but I, whose wants were by no means so urgent, had the precedence of the meat, and received a sufficient one at the hands of the sooty damsel, till I was moist to the skin, and the meat went to table as dry as a chip. Never shall I forget the look which she gave me as she passed the dining-room door—her eyes shot through me like the spit, and all because from a motive of pure and refined sympathy I had sought to add to the happiness of her and her swain. Unable to appreciate the delicacy of my motives the ungrateful girl always took the opportunity of calling me a meddling booby, and from that unlucky day I bore the ominous name of "sly boots," which clung to me like a curse wherever I went. I imagined every one who looked me in the face intended to assail me with that epithet, until after long usage I began to feel myself identified with it so completely that it became natural to be anti-social and scarcely knew whether I was deserving the hateful distinction or not. This circumstance, added to many others, at length roused my spirit, and I resolved, contrary to the admonitions of prudence and propriety, abruptly to bid them the place which had become so distressing to me. Did I seek refuge under the paternal roof?—No—that was no place for me: my presence there, under such circumstances, would have rendered still stronger the bitter feeling my father entertained towards the "vagaries" (as he called acts of sensibility) of such an addleheaded boy.

After wandering to as great a distance from these scenes as my narrow finances would allow of, I mixed among the motely group assembled at a village market, where I saw a brute of a drover belabouring an ox with a notted stick, until the creature was maddened wild with torture: my sensibility was roused, and in the fervour of my sensations, I stripped off my coat, and offered my own back as a propitiation for the sins of the poor beast, (I mean the ox, not the drover), and cried quarter for him. The mob cheered me, which I acknowledged loudly, and took me at my word, and I soon experienced practically what must have been the sufferings of the afflicted animal. The surrounding boors set up a wild shout, and the ox, alarmed at the force of being obliged to resume his part in the suffering duet, broke and dash forward, and by a forcible butt of his short horns, laid me senseless amongst the mob.

When I regained my erect posture and my senses, I imagined I heard a distant cry of "sly boots," and scarcely knew whether I was covered most with mud or with shame: such is, I was thickly bespattered with both; and when an unfortunate cur with a tin kettle tied to his tail ran howling by me, I fancied I was as miserable as he was, and even in the face of the requital I received from the ill-bred ox, I almost wished I could have exchanged situations with the dog, thinking I could have borne with true philosophy the running accompaniment which supported and relieved his vocal performance. A severe reflection soon brought me to my senses, and taught my sensibility to feel, "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless" ox; and after a long mental struggle, I brought myself to believe that the dog might have proved as thankless as the ox.

While I was standing in this condition, "the observed of all observers," a sedate looking gentleman, who was passing by, commiserated my appearance, and in a kind tone of voice inquired the cause of my misfortunes, seeing of course by the gentility of my dress that I was not acting in my proper sphere. After listening to the recital of my present adventure he beckoned me to follow him, which I did without hesitation, to his residence, where, after affording me the means of a sufficient ablution, he kindly took me by the hand and led me to the drawing-room where his wife and daughter were sitting.

After making a slight apology for bringing a perfect stranger into their presence, the worthy man presented me to them, and for the first time in my life, I felt by the blushes on my cheek, and other agitating sensations, that I was man enough to be sensibly touched with the beauty of the daughter, as well as by the frank mode in which she acknowledged the introduction of her papa's protege. She was then—(oh how vivid is the impression on my memory even now)—she was then just in the exquisite bloom of sixteen, lovely, gentle: what attribute did not my young fancy deck her with!

I was treated with a great degree of kindness by the whole circle; and without the imputation of vanity, I may say I believe I had some claims towards being what is called attractive, possessing a very comely person, and an easy, unembarrassed address, except when my particular feelings were called into play. In the midst of this family party, the old gentleman asked me a variety of questions as to my connections, family, and other matters: the story was painful—I could not tell part without telling all. Was I ashamed of my feelings or my conduct?—No:—still I could not readily explain a set of peculiar feelings, and relate their consequences, without the dread of incurring perhaps censure—but more certainly ridicule. I could not bear ridicule even single-handed in a *tete-a-tete*, much less could I bear it in the presence of a group, as I considered mistered by three at once, one of whom seemed all on a sudden to be of three times more importance to me than any other person I had ever met with. If I had remained silent, would not my worst suspicions that I was no better than I should be, therefore unworthy of the kindness I had experienced. Which is the severest, ridicule, or silent reprobation, which might grow up in contempt? All these reflections, and many more, crowded over and agitated my mind till I could scarcely breathe: and after some further deliberation, I yielded in self up to the chance of ridicule, for the sake of indulging my love of truth and frankness. I told my whole story, including a variety of incidents with which I have not thought fit to fatigue my reader, and concluded with the adventure of the amorous cook-maid, and my consequent flight. The result of all this was that I grew in favour, my feelings were duly appreciated: and the only thing which drew down censure, was the circumstance of my quitting my school, and omitting to return to my father's home.

I soon learnt that my worthy host was the village lawyer, and after having remained under his hospitable roof for several weeks, he advised me to communicate my situation to my father, and actually proposed to take me under his care, and educate me in his profession. My father came, and we were soon reconciled: all went on as I could wish, and my father seemed to congratulate himself on the occurrence of an accident which seemed to bid fair to be of use to me.

But to what trials was I exposed—not at the bar of justice—but at the bar of my peculiar gift of sensibility. I soon discovered that my every-day duty was completely at variance with my character. Day after day exhibited to my aching heart, the situations of many whose miseries and afflictions I felt as acutely as they themselves—but how could I alleviate them? I could not pursue my present course without seeing these things, and I could not see them without being cut to the quick; and on one occasion I sold my coat to buy bread for a starving family who had been turned out of house and home, on account of their inability to pay their rent. I was always poor, always overwhelmed with sympathetic suffering, and my chief happiness seemed to consist in rendering myself unhappy. Years passed on in this way, and how I endured them I know not.

But there was a load-star that bound me fast to my situation. That kind creature from the first seemed to understand my character.—Time had made us familiar; we read together, sang together, and no one ever dreamt of mischief any more than we did. My heart and soul were overcharged with deep emotions, I could scarcely comprehend the extent of what I felt, and she was equally ignorant of the nature of her own condition:—time pass ing strange: and thus we proceeded, till on one bright summer's evening, we were sitting under a spreading acacia tree in the garden reading Shakespeare's "Tempest," dividing the characters between us. At length we came to the scene between *Ferdinand* and *Miranda*, and as she proceeded with the part of *Miranda*, I saw her countenance change, the blood mantled in her cheek, and her voice grew tremulously soft. She paused where the poet did not contemplate a pause—she faultered where the poet was eloquent—and when she uttered the words

"I would not wish
Any companion in the world but you;
Nor can imagination form a shape
Besides yourself to like of—Oh!

her very heart seemed to be on her lips; she endeavoured to proceed, but the channel of utterance failed for a moment; at length she pursued the text,

"But I prattle
Something too wildly"—

and then abruptly closed the book, and by her sudden motion dashed my cheek with a warm, eloquent tear, which from my cheek soon trickled down to my heart; she turned down the avenue, and I another; we read no more that day, nor the next, nor the next; we never read again in that book.

Time passed on, and the string which had discoursed such "eloquent music" was not touched again; each seemed afraid to wake the spell that had wrought so strongly, and each suspected the full chord with which that string would vibrate if touched again. I could not, dared not touch it; she ought not—delicacy forbade. Here my excessive sensibility cut my heart-strings.

If a boor glanced at her as she walked through the village, I felt disposed to cudgel him for his impudence. If an equal claimed her attention, and whispered his pleasantry in her ears, my spirit was up in arms: yet why? I had laid no claim to her—I had not the courage to secure my prize—I had not the fortitude to lose it. I was jealous where I had no right, I was confident where I had not the resolution to muse the dreams of hope into reality. Oh how bitter, how sweetly bitter was all this—the work of that sensibility—overflowing sensibility, source of all my woe, past, present, and future!

Oh, Isabel—Isabel! bright, bright vision;

"No more, no more, oh never more on me
The freshness of the heart can fall like dew."

Perished—perished forever: the vision and the heart, its freshness and its fervor!

And shall I linger over the sad story, which clings to me like a vampire, and drinks up my life-blood! Did she fade like a summer flower, pining in silent love, fetting "concealment like a worm i' th' bud, feed on her damask cheek"—did she sadly undermine the hours gone by when hope made her heart beat quickly, and imagination winged its way on fairy pinions—did she sink into her grave, the victim of unrequited love, blessing with her dying breath the name of him who feared to say he loved her? Oh my heart! Did she think of me for thee? No!—she eloped with her music master.

Shortly after this event my father died, and I became in my turn the possessor of the small patrimony on which I reside. I fled from the world and from society, wearing out myself in the living death or dying life which I described at the commencement of this sketch. I am a broken-hearted recluse—my Isabel, a widow with fifteen children.

SUMMARY.

The P. E. Island Register states that from the opening of the Navigation this spring till the 1st. October 202 vessels have cleared Outwards at their Custom House and 150 entered Inwards. In the corresponding period last year there were cleared 105—entered 80. This increase is attributed "to the abolition of the Custom House fees."

The Morning Herald of the 14th September quotes a paragraph from the Post, from which we are sorry to gather that His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, so far from having derived any benefit to his health from his visit to Germany, had on the contrary, for some time past been in a declining state.

The Depot of the 81st regiment of Infantry has arrived at Guernsey from Winchester.

Sir John Copley was yesterday morning sworn in as Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chancellor is ordered, that all motions for injunctions should be made before the Master of the Rolls.—*Sept.* 16.

A very handsome Canadian Canoe, and several packages containing curiosities, were safely landed from the *Shannon* packet, at Falmouth, from Halifax, being offerings to His Majesty from Major General Sir John Kean. They were brought on Thursday by the *Sir Francis Drake*, and thence transhipped on board the *Brunswick*, for Portsmouth. The canoe is to be conveyed to Virginia-water, for the private use of his Majesty.—Sir John Keane and several other officers came home in the *Shannon*.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Whitehall, Sept. 15.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing Sir John Singleton Copley, Knight, Master, Keeper of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Lord Gifford, deceased.

We can state upon authority, that it appears by the last accounts from Corfu, that Athens had not fallen into the hands of the Turks, as has been currently reported. The town has been deserted by the inhabitants, who have fled to the Islands, from apprehension of the advance of the Turks; but the Citadel is still garrisoned by a small Greek force, under General Gordon.—*Courier, Sept.* 15.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5.—The Naiad corvette, lately returned from the West Indies, has brought for account of Government, 160,000 piastres in gold, which are to be sent to London, for payment of the interest, and part of the principal, of the Loan contracted for in that city.—Great activity now prevails in the Royal Dockyards; two ships of the line of 80 guns, a frigate of 50 guns, and a brig of 16 guns, are on the stocks.

We have received the Paris papers of Monday in due course—The servile fears of Spain, with respect to the Portugues Charter, do not seem to abate. The Portuguese Ambassador at Madrid intended to give a grand fete, in honor of the political changes which had taken place in his country, but he was prevailed upon by the Spanish Minister to relinquish the design, as the sound of the festive string would vibrate if touched again. I could not, dared not touch it; she ought not—delicacy forbade. Here my excessive sensibility cut my heart-strings.

The proposed Congress at Panama is a subject of the imbecility of the Spanish government on the one hand, and of the audacity of faction on the other. A Foreign Ambassador is virtually prohibited from giving entertainments, in honor of certain events which had taken place in his country, lest the public peace of the Capital where he resides, should be disturbed, in consequence, and himself exposed to the rude indignities of the rabble.—*Courier, Sept.* 21.

Sir Walter Scott has, we have heard, sold his house in Edinburgh, the greater part of his furniture, and every thing that could be turned into money. He has left Scotland, and is now in London. He is writing, as most of our readers know, the Life of Napoleon Buonaparte: and he also writes, we are told, for any periodical publication of which the proprietors think his own, that will reward him adequately. The motive for his industry and economy are very praise-worthy. He has declared that he will pay every farthing he owes: and will not listen to one single farthing composition by his creditors. By the sale of his house and other means, all the persons to whom he stood indebted for less than £50 have been paid; and this distinguished author expects, ere long, to have paid upon he is indebted in a larger sum.—*Courier of 21st.*

Paris, Sept. 18.—The arrival of Mr. Canning has created some bustle here; the Right Hon. Gentleman is treated with as much homage as the sovereign of the strongest European State would be, were he to visit the French metropolis. His arrival was announced by telegraphic despatch, and the inquiries by the British and Foreign Nobility, at the Hotel of the British Ambassador, are extremely numerous. Yesterday Mr. Canning attended Divine Service in the room appropriated as a chapel at the Ambassador's. Lord Granville and several of the Nobility dined with him. Every thing is much to be regretted that the influence of the Commissioners for building new churches does not extend to this place, for a more inconvenient room could not be well imagined for a congregation than is in use for the English as a chapel. On most Sundays it is crowded to excess; but yesterday, wheth er from native curiosity to see the Right Hon. Secretary, or a wish to hear Mr. Canning's style of preaching, I will not take upon myself to say, but most certainly the room in question was inconveniently crowded with all the beauty and fashion in Paris. To-morrow the Baron de Damas, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, gives a grand diplomatic dinner to Mr. Canning, to which all the Cabinet Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors are invited

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent at Lloyd's, dated at ——, Rostock, Sept. 13, 1826—It is this moment reported, that the steamboat, plying between Dobberan and Copenhagen, has been burnt or blown up. There were on board many passengers from the former place, and amongst others, the Duke's physician. Dobberan is a watering place, near Rostock, and the summer residence of the Duke of Meckienburgh.'

It is stated in an article from *Moscow*, that the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine in that city was wholly unexpected. The Emperor, we are told, considered it to be deserving an affair to send a specific invitation to his brother; but left it to his own feelings, whether to be present or not at the Coronation. The decision taken by the Grand Duke was certainly well judged, for by assisting at a solemn ceremony, which ratified, as it were, in the reassembled presence of Russian people, his own abdication of the Imperial Crown, he at once showed the sincerity and the voluntary character of that memorable act. In the account referred to, it is added, that Constantine renewed, personally, his oath of fidelity to Nicholas, when admitted to his presence.—*Courier, Sept.* 22.

N. M. Rothschild, Esq. on Wednesday, gave a splendid dinner to the Foreign Ambassandors, at his house in Piccadilly.

The Sheffield manufacturers have produced an alloy which they have named 'Peruvian Steel,' which is reckoned superior to the best Indian wootz of which the far famed Damascus blades are manufactured. The experiments of Messrs. Stodart and Farrady have greatly contributed to its invention.

Invasion of Russia by the Persians.—While all minds in the metropolis of Russia seem to have been wholly occupied with expected scenes of festivity, intelligence of an important nature has been received from the Persian frontier. Genera Yermoloff, who commands in Georgia, had sent despatches to his Government, to announce that the Russian territory had in several parts, been suddenly invaded by the Persians.

Whether the irruptions complained of were acts of individual misconduct, or encroachments deliberately resolved upon by the monarch of Persia, do not at present appear. The best authorities differ till very lately, subsisted between the Courts of Persia and Russia, and such, we believe, has been the case, with very slight exceptions, ever since the year of 1813, when, at the period of the invasion of Russia by Bonaparte, the war then in progress, between Russia and Persia, was happily brought to a conclusion by the good offices of the British Government.

The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas on this occasion has been marked by great promptness of decision. Indignant at the outrage he has sustained, General Yermoloff has been at once directed to clear the Russian territories from the force, of which it has been overrun, and at the same time he has demanded solemn satisfaction of the Schah of Persia, who is required, within five days, to depose and submit to exemplary punishment one of the chief who first entered the Russian dominions.

Preparations are making in the interior of the new Palace, building for the King, in St. James' Park, for the reception of the superb porcelain china, ormolu-pieces, and other portion of the furniture, fixtures, &c. from the King's palace, in Pall Mall. They are to remain in the Riding-house, &c. till the new Palace is ready to receive them.

The building of the London University at the upper end of Gowerstreet, may be said to have, fairly commenced; the ground is surrounded by a high fence, and the excavation is nearly ready for laying the foundation stone, which ceremony is, we understand, to be performed by a Royal Personage.—*Morning Paper.*

In the country, the people are beginning to get up their spirits a little, since the Order in Council was known for the admission of foreign grain; when the news of that circumstance reached Carnwath, the inhabitants closed the day with public bonfires and a grand illumination. There was only one poor widow in the whole village.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Portsmouth Sept. 16.—The Jasper, 10, Captain Blackwood, sailed this morning with fifteen tons of silver and copper for the use of the Commissariat Departments at Bermuda, Halifax, and Newfoundland. She will proceed from St. John's to the Mediterranean.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, is appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, in room of Sir Harry Neale, whose term of service expires in December next.

Manchester, Sept. 19.—I am happy to inform you that this String market day for our township manufacturers, they have advanced their prices on such goods as are finished, since they have given an advance of wages to their weavers. This, I hope, is only a prelude to a further advance, which must be the case soon, as it is not possible for any weaver to support his family out of his present earnings. The silk trade is likewise going on very well. One who takes out pieces by hire, to print on handkerchiefs, tells me he has as much work by him as will employ him for a month to come, although he took on three or four fresh hands last week.

The Branch Bank of England has not yet commenced business to-day. To-morrow is spoken of as certainly to do so. Very much doubt, however, prevails on the subject. Very considerable interest is felt as to the effects likely to be produced by the workings of this vast establishment.

The tendency to improvement in the manufacturing districts, appears to have sustained no check in the course of the week, has fortunately manifested no slight degree of acceleration. The woollen trade, which all along maintained itself better than the cotton, has pro ceeded in the race of improvement; and even the cotton manufactories are sensibly becoming more active. The warehouses of Liverpool are already considerably relieved; and the Branch Banks have by this time most seasonably come into operation in Lancashire, will assist the manufacturers by enabling them to avail themselves of the demand thus creat ed.

Re-union of the Methodists.—*New Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.*—This beautiful and truly magnificent edifice in Tiviot Dale was opened for divine service, on Sunday and Monday, the 10th and 11th last. Under the chapel two large rooms are prepared for the use of new children belonging to the Methodist Sunday School, and an additional gallery erected in the chapel for their accommodation during the hours of public worship. Public worship commenced at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. The *Liturgy of the Church of England, which is to be regularly used as a part of the Morning service,* was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. R. Newton, after which the Rev. Dr. Clinch, LL. D. delivered a truly excellent sermon, in the course of which he stated *the very great pleasure it afforded him to witness the introduction of the Liturgy in that place,* and expressed his ardent desire that he might live to see it adopted, in every place where the Methodists have a morning service. The Rev. R. Newton preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. John Beating, A. M. in the evening. The whole expense of the building is estimated at £11,000 including the purchase of the adjoining land, which is to be used as a burial ground. Nearly £4000 had been previously subscribed towards the erection of this building, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times, the very liberal sum of £5500 was collected on the occasion.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

London, Sept. 23—*Quarter-past two o'clock.*—Consols for Account, 80 1-8 1-4; Reduced 82 1-8.

Half-past three.—Consols for Account, 80 1-8 to 1-4; Mexican Bonds, 62 1-4 to 1-2; Columbian do. 34 1-2 to 35 1-2; Greek do., 13 1-8 to 14.

Peveril, an opera, by Pocock, the music by Horn, will be one of the forthcoming novelties at Covent Garden Theatre. The character and incidents are taken from Sir Walter Scott's novel of *Peveril of the Peak.*

ENGLAND.

'*Downing-street, Sept.* 7, 1826.

'Sir—Parliament being summoned to meet on the 14th of November for the dispatch of business, I take the liberty of apprising you that on the opening of His Majesty's Government have in view at this meeting, are to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the measures which have been adopted for admitting certain kinds of Foreign Grain for Home Consumption before they would have been by law regularly admissible for that purpose, and to elect a Speaker, and complete the other formal proceedings incident to the opening of a new Parliament.

'I have the honour to be, Sir,

'Your faithful and obedient Servant,

'GEORGE CANNING.'

Corn Laws.—We understand that the plan meant to be proposed to Parliament by Ministers for the modification of our Corn laws, is to impose a duty on the importation of foreign grain of from 1s. to 20s. to be regulated by a rated scale, beginning at 1s. per quarter on wheat, when the average price in this country is 69s. and increasing to 20s. when it is *as low* as 50s. and continuing the latter duty to be perfectly free when it is 70s. or upwards.

Mr. Gallatin, the new American Minister, was presented by Mr. Canning to His Majesty, to deliver his credentials, at the Court held on the 1st September at Windsor.

From the Numbers of the 3d state that a considerable rise had taken place in the price of corn, particularly those kinds, the importation of which into Great Britain was anticipated. Oats had risen *cent. per cent.*

LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 16.

Ashes.—600 Barrels Pearl and Pearl Ashes were sold at last week's rates,

Corn Exchange.—Tuesday's market was well attended by Dealers. For both Wheat and Oats there was an improved demand, and sales to a considerable extent were effected on the terms of 1d to 2d on the former, and 2d to 3d per bushel on the latter on the prices of Saturday. There was a fair business done in bounded Wheat at prices varying little from those of last week.

The Manufacturers of Bolton, England, have petitioned for a law to enforce an equalization of journeymen's wages in the cotton manufactures. Mr. Huskisson in reply, tells the manufacturers, that if it were possible to establish a *minimum* of wages against the British manufacturer, it would be obviously impracticable to force the same restraint upon the master manufacturers of other countries; the consequence of which must be an overwhelming advantage to foreigners in the general market, and a necessary dismissal from work of great numbers of English journeymen.

BY THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

EASTPORT, SEPT. 30.

British Colonial Trade.—We believe the real difficulty existing and which for some years past have prevented a free trade with the British W. Indies and North American possessions are not generally known. A former law of Congress authorised the President to open our ports to the admission of the vessels of any power on the same terms as our own vessels as to duties on cargo and vessel, provided the measure was reciprocated by such power, and that the products of the U. States on importation into the foreign port in a vessel of the United States should pay no higher rate of duties than if, such articles were imported in vessels of that power from the United States or *from elsewhere*—the words in italics were added to the bill by Rufus King on its second reading in the Senate, and have originated, we believe, all the difficulties in our intercourse with the trade in question. Our law in practice demands that Flour from the U. States to a British W. Indis Island shall pay no more duty than the same article from Quebec or any other British possession. The British Government we believe conceded to every part but this, and this they declined, considering the latter importtion as a coasting trade from one part to another of their own dominions; and we confess that we can see no more right in the demand on our part than we could discover in the refusal from the British, that Molasses from Demerara to Boston should pay no higher duty than that article pays from N. Orleans to Boston. We are aware that in all our recent commercial negotiations with Great Britain the several portions of the British Dominions have been treated by both parties as separate countries, and this probably was considered as authorising the same view of them in this case. But we cannot conceive of them in any other light than as being part and parcel of one great Empire, the trade between which is in fact a coasting trade so far as its exclusive use is of right claimed for its own vessels.

In the view we have taken of the subject it is to be hoped that it will be reconsidered by Congress, upon the ground assumed, if found unreasonable, given up and the trade opened to our citizens. Under the present laws of Great Britain it will be found of vast importance to our merchants and ship owners particularly to this State.

EMIGRATION.

The subject of emigration considered on the great scale presents some very interesting views with regard to the future history of mankind. The area of the dry land on the surface of the globe is pretty correctly fifty one millions of square English miles, of which 11,000, 000, or nearly one-fourth, may be considered as unfit for culture. The remaining 40,000,000, if peopled to two thirds of the present density of England, would contain 5,500 millions of inhabitants. Now the actual number of human beings on the surface of the earth, according to the most correct estimates, does not exceed one-seventh, or one-ninth of the number which it could support. In other words, there is room in the habitable parts of the globe for ten times as many individuals as are now upon it. Speculations about final causes are rarely satisfactory; but if we might hazard a conjecture as to the object of that tendency to rapid increase in the population of civilized countries, which now perplexes moralists and politicians, we should say that it indicates that the human race is yet but in the threshold of existence, and that the principle of increase is designed to impel the civilized portion of mankind to spread themselves over the earth, till the void which so great a part of its surface presents, is filled up. We throw out the idea, and leave others to attach what importance they please. But without entering into obstruse questions of philosophy, it is natural to ask, Why should England, Ireland, Germany, Italy, and other parts of Europe, be oppressed with redundant numbers of inhabitants, while there are millions of acres of fertile land in the other quarters of the world untenanted? The labourer, for whom there is not food and employment at home, is made miserable by his poverty, while he is a burden to his country. Transport him to the unoccupied lands of Canada or New Holland, and you at once improve his own condition, and deliver society of an incumbrance. In practice, however, the plan of carrying masses of surplus population to colonize distant countries, is attended with two grand difficulties. 1st. As regards the individuals, it unluckily happens that those who need to have recourse to emigration to mend their circumstances, are scarcely ever able to bear the expense of their own removal; and 2d, as regards the country, the difficulty is first, to carry away such a number as will give any relief to the overburthened community; and second, to prevent the void from being filled up, and the principle of increase from acquiring increased activity in consequence of the evacuation.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

The question of emigration will in the end resolve itself into one of expense. No one who reflects on the efforts which this country has made in the course of the last thirty years,

can indeed imagine that the establishment of colonies on any conceivable scale is beyond the power of the nation; nor do we doubt that the resolution that there should be no pauperism among a well-bodied people in any part of the British Islands, could be carried into effect for a very small fraction of the expense which has been incurred in fruitless wars. A resolution of this kind would make the greatness of the nation be felt beneficially by those to whom it has hitherto sounded as an empty name. We should be happy to see it taken—but that it can answer as a speculation of pounds, shillings, and pence, we are not yet convinced. For it must be recollected that the payers of poor-rates are in part indemnified by the low price of agricultural labour, and that if in some cases they willingly pay to get rid of a part of their paupers, it will be very doubtful whether they will find it worth while to go to the expense of that complete riddance of them which can alone permanently improve the condition of the working poor. A commencement, however, has other duties beyond those which can be settled by the balance of a farmer's accounts. We have an abundance of fertile land abroad, and over-abundance of laborious but distressed people at home; and it would be disgraceful to renounce the idea of availing ourselves of our national advantages to remove individual misery.—*London Globe.*

Petition from the 'Liverpool Ship-Owners' Association.'

To the Right Hon. the Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council for the affairs of Trade.

The Memorial of the 'Liverpool Ship-Owner's Association,'

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists have a large capital invested in British Shipping.

That, from a variety of unfortunate events, it is no longer practicable to employ their vessels with any prospect of advantage; and unless some effectual mode of relief can be devised, the ruin of your Memorialist, and the extinction of that part of the British Commercial Marine of this country engaged in its foreign trade must inevitably follow.

That, from whatever causes the present unexampled state of distress may arise, it appears to your Memorialists, that there is no possibility of any amelioration of their condition, so long as the privileges which have been lately conceded to the shipping belonging to the Northren Powers are suffered to remain in force.

Your Memorialists consider it unnecessary to enter into any lengthened detail or argument, to prove the utter impossibility of the British ship-owner being able to maintain a successful competition with the ship-owner of the Northern States of Europe. The information lately obtained under the authority of his Majesty's Government, shews in too incontrovertible a manner, the disadvantages the former labors under, both as regards the construction and the navigation of his vessel; and your Memorialists would most humbly state, that the information they have received respecting the expenses of the cost and navigation of the ships of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Russia, are even less than those mentioned by Mr. Jacobs.

Your Memorialists are informed, that shipbuilding is going on with great activity in the ports of the Northern Powers, particularly Russia; and they contemplate with the most serious alarm the approach of that period when the increase of the commercial navy of that empire will exclude our shipping from the trade of that country, as they are now, in fact, almost excluded from the trade with Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Your Memorialists are far from wishing to recommend any measures which might compromise the character of this country, and which deservedly stands so high in the estimation of foreign nations. They admit that the conditions of Treaties, however unfavourable the terms may be, must faithfully be performed. They are aware that the Swedish Treaty lately entered into is to remain in force for ten years; but as the most objectionable part of it appears to depend upon an act of Parliament passed 5th July, 1825, they humbly hope that his Majesty's Government will, as soon as the Legislative Bodies assemble, recommend an alteration in the Provisions of that act. This they recommend with the less hesitation, as the treaty seems to contemplate such an event, and because the advantages which the Swedish Government offer as an equivalent, can never, in the estimation of your Memorialists, be of the slightest benefit to the British ship-owner.

That your Memorialists consider the opening of the Ports of our Colonies to the shipping of foreign nations extremely impolitic, and fraught with the most injurious consequences to their interests. Peculiar circumstances might render a direct intercourse between our colonies and the continent of Europe necessary, but your Memorialists humbly conceive that it should have been exclusively confined to British shipping. The permission which is given to British vessels to trade with theirs, when it is considered how unimportant they are, is quite illusory; and, as regards the colonies of France, where this privilege alone could be of any value, this permission has not been conceded.

Your Memorialists would respectfully draw your Lordship's attention to the state of the Timber Trade of this Port. The reduction of the duty on foreign timber, and the very low rate of freight at which it is brought in Prussian and other foreign vessels, has reduced the price so materially, as to give it a decided preference over the timber of our North American Colonies; the consequence of which will be, the exclusion of British shipping from this important branch of trade, and the ruin of these Colonies, whose existence depends upon the export demand for their timber, and which is in fact their only product. Your Memorialists consider that our Legislature has done well altogether the duty on timber imported from British America, existing Treaties not permitting a return to the old wholesome system of discriminating duties; and they would respectfully recommend, to prevent the mischievous consequences which are likely to arise from opening the Ports of our Colonies to foreign shipping, protecting duties may be levied upon all articles imported in foreign bottoms—a protection which, under peculiar circumstances, your Memorialists consider the British shipowner entitled to.

LONDON, Sept. 18—City 2 o'clock.

There has been a great deal doing in both stock markets. Consols for Account have been sold as high as 80 1-2, and are now 84 1-4 3-4, with a firm appearance. There have been most extensive dealings in Bonds; they opened at 65 3-4, and rose to 66. There has been since a retrograde movement of 4 per cent.; the bonds falling to 62. The present price is 63, but are very feverish. Colombian after touching 88, fell to 86. Northern Bonds are nearly 1 per cent. higher than on Saturday.

We have received the Paris *Etoile* of Saturday. By an article (taken from the Universal Gazette) it is stated that Samos had surrendered to the Captain Pacha, but no authority is given for this statement. Portugal, by all accounts, is in a state of tranquility. The Spanish government have instructed their Ambassador at Lisbon to intercede on the behalf of the persons who deserted the Portuguese cause, and sought refuge in Spain; but nothing definitive is yet known regarding the fate of these people. The treaties between the two governments of Portugal and Spain for exchange of deserters without any conditions; this interference, therefore, on the part of Spain, sufficiently indicates the feelings of that government as it respects the recent changes in Portugal.—Perfect tranquility reigns throughout the Portuguese provinces, without even excepting Trassos Montes, against which had been directed the united efforts of all the intrigues of the Spanish and Portuguese Apostoliques.

The arrangements are nearly completed for the commencement of a tunnel through which the Liverpool Rail-Road is to enter the town.

Hamburgh, Sept. 7.—Corn Market.—Wheat.—Best red has been recently sold at 95 rix dollars and since even at 98 do. To-day, however, the buyers hesitate to give those prices, because the English ports are not open for the importation of Wheat, and they are therefore inclined to wait for the accounts.

Rye.—As the last English post brought the news of the opening of the ports, Rye has risen almost to the price of Wheat and the holders of the stock here are even backward in selling at the prices quoted.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Sept. 19.—We have had but moderate supplies of either British or Foreign Grain during the week. Sales to a fair extent have taken place in Wheat, and the demand for Oats has been animated, and a daily rise in price the consequence. Beans are 1s. *a* 2s. per quarter dearer, and Oatmeal 1s. *a* 2s. per pack. In Flour there is no alteration. Speculators are on the alert to buy Wheat in bond, and several cargoes have been taken by them out of the importers hands, at our quotations.

London, Sept. 17.—Intense interest is excited as to the stocks of the new American states. It is now reported that Messrs. Barings' house (who are to pay the Mexicans Dividend,) will arrange for the payments of all the dividends of the new Republic.—One failure was announced yesterday at the foreign stock market, in consequence of the rapid advance in Mexican Stock, of which the defaulter, whose name is Smith, has been what is techuically termed, a *Bear*. This difference is not extensive.

Great impositions have been lately practised on a number of young men who were anxious to serve the cause of Greece under Lord Cochrane, by a man named John Campbell, who represented himself to be an officer in the Royal Navy, and an intimate friend of Lord Cochrane, whom he was about to join in aid of the Greek cause, and whose authority he had to grant commissions in the Greek army and navy, and to engage civil officers for the same service. A number of respectable young men accompanied by a solicitor, applied to the Lord Mayor for a warrant against Campbell, who is at present a prisoner in the King's Bench at the suit of one of his numerous dupes. The Solicitor stated that Campbell, in proof of his authority, showed the applicants a letter which he professed to have received from Lord Cochrane, and which bore a foreign post-mark of which the following is a copy.

Gibraltar, June 16, 1826.—*My dear Sir*—Yesterday I received your letter in a packet sent by Lord Cochrane. I am not sorry for your misfortune, as it is probably a judgment on you for not accompanying me to South America, where you would have got riches—sure to get honour. I offer you the same terms as I did before, and shall be most happy of your gallant assistance. No independent, noble minded man, can now succeed in England. Come my dear fellow and earn the laurels that are now blooming for you. Write me to the crown Hotel, Malta, and let me know if you will join me or not. I will keep an opening for you until I hear from you. In great haste, my dear sir—Your's,

COCHRANE.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Kean, says a London paper, has written to a friend to say that he will not come to England unless he can come in the capacity of patentee of Drury-lane; and if any person has made an offer to purchase, he declares his readiness to make an advance upon whatever offer has been made.

Mr. Canning, was partaking of grand dinners at Paris; the members of the diplomatic corps, were of the parties made for him.

War has been declared between Persia and Russia. It is said that the Russian Cabinet had been intriguing with the heir apparent; which being found out produced a rupture.

The Lord Chamberlain has refused to grant a licence for the performance of French performers in London.

The correspondence between Capt. Elliot and the Brazilian Admiral is published in the London papers.

A publisher by the name of Tonquet, in Paris, has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for publishing the new testament, but excluding the mystery of the incarnation and miracles. It is said the Unitarians would all be so punished in France.

It is said that Russia and Turkey will remove all causes of hostility by agreeing to declare Greece independent, on its paying a yearly tribute to the Porte.

A Russian squadron of 11 sail, was lying at Elsinore, Sept. 11, waiting for orders.

The powder magazine at Ostend, which contained upwards of 60 tons weight of powder, exploded on the 19th ult. and killed upwards of 30 persons. About four millions of bricks were blown over the town, and a great number of houses shattered to pieces.

The population of Prusia is now 12,225,000, having increased in ten years 1,700,000

Six hundred wretched females, taken at Missolonghi, have been sold at the slave market at Alexandria. They averaged about 53 dollars each.

It is said that the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of 20,000 dollars to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane, alive.

From Manchester. Blackburn, Leeds, Huddersfield and Macclesfield the notices of the state of trade are rather encouraging. Prices of goods do not much improve, but as wages still keep very low, the manufacturer obtains a remunerating price for his fabricks, and employment is generally diffusing itself.

From the Liverpool Albion of Sept. 25.

The accounts from all parts of the country concur in giving very favorable reports of a reviving trade and extending employment for the people. The weather also has, of late, been so very favorable, as to dispel many serious apprehensions of a failure of the potatoe and turnip crops. A very little more confidence is all that is now wanted to give adequate extension to the industry of the country. Money is every where in great abundance, and the engagements of individuals are small, which betokens a new era.

State of Trade.—We are happy to state that business continues progressively to improve at Liverpool. The accounts from the manufacturing districts in this country as well as in Scotland are favourable, and speak of a gradual amendment in the demand for goods.

Manchester.—It is with great pleasure that we again report a steady amendment in trade.

Macclesfield.—We have but little to add to our last week's report of the state of trade. Slow, and almost imperceptible as the amendment is, it must be acknowledged that it brightens.

The Liverpool papers give some particulars of a severe gale on the English Coast on the 5th and 7th of September. Many vessels were driven on shore, others were sunk and all the passengers and crews were drowned. The several steam vessels which sailed for different ports, all rode out the gale in safety. One of them, the Manchester, made a passage direct from Dublin to Liverpool encountering a tremendous sea, but weathered the gale in safety.

The Emperor of Russia has instituted a Centorship of the Press.

IRELAND.

Navigable Communication between Kilkenny and the Ocean.—We are assured that plans for the formation of a navigable communication between Kilkenny and the Ocean are under the serious consideration of some leading members of the Government. It is said, that the most eligible and least expensive line would be by a cut to the Barrow navigation, somewhere between Newbridge and Graigue. We do not profess to be engineers, and therefore shall not presume to offer any opinion as to the line of the projected canal; but we may be permitted to say, the line suggested would open a direct water communication from Kilkenny with Waterford and Dublin, the chief port of export and import for this city, and be of essential importance to this part of the country.—*Dublin Paper.*

Foreign Intelligence.

EAST INDIES.

CALCUTTA, March 16.—It appears that Dr. Price was not honoured by a personal communication with the King, such intercourse, probably, being contrary to Burman etiquette; he received his instructions from the Lotoo, or Great Council, through one of the four Woongea, or Chief Merchants of whom if consists. The Minister expressed the Kings earnest desire to enter upon friendly relations of the most permanent nature with the British Government, should peace be concluded. The war, it seems has made a great alteration in this respect in Burmese feeling, and the incivility experienced by Messrs; Symes & Cox, in their public capacities need not again be apprehended. The capital of Ava will, probably, be as accessible to Europeans hereafter as that of any civilised nation. We understand that the Burmese are more reluctant to relinquish Arracan than any of the other province, on account of its being the land of their progenitors.

RUSSIA.

Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.

The ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia took place on the 22d ult. (Sunday 3d. inst.) at Moscow. That part of the Kremlin where the procession passed was entirely closed, and a scaffolding erected, the seats on which varied from twenty-five to seventy-five rubles. The ancient cathedral, which is very small, could not contain, at the utmost, above five hundred spectators, and of these scarcely one fourth was accommodated with seats. Discharges of artillery announced the completion of the ceremony to the multitudes, who were assembled without, and on their return the Emperor and Empress were greeted with loud and enthusiastic acclamations. The Grand Duke Constantine assisted at the ceremony, and walked in the procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated during three successive evenings. The venerable towers of the Kremlin were one entire blaze of variegated lamps. "The Courier states, that "the impression produced on the Russian nobility, by the magnificent and splendid entertainments given by the Duke of Devonshire, has been that of unbounded admiration."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.

"The news here is certain that a war has broken out between Russia and Persia; and according to the present report. Rusaia seems to have sought this opportunity of employing her military. The court of Persia did every thing it could to defer the blow, but ineffectually. It has produced considerable sensation here, in consequence of the connection between the Grand Seigniore and the courts of Persia; and several persons anticipate that it will lead to a rupture between this country and Russia. This notion has become the more current in consequence of the bustle in the political departments, and certain interviews between the Russian envoy and the Grand Vizer, which are said to have terminated angrily. At present, however all is conjecture, excepting the fact of hostilities having commenced between Russia and Persia.

GREECE.

Letters from Napoli, state that the battle which took place between the Greeks and the plains of Parthenia, was fought on the 18th of August. The Turks lost 3000 men, and all their baggage and ammunition. The Greek loss was 500 men. Animated by this result, the Greeks marched to Tripolitza, where they are besieging Ibrahim, who, it is thought, will be compelled to fall back on its fortresses with the utmost haste.

The news from Smyrna, dated the 6th of Aug. state that they have learnt, by an extraordinary communication, that Samos had voluntarily submitted to the Captain Pacha, to whom six primates and a Bishop were sent as hostages.

Lord Cochrane was at Messina, where he expected the steam-vessels, which had not arrived so soon as he thought they would.

Zante, August 18.—All Greece is now in motion. This month and the next will decide her fate; and we hope that she will come out of the struggle triumphantly. There are no Turkish troops either in Thessaly or Epirus, and we hear of no new enrolment in any quarter.

The Greeks have burnt a Turkish frigate and two corvettes at Samos, and forced the barbarians to give up their attack on the island. Another division of 44 Greek ships had left Hydra to fight them at Smyrna.

It proves that the wound which Canaris received at Samos was very light.

About 100 Foreign Officers have been sent back to Europe by Col. Fabvier.

The following are some particulars of the recent defeat of Reschid Pacha. He sent 1500 men from the frontiers of Livadia and Beotia, most of them Cavalry, for Athens, 700 Rumeliots left that city in the night, fell upon them at 2 leagues distance, and after a great carnage forced them to fly, 3000 more Turks came on three days after; but Gouras, who was not present at the first battle, arrived, and by concerting a plan with the Greeks in Athens, made a simultaneous attack with them, and dispersed them with great loss. Another battle ensued at the Eagle's Rock; and the Turks having lost in all 1000 men, retired to Levadia, 200 families had returned to Athens from Egina.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

RIDEAU CANAL.

The following humorous letter is from an able and respectable engineer, who is engaged in the Rideau Canal. It gives an interesting account of the progress of that great undertaking.—We shall be happy to hear from the gentlemen occasionally.

Montreal Herald.

Falls of Chaudiere. (Ottawa River) Oct. 18.

Since I left Clamp's Coffee-house I have been quite in my element, plunging amongst woods and waters, exploring and engineering. On my wandering hither, I found that the Governor and my Commander Colonel Bye, had laid me out plenty of work to superintend.—What think ye of a bridge of stone over the Grand River, a union bride to connect Upper and Lower Canada; a more imposing situation for such a piece of architecture could no where be found. The arches are to curve between a chain of rocky islands directly over the magnificent and splendid falls of Chaudiere bohold but the scene, look at the mass of waters coming smoking over the shelving precipices, formed with the hardest horizontal strata of laminated limestone, down they tumble, in some places more than one hundred feet, into the caldrons or kettles beneath—where, instead, as you may imagine, of their furiously driving down the channel, they, in some instances, vanish fairly, work their way through the subterranean passages, and come up boiling white, half a mile down the river. It has been told me by one of my countrymen here, that a cow one morning tumbled into the *little kettle*, chaudiere, and came up again at Fox Point, ten miles down the river; and on my enquiring if she came up alive—he exclaimed, with all the *Water Kelpie* enthusiasm of his own old Scotland—"that she did sae, she came up *rowting*, and lived and fu' for years after." But, to lay joking aside, if we manage to build and finish it off as we ought, will surpass almost any other bridge in the world, as a wonderful superstructure. It is to have eight arches five of 60 feet span, two of 70 feet, and one of 200 feet over the *big kettle*, where sounding line hath not yet found a bottom—at 300 feet deep. One of these bridges of 60 feet span we are just finishing, and putting up the centring for one of the 70 feet arches materials are just for the lifting of the best quality—nature never was so kind—plenty of timber—plenty of stone—good abutments—the truth is, we build no abutments—but spring with the arches directly from the rocks themselves—the bridge will be about 30 feet wide—and as the spring floods of the Ottawa rise 24 feet we are obliged to raise the arches high to keep out of harm's way.

Our master mason is M'Kay, from Montreal, he who built the locks of the Lachine Canal, from the plans of poor Burnett the engineer—Mac is a good practical mason, and scorns to slim any work—this is to my liking—as I cannot suffer *sloping* and shuffling on any account. We are also busy forming a channel through the rapids, for the sake of the raftsmen—this is done by building two strong dams, and deepening what is called a *dry snie* can this word *snie* for a channel be French or Indian— I am inclined to think the latter. By the way the Indians here amuse me—often they come by the work, canoe on their heads, and there they will stand and wonder for a quarter of an hour sometimes together;—not so the Canadian voyageurs; they have no curiosity, but pass the portage without looking to right or left. The Indians are full of reflection, and some of them vastly clever, one in particular, a young man belonging to the Lake of the Two Mountains, who came thither as a guide to two officers of engineers from Lake Simcoe, drew out the whole line of the route travelled, and when shown to the engineers he had conducted, they agreed with him at once that the whole was executed most correctly—More so, I doubt, than many of our *scientifics* could do—for all I love the Canadians give me plenty of Canadian labourers—and Irishmen, but let them work apart—and wonders may be wrought—as to Jonathan I know not what to think—he comes liere guessing—and after he has pry'd about for two or three days, goes away and calculates we have pretty considerable of a work in hand—but it won't suit him—he wants to fill his pockets, he cares not how—but so long as a Scot is the Guager I'll be hanged if he shall.

We have laid out two villages, and all the lots are taken up—it surprises me to see the anxiety people have to become citizens here, 'tis a morning, sometimes I have almost me such Swarms, that I cry out with the goose in the fable, "that all the world and *his wife* are here. I love to oblige all, but I find that the more I oblige, I have the less thanks. There are no females here, except an old smoked Canadian, a wife—no other woman is to be seen, and there are 150 young men.

The grand entrance bay for the canal lies between the Falls of Chaudiere, and the Falls of Rideau. The land on both sides of this Bay, which is not more than 400 feet wide, rises high about 250 feet. To one side, Colonel Bye has proposed a Battery to be built, or Fort—and on the other his own house—in this valley the trees and brushwood are clearing out, and chateaus building. At the beach two large wharves are constructing on which to land Government stores. Not less than 500 yards from the shore the grand canal will have 6 locks, as the land rises quickly—which on coming up the river look beautiful as these locks will take in steam-boats of large dimensions—The weather keeps fine, and I do not think we shall have any snow at all this winter—at all events we mean to continue the works, be the weather foul or fair—we are set to it in earnest, and expect to drive the levels through as far as between Perth and Gananoque this fall—so much towards the Rideau Canal—and had we got over the Atlantic sooner, more of course would have been done.

LOWER CANADA.

Government have purchased the *Grose Isle* below the basin at Chambly, to erect fortifications and barracks on it. Workmen commenced cutting down the trees in the course of last week. It is understood that the old fort will be abandoned on the erection of the new and that the troops will be garrisoned on the island.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SILKS.—Late on Saturday evening last a number of packages were shipped in the *Waterloo* steam vessel, from a small boat, just as she was leaving the harbour of Montreal. Two passengers came also on board at the time. Some silks were accidentally discovered by a gentleman, a merchant in Quebec, then a passenger on board, stowed away in a birth, and the goods excited suspicion. A person, formerly well known here, of the name of Charles Rivers, an importer of fashions and, who absconded two or three years ago, was subsequently observed on board of the boat, to whom these goods it was found belonged, and Capt. Franchère taking alarm lest the Waterloo might be seized, insisted upon landing him at Three Rivers. Information was conveyed to Mr. Kerr, the waiter and searcher there, and the goods were all seized. Their value is estimated at £2000. A person of the name of Waldron, an American, we are informed was also concerned in the affair, and was on board of the Waterloo. Rivers, it is said, has returned to the States.

Early Snow.—We have just been visited with one of those sudden changes from warmth to cold, so common in this country at all seasons. On Tuesday night it froze so that ice fully an inch thick was formed, and yesterday, even in situations exposed to the sun, the ice hardly thawed. In the evening the snow commenced falling, and the ground is to-day covered with it to the depth of two or three inches. On Tuesday snow fell in the parishes six or eight leagues to the south of Quebec. Carioles have been used in the vicinity of Quebec. *Old Gazette.*

We understand the sentence of death pronounced on *Morril Magoon* at the last Criminal Term for forgery, will not be carried into execution on the appointed day (to-morrow) he having obtained a month's respite. *Jean Bouthillier* was sentenced to be executed on the same day. We have not heard of his being respited.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We believe been informed that an attempt was made a few nights ago by some of the prisoners confined in the jail of this City, to make their escape. We hear that a woman was apprehended by the jailor, in the act of conveying tools to the prisoners, for the purpose of enabling them to effect their object. *Benjamin Johnson*, who was lately apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at Pointe Levi, and on whose person a large quantity of Gold and Silver was found, is represented as being the chief leader in this attempt, as upon an examination of ward No. 1, where he is confined, it was found that he had cut through one bar, and had nearly succeeded in destroying another when he was detected.—When searched, there were found upon him two fine saws, and a file, with which it is supposed he cut the bars, as above mentioned.—*Canadian Courant.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 11, 1826.

English dates to the 25th September are received, but bring us no intelligence of importance. The object in calling Parliament together at an earlier period than usual is fully explained in Mr. Canning's Circular, which will be found in another part of our paper.

Severe Gales of Wind were experienced on the English Coast in the early part of September, and a good deal of damage has been done to the shipping. We have made ample extracts from the papers furnishing accounts from the manufacturing towns, from which it will be seen, that the utmost confidence is entertained of a returning state of prosperity.—In Scotland an evident improvement has taken place—but we are sorry to observe that the state of Ireland continues much the same.—Sickness is stated to prevail in many parts of it, and some apprehension is felt in consequence of the scantiness of the crops.

√ The Steam Boat *Niagara*, on her way from Prescott last week, unfortunately struck on a reef of Rocks off Poplar Point, about 50 miles from Kingston, where, at the latest dates, she was lying on her beam-ends in about five feet water. The *Queenston* brought her passengers up on Saturday last, and we are informed that owing to the exertions of Capt. Mosier, the greater part of her cargo has been forwarded to York. Yesterday a person who came from

the Niagara stated that she had received no damage from the late gales of wind, and as she has weathered these, we sincerely hope that she may be soon got off, without much difficulty or injury.

Canada Land Company.—From an extract taken from the *Albion*, it will be seen that an Agent of the Company has arrived at New York, and by later dates from that place, we are informed that the Secretary Mr. Galt has also arrived. The operations of the Company we should suppose will commence in the Spring —as yet no official communication has been made to the public, with respect to the terms on which they intend to offer their Lands for sale. As several persons have made inquiry at our office on the subject, we take the opportunity of mentioning that the Crown Reserves leased to individuals by Government, are not, believe, included in the sale to the Company.

Rideau Canal.—From the accounts contained in the Lower Canada Papers, it is satisfactory to learn that this great National work is actually commenced, and that the most active operations will be carried on during the next season, towards its completion. It is impossible, at this moment, to anticipate the many benefits that will result to Upper Canada, from this undertaking. In connection with the Welland Canal, it will open a direct water communication, from one extremity of the Country to the other, and if the La Chine Canal should undergo the necessary alteration to make it correspond with the rest of the [illegible], the day is perhaps not very distant, when we may expect to see Vessels of large burden, passing and repassing, between Quebec and Drummond Island.

The evidence of Mr. Solicitor General Boulton before a committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Canals, which we inserted in our last number, corresponds with the opinion expressed in several of the American papers, that the Canada line of Canals, when completed, will afford superior advantages to the people of the Western Country, for the conveyance of Goods and Produce, to and from Market, and that the superiority of transportation in Canada, will give a preference to our route, over the Erie Canal.

The Welland Canal, having for its object the Commerce of the Western Country into Lake Ontario, from whence the St. Lawrence forms an outlet, may, in a great measure, be considered as an independent work, but will, notwithstanding, have its general character much enhanced, we should think, in consequence of the cutting of the Rideau Canal, inasmuch as an uninterrupted Navigation will be presented throughout, for Vessels of burden, which will save the loss of time, expense, and inconvenience, which would otherwise be felt, from the necessity of removing Goods, from one kind of conveyance to another, the great objection which at present exists, to the mode of transportation on the St. Lawrence.

We shall have much pleasure in noticing the progress of this great work, which will afford employment to hundreds of our labourers, and open a fine portion of country for Settlement. At present, we content ourselves with congratulating the country, on the many improvements which the undertaking will undoubtedly introduce among us, and reminding those who at one time so unjustly endeavoured to create a suspicion, that Government in making an offer, which would have enabled us to undertake it, on our own account, was actuated by a desire to have the whole Province mortgaged, for the purpose of cutting, what they were pleased to term "a Military Canal," that their unworthy insinuations have met with the best refutation, from the fact, that the Government, has undertaken it, at its own expense, on a most magnificent scale, without calling upon the country to render any assistance, in the prosecution of a work, which must be of incalculable advantage to the whole Province.

We are not a little surprised that some of the public journals, whose professions for the welfare of the Country are at times lavish enough, should observe so profound a silence on the subject of such improvements.

To Correspondents.—If JUVENIS will favor us with a personal interview, we will explain to him the reason why his Communication has not appeared.

THE CANADA LAND COMPANY.

We learn from London, that the Canada Company having received their charter, are now about to commence their operations. An agent has arrived in the Silas Richards, and Mr. Galt, the secretary and one of the commissioners for valuing the lands, is expected in the course of a week or two in this city, on his way to Canada, to organise the undertaking there.

It is understood that they will commence early in the spring to cut a road in the direction of their territory in the London district, and that a general survey of the whole of their possessions is about being made, with a view to immediate operations.—*N. Y. Albion.*

The sites of two Forts have been laid out on the lands lately purchased by Government at the Short Hills. One is called *Wellington Heights*, the other, *Fort St. George.*—*Gleaner*

Died,

On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, Wife of Lieutenant A. Macnab, 68th Light Infantry, aged 34 years.

At Kingston, on Thursday the 2nd instant, Mrs. McLean, Wife of Allan McLean Esq.

CONCERT.

MASTER DIXON,

From the Park Theatre New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, and its vicinity that he will give a Concert at Snyders Ball Room, on

MONDAY EVENING, *Nov.* 13.

Consisting of Comic Songs Recitations Dancing &c. &c. &c.

Performance to commence at half past seven o'clock precisely admittance 1s. 3d. Children half price.—Tickets to be had at the Bar.

☞For particulars see Bills of the day.

York November 11*th* 1826.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient MANSION, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in Kingstreet, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4*w*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, *York, Nov.* 10, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board,

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6*w.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at Franks' Inn, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 21st day of November Instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things, which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York on Tuesday the Twenty-first day of November Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be then there present in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *York, 8th Nov.* 1826. 24-2*w*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, on the 1st day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

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

Commissariat Office, York, 1st Nov. 1826. 23-4-26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the first of January, 1827, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 1st December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed: *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

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

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

Commissariat Office, York, November 1st, 1826. 23-4-26

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL *LIFE ASSURANCE* ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, Oct. 6, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent in the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid in, on or before the 20th November next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.
21-6-27 *Secretary.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

VOL. I. NO. 28.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-first Year of His Late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada.*

[2th May 1826.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled '*An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec in North America,' *and to make further Provision for the Government of the of the said Province*, it is amongst other things enacted, that no Person shall be Summoned to the Legislative Council in either of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*; and it is thereby further provided, that no person shall be capable of voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or of being elected at any such Election, who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*: And whereas it is expedient that Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should be enabled to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and of voting at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, or of being Elected at any such Election; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

Persons naturalized in Upper Canada may be summoned to the Legislative Council & vote at Elections

That all Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall hence forth be and be deemed competent in the Law to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and to vote at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be Elected at any such Election.

Naturalization Bills not to have effect till they have been received His Majesty's Assent.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That when ever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of *Upper Canada*, for the Naturalization of any Persons or Person, shall be presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, or to the Person Administering His Majesty's Government there in, such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall and he is hereby required to reserve every such Bill for the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure thereon; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province of *Upper Canada* until the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall Signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province unless His Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the Space of Two Years from the Day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces thereof, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters

running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer, to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided, always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk, Ex, Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 23 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sherif M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } ON Saturday, the Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sherif M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Tuesday the 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beausehol, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sherif, M. D.
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16-19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20-13-32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Richard Hatt, deceased, in fee simple, at the time of his death, and which came to, and are now in the seizure of Ralph Leeming and James Hamilton by devise, under the last Will and Testament of the said Richard Hatt, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattles, and credits of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his decease, who died intestate, left unadministered by Neil Robertson, in his life time, and at the time of his death was Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Patrick Robertson, deceased, at the time of his death; I have seized and taken the following Lands, namely:—The east half of Lot No. 2 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Walpole; Lots Nos. 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, & 20, in the 4th Concession of do. do.; Lots No. 1 & 3, in the 9th Concession of do. do. containing by admeasurement 1,900 acres, more or less. Which I shall expose for sale on the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 1826, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
July 14, 1825. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
13—14 R. LEONRRD, *Sherif.*
By P. T. Pawling,
Deputy Sherif.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.
Port Hope, July 13, 1826. 7-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.
Hallowell, April 24th, 1826. 14—6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court Hous? if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.
Dundas, 30th *Aug.* 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.
Kingston, Upper Canada, }
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.
Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.
July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.
Niagara, 30th *August*, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.
St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorise the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.
Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.
Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a-year.
Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.
Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.
August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.
Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore. No. 17—6m.
Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, atthe ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.
October 7, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,
Belleille, 5th June, 1826. 8—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorise the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.
Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.
August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.
Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.
Ottawa District, }
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.
Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

TO RENT.

A WELL finished Dwelling House, with every convenience suitable for a small Family: also, the whole or any part of the furniture, may be had at a fair valuation, on a liberal credit,—Apply at this Office.
York, 19th Aug. 1826. 12—*tf.*

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.
York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.
York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For farther particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—*tf.*

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1836. NO 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY TRANSMOGRIFICATIONS.

Miss Mitford, in a very clever little sketch published in Ackerman's pretty "Forget me not," has very amusingly detailed the continual transmigrations of the Female part of humanity in its progress through childhood, girlhood, womanhood, to marriage and old age. But to us of the more Lordly sex she has denied a mutability which perhaps she has not so much observed—this is surely because she is not one of us, and could scarcely have opportunities of remarking our changes as closely as those of her own sex. She observes, "there is very little change in men from early boyhood, and that they keep the same faces however ugly." In some instances it may be so, but in general there are very few animals more unlike than the boy and man —But perhaps Miss Mitford, in this sweeping indistinction, only alluded to the 'wearers of smock frocks.'—in that case there is an end of the argument; but supposing the contrary, (which I do, otherwise an excellent article would be lost,) I will proceed to detail the history of my own "Transmogrifications."

I cannot say I recollect myself, but I perfectly well remember a portrait that strongly resembled me, painted when I was two years old, for my dear and tender mother, and valued accordingly. It represents a fat, roguish, black-eyed, curly-headed urchin, sitting on a bank with a lap full of flowers, which showed out magnificently from the white frock beneath them. There was happiness, round, rich, luscious, rosy happiness, in every little feature; and altogether it was such a child as a mother might be proud of. Three years after I can recollect myself—the fat was passing away—I was growing tall, slender, an impudent self-willed imp, the delight of my father, the torment of my sister, and the curse of servants. My god-father gave me a guinea, and I gave it to a sweep, as a bribe to let me mount his horse and ride him a few yards to water. I had a new beaver hat—I had no objection to sunbeams, and thought I could turn it to better account—I cut it into the shape of a very tolerable boat, and sent it down the stream, that, innocent of mischief, flowed quietly through the grounds. Yet amid all this wildness, there might have been seen "sparkles of better nature;" for I had much tenderness in my composition, glimpses of enthusiasm, and some queer undefined notions of the beautiful; for instance, a gang of gipsies sometimes favoured "our village" by pitching their tents in the outskirts; and many a time have I slipped away from the paternal care of "Old John" to listen to the voice of one dark-eyed girl among the troop, who had fascinated my young heart, or (I rather suppose) my ear, by her singing. How often have I wept over the melancholy fate of the Lady, who, in the storm at sea, told her lover to

"Take a white napkin, and bind my head softly,
And then throw me overboard myself and my baby!"

and have been frequently elevated to heroism by the splendid portrait of that hero who was martyrised at Tyburn; his constancy at his trial won my fervent admiration.

"I stood as bold as John of Gaunt,
All in my natty attire;
I ne'er seemed daunted in the least,
Which made the folks admire!

"That all the people they may say,
That I am no dis-orter;
For the captain he must lead the way,
And the men must follow a-ter."

My wild spirits were really taken captive by these vagabonds; the lawless independence of their children was my envy; they had no lessons to learn, no elder sisters to keep them in order, no elder brother to thump them out of their pocket money; their whole existence to me was paradisical. I believe if they had attempted to steal me, they would have found the business half done to their hands.

At seven years old I was breeched—I had had a cloth jacket and trowsers—I was told that I was a man; and I thought it incumbent on me to be "grave and gentleman like." I paid more attention to my lessons and the young ladies, and thought it an imperative duty to discover they were more amiable and pretty than boys. Soon this affectation became sincere. My sister was better beloved than all my kin; to her I flew to roar away my grief, when my father took out Henry, and left me at home, or when he threatened to sell my poney, or give him to my playfellow, Richard Howard, whom I hated ever after. In her I reposed all my confidence, and in her gentle bosom deposited my tutor's severities, and my brother's wrongs—I was in truth "a most pathetical nit."

But at ten, O what a change was there! No Chrysalis' metamorphosis was ever greater. I had grown accustomed to my breeches, and no longer held them in any consideration; I was impudent to my sister, contradicted my father, fought my own battles with my brother, and played truant with my tutor, till he made a solemn complaint of my manifold abominations. I scrambled all over the country, and came back with scarcely a rag on my back, and what were left me were so defaced by mud, or dust, as the weather would have it, that their quality could barely be discovered. My mother wept, my father swore, my tutor said the devil was in me. I was up to all sorts of villany. I stuffed a goose with gunpowder in the absence of the cook, who was preparing to put it down to the spit, and I felt no sort of compunction for her intense fear and agony, when on applying the lighted paper to singe it, it blew into ten thousand pieces, and nearly knocked her eyes out. I had thrashed my brother into respect for me; and my playmates consoled themselves for not being able to master me, by bestowing upon me the very expressive cognomen of "Gallows!" At length I tired them out; my tutor gave in, and my mother acquiesced with my father in thinking school alone could preserve me, so to a public school I went, to learn decorums and obedience.

In four years more, there were no traces of Young Gallows, but I came home a monkey still, only melancholy instead of mischievous. My early enthusiasm returned, and my intense love of the beautiful, undirected by reason, exhibited itself in the most ridiculous forms—I read novels, and the pathetic stories in the magazines. I contemplated the setting sun—fell in love with the moon, and made verses to every little star that twinkled behind the clouds and before the clouds. I would not have read or written any thing lively for the world; I should have thought fun an insult to my feelings; and understanding I was a slender boy, with long arms and legs, of an active light figure, but delicate constitution—every body said I should be tall—I had looked in the glass, and observing a pale, dark face, inclining to sallow, masses of black curling hair, and a somewhat serious look, I conclude that I should be a tall, thin, pale, pensive-looking young-man, and acted up to the character accordingly. I loved to be thought an invalid, and frightened my mother to death by the affectation of a hectic cough, which I pretended to consider as a warning that I should die early of a decline. I wrote a long string of verses, called the "Dying Boy," in which I lamented my early doom, expressed my resignation, and took a tender and pathetic farewell of the trees, and the moon, and the flowers. It brought the tears into my own eyes to read it—(I have since learned it had the same effect upon others, but from a very opposite emotion) —I sent them to one of the most pitiful magazines, where they were (God knows why) inserted. Oh, how proud was I—I was a Scholar and a Poet! There was wanting but one thing to complete me—I should fall in love—and so I did; but the affair was more serious than I could have imagined—more of real feeling mingled with the thing than I expected—the passion of a boy of fourteen has something desperate in it always; and that mine had an uncommon portion of sincerity, was obvious from the character of the object of my choice. She was a beautiful, accomplished woman of twenty-two (the daughter of an intimate friend of my father.) A girl of my own age would not have been endurable. "I never told my love" to this charming creature for many months that she was on a visit to my sister and resided in my neighbourhood; but I endeavored to make it apparent by every possible pathetical mode—I looked at her till I could not see, and listened to her till I could not hear; I gathered flowers to twist into her bright hair, and when they were dead, wept over them for envy at their fate, and deposited them next my shirt—I read to her, in the most tender voice, all the amatory verses I could put my hands on, launched out on the happiness of domestic love, and affected to caress little children in her presence—I never ate any dinner when she was at table, but, with an air of desperation, gulped down as much wine as I possibly could, without incurring my father's observation—now, I thought, I should like to be a king, and place her on a throne; then, a warrior, that I might win her country might offer her homage—love and a cottage had its charms, and sometimes I thought how delicious it would be to suffer for her sake. These thoughts became feelings, and what was begun as a matter of course, terminated in real tenderness, no less ridiculous. I was a diffident lad, exceeding modest: judge then of my sincerity by its effect. Finding my self alone with her in a beautiful bower by moonlight, I fell upon my knees, seized her fair hand, and made a vehement declaration of my passion; I besought her to have compassion upon my youth, and not by coldness to destroy its hopes—I vowed eternal truth, and swore desperately I could not live without her—I drew a glowing picture of the delights of married life, and expatiated warmly on the tyranny of parents and friends—I promised to make the best of husbands, the tenderest of fathers, and shuddered at the prospect of separation, shed real tears at the bare imagination of her indifference; and finally, rising with my subject, assured her that I had ten pounds untouched, and besought her to commit herself to my protection, and elope with me that night. I was too much agitated in the first instance to observe the effect of my pleadings, but I was soon most fearfully enlightened. Imagine my boundless horror, my stupefaction of feeling at hearing her burst into a loud laugh, and seeing her spring from her seat, and dart rapidly out of the bower; I was agonized beyond all description; I rubbed my eyes and my nose, and tried to persuade myself that all that had passed was a dream. Presently my brother came into the arbour, he had an unspeakable grin upon his odious face, but he said nothing, affected to look for some unmissed article, and went out again; next, my father walked slowly past, whistling, as if perfectly indifferent to my movements, but I noticed a quick queer, shrewd, merry-look glance that was not to be misunderstood. The story soon travelled; my acquaintance tried hard not to laugh in my face, and the more they stifled their mirth, the more frightful seemed its occasional ebullitions; and she, the cruel cause of all this misery to me, she married in about a week after this event, a man of thirty, who, as Blackwood says, shaved twice a day," and no doubt entertained him mightily with the pathos of the smooth-chinned boy, who had the presumption to try to supplant him.

This adventure cured me completely of sentiment; I ceased for a time, all attempts to captivate fair ladies, and turned an eye of admiration on myself. At seventeen I was a puppy, a dandy; my dress and appearance the only subjects worthy my contemplation; I detested poetry, the moon, and little children, and generally gave these last a sly pinch or kick, when they had the presumption to expect I should play with them. This state continued a few years; and then, last stage of all, came whiskers, mustachios, love real love, marriage, business, bustle, and twenty nine; here I pause; it would be egotism to say further; my friends alone must decide whether they will be like the man; I think not; so, with the burden of nearly thirty years on my shoulders, all the usual cares of life, and some, perhaps, that are not usual, I take my leave, to fight out the remainder as I may.—Reader—Vale.

Salt.—Mr. Russell, in his tour in Germany, says if the experience of Austrian and Silesia be correct, wood will not burn when fully impregnated with salt. Learned societies have recommended that the wood to be used in roofing should previously be saturated with salt, in which state, they say, it will resist fire as effectually as either slates or tiles will do. Mr. R. says the wood, which supports the vaulted roofs of the salt mines of Wieliczka in Poland, is now as hard as a rock, and he was assured that the dead bodies of animals and men, which remain in the salt caverns, do not putrify, but become as dry and hard as mummies.

Methodist Bishop.—We copy the following paragraph from the Liverpool Advertiser:—"The unassisted establishment of the Methodists seems to be assuming the form of a regular hierarchy. At the conference just ended, it has been determined to appoint three of the leading preachers, as heads of the church, with an Episcopal or overlooking power, similar to that of the Bishops in the early ages of Christianity, but no doubt this new prelacy will acquire and sustain a new portion of worldly dignity. It cannot be indeed expected, that the simplicity and equality which distinguish a sect in its origin, will continue after the society has become numerous and powerful. As the events have rapidly numerous and increasing religious democracy becomes safer in the state, and more stable in itself, by the ordination of a gradation of ranks among its priesthood.—The gentlemen to be invested with this new dignity we are informed, are the Rev. Mr. Bunting, Rev. Mr. Watson, and the Rev, Mr. Newton."

A Female Veteran.—Mary Hyde, now living at Chorlebottoms, in Lancashire, 94 years of age. On Saturday, September 2, she buried the last of her children, in the whole, nineteen sons and one daughter. The day following she said, "Now I have buried all my children, and my two husbands; thanks be to God, I have seen them all removed from sorrow and care, and I am ready to follow." She stated that she lost ten sons in the army and navy. "My eldest boy," she said, "lost his leg in an engagement with De Grasse. He died in the West Indies. I was not 16 when he was born. Two were killed at Guadaloupe, two with Nelson at the Nile—four of my sons were there; two died at Chelsea, one having lost a leg, and the other an arm. One died at Newcastle, in the 69th regiment; another at the same place, on board the Tender; and the 10th took his life in going to Dublin." She was born in Mecklenburgh, and came to England with a Mrs. M'Mullin, when eleven years of age. She says her first husband was in the army, but afterwards became a soldier's wife. She was nine months with him at Gibraltar, and then went to America, and landed at Boston. I was never in the field, (she said,) whilst the battle lasted, but I have been to plunder afterwards. They won't allow them to plunder now as they did in those days; there is a deal of opposition to it now. I can recollect the first field of battle very well. I have reason to recollect it; but one's head cannot contain all—it was above Charlestown. I was wounded there by one of their bush-fighters, who lay concealed. I have been upon many fields besides that, but never was wounded since; my husband received a wound in America, and died afterwards in England. I was with him eight years and three months." This veteran received 18d. per week from the parish of Pendleton, near Manchester. She recently applied for some increase of allowance; but shameful to relate, they threatened to place her in the workhouse.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION MINUTES.

Appendix to Minutes No. 1.

Referred to in Mr. Boulton's evidence, March 20, p. 8.

Extracts from the Reports of the American New-York Canal Commissioners, and other Documents relating to the *Erie* Canal; published in pursuance of the Act for reporting the Laws and other official Documents relating to the *Erie* and *Champlain* Canals; passed February 10th, 1825.

[To render the following Extracts quite intelligible, it is necessary to premise that before the present Grand Erie Canal was begun, two plans were in agitation, the one to connect the waters of the Upper Lakes would, on their passage to the Ocean, come into *Ontario*, and *when there* the locksage to the tide waters of the St. *Lawrence* being only 200 feet, while it is 568 to the tide in the Hudson, there *would be danger of the whole Lake trade* being diverted to the Port of another Nation (namely, Montreal).

Again.—"It is sufficient to say here, that articles for exportation, when once afloat on Lake Ontario, will, generally speaking, go to Montreal, unless our British neighbours are blind to their own interests; a charge which ought not lightly to be made against a commercial nation.

"Freight from Niagara to Oswego will, from the difficult and dangerous access to the harbour, be as high as per ton as the Rapids be among the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence. The descent from thence to Montreal is less than the ascent from Oswego to Rome. It is true that Lake Ontario is estimated at one hundred and ninety-six feet above the tide water, and the Rome level only one hundred and eighty-four feet above the Lake; but there is a considerable descent in the River St. Lawrence, in a distance of about seventy miles, to the lower end of the present sloop navigation, through which the current is sometimes rapid. There is also a considerable descent from Montreal, in a distance of about thirty miles, to tide-water in the Lake St. Peter's. Perhaps it will be found that an average of a few years (three inches per mile (in the whole, upwards of twenty feet) is not too much, and that the River at Montreal is not one hundred and seventy feet below the upper surface of the Galloo Rapids. Of these events there is, rapidly increasing, and increasing religious democracy becomes safer in the state, and more stable in itself, by the ordination of a gradation of ranks among its priesthood.—The gentlemen to be invested with this new dignity we are informed, are the Rev. Mr. Bunting, Rev. Mr. Watson, and the Rev, Mr. Newton."

A Female Veteran.—Mary Hyde, now living at Chorlebottoms, in Lancashire, 94 years of age. On Saturday, September 2, she buried the last of her children, in the whole, nineteen sons and one daughter. The day following she said, "Now I have buried all my children, and my two husbands; thanks be to God, I have seen them all removed from sorrow and care, and I am ready to follow." She stated that she lost ten sons in the army and navy. "My eldest boy," she said, "lost his leg in an engagement with De Grasse. He died in the West Indies. I was not 16 when he was born. Two were killed at Guadaloupe, two with Nelson at the Nile—four of my sons were there; two died at Chelsea, one having

lost a leg, and the other an arm. One died at Newcastle, in the 69th regiment; another at the same place, on board the Tender; and the 10th took his life in going to Dublin." She was born in Mecklenburgh, and came to England with a Mrs. M'Mullin, when eleven years of age. She says her first husband was in the army, but afterwards became a soldier's wife. She was nine months with him at Gibraltar, and then went to America, and landed at Boston. I was never in the field, (she said,) whilst the battle lasted, but I have been to plunder afterwards. They won't allow them to plunder now as they did in those days; there is a deal of opposition to it now. I can recollect the first field of battle very well. I have reason to recollect it; but one's head cannot contain all—it was above Charlestown. I was wounded there by one of their bush-fighters, who lay concealed. I have been upon many fields besides that, but never was wounded since; my husband received a wound in America, and died afterwards in England. I was with him eight years and three months." This veteran received 18d. per week from the parish of Pendleton, near Manchester. She recently applied for some increase of allowance; but shameful to relate, they threatened to place her in the workhouse.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION MINUTES.

Appendix to Minutes No. 1.

Referred to in Mr. Boulton's evidence, March 20, p. 8.

Extracts from the Reports of the American New-York Canal Commissioners, and other Documents relating to the *Erie* Canal; published in pursuance of the Act for reporting the Laws and other official Documents relating to the *Erie* and *Champlain* Canals; passed February 10th, 1825.

[To render the following Extracts quite intelligible, it is necessary to premise that before the present Grand Erie Canal was begun, two plans were in agitation, the one to connect the waters of the Upper Lakes would, on their passage to the Ocean, come into *Ontario*, and *when there* the locksage to the tide waters of the St. *Lawrence* being only 200 feet, while it is 568 to the tide in the Hudson, there *would be danger of the whole Lake trade* being diverted to the Port of another Nation (namely, Montreal).

Again.—"It is sufficient to say here, that articles for exportation, when once afloat on Lake Ontario, will, generally speaking, go to Montreal, unless our British neighbours are blind to their own interests; a charge which ought not lightly to be made against a commercial nation.

"Freight from Niagara to Oswego will, from the difficult and dangerous access to the harbour, be as high as per ton as the Rapids be among the Thousand Islands in the River St. Lawrence. The descent from thence to Montreal is less than the ascent from Oswego to Rome. It is true that Lake Ontario is estimated at one hundred and ninety-six feet above the tide water, and the Rome level only one hundred and eighty-four feet above the Lake; but there is a considerable descent in the River St. Lawrence, in a distance of about seventy miles, to the lower end of the present sloop navigation, through which the current is sometimes rapid. There is also a considerable descent from Montreal, in a distance of about thirty miles, to tide-water in the Lake St. Peter's. Perhaps it will be found that an average of a few years (three inches per mile (in the whole, upwards of twenty feet) is not too much, and that the River at Montreal is not one hundred and seventy feet below the upper surface of the Galloo Rapids. Of these events there is, rapidly increasing, and increasing religious democracy becomes safer in the state, and more stable in itself, by the ordination of a gradation of ranks among its priesthood.—The gentlemen to be invested with this new dignity we are informed, are the Rev. Mr. Bunting, Rev. Mr. Watson, and the Rev, Mr. Newton."

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are open; and when it is considered that (if the means of easy export be supplied to the inhabitants who may settle near the great Lakes) that country will in no distant period furnish a more abundant stock of commodities for Foreign Trade than is now sent from all the Atlantic Ports of the Union, it would be absurd to doubt whether, in the competition for that commerce, our neighbours will employ the means in their power, nor must it be forgotten that the revenue, which under present circumstances is raised from commerce, and which no probable change can ever have below an adequate duty of ten per cent, cannot but operate in favour of our rivals. True it is, that as far as it regards the pecuniary benefit of those who may settle along the Lakes, the route by which their products are sent abroad, and their supplies of Foreign articles introduced, must be to them a matter of little consequence; but the political connexion which would probably result from a commercial connexion, certainly deserves the consideration of intelligent men.

Again.—"On the superior (that is, to the American Erie Canal) facilities afforded by this River (St. Lawrence) for the transportation of produce, I perfectly agree with the Commissioners, having traversed it twice between Kingston and Montreal, and each time viewed it very attentively. I can therefore assert with confidence, that I know of no existing Navigation, on which so little can be rendered perfect at so small an expense. However, should your noble plan of uniting Lake Erie with the Hudson be carried into effect, you have to fear no rivalry. The commerce of the enormous extent of country bordering on the Upper Lakes, is yours for ever; and to such an incalculable amount as would baffle all conjecture to conceive."

Again.—"That it will be finished (that is, for the Americans to cut a Canal round the falls of Niagara, on their side, and thus unite the waters of Erie and Ontario) may be proved by facts visible to every one who chooses to open his eyes. In the Gazettes of this City are advertised, the rates at which goods will be carried from the Ports of Lake Ontario to Ogdensburgh, and thence to Montreal; the first are lower than have been many times paid from Lewiston and Oswego; the second are fifty-five cents in sows, and eighty-eight cents in boats, for a barrel of flour. Bett to accord Oswego River by Locks, and then, after crossing Wood Creek, to ascend Wood Creek in boats, which for great part of the way must be rowed by men, would it is believed, cost not less than fifty cents per barrel; because if three men bring up thirty barrels in a day, at fifty cents per barrel, they would earn only one dollar per day each, allowing for toll nothing; for delay, while waiting for freight, nothing; for wear and tear of the boat, nothing; and nothing for the return empty, if no freight could be offered.

"Thus it seems probable that produce could not be taken from Oswego to Rome for less than from Ogdensburgh to Montreal; so that the communication which professional men of the country consider as impracticable, unless at an enormous expense wholly disproportionate to the object, but which some gentlemen assume, without examination, to be very simple, may be completed, be of no avail. Instead of drawing to us the trade of our neighbours, it would turn much of our trade to them."

Again.—"When a large vessel from Lake Erie shall have brought her cargo within a small distance of the Cataract, it would be ridiculous to put it on board of small boats, merely to descend by Locks to Lake Ontario, and then put it again on board of large vessels to cross the Lake. It would be equally ridiculous to attempt the transportation on either Lake in small boats. The locks, then, to be of use, must be such as will take up and let down vessels which can navigate the Great Lakes; then are the Locks which the State is desired to make, in the expectation, that after a vessel from the Upper Lakes shall have descended into Ontario, she will stop at the difficult and dangerous Port of Oswego, instead of going on easily and safely to Ogdensburgh. The inventors and abettors of this project may have the best and most patriotic intentions; but their plan, if carried into effect, would increase (by the resources of New York) the wealth of Canada, and the power of Great Britain."

Again—"The Commissioners are of opinion, that the route from Erie to the Seaboard will be the most eligible; and would, moreover, have the most immediate tendency to divert the trade from passing down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario and Montreal, to permit which, to the exclusion of New York, is adduced as a foreign and rival Nation commercial advantages which ours may not enable us to reclaim. The difficulty of diverting the fixed currents of trade is obvious and well known, and the importance of the policy of directing that of the western section of the State to the Hudson is equally evident; and the Commissioners conceive that the present moment, while this section of the State is yet comparatively in its infancy, is most favorable for forming and establishing such connexions between the Lakes and our Atlantic waters as will effectually disappoint the views of our rivals, and promote the honor and advantage of the State."

Again.—"If we were to suppose all the Rivers and Canals in England and Wales combined into one, and discharging into the Ocean at a great City, after passing through the heart of that Country, then we can form a distinct idea of the importance of the projected canal; but it indeed comprehends within its influence a greater extent of territory, which will in time embrace a greater population. If this work be so important when we confine our views to this State alone, how unspeakably beneficial must it appear when we extend our contemplations to the great Lakes, and the country affiliated with them! Waters extending two thousand miles from the beginning of the Canal, and a Country containing more territory than all Great Britain and Ireland, and at least as much as France."

Again.—"As the Upper Lakes have no important outlet but into Lake Erie, we are warranted in saying that all their trade must be auxiliary to its trade, and that a favorable communication by water from Buffalo will render New-York the great depôt and warehouse of the western world."

The same may be said of Montreal with additional force, when the Welland Canal is finished.

Again.—"The most serious objection against the Ontario route (that is, the route by which the Lakes Erie and Ontario would be connected, which is effected by the Welland Canal) is, that it will inevitably enrich the territory of a Foreign Power at the expense of the United States. If a Canal is cut around the Falls of Niagara, and no countervailing or counteracting system is adopted in relation to Lake Erie, the Commerce of the West is lost to us for ever. When a vessel once descends into Ontario, she will pursue the course ordained by nature. The British Government are fully aware of this, and are now taking the most active measures to facilitate the passage down the St. Lawrence.

"It is not to be concealed that a great proportion of the productions of our western Country are now transported to Montreal, even with all the inconveniencies attending the navigation down the Seneca and Oswego Rivers; but if this route is improved in the way proposed, and the other not opened, the transportation will be almost entirely lost. A barrel of flour is now transported from Cayuga Lake to Montreal, for $1 50, and it cannot be conveyed to Albany for less than $2 50. This simple fact speaks a volume of admonition to mankind."

Again.—"In general it may be observed, that the difference between a single and double freight forms an immense saving. Goods are brought from Europe for twenty cents per cubic foot; whereas the freight from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia is equal to ten cents. This shews how far articles, once embarked, are conveyed with a very small addition of freight; and if such is the difference between a single and double carriage, how much greater must it be in the case under consideration?"

Speaking of the importance of their own Canal from New-York, as a means of easy transport, they infer that it will tend to prevent smuggling from Canada, and to secure the revenue of the State.

That, "it is with inconceivable regret we record the well known fact, that Merchandize from Montreal has been sold to an alarming extent on our borders, for 16 per cent below the New-York prices."

Again.—"The immense Forests which have been entertained of a dismemberment of the Union by collision between the North and the South, it is to be apprehended that the most imminent danger lies in another direction, and that a line of separations may be eventually drawn between the Atlantic and the Western States, unless they are cemented by a common, an ever acting, and a powerful bond. The navigation of the Ocean, and the Trade of the Lakes, passing through one channel, supplying the wants, increasing the wealth, and reciprocating the benefits of each great section of the Empire, will form an indissoluble cement of connexion, and an indissoluble bond of union. New-York is both Atlantic and Western, and the only State in which this union of interest can be preserved and perpetuated; and upon which this great centripetal power can be energetically applied.—Standing on this exalted eminence, with power to prevent a train of the most extensive and afflicting calamities that ever befell a country (for such a train will inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union) she will justly be considered an enemy to the human race, if she does not exert for this purpose the high faculties which Almighty has given her hands."

Apply these suggestions to Montreal, which, by the improvements in the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal, must become the Port of these vast Countries, in spite of the advantages possessed by New-York.

Again.—"But considerations of a political nature seem to us most urgently to recommend the construction of these Canals. The great influence exercised over the Western Indians, even in our own territory, by the subjects of a Foreign Government, we have always had numerous reasons to wish destroyed: this influence depends materially upon establishments which the former have formed at the Port of Trade. Any measure that would open, between one of our sea-ports and the region where Furs are collected, a road in all respects preferable to any which they have yet known, would, in a few seasons, prostrate the whole of that establishment, and, by the subversion of that influence, and in the mean time offer to us important facilities for controlling it.

"The Trade of the Province of Upper Canada and the Canadian Provinces is already considerable, and is rapidly growing. The fruits of the earth, from the Southern shores of Erie and Ontario, and from the Western parts of Canada, find their way to the Ports of our Northern neighbours cheaper than they can to any which offers a market of our own, and are there exchanged for the various commodities of Foreign Countries. This Trade is indeed profitable to many of our citizens who engage in it, but it is much more so to the British. Subject to their control, they direct it to the advancement of all their public interests, and it is no mean instrument of that advancement; it is evidently the vital spirit of their internal navigation, which it cannot fail to exalt into a consequence that may hereafter greatly affect us. Would not the prosecution of our projects to complete effect result immediately in giving to the citizens of the United States the entire profits of this Trade, and to Government all which they now derive from it?"

SUMMARY.

Lord Wellesley.—We can state on very high authority, that there was no foundation whatever for the late rumour, that a change was about to take place in the Lieutenancy of Ireland. —*Dublin Morning Register.*

Bolivar.—The Peruvians, we learn, are very much dissatisfied with the Liberator, Gen. Bolivar, and look upon his conduct and movements with a jealous eye; and that many of the well-informed in that country believe that his views are to engross the whole of the state in his own hands.

Broom hints to City Sportsmen.—If there are three of you, be sure to hire a post chaise, as it cuts a dash and comes cheap. By all means have it painted, and be sure to put on a quarter of a yard on each side of the chaise, and in front, to show all the people on the road that you are sportsmen.

On no account begin shooting for game before you get to Bunkney, Camberwell, Kentish Town, Mile End, top of Kent-street Road, or any place of equal distance from town.

Take care you do not shoot a sheep or a cow instead of the bird you take aim at.

The guns of least repute among *common* sportsmen are the best, *those that Scatter their shot the widest*, as there is more chance of hitting them—if one, as the saying is, won't the other will.

There is nothing like a sure shot, many a bird has been missed by firing hastily at too great a distance; but be sure to put in a large shot piece close to his head, thus the body is not torn.

Taking aim with both eyes shut is not so good a method as with both open, as cunning birds have been known to take advantage of the moment and fly away.

In choice of dogs, that species of the Spaniel called the Spitalfields hie-away is to be preferred, as he will hunt every kennel as well as ditch, and run over most ground.

Patridge Shooting Extraordinary.—We understand that three crack shots of this town killed, on Friday last, *one hundred and ninety*

four brace of birds! a sufficient proof that there is no lack of game in the County of Dorset.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

As a proof of the abundance of game in the Isle of Arran this season, Ld. Fincastle, the Hon. C. Murray, his brother, and two friends, have, in nine days, averaging not more than four hours shooting each day, killed 250 brace of grouse and cocks. One of the gentlemen shot only on four days.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Potatoe Crop.—The following is an extract from a letter, which was received on Saturday last by a clergyman of this town, from a respectable gentleman in the county of Galway, Ireland :—

"The most perfect tranquility prevails throughout this county. The potatoe, the peasant's food, will, it is thought, prove a full crop, and the price at which it sells at market now is not very dear—from 3d. to 4d. per stone of 16lbs."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Dr. Stephens, of Southfield, is spoken of as very likely to be appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Calcutta.

It is said that General Lord Lynedock, G. C. B. will be appointed to the 14th Foot, vice General Sir Harry Calvert, Baronet, deceased; that Major General Lord Frederick Bentinck will obtain the Colonelcy of the 56th Foot, Lord Lynedock, appointed to the 14th Foot, and that Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Hope, G. C. B. and M. P. will succeed the late General Sir Harry Calvert, as Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The statue and ornaments intended for General Picton's monument are shipped, and are now on the way to Carmarthen. The monument having attained its greatest height, was last week stripped of its scaffolding, and its proportions shows to great advantage. When surmounted by the statute of the General, upwards of eight feet high, and ornamented with relievos, military trophies, &c. its effect will be grand and imposing.

Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a girl about twelve years of age fell into the Clyde at the new Quay, Broomielaw, and would inevitably have been drowned, had it not been for the exertions of John Wilson, ship carpenter, who plunged into the water with his clothes on, and succeeded in bringing her safe to land. This young man was the carpenter on board the Frances and Mary, from St. John's N. B. for Liverpool, who was picked off the wreck, with seven others, the 7th March last, (after subsisting on the bodies of their companions for eighteen days) off the banks of Newfoundland, by His Majesty's ship Blonde, commanded by Lord Byron.

Some material alteration, we hear, has been determined on, so as to render the militia effective; a part of them, it is said, will remain constantly embodied, from which the regular army is to be kept complete, by allowing a portion of the militia to enlist therein annually; which will obviate the present mode of recruiting the army, and prevent the numerous illegal enlistments of militia men which now takes place into the line.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Directors of the East India Company have generously granted a pension of £50 per annum to Mrs. J. Brown, (now in indigent circumstances,) mother of the late Captain Brown of the 81st regiment native infantry, who fell in the assault of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, in January last. Mrs. Brown resides at Montrose, of which place Captain Brown was a native.

The brig Betsy Caines, which arrived in Lieth harbour from Drontheim, with a cargo of deals, on the 14th instant, is the identical vessel which brought over King William, of glorious memory, from Holland, 137 years ago. The Betsy Caines was at the memorable era a royal yacht, and is now probably the oldest vessel in existence.

Transmission of sound.—' The extreme facility with which sounds are heard at a considerable distance, in severely cold weather, has often been a subject of remark; but a circumstance occurred at Port Hoven, which deserves to be noticed, as affording a sort of measure of this facility, or at least of conveying to others some definite idea of the fact. Lieut. Foster having occasion to send a man from the observatory to the opposite shore of the harbour, a measured distance of 6,696 feet or about one statute mile and two tenths, in order to fix a meridian mark, had placed a person half-way between, to repeat his directions; but he found on trial that this precaution was unnecessary, as he could, without difficulty, keep up a conversation with the man at the distant station.'—*Parry's Voyages.*

Lord Cochrane was at Messina on the 20th August where he had been for some time incog, under the name of Mr. Blair, waiting for steam vessels from England. His private secretary had gone to Malta, to discover the feelings of the government and what forces they had. He intends, if he operates against the Turks, to run a small cutter between Malta and his cruizing ports.

Com. Hamilton was at Tinos on the 24th July, with an Englishman on board, sent to search for British pirates. The Cambrian's had seized two small private vessels.

A detachment belonging to the Royal Staff Corps, under the command of Major H. De Vernet, has received orders to embark, for conveyance to Quebec.

ENGLAND.

Singular and Affecting Instance of Remorse.—On Saturday, the 26th of Aug. at Malverton, in the County of Somerset, an upper servant in a large and very respectable Ladies' Boarding School, became violently agitated, from some unknown cause, and under its oppressive influence, was heard to reproach herself in the most sorrowful terms, for the worthless and sinful life she had been pursuing. Some secret which she dreaded to divulge was evidently preying on her mind, and at length produced a degree of mental aboration, during which some expressions escaped her, which revealed her implication in a long-continued system of robbery, committed on the property of both her mistress and the pupils. It seems that the young ladies had, in a most unaccountable manner, from time to time, missed their silver thimbles, scissors and other articles, and upon searching the servant's trunks, these were found in a most extraordinary quantity, together with other purloined property. The girl's frenzy continued to increase, until it reached the crisis of raving madness, and at the end of ten days after her removal to the house of her father, who is a humble and industrious man at Fitzhead, the unhappy maniac expired! During the few lucid intervals she experienced, she solemnly cautioned those around against the commission of dishonesty, and implored them to profit by the dreadful lesson her unhappy condition presented. Her two fellow servants have been committed to Ilminster jail for trial.

The Globe of the 20th states, that it was reported that Mr. Canning, while in Paris, would attempt to arrange a commercial treaty between the two countries, and that, though the efforts of Mr. Huskisson on this subject were unavailing, yet the chances were rather in favour of Mr. C's. mission as he went armed with high authority.

Mexico Bonds have risen in England, to about 65.—It is said that agents of the Government of Buenos Ayres, are endeavouring to make proposals to obtain a loan of 15,000,000 dollars in London. From the redundance of money unappropriated, it was thought they might succeed.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* which have just been published, there is an interesting case recorded of a lady who had been born blind, receiving her sight, after she had entered on her 47th year. Mr. Wardrop operated upon her on the 26th of January, and the 8th and 17th of February, with complete success. From this period till the time of her leaving London, on the 31st of March, being 42 days after the operation, she had acquired a pretty accurate notion of colours, their different shades and names.

The village of Ryton, near Coventry, was thrown into a state of great agitation on Thursday week, by a most tragical event that of a father shooting his own son. The perpetrator of this unnatural crime is Mr. Eburne, a respectable farmer and miller, of Ryton, and the victim was Francis, a son, about twenty years of age, and much esteemed by his neighbours and friends. The melancholy circumstance took place about half-past nine o'clock at night, in the house of Mr. Eburne, and the young man lingered in much agony till Saturday night, when he expired. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased on the following Monday, when it appeared that, on the day on which the shocking event happened, young Eburne had been at Warwick races, on horseback, and, on his return home in the evening, passed his father on the road, but did not speak to him. When Mr. Eburne, sen. reached home, his son was in the stable, cleaning his horse: shortly afterwards the young man came into the house, and his father instantly ordered him to go out. A quarrel ensued. The father struck and kicked his son several times, when the latter struck his father with considerable violence on the ears and nose. Mr. Eburne, sen. then fetched a loaded gun, and discharged the contents at the unfortunate young man, who immediately fell to the ground. A verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against the father of the deceased, who surrendered himself before the jury separated, and was committed, under the coroner's warrant, to Warwick gaol, to await his trial at the next assizes.

On Tuesday a route was received in Enniskillen by the 73th Regiment for a division to march on Friday last for Westport, Newport, Foxford, Killalla, Crosmolina Ballina and Ballycastle to relieve detachments of the 10th Regiment quartered in those places and now under orders for foreign service—we believe the Cape of Good Hope. The head quarters division will march for Castlebar after the arrival of the 62d Regiment in Enniskillen from Derry, which is expected on Wednesday next.—*Cork Paper, Sept.* 18.

On Monday morning, about five o'clock, a detachment of Royal Engineers left Woolwich, and proceeded to the British Museum, for the purpose of removing the magnificent remains of antique capitals, columns, &c. which have lain so long neglected in the Court-Yard, to Windsor, in order to form of them a representation of an ancient Temple in ruins. The detachments, consisting of forty men, arrived at the Museum about half past nine; they succeeded in removing three columns, one of which was understood to weigh 7 tons 13 cwt; and it was drawn by 12 horses, which left at half past one o'clock proceeded to Hounslow, and from thence to Windsor. It is expected it will take six weeks to complete the removal of the whole. —*ib.*

SCOTLAND.

On Sunday afternoon last, during the thunder storm, which passed over Edinburgh, a number of little casualties took place, which in many instances awakened emotions in the spectators not very accordant with the solemnity of the visitation or the sanctity of the day. It happened very unfortunately, that the electric cloud hovered directly over the city immediately at the conclusion of the afternoon's service. The rain at this time fell in torrents, and as soon as the churches and chapels had dismissed their several congregations—'ah! then there was hurrying to and fro," and a terrible commotion ensued. The dandies looked aghast, and so did the dowdyetts. Men, women, and children, were seen flying in all directions to seek refuge from "the peltings of the pitiless rain," while itinerating hats and balloonish umbrellas, career'd on the wings of the gale! But the most imposing exhibition of all, took place at the College Kirk, at the foot of Leith Wynd. The congregation assembled there, and wisely determined on keeping their seats till the *plump* had slackened its severity. The sun at length broke through the cloud, and the grave assembly opined to disperse. But, well-a-day! on coming to the threshold of the Kirk, their astonishment may easily be imagined, in finding the area in front of the doors completely flooded, and that except by wading nearly knee-deep, there appeared no other practicable method of egress from the sanctuary. Necessity, however, is the mother of invention, and with the help of a few planks, chairs, stools, &c. a bridge was speedily constructed over the waters, by means of which, part of the worshippers were enabled to pass from the Kirk to the opposite shore. To expedite the release of those still in durance, a ladder was procured, and placed to one of the windows on the south of the building, by which a number more made their emancipation. Had this novel method of getting *out* been adopted at getting *in* to the Kirk, we fear the honest hearers might have fallen under the stigma of "thieves and robbers." As it is, however, the verius virtuoso can identify them with no such characters, for we heard a felicitous youth at the bottom of the ladder compliment the descent (at least of the fair sex) in a very different style—"Strike me beautiful!" exclaimed the gallant swain, "they are like angels emerging from a cloud!" We are happy to add, that by five o'clock, the whole of the good people were once more secured on *terra firma*, and well pleased, no doubt, with their escape from a dilemma, that at least, looked ominous to an elegant flounce, and boded no good to "Warren's jet."—*Scotsman.*

The Scotch Episcopalians.—We understand that there has been for some time in agitation, amongst the influential members of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, a plan of erecting an Episcopal College in this city (Edinburgh), where a course of study, similar to that pursued in the English universities, will be adopted. At a convocation of the bishops, which was held here lately, the subject was taken into consideration, and measures, we believe, are now in progress for the establishment of an institution, which cannot fail of diffusing amongst the Episcopalians in Scotland, more accurate knowledge of the principles of the Apostolic church to which they belong.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

State of Trade in Glasgow.—The demand for our manufactured goods of all descriptions is rather on the increase, corresponding to the general tone of the country; but prices in most cases remain stationary.

It gives us pleasure to state that the iron trade of Scotland is rather on the ameliorate. The stock of some works has materially decreased of late; and as there is every prospect of a better demand the manufacture of iron is going on with increased briskness. The export to Ireland has lately been considerable.

We have heard that the duty on printed cotton goods will be repealed at an early period after the meeting of Parliament.—*Glasgow Courier.*

There are about 1500 quarters of oats in bond at Glasgow, deliverable under the late proclamation; but there are no peas, beans, nor rye. The duty on potatoes imported is 2s. per cwt.

The Crops in Scotland.—In the parish of Lesmahagow, the crops are cut down, and a great proportion got into the stack yard. The oldest farmer living in that part of the country does not recollect of a year in which the harvest has been in so forward a state. At Anchinlochan, the seat of John Brown, Esq. all the different kinds of grain were cut down in the month of July. The oats are good in quality, but very light. We have an excellent crop. Potatoes at one time threatened a complete failure; but, since the late rains, they have so much improved that they will be reckoned a middling crop. They are selling at from £16 to £20 an acre. The pastures, that were so much burnt up as to cause a reduction of one-third in the quantity of milk, have also greatly improved of late by the plenteous rains.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow have placed the liberal sum of fifty pounds at the disposal of the Committee of the Highland Society, of Scotland, to be awarded as extra premiums at the great show of live stock in that city, on the 27th inst.

Trade has considerably revived at Glasgow and in other towns. A cotton work in Renfrewshire, which was valued by competent persons in July last at £11,000, was offered at public sale in September, at Paisley, he "upset price" of £11,500, and after keen competition, was sold at £14,500.

Foreign Intelligence.

A letter from Moscow of the 4th, said to be from a person who has access to the best information, contains the following paragraph: —"The Emperor shows a disposition to deviate very much from the European policy of his defunct brother, wishing thereby to become popular, and to nationalize himself as much as possible. The storm that menaced on the side of Turkey is not yet dissipated, and another is rising on the side of Persia. If the first is to take effect, a great expulsion will follow; as in that event the Emperor is to head the army, and push quickly the contest to an end. Here every body seems to think success a very easy matter; but I am not of that opinion, and believe that such an expedition will meet the fate of former ones directed to the same purpose."

Official accounts have been received at St. Petersburgh, that the Persians have made irruptions into several parts of Russia.

Through a private and most respectable source of information, in the Persian capital, we learn that the Persians have actually resolved to embark in a war against Russia, and that the Prince of Persia had left the capital, with a large military force, to proceed to the Russian frontier. The Russian force in that quarter amounts to upwards of 80,000 men, under the command of one of the bravest and best of her Generals (Yermaloff), a force, we conceive, sufficient to sweep the Tigres and the Araxes, of any force which may venture to attack or oppose them, and to plant, in a few months, the Russian standards in Teheran.—*Glasgow Courier.*

A letter from Amsterdam dated the 11th of September, states that since the intelligence had been received that England had opened her ports for foreign grain, and would probably draw from foreign countries 3,000,000 quarters of oats 2,000,000 of rye, and 1,000,000, of barley, the price of grain has risen cent per cent. in most parts of Germany. The crop, with the exception of oats not having been abundant, either in Germany, Poland, or Russia, it is thought that England must employ a capital of at least a hundred millions of francs for the purchase of foreign grain, and that in consequence of this the continent will return a part of the sum in the purchase of English merchandise, which must necessarily give a new impulse to the manufactures of Great Britain.

Accommodating Jailor.—The police have just arrested at Bordeaux, a fugitive galley convict whose history represents something remarkable. He had been jailor of the prison of Poitiers, at which time he frequently made noctural excursions with the prisoners in custody, for the purpose of committing robberies. —At length, the good jailor was taken in the act with some of his boarders, and condemned to the gallies for 20 years.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The differences between Russia and Persia assume a delicate aspect. It seems that the Persians, without any previous indications of hostility, had made an incursion in Russia with 10,000 men, and burned several villages and carried off a number of persons. Many of the Persian soldiers were dressed in English uniforms. A further report adds, that the war has been pushed on by foreign influence, and that 200,000 Russians, commanded by *English and French* officers, were on their march to the Russian frontiers.

It is said, by the last advices from Constantople, that Col. Fabvier had driven the Turks from Athens, and opened a communication with Negos and Napoli. A grand national Assembly was to have been held on the 12th Sept. in the Morea.—Lord Cochrane had not arrived. Ibrahim Pacha was at Mistra with a reinforcement of 4000 Arabs. No news of the Turkish fleet since it was defeated at Samos. Colocotroni is every where raising troops to attack Ibrahim before Tripolitza. It appears to be admitted, that if the Greeks will act in concert, the Turks must be defeated.

Much trouble and disaffection towards Portugal is evinced by the Spanish Cabinet.

A great destructive fire broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August, in the neighborhood of the Seraglio, which continued to rage on the 3d of September, the latest date. It commenced in a baker's shop, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

We find it stated in a letter from Paris, that it is reported in the political circles of the French capital, that the Emperor of Russia has addressed a circular to the several Cabinets of Europe, protesting against the proposed levy of 30,000 men by the Turkish Sultan. The report state that the Emperor declares the existence of such a Turkish force, trained in the European tactics, inconsistent with the rules laid down at the conclusion of the war, by the Allied Powers, and incompatible with the safety of countries situated nearest to Russia.

GREECE.

We have but little to add to our former intelligence on the affairs of Greece, but we think that appearances are more favourable.

The French papers of the 19th Sept. contain some intelligence from Greece, communicated by a French Volunteer, the Count d'Harcourt, and highly cheering to the Christian cause.

Athens is closely blockaded by the Turks, but they have no artillery to act against the citadel. Ibrahim has marched from Tripolitza towards the plains of Corinth. A small party of Arab foragers have been surrounded and made prisoners by the Greeks.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE WINTER.—Capt. Ward proposes to connect his newly invented apparatus to Steam-Boats, for the purpose of navigating our rivers during the winter season, by cutting a passage through the ice. The bows of the boat are to be defended by a frame-work of timber, which will come in contact with the floating masses, while several large circular saws, seven feet in diameter, with heavy hammers, all worked by a steam engine, will cut and break the ice ahead, and open a way of more than sufficient width to admit it. It is needless to say, that if this invention should prove successful, even so far as to render the Hudson river navigable for four, three, or two months longer than it is at present, it would prove of great advantage to the city, and to those who adopt the plan. The model has received the approbation of experienced men.—*D. Adv.*

It is a striking illustration of the decay of the commercial marine of Spain, that since 1819 not a single Spannish ship has passed the Sound. The number of British that passed last year was 5186.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Nearly double the fodder is, every year, and by almost every farmer, expended than would be sufficient, was it properly and economically prepared and fed.

It is ascertained that Hay goes much farther by being cut into Chaff before it is foddered out. Many scientific and observing men have ascertained by actual measurement, that a saving of nearly one half, and some say more, is effected by this means.

But if it be not true that Hay is doubled in value by cutting, it cannot be denied that in applying this economy properly to the coarser kind of fodder, such as straw, cornstalks, outs in the sheaf, &c. a saving of one half, at least, may be made—*Ver. Pat.*

The Alexandria Herald states, that a young gentleman in this place, has, in possession, a Journal, which Washington kept of his life from the time he entered the public service till he was taken sick.

Remarkable Preservation.—A log house in the town of Lebanon, New York, was blown down on the 27th ult. in which were Mr. Littlefield, his wife and a child, who were asleep when a gust struck the house, and carried the whole away down to the third log from the foundation. Some of the logs passed over the bed others fell in every direction round it, not even sparing the bedstead, and its occupants were unhurt. The greatest part of the furniture was carried away. The tornado extended but a short distance.—*Hamilton Recorder.*

WOOLLENS.

A meeting of the Manufacturers of woollens has recently been held at Boston. The Courier states that the subject which occupied the attention of the meeting was the present depressed condition of the woollen manufacturers of the country. "The causes that have operated to produce the extraordinary depression that prevails among the class of manufacturers, were stated and explained by several gentlemen who addressed the meeting; and a proposition to apply to Congress for an increase of duties on foreign woollens was supported, as the only means that afforded a prospect of relief calculated to place this branch of industry on a sure and permanent foundation It was voted unanimously, as the sense of the meeting, that the best interests of the community require, and that it would be sound policy in the government to afford additional protection to the woollen manufacturers of the country. It was also voted that it is expedient to apply to Congress at their next session for an increase of duties on foreign woollens, or for a reduction of duty upon foreign wool."

COLONIAL.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 26.

FIRE.—A most destructive fire broke out in the King's road, about two o'clock this morning, which consumed six or seven houses (in which resided about fourteen families) before its ravages could be effectually got under.

College of New Brunswick.—On the 15th Sept. the corner-stone of the College of New Brunswick was laid with much solemnity at the capital of the sister Province. Upon the stone there was engraved an appropriate inscription, in Latin, prepared by the Rev. B. G. Gray, Rector of St. John. His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas delivered an excellent address, in which he took occasion to state the object of the Institution and the principles of its management. The President and other Professors must be of the established Church of England, but it is to be open to students of all sects and denominations; and no tests are to be exacted either at matriculation or graduation except when application is made for Degrees in Divinity.

From the Kingston, (Jam.) Public Advertiser, Sept. 25.—We do not anticipate any great evils to arise from the consequences of the British Order in Council. It will bear hardest upon the Americans, and bring them to a conviction of the necessity of entire reciprocity. It will benefit the Trade of Ireland and the British Colonies in North America, and great advantage will accrue to the British manufacturers.

This country will be under the necessity of paying a higher price for American produce; but this good will ensue, that the produce of the country, its plantations, its cocoas, and its yams, will be more attended to, and the country not left dependent upon a foreign nation for the staff of life.

This expected prohibition will give life to all the speculators in American produce, some of whom were trotting about nimbly yesterday, looking for sellers who had not heard of the news.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New Invention.—A patent has been granted to Justin Jacob, of Montreal, for the invention of a new engine for propelling the machinery of mills, &c. The moving power is a perpendicular lever hung like a pendulum, the vibrations of which move a pair of hands to and fro upon a rag wheel, by which the labour of two men is sufficient for propelling the machinery to any use required. A model of the same is now lodged in the Provincial Secretary's Office.—*Old Quebec Gazette.*

Ordination.—An ordination was held on Wednesday the 1st inst. being All Saint's Day, by the Lord Bishop of Quebec assisted by the venerable Archdeacon Mountain, in the Cathedral church of that city, at which Mr. William Arnold was admitted to the order of Deacon.

Mr. Arnold, we understand, is appointed to the important mission of Gaspe.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

His Excellency Governor Reidy, we are informed, had intended to leave England in the *Thalia*, arrived here but was unable to make his arrangements sufficiently early for her sailing. He and his family were to leave London early in the month of September in the ship *Mary*, which would proceed from the Thames direct to Charlotte town.—*Nova Scotian.*

Free Warehousing Ports.—Lord Bathurst, in a letter to Major General Nicolay, Gov. of Dominica, states that various applications for the extension of the privileges of Free Warehousing ports from that and other Colonies in the West Indies, have been referred to the Lords Commissioners of Privy Council for Trade; who will suspend their decision respecting the Ports, until they shall have received the Report of an Officer who has been sent out to enquire into their comparative eligibility for Warehousing Ports The letter is dated May 24th 1826.—*Journal.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1826.

We have no later news from Europe to lay before our readers, than was contained in our last number.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for the appendix to the minutes of evidence, before the Committee of the House of Commons, on Emigration, connected with the subject of Canada. This appendix, consists of extracts from the Report of the American Commissioners, submitted, previous to the commencement of the Erie Canal, and from these it will be seen, that the superior advantages which Canada presents for a communication to the Ocean, were at that time, duly appreciated by our neighbours. We have now every prospect, that we shall before long, reap their full benefit, as the Government is actively employed, in developing the great natural resources of the country, and using the most efficient measures for ensuring to us, all the advantages of which they are susceptible.

The Welland and Rideau Canals, constructed on a scale sufficiently extensive, to admit vessels of the same tonnage, as usually navigate the Great Lakes, will afford a communication for the purposes of Commerce, unequalled as to distance, by any country in the world. For more than a thousand miles, this route will present an uninterrupted navigation, flowing through a rich and fertile country, and the completion of these, and other works of magnitude now in progress, as well for the security, as the prosperity of the country, will no doubt afford additional inducements for emigration to Canada, and give a rapid increase to our population.

The sum of Money employed on these public works, will create a demand for the produce of the country, in consequence of which, the Farmer will find a better market than heretofore, and the large sums of money which will be expended, will have the effect of giving increased activity to the Trade of the country.

A late American paper, speaking of the Erie and Welland Canals, as rival avenues from Lake Erie to the Atlantic, expresses its opinion, that the subject is one, which should be seriously considered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and thinks it may be advisable, in order to counteract the threatened new destination, of the produce of the West, to lighten the tolls upon heavy articles, passing on the Western, and Middle Section, of the Erie Canal, towards tide water. The lessening the dues on the Erie Canal, will however have little effect in drawing Commerce to it, in preference to the Canada route, because the objection of reshipments will still remain, which will be completely obviated, by the size of our Canals. The Welland, being intended for a sloop navigation, and the Government having decided, on making the Rideau Canal of the same dimensions, a cargo of goods or produce once shipped, will be conveyed to its destination, without the necessity of breaking bulk, at any intermediate place. This will more than counterbalance any advantage which may be offered, by lightening the tolls on the Erie Canal, and in this respect, we are inclined to think, that it is not at all probable that the tolls on our Canals, are likely to be any higher, if as high, as those on the American side. The greater part of the route, being cut by Government, as a national improvement, and more with a view to promote the settlement and commerce of the country, than from any consideration of it being a lucrative speculation, in a competition of low tolls, it is evident that the advantage will be on our side. The Welland Canal affording the only communication into Lake Ontario, must command the Commerce of the Upper Lakes, and once afloat on Lake Ontario, its destination to the Montreal

markets may be considered as certain. These causes, operating so strongly, against the future prosperity of the Erie Canal, may account for the policy of the State of New-York, adopted by the general Government, in claiming a right to the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, through Canada, to the Ocean.

We are informed that the Engineer and Contractors of the Welland Canal, are preparing a Report, showing the progress of the work, during the last season. We have no doubt it will be satisfactory, and it will afford us much pleasure, to communicate its contents to the public.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lady Sarah Maitland and family, arrived here on Thursday last from Stamford, and have taken up their residence for the Winter Season, in the Government House.

At the latest dates the Steam Boat Niagara was still aground. The greatest exertions are making by Capt. Mosier to get her off. The weather has been tempestuous, but we are happy to hear that the Niagara has not received any material injury.

From an extract in this days Paper, it will be seen that a Detachment of the Royal Staff Corps, under the Command of a Major, is ordered to Quebec. This Detachment it is probable will be employed on the Rideau Canal. From the great preparations which are making, and the number of Officers sent out, to superintend the construction of public works, we may anticipate that the ensuing season, will be one of particular interest, throughout Canada.

The Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, The Rt. Rev. Mr. McDonald, arrived in Town on Sunday last, and we are informed intends spending some time in York.

COMMUNICATION.

Communicated by a Lady for an insertion in the U. E. Loyalist.

Jonathan Walton, Esquire, of Schenectady (with that spirit of liberality which so eminently distinguishes him) has presented to the Episcopal Church at Port Hope, a fine mellow-ton'd Bell, of a size adapted to the use of that sacred Edifice. The value of this acceptable present is much enhanced from the consideration of its being entirely an act of disinterested munificence; the generous donor having long since disposed of his property in this Village and the adjacent Country.

Port Hope, Nov. 13, 1826.

Birth.

At York, on Tuesday 14th inst. Mrs. Sherwood of a Daughter.

Died,

On Saturday last, at Niagara, aged 63, the Hon William Claus, member of the Executive and Legislative Council, and Superintendant General of Indian Affairs, in Upper Canada.

At York, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Ann Cooper Wife of Mr. William Cooper, aged 58.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25-*tf.*

Welland Canal Office, }
York, Nov. 14, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By order of the Board.

25-7-31 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, on Friday the 1st day of December next, from Persons willing to contract for the undermentioned supplies:—*Viz.*

STRAW,
Thirty Thousand lbs.
WOODEN BROOMS,
Four Hundred.

For particulars apply at the Barrack Office at this Post.

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office, }
York, November 26, 1826. } 25-2-26

STRAYED, on the 10th instant, a very Remarkable looking Cow; Horns bent inwards to the forehead, and a lump on one of the fore-knees. Two Dollars will be given to any one bringing her to Mr. Bright, at the Market Place.

York, 18*th Nov.* 1826. 25-*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late *Samuel Foster*, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to the Estate to make payment on or before the first day of February next. And those who may have any claims against the said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) P. ROBINSON,
STEPHEN HOWARD.

New-Market, Nov. 6, 1826. 25-3-27

DUNDAS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public that he has opened the *Dundas Hotel* at this place, lately occupied by Mr. Gamble, the situation of which presents advantages, it being in one of the most flourishing Villages in Upper Canada; and situated on the main road leading from York to Niagara and Vittoria, from each place fifty miles, being a days' journey, at the end of which travellers may expect to be comfortably and conveniently accommodated at moderate charges. And it being a new undertaking of the Subscriber, he will be ever anxious to merit liberal patronage; and in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

GEORGE JONES.

Dundas, Nov. 3, 1826. 25-3-27

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient Mansion, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in King-street, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-*aw*

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

Welland Canal Office, }
York, Nov. 10, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the proprietory of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6*w*.

Welland Canal Office, }
Oct. 6, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent in the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, in required to be paid in, on or before the 20th November next.

By Order of the Board,
J. WENHAM.
21-6-27 *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, on the 1st day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

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

Commissariat Office, }
York, 1st Nov. 1826. } 23-4-26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the first of January, 1827, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 1st December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed: *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

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

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

Commissariat Office, }
York, November 1st, 1826. } 23-4-26

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF POWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Home District, }
York, to wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at Franks' Inn, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 21st day of November Instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things, which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York on Tuesday the Twenty-first day of November Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be then there present in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and apportain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
York, 8th Nov. 1826. } 24-2*w*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to *Bake Bread*, from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th of December, 1826, to the 24th December, 1827.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 18th December next, at noon, and they must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York, }
November, 18th, 1826. } 25-4-28

STEAM PACKET CANADA.



A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Steam Packet "Canada" will be held at York on board of the Boat on Monday 4th December at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Management.

I. W. GAMBLE
Treasurer.

York 15th Nov. 1826. 3*w*.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

VOL. I. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826.

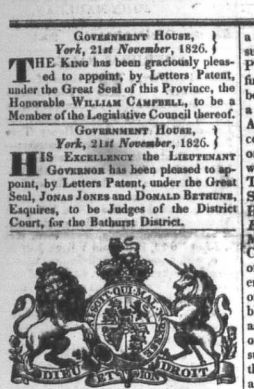
BY AUTHORITY.

Government House, }
York, 21st November, 1826. }

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of this Province, the Honorable William Campbell, to be a Member of the Legislative Council thereof.

Government House, }
York, 21st November, 1826. }

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, Jonas Jones and Donald Bethune, Esquires, to be Judges of the District Court, for the Bathurst District.



ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-first Year of His Late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada.*

[26th May 1826.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled '*An Act to repeal certain* 31 G 3 c 61. *Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the of the said Province*, it is amongst other things enacted, that no Person shall be Summoned to the Legislative Council in either of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Mijesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*; and it is thereby further provided, that no person shall be capable of voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or of being elected at any such Election, who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada:* And whereas it is expedient that Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should be enabled to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and of voting at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, or of being Elected at any such Election; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall hence forth be and be deemed competent in the Law to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and to vote at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be Elected at any such Election.

Persons naturalized in Upper Canada may be summoned to the Legislative Council & vote at Elections

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That when every Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of *Upper Canada*, for the Naturalization of any Persons or Person, shall be presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, or to the Person Administering His Majesty's Government there in, such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall and he is hereby required to reserve every such Bill for the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure thereon; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province of *Upper Canada* until the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall Signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province unless His Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the Space of Two Years from the Day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government.

Naturalization Bills not to have effect till they have been received His Majesty's Assent.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

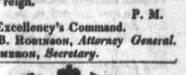
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the occurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly ad-

vanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eigh hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale,—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } ON Saturday, the Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, *To Wit* } ON Tuesday the 28th day of November next, will be sold at the Court-House, in the Town of Kingston, the following property as belonging to Francois Beauselioi, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's District Court, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland and Geo. H. Markland, viz:

A part of Lot No. 165, in the Town of Kingston, with a Dwelling House thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sherif, M. D.
Kingston, 28th August, 1826. 16–10

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–13–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Troo Page, at the suit of Samuel Andruss:— I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
28th September, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
25-6-30 *S. G. D.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 12th October, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office, York, 12th October, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6*m.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

PUPLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore. No. 17—6m.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, atthe ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.
May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District,
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.
York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in Session,
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*



NOTICE.

THE Steam Boat MARTHA OGDEN Andrew Estes Master, will ply between York and Youngstown, during the remainder of the Season, making a daily trip from each place, Saturdays excepted, when she will cross but once.

Hours of sailing—6 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

To accommodate the public, her hours of departure from each place, will be changed alternately every week, of which notice will be regularly given.

This arrangement will continue in effect, weather permitting, until further notice is given.

Passengers wishing to cross the River Niagara, will be sent over in a Ferry-Boat free of charge.

Cabin Passage, Two Dollars.
Deck Passage, One Dollar.
Agents at York, Messrs. M. & R. Meighan.
June 13th, 1826. 3—*tf.*

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D, broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

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The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826. NO 26.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Lines on the death of GEORGE ENGLAND LEONARD, only son of Major Richard Leonard of Drummond-Hill, Niagara Falls, who was drowned in the Chippawa River, on Saturday, July 8, 1826.

The boy has quitted his peaceful home,
That home he sho[illegible] see no more! [his lips.
There is bloom o[illegible]n cheeks, there are smiles on
As he bounds from the cottage door.
Light is his heart, and his spirit is high,
And his step is light as he goes:
Who would think that there, so young and so fair,
Would be cold, ere the evenings close!

In a treacherous bark he has left the shore,
For the boy is fearless and brave,
He is gone, he is gone, he is seen no more;
He is sunk in a watery grave!

Ah! who will comfort his Father now
That his hope and his pride are gone;
And who will speak peace to his Mother's grief,
For he was their *only* son.

His bloom is fled—and his lightsome step;
And his cheek *is* pale and fair—
And his bright eyes are clos'd—and his lips are blue,
But their smile still lingers there.

And is it all over—so soon, so soon;
Has that bright yo[illegible]rit fled,
And has that form, [illegible] and so lov'd,
Gone down to the silent dead.

Yes, that form so lov'd, reposes in death,
And that spirit has fled away
To a happier world and a better home,
In the realms of eternal day.

Shall they not be [illegible]rs of *joy* that flow
For a child so early bless'd;
Shall the Mother who lov'd him lament that so soon
He has enter'd his Father's rest.

Oh no, there is comfort for those who mourn,
And it whispers to him who weepeth,
Lament not as one without hope, for "Lo!
"The child is not dead, but sleepeth."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST COFFIN.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The watchman upon the turret had cried the midnight hour; the heavens shone in all their starry splendour; and the ground glittered with myriads of brilliant specks. Every sound of living breath seemed benumbed by the frost, and every murmur that arose from the sleeping city was borne away upon the blast. Fearfully now resounded the footsteps of the sentinels, as, muffled up in their long white cloaks, and high black caps, they wandered to and fro, with measured pace, like spirits of the departed.

Lo! an aged prince passes through the postern gate of his castle into the neighbouring park. His faithful attendants, who have watched his steps for a period exceeding the usual span of mortality, would fain implore their lord to screen his hoary head, now that the last branch of his royal house is withered; but the earnestness of death darkens the king's countenance,—silently they bow their heads before him, for their lips refuse their office, and they follow him sorrowfully with their eyes.

With impetuous haste the frozen prince totters through the glittering evergreens. He feels not the cold, nor the frosty breath of the wind that tosses the few scanty, grey locks upon his bare head. He thought he would ascend to the destiny that seizes with icy hand upon his trembling heart.

He has arrived at the verge of his park, near the humble dwellings of his workpeople in the employment of the court.—He stands still,—Oh Fate! though shouldst have spared me my one, last, solitary child!" sighed he. "Oh, happier than thy country's prince art thou, humble artisan, even though thou wakest amid thy sleeping little ones with care, because thou hast not wherewithal to satisfy their hunger on the morrow! Thou livest among them in them—but with me, my whole race descend into the grave."

He advanced a few steps forward; a noise met his ear; it was the grating sound of a saw.

"Who works so much beyond the midnight hour? Doubtless," continued he, replying to himself, "it is the coffin-maker, preparing *his* coffin. Man! thou might'st become rich, if now thou madest him a cradle."

He had approached nearer to the house whence the sounds proceeded; when the sawing ceased, and he distinguished the tones of a deep male voice. It was an old strange melody, harsh and monotonous as the words which grated on his ear.—

The fiend of death has seized his bow,
His shaft unerring flies—
No power of strength can ward the blow:
The mighty mortal dies!

Ye powers of craft and malice, ho!
Your murderous deeds proclaim—
Malice has wrought its owner's woe;
His craft has turned to shame.

Behold the pit—by man of sin
A snare for others laid—
But Fate has call'd, and see, within
His own death-bed is made!
Then hail! oh hail, Eternal Power!
In whom is placed my trust;
I know thy strength is peril's hour,
Omnipotent and just!

The king listened; anon the song ceased, and a noise resounded from within as of tools thrown aside.

"But no guilt rests upon my brow," said the prince. "I have seen two generations spring up and fade: I have ruled them justly."

A frosty shudder agitated his feeble frame—at length he became more composed. He opened the door; a hot vapour rushed forth, and a large apartment presented itself to him, illuminated by many lights. At a long working bench stood a tall, haggard form, busied upon an almost finished coffin. No life, no emotion, nor dash of sensibility beamed from the workman's glassy eyes, as he continued his employment, regardless of the monarch's entrance.

"So late at your duty, master?" said the prince. "Every man," returned the joiner, "performs the work to which the Eternal Master calls him; and he has sent me to you to prepare your race a resting place."

"Man! how can God have called thee to that work?" exclaimed the raging prince. "Madman! wouldst thou add to my anguish?"

"Sire," resumed the coffin-maker, undismayed, "madness will vex *thee!* But," continued he, after a pause, "if you would fain bear my history and your own, sit you down upon that coffin-lid; it is the coffin of your own heir, for whom I have now seat in the place. See, it is masterly work; this sculpture upon it is the design of a church crumbling to pieces, with its tombstones and crosses, the tokens of death, overgrown with rank weeds. Why dost thou stand staring so wildly at my work? Make no ceremony, but be seated, that I may proceed; the job is almost done, and will occupy me just as long as my song."

As if pressed down by some invisible power, the prince seated himself upon the coffin-lid, as it lay upon the floor; the coffin itself stood upon the bench. The joiner tucked up his wide sleeves about his nervous arms and began to plane it, while, with his eyes fixed upon his work, as if he heeded nothing else, neither the high personage who listened to him, nor the import of his own words, or rather as if the latter were spoken by another mouth, or at least another spirit, he began:

"Sir, did you know the deceased, Prince Sigismund?"

"My ancestor," answered the king gloomily, "the last of his family, as I of mine."

"My grandfather," said the workman.

"Thy grandfather," replied the prince with surprise. "Remember what form suddenly presents itself to my memory!"

"My history will explain all," rejoined the coffin-maker. "When I first came into the world there was little prospect that the golden circle would ever deck your brow; and just so much the more wildly was the storm to rage amid the clustering branches of our family, till none were left but my grandmother and her only daughter. Then your father mounted our house's throne. The prince's widow was little heeded: God's judgment upon her, because she herself was wanting in maternal love, and at length thrust her daughter out of her own house, after disturbing her mental peace by her tyrannical and immoral conduct. Then the latter gave up all earthly glory, and desired, after so deep a deception, nothing more than to live in the bosom of the quiet peace of obscurity. She found both in my father; for although he was not of princely descent, he possessed a lofty mind and a towering spirit. She brought him six sons; to them the last was born, her measure of duty was performed. My father could not survive her, and yet durst not die: the departed drew him after her; his children held him. He lived to see with her the life of a saint in an inseparable union of souls; I never saw him either joyful or sad like another mortal. His thoughts were constantly turned inward, and one could see in his eyes that his soul already belonged to another world. One care only had he for this; to instil into his sons their mother's lofty spirit, and to prepare such a fate for them that the workings of that spirit in them might not be oppressed by an overpowering weight of worldly misery. He ordered their education accordingly, and dedicated his undivided attention to it: and as he possessed, himself, but little of the world's goods, he doubled not but your father would at least bestow some portion of them upon the descendants of a man from whom he had obtained all, and whose throne he occupied. His entreaties found no way to the prince's heart. Then you, his only son, ascended the throne. You, at least, he hoped, having received such signal bounty from heaven, and expecting to become the founder of a race far extending into futurity, would be willing to deserve such grace, by shewing some commiseration for the last withering branches of your own stock. But he received his letters of credence, granted supplications; and when at last he attempted to approach your person, your sentinels thrust him back with their halberts. Therefore has God sent the destroying angel into your house, where no entrance on sensities can prevent. But I am anticipating my story. Attend!"

The monarch, trembling with fear and agitation, supported himself against the pillar which sustained the wide roof. The coffin-maker went on with his narration without interrupting his work.

"Just as my father received this rude repulse, the time had arrived when my three eldest brothers were to enter on the career that had been selected for them. He called us all together, 'God,' said he, 'has determined otherwise than we wished.' Proceeding then to acquaint us with his circumstances, he conjured us to give up all ideas of grandeur, and follow the humble vocations which he had already made choice of for us. We were silent, because we would not distress our father, but the spirit of the departed princes burst upon the breast of my grandsons. At night we all ascended to the topmost room of the house. There we resolved rather to relinquish life than degrade ourselves by any mean occupation; but we left the house as drag down our ungrateful race with us to perdition.

"An inexpressible inward anxiety betrayed to our father what was passing. On a sudden he appeared in the midst of us—and his stern brow there in a circle, with their daggers raised in their right hands to swear, and their eyes, especially those of the youngest, though he had not completed his fourteenth year, flashing with indignation. Our arms dropped mechanically as he regarded us with his placid look, and our anger died away when he addressed us: 'Children, have I dedicated ye to the dark dwelling of hell? Is the lovely light from yonder, where your mother beckons ye, extinguished in your breasts?' Every wrathful feeling was eradicated as he spoke, and all power of volition destroyed. In due proportion as our courage was reproved, an unusual softness stole more and more to animate our father:—his eyes beamed so brightly that we durst scarce look at him; a spirit of prophecy came over him, and with a terrific energy he exclaimed—'Stain not your hearts and hands! Vengeance is His, He will repay!' It was clear to us, then, that we must leave it to God to judge; and the hands which we had raised to indulge vengeance, were now uplifted to confirm the vow that we would never seek for revenge on the foe who had wronged us in our parents."

Without leaving off his work, the coffin-maker stopped a second, as if to give the king time to recover himself, for he had swooned away.

"Sir," continued he, then I was the youngest. It was late at night when my father called me forth out into the garden. The weather was sultry, and the atmosphere exceedingly oppressive; while the thick darkness was only occasionally relieved by the faint glimmer of distant lightning. Silently we sat myself down, exhausted in spirit and in body, and fell asleep. Singular dreams flitted before my troubled mind; but when I awoke they were all vanished, distinctly as I had seen them. Moreover, the words which one apparition had whispered to me, echoed articulately and intelligibly in my soul. 'Gird thyself to prepare the coffins, in which the unrighteous generation of princes be carried to grave!' And as I now observed that I had fallen asleep beneath my favourite rose tree, on which were six roses, its first bearing, which had all opened in the night and withered during the night, I looked upon this as a token of the certain fulfilment of my vision.

"Like my brothers, I relinquished my ambitious hopes, and entered the next morning into the service of a joiner, by whom I speedily began to learn. I acquainted nobody with the least circumstance of my dream. I worked indefatigably, and when my time of servitude expired, I wandered into many foreign parts, seeking employment as a journeyman. I never gave my relations any tidings of me, for I knew that in obscurity alone could I follow my obscure calling. I obtained reputation as a mechanic; then you appointed me to your city. I knew it must so happen; but a few years elapsed before I found employment, so that I had opportunities of inventing curious ornamental devices for coffins, and in many an hour of the night I worked up my material's to emblematical portraiture. I was offered great prices for my work—'They are bespoke,' said I, 'and must be got ready before-hand.' Such a work is not to be performed in the hour of need." Notwithstanding, I laboured alone knew what I meant. I was afterwards appointed coffin-maker to your household. Now, thought I, business will begin. But your house's splendour glowed on with increasing lustre;—your children grew up in strength and beauty; and you were esteemed the happiest of princes. But the spirit in my spake—'They must be exalted high, that their downfall may be too greatest,' and I waited patiently for the accomplishment of that, which I knew must come to pass.

"It happened that one clear spring day I went out of my workshop, and wandered through the green meadows. Suddenly the sky darkened above me, and the hail fell and destroyed the fresh seed that was just beginning to shoot. While I reflected upon the passing scene, a voice within me said, 'The first things shall be first sacrificed.' I understood this not but went home;—then the cry of despair assailed my ears. The twin sons thy wife had first borne thee were gone; a malignant disorder had quickly swept them away, both in one hour. Then I thought of the sculpture of the pair of doves offered up in the temple—and I looked them out and fitted them to the coffin in which your twin sons repose under the cold sod.

"Years rolled on: it was summer. I ascended a hill where I was accustomed to quench my thirst at a fresh draught from a lucid spring that collected in a stone basin, under the shade of a lofty beech-tree that stood on the skirt of a mountain meadow. Far extends the glance from that elevation over a flat fertile land, dotted with innumerable cities and villages, the fairest portion of your kingdom. But when I had reached the spot, the channel was dry in which the streamlet used to pant, and the basin empty. Then spake the voice—'Now the spring fails.' I hurried home and got ready the sculpture of the parting mother, for I well knew that soon would your royal spouse depart this transitory life.

"The circling years again rolled on, and I stood one day in autumn beneath the favorite tree that you planted with your own hand; and while I gazed upon the withered leaves that the storm had caught the arms and branches, and shook them so that all the fruit fell off. The voice said, 'Now the fruit falls!' I returned homeward immediately, to prepare the sculptures of the broken lily's stem, the bursting pod with its nuts, and the withered rose; and as I entered the city, the wailings of the people burst upon my ear, and I learned that the carriage which bore your daughters, three lovely brides, betrothed to princes, had been overturned and dashed down a precipice; and just as I reached the boundary of your park, they brought the lacerated corpses of your beloved children upon litters, covered with costly canopies, through the postern entrance.

After this, a long period elapsed. Mightily appeared your race to rustle with the destruction that impended over it. Powerfully grew your youngest son, a bold hero in the field of slaughter. He established the prince's martial fame. He brought conquests to your country; his bed was unblessed. In the winter hall both meadow and stream in chains; all nature reposed; but restlessly raged on the fury of mankind in reckless bloodshed.

"I went out into the dark and deep green forest. There was an aspiring fir, to whose proud summit I often looked up in admiration of the mighty artisan who had formed so proud a work; its long straight stem lay extended at the feet of lowly shrubs! There I was taught what was to be done with it. Once more, 'Now is the axe laid to the trunk!' Without delay, I bent my steps homeward, and scarcely had I looked out the sculpture of the fallen temple, when the joyous cry of victory resounded through the city; but suddenly every tongue was stilled—and quickly followed the direful news, that the crown prince had fallen on the field! Not for his own sake has he aggrandized his kingdom—others will now possess it. Now, Sir, my story is finished, and I have no more emblems." The king cried, as if struck with madness, "and hast thou no coffin left for me?"

"Thou wilt not need a coffin," answered the workman, "but permit me to try the lid; let us see if all the parts correspond."

He placed the lid upon the coffin, and examined the whole with the scrutinising eye of a proficient in his art.

"These figuers do not harmonize well," said he, "I must chaunt my old burthen once again: thus will the work be best completed." He sang:

Behold the pit—by man of sin
A snare for others laid—
But Fate has called, and see, within
His own death-bed is made!
Then hail! Eternal Power!
In whom is placed my trust,
I know thy strength in peril's hour,
Omnipotent and just!

The King was senseless. Supported against the bench, he might have remained a long while in that day's memorial was presented to him, and he felt deep commiseration for the indigent father and his six young sons; but his courtiers dissuaded him from affording them relief, and since then no complaint of theirs had reached his ear.

Now his last son was at rest, enclosed in the narrow coffin, and buried deep below the earth. The king, tired of life, mounted his judgment-seat once again, and commanded those unfeeling counsellors before him, and punished them. He caused the grand-children of his ancestor to be sought for, but none of them were to be found in his kingdom. Some dwelt in foreign countries, in the peaceful enjoyment of domestic happiness, and despised the gifts which he now proffered too late. The name of his race was not extinct, but had descended from the princely dignity to the middle station of life. Insanity at length seized on the hapless prince, and hoarse as the ocean was raging with its wildest fury around the rocks upon which it had stranded, the lofty turrets, the throne himself headlong down from the battlements into the foaming flood. His corpse was never found; the coffin-maker had said "thou wilt not need a coffin."

A boundless ocean swallows up, at last, all generations of men—some rise above, some sink below. Yet who rise, compassionate the sinking, for ye are supported only by Divine mercy.

SUMMARY.

Several counterfeit sovereigns are in circulation, bearing the date of 1822. Their edges are broader than the genuine coin, and they are extremely light.

A great alarm has been excited among cutlers and toymen, arising from a number of informations which have been laid against the sellers of gold and silver articles not having a license. By the last Act of Parliament, it is declared, that every person offering for sale any article of gold or silver, however small it may be, and not taking out an annual license, is liable to the penalties affixed. We understand, that the names of above 800 individuals have been given in to the Exchequer, and above 200 writs are issued.

A present was landed on Tuesday last, from the Russian ship, the Baltic, on which Grace the Duke of Wellington, from the Emperor Nicholas, consisting of three looking-glasses. They were manufactured at the Imperial Factory in Russia. The largest plate was broken in the conveyance. It measured 169 inches long and 53 wide.—*21st Sept.*

In the course of twelve months, namely, from June 1825 to June in the present year, there was held no less than one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight coroner's inquests, of which nine hundred and seventy-five were in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester alone.

The importation of grain at Leith still continues, and it has been proceeding, *pari passu*, at Grangemouth.—Between the 25th August and 4th September, eight vessels loaded with grain from Riga, Hamburgh, &c. entered that port.

The College of Surgeons in London have announced the current week, an important relaxation of their rules respecting the qualification by hospital study, required by them from candidates for their diploma. The purport of this change is, that attendance upon provincial hospitals will now be accepted under certain restrictions.

Weymouth, *Sept.* 20.—We are grie[illegible]d to state that all hopes are vanished as to the safety of His Majesty's Post office packet Francis Freeling. It is generally supposed that she was run down, by some unknown ship, during the late gale. By this disaster the wives of the crew, seven in number, together with upwards of 30 children, are left in the most afflicted state of distress. A public meeting will be held at the Town-hall on Saturday next, to devise means to alleviate their present sufferings. The names of the passengers on board at the time are not yet all ascertained.

Some material alteration, it is said, has been determined on, so as to render the Militia effective; a part of them, it is said, will remain constantly embodied, from which the regular army is to be completed, by allowing a portion of the militia to enlist therein annually; which will obviate the present mode of recruiting the army, and prevent the numerous illegal enlistments which now take place in the line.

It is known to our readers that a frigate for the Egyptian Pacha, was built at Marseilles, and that in attempting to launch her, she stuck in the mud. The attempts have been renewed but as yet without success.

Portugal.—Couriers arrive frequently at the French, Spanish and English legations in Lisbon—which indicates the belief that some important measures are on the *tapis*.

Two officers from one of the ultra montane provinces have been arrested at Lisbon, and sent to prison. They had with them a good deal of money, and various inflammatory proclamations.

The Turks express their hopes in strong terms for the success of the Persians over the Russians. They had circulated a report that Teflis had been taken by the former.

The last Blackwood's Magazine has a strange rumour in it, that Washington Irving is in a fair way of marrying Her Highness the Archduchess of Parma, the widow of Napoleon! At the Congress of Verona, it is said she walked arm-in-arm with the Duke of Wellington, when her husband was at St. Helena.

Defence of the Seaboard.—An interesting and highly important document, relative to the defence of our maritime frontier, communicated to Congress at the close of the last session by the board of Engineers employed to survey the coast, has been published in the National Intelligencer. The whole line of seacoast, which extends 3330 miles, is divided by the Engineers into four distinct parts, and they enumerated the positions to be fortified and the cost and advantages of each. The whole expense is estimated at $6,557,454 —that for the additional defence at Boston alone, at 1,279,429 dollars. The fortifications recommended are divided into three classes, more or less necessary, and therefore not requiring to be all completed at once.—*Salem Reg.*

Capt. Parry is about to marry the beautiful daughter of Sir John Thomas, of Alderly Park.

Three hundred jurymen have been summoned to attend the next session of the court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held on the third Monday of the present month. The trials of the persons indicted for conspiracy, therefore, are most probably to be at that time resumed. —*N. Y. paper.*

Thousands of persons have made application to Government, for the means of emigrating.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The ship Augustus-Frederick, of Newport, whilst on a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean, lost one of her boats, with 15 men, in consequence of the boat being drawn under by a whale.

Bishop of Calcutta.—The late Dr. Reginald Heber, whose death we announced in our last, was brother of the late Representative of Oxford University, and was first of Brasenose College, whence he was elected a Fellow of All Souls. In 1801 he gained the Chancellor's Prize "Carmen Seculare," Latin verse; in 1803, "Palestine," English verse; and in 1805, "The Sense of Honour," an English Essay. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1822, and was chosen Bishop of Calcutta in 1823. As a Divine and Scholar, his "Bampton Lectures" place him among the best prose writers, as his poetical compositions entitle him to a conspicuous place among the poets of the present day. He took the Degree of M. A in 1818, and that of D. D. (by Diploma) in 1823.

Extraordinary Lusus Naturæ.—A most beautiful racing mare called 'Jenny,' has been exhibited here during the week, possessing seven perfect legs. This remarkable animal is mentioned in the Racing Calendar for 1822-23, as a very superior runner; and it was not until three years old that the transformation of nature commenced. Her extra far hind leg, which is hanging appendage, is found to appear next her near hind leg; and next her far fore leg; and at this time there is one making its appearance down her near fore leg. She is shod on six feet, and the main bones of her extra legs are set on from the hips and shoulders, and have beautiful muscular shape. This extraordinary mare is the property of Mr. Checketts, of Belgrave-hall, Leicestershire.

The connoisseurs in razors will be glad to hear that a discovery has been made, that thousands ground into powder make an excellent composition for razor strops. This sounds any thing but economical, and seems to invert the order of things according to the old system; paste has before been taken for diamonds, but never diamonds for paste, that we have heard of.

ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 25—2 P. M.—The Consol market has remained steady during the whole of this morning, with a fluctuation of about 1-4 per cent. Consols, which closed at 80 80 1-8, for the account soon after became heavy, and receded to 79 7-8, and for money 79 3-4; but a slight reaction took place, when the market improved, and consols may be quoted, up to the present time, at 80 1-8 for account, and 80 for money, alternately buyers and sellers. In the foreign market there is little doing. Mexican, in the previous part of the morning, was done at 62 1-4, since which they have fallen to 61 1-4, with a heavy market.—*Courier.*

The great anxiety which was felt during the whole of Saturday, concerning the truth of the letter received at the North and South American Coffee-house from Portsmouth, of a Spanish fleet from the Havana, landing at Tampico from 5 to 6000 men, increased to such a degree in the evening, that the Coffee-house was crowded to excess, both with Mexican bond holders and subscribers, to ascertain if Mr. Davis had received any further information on the subject of the above intelligence. Mr. Davis, whose exertions and endeavours are unremitting to procure the earliest intelligence for his friends and subscribers, immediately despatched his head waiter, Mr. Chas. Mansfield, to Portsmouth, to ascertain if any such passenger had landed at that port from New York, and was the writer of the said letter. This morning at an early hour, Mr. Mansfield returned with the account that on his arrival at Portmouth, he proceeded to the custom house, and searched the books, he also proceeded to every inn in the town, but neither the arrival of the vessel nor of the person was known. Consequently the whole of the letter is a *forgery*.—Mr. Davis posted up a reward of £100 to any person who may discover the author of the forged letter.

The *London Courier* of the 25th says, that fine samples of Wheat supported the prices of that day week; Barley sold readily at 40s. There was no alteration in Flour; Wheat quoted at 50 a 52s.

Liverpool, Sept. 28th.—The accounts from Manchester are very favourable, a great deal of business having been done, and some advances in prices obtained. There is at last an arrival of Rice, which is not yet landed. The grain market is very dull, and flour neglected at 28s. a 28s.

Betting, at the late great St. Ledger race in England, seems to have been pursued to a great extent. The greatest winners are said to be Mr. James Bland, £30,000; Mr. Redesdale, £5,000; Mr. Holyoake, £5,000; Capt. Miller, 5,000; and Mr. Canty, £3,000. One of the great betting men, says the Courier, loses a hundred. Tetrarch being the worst horse in the race for him. There is only one levanter of any consequence for £5000. On the morning afterwards his landlady found the following on her table:

"My dear Madam,—I am sorry to say that I am obliged to leave London in so very dishonourable a manner; but I have lost that sum which obliges me to do so, and cannot meet the people with a good face. For God in Heaven's sake, do let me impress this upon your mind—that is, pray keep your son from attending races, and all those evil ways, for, if he does not, it will ultimately lead to ruin and an untimely end. Inclosed is sufficient to pay my expenses. Send my trunks and books as early as possible. God Almighty bless you, and believe me ever,

"Your truly unfortunate friend."

The winner of the St. Ledger was so lame that he could not turn in the stall, and it is supposed he never will be able to run again—this was the case with Jerry in 1824.

Mr. Watt, owner of Belzoni, might have sold him for 500 guineas previous to the race after which he was sold to Mr. Dilly for 600.

Drury Lane Theatre opened on the 23d of Sept. to a house, as the Courier says, "tolerably well filled for the season."

It is said that Mr. Rotchschild receives from *France weekly*, about £800,000 in gold bars and sovereigns.

SCOTLAND.

Dundee, Sept. 15.—It appears from the declarations which have been taken regarding the sloop Archduke, which disappeared from our harbour some time back, that instead of conveying her vessel had drifted away with him during the night, and was then about twenty miles off the land. In this ticklish situation he succeeded in getting the vessel put into sailing trim, and about ten o'clock on Monday evening she neared Elie Ness Head. With great exertion he continued to tack the sloop to keep her to windward, till, being quite exhausted, he abandoned her in despair, and took to the boat, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning—leaving the solitary bark under sail with head to the south. He had gained shore in the neighbourhood, near Redhugh, and after some time, observing that the vessel had run aground, and seeing persons on board, he put off in the boat for the purpose of reaching her, when he was picked up, as formerly stated. This story was credited, and he was set at liberty.—*Dundee Courier.*

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Free Press.

Lamentable occurrence.—A Lady shot.—On Monday afternoon, a most distressing accident occurred at the country seat of Mr. John Lang, writer, which is situated near Kirkintilloch. Mr. Lang's grandson, a little boy, had unfortunately laid his hands upon a loaded pistol, which Mr. L. thought he had deposited in a place of sufficient security, and with it in his possession, he came to the lobby, where his cousin was standing, the lady of Mr. Wright, an Advocate, on a visit to her grandfather, in Edinburgh, who desired him to lay it down, on which he said, "O, there is no danger, there is nothing in it," and holding it in the direction of Mrs. Wright; pulled the trigger, when, most melancholy to relate, the ball which the pistol contained, went through her head, and she almost instantly expired! Mr. Wright, it is said, is still ignorant of the calamity, or has come to the knowledge of it very recently, he being gone with a shooting party to the moors. Some accounts say that she had her infant child in her arms at the time of the accident. She was only two years married. The distress that this mournful event has occasioned, is beyond description.

Foreign Intelligence.

One day later from London.—The ship Gem, Captain Farrier, from Liverpool, brought a Liverpool paper of the 28th of September, containing London dates of the evening of the 26th, one day later than before received. The probability of a war between Russia and Persia, is confirmed. The report, received via Paris, that the conference at Ackermans had been broken off, is confirmed. The Russian Commissioners, wearied with the evasive answers of the Turkish Commissioners, had sent them a note, in which all the demands made by Russia for some years past, are completely embodied, and if a satisfactory answer be not received by the 7th of October, it was believed that a Russian army would pass the Pruth, and occupy in arms Moldavia and Wallachia.

The British ship Monarch, which was recaptured from a Brasilian prize crew, about 100 miles from Rio, as stated in the American papers some time since, has arrived in safety at Liverpool.

London, Sept. 26.

City two o'clock.—In the course of the morning Consols were done at 80 3-8, and at 80. Exchequer Bills are 15 to 16 pm. The South American Securities are extremely heavy.—Mexican Bonds are at present 61 11-42; Colombian 35 1-2 6; Chilian 39 1-2. We find by letters from Vienna of the 15th inst. that the Metallaques declined 2 per cent. in consequence of the failure of a large operator of that name of Callimani; but after the first burst of business, they had recovered their former price."

London Markets, Sept. 26.—The business in cotton has not been very extensive last week. This morning the sale at the India House went off 1-8 to 1-4 per lb. and the inferieor qualities at 1-4 to 3-8 higher. The price of coffee was lower last week and business dull.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 28.

We have again had a very good demand for Cotton to-day; the sales are supposed to be at least 3000 bags, partly to the trade and partly speculators—the advance in the present week, is not less than 1 and per pound, but it is chiefly on the middling and fair qualities of Uplands and Mobile. We now quote 6 1-4 to 7 1-2d. The accounts from Manchester are very favorable, a great deal of business having been done, and some advance in prices obtained. There is at last an arrival of Rice, which is not yet landed. The grain market is very dull, and flour neglected at 22 to 23s. About 4500 bbls. Turpentine have been sold 9s 6d to 10s 3d. The Panthea and Columbia, from New-York, arrived on the 25th.

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th instant from Madrid:—"The desertion in our army becomes alarming. According to the official reports received from the Captains-General of the provinces of Estramadura and Galicia, the desertion which followed that of the two squadrons of horse chasseurs, has deprived the Spanish army of 3400 men, of whom 2,000 entered Por-

tugal by Alentejo, and 1400 by the province of Trassos Montes. The former column presented itself to the Governor of Yelves, and the second to that of Chaves. A remarkable circumstance is, that the desertion appears to proceed from a well combined system, and that there is unity in its object, for both the above columns announced that their aim was to induce the Spanish Government through the medium of Portugal to return to a system of moderation compatible with the right and wants of the nation, and to accomplish it, they marching preferred coming to Portugal, to marching straight upon Madrid: but that if the Portuguese Government should think it expedient not to meddle in this affair, the columns would plead their own cause by marching into Spain with arms in their hands. The Governors of Yelves and Chaves had sent for instruction to Lisbon. It must not be supposed that the desertion proceeds from accidental causes, but from a fixed and invariable idea, of the necessity of obtaining a reform in our actual Government—the necessity of seeing an end put to the measures and persecutions which have for three years desolated Spain. It is rumored that the troops gone into Portugal will be formed into regiments there, and that General Mina will have the command of them. On the other hand it is known that a great part of the Spaniards who had taken refuge in England, at Gibraltar, and upon different parts of Africa, have already gone to Lisbon; and there is no doubt that if the Portuguese Government will consent thereto, a considerable Spanish army will be formed on the frontiers of Portugal, and have at its head the most distinguished of our warriors and statesmen. Great alarm prevails at Madrid on account of the effervescence which manifests itself amongst the royalist volunteers. One of them convicted of murder was to have been hanged, but the Government alarmed at the attitude of the volunteers, pardoned the assassin, although the Court of Justice which condemned him set forth that there were not any extenuating circumstances in his case. M. Carnerero, formerly Secretary of our Embassy at Paris, arrived here two days ago with dispatches, since which it has been rumored that France and England have united to impress upon Spain the absolute necessity of effecting some important reforms in her system of government."

We copy the following from the *Courier Francais*:—"The relations between the Cabinet of Lisbon and those of Spain and Vienna appear every day to take a less amicable turn. The Court of Madrid has refussed to receive the Portuguese Minister, the Count de Villa Real. He was informed that as a private individual, he might remain at Madrid, but that his admission as Minister, would depend upon arrangements to be made with certain Cabinets, and which were not yet agreed on. The Infant Don Miguel, has not made oath to the Constitution, notwithstanding all the Portuguese who are at Vienna, have fulfilled their duty."

Madrid, Sept. 11.—Our *Gazette* of this day, announces officially, the desertion of the two squadrons of the 4th regiment of cavalry of the line. The following is the Gazetted account:—

"The Captain-General of the province of Estramadura has made known to his Majesty, thro' the medium of myself, (the Minister of War,) that on the morning of the 2d inst. 115 armed footmen, and 111 horsemen, of the regiment No 4 of cavalry, which was in garrion at Olivenza, deserted, taking the direction of Yelves in Portugal. The Lieutenant of the said corps, Don Jose Moncada gave orders to take horse, seconded by his comrade, Lieutenant Don Cajatono of Ghent, and they departed by the city gate, situated behind the barracks, after having attacked the guards of that gate, and wounded the sentinel."

This communication is followed by a royal decree, of which the following are the principal provisions:—

"His Majesty, to whom I submitted the reports containing these facts, beheld with the greatest indignation a crime so scandalous, which, although abominable in itself, would only have been followed by just measures against the delinquents, if the absolute necessity of maintaining with the most inflexible vigour the military ordonnances did not constrain his Majesty, to renew those adapted to the good order and discipline of the corps, to the better service of the King, and the honour of the army."

Here the decree refers to the different anterior decrees and ordonnances, in virtue of which the chiefs and officers are responsible for the plots of their corps, upon pain of dismissal from the service, when they neither discover nor prevent them.

Next comes another paragraph, in which it is said, that the king, although benevolent and paternal in the execution of the civil laws, finds himself constrained to be inflexible in the execution of the military laws, and to proceed against the officers of the 4th regiment of cavalry who have remained behind although by their services they have given full proof of their fidelity; "for," says the paragraph, "the deed of Olivenza requires an example of discipline."

Then come several provisions. The first condemns to be hanged, as soon as they shall be taken, the deserters of the 4th, those who counselled them, and those who were acquainted with them, and did not make a revelation; the second spares the lives of the corporals and privates, who may present themselves within eight days after the publication of the decree; the third dissolves the 4th regimeat of cavalry, and sends the men of it to the other corps of the army; the fourth suspends from their posts all the staff-officers of the place of Olivenza, and all those of the 4th regiment of cavalry who were at that place at the period of the desertion; the fifth ordains the creation of a Court Martial, which is to act promptly and summarily, in order to ascertain whether those officers fulfilled their duty;—the judgments pronounced by this Court will be executed immediately, without it being necessary, to have the previous approbation of the King; the sixth enjoins the Inspectors-General to observe great circumspection relative to the officers which they may propose to be employed: and the seventh commands the Captains-General to render an immediate account of the officers not entitled to their confidence.—The decree concludes by the following observations.—

"Lastly, his Majesty has pleasure in hoping that his royal guards and the army, are filled with noble indignation against those who have so greatly violated military honour, and that they will lose no opportunity of manifesting that loyalty and honour are their distinctive virtues, and of purging their ranks from the individuals who may be ungrateful towards the royal munificence, and unworthy of belonging to their profession and their country. The guards and the army, by observing strict discipline, and showing themselves to be animated with a good spirit, will prove that they are the worthy inheritors of that ancient Spanish loyalty, which had become proverbial throughout the world."

"I give you notice thereof by the King's command for your own governance, and that you have it circulated and published upon the General-Orders of the army, corps, and places under your command.

(Signed) "SAMBRANO."

September 2, 1826.

It is positively predicted in most of the Paris journals, that the new Portuguese Constitution will not permit the absolute monarchy of Fedinand the Seventh to survive for two years longer.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Col. Fabvier has at length driven the Turks from before Athens, and opened a communication with Argos and Napoli. A national Assembly was to be held in the Morea on the 12th of September, at which it was hoped Lord Cochrane would be present. Colocotroni was collecting troops to attack Ibrahim at Tripoliza and Caudtins, who is said to have got a reinforcement, but it will be easy to crush him. A letter from the French Agent to the Greek Committee at Paris, dated at Napoli di Romani, July 21st, states that twelve vessels from England and France, laden with amunitions, &c. had arrived in safety.—A great fire broke out at Constantinople on the 31st of August, which continued on the 3d of September, when the last accounts were received. Flakes of fire were then falling upon the Seraglio, the gates of which were opened to all the fugitives who had favored the reformation. Several thousand houses, it was believed, had fallen a prey to the flames. It is added that the people opposed the measures to extinguish the fire, observing that it was a punishment from heaven for the late destruction of the Janissaries. The fire had penetrated from the garden gate to the mosques of the sultans Amurat and Bajazet, thence along the walls of the Seraglio to the Sea of Marmora, taking in its routes many palaces of the great, containing immense riches.

On the authority of the French papers, it is stated that Com. Hamilton has communicated to the Greek Authorities, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is authorised by the European powers to treat with Turkey for a settlement of the differences with Greece, but that the negociations have been delayed in consequence of the recent difficulties in Constantinople.

An impressment of all able bodied men was ordered at Constantinople, who were to be brought before commissioners for examination—such as had good excuses were to be set at liberty, and the rest placed in the army.

Tinos, July 27.—More than 200 fugitive Samiots have arrived at Tinos. Three vessel loads are also at Syra. It is said the Turks were to land 18,000 men there on the 25th. It is added that propositions were received from the captain Pacha, by an Austrian ship of war; but that the arrival of an English vessel, which brought intelligence of the approach of the Greek fleet, encouraged the Samiots to reject them entirely.—By the same way they also received the most urgent pursuasions from Com. Hamilton to resist them to the utmost.

Metylene, Aug. 12.—The captain Pacha anchored here on the 9th instant, with his squadron; 2 ships of the line, 8 frigates 5 sloops of war, 15 brigs and a schooner. He sailed again the following day, we known not whither. An epidemic prevails on board, so that 20 men die a day. The Greeks had thrown away three fire ships on them.

Rhodes, July 29.—A schooner of Mehemet Ali Pacha has arrived here from Navarin and landed a Tartar, with despatches from Ibrahim for Constantinople. He brings intelligence of the capture in the last district of the Maniotes, which renders Ibrahim master of the whole interior of the Morea. The Greek forces are concentrated within the walls of Napoli, Malvoisiu and Corinth.

The Captain Bey and Reale Bey arrived at Navarin the 15th July, with 23 vessels of war, to be at the disposal of Ibrahim.

The Captain Pacha was at Tcheseme, with 33 vessels of war to take on board the Asiatic troops assembled there; thence they were to proceed to the attack of Samos.

The troops at Alexandria, to embark for the Morea, amounted to 8 or 9,000; but the Viceroy has informed the Porte that he has not the funds to undertake another expedition; and such frightful stories are told by those who have returned from Greece, that 4000 have deserted.

There was a report that the Pacha of Widrin had revolted, and invited all the Janissaries to join him.

Mr. Canning was still at Paris, and had attended a splendid dinner given by M. Villele. The papers of the 28th announce that Mr. Brown, the American Minister, was to give a dinner on the 28th, at which Mr. Canning was to be present, with all the foreign ministers.

The Haytien Commissioners, who carried out the first instalment of the debt to France, left Paris on the 27th of September, on their return to St. Domingo.

In order to encourage the journeymen weavers of Lyons, and augment their resources, the ladies of that city have determined to wear nothing but silk dresses during the winter.

RUSSIA.

The intelligence from St. Petersburgh is to the 5th of September. It is stated in the Paris papers that there is no probability of an amicable adjustment of the differences between Russia and the Porte.

The Persians are said to have invaded the frontier of Russia with a powerful army from Georgia, and Russian troops have marched for the Crimea. Forty-five thousand men, are ready to cross the Pruth, and one hundred thousand are on their way to reinforce.

The authorities at Dantzig have announced that there is a deficiency of coarse grains in that place and vicinity, and not sufficient for consumption during the winter. Potatoes had risen 400 per cent.—and the poor were threatened with a famine.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Oct. 26th.—At a numerous meeting of Manufacturers of Woolens, held at the Exchange Coffee House, Oct. 23, the Hon. Bezaleel Taft of Uxbridge, was called to the chair, and J. B. Brown was appointed Secretary.

A very general and free interchange of opinion was communicated by gentlemen from different parts of the state, on the Woolen Manufactures in this country. Its unparalelled depression, and the causes that have produced this depression, were dwelt upon at considerable length by the Hon. Mr. Tufts of Dudley, Colonel Shepherd of Northampton, Mr. Wolcott of Southbridge, and by Mr. Abbot Lawrence and Mr. J. Clapp of this city. The Chairman and the Secretary addressed the meeting. The sentiment in favour of memorialing Congress in general, and a vote, that it was expedient to adopt a memorial at this meeting for an increase of duties of Woollen Goods, to be forwarded at their next session, was unanimous.

Since public attention has become directed to the distress of the woollen manufacturers; it is frequently asked where the depression is seen of which so much is said. We answer, it is seen in every manufacturing village in the country. In the reduction of wages, in the cessation of machinery, in the number of unemployed workmen travelling through the country making unsuccessful applications for employment, in waggons loaded with wools, returning to the former unable to find a market: and though last not least in a reduction of one half in the prices of manufactured goods.

The calamitous state of manufacturers in 1824 was so excessive, further protection was deemed imperiously necessary. And a revision of the tariff was accordingly made by Congress. But the distress of manufacturers in 1824, were not actually so great as at the present time. Establishments conducted by the most skilful mechanics and in the most economical manner at that time incurred but small losses. But at the present time no woollen manufactory can be conducted by any known system of economy without from fifteen to twenty per cent actual loss.

The depression is not temporary, it is the natural event of permanent causes. Manufacturers who heretofore strenuously advocated the let-us-alone system and have predicted the final success of the manufacturing interest whether protected by government are now *stopping their wheels*; satisfied that if Congress do not impose further duties on manufactured goods, closing their works is the only alternative to avoid bankruptcy.

An establishment upon which during the last eighteen months half a million dollars have been expended is not manufacturing a yard. The proprietors deeming it more for their advantage to loose interest of capital, deterioration of stock, machinery, &c. than by going into operation incur the necessary loss upon manufactured goods. Another, which three years since was the most extensive woollen establishment in New-England, have dismissed most of their workmen and will stop entirely in a few weeks—others in Worcester county have stopped portions of their machinery and more extensive cessation is in immediate contemplation.

A gentleman of Baltimore, a civil engineer, has made an important discovery in the means of moving machinery and of propelling boats, &c. By comparative trials of this engine with the ordinary modes of using steam, at *least fifty six* per cent, is saved in the consumption of fuel and of water, while a reduction in the *weight* and *capacity* of the boiler is effected in the same ratio. A pressure of 15 lbs. to the square inch is found, by observation, to be all that is requisite.—*Balt. Amer.*

NEW YORK, November 1,

By the brig *Aspasia*, Captain Massicott, arrived at Baltimore from Vera Cruz, intelligence from Mexico is received to the 25th of September. It is stated that the *"Panama Congress,"* opened its session at Acapulco on the 4th September, continued its sitting a few days, and then adjourned, to assemble at Tacubaya, where it was expected that all the deputies, ministers and agents from foreign powers would be present.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Legislature of the state of Vermont.—

"A memorial of the Iroquois Indians, praying to be restored to the possession of a certain tract of land lying between Lower Canada and Vermont, of which they consider themselves unjustly deprived, is read and referred to a committee of four to join from Council.

"A bill ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over ten acres of land to locate and erect an arsenal at Vergennes (Lake Chaplain,) is passed."

H. M. Ship Niemen, 28, on the Halifax Station, anchored at Boston on the 30th ult. and exchanged salutes with Fort Independence. She was erroneously said to have brought the mutineers of the American Schooner *Fairy*, who landed some time ago at Cape Breton.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

On Monday morning last, about five o'clock, the steam boat NEW-SWITSURE, on her passage from Quebec, was ran aground about twenty miles below this city. The LADY OF THE LAKE, on passing the Swiftsure was hailed by the latter, and immediately had the engine stopped, and sent a boat along side. A number of the passengers who had been in the Swiftsure at the time of the accident, were taken on board the Lady of the Lake and conveyed to Montreal; others remained and have not yet made their appearance.—We were informed by the passengers that the accident was entirely owing to the negligence or ignorance of the pilot, who mistook the regular channel, and thus caused the delay of the Swiftsure, which at this season of the year must be a serious inconvenience to the Company.

The Lady of the Lake left Quebec at half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and arrived here a little after ten on Monday morning: she is a very swift boat, and her accommodations much superior to what her external appearance indicates.—*Canadian Courant.*

Quebec, November 11.

On Thursday His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief inspected the Quebec Troop of Cavalry, under the command of Captain Gugy, in the yard of the Castle of St. Louis. There was a full muster, and the Gentlemen were in general well mounted, and exhibited a very soldier like and uniform appearance. His Lordship on dismissing the Troop put into the hands of Lt. Col. Bell, a memorandum of his high approbation of the state and conduct of the Corps.

We have been favoured with a copy of this Documeni, which is as follows:—

"The Governor-in-Chief requests Lt. Col. Bell, commanding the several Volunteer Corps in Quebec, will convey to Capt. Gugy, commanding the Troop of Cavalry, his thanks personally, for the zeal with which he has brought forward this Troop—The numbers are not yet complete, but they are well mounted and well appointed.

"Lieut. Col. Bell will also convey to the Troop, generally, the thanks of the Governor, for the acuve part taken lately in aid of the Police Magistracy, for the apprehension of the robbers at Point Levi—this is the spirit which he wishes to arouse in this Province—he knows it is in the people, though languid and asleep at present:—it only requires the example which Capt. Gugy and his Troop have shewn so well, and which he considers an important public service.

"The Governor will have great pleasure in seeing the Troop in the spring, and trusts to see the numbers considerably increased."

Execution.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was executed, on the new drop in front of the Gaol, upon John Hart, who was convicted, at the last Criminal Term for this District, of sacrilege, in committing a robbery in the Roman Catholic Church of this city. The unfortunate culprit, who thus paid the forfeit of his life to the offended laws of his county, had long persevered in a course of crime, in this and the neighbouring provinces. He was a native of Fredrick-town, N. Brunswick, and had served in the 104th and 76th Regiments, from the last of which he is reported to have been discharged with ignominy.—Since his conviction, the Venerable Archdeacon of Quebec, and the Reverend Mr. Archbold, who have been unremitting in their spiritual exertions, succeeded in bringing the unhappy man to a feeling of his condition, and Hart, who evinced a due sense of the enormity of his past life and his unfitness to live, availed himself of the short remainder of his days to duly prepare for the dreadful fate which awaited him. He conducted himself with great calmness and resignation, and shortly before quitting the prose-room made a confession of many other crimes, but to the last persisted in assorting that he was innocent of that for which he was going to suffer. He ascended the platform with a firm step, and, after the cap was drawn over his face, addressed the spectators in a clear firm tone, warning them of the danger of pursuing such courses as had brought him to the ignominous death he was about to suffer; he then remained for a short period in prayer, and gave the signal for the fall of the grating by dropping a handkerchief. The chains were then loosed, and the platform fell, and, after a few conclusive struggles, the victim of the laws ceased to exist. There was an immense concourse of people to witness his exit.

Notwithstanding Hart's assertion that he was innocent of the robbery for which he suffered, a letter was written by him to one of his female companions, and which came into our hands, from an authentic source shews that he would have had recourse to perjury to clear himself of the the charge; and that he despaired of doing so by other means.

Shortly before the execution took place, a respite was received by the Sheriff for Lavoie, convicted at the same Term, for a robbery in the house of the Rev. Mr. Masse, at Point Levi, and who was also to have suffered. It is said to have been granted at the earnest and repeated intercession of the reverend gentleman before mentioned.

The notoriety of Hart's character, and the extent and the variety of the scenes of iniquity in which he had been concerned, has induced a gentleman of this city to draw up a short Memoir of his life.

The Army.

WAR OFFICE, 18th Sept. 1826.

71st Highland Light Infantry.—Capt. W. Stewart, from the 26th Foot, vice Park, who exchanges, dated August 31, 1826, and Lieut. N. A. Connor, vice Dashwood, promoted.—September 19th 1826.—To be Capts. 76th Regiment, Capt. W. Bampton, to be Major by purchase, vice Coles, promoted, dated September 19th, 1826. Lieut. A. H. Grubbe, from the half-pay, to the Captain, vice Bampton, promoted, dated September 19th, 1826.—Lieut. P. H. Mitchell, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Edwards, who exchanges, dated August 14th, 1826.

Unattached.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, by purchase, Major R. B. Coles, 76th Foot. To be Major, Captain A. W. Dashwood, 71st Foot.—The same Gazett also contains the promotion of Brevet Major Elliot, 68th Light Infantry, (Brigade Major at Quebec,) to be Major, on half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826.

Dangers of the Ice-Berge.—"The ice soon beginning to close around us, our progress became very slow. On the 17th (July) we saw a ship at the margin of the park, and two more on the following day. We supposed these to be whalers, which, after trying to cross the ice to the northward, had returned to make the attempt in the present latitude, (60°) in search of seals. This supposition which our subsequent difficulties served to strengthen. From this time, indeed, the obstructions from the quantity, magnitude, and closeness of the ics, were such as to keep our people constantly employed in heaving, warping, or sawing through it, and yet with so little success, that at the close of the month of July, we had only penetrated 70 miles to the westward, or to the longitude of about 62. 10. Here, while closely beset, on the 1st of August, we encountered a hard gale from the south-east, which pressing the ice together in every direction, by mass overlaying mass for hours together, the Hecla received several very awkward 'nips,' and was once fairly laid on her broadside by a strain which must inevitably have crushed a vessel of ordinary strength. In which cases, the ice is forced under a ship's bottom, on one side, and on the other up her side, both powers acting in such a manner as to bring her on her beam-ends. This is, in fact, the most favourable manner in which a ship can receive the pressure, and would, probably, be overcome with one comparatively not very heavy, though sufficiently so, it is said, to have run completely over a ship in some extreme and fatal cases. With ice of still more formidable dimensions, a vessel would, probably, by an equal degree of pressure, be absolutely crushed, in consequence of the increased difficulty of sinking it on one side, and causing it to rise on the other."—*Captain Parry's third Voyage.*

EDUCATION.

A public examination lately took place in London, of eight young persons, half of each sex, and of the number who had been educated for the last three years after two methods; one, by the ordinary method of teaching, as formerly adopted in all popular schools, and the other by the new method of questions, without answers, called the Interrogative System, invented and introduced by Sir Richard Phillips. There were about sixty schoolmasters and governesses present, and nearly 200 heads of respectable families. The books used by each in their studies were arranged before them for reference; and then, of 200 questions in popular branches of knowledge, put to the four on the old system, they, collectively, answered but thirty-three correctly; while the same questions, the four new pupils, under the new system, answered 156 correctly, and the with slight errors. The superiority of the new system over the old one, may therefore be considerded as six to one, independently of the greater facility which it confers in writing, spelling, and grammar, which was made evident by the time employed. The questions in each case were spontaneously given in writing by the company, and answered in writing; yet the answers to the 38 questions employed two hours and a half, and the 151 answers but three hours and five minutes, or less than a minute to each. It seemed like inspiration, and drew forth peals of applause from the enlightened company assembled.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 25, 1826.

London dates to 26, Sept. have been received at New York, by the Ship Gem, from Liverpool, but they convey no additional intelligence.

The Emigration Committee, appear to have devoted much of their attention, to the commercial concerns of the British Provinces, as being connected with the subject referred to them. We have already adverted to this, as far as Upper Canada is concerned, and from the appendix to the minutes of evidence, which we published last week, it may be inferred, that the public works which have been commenced in the Province, have resulted from their investigation. We have now before us, an abstract of the evidence, of the Hon. R. Uniacke, and Mr. Henry Bliss, relating principally to the Fisheries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—From the statements made by these Gentlemen it appears, that about 20,000 persons in both Provinces, are employed in the fisheries, the annual produce being estimated at, from 250, to 300,000 quintals of fish, and about 250,000 Barrels, including Salmon, Mackarel, Herring, &c.

The fishery, ranging all round the coast, although occasionally, it is comparatively bad reason, as it is termed, may occur, is thought to be inexhaustible, and that it is almost incredible to conceive, to what extent it must be carried on, before it would fail.—The principal demand for Barreled fish is in the United States, and the Southern States particularly, consume great quantities of salted Mackarel. A large consumption also takes place in the West Indies, of both dried and barrelled fish, and quantities of the former are disposed of in the markets of South America, Spain and Portugal.

With respect to the American fishing trade, carried on in the Bay of Fundy, it is stated, that, "if they were excluded from our ground, they would have no fishing at all, for that fishing ground is ours, but they will come and fish there, though they have no right to do so—the fishing establishments in the United States, are so remote from the fishing grounds, that when we can make four voyages, they can scarcely make two."

The fisheries are shared wholly for their supplies of Provisions upon Canada and the United States, Provisions which New Brunswick furnishing but very little, except Potatoes and some salt Pork, and those not to any great extent.

The object in view from the evidence adduced on this subject, appears to be the removal of part of the population, from the Scilly Islands, and some parts of Scotland, who having been long engaged in the fishing trade, might be more profitably employed for themselves, and the country, than they are at present, and Louisburg is particularly mentioned, as being a desirable place to give them a chance of sucess.

We shall close this notice of the subject, with an extract from the statement of Mr. Bliss, which we think will be found intresting, as it contains a brief account of the rise and progress of the settlement of New Brunswick, and points out in a concise manner, its commercial value, and political importance.

"New Brunswick, with the Gulf of St. Lawrence on one side, and the Bay of Fundy on the other, possesses a valuable fishery on its own shores, and lies not far from those of of Newfoundland and Labrador. Its coasts are indented with numerous bays and harbours, and the whole country intersected by rivers and lakes, and innumerable smaller streams, to such a degree that there is not, it is said, a point in the province eight miles distant from a navigable stream. In fertility of soil, it yields to no part of America. The face of the country is level, and is covered with an almost inexhaustible forest of large and fine timber; beneath are mines of coal, free-stone lime and gipsum; and it may be added, that the ports of the Bay of Fundy are the only harbours, north of New York, that are never obstructed by ice.

"That these advantages are not merely speculative, is shown by the progress of the colony. Forty-three years ago the country was one vast wilderness; uninhabited, except by a few French Canadians, and the thin and wandering tribes of the native Indians. At present it contains and supports 80,000 inhabitants, whose exports are I think underrated at £500,000 annually, which are principally exchanged for British manufacturers, and which give employment, (a thing of far [illegible] is con-

sequence) to above 150,000 tons of British shipping, and more than 7,000 seamen. The Colonists have been able to exchange their trees with the mother country for her various manufactures, their fish with the West Indies for sugar and rum, and gold and silver, and even their very stones for bread with the United States.

"In addition to these, there are I think other reasons, of a political nature, for directing to this province the course of the proposed emigration. New Brunswick is at all times the principal, and for the greater part of the year the sole route of communication, not only between the colonies themselves, *but between the Canadas and the mother country*, excepting through the United States. The United States may possibly again become an enemy's country, and the advantages in that case, of possessing, not merely a route for the mails, but a military line of communication through this province, with Nova Scotia, with the sea, and with Great Britain, must, I conceive, most forcibly show the necessity of not only securing for New Brunswick a defensible frontier, which shall include and protect that communication, (an object which we are, I fear, in some danger of losing) but also in filling up the vacant land with a body of loyal and industrious emigrants, who, instead of being a burthen at home, would find immediate employment for their own industry, and, becoming consumers of British manufacturers, would add to the industry of the mother country, and to the strength and defence of the empire in an exposed and important point."

Accidents in the London District.—A man by the name of Adams, of the Talbot Settlement, was, some days since, severely wounded by the fall of a tree, during a violent tempest, in which he was overtaken. On being conveyed to a neighbouring house, amputation of the leg was found necessary, which being performed by Dr. Dunscombe, hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Ezekiel Evens, of the North Talbot Road, in attempting to stop his Horses, while in the act of running away, was thrown under their feet, and the waggon passing over him bruised his head in a shocking manner—he died on the fourth day after the accident.

Died,

At Hallowell, on the 12th instant, after a long illness, EBENEZER WASHBURN, Esq. an old and respectable inhabitant of this province, aged 73 years.

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, *Anne Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.

Toronto, 22d Nov. 1826. 26-3w

NOTICE

To Merchants, Farmers, Millers, & others.

AT a Meeting held this day, at Mr. Duggan's Tavern, on Yonge Street, to take into consideration the state of the Flour Trade in this District, the following resolutions were agreed upon:—

1st—That in order to create a ready market for the principal production of the soil, strict attention should be paid to its being properly prepared for export.

2dly—That an improvement in the Manufacture of Flour in this District is absolutely necessary, for the benefit of all parties.

3dly—That the plan which, in other Mills, now in repute in the more western parts of the Province has been found necessary, would, if adopted in this District, facilitate such improvement.

4thly—That this Meeting be adjourned till Saturday the 9th December, at twelve o'clock, at which, the attendance of all concerned is earnestly solicited, when such regulations will be suggested and entered into, as will tend to the general improvement of the Trade; and Millers, conforming to them, will be entitled to such return as such meeting shall determine upon, for the Manufacturing of Flour that will stand Montreal and Quebec Inspection.

B. THORNE,
JA'S. JOHNSON,
JO'S. SHEPHERD,
JA'S. HOGG,
MICH'L. FISHER,

Yonge Street, Nov. 18, 1826.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 14, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By order of the Board.

25-7-8t JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 2, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 35, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol 2, 8vo.
Coxe's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Sir Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Burnets' Own Time, vol. 3, 4, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
China, (Dahaldes) vol. 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blairs) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Playfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 5, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. English, (Delolme) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Millar on, vol. 3, 8vo.
Dalrymple's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnson's), vols. 1, 2 4to. do.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 8vo. do.
do. Tomline's Law, vols. 1, 2, 8vo, do.
Drakes' Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, (verse) vol 2, (prose) 1, 2, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2. 4to
do Rome, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo,
do. do. Moris, vol. 1 8vo.
do. do. Speeches, vol. 2, 8vo. [whole set
George 3rd, (Bisset's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo
do. (Adolphus's) vols 1, 2, 3, 8vo do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gifford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. whole set,
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 2, folio.
History of American Revolution, vols 1, 2, 8vo
do. Ancient (Rollin's), vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. do. (McPherson's,) vols. 1, 3, 4, 4to.
do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 4, 8vo.
do. Modern Europe, (Russel's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set,
do. Great Britain, (Henry's) vols 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') cont'd. vols 1, 2, 8vo,
do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 8vo whole set.
do. Universal (Mavor's) vols 6, 9, 19, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's), vol. 1, 8vo.
do, Parliamentary, (Almon's) Register vol. 15, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 23, 92, 93, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 2, 8vo.
Junius's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kaimes' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio,
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 14, 23, 23, 24, 25, 12mo.
Sully's Memoirs, vol 1, 8vo.
Paley's Works Moral Philosophy vol 1,—Sermons vols. 1, 2, 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, vol. 2, 8vo.
Polit Economy, (Stewart's) vol. 1, 8vo
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14, 8vo.
Seiden's Works, vols. 1, 2, folio,
Shakspear, vols. 1, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19,
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 13, 20, 8vo.
Statutes at Large, vols. 3, 4, 4to.
Vertot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, *November*, 1826. 26-tf.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20of

STRAYED, on the 10th instant, a very Remarkable looking Cow; Horns bent inwards to the forehead, and a lump on one of the fore-knees. Two Dollars will be given to any one bringing her to Mr. Bright, at the Market Place.

York, 18*th Nov.* 1826. 25-*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late *Samuel Foster*, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to the Estate to make payment on or before the first day of February next. And those who may have any claims against the said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) P. ROBINSON,
STEPHEN HOWARD.

New-Market, Nov. 6, 1826. 23-3-27

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 10, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6*w*.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

FOR FRESH BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, on the 1st day of December next, at noon, from such Persons as may be willing to supply FRESH BEEF, for the use of the Garrison and Staff at York, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing the 25th of December next.

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

No Tender will be noticed, unless the party and his Sureties, or an Agent on his behalf, attend at the time of opening the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for the supply of Fresh Beef."

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

Commissariat Office,
York, 1st Nov. 1826. 23—4-26.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

FOR BEEF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine*, with such quantities as may be required of FRESH BEEF, for Twelve Months, commencing the first of January, 1827, and ending the 31st of December following.

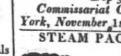
Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 1st December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his Sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed: *Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*

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

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

Commissariat Office,
York, November 1*st*, 1826. 23—4-26

STEAM PACKET CANADA.



A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Steam Packet "Canada" will be held at York on board of the Boat on Monday 4th December at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Management.

I. W. GAMBLE, *Treasurer.*

York 15*th Nov.* 1826. 3*w*.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon, on Friday the 1st day of December next, from Persons willing to contract for the undermentioned supplies:—*Viz.*

STRAW—*Thirty Thousand lbs.*

WOODEN BROOMS—*Four Hundred.*

For particulars apply at the Barrack Office at this Post.

F. T. BILLINGS.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, November 26, 1826. 25-2-26

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to *Bake Bread*, from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th of December, 1826, to the 24th December, 1827.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 18th December next, at noon, and they must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York,
November, 18*th*, 1826. 25-4-28

DUNDAS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public that he has opened the *Dundas Hotel* at this place, lately occupied by Mr. Gamble, the situation of which presents advantages, it being in one of the most flourishing Villages in Upper Canada; and situated on the main road leading from York to Niagara and Vittoria, from each place fifty miles, being a days journey, at the end of which travellers may expect to be comfortably and conveniently accommodated at moderate charges. And it being a new undertaking of the Subscriber, he will be ever anxious to merit liberal patronage; and in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

GEORGE JONES.

Dundas, Nov. 3, 1826. 25-3-27

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber has been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25-*tf*

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

VOL. I. No. 24.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 19th November, 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to Grant a Licence to WILLIAM BRUCE, Gentleman, of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, to practice *Physic, Surgery*, and *Midwifery*, in this Province.

ANNO SEPTIMO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-first Year of His Late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada.*

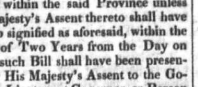
[26th May 1826.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled '*An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in North America,' and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province*, it is amongst other things enacted, that no Person shall be Summoned to the Legislative Council in either of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Mjesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*; and it is thereby further provided, that no person shall be capable of voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or of being elected at any such Election, who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*: And whereas it is expedient that Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should be enabled to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and of voting at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, or of being Elected at any such Election; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall hence forth be and be deemed competent in the Law to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and to vote at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be Elected at any such Election.

Persons naturalized in Upper Canada may be summoned to the Legislative Council & vote at Elections.

Naturalization Bills not to have effect till they have received His Majesty's Assent.

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That when ever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of *Upper Canada*, for the Naturalization of any Persons or Person, shall be presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, or to the Person Administering His Majesty's Government there in, such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall and he is hereby required to reserve every such Bill for the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure thereon; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province of *Upper Canada* until the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall Signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province unless His Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the Space of Two Years from the Day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councellors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday the Thirtieth day of October inst, to be Commenced, Held, Called, and Elected, and to every of you

GREETING

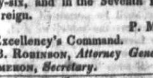
WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly ad-

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826. NO. 27.

POETRY.

ORIGINAL.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

Translated from the *German* of H. Muller.

Seven-and-thirty funeral shots! for whom! I fain would know!
Art they seven-and-thirty fields, in which he met and smote the foe?
Are they seven-and-thirty wounds, which on his breast the hero bears?
Name me the mighty deed, whose loss his country's grief declares.

It speaks no wounds, no victories, that thunders sullen roar,
Which from Missolonghi's ramparts high, roll deep-ening to the shore,
And which, like a dungeons echo, summons up to life again,
The heart which sorrow's tidings, had benumb'd with fear and pain.

Seven-and-thirty years—'tis this those numbered thunders say;
Byron, Byron! thine the years of life, which Hellas weeps to-day.
Are they years which thou hast lived and pass'd! No; those no tear shall claim,
For they are and shall forever, in the quenchless light of fame.

On the eagle wings of song upborne whose never wearied stroke,
The souls of sleeping heroes, o'en with their rustling shake,
No, I weep the years through which your course was fated not to run,
The years of all the glory, which for Greece you fain had won.

Such years, such months, such days, to me those funeral sounds recall;
Alas! what strains, what anthem, what wounds, and what a fall!
Seven-and-thirty funeral shots, thunder, thunder through the world,
And toss them o'er your wastes, ye waves, on all your billows hurled;
To the native land that reared him, bear the sound o'er ocean's bed.
Though she banished forth the living, let her still lament the dead.
All the wrongs that she has done to us, in counsel or in deed,
To wipe them from our memory, for Byron was decreed;
O'er his bier the hand of Friendship to his country we extend,
Land of the Free, accept it—be our refuge and our Friend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG HEADS ON OLD SHOULDERS.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

The personage who last employed my pencil had an old head upon young shoulders. I have had a subsequent sitter in an opposite predicament.

Into the magnificent eating room of the Union Club House, on Wednesday last, at half past seven o'clock, there entered one of those very numerous people whom we middle-aged gentlemen about town have known by sight for the last five-and twenty years, and whom we always accost with a mental ejaculation of "Who is that man?" The stranger had a lean long body, which in the natural course of events, would have been cased in flecey hosiery, but which, upon the present occasion, was arranged in an olive brown Wellington frock-coat, and white jean waistcoat and trousers. His cravat was of light blue silk, his back was as stiff as a Peer at a bachelor's-square dinner-table, and a small moss rose bloomed in his bosom. Every member of the Union Club is enquired by its Regulations to write his name upon the small piece of ruled paper upon which he inscribes the particulars of his proposed repast. I overlooked one of the old shoulders of the unknown while in the act of performing that operation, and read to myself, "Sir Jerk Withers." Fortunately for the world of Paul Pry-head, rad equally unfortunately for Sir Jerk, the new book of Peerage includes the Baronets. The precious volume, bound in red morocco, lay in the newspaper-room. I requested the ball to inspect it, and turning to the W's read as follows: "Sir Jerk Withers, son of Sir Jerom and Dame Arrabella, born the 14th of January, 1776." Good, thought I: this makes him sixty years old in January last.—I now returned to the dining-room: and while Sir Jerk Withers was paying his respects to a ragout of veal and a pint of burgundy, I availed myself of that opportunity to re-peruse his face and person.

Time sometimes makes his chief inroads upon the face, sometimes upon the figure, and sometimes, like fiddlers at an auction, in two places at once. When he helps us to fat, the face continues to look young and the body gets old. When he helps us to lean, the body continues to look young and the face gets old. A bulky body is not easily managed: for fat, if dislodged from one station takes refuge in another; and tight lacing only makes the matter worse. As Swift says, "you lose in coach-hire what you save in oats." I could name an eminent lawyer, who, on dropping her fan as a lure to Archer, would be terribly puzzled how to pick it up again, if that seeming serving-man should fail so to do. Now, Sir Jerk Withers having been complimented by old Scythe and hour-glass, with a man body, ought in equity to have had a young looking one. But a tropical climate has given it a bend. Still he carries it jauntily with an air, as who should say "Hey, damme." Which of us semi-centenarians does not remember Billy Lewis the Comedian? There was a man for a fight with Time! he drew up his chest, grasped the lapels of his coat, forged, minced from one stage door to the other, with a stiff knee and a harlequin head, and seemed like old Æson, to shake forty winters from his shoulders in less time than it would take a flying man to quicken the Jack Robinson. "Even such a man" is Sir Withers; rather older, indeed, in the body, but proportionallyyounger in the head. I, will not positively assert that the gentleman wears the club room, but that it is, that whilst he was in the act of giving directions to one of the dome-buttoned waiters to pull down a window-blind, in order to put out of view the circuitous stand of hackney coaches, which was performing a hippodrome revolution, in what once was the King's Mews, I could not but remark that his shirt collar was slightly tinged with vermilion. Nature made the gentleman sanguine: but I know not what mothers call auburn, and all the rest of the world red. These have been cautiously dyed of a sort of mahogany colour. So, too, he intended to dye the hair of his head, but his valet was misinformed. The process was terrific: few more so since the days of the Martyrs. Sir Jerk's head was rubbed with a magical composition, and he was enjoined to sleep in a cotton night cap with a cabbage leaf between his scalp and his night-cap, to awaken the virtues of the fluid. He adjourned to the inn at Salt-hill during the experiment, that nobody in St. James's might be privy to it. He went to bed on the morning ensuing his arrival, with high expectations of his own irresistibility. He unbarred his window, like a male Aurora; and, after taking a peep at the little green hillock on the opposite side of the road to which the triennial highway robbers of the Alton Boys have given a celebrity rather disproportionate to its bulk, he proceeded to his mirror, and cautiously removed the cap and cabbage-leaf, in the full hope of finding his grey nodule transformed to a beautiful chestnut brown. Alas! the virtues of the fluid were not awakened, but those of the cabbage leaf were! Sir Jerk's hair had become peagreen! half distracted, he drove home in a hack-cutaire at night, hoping in the recesses of his lodgings, in hackle-attire to be the Green Man and Still. Fate ordered it otherwise: an alarm of fire hurried him from his bed at three o'clock in the morning: he bolted out at the street door with such precipitance, that his night cap fell from his head. A Phœnix fireman, who had dipped into the classics, qualified in the dead languages by a new system of instantaneous education, espying his wild aspect, mane like hackle-attire to be the Green, and exclaimed, with a Latin ostio—"Ah right—here's Rex Flaviorum come to put out the flames! Sir Jerk Withers has since taken refuge in a wig, and has sported a pea-green coat, with a single grey hair in their wig. This is what the lapse of years call proving too much. Ever while you live "Eye Nature's walks," and where she has planted grey ash trees, endeavour not to ground by denuding the top of the head, do not fly in her face by ordering home a hyacinth cæson, with one of those curls, sometimes called love-locks, and sometimes heart-breakers, playing carelessly over a forehead, where the crow has been busily treading beforehand. One would thing that this mode of making bad worse would be of rare occurrence,—quite the contrary. No sooner does a man take to the hair than he forthwith resolves to clap a young head upon his old shoulders, and Sir Jerk Withers is too modish a man to be second in the race. In fact, his wig is juvenility itself, and is the only part of him that is at teens. The outside of the head is, in that particular, a remote from the age of discretion as is the inside of it.

When Sir Jerk Withers had despatched his dinner, he adjourned at eleven to the library, and I did the same. Here he seated himself at the central table, and his back to the light, as by-gone beauties are apt to do. I once dined with a certain German princess, at a certain house on the banks of the Thames, to which a subsequent resident gave much celebrity. The German princess had been a favorite toast in her day, but that day was forty years ago. Accordingly her highness manœuvred to avoid fronting the light, with all the skill of an admiral getting the weather gauge. The contrivance answered so well that I did not look upon her as being older than two-and-forty; when suddenly a city barge, intent upon swan-hopping, sailed up the river. Her Highness was thrown off her guard; she beckoned me to the window to behold the gilded and turtle-fraught vessel; Apollo looked her full in the face: I did the same; and her Highness shewed seventy-two! A similar accident nearly occurred to Sir Jerk. He had enabled to another table to fetch away a Transatlantic Review. The canvass blind was down, and just as Sir Jerk was stooping in hear of his prize, an unlucky waiter, conceiving that the room wanted more light, touches a spring. The blind flew up; the slanting sun darted his rays from the apex of Warwick-house into the Baronet's face. Exit blooms outre wrinkles: and I verily believe if the Club, like that of the University, had admitted Ladies, Sir Jerk would have hurled the waiter out of the window, across the street, even as *Richard in Arbiate*, ejected the friar three miles into the Mediterranean.

Hardly had Sir Jerk Withers smoothed his ruffled plumes, when General Fitz Meadows, an old-school Peninsular Baronet, entered the club room, and placed himself at the same table with the latter. "Ay," thought I to myself, as I surveyed their contrasted exteriors, "this is what a Gentleman of sixty ought to be." The General's hair is bald at the top, and the hair, which curls above the ears, is for the most part grey.—His face is ruddy with exercise, and not with rouge His body swells towards the chest, his Banonet, unseen the club room, and placed himself at the same table with the latter. "Ay," thought I to myself, as I surveyed their contrasted exteriors, "this is what a Gentleman of sixty ought to be." The General's hair is bald at the top, and the hair, which curls above the ears, is for the most part grey.—His face is ruddy with exercise, and not with rouge His body swells towards the chest, his Banonet, unseen the club room, and dies at his age to swell. This is a matter of no moment to him. He does not, like his friend the Baronet, pinch his unhappy loins in stays, and pride dye the hair of his head in spite of baldness and informed. The process was terrific: few more so since the days of the Martyrs. Sir Jerk's head was rubbed with a magical composition, and he was enjoined to sleep in a cotton night cap with a cabbage leaf between his scalp and his night-cap, to awaken the virtues of the fluid. He adjourned to the inn at Salt-hill during the experiment, that nobody in St. James's might be privy to it. He went to bed on the morning ensuing his arrival, with high expectations of his own irresistibility. He unbarred his window, like a male Aurora; and, after taking a peep at the little green hillock on the opposite side of the road to which the triennial highway robbers of the Alton Boys have given a celebrity rather disproportionate to its bulk, he proceeded to his mirror, and cautiously removed the cap and cabbage-leaf, in the full hope of finding his grey nodule transformed to a beautiful chestnut brown. Alas! the virtues of the fluid were not awakened, but those of the cabbage leaf were! Sir Jerk's hair had become peagreen! half distracted, he drove home in a hack-cutaire at night, hoping in the recesses of his lodgings, in hackle-attire to be the Green Man and Still. Fate ordered it otherwise: an alarm of fire hurried him from his bed at three o'clock in the morning: he bolted out at the street door with such precipitance, that his night cap fell from his head. A Phœnix fireman, who had dipped into the classics, qualified in the dead languages by a new system of instantaneous education, espying his wild aspect, mane like hackle-attire to be the Green, and exclaimed, with a Latin ostio—"Ah right—here's Rex Flaviorum come to put out the flames! Sir Jerk Withers has since taken refuge in a wig, and has sported a pea-green coat, with a single grey hair in their wig. This is what the lapse of years call proving too much. Ever while you live "Eye Nature's walks," and where she has planted grey ash trees, endeavour not to ground by denuding the top of the head, do not fly in her face by ordering home a hyacinth cæson, with one of those curls, sometimes called love-locks, and sometimes heart-breakers, playing carelessly over a forehead, where the crow has been busily treading beforehand. One would thing that this mode of making bad worse would be of rare occurrence,—quite the contrary. No sooner does a man take to the hair than he forthwith resolves to clap a young head upon his old shoulders, and Sir Jerk Withers is too modish a man to be second in the race. In fact, his wig is juvenility itself, and is the only part of him that is at teens. The outside of the head is, in that particular, a remote from the age of discretion as is the inside of it.

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in approbation of her conduct. The mother of the unfortunate girl, who had just arrived from Manchester to see her daughter, quite unconscious of her illness, at that instant rushed into the room, threw herself down in a paroxysm of grief and implored the Coroner to let her see her dear Ellen. The scene became too distressing, and the poor afflicted mother was obliged to be removed. The Jury returned a verdict, " Died by the visitation of God."

The Commerce of Liverpool.—The annual finance accounts have just been published, by order of the House of Commons. By this document it appears, that the whole of export duties for Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ending 5th of January last, amounted to £125,972. 19s. 8d.—Thus showing an increase upon the amount of the preceding year. Of this sum nearly £50,000, or the great proper of two-fifths of the whole, was collected at Liverpool, whilst London contributed scarcely £30,000.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

The deserters from Spain act by concert: for two bodies of about 2000 each entered Portugal by different points, presented similar declarations, saying that if the government would not aid them in carrying a better system into Spain, they would go to Madrid themselves. " What will Spain do," inquires a Paris paper—the government placed confidence in the troops; and they have just asked in vain of the Madrid Merchants a paltry loan of two millions.

The arrival of English troops in the Tagus is spoken of; but they come as to an ally. The English squadron is still there; and a Paris paper inquires what nation will dare to interfere against another constitution, after what she experienced of France?

The British embassy are very active at Madrid.

The Prior of the richest convent in Bercelona has been assassinated, probably for having said that the Clergy ought to support the state.

Propositions have been made to the King of Spain, by a Frenchman, offering to secure, in the name of the Knights of Malta, the coast of Spain from the insults of the Barbary powers, on condition that he will give them the Island of Minorca. They would, further, renounce all claim to their possessions in Spain, and take their Chief from the Royal Family.

Gou. Rodil has received from the King the Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, for his defence of the Castle of Callao. It will be recollected that this post was held out in express violation of the capitulation of Ayacucho; and that, notwithstanding this breach of good faith, the Peruvians strictly performed the stipulation.

A letter from Tricato, says, the Island of Milo has been ceded to the christian nations, as a port for their vessels.

FRANCE.

Extract of a Letter, dated, Paris, Sept. 28, 1826, to the Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Europe seems on the eve of another mighty struggle. France appears quiet, but the knowing ones say that the appearance is deceitful. I think myself that war will take place between Russia and Turkey. It is said here, that France and England will unite to keep the power of the former country within salutary limits. Mr. Canning is here, and in good favour. The King is not liked, but his successor, the Dauphin, is rather popular, being considered a thoroughly honest man.

A Diligence, on the route from Brussels to Paris, was lately set on fire by the pipe of a traveller on the top, and injured some of the baggage.

A Society has been formed in France to encourage the colonization of French Guiana, for the purpose of obtaining wood for ship and other building, as also for cultivating the soil. The first company of colonists were to sail the beginning of October. The climate is considered healthy. The King of the Low Countries has granted permission to the children of the great painter, David, to erect a monument to their father, in the cemetery of Saint Gudule.

The line of succession to the throne of Austria, is said to be not determined, as the Imperial Prince is not inclined to the system of M. Meternich. The second son of the Emperor would in that case be substituted.

The Greek Government, who had retired for two months into the fortress of Burgi, a dependant of Napoli di Romania, have returned.

RUSSIA.

In Moscow there is a continued succession of entertainments. On the 13th there was a masqurade in the National Theatre; on the 15th, a ball at the Club of the Nobility; on the 16th, the merchants were to give a grand dinner; on the 17th, a ball at the Duke of Ragusa's; on the 19th, 21st and 23d, balls at the Duke of Devonshire's, Prince Jussupof's and Countess Orloff's.—On the 24th, there was to be all kinds of popular amusements; and, in conclusion grand fire-works on the 25th.

Moscow, September 12.

General Paskewitsch, with two divisions of infantry, and General Illowraisky, with 20,000 Cossacks, are ordered to the frontiers of Persia, there to receive further orders. By his Majesty's commands, all soldiers wearing the honorary medal for 20 years faithful services have been asked whether they will continue to serve with triple pay, or receive their honorable discharge in order to accept, besides their pension, a more comfortable situation, on which they are to decide freely.

UNITED STATES.

Destructive Hurricane.—One of the most tremeudous, awful and destructive hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 25 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening the 20th instant The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept away every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language we know, but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones Esq. (late shoriff of this county)—The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvement on his plantation near the Yadkin river, about 25 miles above this; and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out houses, with all their conteuts, were entirely swept from the ground, where they stood, and blown off in thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Three negroes were killed, and another not expecedt to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passed east of it. On the north east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his building and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state on the best authority, that large timbers 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles; some of the wearing apparel, blown from Mr. Jones' house was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as probable as the above, which are vouched for in a way that will not admit a doubt of their correctness.

It is almost impossible to estimate the loss Mr. Jones has sustained; it cannot be less than $2,000.—*Salisbury, [N. C.] Carolinian.*

Steam-Boat Burnt.—We regret to have to state the loss of the elegant steam-boat Emerald by fire. It is perhaps generally kown that this boat belonged to the proprietors of the Union Line between this city and Philadelphia, the Emerald running from New-York to New-Brunswick. She arrived at the latter port on Saturday afternoon, and was to have left for this city on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. At half past one o'clock yesterday morning she was discovered to be on fire by one of the persons who was asleep in the cabin, and who was aroused by the suffocating smoke. He gave the alarm, and the commander, Capt. Vanderbolt, whose residence was within a few yards, repaired immediately to the scene of conflagration, but the boat was, in a few minutes, in a sheet of flame. Every exertion in the power of the Inhabitants of New-Brunswick was rendered, but it being necessary to part the fasts, to prevent other vessels from taking fire, the engines could render but very little service. Besides the loss of the boat, which was valued from sixty to seventy thousand dollars, Captain Vanderbolt lost many valuables, and himself and crew all their clothes. The boat was owned by Mr. Gibbons. An express was sent off to Elizabethtown for the steam-boat *Beland* to proceed to New-Brunswick to bring on the passengers who were bound to this city, and who arrived at that boat yesterday.

The cause of the fire is not positively known, but it is conjectured to have been communicated by the brick furnace to some timber connected with it.

INTERESTING TO NAVIGATORS.—We received by the last mail the following interestin, letter:—

OPELOUSAS, Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, September 27, 1826.

The enclosed is a copy of a card found in a bottle on the mouth of the river Calcacesa, in this parish, by Major Cowarn, a respectable gentleman residing upon that river. The mouth of the Calcacesan is about two hundered miles west of New Orleans, in a direct line. It may be of great importance to navigators, I therefore enclose it for publication.

Yours respectfully,
R. D. MARKHAM

(COPY.)

" This bottle was thrown overboard from the brig Jack Tar, of London, in latitude 34°. 35°. N. and long. 16°. 1 W. This is intended to ascertain the current—whoever picks it up is requested to acknowledge it by publication.

L. ANDERSON, Commander."

Nov. 16, 1823.

NORTHERN OVERLAND EXPEDITION.

" *Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, Feb.* 1826.

" After remaining as long at New-York as our desire to commence our journey would permit, we proceeded to Lake Ontario, crossed it to York, the capital of Upper Canada, and from thence travelled by land and water, in carts and in boats, to Penetanguishine, a naval depot in Lake Huron; here we embarked in two canoes, manned by 24 Canadian voyagers: our party previously consisting of five officers and four mariners, and, coasting Lakes Huron and Superior, arrived at Fort William, a post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 10th of May, 1825. At this place the expedition embarked in four small canoes adapted for the navigation of small rivers, and proceeding in two divisions by the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Lake Winnipeg, and the River Saskatchew, came to Cumberland House where the seamen attached to it, and who had been sent out with three boats passed the winter. We arrived at Cumberland House on the 15th June, twelve days after our seamen had resumed their voyage for the summer, and losing no time in following them, we overtook them on the 29th of the same month, near the height of land which seperates the rivers flowing towards Hudson's Bay, from those which fall into the Aretic Sea; our progress after this was more slow, from the accumulation of our stores and provisions, which we had been picking up at the different trading ports on our route; the different portages detained us considerably, as the crews had to make five or six, and the boats were carried seven or eight trips across Methy; the longest portage on the route is about 13 miles statute in length, and occupied us seven days We arrived at the Lake of the Hills on the 15th of July, at Slave Lake the 28th, and entered Mackenzie's river on the 31st. On the 3d of August we arrived at Fort Simpson, situated at the junction of the river of the mountains with the Mackenzie. On the 6th came to Fort Norman, another of the Company's posts, situate on the Mackenzie, about two hundred miles further down; on the 7th entered Bear Lake River, and on the 10th arrived at this place, which we have since named after our commanding officer. Mr. Back arrived next day with the detachment of canoes under his charge, Captain Franklin and Mr. Kendall having descended the river to the sea in a boat with six seamen and an Esquemaux interpreter. They came to the mouth of the river six days after leaving Fort Norman, having past the last of the Company's posts about half way. From Garry's Island, lying 28 or 30 miles to seaward of the river's mouth, they had a wide prospect of salt water free from ice, and abounding in seals and white whales. This was a cheering prospect; after remaining a day on the Island to ascertain by astronomical observation its position, and which they found to be lat. 69 deg. 29 min. north, long. 135 deg. 41 min. west, they reascended the river, and joined us here on the 23d of September. The expedition up to this latter date had travelled from New-York 5,180 miles, or from Penetanguishine, the out-post of Canadian settlements, about 4,444 miles, from the 23d of April.

" Captain Franklin was very desirous of opening a communication with the Esquimaux at the mouth of Mackenzies river, but did not see any of them. He left, however, presents of iron work at several encampments, which appeared to be of recent erection, and we have the satisfaction since the commencement of winter of learning, through the medium of an adjoining tribe, that they received them, and are desirous of evincing their gratitude by receiving us kindly next season."

Presentiment.—The power of presentiments is extraordinary. During the reign of terror in France, the Baron of Marivet was continually tormented by the apprehensions that he should die upon a scaffold. All the cares of his wife were employed unsuccessfully to calm his fears. He sometimes indulged himself with the hope, that if his birth-day passed without his being arrested, he should be delivered from the weight which pressed upon his heart, and might perhaps be saved. Upon one occasion, he gazed, in a fit of deep melancholy, upon his son, who was then about two years old, and exclaimed,—" I shall never live to see this child in male clothing;" an observation which his lady carefully treasured up in her memory. The horrors of the revolution appeared at length to draw to a close, and the birth-day of Baron de Marivet had arrived. His wife was preparing a little feast for him upon the occasion, and the hour of supper was fixed upon for enjoying it. Wishing to give her husband an agreeable surprise, and to belie his presentiments, Madame de Marivet, about seven o'clock, when they were just serving the dessert, left the table, and returning a few moments afterwards with her son in her arms dressed like a sailor, she gave him to her husband, whom she tenderly embraced, and exclaimed " you now see your son, my dear, in man's clothing, and your birth day has already passed!" ' Not yet,' was the reply, ' midnight has not yet struck.' His friends shuddered at the words, and anxiously turned their eyes upon a time-piece, the fingers of which they silently regarded, as they moved towards the wished for hour. It was just on the point of twelve, when a thundering knock was heard at the door. M. de Marivet turned pale; all who surrounded him were struck dumb with terror; the door opened, and gave admission to the emissaries of the revolutionary committee, who were come to seize him. M. de la C., whom, in a letter, he had advised to emigrate, had not taken the precaution to destroy his papers. After his departure they had been transported, amongst his other effects, to the house of M. de Piepape, his grandfather. The latter had been imprisoned on suspicion, and

seals had been placed upon the property at his house. He died in prison, and the agents of the committee, who were present when the seals were removed, found, in an earthen vessel, amongst some torn papers which were destined to be burnt, the letter in which M. de Marivet advised M. de la C. to emigrate. This letter was his sentence of condemnation. M. de Marivet was summoned before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death, and lost his head upon the scaffold, just before Thermidor.

A serious alarm was excited a few nights ago, in Cowan-street, occasioned by the absence of three young children from the paternal roof for some hours after the gloaming. Search however having been made in all directions without success, the despairing parents were upon the point of sending through the drum, for the purpose of advertising them, when, fortunately, a little girl happening to go to a sow house immediately behind the dwelling, with meat to *grumphy* was surprised at the appearance of something black lying coiled up in a corner thereof. Having gone and procured a light, she returned with some others, and proceeding (not without fear,) to explore the mystery, was saluted with a sonorous and deep-drawn snore, somewhat different from the monotonous grunt which *Saunders* was in the habit of sending forth, which amazed them exceedingly; they, however, upon again recovering their courage, cautiously approached to the mysterious spot—when, lo, they discovered the three renegadoes most lovingly locked in the close embrace of the said sow, and all four fast asleep.—*Stirling Journal.*

COLONIAL.

A Commissioner has been appointed for the carrying into effect of certain improvements to the Navigation of the River St. John, below Fredericton, viz:—Removing such sunk logs or trees from the bed of the river, as will be pointed out, and making iron rings and fastening bolts, and attaching the same in a secure manner to such places of the rock on the banks of the narrows near Indian Town, as may be required.

HALIFAX, Oct. 28.

Yesterday morning, two of the men taken into custody at Cape Breton for Piracy and the murder of the Captain and Mate of the American schooner Fame, of Boston, were carried to jail under a strong guard. We understand that it is the intention of the American Government to send down an armed vessel to take these people to Boston, in order to have them tried there. Halifax has seldom been the scene of, executions, and we are happy that in the present instance we shall be thus relieved from the disagreeable duty of carrying the law into operation, as such scenes have generally no good effect either upon the morals or feelings of the spectators.

CAPE BRETON.—The following is an extract of a letter from an emigrant from Scotland, who arrived in Cape Breton, in July last:—" We have been traversing the country in quest of a settlement, and have now fixed on one on the Grand River Mire. We intend passing the winter here. You wished me to communicate to you what remarks I might make on the state of the country and inhabitants. Regarding the former—the soil is, in general thin, though by no means unproductive. The rearing of grain is very precarious, an instance of which has appeared this season, the crop having greatly failed, owing to the destructive influence of heavy mists, which are very prevalent here. As to the people—the inhabitants in this quarter are composed of Scotch, English, French, Irish, and native Indians; the majority are Scotch Highlanders from Barra. Among such a mixture of nations, one may expect to find great diversity of character—a very prominent feature of which is hospitality; another obvious trait is ingenuity. A landholder here makes his own house—implements of husbandry,—builds his own boats—makes his own clothes—and every other requisite to, if not the luxuries, at least the necessaries thing of life. The unsettled state in which I now am has precluded the possibility of my writing you so fully as I would wish.—*Montreal Herald.*

SHIP BUILDING.

PICTOU, Oct. 17.—Launched, yesterday, for R. McKay, Esq. at his ship yard, on the river John, the brig Earl of Dalhousie, of 315 tons. Also, on same day, for Mr. Hatton, at the ship-yard of Mr. George Walker, in Merigomish, the bring Henry Tent, of 157 tons. This day, in the town, for Mr. John Taylor, and from his ship-yard, the Jennet, of 300 tons; at the same time, from the ship-yard of Messrs. Crichton and Son, the brig Tay, 240 tons. All those vessels are coppered-fastened, and said to be well finished.

These, with those already launched, together with a few at present on the stocks, and included in the following list of ships built and building here during the present yerr with an account of their tonnage.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
To Mr. Hatton,	5	1200
Smith,	3	760
M'Kay,	3	660
M'Leod,	1	336
J. Dawson,	1	240
To Messrs. Crichton & Taylor,	1	300
Crichton & Son,	1	300
Campbell,	1	208
J. & A. Paterson,	1	100
Total Tonnage,		4094

The Militia was reviewed on Monday and Tuesday last, on which latter day, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was present, and expressed himself highly pleased in the manner in which they acquited themselves in their exercises.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

MR. ALEXANDER GIBBS, of Montreal, Surveyor and Draftsman, proposes, to publish, if he receives a sufficient encouragement, a Plan and Section of the Lachine Canal. Although compared with the gigantic artificial navigation in the neighbouring state of New-York, the Lachine Canal may be considered as insignificant, it derives consequence from the magnitude of its utility, and as being the first attempt, made in these Colonies, at improving the communication between the great western waters and the waters navigable to the ocean; it may, not unaptly, be considered as the parent of the canals since undertaken, either by Government or by the exertions of spirited individuals, in other parts of the provinces, and in point of the general style and solidity of its execution, may vie with any other similar work on this continent at least. Mr. Gibbs' Prospectus is with Mr. Thompson, at the Exchange Reading-Room, who is authorized to receive subscriptions.

We understand that the printed Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Emigration, with the evidence taken on the subject, has been officially received. Mr. WILMOT HORTON was indefatigable in his attention to this Committee, and obtained the attendance and evidence of every person connected with the Canadas, who happened to be in LONDON while the investigation was going on last spring. From the desire expressed by Mr. HORTON that the utmost publicity might be given to the Evidence and the Report, as well in the Colonies as at home, we doubt not that the whole will eventually be laid before the public, and circulated in the most general manner. We have already perused with great interest the evidence of the Honorable RICHARD UNIACKE, and that of HENRY BLISS, Esq. relating more particularly to the fisheries, and to the Province of NOVA-SCOTIA.—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

The weather has been variable during the past week; the cold which was experienced in the early part, subsided on Thursday, since which there has been a continual thaw. The winter roads are again broken up and travelling must be bad, as the Montreal post had not arrived at 3 o'clock.

Most of the outward bound vessels are ready for sea. The Ottawa, Douglas, for London, as well as several others will sail to-morrow, should the wind continue fair as it is at present. *Quebec Mercury.*

The official paper recommends a Light House on the Island of St. Paul at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be provided for by a duty of 1d. per ton on shipping arriving at the Port of Quebec and the Ports in the Gulf. For the duty at the latter, it would, of course be necessary to have the co-operation of New Brunswick.

The Army.

War Office, 25th Sept. 1826.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston His Majesty's Secretary at War, has appointed Lawrence Sullivan, Esq. to be his Deputy.

7th ditto—Ens. E. M. Whyte to be Lieut. by pur vice Conner, prom. dated Sept. 19, 1826; and W. Speer, gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Dobson, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards, dated Sept. 26, 1826.

War Office, Oct. 2, 1826.

6th ditto, Capt H. R. Ferguson, from half pay 20th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. repaying the difference to the half pay Fund, vice Eliot, prom. dated Sept. 21, 1826.

War Office, Oct. 9, 1826.

6th ditto—Ens. J. North, from the Cape Corps, to be Ens. vice Johnstone, prom. dated Oct. 10, 1826.

70th ditto—B. Swan, gent. to be Ens. by pur. vice Trollope, prom. dated Oct. 10, 1826.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by pur.—Ens. C. Trollope from the 70th Foot; Ens. C. Herbert from the 66th Foot; Ens. G. Johnstone from the 68th Foot.

A Detachment belonging to the 76th Regiment of Foot, ordered to march, on Monday next, from Westminister, for Portsmouth, on route to Jersey.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

By late arrivals at New York London dates to 14, and Liverpool to 16, October were received. We have copied the principal items of news. The accounts are satisfactory, respecting the amendment in the trade of the country.—the money market is improving, and confidence in a great measure restored.

Mr. GALT, Secretary to the Canada Land Company, has arrived at New York, in the ship *Brighton* from London. We may therefore shortly expect to learn the plans proposed by the Company, for the disposal and settlement of their Lands, in this Province.

The Parliament of Lower Canada, by Proclamation in the Official Gazette, meets for *the dispatch of business*, on 23, January.

We have heard, that it is intended to remove the Troops and Public Stores from Fort George next Spring, and that preparations are making for carrying the object into effect. The contemplated works at the Short Hills, in Thorold, we understand, will be commenced early next season, and when completed, will be occupied instead of Fort George.

The Woolen Manufactures of the United States, appear to be in the most depressed state, and Congress is to be petitioned at its next sitting, to take the subject into its consideration. Meetings have lately been held in Boston, and resolutions passed, setting forth the embarrassed state of the Trade, and a Committe appointed to correspond with other parts of the Union, on the subject of the intended memorial. The "Circular" Letter of this Corresponding Committe states, that "the fact of the unprecedented depression of American Woolen Manufacturing establishments is undeniable; and that their increased distress and probable ruin, unless ample protection is speedily extended to them by Government, are clearly forseen."

The duty on imported Woolen Cloths in the United States in 1816, was 25½ per cent, and a petition that year to Congress, resulted in an increase of 8 per cent, making the present duty 33½ per Cent. The duty on imported Wool is 30 per Cent. The remedy proposed by the Boston Meeting for the difficulties under which the Woolen Trade labours, is an *additional duty* on imported Woolen Cloths.

Passengers in the Brighton from London—John Galt, Esq. of London; Col. Evans, C. B. 70th Regt. Hon. George Markland and lady, of Kingston, U. C.

From the Niagara Gleaner.

On Sunday last, at the Garrison Service in this Town, one of the most eloquent and elegant discourses, upon the death of the Hon. Wm. Claus, (an event which we recorded in our last number,) was preached by the Rev. Thomas Handcock, the Acting Chaplain to the Forces at this Post. Whether we consider the style of composition, or the sublime doctrines it so ably developed of the value and immortality of the soul, we are equally sensible of its impressive effect; and we are convinced that the many who were deprived of the benefits of its instructive nature, by absence, unite with us in the hope that he may be induced to publish a composition that so eminently displays the powers of the Christian Minister and the Scholar, and the circulation of which must be a subject of improvement and moral advantage to all.—(COMMUNICATED.)

Birth.

At Toronto, on Thursday 23d ult. Mrs. Jarvis, of a Son.

LOST BOY.

HENRY WATSON, aged 19, in a deranged state, left his Fathers house on the afternoon of Friday, 1st December, had on Blue Coatee, Duck cloth Trowsers, and Fur Cap.—Small of his age—dark eyes and hair—his head shaved. Any information respecting him will be gratefully acknowledged by his Father, in Duke Street, near the new Bank, in the town of York.

RICHARD WATSON.
York, 2, December, 1826. 27.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th July last William Davies alias William McEwen, an indented apprentice to the Iron and Brass Foundery Trade, said boy is about nineteen years of age, short thick set with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to: it is understood he was employed by some person to commence a Foundery in York (Upper Canada).—All persons are forbid employing said boy and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a Runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former Master, but, would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty.

THO'S. P. WALWORTH.
New-York Nov. 3, 1826. 27-2w.

NOTICE.

York, 20th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE, } *Executors.*
27tf

TO *LET* or *LEASE*, for a term not exceeding three years, to commence from the 1st April next—That valuable Farm on the mouth of the Etobicoke, owned by the late Hon. SAMUEL SMITH. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and other convenient Out-Houses, with a good Well of Water; three good Barns and Stables, an excellent bearing Orchard, and upwards of 100 Acres, under fence and cultivation. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and about 10 miles from York, (it is in every respect adapted to profitable and extensive Farming) and well worthy of the attention of the Agriculturalist.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27tf

TO be *LEASED* from year to year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon, to commence from 1st January next —That valuable situation of a Saw Mill, on the Etobicoke River, belonging to the Estate of the late COLONEL SMITH, with liberty to cut such timber as may be necessary for Saw-Logs. There is a Dwelling House adjoining to the said Mill, with other accommodation suitable for any person who may reside there.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-tf

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FIFTY CORDS OF FIRE-WOOD.
To consist of Maple, Beech & Hickory.
Apply at the Gazette Office.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS my House was villanously set on Fire, on the morning of 17th August last, between one and two o'clock, by putting Fire into a back window, my daughter and myself escaping with difficulty, both being much injured by the flames. I will pay the above reward to any person or persons, who will give such information, as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the party or parties concerned, in this villanous act.

JOHN LARGE.

Markham, Nov. 27, 1826. 27-4*w*

Rochester Cash Store.

CHARLES J. HILL,

(Opposite the Red Mills on Buffalo Street.)

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has extended his business in the Wholesale line, and has now such facility for purchasing in New-York as enables him to sell Dry Goods at about the regular New-York prices.

He also deals extensively in *Whiskey, Salt, Window-Glass,* and *Groceries* generally.

Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1826. 27-4*w*

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, *Anne Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.

Toronto, 22d Nov. 1826. 25-3*w*

NOTICE

To Merchants, Farmers, Millers, & others.

AT a Meeting held this day, at Mr. Duggan's Tavern, on Yonge Street, to take into consideration the state of the Flour Trade in this District, the following resolutions were agreed upon:—

1st—That in order to create a ready market for the principal production of the soil, strict attention should be paid to its being properly prepared for export.

2dly—That an improvement in the Manufacture of Flour in this District is absolutely necessary, for the benefit of all parties.

3dly—That the plan which, in other Mills, now in repute in the more western parts of the Province has been found necessary, would, if adopted in this District, facilitate such improvement.

4thly—That this Meeting be adjourned till Saturday the 9th December, at twelve o'clock, which, the attendance of all concerned is earnestly solicited, when such regulations will be suggested and entered into, as will tend to the general improvement of the Trade; and Millers, conforming to them, will be entitled to such return as such meeting shall determine upon, for the Manufacturing of Flour that will stand Montreal and Quebec Inspection.

B. THORNE,
JA'S. JOHNSON,
JO'S. SHEPHERD,
JA'S. HOGG,
MICH'L. FISHER,

Yonge Street, Nov. 18, 1826.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Nov. 14, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By order of the Board.

25-7-31 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Life and Fire Assurance Company,

OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25-*tf.*

LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 2, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 35, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol 2, 8vo.
Coxe's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Sir Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Burnets' Own Time, vol. 3, 4, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 3vo.
China, (Duhaldes) vol, 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blairs) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Pinyfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 5, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. English, (Deloime) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Millar on, vol. 3, 8vo.
Dalrymple's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnsons), vols. 1, 2 4to. do.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 8vo. do.
do. Tomline's Law, vols. 1, 2, 8vo, do.
Drakes' Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 23, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, (*verse*) vol 2, (*prose*) 1, 2, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2. 4to
do Rome, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo,
do. do. Moris, vol. 1 8vo.
do. Speeches, vol. 2, 8vo. [whole set
George 3rd, (Basset's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo
do. (Adolphu's) vols 1, 2, 3, 8vo do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gifford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. whole set,
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 2, folio.
History of American Revolution vols 1, 2, 8vo
do. Ancient (Rollin's,) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. do. (McPherson's,) vols. 1, 3, 4, 4to.
do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 4, 8vo.
do. Modern Europe, (Russel's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set,
do. Great Britain, (Henry's) vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') con't. vols 1, 2, 8vo,
do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2 3, 8vo whole set.
do. Universal (Mavor's) vols 6, 9, 19, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's,) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Parliamentary. (Almon's) Register vol. 15, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 29, 92, 93, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 8, 8vo.
Junius's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kaimes' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio,
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 12mo.
Mully's Memoirs, vol 1, 8vo.
Paley's Works Moral Philosophy vol 1,—Sermons vols. 1, 2, 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, vol. 2, 8vo.
Political Economy, (Stewart's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Quarterly Review, vols. 8, 14, 8vo.
Selden's Works, vols. 1, 2, folio,
Shakspeare, vols. 3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19,
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 13, 20, 2vo.
Statutes at Large, vols. 3, 4, 4to.
Vertot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, *November,* 1826. 26-*tf.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL

LIFE ASSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late *Samuel Foster*, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to the Estate to make payment on or before the first day of February next. And those who may have any claims against the said Estate are requested to present their Accounts properly attested with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) P. ROBINSON,
STEPHEN HOWARD.

New-Market, Nov. 6, 1826. 25-3-27

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Nov. 10, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6*w*.

STEAM PACKET CANADA.



A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Steam Packet "Canada" will be held at York on board of the Boat on Monday 4th December at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Management.

I. W. GAMBLE, *Treasurer.*

York 15th Nov. 1826. 3*w*.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to *Bake Bread*, from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th of December, 1826, to the 24th December, 1827.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 18th December next, at noon, and they must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York, }
November, 18th, 1826. } 25-4-28

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY SHARES of Stock in the Welland Canal FOR SALE. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

York, 6th July, 1826. 6 *tf.*

DUNDAS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public that he has opened the *Dundas Hotel* at this place, lately occupied by Mr. Gamble, the situation of which presents advantages, it being in one of the most flourishing Villages in Upper Canada; and situated on the main road leading from York to Niagara and Vittoria, from each place fifty miles, being a days' journey, at the end of which travellers may expect to be comfortably and conveniently accommodated at moderate charges. And it being a new undertaking of the Subscriber, he will be ever anxious to merit liberal patronage; and in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

GEORGE JONES.

Dundas, Nov. 3, 1826. 25-3-27

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient MANSION, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in Kingstreet, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4*w*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
W. Morris Esq.	*Brockville*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Kananoque*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Kingston*
Mr. John Strange,	*Bath,*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Napanee*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Belville*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Haldimand*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Coburg*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Peterborough*
Dr. Read,	*Port Hope*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*New Market*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
John Burwell Esq.	*Niagara*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Chippewa*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Fort Erie.*
John Waren Esq.	*Matilda.*
George Brouse Esq.	

Upper Canada Gazette EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1826.

By Authority.



YORK, U. C TUESDAY DEC. 5, 1826.

This day at One o'clock, HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in the usual state, from the Government House, to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature, with the following

SPEECH:

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

AFTER the usual interval, you are again convened to discharge those duties, of which the correct and diligent performance, is most essential to the welfare and happiness of the People.

Since you were last assembled, no material change has taken place in that general condition of affairs, upon which I had it in my power to congratulate you at the opening of the last Session; except, that from causes variously assigned, the Commercial and Agricultural interests of Great Britain have experienced depression, to a degree of which few examples are to be found in her history. We have reason now to indulge a confident hope that the calamity is fast passing away; and in the mean time it must confirm our admiration of the excellent civil institutions of our Parent State, to find, that under so extraordinary a pressure, they have continued unbaken; and that she is even at such a moment extending, in the fullest degree, the blessings of her protection and care to every portion of her Dominions.

During the recess I have had it in my power to visit the several Districts of this Province, and I have been exceedingly gratified to find in all of them, unequivocal proofs of advancement; and to receive from the People the most earnest assurances of their contentment, and of their very grateful sense of the abundant good which they enjoy, under the truly paternal Government of their Sovereign.

The advancement which I have every where observed is the more satisfactory, as it is not the hasty work of speculation, and depends on no doubtful basis; but is, on the contrary, substantial, and regularly progressive.

In contemplating the growth of civil society in this Province, it cannot escape attention, that as the interests of individuals are becoming more important, and their combinations more various, the want of Courts of Equity, and perhaps some other imperfections in our system of jurisprudence, which may for a long time have been little felt, must soon produce serious inconveniencies, if remedies are not applied. To these subjects, whenever the fit opportunity may appear to present itself, I shall be happy that you apply your earnest attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Public Accounts, and Estimates, shall be laid before you; and I trust that you will make the necessary provision for the service of the ensuing year.

I will put you early in possession of His Majesty's pleasure upon your several Addresses of the last Session, so far as it has been communicated to me.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The prospect now opening to the inhabitants of Upper Canada is very cheering. The system of facilitating emigration which the British Government has recently adopted, and which having been applied in practice to this Province, can here, be best appreciated, appears to have attracted, after a minute investigation, the favorable attention of Parliament, and in no small degree of the Nation at large.

We have reason to be well assured that of the benefits which may result from such a policy extensively pursued, this Colony will enjoy its full proportion: and if, from the actual state of Trade and Agriculture in Great Britain, and from the operations of the Canada Land Company, it shall happen, that persons possessed of moderate capital shall be induced to become Settlers among us, we shall enjoy in greater perfection the advantages of an increase of population, by receiving at the same moment, a proportionate accession of intelligence and wealth.

The Report of the Military Commissioners who visited this Province during the last year, has led to the resolution of adopting such measures for our Military defence, as will be commensurate with the object; and I have great satisfaction in communicating to you, that even now the execution of this provident and vigorous policy, may be fairly said to have commenced.

The works projected, must in their execution, add materially to the stock of public wealth, by furnishing employment to labor; and it cannot be necessary to remark upon the object to be attained by their completion.

The Report of the Military Commissioners, has served to strengthen the appeals which have been made from this Province, respecting the improvement of its Internal Navigation. An Officer of rank and science has recently arrived in Canada, for the purpose of superintending the execution of a Canal, to lead from Lake Ontario to the River Ottawa, on a scale more extended than we had ventured to suggest. I am happy to acquaint you that the opinions which have been expressed by that Officer, both in regard to the value of this work and its practicability, are in every respect satisfactory.

The Welland Canal, scarcely less an object of interest, although we owe it to the enterprize of a private Company, is proceeding with rapidity, and its present state, affords a reasonable promise of its successful accomplishment. I must strongly recommend this work to your favor and protection.

While these extensive improvements in our communications by Water are in progress, without burthening the Provincial Treasury; I cannot but direct your attention to those more obvious and easy improvements, in our Highways, for want of which, the people of this Country may even find it difficult, to avail themselves of all the advantages, which those great works would otherwise present.

I shall make an early communication to you of the instructions which His Majesty has been pleased to transmit for my guidance, in respect to the Naturalizing of such Aliens as have become resident in the Province: and if other subjects shall present themselves, which I shall find it my duty to submit to your consideration, I will lay them before you in the course of your Session.

Upper Canada Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1836.

By Authority.

VOL. I. NO. 23.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 4th December*, 1826.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. JOHN RILEY to be Messenger to the House of Assembly vice JOHN HUNTER deceased.

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXVIII.

An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-first Year of His Late Majesty, as relates to the Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*.

[26th May 1826.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled '*An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled* '*An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America*,' *and to make further Provision for the Government of the of the said Province*, it is amongst other things enacted, that no Person shall be Summoned to the Legislative Council in either of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* and *Lower Canada* who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty having become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*; and it is thereby further provided, that no person shall be capable of voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly in either of the said Provinces of *Upper Canada* or *Lower Canada*, or of being elected at any such Election, who shall not be of the full Age of Twenty-one Years, and a natural-born Subject of His Majesty, or a Subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the *British* Parliament, or a Subject of His Majesty hrving become such by the Conquest and Cession of the Province of *Canada*: And whereas it is expedient that Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, should be enabled to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and of voting at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, or of being Elected at any such Election; Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all Persons naturalized by any Act of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of *Upper Canada*, assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall hence forth be and be deemed competent in the Law to be summoned to the Legislative Council of the said Province of *Upper Canada*, and to vote at the Elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be Elected at any such Election.

31 G 3 c 31.

Persons naturalized in Upper Canada may be summoned to the Legislative Council & vote at Elections.

II. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted*, That when ever any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly in the said Province of *Upper Canada*, for the Naturalization of any Persons or Person, shall be presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, or to the Person Administering His Majesty's Government there in, such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall and he is hereby required to reserve every such Bill for the Signification of His Majesty's Pleasure thereon; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province of *Upper Canada* until the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, shall Signify, either by Speech or Message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province or by Proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before His Majesty in Council, and that His Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and no such Bill shall have any Force or Authority within the said Province unless His Majesty's Assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid, within the Space of Two Years from the Day on which such Bill shall have been presented for His Majesty's Assent to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government.

Naturalization Bills not to have effect till they have received His Majesty's Assent.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot, Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded

Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1-f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Goyernment, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 23 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of those general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District,
To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Allan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, Novembe, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–18–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore,
to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry True Page, at the suit of Samuel Andrus:— I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
28th September, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
S. G. D.

25-6-30

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24th. 1826. 14—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Goal and Court House; if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30th Aug. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30*th August,* 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Over and Terminer may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Monaghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1836. 11 1m 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the ensuing Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore. No. 17—6m.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, atthe ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Bellville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District,
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assessment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitab e either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in 3, broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other couvenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

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LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 8, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 35, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol 2, 8vo.
Cox's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8vo.
Boling broke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Sir Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Burnets' Own Time, vol. 3, 4, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
China, (Dalrymple) vol. 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blairs) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Playfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. English, (Delolme) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Millar on, vol. 3, 8vo.
Dalrympie's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnsons), vols. 1, 2 4to. do.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 8vo. do.
do. Tomline's Law, vols. 1, 2, 8vo. do.
Drakes' Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, (verse) vol 2, (prose) 1, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2, 4to
do Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo,
do. do. Moris, vol. 1 8vo.
do. Speeches, vol. 2, 8vo. [whole set
George 3rd, (Bisset's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo
do. (Adolphu's) vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gifford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. whole set,
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 1, folio.
History of American Revolution vols 1, 2, 8vo
do. Ancient (Rollin's), vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. do. (McPherson's), vols. 1, 2, 4, 4to.
do. do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 4, 8vo.
do. Modern Europe, (Russel's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set.
do. Great Britain, (Henry's) vols 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') con't. vols 1, 2, 8vo,
do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set.
do. Universal (Mavor's) vols 6, 9, 19, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's,) vol. 1, 8vo.
do, Parliamentary. (Almon's) Register vol. 15, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 29, 32, 33, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 2, 8vo.
Junius's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kaimes' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio.
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 14, 22, 23, 24, 12mo.
Sully's Memoirs, vol 1, 8vo.
Paley's Works Moral Philosophy vol 1,—Sermons vols. 1, 2, 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, vol. 2, 8vo.
Political Economy, (Stewart's) vol 1, 8vo.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14, 8vo.
Selden's Works, vols. 1, 2, folio.
Shakspear, vols. 1, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19, 8vo.
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 13, 20, 8vo.
Statutes at Large, vols. 2, 4, 4to.
Vertot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, November, 1826. 26-tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826. NO. 23.

POETRY.

THE CLIFFS OF DOVER.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Rocks of my country! let the cloud
Your crested heights array,
And rise ye like a fortress proud,
Above the surge and spray!

My spirit greets you as ye stand,
Breasting the billow's foam;
Oh, thus forever guard the land,
The sacred land of home!

I have left sunny skies behind
Lighining up the classic shrines,
And music in the southern wind,
And sunshine on the vines.

The breathings of the myrtle flowers
Have floated o'er my way,
The pilgrim's voice at vesper hours,
Has sooth'd me with its lay.

The isles of Greece, the hills of Spain,
The purple heaven of Rome—
Yes, all are glorious; yet again
I bless thee, land of home!

For thine the Sabbath peace, my land;
And thine the guarded hearth;
And thine the dead, the noble band
That make thee holy earth.

Their voices meet me in thy breeze;
Their steps are on thy plains;
Their names, by old majestic trees,
Are whisper'd round thy fanes:

Their blood hath mingled with the tide
Of thy exulting sea;
Oh, be it still a joy a pride,
To live and die for thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Grove Park, near Warwick, the seat of the late Lord Dormer (father of the present Lord) Dr. Parr was a frequent guest. Indeed, he often went there without invitation, and in his most ordinary costume. Thither, also, he occasionally sent me on an embassy to obtain the *Courier* newspaper; and, upon my return, he made me read to him the parliamentary debates which were at that period full of interest. In the delivery of Mr. Pitt's speeches, I sometimes took a malicious pleasure in giving the utmost effect to the brilliant passages, upon which the Doctor would exclaim. "Why, you noddle, do you dwell with such energy upon Pitt's empty declamation? Don't you see it is all sophistry?"

At other moments he would say, "That is powerful; but Fox will answer it." When I pronounced the words, "Mr Fox rose," Parr would roar out, "Stop!"—and after shaking the ashes out of his pipe, and filling it afresh, he would add, with a marked emphasis, "Now, you dog, do your best!" In the course of the speech in question, he would often interrupt me, in a tone of triumphant exultation, with exclamations such as the following,—"To be sure!"—"Capital!"—"Answer that, if you can, Mr. Pitt!"—and at the conclusion, "*That* is the speech of the orator and the statesman; Pitt is a mere rhetorician;" adding, after a pause, "a very able one, I admit." Sometimes, after hearing the first three or four sentences of a speech of Mr. Pitt, he would say,—"Now, the dog is thinking what he shall say; Fox rushes into the subject at once." Here let me remark, that when Parr called any of his pupils noodle or dog, or even in some instances "blockhead," it was a proof that they were in high favour; and on those occasions, his goodnatured smile showed that he spoke in perfect good humour, but the word, "dunce" he always used contemptuously. When engaged in our lessons, he assumed a magisterial gravity of manner, but at other times he conversed with us as friends, and not as pupils, and frequently entertained us with the most amusing anecdotes.—*Recollections of Dr. Parr by a Pupil.*

Joint Stock Bubbles.—There have been three public meetings extraordinary within the last week. One of the constituents of Mr. John Wilks, junior, to consider the conduct of that honorable gentleman in not realizing their expectations of him, either in point of character, or (a more important particular with independent electors) the payment of their expenses; another, of the Vigo Bay Company; and a third, of the Chilian Mining Association. All these speculations have been signally unfortunate, though commenced with the most flattering hopes. The Chilian, which was to raise copper ore at no expense but that of labour, has been dissolved; the Shareholders not thinking it advisable to answer a call of fifteen pounds a share, when shares were to be bought in the market for one pound! The Vigo Bay Company were to have fished up an immense treasure from Spanish galleons sunk a century ago; but they succeeded in getting only a prodigious quantity of mud out of these vessels. The speculation of the independent electors of Sudbury in Mr. John Wilks, jun, has not been more fortunate. They, too, ventured for treasure, and made a dirty acquisition. They flattered themselves that they had got "an angel" in Mr. John Wilks; but lo! this angel has not realized their expectations in the main angelic article of pay. One of the electors, in describing how their hon. representative had humbugged them, stated that on one occasion, having met him on a Sunday pending the election, and having mentioned some business connected with it, the saintly candidate replied, "Do not name it to me now, Sir, I can listen to nothing of that sort on the Lord's day." "Who would not have been imposed upon by such a man?" observed the narrator. Who could be imposed upon by such a man? we should rather inquire. The greediness of the Sudbury hands must have had much to do with the credulity of their heads. It was the promise to pay that made the saint, we are inclined to think, and the default that has made the devil.—*Atlas.*

Statute of Memnon.—It is known to all classical scholars that Strabo has recorded a wonderful property of the Statute, which was erected to the memory of Memnon in Troas. He was killed at the Trojan war by Achilles. The statute, or something near it, uttered a melodious sound, like the twang of a harp string every morning at sun-rising, and a mournful tone at the sun-setting. Strabo witnessed this effect himself. When Sir A. Smith was at Thebes he went at six o'clock in the morning, and distinctly heard the sounds, so much talked of in former times. The statute was dismantled by the order of Cambyses, when he conquered Egypt, but the ruins, by their grandeur and beauty still astonish the beholder—and from the pedestal, Sir A. Smith heard this mysterious sound, the cause of which has never been ascertained.

A modern Robinson Crusoe.—The *Thetis* transport, Lieutenant Hopkins, which arrived here a few days since from the Pacific Ocean, had occasion to touch at the Island Mocho for water, the only inhabitant on which was an English seaman, of the name of Joseph Richardson, a native of Adlington, near Ashford, in Kent, who like another Robinson Crusoe, or Alexander Silkerk, had made choice of such a solitary houseless spot, upwards of three years since, for a residence, when he was landed at his own urgent desire, from a patriot ship of war commanded by Capt. Robertson. The island is about 60 miles in circumference, and about 60 miles from the coast of Chili, in latitude 39 South. It is very seldom visited by ships, as it does not afford necessary supplies of wood, but it does of water in abundance. It is remarkably fertile, and abounds with hogs and horses. Richardson has cultivated two gardens, on the vegetable produce of which, with pork, young horse flesh, and wild pigeons, he lives. He hunts the former animals with dogs, a fine breed of which he has broken; The pigeons are so numerous that he has little difficulty in obtaining them, and a few other kinds of birds, though the only fire-arms he possesses is an old musket, with a broken lock, which he discharges by means of a match; but by patient watching under the trees, he contrives, with such defective means, to vary his diet as oten as he wishes. About nine months since, the Indians hearing of his desolate situation, though not at all disposed to join in community, landed two of their native girls on the island. Richardson instantly made choice of one of them as his consort, and proclaimed her Queen of the island, and the other he calls his cook. The distiction between these individuals was quite perceptible on the present visit. Richardson having no means of amusement besides the necessary employment of obtaining subsistance, at his own request, Lieutenant Hopkins supplied him with a bible and prayerbook. Lieut. H. offered to take him off the island, but he refused to leave it, declaring his determination of passing his life in his own government. He had commenced erecting a fort to protect himself from the Indians. There was no present appearance of any increase of his subjects.

SUMMARY.

His Majesty's Ministers have done an act which is a further proof of the humane feelings which they entertain towards their suffering countrymen. They have presented to the London Committee a large quantity of militia cloathing, to be distributed to the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts. The following is the exact inventory: 4,000 soldiers' coats 3,000 waistcoats, 10,000 pairs of cloth trowsers, 10,000 pairs of cloth gaiters, 500 shirts 2,500 pairs of half hose, 2,500 pairs of shoes, 2,000 great coats, 1,250 rugs, 5,000 blankets, and 2,000 flannel waistcoats.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE!—Most cordially do we congratulate the commercial world on the pleasing and gratifying aspect of the *London Gazette* of last night, which, from its announcing only *two* new bankruptcies, may well and truly be deemed the most novel and *extraordinary* production of its nature that has appeared for some time.—*British Travel r October 7.*

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—*Effects of opposition by Steam*—persons may now go from Bristol to York for the small sum of one shilling and sixpence! A few years since the passage was three guineas.

An extensive organization is forming among the working classes in Glasgow, to forward the object of emigration to Upper-Canada.

Forty or fifty thousand iron bedsteads have been recently ordered by government for the soldiers to sleep upon. One bed is allotted to each man.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—The first order that the East India Company gave for the importation of tea was in 1667-8. It was for the weight of the best tea that you can get." In the year 1816, there was consumed in England no less than 24,640,000 lbs. yielding a revenue from this article alone of £4,130,000. Since then the importation of that celebrated exotic has been yearly on the increase.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has issued a PROCLAMATION offering a reward of £25 to any person who shall apprehend *Pierre Beaudry*, late of the parish of Quebec, labourer, otherwise called *Pierre Duniel*, who, with six others, stands charged on oath with the robbery of the Rev. Mr. Masse, Point Levi. His Excellency has also issued a GENERAL ORDER to all Officers, and non-commissioned Officers of Militia in this Province to lend all possible assistance to special Constables sent in pursuit of felons who have made their escape from the Gaol of Quebec.

LONDON, Oct. 14

We are enabled to state, that the paragraph which has appeared in some of the morning papers, respecting the reported unfortunate fate of Major Laing and all his party, is wholly destitute of truth.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.

Death of Mr. Stanley.—On Sunday last, at his residence, Vernon House, aged 64, died Alexander Stanley Esqr. Comptroller of the Customs at this port.

Lord Cochrane has at length actually arrived at Napoli di Romania, on the 8th September. It is said he wishes to be commander-in-chief of the marine, with the old admirals under his orders. He brought with him seven American, French and Dutch vessels, and only a single English one.

The second expedition of the Captain Pacha against Samos has completely failed; and it will be a long time before another attempt will be made against the island.

The news from Erzeroum, Smyne, &c. &c. is that the Janissaries forbade the firman to be read to suppress their order; and the country for more than fifty leagues is said to be in a state of revolt, crying "War with Russia! war with Infidels!" The value of the Turkish pastres has so much depreciated, that it may be considered merely nominal.

Cranbourne Chace.—The quantity of nuts in the Chace woods may be imagined to be very great in this most abundant year. A gentleman at the dinner, who lives in the Chace, said, that he and another person had one year collected from the nutters and sold 1,000 sacks.

This immense right of Chace, the greatest ever possessed even by any Monarch in this country, extending over no less than 500,000 acres of land, is the sole property of George Lord Rivers, who has repeatedly refused offers of purchase made by other noblemen, but has recently proposed to the Landowners to disfranchise it, on their binding themselves to a payment to him and his heirs of 1,500*l* per annum.

Cobbet.—This political whirligig has taken up the defence of King Ferdinand of Spain, and the enlogy of his subjects. Among other ridiculous assertions, he says that the mass of the people of Spain are better off, better fed, and better clothed, than the people of any other country in Europe, and much better than the people of England are. He says, "I applaud the King of Spain. I do not much like weasels, but I hate rats, and therefore I say success to the weasels, and concludes his essay with an anathema upon Quakers, whom he accuses of defrauding the British people by monopolizing all the tea that is imported by the East India Company.—*N. Y. Times.*

At a grand Court ball at Moscow, given on the 8th September last, were present the Khans of the Kirguis and the Circassians, with their retinues. The Khan of the Kirguis had with him the chief Sultanna, his wife, and five other inferior Sultanas. The face of the wife was uncovered—her features and complexion were good, but altogether Chinese.

Affecting Circumstance.—The feelings of the passengers in the stage from Bristol, to Easton Pean, were much excited on Saturday last by the sudden death of an infant son of Mr. Thomas Bullman, of the latter place. The mother of the child when within half a mile of Newport was affectionately carrassing it, and the little innocent, apparently in perfect health, was delightfully returning its mother's fondness by its playful laugh. Fears for its health induced the parent to wrap it closer up. In five minutes after the statge stopped at Newport, the mother uncovered the child, it was dead. The scene that ensued can be better immagined than described.—*Apollo.*

Junius.—We find the following curious article in the Carlisle Penn. Republican of the 15th inst:—A gentleman a few days since, looking over some old indictments in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, was struck with the resemblance of the writing to the fac similes in Woodfall's Junius. These indictments were written by Tench Francis, a relative of Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius. Similar handwriting is frequently observed to prevail in families, and the writing of Tench Francis, is said to be precisely similar to that of Sir Philip Francis. Does not this give increased strength to the opinion that Sir Philip Francis, is really the author of Junius.

The contemplated repairs of Windsor castle, will cost 250,000 pounds sterling. The building of Buckingham Palace, and the improvement of the grounds will cost 250,000 pounds.—The alterations and additions to the King's Palace in St. James' Park, will cost 250,000 pounds.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria, of August 1st, state that the Exchequer of the Pacha of Egypt is so exhausted by the expeditions to Greece during the last three years, that he has signified to the Porte, that he is unable to continue these exertions. Several of the Egyptians, who were sent to the Morea, have returned to their own country, and have given such a frightful description of the hardships and privations which they endured in the Morea, that whole bodies of the troops trained in the European fashion in the camp near Cairo, ran away, for fear of being embarked for Europe.

ENGLAND.

The account which has appeared in several of the London Journals of a young lady, the daughter of a farmer near Hampstead, named Hinde, having been seduced by an Officer of Dragoons—and of having subsequently committed suicide—together with the inquest held on her body at the Crown Inn at Hampstead, &c. &c.—is from beginning to end a mere fabrication. There is no public house of the sign of the Crown at Hamstead; and the *dramatis personæ* of this tragical narrative never existed except in the imaginative brain of the writer of the article.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON, Oct. 13.

ACCIDENT AT THE TWOPENNY POST-OFFICE.

Wednesday evening about six o'clock, the immediate neighbourhood of the Post-Office, Lombard-street was thrown into the greatest alarm in consequence of a loud report proceeding from the office where the letters to be forwarded by the two penny post are stamped. It was immediately conjectured that an explosion of the gas had taken place, but this supposition proved unfounded, the report having proceeded from quite a different cause, and a more shameful transaction than that which led to the accident we are now about to relate has not been made public for some time. The following are the particulars:—It appears that a man named Westbrooke, one of the letter-stampers at the Twopenny Post Office, was, as usual, marking the letters previous to their being despatched from the office to their various destinations, and he had not been long at his post, ere a loud report equal to that of a small cannon completely paralyzed all the officers of the establishment, and the gas was partially blown out. This was occasioned by a letter having been put into the Post-Office loaded with detonating powder. The stamp being thrust upon the letter by Westbrooke, it immediately exploded, and his right hand was nearly blown off. The nails on each hand were all blown off, as well as most of the flesh up to the knuckle. The right hand presented a horrid sight, as the flesh of the third, fourth, and of the little finger, was severed from the bone, which was fractured in many places. The flesh of the right arm up to the elbow was torn in numerous places, and the poor man's face and neck were also severely scorched. Another man named Sadler, who was standing next to Westbrooke, taking the letters as they were stamped, was blown over by the whole of the explosion, and his face very much disfigured. A third person also had his hand much burnt. The table on which the letters are stamped, such was the force of the powder contained in the letter, was completely broken through, and many of the letters destroyed. The entertaining the powder was of course immediately consumed, and no trace is left for detecting the author. Westbrooke was taken immediately to the Mail-Coach public house, in Sherborne-lane, and medical advice procured. The wounds are rather dangerous, and the medical advisers feared it would be necessary to resort to amputation of the right hand. The pain endured, on the hands being thrust into cold water, must have been excessive. Poultices were administered, after the wounds had been washed, and the poor man will, as soon as practicable, be removed to his own house. This scandalous transaction will, no doubt, be sifted to the bottom, and a reward offered for the detection of those who have thus risked human life; for had Westbrooke's face been sufficiently near, the explosion would inevitably have killed him.

London, Oct. 20.

Cotton.—The market is calm, sales limited, prices unaltered. *Indigo.*—The sale continues, the advanced prices are restrained. The sale will probably terminate on Wednesday next. *Sugars.*—Brown has been in request this week. The holders have lowered their pretentions to effect sales. *Coffee.*—Little has been done, but prices remain the same as last week.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The accounts from Lisbon have produced an unfavourable impression. Consols which were at 82, have fallen to 81¾.

Letters from Lisbon of the 13th announce that tranquility was restored. Mexican bonds 63; Colombian 36¼ a 39.

IRELAND.

Fever in Dublin.—We lament to find that fever is greatly on the increase in this city. There can be no doubt of the fact, because the information comes from the very best authority—the Board of Health, and also from the Physicians who preside over several of the charitable institutions. It is impossible to contemplate the alarming announcement of such an increase, without being impressed with the necessity that some immediate public measure must be taken to arrest the calamity. Much has been done by establishing new Hospitals; but still the disease is found to increase, and to draw within its vortex a greater number of sufferers.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A poor man named Macbride, living in Kevin street, Dublin whose wife had been for some time confined in a fever hopital, received a notification from the hopital on Saturday that his wife had died, and requiring him to send a coffin. The husband repaired to the hospital with an oak coffin, which was received from him at the gate, and shortly afterwards returned, containing the body. The husband and several friends had the corps conveyed to the Cabbage-gardens, Kevin street, and there interred. An hour had scarcely elapsed, when sitting alone in his house, he was startled by the sound of a well known voice at the door. On opening the door he almost sunk to the earth on beholding what he conceived to be the apparition of his departed wife, but which was in reality herself. The mistake was now traced to the hospital notification having been sent to the wrong person. The shock, however, proved too much, and he yesterday became an inmate in the same hospital in which the mistake had occurred.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Stephania, Capt. Pell, arrived yesterday in twenty-nine days from Havre, bringing Havre papers of the 26th of October, and Livepool dates to the 23d.

Mr. Canning appears to be the toast of Paris. He had dined at the Tuilleries with the King and royal family. The Paris papers say, in referring to this fact, "That the superstitions of etiquette and the vanities of the Court have just received a check which disconcerts them. The minister of a foreign government, a *plebian*, who has no other title than that of being a great orator, a skilful statesman, and an eloquent proclaimer, of a system of civil, commercial, and religious liberty, has had the honour to sit to-day at the king's table."

Talma, the prince of the French drama, is no more, and his obsequies received the honours of a highly gilded man. He has probably left no one his compeer.

Russia has issued a formal declaration of war against Persia; but prior to the promulgation of this document hostilities had already commenced.

From the Le Phare du Havre of Oct. 25.

Letters from Alexandria of 29th Sept. state it as a fact that the English Consul had received orders from his government not to allow any property belonging to the subjects of the porte to be shipped in the name of English subjects, and that he is imperiously required to exact from the shippers on oath that the property shipped is theirs. It is also expressly forbidden to British vessels to load with any merchandise but that belonging to the France, as in case of difficulty no protection will be given by the British naval forces. We received this information by the Echo, which vessel arrived at Toulon on the 19th October with General Boyer and his staff.

GREECE.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.

Notwithstanding the damage occasioned by the fire, great progress is making in the new organization of the army. The Sultan wishes, 60,000 infantry and four regiments of cavalry (exclusive of the topachis) armed and equipped in European style. But where will the money necessary for these armaments come from? From the pockets of his subjects. The project of establishing an equality of imports for the Turks and Greeks, is spoken of.

Incendiary attempts increase. On the night of the 5th a Turk attempted to set fire to the quarter of Pera.

Many individuals have been arrested and exiled or put to death. The discontent of the people daily increases and is more and more marked.

On the 27th instant, there was a grand Council at Porte. A firman was read in the mosques forbidding all conversation respecing public affairs and the late fire. Any man who violates this order, is to be strung up on the spot, and females who contravene it, are to be tied up in a bag and thrown into the sea.

The Lausanne Gazette contains the following article, dated Corfu, Sept, 12 which seems to reconcile the contradictory accounts given of the state of things at Athens:—

The Turks, who made themselves masters of all Attica, and closely besieged Athens, succeeded at length with 15,000 men, in taking possession of it. Gouras alone with 1,5000 men retired into the citadel and maintained the siege. An energetic Proclamation of the Government re-animated the courage of the garrison, and they swore that they would bury themselves amidst the ruins of the ancient monuments rather than capitulate. Several Greek corps, to the number of 6,500 men, had just united in the isle of Salamis. They disembarked on the 18th of August at Eleusis, and after having crossed Mount Icario and the Gulf Eleusino, encamped on the 19th at Hermos. The Turks, upon learning their march, abandoned the town went out against them, and met them in the plain of Athens. The action commenced immediately and lasted more than five hours, when the Turks, after a severe sideralle loss, were forced to retreat to Eleonora. In this engagement Col. Fabvier and the French Philhellenists particularly distinguished themselves. Giovny Bajsetar, who commanded the attack, was made prisoner, and his horse and standard were taken. Since this period Redschid Pacha, being beaten under Athens, continued his retreat upon Negropont and from thence upon Carysto, where he remained with the Pacha of the province, notwithstanding the animosity existing between them, and the Greek General Karaiscaki, who advanced at the head of 3,000 men, blockades them closely. Thus Athens is again occupied by the Greeks. We learn by letters from Zante, that Ibrahim Pacha being reduced to despair, set fire to Tripolitza, and with-drew to Coron and Modon. The Constantinople squadron has abandoned its projects against Samos, and taken refuge in the Dardanells. Its troops were disembarked at Echelle Nuova. The Greek squadron is now at Samos.

RUSSIA.

The intelligence from St. Petersburgh is to the 8th of September. It is stated in the Paris papers that there is no probability of an amicable adjustment of the differences between Russia and the Porte.

The Persians are said to have invaded the frontier of Russia with a powerful army from Georgia, and Russian troops have marched for the Crimea. Forty-five thousand men, are ready to cross the Pruth, and one hundred thousand are on their way to reinforce.

The negociations at Ackerman have been suddenly suspended, in consequence of the Turks attempting to prolong them. General Yermaloff has been ordered to oppose the Persian army, said to be 80,000 strong; and the army of Pruth is kept in readiness to march. The coronation of the Emperor as King of Poland, it is supposed, will therefore be postponed. This news sunk the Austrian funds in Vienna in one day from 30 ⅛ to 89 money.

LONDON, October 13.

From the Etoile, dated Wednesday.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 21.—The Emperor has ordered numerous bodies of troops towards the Caucasus to reinforce the army in Georgia. The Persans, on their side, have advanced, and have excited a revolt in two of the three Musulman provinces belonging to Russia, which adjoins the frontiers; they are doubtless those which are situated beyond the Kur, which passes by Tiflis and crosses all Georgia. That which was the least depended on has remained faithful.

A war with Persia is detrimental to Russia. Whatever be the chances, it will cause a great embarrassment in its finances. When a Russian army passes its European frontier, it meets with great facilities for its support, and for the conveyance of artillery, stores, &c. But on the Asiatic frontier, every thing must be created and paid for. Russia making war with Georgia, carries it upon its own territory, and the conquest will bring no advantages. On the other hand, the Emperor, whom his inclination, his military ardour, would lead to place himself at the head of his army, and push the operations with vigour, cannot, under present circumstances, leave his European dominions; and notwithstanding the activity and talents of Generals Yermaloff and Paskewitsch, affairs will not be carried on with the concert and rapidity which the presence of his Majesty would produce.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 2, (Private correspondence.)

After having received an extraordinary Courier, Mr. Lamb sent a note to M. Salmon, requiring the payment of a loan of 30 millions of reals due to Britain. It is generally believed that this note concluded by insinuating that in case of non-payment England would take possession of some place as a guarantee for the re-payment. The name of the place is not mentioned, but the reports which were in circulation several months since, respecting its being the Island of Majorca are renewed.

The transmission of this note appears to confirm the report that France and England had combined to force our government to change her political system; for, if it be not so, England, who is well aware that we are not able to pay, would not at this time ask us for money; and, on the other hand, the general topic at the Palace, is the instructions said to have been received by M. de Mousta or not to interfere in any measures relative to the management of our Government.

The Police have received information from Valencia, which causes us to suspect the officers of artillery garrisoned there.—This is the reason assigned for the departure of Mr. O'DONNEL, Inspector General of Artillery, for Valencia, who, they say, intends to satisfy himself of the feelings of the officers, and to return those who appear to be less devoted to the government.—*Journal des Debats.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

Politically important.—A letter from a correspondent, dated in Guayaquil, *Aug.* 31st, has this important paragraph:—

"A conspiracy has been discovered at Lima, directed against the liberator Bolivar. Among the conspirators were some of the principal chiefs of Peru, who were all immediately arrested, and put in close

confinement, the instant the plot was discovered by the authorities.

"What connection there may be between the present plot, and some singular rumors in Chili, I am unable to say; but one thing appears to be understood, that the communication between the countries is likely to be suspended as far as relates to Peruvian and Chilian vessels."

A letter from Havana, dated 30th ult. states, that a great panic had been excited there a few days previous, by a report that Commodore Porter had appeared off the South side of the Island with a Mexican fleet of eleven sail, threatening a descent. Two regiments of troops marched from Havana the same night, in that direction, and two frigates and two brigs were getting ready for sea, with all possible expedition. At the date of the letter, however, the alarm had, in some degree, abated.—*Charleston Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

Meeting of Congress.——The session commences on the first Monday of December; but alas! what will the records of the Editors of the National Intelligencer! Their valuable gazette continues to arrive day after day, in due course of mail, laden down with the ponderous speeches of the last session; and in the paper now before us, the sickening words—"*Debate to be continued*,"—appear for the thousand and sixteenth time. Why will not the members have wisdom? Why do not the great body of them thank fortune and king caucus that they ever got there, and hold their peace, like respectable people, for the most part they would appear to be, if they would but keep silence! Why *affict* us with those never-ending harangues, upon all subjects and all occasions? The people never read them; and indeed they would be great noodles if they did. After half a dozen of the ablest debaters have spoken upon important questions, the subject is generally exhausted, and the long array of speeches that follow, from third and fourth rate members, are but dull and attenuated repetitions of the arguments of the great master-spirits, who alone ought to engage in debates upon the more commanding subjects of legislation. Instead of which, day after day rises another, and another, and another, with—" Mr. Speaker: I am unwilling to occupy the time of this house in protracting a debate which has already continued more than five weeks, but nevertheless I feel anxious to state the result of my reflections upon this important subject," &c. &c. &c. And then away he goes on a two day's chase in pursuit of the ideas which have been presented in every possible shape fifty times before while the great body of the members amuse themselves by walking about, writing letters, reading newspapers, and cracking jokes and pen-nuts. The truth is as we have urged before, a reform is necessary in our congressional practice. This meeting and going into the committee of the whole and hearing one long speech a day and then adjourning is intolerable. Let them imitate the British Parliament; that is to say, let sufficient notice be given when important questions are to be called up, and when they are called, let those members upon both sides, who are able to grapple with it, take it up like men, and dispose of it. Two days, or three at most is time enough to dispose of any question. All that need be said, can be said in that time; and all that is said beyond that, is at the expense of the patience and pockets of the people. Open this subject of a reform, the editors at Washington could do much. Instead of these forty-column speeches, let them agree among themselves to report condensed views of the debates. Give the speeches of such men as Webster, Storrs, M'Lane, &c. upon one side, and M'Duffie, Van Buren, Forsyth, &c. on the other, pretty good length; for these men talk because they have something to say; but in general close abridgments are all that is necessary. We could then copy more of the debates, and the public would read them and be better informed than they are at present. But from any more debates like those of last winter, which have lasted the whole year, we beseech our editorial brethren at the capital, in mercy to spare us. Any one paper should contain all that should appear of any one day's debate.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Fire.—About six o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in Utica, which proved the most destructive of any with which the enterprising citizens of that place was ever visited. The fire broke out on the west side of Genesee street, nearly opposite to Gay's Hotel.

Two of the Utica papers inform us that the loss of property by this fire could not immediately be ascertained. A third paper says the loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars. We are glad to find that most of the property was insured.

From the New-York Times.

THE CANADAS.

With a wise precaution for the future, we perceive that the colonists, aided by the mother country, are repairing their military waste places, and erecting also fortifications upon some advantageous sites, not hitherto occupied. For several years, which have intervened since the last war, both nations seem, as if by concert, to have withdrawn every thing, which indicated a remnant of hostile relations. But if Great Britain is looking to her fortifications, and is rubbing the rust from off *her* firelocks, it behooves us to do the same. In saying this, we do not mean to *intimate*, for we do not *believe*, that there is a probability of an immediate rupture, between the two countries. God forbid that it should ever again take place! We would hope that the two nations, connected by political institutions, differing but in *name*, possessing the same religious faith, speaking the same language, mingling daily in the most confidential relations of business, and those relations cemented by personal attachments, *might* move on together without severing those ties by the sabre, and consummating in blood an unnatural rupture. But still it is our duty to take note of the signs of the times, and to be prepared for any issue which may await us.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE.

From the Nyvascotian.

We beg to announce that in our files of American papers, received by the late arrivals, we perceive a communication, copied from the Norfolk Beacon, which gives a very full and intelligent statement of the points in dispute, between the two Governments, and the advantages which the Northern States derive, from the Colonial trade. It commences with a review of the objections which were contained in the Report of the Senate upon this subject during last session of Congress—these are resolved into six—and are known by the writer to be founded either in error or misconception. Our limits do not allow us to give this part of the article entire, which, however, is the less to be regretted, as most of the objections have already been exposed and attacked, both in the Albion, and in a late number of this paper. The review, however, of the fifth objection, as it brings forward some strong facts, and places them in a prominent point of view, we deem it advisable to give in its original form:—

"The *Fifth* objection is, that enorous and heavy duties and colonial fees are exacted, amounting in some instances to the value of the cargo; while the fact is, there are hardly any fees charged in the British Islands; in most of them none, and where they are still continued they are very moderate, and the same on British as American vessels; and the duties charged in them, on our leading exports are so far from being heavy, that they are, on an average, hardly one tenth of the per centage we charge on the articles they have to send us in return; and on our domestic cottons and other manufactures, the Duty in the British Islands, is about one third what we charge on similar articles from Great Britain. But to take one of the articles of greatest export to the Islands, and subject to nearly as heavy a duty in them, as any other, Flour—it pays about 1 dol. per barrel (exclusive of the discriminating duty, which is only continued in the British Islands until we remove it from their vessels, and was only laid to countervail that imposed by our government) and the cost of flour being 5 dols. per barrel, it consequently pays 30 per cent duty on its cost, while rum costing 25 cents per gallon, pays a duty of 42 cents for 5d. proof: or equal to 170 per cent on its cost; salt costing 10 cents per pushel, pays per cent 56 lb. or about 275 per cent on its cost; sugar costing 4 dols. per 100 lbs. pays 3 dols. duty, equal to 75 per cent on its cost, and in proportion as the duties on their produce are heavy and onerous, so do the discriminating duties fall more heavily on British than American commerce."

"Having," says the author, "given the objections which were made in the report to the Senate, to the want of a just reciprocity in our trade with the British West India Islands, it may be here proper to state the restrictions to which British vessels are liable in their intercourse with us, and which have called forth the order in Council closing their ports."—These are stated to be:—First, "a tonnage duty of 1 dollar per ton, and a discriminating duty of 5 per cent on their cargoes, which is represented as so onerous a burden, as even to exceed the freight, and to induce a West India merchant, sending his vessel here (*States*) for a cargo, to allow her to come in ballast, and to charter an American vessel to bring home the rum and sugar, to pay for his cargo, rather than ship it by his own vessel."—next, a British Colonial vessel is said to be subject to a charge of 25 per cent additional pilotage, over what an American vessel pays; and lastly, "that British vessels are not allowed to come from Europe, and load for the Colonies, nor when they come from the Colonies to load for any other port, except a Colony, and heavy bonds are required that they land their cargoes at some specified port."

The writer closed this communication as follows:—

"From 1816 till 1822, the years of our restrictive system, our trade *fell off* annually, but since our renewed intercourse with the British Islands, it has gone on gradually improving, till our exports have got to be *four times* what they were in 1822. Those who think lumber can be transmitted through the Neutral-Islands to the British Colonies, know but little of the Geography of the West Indies, where the currents and trade winds render such an intercourse impracticable; for the vessels required to carry it on must be sharp and are quite unfit to carry lumber. It will not, however, be necessary for them to resort to this, while the North of Europe is sending out large supplies, which, in cheapness and goodness of quality, are already rivaling us, even while we have the ports open; and although with an open intercourse we can pay the moderate duties charged on our lumber, and undersell the Canadian, yet that would be impossible, if we have double freights, and the expense of transhipment at a Neutral-Island to pay.

"Our restrictions, from 1818 to 1822, taught the planters in the British Islands a lesson which they have not forgot; previous to this we used to send them very large supplies of corn and course bread stuffs, to feed their negroes; but we closed our ports against them and threw them on their own resources. They made less sugar, and raised their own corn, and soon found this more profitable than the old system of making all the sugar they could, and buying their corn from us. Thus it is the trade is not to the extent expected; for, while we compelled sugar planters to raise corn, we also taught the Canadians to make staves to an extent they had never thought of, by giving them for four years, the market we used to supply, and have thus raised permanent competitors. In the same time we have, by continuing restrictions on British shipping, brought about closed ports to us in the British Islands, which are now open to the North of Europe, from those Countries an extensive trade will at once be built up and into existence, and should the markets in the Islands afterwards open to us, we need expect no benefit from having left them for a time entirely to our rivals.

"Viewing the prosperity that has, since the renewed intercourse with the British Islands, existed throughout this district, in which all the small towns had again resumed the appearance of flourishing industry and active business, we cannot but feel our hearts sicken at the thoughts of the change with which we are threatened. Among our merchants we may expect events such as followed the closing of the ports in 1812: the country store-keepers will again see the stocks of lumber they have collected to meet the expected demand of this winter, rot on their hands: but to the farmers the change will be even more cruel, and particularly to the poorer class of them who depend on a sale of their produce, and the lumber they have been cutting for the means of obtaining the necessaries and little luxuries within their reach, to render them comfortable during the approaching inclement season. I will not pursue the picture further, but close this, already too great tax on your patience, by an enquiry of the cause for which we are thus to suffer?"

The following curious *extract* from *The Scotsman* appeared in Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 10th September:—

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—These countries have been unaccountably overlooked hitherto by speculators on the subject of emigration. Including Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, they are fully as large as England; they embrace thirty five millions of acres; and though much of this soil may be poor or barren, the two provinces could contain three millions of inhabitants. Their present population is about 200,000. The climate is rigorous, but healthy; the long winter, which lasts five months, is their greatest disadvantage. They are about 1000 miles nearer than Upper Canada, and the voyage is reckoned one third shorter. The length of inland navigation too, from the point of destination is much less. The expense of settling British Emigrants in these provinces is estimated by Col. Cockburn as follows:—

Voyage,	£5 0 0
Transport to place of settlement,	1 10 0
Provisions, including a cow to every four settlers,	10 10 0
	£17 0 0

We may mention it as an amusing circumstance, that Col. Cockburn laments the numerous lines of communication which have been opened between Lower Canada and the United States. The *bush* that is, the natural trackless forest he considers as the best barrier of Canada against the Americans: and in its room, he suggests that *French* Canadians should be planted as thick as possible along the frontier, because they differ in manners from the Yankees in religion and manners, that "they will not, he firmly believes, be induced to mix or *traffic* with them." In America, it appears, there is no safety for an English community, unless it be protected against the approach of Yankees and democracy by a desert, or a *barrier of* Frenchmen!

Without the least detracting from the tried gallantry, unquestionable loyalty of His Majesty's Canadian subjects of French origin, than which a more efficient *barrier* against the progress of American encroachment, in whatever shape it might come, could not be found, still the inference drawn by *The Scotsman*, from Lieut. Colonel Cockburn's evidence is incorrect. Events which occurred, during the late war with the United States of America, shewed that it need neither "a desert" nor a "*barrier* of Frenchmen" to protect an English community. The defence of Upper Canada, in the first years of that contest, was effected by the exertions of its gallant Militia, and by the aid of the small handful of Regular troops, thinly scattered in weak detachments, over an extensive frontier, and but indifferently supplied with many of the essential munitions of war. Certainly, the intrepid and lamented officer who so gallantly withstood the first shock of the invading army, and prematurely fell in the hour of victory could oppose to the surpassing numerical strength of his enemy, no militia calculated to inspire an overweening confidence in those hardy cultivators of the soil, who nobly stood forward to defend their rights and property from the grasp of a foreign spoiler, yet they proved that they were neither to be seduced by the blandishments, nor intimidated by the arms, of the invader. The population of Upper Canada is chiefly of English descent; it is therefore absurd to contend, in the face of facts, that they are less attached to His Majesty's Government than those fellow subjects in this province, and we feel convinced that the gallant officer, lately at the head of the Quartermaster General's department in the Canadas, could not have intended by his evidence, to convey the meaning "*The Scotsman*" imputes to his words. *Quebec Mercury.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Quebec, November 25.

On Monday last, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief inspected the Military Schools in the Garrison, attended by the Chaplain to the Forces, and his suite. We understand His Lordship expressed himself much satisfied with the interesting exhibition.

It is our painful duty to have to relate a most melancholy accident which happened in the course of last Monday night. A pilot boat, No. 80, had started from the Lower-town, to sail for Beaumont, but foundered, as it is believed, between the two

Churches, and every one on board, to the number of five persons, were drowned.

INQUEST.

From the Novascotian.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, the report of Lt. Colonel Huxley, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, having committed suicide by cutting his own throat, was circulated in Town. The report seemed so improbable that in the first instance it could scarcely be believed, but subsequent accounts corroborated the event so positively, that the public at length listened to the melancholy and afflicting intelligence.

Shortly after, James Gray, Esq. summoned a Jury, and at 10 o'clock these proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. Melchoir Artz, in Lockman street, where Col. Huxley has resided since his late arrival from Canada. On reaching the house the Jury were immediately conducted into the bed-room where the fatal deed had been committed, and a sight was here presented which was sickening and horrible.

The deceased, dressed in his ordinary apparel lay extended on the floor,—the neck seemed nearly severed from the body, as the throat was cut deep from ear to ear—the ground and clothes were covered with clotted blood, and the razor, with which the deceased had committed the lamentable act lay exposed to view.

On the Jury being sworn they moved into an adjoining apartment, and Mary Burns, spinster and daughter of the owner of the house, was first called in and examined. She deposed that between 7 and 8 o'clock, she had been in the room in which the Jury then sat, and that when she left it without her seeing them, the deceased lying on the floor, and immediately ran out to the kitchen and called to her sister to come in, which she did, and was either then or shortly after informed of the information and said "she was always hearing something remarkable."—Shortly after her sister went into the room and came running out, calling that the Colonel was either dead or had fainted. She immediately ran without doors, for the purpose of getting Lemmons the servant of the deceased who had gone out to purchase bread &c. for breakfast.—When he came in she accompanied him into the Colonel's bed room and there saw the deceased bleeding on the floor.

William Lemmons, was sworn, and stated—that he was a private of the 70th Regiment and was a servant of the deceased. Had attended him for 3 or 4 years. This morning a little before 8 o'clock had gone into the bedroom, for the purpose of lighting the fire—deceased was then sitting on the side of the bed, and the window was open. Col. Huxley called him and also to clean his galoches. Lemmons then brought him in water for shaving and then took out his boots and shoes for the purpose of cleaning them. On returning with them he found his Master had risen and was SHAVED! and dressed. He put on his galoches and the witness went down and tied them. The witness asked what he would send down to the auction-room, knowing that it was Colonel Huxley's intention to proceed to England and that he had made arrangements to dispose of his furniture, &c. at public sale. The Col. described them and he immediately retired. The Col. went out and returned again in about five minutes. Witness went into his bed room where the deceased was to leave a second pair of boots which he had just cleaned. Found the Col. at the table with a dressing case open before him in which he kept his razor, &c. On his coming in the Col. walked into the adjoining apartment. Witness followed him and asked what time he would send the articles down; when the deceased replied "Any time after breakfast, William."

Inferring from this that the deceased intended breakfasting at home, shortly afterwards he proceeded out to a neighbouring shop to buy bread, &c. As he was called back by Catharine Artz, who told him that Col. Huxley was dead. Immediately returned and on going into the room, accompanied by her, saw the deceased lying on the floor which was covered with blood. Ran instantly to the residence of Major Blair, knowing that the Col. was very intimate with the family. Related the circumstance, to Mr. A. Blair, Junr. who ordered him to run immediately and call a Surgeon.—The deceased was a mild, even-tempered and cheerful man extremely affable and pleasant in his conversation—always spoke to witness with kindness. Has remarked since Monday last a change in his manner. The deceased either on that day or Tuesday said to him that the difficulties he had met with in preparing to go home, were enough to drive him mad. Deceased has said little since Monday, and witness remarked the change to the family. Could not account for the lamentable event. Knew that the deceased lived happily with his wife, Mrs. Huxley had gone home last Spring from Canada to Scotland, for the purpose of seeing her mother. About a fortnight ago, deceased received letters from his wife, part of which he read to witness. Saw him this morning bring a number of papers from his bed-room and throw them into the fire. Could not tell whether they were letters or not.

Captain Hamilton, of H. M. sloop Dotterel, was next examined: has been very intimate with the deceased for these four or five weeks past, and dined with him last evening, at Admiral Lake's. Thought his appearance at the table was very cheerful, even to gaiety; he seemed in fact, so far from having any thing weighing upon his mind, to be in an exuberant flow of spirits. Came home part of the way with him, and left him perfectly sober and collected, and he gave witness on parting, directions to avoid an obstruction which was in the street. Deceased remarked to him that he had enjoyed himself much at evening, but that his pleasure would have been greater had he been in the society of his friends in England. Had often said to witness that the trouble of preparing to go home, the voyage &c. would be amply repaid by enjoying the society of his friends. Deceased to look forward with peculiar delight to his expected residence at Abbotsford, this winter, the estate of Sir Walter Scott, the wife of the deceased being a niece of that celebrated author. Deceased expressed to witness repeatedly the difficulty he would have in procuring a passage; but nothing in his conduct could lead him to form an opinion of his insanity or even that he laboured under a depression of spirits. The deceased was universally respected for the mildness and placidity of his temper.

Surgeon Grant of the 74th Regt. was next called and sworn; on being informed of this fatal act he came instantly to Col. Huxley's residence, joined on the way by Dr. Carter. On going into the bed room found the deceased lying on his back, and extended on the floor—the floor and the clothes of the deceased were covered with blood. The razor was grasped in the right hand of the deceased. Life was completely extinct in the body. Turned it over to examine the wound. It covered that of Carotid artery on the left side, and the windpipe were both cut. The wound was produced by two or three incisions, and must have caused immediate death. Had not the least doubt the deceased had committed the act himself.

Dr. Baxter, Inspector General of Hospitals, on being sworn stated, that he was on the most intimate terms with the deceased. On Monday last had a conversation with him relative to his voyage to England. Deceased stated repeatedly that he would be unable to get away, although witness mentioned to him four or five vessels which would sail shortly, in any of which he could procure a passage. Was then induced to believe that the deceased was in a state of hypocondriasm and believed that he has since continued in that state, and that the fatal deed was committed in a paroxysm of the disease. This was his professional opinion.

Here the evidence closed. The Coroner and Jury then examined the writing desk and papers of the deceased, but could find no document which threw light upon this distressing and singular affair. The Coroner then addressed the Jury on the law of the case and the bearing which the evidence had upon it. The room was then cleared and the Jury after 2 o'clock, after a short consultation returned a verdict to the following effect.—"That the deceased had committed suicide while in a fit of momentary insanity."

☞ Exchange at New-York on London 11½ to 11¾ per cent.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

We copy the following from the *Albion* of 25th November.

The British North American Provinces.—" The Government of the mother country seems unwearied in its attention to the happiness and welfare of those Colonies. Not content with opening canals, erecting fortifications and resorting to various other measures for the internal advancement of the country, His Majesty's Ministers now contemplate the most important changes in the form and system of the local government. We are not at liberty to disclose from what source we derive our information, but suffice it to say it is no less accurate than confidential.

His Majesty's Government conceiving that the welfare of these fine Provinces would be promoted if placed under one general, vigorous, and effectual Government, at our informant instructs us, formed the plan of Uniting them in ONE CONFEDERATE STATES. Each Province will still retain its own local Governor and two Legislative bodies, as they at present exist, with some modifications; but it will be required, and a pleasing requisition it will doubtless be, to send a certain number of Delegates or Representatives to to the place of general government to enact laws for the whole. At the head of this Grand Confederation will be placed some distinguished individual, appointed by the Crown, whose business it will be to report to the general govern ment of the empire at home, the proceedings of the body over which he presides.

We will not pretend to speculate upon the nature, tendency, and probable effects of this vastly important measure. The project is not effected yet, and we fear that there will be much preliminary proceeding necessary—much prejudice to overcome, both at home and in the colonies—and many jarring interests to reconcile before so great a scheme can be carried into effect. Perhaps no point will be more difficult to settle than that of fixing upon the geographical position for the seat of the general government. Some have urged Halifax from its comparative proximity and ready communication with the mother country. Others recommend Quebec as the ancient capital of the Canadas, and present residence of the Governors General; while a few are in favour of Montreal as a more central, wealthy, and improving commercial emporium.

The rumour of this project is not entirely new; a similar project was in circulation a year or two ago, but was then treated as an idle chimera. We however know that the subject occupies the most serious attention of government at the present moment: that a gentleman lately in office of the Colonial government of Nova Scotia actually drafted the Bill during his recent visit to London, and that the measure will very probably be brought before Parliament at its next session.

While upon this subject we cannot avoid touching upon the seedless alarm raised in some minds relative to the fortifications about to be erected in Canada. One very obvious but important fact seems to have been entirely overlooked, namely, that the fortified works spoken of, are entirely for *defensive* purposes. Nothing can in our opinion be more absurd than to suppose that Great Britain has any hostile views, either now or more remotely, on the United States. Invasion, if any should hereafter take place, will, we imagine, be of and not *from* Canada. The policy of England is decidedly pacific, and she is not likely to depart from it to pursue any visionary schemes against a nation with whom it is her interest to cultivate the best understanding. We doubt, moreover, if the magnitude of the works in contemplation, very far outstrip, in necessary proportion, the increasing wealth, prosperity and population of the country."

Being aware of the impossibility of a weekly newspaper giving the whole of the proceedings in Parliament, it is our intention to restrict ourselves to a Summary, in which we shall use our best endeavours to lay before our readers, the most important matters that come before the Legislature during its present Session.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR's Speech, at the opening of the Session is already in the possession of our Subscribers in an EXTRA Sheet issued on the 5th inst. The Communications it contains of the deep interest felt by the Government for the welfare of the Province, and of the Great public works which have already been commenced, for the military defence, and Commercial prosperity of the Country, are highly gratifying.

It is with pain that we announce in this paper the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel HUXLEY, late of the 70th Regt. Inspecting Field Officer in Nova Scotia. Colonel HUXLEY had resided some years in these Provinces, and was universally respected and esteemed. The Colonel has left a young widow (daughter of the late Paymaster SCOTT, of 70th Regt. and Niece of Sir WALTER SCOTT) and a son, to mourn his untimely end.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly, Tuesday Dec. 5.

His Excellency's Speech being read, a committee was appointed to draft a reply thereto.

Mr. Ralph gave notice that he would on Wednesday move for leave to bring in a Bill on the Alien question.—[The title of this Bill we do not recollect.—In his Speech from the Throne His Excellency says,

"I shall make an early communication to you of the instructions which His Majesty has been pleased to transmit for my guidance, in respect to the Naturalizing of such Aliens as have become resident in the Province."

We are not aware that the Communication alluded to by His Excellency, had been made to the House of Assembly previous to *Mr. Ralph's* notice.]

Several members gave notice of Bills on other subjects.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

The Yeas and Nays being called for on *Mr. Ralph's* motion on the Alien Bill, and a quorum not being present the house adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr Ralph's Alien Bill went through a first reading.

And the house adjourned.

The Alien Bill.—The object of the Bill introduced by *Mr. Ralph*, on the first day of the Session, is to set at rest the doubts which exist respecting the civil rights of certain persons in this Province. A limited period is given to all persons interested to express their assent or dissent to its provisions, by recording the same in one of the Public Offices in each District.—We shall give further particulars of the Bill after its next reading.

Friday, Dec. 8.

The House was principally occupied this day in debating Resolutions on the Address in reply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech—and a Committee was appointed to draft the Address pursuant to the Resolutions passed. Members gave notice of several Bills to be brought in.

A Committee of seven, on motion of the *Attorney General*, was appointed (by ballot) to take into consideration the Assessment Law, to report by Bill, or otherwise, what Amendments, if any, are considered necessary in that Statute. (It will be remembered that under this Statute, the Sale of Lands, for non-payment of Taxes, takes effect on 1st January, 1828.]

Died,

On the 20th September, in his 66th year, *Brownlow Bertie Mathew, Esq.* Nephew of the last Duke of Ancaster.

The above paragraph appears in a London paper, and, we understand, was the occasion of the Dinner Party at the Government House on Thursday being postponed —The deceased was the maternal Uncle of His EXCELLENCY.

We have received a very interesting letter from a friend who has recently been in London, and make the following extract :—*Albion.*

"You have no idea how London is improved.—All the way from Primrose Hill to Carlton Palace is now a splendid ride, with masses of magnificent masonry, in houses, churches, public buildings, and shops on each side. In the centre of the Regent's Park, (late the Marylone fields) are villas, artificial mounts, shrubberies, streams, and every description of park-like ornament, you can imagine. In an English summer-day, the effect is beautiful. Carlton Palace is taking down, and noblemen's seats are to be built on the site, with a National Gallery, and the splendid mansion of the United Service Club.—The Duke of York's new Palace is finished—the King's, worthy the Monarch who is to live there, 600 feet front, is nearly complete. It contains a gallery of paintings 150 feet long. Opposite the Duke of Wellington's house in Piccadilly, is a grand Triumphal Arch, of vast dimensions, which will

form the grand approach to the King's new Palace. St. George's Hospital is to come down—the turnpike gate at Hyde Park Corner is removed to Knight's Bridge—new entrance gates to the Park here have been made, and every thing has been done to make the palaces of London no longer a reproach to the British mode of lodging their Sovereigns.—Charing Cross has been thrown open to St Martin's Church, which is now visible from Pall Mall. In fine 5000 houses are building in the vicinity of the Park, so that altogether, you would hardly recognize it."

Arrival of Mr. J. W. Parkins.—This celebrated personage, better known in London under the name of *Ex-Sheriff Parkins*. and whom the late London papers announced was on his way to the New World, has actually arrived and is now in this city. The Ex-Sheriff looks remarkably well and is in fine spirits.—*ib.*

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada will assemble at York, for the despatch of business, on Tuesday next; and from the "modes of preparation," we have witnessed through the medium of the public Journals, we anticipate a busy and interesting Session, and we hope a useful one to the country.—*Farmers' Journal.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

To the Stockholders of the Steam-Boat "Canada."

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been decided at a Meeting of the Stockholders, held on board the *Canada*, that I should be invested with the sole charge and management of the Boat the ensuing year, unless, at a Meeting to be held the first Monday in March, other arrangements take place, I seize this opportunity, on the eve of my departure for England, to assure the Stockholders that I have made every arrangement for the safety of the Boat, and the necessary repairs. And at the same time, I respectfully submit to them the ostensible motive of my voyage. Gentlemen, I am so deeply embarked in the speculation I have entered into, that the prospect of the Stock depreciating, and of the Boat's services, and my own labours being rendered abortive in so lucrative a ferry as that betwixt York and Niagara, mainly by a plurality in the management, fills me with dismay. And, as I trust I am entitled to the confidence the Stockholders generally placed in my abilities, and am convinced, that unless the power of management be invested in one person to act with all his energies in the scene of profits, to seize the advantages of market in the economy of the outlay, with the discretion of a sole owner, loss and ruin to myself must ensue. With this view of the subject, I embark for England to endeavour to raise funds and relieve those gentlemen who are averse to my management, and to take up the remainder of the Stock, that they who so kindly confided in my assurances of individual profit, and placed implicit reliance in my integrity and abilities may not be disappointed in their fair expectations. Confident that I possess the hearty wishes of success, from many valuable patrons, in taking leave, I am happy to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
HUGH RICHARDSON.
York, December 6, 1826.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FIFTY CORDS OF FIRE-WOOD.
To consist of Maple, Beech & Hickory.
Apply at the Gazette Office.

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th July last William Davis alias William McEwen, an indented apprentice to the Iron and Brass Foundery Trade, said boy is about nineteen years of age, short thick set with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to: it is understood he was employed by some person to commence a Foundery in York (Upper Canada).—All persons are forbid employing said boy and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a Runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former Master, but, would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty.

THO'S. P. WALWORTH.
New-York Nov. 3, 1826. 27-2w.

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL, } Execu-
WILLIAM ALLAN, } tors.
J. B. MACAULAY, } tors.
J. W. GAMBLE, } 27-8-34

TO *LET* or *LEASE*, for a term not exceeding three years, to commence from the 1st April next—That valuable Farm on the mouth of the Etobicoke, owned by the late Hon. SAMUEL SMITH. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and other convenient Out-Houses, with a good Well of Water; three good Barns and Stables, an excellent bearing Orchard, and upwards of 100 Acres, under fence and cultivation. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and about 10 miles from York, (it is in every respect adapted to profitable and extensive Farming) and well worthy of the attention of the Agriculturalist.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

TO be *LEASED* from year to year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon, to commence from 1st January next —That valuable situation of a Saw Mill, on the Etobicoke River, belonging to the Estate of the late Colonel Smith, with liberty to cut such timber as may be necessary for Saw-Logs. There is a Dwelling House adjoining to the said Mill, with other accommodation suitable for any person who may reside there.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WHEREAS my House was villanously set on Fire, on the morning of 17th August last, between one and two o'clock, by putting Fire into a back window, my daughter and myself escaping with difficulty, both being much injured by the flames. I will pay the above reward to any person or persons, who will give such information, as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the party or parties concerned, in this villanous act.

JOHN LARGE.
Markham, Nov. 27, 1826. 27-4w

Rochester Cash Store.

CHARLES J. HILL,
(Opposite the Red Mills on Buffalo Street.)

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has extended his business in the Wholesale line, and has now such facility for purchasing in New-York as enables him to sell DRY GOODS at about the regular New-York prices.

He also deals extensively in *Whiskey, Salt, Window-Glass*, and *Groceries* generally.

Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1826. 27-4w

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to *Bake Bread*, from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th of December, 1826, to the 24th December, 1827.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 18th December next, at noon, and they must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York, }
November, 18th, 1826. } 25-4-28

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and Premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27--tf.

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, *Anne Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.
Toronto, 22d Nov. 1826. 26-3w

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25-*tf.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Nov. 10, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.
JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6w.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

DUNDAS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public that he has opened the *Dundas Hotel* at this place, lately occupied by Mr. Gamble, the situation of which presents advantages, it being in one of the most flourishing Villages in Upper Canada; and situated on the main road leading from York to Niagara and Vittoria, from each place fifty miles, being a days' journey, at the end of which travellers may expect to be comfortably and conveniently accommodated at moderate charges. And it being a new undertaking of the Subscriber, he will be ever anxious to merit liberal patronage; and in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

GEORGE JONES.
Dundas, Nov. 3, 1826. 25-3-27

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient Mansion, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in Kingstreet, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4w

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscripions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger,	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. Mc. Kinley Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

VOL. I. NO. 29.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

WE HIS MAJESTY'S most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave most respectfully to present to Your Excellency our grateful acknowledgements for Your very gracious Speech at the opening of this Session.

Feeling as Children for the distress of a Parent, it would have been a source of deep lamentation to be apprised by Your Excellency that there should have been any exception to the general condition of affairs in our Mother Country with which we were congratulated at the opening of the last Session, but for the confident hope which Your Excellency consolingly holds out, that the calamity produced by the depression of the Commercial and Agricultural Interests of Great Britain is fast passing away.—That notwithstanding this extraordinary pressure our mighty Parent should still be enabled to extend, in the fullest degree, the blessings of her protection and care to every portion of her wide spreading Dominions, is an irrefragable proof that Britain is Britain still.

We notice with grateful feelings Your Excellency's announcement of having visited the several Districts of this Province, it being an additional proof of Your Excellency's Paternal anxiety to ascertain the real state and wants of the people committed to your care; and we sincerely rejoice in the representation made of the substantial and regularly progressive improvements which your Excellency witnessed on your tour, and of their natural result, the contentment of the People.

The judicious remark of your Excellency upon the growth of Civil Society in this Province, and the consequences likely to arise therefrom, could not fail to impress on our minds their great importance; and whenever fit opportunities may present themselves of supplying and remedying the wants and imperfections pointed out, our most zealous co-operation may be depended upon.

The very cheering prospect held out by your Excellency of the system of facilitating Emigration which the British Government has recently adopted, and which, from the experiments already made, has been most satisfactorily experienced in this Province, calls for our warmest gratitude for the further benefits we anticipate therefrom; and it is in the highest degree encouraging to find, that when experiment is found to be advantageous, it is forthwith resolved into system—such the wise councils of the Imperial Government.

We fully appreciate with your Excellency the great advantages to be derived from an accession of intelligence and wealth to the province, combined with an increase of population, and we shall rejoice to find that the operations of the Canada Land Company, with other causes for emigration, may be the means of procuring those advantages so highly essential to accelerate the march of improvement.

An additional theme for strong attachment to the Parent State presents itself in your Excellency's mention of the Report of the Military Commissioners, who visited this Province during the last year, and of the important measures which have in consequence been resolved upon. To be assured by your Excellency that the execution of a Canal to lead from Lake Ontario to the River Ottawa, upon even a larger scale than we had ventured to suggest, is now in course of superintendence under an Officer of Rank and Science, could not fail to produce the feeling above expressed, the improvement of our internal navigation being of paramount importance, as well for our Military defence as for the vast advantages to our Commerce and Agriculture, which such an undertaking must necessarily combine.

The Welland Canal must naturally be an object of interest, and as remarked by your Excellency, scarcely less so than the former; and it is highly gratifying to find such a spirit of Enterprise, so essentially important to the true interests of the Province, should emenate from the breasts of Private Individuals.

The strong recommendations of your Excellency for our favor and protection of this work will ensure it the attention which its importance deserves.

The recommendations of your Excellency directing our attention to those more obvious and easy improvements in our Highways (without effecting which the great improvements in our water communications will produce but partial good effect) is too striking to be lost sight of, and our concurrence will be cheerfully afforded to every measure which we may deem calculated to effect the desired object.

In reference to your Excellency's announcement, that an early communication will be made of His Majesty's intentions in respect to the naturalizing of such Aliens as have become resident in this Province, and this if other subjects should present themselves, which your Excellency should feel it your duty to submit to the consideration of the Legislature, that they will be laid before them, we feel it not merely as our duty, but as our inclination, to assure your Excellency, that we shall ever receive with becoming attention, whatever to our Sovereign, or His Representative, may seem fitting to communicate.

Finally, we hail with gratitude, and feel with fervor, the general tenor of your Excellency's communications of our Revered Monarch's constant paternal care over us, which clearly evinces that we are not merely considered as integral, but as interesting parts of the British Empire.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
SPEAKER.
Legislative Council Chamber }
11, December. }

REPLY.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I thank you for this very Loyal and affectionate Address; and I rely with confidence on your assurances that you will proceed without delay to the consideration of the important matters I have recommended to your notice.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces there in, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for Your Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session, and assure Your Excellency that we fully feel the high responsibilities attached to us, upon being convened in Provincial Parliament to discharge those duties of which the correct and diligent performance is most essential to the welfare and happiness of the people; to whom we can with confidence and satisfaction appeal for the zeal, diligence and caution, with which we have served them.

We regret to find that the Commercial and Agricultural interests of Great Britain have experienced so severe a depression; and rejoice to hear that confident hope may be entertained that the calamity is fast passing away; and when we find the excellent Civil Institutions of that great and glorious Nation remaining unshaken amidst an unprecedented a pressure, and extending still to every portion of her Dominions, the blessings of her liberality and protection, we feel additional reason to admire and imitate her illustrious example.

We learn with satisfaction that Your Excellency found leisure, during the recess, to visit the several Districts of this Province; and moreover that Your Excellency feels satisfied that prosperity and contentment pervade them all—and we should be wanting in candour towards your Excellency, and justice to ourselves, were we not to express our sincere regret that Your Excellency thought proper, in some instances, to receive, and answer with complacency, addresses which contained unwarrantable reflections upon a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature.

We are happy to learn that Your Excellency considers the advancement of this Province to depend on no dubiful basis; but that it is substantial and regularly progressive; and we hope that the people warmed by the generosity and munificence of the Mother Country, will be awakened into a spirit of enterprize that will happily accelerate the future improvement of this Province.

We assure Your Excellency that, whenever the fit opportunity presents itself, we will be happy to direct our earnest attention to such changes in the Jurisprudence of the Country as may conduce to the happiness and security of the People.

We likewise assure Your Excellency that we will pay every attention to the Public Accounts and Estimates, and make such provision for the Service of the ensuing year as our public duty shall require.

We will be most happy to receive the pleasure of our Most Gracious Sovereign upon our several Addresses of the last Session, so far as it has been communicated to Your Excellency.

We are gratified to find that a state of Emigration has been adopted by the British

Government, and that it has recently attracted the attention of the Imperial Parliament and the Nation at large.—We hope that this Province, possessing such great natural advantages, will share the benefits which may arise from such a system, and we anticipate with pleasure the introduction of Capitalists, by the Canada Land Company, which we are happy to learn, has so far surmounted its obstacles as to go into operation, and likely to realize the most favorable expectations.

We are happy to be informed, by Your Excellency, that the Report of the Military Commissioners, who visited this Province during the last year, has led to the resolution of adopting such measures for our Military defence, as will be commensurate with the object—and we are satisfied that the works projected, must, in the execution, add materially to the stock of public wealth, by furnishing employment to labor.

It is with high satisfaction we learn that the Report of the Military Commissioners has led to the improvement of the internal navigation from Lake Ontario to the Ottawa, on a scale more extended than we had ventured to suggest.

We are also happy to learn that, in the opinion of Your Excellency, the Welland Canal is proceeding with rapidity, and that its present state affords a reasonable promise of its successful accomplishment.

We shall feel particularly gratified to find that these extensive improvements in our communication by water, are in progress without burdening the Provincial Treasury; and will therefore direct our attention to those more obvious and easy improvements in the highways, without which the people of this Province may soon find it difficult to avail themselves of all the advantages which these great works would otherwise present.

Deeply sensible of the great importance of the question, we will take the very earliest opportunity of considering what further security may be necessary for the Civil Rigts of the inhabitnts of this Province.

We will be happy to receive such Communications from time to time, as Your Excellency may find it your duty to submit for our consideration.

JOHN WILSON,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly,
12, *December*, 1826.

REPLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the assurance that you will direct your attention to the objects I have recommended to your notice.

I cannot, however, but observe that the usage and courtesy which prevail with the Parliament of the Mother Country in answering Speeches from the Throne, and which appear hitherto to have been respected by the Legislature of this Colony, have, perhaps inadvertently, been deviated from in your Address.

Although I hope I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my endeavours to promote harmony between the several Branches of the Legislature; it is not in my power to ensure a good understanding between you and your Constituents—that must necessarily depend upon their opinion of the zeal, diligence, and caution with which you say you have served them—an opinion which the British Constitution has never denied the People the right to express, but which I can never desire to find conveyed in exceptionable language.

To have refused the Addresses which were presented to me on my tour through the Province, would have been to adopt a course not reconcileable with the spirit of our Constitution; and they deserved my warmest acknowledgments—not on account of any mention they might contain of a co-ordinate Branch of the Legislature; but as conveying the generous and dutiful sentiments of a Loyal People, who to appreciate, and solicitous to do justice to the benevolent intentions of their Sovereign.



A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

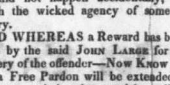
To all to whom these Presents shall come

Greeting:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

F. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23*rd March*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Ceut will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } By virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Allan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, *November*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sherif M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sherif M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17*th*, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20–13–32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } *of Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry True Page, at the suit of Samuel Andrus:—I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
28th September, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
25-6-30 *S. G. D.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per contage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 12th October, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, April 24*th.* 1826. 14—6m.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House on the lands laid out for that purpose by the late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, at Dundas (or Coots-Paradise,) in the District of Gore, and to solicit a Loan, for the purpose of erecting said Gaol and Court Hous?; if the prayer of the Petioner be granted. Also, for appointing certain days in the year for holding Fairs, and a weekly market in said village.

Dundas, 30*th Aug.* 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Eastern District will petition the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall.

Cornwall, July 1st 1826. 15—6m.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston and its Vicinity, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next Session, for permission to erect a Toll Bridge over the River Cataraquay, in the County of Frontenac, from the Town of Kingston to the Government parade ground opposite the Town.

Kingston, Upper Canada,
1st June, 1826. } *No.* 2—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Provincial Parliament of UpperCanada, at its next Session, for an Act to authorize the Magistrates of the District of Gore to Loan a sum of money to aid in the erection, and completion of a new Gaol and Court House, in the said District.

Hamilton, 1st Sept. 1826. 15—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to Parliament at its next Session for an act to authorize the erection of a new Gaol and Court House in the District of Newcastle.

Newcastle, July 1, 1826. 8-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Niagara and Gore, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for a Sum of Money, to open a piece of new Road, in each District.

Niagara, 30th August, 1826. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Inhbitants of the County of Middlesex, intend petitioning the next Provincial Parliament for the grant of a sum of money to construct a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek.

St. Thomas, 1st Aug. 1826. 15—6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third concession in the Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend to petition Parliament the ensuing Session, for an enactment to enable them to get the Boundary line established on the West side of said third concession, where the Lots begin to number, as the Line was never run; and also to petition for the line to be run in the rear of said third concession.

Hallowell, June 8th, 1826. 6-6m

WELLAND CANAL.

TWENTY Shares of Stock in the Welland Canal for Sale. Apply at York to

WILLIAM NOTMAN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Glengary intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for the sum of One Thousand Pounds Currency, to be expended in laying out the Road between Dundas Street and the District of Ottawa. Also, that the Inhabitants of the District of Ottawa, intend petitioning, that the Court of Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, may be holden in said District once a year.

Glengary, 7th June, 1826. 6-6m

NOTICE.

AN Application will be made to the Legislature, at the next Session of Parliament, to pass an Act authorizing certain persons to whom a Deed for a lot of land in the village of Bath has been given by Peter Davy, in trust for the purpose of erecting an Academy thereon, to surrender the said Deed. And also to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the "Bath School Society," to whom the said Deed shall be surrendered.

Bath, 16th May, 1826. 17—6m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that an application, by Petition, of the Inhabitants of Munsghan, Cavan, Smith, and Emily, will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for a sum of Money to complete the Road along the Boundary Line, from the S. E. corner of Cavan to the waters of Pigeon Lake, in the Newcastle District.

August 8, 1826. 11 1m 6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Resident Freeholders of the County of Carleton intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for the holding of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Bathurst alternately at Perth, in the County of Lanark, and at Richmond, in the County of Carleton, in said District, each year.

August 1, 1826. 12-6m.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown intend making application to the next Provincial Parliament, to grant to a Company of Stockholders, an exclusive right to make the stream from the Stone Mill, in Bastard, to Gananoque, navigable for Boats.

Bastard, 22d July, 1826. 11—6m.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk, intend to Petition at the coming Session of the Legislature, that the said County be annexed to the District of Gore. No. 17—6m.

Charlotteville, May 1st. 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the Township of Nelson and Trafalgar, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the ensuing Session, for an additional Sum to complete the Bridge and Hill, at the 12 mile Creek, on Dundas-Street, Nelson.

October 7, 1826. 20

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Provincial Parliament will be Petitioned at its next Session, to have the time altered for holding the Quarter Session and District Court for the Ottawa District.

Ottawa District,
July 1st, 1826. } 7—6m

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Hastings, will Petition the Legislature next Session, to be set off as a separate District, and that such other Townships of the Western part of the Midland District, be annexed, as the geographical situation of the County, and wisdom of the Legislature may deem expedient; also, that they will further Petition that a Police be established in the Town of Bellville, embracing such part of Lot No. 3 in the First Concession of the Township of Thurlow, as lies on the East Bank of the River Moira,

Belleville, 5th June, 1826. 3—6m

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the inhabitants of the Home District by assessment in aid of the District funds.

By Order of the Magistrates in adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

S. HEWARD,
Clk. of the Peace H. D.

York, 20th July, 1826.—No. 8 6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Inhabitants of the Ottawa District intend Petitioning the Legislature of Upper Canada, at the next ensuing Session, praying for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the Road leading from the rear of the County of Glengary to the Grenville Canal, on the Ottawa River.

July 15, 1826. 13—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Grimsby, Caister, and the Western part of the County of Haldimand, will Petition the Legislature at their next Session, for a Sum of Money, in aid of the Statute labour, to complete the road from the brow of the hill near the 40 Mile Creek, to the Grand River.

Grimsby, 19th June, 1826. 4—6m.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers intend to petition the Legislature at their next Session, that there may be no alteration in the original boundary between Flamboro' West and Ancaster, in consequence of the survey made under the authority of the Act of the 13th April, Chap. V. nor any allowance for road recognized in consequence of the continuation of Dundas Street, but that the Creek commonly called Mordens' Creek may be confirmed as the boundary between Ancaster and Flamboro' West, from Lot No. 53 in Ancaster to the end of that township.

WILLIAM BINKLE,
JOHN BINKLE.

May, 30th 1826. No. 1—6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Lanark, will Petition the Legislature at its next Session for the repeal of so much of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "an Act to divide the County of Carlton in the Bathurst District" as limits the Representation of the said County.

Perth, 28th Feb. 1826. 5—6m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that an application will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill, to raise an additional Penny in the Pound, from the Inhabitants of the Midland District by Assesment in aid of the District funds.

By order of the Magistrates in Session,

ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.

Kingston, May 18th, 1826. 16—6m.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitab e either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.

Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 2, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 35, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol. 2, 8vo.
Coxe's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Sir Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Barnes' Gazetteer, vol. 5, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
China, (Duhaldes) vol. 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blairs) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Playfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 5, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. English, (Delolme) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Miller on, vol. 5, 8vo.
Dalrymple's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnson's), vol. 1, 2, 4to.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 8vo. do.
do. Tomline's Law, vols. 1, 2, 8vo, do.
Drakes' Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 23, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, (verse) vol 2, (prose) 1, 2, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2, 4to
do Rome, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo,
do. do. Moris, vol. 1 8vo.
do. Speeches, vol. 2, 8vo. (whole set
George 3rd, (Bisset's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo
do. (Adolphus's) vols 1, 2, 3, 8vo do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gifford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. whole set,
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 2, folio
History of American Revolution vols 1, 2, 8vo
do. Ancient (Rollin's,) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. (M'Pherson's) vol. 1, 3, 4, 4to.
do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 4, 8vo.
do. Modern Europe, (Russel's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set,
do. Great Britain, (Henry's) vols 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') con't. vols 1, 2, 8vo.
do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 2, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 8vo whole set.
do. Universal (Mavor's) vols 6, 9, 19, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's,) vol. 1, 8vo.
do, Parliamentary, (Almon's) Register vol. 15, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 29, 32, 33, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 2, 8vo.
Junius's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kaimes' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio,
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 12mo.
Sully's Memoirs, vol 1, 8vo.
Paley's Works Moral Philosophy vol 1,—Sermons vols. 1, 2, 8vo.
Political Economy, (Stewart's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14, 8vo.
Selden's Works, vols. 1, 2, folio,
Shakspear, vols. 1, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19,
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 13, 20, 8vo.
Statutes at Large, vols. 3, 4, 4to.
Vertot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, November, 1826. 26-tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.

York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 14, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By order of the Board.

25-7-31 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, December 6, 1826. 28-*tw*

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE, } *Executors.*
27-8-34

TO *LET* or *LEASE*, for a term not exceeding three years, to commence from the 1st April next—That valuable Farm on the mouth of the Etobicoke, owned by the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and other convenient Out-Houses, with a good Well of Water; three good Barns and Stables, an excellent bearing Orchard, and upwards of 100 Acres, under fence and cultivation. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and about 10 miles from York, (it is in every respect adapted to profitable and extensive Farming) and well worthy of the attention of the Agriculturalist.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.

York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

TO be *LEASED* from year to year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon, to commence from 1st January next—That valuable situation of a Saw Mill, on the Etobicoke River, belonging to the Estate of the late COLONEL SMITH, with liberty to cut such timber as may be necessary for Saw-Logs. There is a Dwelling House adjoining to the said Mill, with other accommodation suitable for any person who may reside there.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.

York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th July last William Davis Sias William McEwen, an indented apprentice to the Iron and Brass Foundery Trade, said boy is about nineteen years of age, short thick set with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to: it is understood he was employed by some person to commence a Foundery in York (Upper Canada).—All persons are forbid employing said boy and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a Runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former Master, but, would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty.

THO'S. P. WALWORTH.

New-York Nov. 3, 1826. 27-2w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS my House was villaniously set on Fire, on the morning of 17th August last, between one and two o'clock, by putting Fire into a back window, my daughter and myself escaping with difficulty, both being much injured by the flames. I will pay the above reward to any person or persons, who will give such information, as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the party or parties concerned, in this villanous act.

JOHN LARGE.

Markham, Nov. 27, 1826. 27-4*w*

Rochester Cash Store.

CHARLES J. HILL,
(Opposite the Red Mills on Buffalo Street.)

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has extended his business in the Wholesale line, and has now such facility for purchasing in New-York as enables him to sell DRY GOODS at about the regular New-York prices.

He also deals extensively in *Whiskey, Salt, Window-Glass*, and *Groceries* generally.

Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1826. 27-*tw*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissariat Officer at York, will be ready to enter into Contract with any person or persons willing to *Bake Bread*, from Government Flour, for the use of His Majesty's Troops at this Post, for one year, from the 25th of December, 1826, to the 24th December, 1827.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office on the 18th December next, at noon, and they must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread that will be given for every hundred and twelve pounds of Flour.

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

Commissariat Office, York,
November, 18th, 1826. } 25-4-28

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,

York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

DUNDAS HOTEL.

THE Subscriber very respectfully informs the Public that he has opened the *Dundas Hotel* at this place, lately occupied by Mr. Gamble, the situation of which presents advantages, it being in one of the most flourishing Villages in Upper Canada; and situated on the main road leading from York to Niagara and Vittoria, from each place fifty miles, being a days' journey, at the end of which travellers may expect to be comfortably and conveniently accommodated at moderate charges. And it being a new undertaking of the Subscriber, he will be ever anxious to merit liberal patronage; and in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

GEORGE JONES.

Dundas, Nov. 3, 1826. 25-3-27

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1826. NO. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREENWICH PENSIONER.

Why, this Greenwich pensioner is in himself a record of the last forty years' war. He is a breathing volume of naval history; not an event but is somewhere indented in him with steel or lead; he has been the stick in which the English Mars has notched his cricket-matches, when twenty-four pounders were balls, and mainmasts wickets. See, in his blinded eye is Howe's victory on the glorious First of June; that stump of what was once an arm, is Nile; and in his wooden leg, read Trafalgar. As to his scars, a gallant action, or a desperate cutting-out, is noted in every one of them. And what was the old fellow's only wish, as with a shattered knee, he lay in the cockpit under the surgeon's hand—what was his earnest supplications to the wet-eyed messmate who bore him down the hatchway? Simply, that he would save him one of the splinters of the mainmast of the Victory, to make of it a leg for Sundays! His wish was granted; and at Greenwich, always on the seventh day, and also on the 21st of October, is he to be seen, propped upon the estimable splinter, which from labour, time, and beeswax, has taken the dark glossiness of mahogany, What a face he has! What certain consciousness of his superiority on his element at times puffs out his lip, and gives a sudden twitch to his head! But ask him in what quarter sets the wind—and note, how with his one eye he will glance at you from top to toe: and, without ever raising his head or hand to make a self-inquiry, answers you at once, as though it was a question he was already prepared for! And so, indeed, he is; it being his first business, on rising, to consult the weather. The only way to gain his entire confidence, is at once frankly to avow your utter ignorance, and his superiority; and then after he has leered at you with an eye, in which there is a meeting of contempt, good-humour and self importance, he is wholly your own; and will straightway launch into the South Seas coast along the shores of Guinea, where —by the bye, he will tell you he once fell in love with a negress, who, however jilted him for the cook,—and then he will launch out Admiral Duncan—take you a voyage with him round Cape Horn, where a mermaid appeared, and sung a song to the ship's crew; and who, indeed, blew aside all the musket-shots that were ungallantly fired at her in requital of her melody. But our pensioner has one particular story; hear him through that, suffer yourself to be wholly astounded at its recital, and, if you were not a landsman, he would instantly greet you as his dearest friend. The heroes of this same story, are our pensioner and a shark: a tremendous shark that used to be the terror of the harbour of St, Thomas's. Upon this shark, and the piece of the mainmast of the Victory, is our pensioner content to rest all his importance during his life, and his fame with posterity. He will tell you that he, being caterer of the mess, let fall a piece of beef out of the port-hole, which this terrible shark received into its jaws, and twisted its body most provokingly at the delicious mouthful. Hereupon our pensioner—it was before, he reminds you, he had lost a limb —asks leave of the first lieutenant (for the captain was ashore) to have a bout with the shark:—leave being granted, all the crew are quickly in the shrouds, and upon the hammock-netting, to see Tom—"tackle the shark." Our pensioner now enters into a long knife, he jumped overboard, dived under the shark, whom he saw approaching with distened jaws, and inflicted a tremendous wound with the knife in the belly of the fish; this is repeated thrice, when the shark turns itself upon its back—a boat is let down, and both the conqueror and the conquered are quickly received upon deck. You are doubtless astonished at this; he, however adds to your surprise by telling you that the mess regaled off the piece of beef recovered from the fish; be more astounded at this although mingle no doubt in your astonishment, and he will straightway promise some day to treat your eyes with a sight of a set of chequer-men, cut from the very dorsal bone of the immolated shark! To be the hearer of a sailor's tale, is something like undergoing the ancient ordeal of red-hot ploughshares; be innocent of unbelief, and you may, as was held, journey in safety; doubt the smallest point, and you are quickly withered into nought. What an odd contrast to his early life in the state of a Greenwich pensioner! It is as though a part of the angry and foaming sea should lie stagnant in a bathing-tub. All his business is to recount his former adventures—to plod about, and look with a disdainful eye at trees, and brick and mortar; or, when he would indulge in a serious fit of spleen, to walk down to the river's side, and let his gall feed upon the mishaps of London apprentices, who, fearles of consequences, may have ventured some five miles from home in *not* a "rum-built wherry." A Greenwich pensioner fresh from sea is a most preposterous creature; he gets up every morning for a week, a month, and still finds himself in the same place; he knows not what to make of it—he feels the strangeness of his situation and would, had he the patience and the wit, liken himself to a hundred unsettled things. Compare him to a hippopotamus in a gentleman's park, and he would tell you he had in his day seen a hippopotamus, and then, with a *good-natured grunt*, acquiesce in the resemblance; or to a jolly-boat in a flower-garden; or to a sea-gull in the cage of a canary; or to a porpoise upon a heath-rug; or to a boatswain's-whistle in a nursery; or to a marling-spike in a milliner's work-room; or a tar-barrel in a confectioner's; with any or all of these manufactured articles would our unsettled pensioner sympathize, until time shall have reconciled him to his asylum; and even then, his fancy, like the shells upon our mantle-piece, will sound of the distant and the dangerous ocean. At Greenwich, however, the mutilated old sailor has time enough to indulge in the recollection of his early days, and, with what wisdom he may, too make up his mind to meet in another world those whom his arm may have sent thither long before. Death at length gently lays the veteran upon his back—his last words, as the sailor puts his withered hand upon his heart, are "all's well," and sea and earth have passed away. His body, which had been for forty years a bulwark to the land, now demands of it but "two paces of the vilest earth;" and if ought could spring from the tomb characteristic of its inmate, from the grave of the pensioner would arise the stout, unbending oak—it would be his fitting monument; and the carolling of the birds in its branches would be his loud, his artless epitaph.

SUMMARY.

FRANCE.—Mr. Canning was to leave Paris for London on the evening of the 25th October.

The late fire at Constantinople had caused much uneasiness among certain houses in Marseilles, who had made advances on consignments from that city of nearly half a million.

A letter of a recent date from Bayonne, announces that several commercial houses in that town have suffered severely by the numerous failures that have lately taken place in Spain.

The Duke of Devonshire, British Ambassador to Russia, gave a splendid fete at Moscow, in honor of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia. It is said it cost £60,000. Among the guests was the American Minister.

The King of Spain was very ill at the last accounts. The Queen it is said was seriously indisposed.

An army of observation is forming to watch the movements in Portugal; Gen. Quesada is appointed to the command. Alarming accounts continue to be received from the Provinces.—The sale of wool, which is the principal resource of Spain, will in a great degree fail this year, owing to the long drought.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes was convoked for the 30th October. Gen. Silviera has been ordered to quit the Kingdom, and has proceeded for France.—Gomes, the Portuguese charge des Affairs at Madrid, who refused to make oath the Constitution, accompanied him.

Among the members of the Cortes are several individuals who belonged to the last Cortes. Pinheiro, formerly minister of foreign affairs, and General Sapaya are of the number.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—The Emperor of Russia published a formal declaration of war against Persia, on the 28th September; but a battle had previously occurred on the 24. in which the former were victorious. The Russians attacked the Persians at the Chamora, 10,000 strong, and killed 1000.

A letter from St. Petersburgh has the following passage:—"The Persian war with this country resembles the Burmese war, the Persians having taken a fancy to conquer Russia with 20,000 men. The result of such affairs with the Persians is generally the loss of a few heads and noses among the unlucky counsellors."

A letter of the 17th October, from Frankfort, announces that a courier from Vienna had just brought intelligence that the Ultimatum of Russia had been definitely acceded to by the Porte. This intelligence reached Ackermann on the 6th, and the Russian Plenipotentiaries left that place on the following day for Odessa. Several couriers were immediately dispatched to the different commercial towns. The public effects got up in consequence.

A letter from Constantiople, of Sept. 26, states that the British Ambassador, had delivered a note urging the Porte to enter into a negotiation with the Greeks. To this it is said a reply was made that the Porte understood his own affairs, and did not wish the interference of the English Ambassador.

Other reports state that Constantinople continued convulsed by the machinations of the friends of the Janisaries, and that the Porte was wholly unable to carry on the war with vigor.

Newspapers in India.—The number of newspapers published in the India languages and designed solely for native readers, has increased, in the course of seven years, from one to six. Four of these are in the Bengalee, and two in Persia.

There are no less than 65 coaches which daily run from Mary-le-bone to the Bank; each coach makes four, and some of them five journeys each day, and are licensed to carry thirteen passengers; thus upwards of 3,000 individuals may be conveyed daily from the West End to the city, and return the same day.

Letters from Marseilles state, that Lord Cochrane having accidentally been introduced to a house in that city which is favourable to the Turks, has been invited, with some hopes of success, to enter the service of the Pacha of Egypt. Letters and newspapers from that place all agree in saying that he is going for a short time to Geneva. It appears however that he says nothing of his intentions; and we cannot but hope that this is all conjecture, and that he goes to Switzerland to consult with the friends of Greece.

A violent pamphlet has appeared in London on the pretended encroachments made by the state of Maine on the British Territory.

The Etoile says the allied powers are unanimous to stop the effusions of blood in Greece.

The Earl of Egremont, who was the earliest patron, if not the originator, of the Portsmouth and Arundal canal, has, to enable the Commissioners to complete it, surrendered to the Company the whole of his shares, which cost him £15,730; and has engaged to pay to Government the debt due from the Company for Exchequer Bills borrowed, for the amount of which he had become the guarantee.

Messrs. Cappurino, brothers, of Turin, have presented to the Academy of Sciences of that city several specimens of paper for writing and printing, made of the bark of poplars and willow. The report of the Society was highly in its favour, and the manufacturers have obtained a patent from the King of Sardinia.

The father of Marshal Ney died lately at Nancy, in France. He had reached a great age, and was universally esteemed in the place where he lived for the excellence of his conduct.

ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our accounts are from London to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 22d of October.

A meeting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London had taken place for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the corn law, and to effect a reduction of the public expenses. The meeting viewed with alarm the actual state of the country when the agricultural and manufacturing population is reduced after so many years of peace to live on subscriptions and alms when the interests of navigation and commerce are compromised, the public revenue diminished, and the number of crimes increased to a frightful degree. It was said, moreover, that the corn law adopted under the specious pretext of favouring the general interests of English Agriculture had no other effect than to keep the funds at their highest rates.

It was reported in London on the 20th, that Minister would propose Parliament to a tax of five per cent on all real property, and that in order to make the measure less burdensome to the owners of lands and the public funds, the "assessed tax" would cease to be exacted. According to the Sun, the effect of the measure would be to raise, on the amount of dividends paid to the public, £1,500,000.

An English papers announces that Sir Walter Scott would leave London for Paris on the 20th. It appears to be certain that the illustrious author of Waverley has nearly finished his "Life of Napoleon." It is to be issued in February next, and will form six large octavo volumes.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, Oct. 9.—"The affairs of the Greeks continue, as far as I can judge, as good as they have been for some time past. Ibrahim Pacha

can make no movements, and his father is unable to make any effort in his favor, and has need of assistance. The Captain Pacha continues cruising off Mytelene. The Greeks are waiting with anxiety, the arrivals of Cochrane. The affairs with Russia, it is expected, will be amicably arranged."

UNITED STATES.

Important.—It is not generally understood, (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that British vessels which may enter the ports of the United States, after the first December next, from any of the ports included in the late Orders of Council will be liable to be confiscated.

The act of May 6th 1822, gave authority to the President, to open our ports for British vessels from the colonies, on principles of *Reciprocity*, but the 6th section of the 1st March, 1823, says, "that if at any time, the intercourse between the U. States and any of the above enumerated British colonial ports, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, from the time the same shall commence to be in force," the act of 1st, 1823, shall cease to operate in their favor, and the act of April 18th, 1818, shall revive and be in full force.

The act of April 18th, 1818, which is thus *virtually* revived by the late British Order of Council, is very positive, declaring, "that the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subjects of his Britannic Majesty, coming from any part or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the U. States." And, furthermore, that every such British vessel entering one of our ports shall, with her tackle, cargo, &c. beforfeited to the United States.

From the Auburn Free Press of Nov. 29.

The Congress of the United States will meet next Monday.

We may hope that this session of the grand concil of the nation will be characterized by more of moderation, dignity and propriety, than was the last. The eyes of the world are upon this government, watching its conduct and its motions.

The system of personal abuse and general violence which marked the course of certain members, tending to disgrace the nation, and ultimately to confusion and anarchy, was doubtless a source of satisfaction to all the enemies of the country.

If any member sees cause for arraying himself against the administration, let him do it. In such a case it would be his duty to do so. But let the cause be real; and let his opposition be manly, dignified and parliamentary.

Trade with the British West Indies.—

This is the day upon which the retaliatory laws between the United States and Great Britain, go into operation, in regard to the colonial trade of the British West Indies; and many people suppose that British vessels which may enter the ports of the United States, after this day, from any of the ports included in the late Order of Council, will be liable to be confiscated. Such, however, is not the fact.

"The act of May 6th, 1822, gave authority to the President to open our ports for British vessels from the colonies, on principles of *reciprocity*; but the sixth section of the act of March 1st, 1823, says "that" if, at any time, the intercourse between the United States and any part of the above enumerated British Colonial ports, should be prohibited by a British order in Council, from the time the same shall commence to be in force," the act of March 1st, 1823, shall cease to operate in their favor, and the act of April 18th, 1818, shall revive and be in full force—" *proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States.*"

"The act of April 18th, 1818, which is thus *virtually* revived by the late British Order in Council, is very positive, declaring, "that the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by subjects of his Britanic Majesty, coming from any part or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic Majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation, closed against vessels owned by citizens of the U. States." And, furthermore, that every such British vessel entering one of our ports shall, with her tackle, cargo, &c. beforfeited to the United States.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly, Monday, Dec. 11.

Religious Societies Relief Bill (enabling them to hold Lands in a Corporate capacity)—*Mr. Rolph* said that in bringing in the bill he explained that the principle of the Bill was similar to one introduced by him last Session—during the recess, however, he had given the subject his consideration, and the conclusion was, that a general Bill, giving power to all Religious Denominations of Christians to hold Lands, would be preferable—his wish was to be liberal to all.

The Attorney General stated to the House that he was in favor of the principle of the Bill—it had heretofore been with him a favorite measure—he was not prepared, however, to concur in the Bill in its present shape—he would prefer that the several Denominations should be particularly named, including such Christian Denominations as were known, and not those of whom the house knew nothing. It was not the wish, he believed, in any Country in the world, and would lead to difficulty if adopted in this—new Sects might spring up, and the Courts of Law might be called upon to decide upon their peculia teasets and to determine, what the house themselves seemed unwilling to determine—whether they were to be considered as Christian Denominations.

Mr. C. Jones had always concurred in the principles of the present measure—he had on a former occasion stated his sentiments to the House on this subject, and agreed in the opinion expressed by the Attorney General.

Mr. Morris thought that 100 Acres for a Parsonage would not be too much, and he should give his vote for that quantity of land, besides enough for a Church and Burial Ground.

Mr. Bidwell said that it was his desire to afford to every man the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and he thought the present measure connected with this right—he should therefore give the Bill his support.

The Attorney General in reply, said he was not aware that in this Country there was any thing to prevent any man worshipping according to the dictates of his conscience—the allusion made on this subject was in his opinion uncalled for, and in no manner connected with the question—he had never heard of any complaints on the subject, and the measure now before the House, whether adopted or not, would in no wise interfere with that Religious toleration which had always existed in the Country.

Mr. James Wilson would give his support to the Bill.

Captain Matthews thought that in this case the example of Turkey was worthy of imitation—there all denominations were tolerated, could build Churches, &c. It had been objected on a former discussion of the subject to admit Unitarians to enjoy the advantages of the provisions of the Bill, on the ground that they were not Christians—he however contended that they were—he himself was an Unitarian and he was proud to avow it.

Mr. Rolph moved the filling up the blank with 100 acres.

Mr. J. Jones would have had no objection to have gone beyond 100 acres, if the Bill was limited to known denominations of the ministry established by the British Parliament—would they there find any precedent for such a step? the Speech from the Throne announced that certain instructions will be laid before the House, and before even a Reply is made to that Speech, a Bill is introduced on the subject. If any good reason could be given for this unprecedented haste in such an important matter, he would vote for the Preamble of the Bill, but not till then.

Mr. Bidwell did not expect to hear such objections now—it was not the proper time to make them—they should have been brought forward when the Bill was first introduced—it was now before the House in a Parliamentary manner, and he saw no good reason for delaying its considerations—the same objections had been made before but not attended to. This House was not to delay for the purpose of registering the Edicts of Government—they were authorised to Legislate without any such interference, and in doing so he thought they shewed no disrespect to Government—the instructions alluded to were not for the guidance of this House—but for that of the Executive—the House was not to be governed by them—public opinion called for this measure, and by that alone were they to be governed. The *Attorney General* had objected to the unusual haste evinced in this matter—it was not so—the same time had elapsed between the different stages of this Bill as all others, and was according to the Rules of the House—the people have had time to express their opinions upon it—no disrespect had been shewn in not answering the Speech—that had been proceeded in with all proper haste, and no blame could be attached to the House for attending to the business of the Country. The measure now before the House had been fully discussed upon a former occasion, and the opinions of Members were therefore made up—the subject was important, and he would give it his support.

Mr. J. Jones was in favor of the Preamble of the Bill, but would delay until the instructions were communicated to the House. Last Session the Resolutions proposed by the honorable Member for Lenox and Addington went to make all subjects—on the other side, this measure giving power to Legislate was proposed—this however was rejected by the majority. He would tell that honorable Gentleman and this House, that the communications alluded to in the Speech were not the Edicts of a Tyrant, sent to this House to be recorded and implicitly obeyed, but instructions from a Gracious King for its consideration, and if seriously disposed to benefit their Constituents and the Country, as they said they were, surely they were bound to receive them. If those instructions were such as the House thought they could not adopt, they need not to follow them; it would be only decorous, however, as is usual in such cases, to afford an opportunity of their being placed in the possession of the House. It was absurd, he thought, to pass a Law contrary to the known intention of His Majesty—the people of the Country expected and wished that the House should act with decorum, and Legislate on this subject effectually, the people should not be trifled with, but their rights should be effectually secured, and these he thought would best promoted by being acquainted with the instructions. His own Constituents felt deeply interested in this question, and if no Public Act was passed, had prayed for a Private Act to Naturalize them—one of them was formerly a Member of this House. He again repeated that he was in favor of the Preamble of the Bill, but thought it improperly brought forward; on other matters of less importance courtesy grants more time—in this case, respect to the Executive—respect to ourselves, and justice to our Constituents, requires, in order that we may Legislate with more certainty and effect, that the House should wait until the Communications alluded to in the Speech were made.

Mr. Rolph contended that he had not varied from opinions expressed by him on former occasions—he could give the best reasons for bringing forward the present measure; the Bill of the King had formerly prevented their Legislating on this subject, that power was now given them by an Act of the Imperial Parliament: he valued the gift highly, and as it gave the power he would act upon it without waiting for instructions sent for the guidance of the Executive—he would not reject so liberal a measure. What injury would the present Bill do the people? he should ever be proud of being a subject of His Majesty, and was it an urgent matter to confer the same distinction on others? he would pledge himself to pass a Private Bill conferring this distinction, if asked for, but at the same time he would not say those were Aliens who were not. The learned *Attorney General* had almost made use of threats—he could not tell him if he declined the present measure, they must go on without him; he was unwilling to separate the objects embraced in this Bill, they must stand or fall together. Civil Rights and Titles he would combine; he had heard no good reason why they should not be blended together in one Bill; he would oppose any delay on the subject, it was before the House in a Parliamentary manner, and with the Act of Parliament giving them power to Legislate, he saw no necessity of deferring the matter for the instructions—he saw no necessity for them, they were not needed. An attempt had been made to betray the House last Session by the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council; the House was now called upon to trust to instructions—we were not sent here to trust, but to protect the rights of the People—these instructions were not for the guidance of this House; the Act of the Imperial Parliament points out the duty of the Executive to reserve the Bill for the King's assent—why then should the House wait; why delay to be guided? he denied that there was any want of confidence, and thought there was no necessity of dictation in such a case—the House was competent to judge—the Bill afforded relief, and it would be the duty of the Government to send it home.

Mr. D. Jones had stated his objections when this bill was first proposed—he would concur in the Preamble, but agreed in thinking that it would be more conducive to the interests of the people that they should defer further consideration, until the instructions were communicated to the House; they could then Legislate with a better prospect of usefulness, and he hoped the good sense of the House would so decide. No address had been made in reply to the Speech, and Communications of the utmost importance could not be made; little chance was therefore afforded of doing justice to the people in passing Bills with unknown and hasty clauses of their succeeding—he would not be tied down by those instructions, but he thought it idle and a waste of time to Legislate without them; delay would not frustrate the object, but might essentially promote it.

Mr. Cameron thought that the present proceeding looked like throwing down the gauntlet of defiance; courtesy usual on such occasions required that the House should wait for the Communications made by His Majesty's Government. He did not wish to interfere in the measure, but had no wish to be rash in proceeding to its consideration before the instructions were laid before the house; not as being necessary for his guidance, but as a common courtesy which had always been considered due on former occasions; he saw no reason for deviating from that course on the present occasion, and should therefore prefer that the matter was delayed.

Mr. Hamilton was suspicious, and thought he had a right to be so from the proceedings of last year; he had not heard any objections raised against this Bill—no fault had been found with the delay was required. He would not consent to divide the Bill—he would confirm Titles, and would not declare those to be Aliens who had saved the Country when it was invaded; he was not sent here to obey the instructions of Government—he saw no reason for waiting for these instructions, and would not consent to delay the consideration of so important a measure, on which they were fully competent to act, without being guided by instructions sent only for the guidance of the Executive.

Mr. Clerk was in favor of the Preamble of the Bill, but would vote for delaying the further consideration of the subject; he had every confidence in the intentions of Government, and thought that the Answers to the Addresses of the House of last Session should be waited for before going into so important a measure.

The Preamble of the Bill was adopted—Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Felon's Counsel Bill went through a second reading—no particular discussion took place upon it.

The Guardian Bill, 2d Reading.—*Mr. Bidwell* stated that an honorable Member, now not in his place, having expressed a desire to peruse the Bill more particularly, he would prefer that it should stand over for the present; the Bill was important and he had no desire to urge it upon the house—he moved the adoption of the Preamble.

In reply to some observations from *Mr. Jones*,

Mr. Bidwell said that this was a measure much required by the Country—he repeated that he had however no desire to urge its consideration on the Committee, until Members had examined the several provisions of the Bill, to which perhaps some useful and necessary amendments might be proposed.

At two o'clock the House went up with their Address in reply to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Speech at the opening of the Session. The House being returned, a Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicating Despatches from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of several Addresses of the House, transmitted last year, and on the subject of the payment of debts.

Mr. Hamilton moved that John Carey, Printer, having intruded himself with the Members of the House into the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, when presenting their Address this day, has been guilty of a high breach of the Privileges of the House—that he be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and be brought to the Bar of this House to answer for his conduct.

By order—the House was cleared of strangers.

The doors opened.—*Mr. Hamilton* moved that a Committee be appointed, to enquire whether John Carey has been guilty of a breach of the Privileges of this House, with power to send for persons and papers—Carried.

MOTIONS MADE—by *Mr. Morris*, for a Committee on the subject of the Despatch communicated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

By *Mr. Peterson*, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the 44th of the King.

By *Mr Rolph*, for an Address of thanks to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his Message of this day.

By *Mr. Rolph*, for a Committee of the whole to-morrow, on the subject of the several Communications made to the House by Messages this day.

By *Mr. Hamilton*, for an Address to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to inform the House what Members have received Appointments or Pensions during this Parliament.

By *Mr. Perry*, for Printing 500 copies of the Messages and Communications made to the House this day.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

House in committee of the whole—*2d Reading Religious Societies relief Bill.*

Mr. Rolph should consider it his duty if no amendment was proposed, after moving the adoption of the Preamble, to delay the further consideration of the Bill, and that the committee should then rise and report it to the House again. Some members were of opinion that the quantity of land with which the blank had been filled up was two great—he had no desire to hurry the matter, but wished that members might have an opportunity of examining the several provisions of the bill.

Capt. Matthews would give 12 months for the registry of Deeds.

Mr. Hamilton would extend the provisions of the Bill to all Sects—he had nothing to fear from Christians.

Mr. Peterson would prefer that delay should be made before going on with the Bill—thought that the particular sects should be named—in its present general shape much difficulty might arise—he would Legislate for sects that were known, but thought it unnecessary to do so for those who were not known.

Mr. Cameron was thought that the name Christian was enough—it was not for the house to judge mens hearts and say who were, and who were not Christians—the term Religious Denomination satisfied him perfectly he had always expressed these opinions, and he saw no reason for changing them now.

Mr. Perry said that if the delay was required for the purpose of naming particular sects he should oppose it, he would vote for it as it now stood without making any distinction—he would not legislate down, any sect—if they held to fix opinions they would soon put themselves down.

Captain Matthews said the Bill did not even in its present shape go as far as he wished—he would have it go to all Classes professing any Religion—as the House however did not concur with him in this respect, he should vote for the Bill as it stood.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) was opposed to delay.

Mr. Beardsley hoped that if delay was given, it would not be for the purpose of narrowing the principles of the Bill—he would vote for all without distinction—he should vote for the Bill, but would oppose any postponement.

The Committee rose, and reported the Bill as amended—3d reading for Friday next.

Mr. M'Birdis brought in a Bill to amend the Ale and Beer Licence Bill.

Absconding Debtors Bill—*Mr. Rolph* moved the adoption of the Preamble—the Bill he said went to attach the property instead of the Person, it was securing property for the payment of debts a principle which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the House.

Captain Matthews asked if this Bill passed, would it amount to abolishment, of imprisonment for debt—if it did he would support it, and otherwise.

Mr. Rolph replied that it would be optional with Creditors—he had however brought in another Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debts—this was to secure property for the payment of debts.

Captain Matthews whould then withold his assent to this Bill, till the other was passed.

Mr. James Wilson opposed the Bill, if it passed into a law it would destroy hundreds of families, and fill the pockets of Lawyers and Sheriffs, who had already more to do than they could attend to.

Mr. J. Jones would have no objections to attach the property of persons who have *Actually* left the Province, but not of those who remained in the Country on a bare suspision of their intention to leave it—he proposed an amendment to this effect.

Mr. Coleman thought the present time improper for introducing this Bill—a general Commercial depression had been felt throughout the world, and the Province had not yet recovered from the share it had experienced—if such a Law as now is might produce great sacrifices of property—he should vote against the Bill.

The Preamble with *Mr. Jones'* amendment was adopted and the committee reported progress—to sit again to morrow.

Town Representation Bill, brought in by *Mr. Rolph*.

Mr. Rolph stated that this was the same Bill which had been introduced twice before, but which had shared the same fate in the Legislative Council by being laid under the table, as other measures had—the independence of Parliament required that members should be paid—the people thought so themselves, but they were not to be allowed to reward their own Servants—political leeches might find their way into the House, who would not express their opinions in a fearless manner—some offices were held during pleasure and one member of this House who had held such an office, had been twised out of it for the free expression of his sentiments—that subject might yet be brought forward.—He proposed the present Bill, which he said all members might be placed on the same footing, Town as well as County.

Mr. J. Jones had voted against the Bill last year and as he did not think it expedient to make any provision on the subject, he should vote against it now; he would like this opportunity to inform the House that he himself held official situations—he was willing that every vote he gave in the House should go to his Constituents, as they were the best judges whether his holding such situations destroyed his independence.

Mr. Hamilton considered the present measure as necessary to secure the independence of Parliament—the Country could not be fairly represented if they were not paid—the Country required that they should be compensated for their service—he should give the Bill his support.

Preamble of the Bill adopted—Committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Rolph brought up the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the breach of Privilege committed by John Carey.

By order—the House was cleared of strangers.

The door being opened.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in the *Justice Fee Bill*—he explained the object of the Bill which was to regulate the Fees to be taken by Magistrates in certain cases—much difficulty had heretofore existed from the want of such a Bill—he should move the adoption of the Preamble, and its second reading on Monday next in order that members might have an opportunity of examining its several provisions—Carried.

Mr. Rolph of the Committee appointed to draft an Address of thanks to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for his Messages of yesterday, reported that the Committee had prepared an Address and was ready to deliver it—Ordered to be received.

On reading the Address

The Attorney General remarked that the Address went to thank His Excellency for the Communications he had been pleased to make to the House, for the answers to the five Addresses of last year, but did not thank him for the instructions, on the Alien Question—these he thought should be included as well as the others.

Mr. J. Jones said that the committee were instructed by the vote of the House, to thank His Excellency not for a part—but all the Communications made to them—he thought it rather strange that the directions of the House had not been complied with.

Mr. Rolph said that the report of the Committee was now before the House, and in order to save discussion on the subject at present, he should move that the House go into a committee of the whole upon it, to-morrow.

Mr. J. Jones hoped the Hon Gentlemen would not pursue such a course—he appealed to the Speaker, whether such a mode of proceeding was usual.

Mr. Rolph explained that the Committee had reported as far as was practicable—his time had been occupied in attending to other business and the fact was that the Committee had not yet prepared themselves to report the address on the instructions considering the Communications made to the House as distinct, they had now reported an address of thanks on the one subject, and shall probably be ready to report on the other to-morrow—in the mean time he should move that the House go into Committee of the whole to-morrow on the report now made—the Speaker replied to the appeal made to him by Mr. Jones, but his words we could not hear.

Mr. Rolph's motion was put and carried.

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

The House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

THE U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1826.

There is not any later news from Europe.

We have given a sketch of the debates in the House of Assembly to the 14 inst, it will be continued, and we hope by following this method to keep pace with the proceedings of the House. Long columns of Parliamentary proceedings we are aware fail to interest the reader when they are presented to him months after the speeches have been delivered. In the plan we have adopted it is our desire to afford the earliest intelligence in the shape of a Summary.

Clergy Reserves.—The House was yesterday in Committee of the whole on the Despatch of Lord Bathurst on the subject of Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Morris brought the subject forward and moved Resolutions, and for leave to bring in a Bill to sell all Clergy Reserves, for the purposes of Education. Many have supposed that the question respecting these Reserves was determined and had been decidedly answered.

The Bill for appointing Guardians, introduced by *Mr. Bidwell*, is certainly an important question, and we were happy to observe that the Honorable mover expressed his desire, that it should receive due consideration. It is very proper that important measures of this kind should not be taken up in a hurried manner, and we were pleased to hear *Mr. Bidwell* state his willingness, not to urge the matter on the attention of the House, even at the request of one Member, who at its second reading happened not to be in his place, in order that sufficient time might be given for mature consideration. The delay too proposed by *Mr. Rolph*, on the Religious Societies' Relief Bill, was equally proper, as both these subjects are interesting and important. It may perhaps be thought by many, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a similar mode of proceeding with respect to the Civil Rights Bill, might have been attended with beneficial consequences.

Light House.—The want of a Light House at the eastern extremity of the Lake has often been complained of. The subject may probably present itself to the attention of Parliament.

Burlington Canal.—We are happy to learn that the Schooner General Brock with a Cargo of Merchandize passed through the Canal on Saturday last. This fact will remove whatever doubts may have remained as to the success of this work.

Shocking occurrence.—A man by the name of Peter Swears, of Townsend in the London District, whilst assisting at a Raising in Waterford Village, on Wednesday last, fell down in an Apoplectic fit, as is supposed, and immediately expired. Mr. S. was a little intoxicated at the time, but manifested no indisposition; it is evident however that his constitution had been much injured by the baneful

practice of a too frequent application to the intoxicating bowl—he has left a large family in indigent circumstances to deplore his untimely death.—*Com.*

Caution to Parents.—A child of four years old, belonging to William Cunningham, of Townsend, on the evening of the 6th inst. fell into a kettle of hot fat, which had been carelessly set on the floor without using the precaution of placing over it a covering. The child lived in much pain until the afternoon of the next day and then expired.—*Communicated.*

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FIRE!

This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the town was alarmed by the cry of fire. The destructive element was found to proceed from St. George's Inn, near the Market Square, kept by John Scantlebury. The wind blew strongly from the south, and the progress of the fire was astonishingly rapid—so much so, that the inmates of the St. George's had scarcely time to save themselves—several having made their escape by the windows. In a very short time the whole of that building, including the shops occupied by Mr. Driscoll and Mr. Binley, Druggist, were totally consumed. The house occupied by Mr. Crosby, the tenement belonging to Mr. Rutter, both fronting on the Market Square, and the property of Mr. M'Cunniffe, in Brock-street, (all of which were bounded by the buildings of the St. George's) were also wholly destroyed. The fire, it appears had originated in Mr. Scantlebury's bar-room—but how, or in what manner, is not, we believe, as yet exactly ascertained.

Every exertion was used both by the inhabitants, the military, and all the public departments, to arrest the progress of the flames. The bugles of the 68th sounded the alarm in notes calculated to arouse the most drowsy slumberer. That Regiment, both officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, were exceedingly active—and Major Winnett kindly set guards to protect the exposed property. The thanks of the public are also due to the Royal Artillery for their activity on the occasion. The Engines belonging to the Dock-Yard and the Ordnance Department, were brought from Points Henry and Fredriok with a degree of promptitude that reflects credit upon those at the heads of these Departments.

The active energy displayed by the Fire Company of the town, calls for the unqualified approbation of the inhabitants. Indeed the whole range of buildings on the east side of the Market Square would have been inevitably consumed but for the intrepidity of some of the Gentlemen composing that company, especially Mr. Norton.

Mr. Shaw's large brick building, which form the corner of Brock and King-street, was at one time in very imminent danger—and it is thought that the safety of that house, and perhaps of the whole range of buildings on the south side of King-street, owe their safety to the manly conduct of a Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Robert Cassidy, and several others of our active townsmen.

The property destroyed on this occasion, must amount to several thousand pounds.

Mr. Rutter's property, we understand, was not insured—nor was that of Mr. Binley. Mr. Scantlebury's furniture, we learn, was insured in the "*Protection Company*," of Hartford, Connecticut, to the amount of £600. Mr. Driscoll's goods, which were partially damaged, are insured in the London Alliance Company for £750—and Mr. M'Cunniffe's property is insured with the same Company for £250.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We regret to announce, on the authority of private letters from Quebec, that the transport containing the division of the staff corps, under Major Duvernet, at the time of departure from England was formerly announced, ran ashore on Crane Island. It was rumoured in Quebec, on Tuesday, that she had become a total wreck.—*Montreal Herald.*

On Saturday a coroners inquest was held at the Military Hospital on the body of John Heffaren, aged 20, private of the 71st regiment. It appears that the deceased died from a blow with a fist received in a contest with George Sharpe private of the same regiment on the 14th instant in the Barrack yard. The head was opened by Dr. Barlow and upon examination a fracture of the scull, of about three inches in length with extravasation of blood, was discovered. The scull presented an unusual appearance being composed of but one single plate, with no marks of *diploe*, and was quite transparent in many places—a steel probe might have been passed through it without difficulty. The Jury pursuant to the charge of the Coroner returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Sharpe who was previously in the custody of the Civil Power, and who probably will be tried at the March Criminal Term of the King's Bench.—*Old Quebec Gazette.*

The letters, memoirs &c. of General Wolfe, which are now in the hands of Mr. Murray, London, will shortly be given to the public.—*Ib.*

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—We regret to have the painful task of recording the premature death of ANN youngest daughter of JOHN YULE, Esquire, of Chambly, and wife of Mr. JOSEPH SHAND, whose marriage we announced in the Gazette of the 22d of June last. The deceased left her Father's tea-table on Tuesday evening about seven o'clock, and was not heard of till the following morning, when her body was found opposite the Fort, having floated thence, it is supposed from her Father's wharf.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The St. Lawrence steam-boats have all left for their winter quarters with the exception of the *Edmund Henry* and the *Laprairie.* The latter arrived this morning from Quebec.—*Ib.*

His Lordship the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint Major General Darling to be Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs vacant by the death of Colonel Clause. His Lordship in consideration of the advanced age and long services of Sir John Johnson, Superintendant General, has further directed that M. G. Darling shall remain at Head Quarters to relieve that tried and a venerable loyalist in the laborious duties of his Department.—

A letter from an Officer recently arrived, in this Command from England, states that Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, late Dy. Quarter Master General in Canada, is to be appointed to the situation of *Slave Protector*, under the Abolition system, in Jamaica with a salary of £3000 per annum.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We must go from home to learn news.—The Montreal Herald has the following paragraph:

"We regret to announce, on the authority of private letters from Quebec, that the transport containing the division of the Staff corps, under Major Duvernet, whose departure from England we formerly announced, ran ashore on Crane island. It was rumoured in Quebec, on Tuesday, that she had become a total Wreck."

We have heard nothing of this accident, nor is any such intelligence upon the Exchange Books.—*Ib.*

We understand that the Deputy-Post-Master General has received information of a plot having been concerted for robbing the mail between Quebec and Montreal.—The principal in this scheme is, said to be, a person named Little, who, with various accomplices, was to effect the robbery in a convenient spot for that purpose, and reliys of horses being provided to escape into the U. States with such booty as they might have acquired. It is hoped that the matter having been discovered this nefarious plan may be effectually discovered. at all events, it is well that the public should be on their guard.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Died,

On Monday last. Mr. John M'Dougall.

WANTED,

A FURNISHED House, to be taken by the month.—Apply at this Office.

York, 16, *December* 1826.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.

York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weighs and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weighs and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weighs and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 10, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.
JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6*w.*

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
FIFTY CORDS OF FIRE-WOOD.
To consist of Maple, Beech & Hickory.
Apply at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient MANSION, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in King-street, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4*w*

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, ANNE *Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.
Toronto, 22*d Nov.* 1826. 26-3*w*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

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Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster, Prescott,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
W. Morris Esq.	
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Port Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

VOL. I. NO. 80.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

No. 9 1. f.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Asaahel S. A lan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 18, November, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-ti.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. it the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter MacDonald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Stimers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinicle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale:—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20-13-32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry True Page, at the suit of Samuel Andruss:—I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
28th September, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
S. G. D.

25-6-30

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures,
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 23tf.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FIFTY CORDS OF FIRE-WOOD.

To consist of Maple, Beech & Hickory.

Apply at the Gazette Office.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Nov. 10, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction in the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6w.

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient MANSION, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in Kingstreet, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *five years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4w

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, *Anne Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.
Toronto, 22d Nov. 1826. 26-3w

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Dream, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves, double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; shoe tin IC. IX. & ICW. plough moulds anvils, vices, sad and hand irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards: tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Dec. 1826. 30tf.

LOST GOODS.

The following goods are missing on route from Montreal to York, marked T B W or I W & Co.

1 large Cask, Waggon Boxes
2 Pot Ash Coolers
1 Plough share Mould, &c.
12 Rush bottom Chairs, either loose or in a Crate mark supposed to be W. Y.

Any information respecting the above goods will be thankfully received by

Geo. B. Willard.
York 21 Decr. 1826. 80-f.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.
Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 2, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 35, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol 2, 8vo.
Coxe's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Sir Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Burnets' Own Time, vol. 3, 4, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
China, (Duhaldes) vol. 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blairs) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Playfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. English, (Deloime) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Millar on, vol. 3, 8vo.
Dalrymple's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnsons), vols. 1, 2, 4to. do.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 4to. do.
do. Tomline's Law's, vols. 1, 2, 8vo. do.
Drakes Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 23, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, *verse*) vol 2, (*prose*) 1, 2, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2, 4to
do Rome, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo.
do. do. Moris, vol. 1 8vo.
do. Speeches, vol. 6, 8vo. (whole set
George 3rd, (Bisset's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo
do. (Adolphus's) vols 1, 2, 3, 8vo do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gifford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. whole set.
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 3, folio.
History of America, Robertson vols 1, 2, 8vo
do Ancient, (Rollin's), vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. do. (MacPherson's,) vols. 1, 3, 4, 4to.
do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 4, 8vo.
do. Modern Europe, (Russel's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set.
do. Great Britain, (Heny's) vols 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') con't. vols 1, 2, 8vo.
do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2, 8vo whole set.
do. Universal (Mavor's) vols 6, 9, 19, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's,) vol. 1, 8vo.
do, Parliamentary. (Almon's) Register vol. 12, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 29, 92, 93, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 2, 8vo.
Janus's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kaimes' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Laidlow's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio.
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 12mo.
Sully's Memoirs, vol 1, 8vo.
Paley's Works Moral Philosophy vol 1,—Sermons vols. 1, 2, 8vo.
Plutarch's Lives, vol. 2, 8vo.
Political Economy, (Stewart's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14, 8vo.
Selden's Works, vols. 1, 3, folio.
Shakspear, vols. 1, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19,
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 18, 20, 8vo.
Statutes at Large, vols. 3, 4, 4to.
Perrot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, November, 1826. 26-tf.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 80 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For farther particulars apply on the premises to

MR. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 22s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Nov. 14, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By order of the Board.

25-7-31 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE, } *Executors.*
27-3-34

TO *LET* or *LEASE*, for a term not exceeding three years, to commence from the 1st April next—That valuable Farm on the mouth of the Etobicoke, owned by the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and other convenient Out-Houses, with a good Well of Water; three good Barns and Stables, an excellent bearing Orchard, and upwards of 100 Acres, under fence and cultivation. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and about 10 miles from York, (it is in every respect adapted to profitable and extensive Farming) and well worthy of the attention of the Agriculturalist.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

TO be *LEASED* from year to year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon, to commence from 1st January next—That valuable situation of a Saw Mill, on the Etobicoke River, belonging to the Estate of the late COLONEL SMITH, with liberty to cut such timber as may be necessary for Saw-Logs. There is a Dwelling House adjoining to the said Mill, with other accommodation suitable for any person who may reside there.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.
York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th July last William Davis alias William McEwen, an indented apprentice to the Iron and Brass Foundery Trade; and boy is about nineteen years of age, short thick set with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to: it is understood he was employed by some person to commence a Foundery in York (Upper Canada).—All persons are forbid employing said boy and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a Runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former Master, but, would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty.

THO'S. P. WALWORTH.
New-York Nov. 3, 1826. 27-2w.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS my House was villanously set on Fire, on the morning of 1th August last, between one and two o'clock, by putting Fire into a back window, my daughter myself escaping with difficulty, both being much injured by the flames. I will pay the above reward to any person or persons, who will give such information, as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the party or parties concerned, in this villanous act.

JOHN LARGE.
Markham, Nov. 27, 1826. 27-4w

Rochester Cash Store.

CHARLES J. HILL,
(Opposite the Red Mills on Buffalo Street.)

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has extended his business in the Wholesale line, and has now such facility for purchasing in New-York as enables him to sell Day Goods at about the regular New-York prices.

He also deals extensively in *Whiskey, Salt, Window-Glass*, and *Groceries* generally.

Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1826. 27-4w

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the County.

For farther particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1826. No. 30.

POETRY.

ROMAN GIRL'S SONG.

Roma, Roma, Roma!
Non è più come era prima.

Rome, Rome! thou art no more
As thou hast been!
On thy Seven Hills of yore
Thou sat'st a Queen.

Thou hadst thy triumphs then
Purpling the street:
Leaders and accepted men
Bow'd at thy feet.

They that thy mantle wore,
As gods were seen:
Rome, Rome! thou art no more
As thou hast been!

Rome! thine imperial brow
Never shall rise!
What hast thou left thee now!—
Thou hast ti.. skies!

Blue, deeply blue, they say,
Gloriously bright!
Veiling thy wasted afar,
With colour'd light.

Thou hast thy sunset's glow,
Rome! for thy dower,
Flushing dark cypress-bough,
Temple and tower!

And all save sunsets are thine,
Lone city to hear!
While Night, o'er tomb and shrine,
Rests darkly clear.

Many a solemn hymn,
By starlight sung,
Weeps through the arches dim
Thy wrecks among.

Many a flute,' low swell
Out thy soft air,
Lingers and loves to dwell
With Summer there.

Thou hast the South's rich gift
Of sudden song;
A charmed fountain swift,
Joyous and strong:

Thou hast fair forms that move
With queenly tread;
Thou has rich tones above
Thy mighty dead.

Yet wears thy Tiber's shore
A mournful mien;
Rome, Rome! thou art no more
As thou hast been!

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Assembly, Friday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Boulton presented the Petition of the inhabitants of Clarke and Darlington.

Mr. Scollick p esented the Petition of the inhabitants of Nelson—for 12 mile Creek Bridge.

Mr. J. Jones presented the Petition of Wm. Merrick.

FELON'S COUNSEL BILL went through a third reading—and on motion of *Mr. Bidwell*, the *Bill passed*, and a committee was appointed to carry it up to the Legislative Council to request their concurrence thereto.—Previously however.

The Attorney General stated his objections to the Bill—as the law stood in this Province, he said that the Crown prosecutor had a simple duty to perform in submiting to the Court and Jury a plain statement of the facts of the case and such he believed would always be the case if such a law as the one now before the House did not pass—in the event of its becoming law, he contended however, that it might become the duty of Crown prosecutors, in reply to Counsel on behalf of the prisoner, to take some less favorable to accused persons—Counsel would no doubt make strong appeals to the feelings of the Jury, and as the due administration of Criminal Justice might be interfered with by such appeals, it would become the paramount duty of a Crown prosecutor, who must always have the right of reply, to address the Jury in a different manner, from that which now he found it necessary to do, Criminal Justice has always been administered in the Province with humanity—in England a Bill of the same kind had been introduced in the British Parliament—a great difference of opinion had existed there on the subject, but after ample discussion, it had been rejected—in that Country public opinion was against it and such a Bill would never pass there—the idea was abandoned—He said that the passing of this Bill would tend to delay the administration of Justice, as an entirely different mode of conducting prosecutions would take place—if he thought that under the present law an innocent man stood any chance of being convicted he would support the Bill—the practice shewed that this was not the case, and if in some cases that admitted of a favourable construction the party had been convicted, the Justice and clemency of Government had not put the sentence into execution—under the present mode, there could be no differing among the Gentlemen at the Bar—no excitement produced in the mind of the Judges—the Juries were unbiassed—the Crown prosecutor met them for the first time when impannelled in their Box to try the case; no strong appeals were made to their feelings—no necessity for a display of talent—the facts were submitted——witnesses examined, and cross examined in a dispassionate manner and the law clearly explained in the Judges charge, this mode he said afforded the most reasonable prospect for the acquittal of innocent persons, and as the measure now before the House, professed to have this object in view, on the score of humanity, and thinking that object already fully provided for, he should vote against the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Bidwell was happy that every measure he brought forward should be fully discussed, he had however not heard any good argument from the learned *Attorney General* against the Bill—he could not consent, that it was equally humane to allow the law to remain as it was—every man was the best judge of his own particular case and this Bill gave him the licence to choose a Bill defence by Counsel if he thought it expedient—he was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which Crown prosecutions were now conducted, but a difference of temper and zeal might arise in those entrusted with that duty hereafter—he thought the course adopted in trials for Treason should extend to all others; as to the objection of the *Attorney General* that such was not the case in England, this was with him a strong argument in favor of the measure. for it had always appeared to unprejudiced Foreigners as an anomaly in the institutions of that country, that while matters relating to property between individuals, were fully discussed by Counsel on both sides, the same right was not extended to those, whose lives dependend upon the issue of the trial, he thought that humanity called for this Bill and that Justice would be promoted by it—he had no objection however that it should be considered as a temporary measure, and if an amendment were proposed to limit it for a certain number of years he should not oppose such an amendment.

On the Question being put—the Bill passed.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIE'S RELIEF BILL, 3d Reading—Mr. *Bidwell*, moved that the Bill do now pass.

Mr. Sollick before the passing of the Bill, would state his objections, he thought the Bill went too far and that its general provisions for *all* without distinction, would defeat the interests of those whom it was wished to serve, as in its present shape no reasonable hope could be felt of its passing the Legislature; he would name those sects for whom it was considered proper to make provision, but not those who were not even in existence—it would be time enough to do this he thought when application was made to the House on behalf of sects as they might arise.

Mr. J. Jones should vote against the Bill, he had always been willing to extend the provisions of such a Bill, as this to know sects, he would do so now if names of different Denominations were introduced, he objected to this by pursing the present course, but little design was manifested on the part of others that at the Bill should be sanctioned by the Legislature; he hoped that on a future occasion the House Bill like this, and concur in one that would afford a better prospect of being passed into a law.

The Question being put—the Bill passed and a committee appointed to carry it up to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The *Speaker* informed the House that he had received, from the President and Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, a statement of its affairs, in compliance with the Law.

The statement being read, it was referred to a select committee. (We shall endeavor to get a copy of it.)

INTESTATE BILL, according to notice, Mr. *Bidwell* brought in this Bill—he said that its provisions with some immaterial alterations, were the same as those contained in the bill, he had introduced last Session, it had then undergone a thorough discussion, and he considered it unnecessary to make any further observations at present, he should reserve these for its second reading, and was desirious that it should then be fully considered. 2d Reading ordered for Tuesday next.

WHIPPING ABOLITION BILL—Mr. *Bidwell* in bringing in this Bill, said he hoped the day was not very distant, when the consideration of the punishment of criminals, would come fully under the notice of the House, as the present mode was objectionable on many accounts—the object of the law in inflicting punishment was not only the security of society against crime, but the lessening of crime by effecting a reformation in the criminal; the punishment o Whipping, debased the mind in his opinion, and rendered the latter object more uncertain, and he thought that one less objectionable might be substituted, he hoped that but one sentiment would be felt by the House on the subject; at all events he felt assured that the House would agree in exempting females from this punishment, they were so now in England, and they should be so here.

The *Attorney General* agreed with the last remarks of the learned gentleman, as respected females, he thought they were different with regard to males; he would not only establish whipping, but Pillory also in the case of females, it would however he thought be difficult to say what other punishment should be inflicted on hardened male offenders, if a fine were imposed, in many cases such persons could not pay it, and our Jails were not adequate for their reception for solitary confinement, want of means prevented our providing as in other Countries, for their being employed in labor; he had given the subject of a public Penetentiary much consideration, but had hitherto deferred submitting any measure on that subject to the House, as he thought the resources of the country were perhaps inadequate to the support of such an institution; at some future day it might become the subject of consideration, some interior situation or some Island might be selected for its establishment, and he should then most heartily concur in abolishing the punishment altogether.

Mr. *James Wilson* for once would concur in the opinion expressed by the *Attorney General*, he was happy to hear that the subject of a Penetentiary had occupied his attention; hoped he would before long bring the measure forward and would give it his support.

Mr. *Bidwell* was not pertinacious in his opinion on the subject, he was aware of the difficulty of providing other punishment for male offenders, but had introduced it in this way in order to afford discussion on punishment generally, and was satisfied that the consideration of this measure had given rise to the mention of a Penetentiary which an honorable friend now informed him, he intended bringing forward this Session, he would agree with the *Attorney General* in not urging the total abolishment of the punishment, but hoped that females would be exempted from it—and would also agree in the proposition of the *Attorney General* with respect to pillory.

Mr. *James* said that the mind of every person must revolt at the punishment of whipping females, he should not object to abolish it.

Mr. *Hamilton* considered that the administration of Justice, as far as carrying the law into execution was concerned was in a deplorable state—Horse thieves generaly escaped punishment altogether, they were imprisoned from time to time, the laws were not executed, and he thought it necessary that alteration in many respects should be made, and would give his support to a Penetentiary.

Mr. *Scollick* said that as a punishment for crime he should be in favor of profitable labor, the good effects of which had been felt in England.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—House in committee of the whole.

The *Attorney General* said that being desirious to legislate effectually on this important question, and as the instructions of His Majesty's Government were now before the House, before any further discussion took place on the subject of the present Bill, he could offer a motion to the House which he hoped would be acceeded to—he moved that a Message be sent to the Hon. the Legislative Council, requesting a joint conference on Thursday next on the subject of naturalizing Aliens, and taking the Despatch of Lord Bathurst into consideration.

Mr. *Rolph* thought that the *Attorney General's* motion was premature and out of order; The instructions had been printed, and he had not had an opportunity of reading them more than once, and had therefore not been able to give them the attention they required—he was not prepared for a joint conference, and thought it proper that the measure should be fully considered by this House first—he would propose an amendment, that the Bill be referred to a select committee of this House—the House would by this means become better acquainted with the subject, he had no desire to hurry the matter; and the House might hereafter request a joint conference if it thought it necessary—he moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to Messrs. Bidwell, Mathews, Thomson (Frontinac) and Beardsley, as a select committee.

Mr. *J. Jones* preferred the mode proposed by the *Attorney General*; if a select Committee is appointed the Bill will be reported, and then a joint conference could not take place—he thought we ought first to have this consideration, where a calm and dispassionate discussion would take place, and such a Bill digested as would be agreeable to both Houses, and have a better prospect of becoming a law.

Mr. *Bidwell* objected to the *Attorney General's* motion as being premature, the House should be cautioned against pledging itself, and would therefore prefer Mr. *Rolph's* motion; the House by this means would be better prepared, for a joint conference after a full discussion among themselves; he thought that the House would not find it expedient to separate the objects of the Bill, and that the Despatch itself did not require it.

The *Attorney General*, on reflection thought that perhaps there could be no objection to the Bill embracing two objects, but yet considered two Bills necessary as the Estate of persons deceased must be considered a distinct subject, they could not be affected by the measure, he hoped the same course would be taken as attended with beneficial results in other important cases would be adopted here, and that the motion for a joint conferrence would prevail—On the Tea Trade, the Revenue, the Trade Act and other great measures, this course had been adopted, and good results had followed, and he thought this great question should be conducted in the same way—he hoped that this case would not form an exception.

Mr. *Hamilton* would vote for the amendment, he thought the House should first say what they wanted for themselves, and saw no ne essity for a joint conference.

Mr. *Rolph* said they should first bestow their wisdom upon the subject, and then submit it to the wisdom of the Legislative Council, he would not go to a joint conferrence without having first formed his opinion in committee here.

The amendment was carried and the Bill referred to a select committee of the House.

THE GUARDIAN'S BILL, was read a second time, some amendments were made in committee, the Bill reported, and leave given to sit again.

CLERGY RESERVES.—According to notice, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the Despatch of Lord Bathurst, on the subject of Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Morris said he should propose a series of Resolutions to the consideration of the House—he considered the Despatch as containing no satisfactory answer to the Address of the House. An Act had been passed appropriating the Funds arising from the sale of half of these Reserves, and the construction of that Act had been that a further quantity of Land was to be set apart for the Clergy—the Despatch says this is not the intention, but the Law says so. The Answer was unsatisfactory in as much as the Address went further—it stated that these Lands ought not to be exclusively enjoyed by one Sect, but that the money or Lands should be divided among all, or devoted to purposes of general Education—on this subject the Despatch was silent, and therefore he considered it unsatisfactory. The Church of Scotland, he contended, was entitled to a part of these Reserves—it had so been decided by a majority of the House six years ago, when an Address was sent to the King on this subject—subsequently the House had addressed the Throne to divide them among all Sects, and yet no answer was received on the subject. The Act of Union had expressly provided for the free participation of all rights and privileges in behalf of the Church of Scotland, and yet in this Country, before a Scottish Minister could perform the functions of his office, he must attend before Magistrates with half his congregation at his heels to obtain a licence—he might be accused of treason, and although he had expressed as varying from opinion to his opinion on this subject. The Clergy of the Church of England, by enjoying the whole Reserves, were depriving those of Scotland of their rights—he urged that claim on constitutional grounds. The Act of Union gave to them the same privileges as the Church of England could marry, while the same right could only be obtained by those of Scotland by an application before Magistrates. He should now propose that the Reserves be sold for the benefit of all Sects, for the purposes of general Education—the House was empowered to Legislate on the subject, and he though it better to do so, than to send Addresses year after year, to which no satisfactory answer was given—they were a bone of contention and it would be better to get rid of the question by passing a Bill on the subject; it was time to do so now, as the Imperial Parliament might pass a Law to dispose of them for the benefit of the Church of England. The Despatch of Lord Bathurst now before the House was address of the "Established Church," the 31st of the King, no appropriates these Reserves for a "Protestant Clergy"—the Debates in the House of Commons shewed that they were not meant exclusively for the Church of England. It was true that the 31st of the King mentioned Rectories, but that the establishment Church was not an opinion of Lord Bathurst. He would express his dissatisfaction of His Lordship's answer, and adopt the Resolutions, and bring in a Bill for the sale of all the Clergy Reserves—the House was empowered to Legislate, and he thought it was exercise that right; they might deprive them of an invaluable part of the Constitution, and the Imperial Parliament may even now be disposing of these Reserves, which would be a loss to the Province.

Mr. James Wilson would support the Resolutions, and should concur in a Bill. The Reserves he considered a burden; he would have no Reserves, no tythes, there had been side winds enough of late; these lands will be sold for Gentlemen this House ought not to support, and would only tend to make then children of Beelzebub. He thought this was the best way that could be done—they would become idle and neglect their flocks, while the good and faithful Clergyman was starving.

Mr. *Coleman* was of opinion that 1-7th of the Lands was too much for any one Sect, yet had no doubt the Church of England was one. The Church of Scotland was, in his opinion, an Established Church, but thought by the Act they could not claim any part of the lands.

The *Attorney General* regretted that the Hon. mover of these Resolutions had thought it necessary to make such a Speech on the occasion, during which, as essentially from former opinions expressed by him on this subject. As to the Despatch being unsatisfactory, he said that Lord Bathurst could not repeal the Law. The Hon. mover complained that a free communication of the rights and privileges was not enjoyed by the Church of Scotland—on referring to the Treaty itself, it would be found that the rights of that Church were expressly provided for, and restricted to the Kingdom of Scotland; there it was an Established Church. As well might the Hon. mover contend that if a Scotchman were accused of murder in this country, he ought to be tried by the Laws of Scotland; but the contrary was the fact, he had no such right, he must be tried by the Law of England. On former occasions the Hon. mover had contended that other Sects were not entitled to a part of these Reserves, but he had changed his mind, whether from a wish to deprive those who were entitled to them, or from a conviction that his former opinion were incorrect, he could not determine, it appeared, however, more like a change of expediency than of conviction. He would remind the House, that a Law on the Statute Book, which had received the King's Assent, abolished tythes in this country; what did that statute say? it recites that, whereas a provision is already made for the Clergy of the Established Church in this colony, by an appropriation of one seventh of the Lands, and whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the right of collecting tythes, it is enacted that no tythes shall ever be collected; would the House, then, after having deprived them of the right of tythes, deprive them of that, which had been declared to belong to them in lieu of tythes? would they first induce the King to assent to such a Bill, and then declare that the appropriation which that Bill acknowledged, should be taken away from them and sold for the benefit of all? he considered this unjust. The Hon. mover had, however, a right to introduce such a Bill, but if he was not mistaken, the claim of the Church of Scotland had been answered, in consequence of representations it had made on the subject. Having offered these remarks, he should vote against the Bill when it was introduced.

Mr. *Rolph* said that the Attorney General had indirectly charged the Hon. mover of the Resolutions with inconsistency of conduct; he contended that the question was, in substance, whether the Church of England to monopolize these Reserves? it appeared to him that the Despatch considered them as belonging exclusively to that Church; it was time for the House to be roused when such answers were received to their addresses, and trusted that it would not pass unnoticed—he would support one, tant the voice of the country might be heard on the subject. It this House is not prompt in their measures the Reserves will be disposed of; the representations of a certain Colonial Divine would be attended to, but the loyal and faithful Commons of Upper Canada were not attended to, or received unsatisfactory answers. He said that in other countries this monopoly was not allowed; he would not imitate the example of England in this respect, he would not a great and overgrown system as existing could by some gentlemen might be anxious to do so—Poor Laws and Rotten-boroughs too; he would imitate only what was desirable. He had travelled through the United States, and enjoyed the bounty of Government to a greater extent than ever he expected, had spoken on this subject, he should think he was insulting him if he said that Hon. Gentleman was less independent on that account, although the present mode of grant did not call for it.

Mr. *Hamilton*, disclaimed any personality; offences are now trifling, they may become of more consequence, it was proper to make a beginning now—the amendment went to destroy the original motion.

Mr. *Dejoin*, did not think the original motion changed by the amendment he should vote against it; he did not think so, and he should therefore support it.

Mr. *Lefferty* would support the motion and amendment too; if members came here with clean hands they should return to their constituents in the same way; he considered that any application of money should also be punished.

Mr. *Gordon* said he was not aware of any law which would disqualify a member, having a situation under the Government, holding a seat in the House of Assembly was the object of many—he thought the discussion a loss of time, a person accepting an office in the Excise and Customs in England vacated his seat, and in no other case he believed, he could not see what advantages were expected from this measure.

Capt. Matthews, would include the Legislative Council in the motion, he knew some there who held unaccounted monies.

The motion, with Mr Jone's amendment, was then put and carried.

The address of thanks to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for his Message of 12th Dec. was read a third time, passed and signed by the Speaker.

Estray Bill—2nd reading—House in Committee of the whole. The several clauses of the Bill underwent discussion. The Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

ROADS—Mr. *Thomson*, (Frontenac) according to notice moved for the appointment of a Committee of seven, by ballot, he explained that the object was to make an inquiry into the state of the Highways in the Province, which were in a deplorable state, and in order that every information might be obtained on the subject, he hoped Gentlemen from different parts of the Province would be named.—The house then proceeded to ballot and the following Gentlemen were named as the Committee—Messrs. Morris, Thomson, Gordon, Att'y. General, Walsh, Burnham, and Ingersoll.

The Secretary of the Province attended at the Bar of the House, and delivered the Public Accounts.

Prince Edward Division Bill.—Mr. Peterson brought in the Bill, to erect the County of Prince Edward into a seperate District, by Proclamation, as soon as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, shall be satisfied that a good and sufficient Gaol and Court House is erected for the administration of justice. The same arguments were used for and against the measure, as were urged on former occasions, those have been laid before the public two previous Sessions, and it is therefore considered unnecessary to repeat them. The Petition states the population of Prince Edward to be nearly ten thousand, and its insular situation is urged as a reason for the seperation. The only new feature which has presented itself on the occasion is, that the County of Hastings has made a similar application, and it has been suggested by some members, that Prince Edward, and Hastings, with some of the Townships in Newcastle District, would be a more advisable separation than the one proposed by the Bill.

The Bill went through a first reading was reported as amended and leave obtained to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. *J. Jones*, hoped that although the proceedings of the Printing Committee had been suspended in consequence of the appointment of another Committee, who had not yet reported to the House, no delay would take place in having the Public Accounts, handed in this day by the Secretary of the Province, printed for the use of members.

The Speaker said that being aware of the necessity of having these accounts printed, in compliance with a standing order of the House, and the Printing Committee having been suspended, he had taken upon himself to give directions to a certain Printer to have them printed.

Mr. *J. Jones*, was aware that it was a standing order of the House that the Public Accounts should be printed, but he hoped that the rules of the House in other respects would be observed with respect to printing.

The Attorney General, thought that during such a discussion the House should be cleared of strangers.

By order the House was cleared of strangers.

The doors opened.—The House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 9.

Mr. *Mc Donald*, brought up the Petition of the inhabitants of the Ottawa District, for Courts of Quarter Sessions and Assize.

Mr. *Coleman*, brought up the Petition of the inhabitants of Hastings, for separate District.

Mr. *Atkinson*, brought up the Petition of Magistrates and others of the Midland District, for additional rate of a half-penny in aid of the District funds.

Mr. *Walsh*, thought it would be well to negative the leave for this Petition at once, he should vote against it in Committee.

Mr. *Atkinson*, hoped that a Petition respectfully worded would be entertained by the House, he thought that members should not be induced to treat it with contempt until acquainted with its merits, such information might be elicited as would enable it to favorable consideration.

The Petition with others was laid on the table.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Seven on the Public Accounts, the following Gentlemen were chosen, Messrs. Morris, Thomson, Scollick, Gordon, Bidwell, Hamilton, and Lyons.

The Committee on Expiring Laws made their Report to the House, with a Bill for continuing the Law for Salaries to Sheriffs—Second reading on Friday next.

Mr. *Rolph* reported on the encouragement for Reporting the Proceedings of the House. The Report of this Committee recommends that encouragement be afforded by giving to the most competent persons the Printing of the House, at *New-York prices*. (By a Rule of the House, the Printing has formerly been given to the Person who offered to do it at the *lowest rate*, by Contract.)

MARRIAGE BILL, 2d Reading—House in Committee of the whole.

Mr. *Bidwell* moved the adoption of the Preamble, after having offered explanations on the Bill.

Mr. *J. Jones* would rather see the provisions of this Bill separated; two Bills he thought were necessary, one confirming Marriages

Mr. *J. Jones*, moved that the address as amended by the Att'y. General be engrossed and read again that day.—Carried.

Mr. *Hamilton*, according to notice, moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be informed what members have accepted of places or pensions during this Parliament.

Mr. Boulton thought it incumbent on the Hon Gentleman to explain the object of his notice.

Mr. *Hamilton* had no objection to explain—he thought, if any such persons were in the House as were mentioned in his motion, they should be sent back to their Constituents, to determine whether they were willing to continue them in their seats while they were receiving favors from the Executive.

Mr. *Beardsley* said it might tend to much disagreeable discussion—it might next be inquired whether there were any Aliens in the House.

Mr. *D. Jones* thought that the Hon. Gentleman should have brought forward such a motion before—he was surprised at it now—at a late period such as this it did not shew good feeling as a public body.

Mr. J. Jones, thought there could be no objection to the motion—he should vote for it with an amendment which he should propose, praying that His Excellency will also be pleased to inform the House what members have monies in their hands received from the military chest in the Province unexpended and unaccounted for.

Mr. *J. Wilson* would rather support the original motion; thought that place holders should be sent back to their Constituents.

Mr. *Hamilton* would not object, but thought the amendment was proposed to defeat the object.

Mr. *J. Jones* had no intention to defeat the object, his amendment included persons equally dependant, as those holding situations or pensions, and he wished that they should be included.

Captain Matthews would support the original motion but opposed the amendment, he was not seat here to be intimidated but to inquire into every thing.

Mr. *J. Wilson*, would extend it further if the amendment was carried, and include those to whom grants of land had been made or mill seats given.

Mr. *D. Jones*, if he held no official situation would vote against the motion, as he did however he should not oppose it, one member who enjoyed the bounty of Government to a greater extent than ever he expected, had spoken on this subject, he should think he was insulting him if he said that Hon. Gentleman was less independent on that account, although the present mode of grant did not call for it.

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Mr. *Bidwell* moved the adoption of the Preamble, after having offered explanations on the Bill.

Mr. *J. Jones* would rather see the provisions of this Bill separated; two Bills he thought were necessary, one confirming Marriages

and another giving the power to certain Denominations to solemnize Marriage, and in this latter Bill he would give the power to Ministers to marry any persons, whether they were of their own Church or not, provided they were obliged to keep a Registry under a certain penalty; he would also confine it to subjects of His Majesty. He was desirous to afford the required relief, but if the Bill passed in its present shape he was apprehensive it would fail; he considered it therefore better that it should be passed in such a shape here as would at least ensure the accomplishment of a desirable object, and not risk its being rejected altogether; at all events he would denominate the particular Sects who should be authorised to marry.

Mr. Bidwell would have no objections to any amendments proposed to the Bill, and would designate the Sects if it were thought necessary, but saw no necessity to make two Bills on one subject. He concurred in the extension proposed by Mr. Jones of allowing to marry all persons who came to Ministers for that purpose, whether they were of their Congregation or not; his only wish was to meet the wishes of the people. He objected, however, to the restrictions as to Ministers being British subjects, they were not transient persons, and the provisions of the Bill were, in that respect, sufficiently guarded.

Mr. Thomson saw no necessity for dividing the subject. He was followed to the same side by Messrs. Morris, Matthews, Lefferty, and others.

Mr. Walsh thought that if the Bill passed in its present general shape, the principal object of it would be defeated.

The Committee reported the Bill as amended, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the CANADA TRADE ACT.

Mr. Perry introduced Resolutions, with respect to the importation of hogs and live cattle, and the free entry of salt.

Mr. Thomson thought it would be advisable to address the Imperial Parliament on this Act, as far as it relates to Canada; its provisions were not applicable to the Trade of the Country. Salted provisions were prohibited; live cattle and hogs could be brought in at a duty of 10 per cent, and salt came free; the consequence was, that Americans drove their cattle in, brought salt in barrels, slaughtered and packed for exportation, and thus evaded the prohibition. The loss of the duty on salt amounted to about £1500 a year, the barrels paid no duty, and the advantages were in favor of Americans; the Act was in other respects defective, and he would ask for its repeal as far as Canada was concerned.

Mr. Atkinson would prefer petitioning the Imperial Parliament to allow the Country to regulate its own Trade, it knew best what was for the interest of that Trade, and it would be better if it were left to their own management.

Mr. Perry had no objections to go as far as the last speaker, in the mean time, he would be pass the Resolutions to shew their sense of the impropriety of the Law. The Imperial Parliament, at such a distance from Upper Canada, could not judge of the wants of their Trade. The Act was in many respects, inconsistent; some of its provisions might be good, but in the part which the Resolutions embraced it was defective; large quantities of pork were packed in the country.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) said that he did not observe the Attorney General in his place, but some other gentleman might be able to inform him whether any discretionary power was given to the Governor to grant licences for the importation of articles prohibited by the Canada Trade Act.

Mr. Hamilton thought the Governor could; it had been done in the case of horses, and in one instance a quantity of pork had been allowed to be imported, by a favored individual.

Mr. Jeffery would vote for a free Trade, if for any thing; the present system was demoralizing—whiskey and pork were brought in in open day and by force, Revenue was lost to the country by high duty on whiskey; the duties looked very well upon paper, but the law was not regarded, and the practice of smuggling led to every kind of vice.

Mr. James Wilson would prefer passing a Law to have the Trade Act repealed altogether as far as Canada was concerned; he would reduce the duty on whiskey, and the licence on stills, and impose a tax on retailers, which would leave the amount of Revenue the same; large duties were prohibitions and these always encouraged smuggling.

Mr. Walsh saw no necessity for such Resolutions; or a law to repeal the Trade Act. The Act of the Imperial Parliament did not, in his opinion, prevent the House imposing duties or restrictions, and a Bill, if passed into Law, would have effect; Addresses were a roundabout way of Legislating which he did not like, and occasioned a great loss of time; he regretted the interference of the Imperial Parliament on such matters, which could be much better judged of by this House; but their Act did not prevent the House imposing duties.

Mr. Coleman thought the regulation of the Trade of the Country should be left to the House; in consequence of interference, our Revenue decreased, and the injurious practice of smuggling was encouraged.

Mr. Rolph said that he had not been able to give the Trade Act that attention which other gentlemen had bestowed upon it; on looking over it, however, in a cursory manner, it struck him that some of its provisions were an infringement of the Constitution of the Province. Considering it in this serious point of view, he would prefer that the present discussion should not be proceeded in, or the Resolutions hastily adopted; he should therefore propose that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

STREET SURVEYORS BILL—2d Reading, brought in by Mr. Coleman.

This Bill authorises Street Surveyors to be sworn in by Magistrates in the Township where they are appointed, without going to the Quarter Sessions for that purpose, a certificate being forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for the District.

The Bill was reported, and ordered for a 3d Reading on Thursday next.

REPEAL 44th KING.—Mr. *Peterson* moved for leave to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Lefferty thought it useless and a waste of time to le year after year on this subject, and spe the money of the Country, unless members were determined to do their duty, and join hand in hand to take effectual measures to have this law repealed, it had been sent from the last session to the Legislative Council and had been rejected, it would be sent up again and be tomahawked there; he would not trifle any longer with the people on the subject, he would send a committee to the Legislative Council, he would have the whole House go in a body to ask them, and ask for its repeal, if it was refused he would address the executive, to send them back to their constituents, as it was useless for them to legislate year after year without any prospect of success, he considered it derogatory to the House, and an absolute waste of time and money.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill and it was read a first time—2d Reading for Friday.

JUSTICE FEE REGULATION BILL, House in committee of the whole.

The *Attorney General* had explained the object of the Bill when he first introduced it, he considered it necessary that an uniform system should be observed in taking fees throughout the Province—Magistrates were now at a loss in many cases as to what is a proper that a reasonable compensation should be allowed for their trouble, he hoped the Bill would be supported by the committee; at all events it was necessary to declare what fees if any should be taken by Magistrates, and this was the sole object of the Bill.

Mr. Bidwell was not disposed to throw obstacles in the way, but did not feel perfectly satisfied with the principle of the Bill, he thought it burdensome and improper, that individuals should identify themselves as prosecutors when they should stand free and impredjudiced; by making them prosecutors it might create partizanship.

Mr. J. Jones thought that the question was whether it was necessary to authorise Magistrates to receive fees, and what amount; the necessity and justice of the measure could not be thought be questioned; he would certainly agree in allowing a fair remuneration for their time, but would not fix the amount so as to make it more than a fair recompense for their services.

Mr. Lefferty said that an allowance should be provided for Witnesses attending Court; a Magistrate held an honorable and desirable situation, and could transact business at his own house, but witnesses had to attend a long distance from home and without remuneration; the poor should have warrants given to them without fee.

The *Attorney General* said that a misconception seemed to exist in the minds of some honorable gentlemen with respect to the Bill; no change was contemplated by it, fees were already taken by Magistrates, in some cases more perhaps than was proper, in others Magistrates were at a loss what was the proper charge, the Bill went not to effect any change, but to fix a regular table of lawful fees to be taken by Magistrates, he believed they were entitled to fees in all other Countries in England, and the United States, he considered it necessary that some law should be passed, and if the committee decided that Magistrates should not have any fees, the Bill could be so amended, and the law would be ascertained on the subject—he thought this would however be unjust, Magistrates were responsible and liable to actions if they acted improperly, though without malice, and it was but reasonable that some compensation for their services should be allowed to them.

Mr. Lefferty, if there is no law for their taking fees though he did not wish them punished for it, considered it wrong; he repeated his desire that Witnesses attending Courts should be provided for.

Mr. J. Jones, in the Johnstown District a Table a fees had been approved by the Chief Justice, and the Magistrates had acted under it; they were larger than those now proposed.

Mr. Lefferty said a Chief Justice was a law giver and not a law maker, and if he sanctioned such Tables he should be punished for it.

The *Attorney General* was not surprised that the last speaker should not know the law on the subject, but he was surprised that being ignorant of it, he should thus express himself; a British act of Parliament gave the Judges power to approve of Tables of fees so prepared, and it was a common practice in England. The subject now was to establish an uniformity throughout the Province and to ascertain what fees, if any were to be taken.

Mr. Perry would extend the Provisions of the Bill to regulate the fees to be taken by all Official persons in prosecutions—Clerks, Magistrates, Crier of the Court and Attorney General; he understood that great corruption prevailed among the Magistrates in that part of the Country where *Capt. Matthews* came from, and he regretted that *Capt. Matthews* was not in his place to make it known.

The blanks in the Bill, of fees to be taken, were filled up, and the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Coleman gave notice that he would on Thursday move for leave to bring in a Bill, for establishing a Market and Police in the Town of Belville. Adjourned.

Wednesday, December 20.

The Petition of the Directors of the late Bank of Kingston was brought up.

Also the Petition of the Indians on the River Credit.

Mr. Rolph, moved, seconded by *Mr. Perry*, that the Report of the Committee, on the subject of affording encouragement for reporting the proceedings of the House, and submitted to the House yesterday be adopted—he urged its adoption he said on the ground, that the evidence taken by the Committee, went to shew that there was not enough encouragement or patronage given to any one Printer, by the circulation of his newspaper, to give all the debates and proceedings of the House—when it had been done by a competent person, others had copied from him, and availed themselves of his labor; in England the case was different, the patronage of newspapers was so extensive that Editors generally employed persons to attend and report the debates of the House of Commons—here one reports and all others copy from him—the question therfore was, whether it was necessary to afford encouragement—last year a sum had been voted for the purpose, but was not paid—he wished to avoid any contention on that subject, but would not suppress the publication of the debates—the encouragement might be afforded either directly or indirectly—directly by voting a specific sum, not for reporting but for printing the votes of the House during the Session—indirectly, by giving all the printing of the House to one printer, at New York prices, with the understanding that the debates were to be taken by him—this latter mode he thought would effect the object without any burden on the Country, as the New York prices for printing were those paid last Session, when competetion was allowed among printers—a diffusion of political knowledge among the people was to be desired, and the Country was anxious to be informed of the proceedings of the House, and opinions of members.

The *Attorney General* was a little surprised that the proposition made in the commencement of the Report, now moved to be adopted by the House, of following the practice which prevailed in England on this subject, had not being continued throughout that report—but the practice in that Country whose example we profess to follow, was suddenly lost sight of, and a proposal made to the House that its printing should be bestowed exclusively on one person, and that at New York prices, why not have said Quebec, or Montreal, or even York prices—the same facilities were afforded here to reporters as in England—the doors of the House were thrown open to Editors—and even their convenience was attended to, by affording them every necessary accommodation—editors were interested to give the proceedings of the House—but if the House paid them for doing so, they must stand between them and individuals in the event of actions being brought against them for libel—in such a case the reporter would say to the House, as your servant, and being engaged by you as the most competent person to report, I have done so but I am prosecuted and I am come to you to pay the damages recovered against me—the House must indemnify him—in the House of Commons all Editors could come, and all publish the debates, but they did it, as they did all other things, at their own risk. The practice heretofore pursued by the House was always contrary to his opinion, and he must say that he had been disgusted at the manner in which the debates had been given—the speeches of some Gentlemen were given at great length, while the arguments on the other side were suppressed—no explanation given—whatever suited the reporter was set down—this might be acceptable to some, but he thought the House should not appropriate money to such purposes, and this had invariably been his opinion, from the first time the subject was agitated—heretofore there had been a departure from the practice in England, and from the evil consequences which had resulted, he hoped the present discussion would end in a determination to return to the more desireable one of allowing all Editors to report the debates in their own way, and at their own risk, without any being paid for it—he knew of no Colony which departed from the English practice in this respect—in Lower Canada, it was not considered proper to pay a reporter—only three in the House of Assembly there were found to support such a proposition, and it had not been attempted a second time—as to the necessity of the thing, if the public considered it so absolutely necessary to acquire political information, by seeing the debates of the House, he thought they would give encouragement by taking the papers of those Editors who reported the proceedings—and as to the manner of doing this, he thought a Summary of what was going on in the House would be preferred—the people he was convinced did not require more, than the Substance of opinions expressed by members and how they voted—beyond this he considered it useless, for who would feel any particular interest in reading debates, six months after the measures to which they related were decided upon—in England where the House of Commons sat for a long period, and legislated for a great Empire, for more than 40 Colonies, & 20 millions of people, where the most important domestic and foreign relations were discussed, the public journals kept pace with their proceedings by affording the information he had described, and it was all that was required. The present question was one which had always produced much unpleasant discussion in the House—he hoped that the House would now decide on returning to the proper course—continue to give the free access and accommodation to Reporters, which had never yet been denied to them, and leave the subject of printing where it should properly be left by a Rule of the House, to a Committee appointed for that special purpose.

Mr. Bidwell, said that the example of England did not in his opinion apply to the present case—the extensive patronage afforded to newspapers in that Country enabled Editors to go to the expense of hiring persons at high wages to report the proceedings, and to give them speedily to the public—it was different in this Country and it was undeniable, that sufficient encouragement was not given to any paper to authorize an Editor to go to such an expense, and it could not be denied that it was desirable that the people should be acquainted with the proceedings of the House—the question therefore resolved itself to this—whether they should be invited or not—he thought they should—on account of members themselves, whose votes and their constituents might be informed of their views on different questions—it was also desirable on account of the public who were interested, that the language of members should be given, and their reasons for voting known—public opinion called for such information, and by affording it, the wishes of the people would be better known—the debates when given create interest, and excite attention—they become the subject of conversation, and an opportunity is afforded for enabling the public to expresss their sentiments on the various subjects which are discussed, and by this means at the next Session the opinion of the public was better known—the New York prices he considered reasonable—and doubted whether any established prices existed in Montreal—last year the New York prices had been paid for the printing under the direction of the Committee being the lowest offered—as to the debates being continued so long after the Session, he thought this was not an objection as the laws themselves did not get into circulation through the Country, until quite as late a period—he thought the mode proposed for reporting the debates a desirable one, because it proceeded on a principle of economy, and would not burthen the Country, and he should therefore vote for the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Mr. J. Jones for every Session 5 or 6 years past had voted for encouragement in reporting proceedings, and if that was the question now, would support it—merely giving the votes of the House was not satisfactory—members in many cases might even vote against Bills which they had brought in themseves in consequence of amendments, made and if reasons were not given, it would be unsatisfactory—he considered that a Summary of the proceedings was all that the people expected or wished for, and no Printer he thought would omit giving it, as important to the interests of this paper—this was as much as could be expected, and would be more desirable than giving a month hence, the subjects discussed this week, and this could be done by Editors—he thought that the votes of Members with the substance of what they said was sufficient.

Mr. D. Jones was in favor of affording every facility to Reporters for giving publicity to the proceedings of the House—on former occasions he had seen long Speeches given when others were totally suppressed—the substance of a debate was all that was required, and would be more satisfactory than continuing them long after the Session when the Public mind was not occupied with such things—he admitted that it was impossible to give all during the sitting of a Session, and for that reason he considered a Summary much better—it was done in this way in Lower Canada without compensation, and would no doubt be done here—even in England it was not attempted he believed to give more than a general Summary except on some very important questions—Encouragement was already given by this House in affording free admittance and accomodation to Reporters, and he thought the people would take those papers which gave a correct report of what was going on—he considered it unnecsary, therefore, to vote public money for such a purpose to Reporters who had not given faithful Reports heretofore—he would appeal to honorable members, and readers, whether they had been truly Reported—members had been misrepresented and the people misled—he had himself detected improper and incorrect Reports, where the arguments on both sides had not been fairly stated—he was desirous that information should be afforded to the Country—he thought this would be done, and that the interest of Editors being concerned, they would attend the House, and Report the Proceedings.

Mr. Lefferty was always anxious that encouragement should be given to Reporters, but now thought it wrong that they should be paid for it by the House. Last year important measures had been smuggled through, and the Reports said nothing about them, because the interest of Reporters was concerned; not a word had been said on the subject of the Welland Canal—it had been suppressed, because it would have shewn the motives of some Directors, and the Stock would not have been taken; he was, therefore, not inclined to pay money to any person who did not Report faithfully.

Mr. Morris said that if the Report was adopted, it might have the effect of paying a Reporter to libel the House with impunity; the public, he admitted, should know what was going on in the House, but he would not consent to pay for it with the public money; there was no embarrassment in the way of Reporters, nor any wish to suppress the Reports being given to the public; the doors of the House were open to them, and every convenience afforded them; the House had involved itself in the present discussion, by staying the proceedings of the Printing Committee, appointed under one of its own Rules; he should oppose the measure, and leave it to Editors to Report, without being paid.

Mr. Perry was in favor of encouraging a Reporter, in either of the ways proposed, in order that the people might see the Debates. He knew that sufficient encouragement was not given by subscribing to Newspapers; the information was obtained by several persons in a neighborhood, clubbing together and taking a paper; but this did not give sufficient support to the Printer; by adopting the indirect mode proposed, the House would save the expense of any actions that might be brought against the Reporter. With regard to the Printing of the House, they might be imposed upon, as it was easy for Printers to unite and get any price; the present mode proposed New-York prices, which were reasonable, and the same as those paid last year, and by giving all the Printing to one person, he would then Report the Proceedings of the House, and information would be conveyed to the people.

Mr. Coleman said that the Debates should be freely given to the public, but regretted that incorrectness had prevailed heretofore; he would not depend upon one Reporter; he would oppose any specific sum being paid, as he thought it would extinguish free Reporting.

Mr. Beardsley considered it an important question, and that the Debates were much desired by the people; their being given has had influence hererofore; he could not, however, acquiesce in the Report, because he considered it unjust and partial, and contrary to the Rules of the House, which afforded a free competition to all Printers for the work of the House, and who had prepared themselves for it; he would propose that the money to be paid for Reporting should be included in the Bill of Supply, and then it must pass; he would not, however, confine the payment for Reporting to one person.

Mr. James Wilson said the Country wanted the Debates and votes, and he should therefore feel it his duty to support the Report of the Committee; it would not cost the people half a farting a piece, and would not be grudged; and he would agree in making it form an item in the Supply.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) thought it would be premature to adopt the Report; the Rule of the House must first be set aside; the Printing Committee should receive instructions from the House to relieve them from the embarrassing situation in which they had been placed, in consequence of their proceedings having been stayed.

On the question being put on Mr. Rolph's motion for the adoption of the Report,

YEAS—12,
NAYS—21.

And the motion was lost.

Mr. Rolph said, as his motion had been negatived, he would ask whether he could move the Resolutions he had intended to submit, if it had been carried.

A conversation took place on the subject, and Mr. Rolph was informed by the Speaker that he could submit any motion relating to privilege, unconnected with the report of the Report which the House had declined adopting.

Mr. Rolph then moved, that the sum of £100 be paid to Francis Collins, for Printing the votes of the House during the Session, to be charged in the contingencies.

The *Attorney General* proposed an amendment to this motion,

"That it is expedient to ascertain during the present year whether the affording every convenience and full facility of access to such persons as may be desirous to publish the debates and proceedings of the House, will not have the effect of conveying to the Public the information which it is the wish of this House should be afforded to them, in order that the House may discontinue in future the practice of employing such Reporters, and paying them out of the public funds, a practice which is in opposition to the usage of Parliament in England."

Which was lost.

YEAS—15.
NAYS—18.

Mr. Beardsley also proposed an amendment,

"That the sum of £100 be paid to Francis Collins, and £100 to John Carey, for Reporting, and that these sums be included in the Bill of Supply."

Which was lost.

YEAS—2.
NAYS—32.

Mr. Rolph's original motion for £100 to Francis Collins was then put,

YEAS—11.
NAYS—23.

Negatived by a majority of 12.

The Bill for the more easy recovery of Dower, was then read a second time, The Bill was Reported and leave given to sit again.—Adjourned.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1826.

The American papers contain the Presidents message to Congress, b the press of Parliamentary matter prevents our giving any part of it at present. With respect to the West India Trade it speaks of countervailing restrictions, and the subject is specially referred to the serious consideration of Congress, but without any specific recommendation

Our report of proceedings in the House of Assembly is continued to Thursday last. Yesterday the Clergy Reserve question occupied the House, and several resolutions passed. Messrs. Morris, Rolph and Bidwell are appointed a Committee to draft a Bill, for the sale of the Reserves, for the purposes of general Education, a Public Seminary, and building Churches for all denominations.

The Welland Canal. The Stockholders, and all others interested in the prosperity of the Country, will learn with pleasure, that the Government has with its wonted liberality, presented the Company with £16,000, in aid of the work, on condition that Government Vessels and Boats shall navigate the Canal free of Toll. A message was received yesterday by Major Hillier, from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the House of Assembly, with a Despatch from Lord Bathurst, communicating this pleasing intelligence.

We are requested by Mr. Galt, to state that while he was out in this Province, the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, and the Editor of a Montreal Journal, sent him their papers, with some remarks complimentary to himself. Mr. Mackenzie's present, an entire file of the Colonial Advocate, was too bulky not to call for some expression of civility; Mr. G. accordingly returned a note intended as such, and availed himself of the occasion to give Mr. Mackenzie a hint that he disliked his intemperance. On returning to America, Mr. Galt heard that Mr. Mackenzie had made use of the note in question, as evidence that Mr. Galt approved of the manner in which the Colonial Advocate was conducted; on reaching Niagara *the effect* of this was brought particularly to his attention, and induced him to write the following letter:—

Niagara, Decr. 10, 1826.

SIR,

On my arrival in America, I heard, with extreme surprise, that you had produced in a late action for damages, a letter from me, commending the manner in which you conducted the Colonial Advocate.

You had, Sir, the courtesy, when I was last in the Province, to send me a file of your Paper, and I returned of course a civil note for the present—the contents of that note I do not recollect, but as my political sentiments differ from yours, I cannot conceive how any expression of mine, even complimentary to your talents, could imply that I approved of the style and temper of the Colonial Advocate.

As I wish my political opinions not to be misunderstood, I should be obliged to you to publish this, together with the letter produced in Court.

I am, SIR, &c.
JOHN GALT.

MR. MACKENZIE,
Of the Colonial Advocate.

Mr. Galt, since his arrival at York, applied to Mr. Mackenzie, for a copy of the letter, and has received the following as a transcript:—

York, March 28, 1825.

SIR,

I am very much flattered by your attention, and it gives me unaffected pleasure to receive the numbers which you have taken the trouble to preserve and to send me of your spirited paper.

I do undoubtedly dissent from some of your sentiments, but I can appreciate the talent with which they are supported—Indeed I esteem an open opponent much more than I do those sort of pluckless partizans, who "like the Cat in the adage let *I dare not* wait upon *I would*."

I have been too short in this country to form any opinion of its political temperament, and I have besides been the greatest part of the time confined to my room by indisposition. But it is candid in you to acknowledge that you have in some degree changed your opinion of certain public characters. * Probably in Colonies and places remote from the Supreme Government, persons in public trust are apt to consider themselves as parts of that great abstraction *Government*, and to mistake attacks on their own conduct as factions and seditious movements. On the other hand, the motions and machinery of Government being in a much smaller compass are seen more in detail than at home, and the workings of personal feeling are apt in consequence to excite a more acute invidiousness. To this I partly ascribe the tone of your letter to Mr. Robinson, which displays very superior powers indeed of sarcasm; but it must occur to yourself now that the value of it would not have been lessened had some of the points been *sheathed in softer language.*

But I ought to ask your pardon for this criticism, while I should be thanking you for flattering favor. You can have no better task than the upholding the frank courageous spirit of independence among a remote people. It is that which has made the great island of our birth what she is—and when we compare her small natural bounds and resources with the vastness of her moral and political dominion, we may rest assured that with all the faults of her public men, her government has hitherto been one of the greatest practical wisdom that has yet withstood the test of time and the prostrations of revolution and of war.

I remain, Sir,
Your respectful and obliged Servant,
JOHN GALT.

Mr. Galt adds that he has some recollection of having enquired in this letter if Mr. McKenzie was from Ayrshire.

It is necessary to trouble the public of this metropolis with another circumstance. On leaving the Province, Mr. Galt, conceiving that the Canada Company was interested in every thing regarding the Country, directed that all the newspapers, both in Upper and Lower Canada, should be sent to the Company's Office in London, and among others of course the *Colonial Advocate*.

As the Editor of that Journal had been more civil to him than the others, he addressed him a second time, and the following is a copy of that letter:—

(COPY.)
York, May 1, 1825.

Dear Sir,

It was my intention, as soon as I had obtained a little leisure, to call on you to thank you for your very great civility in sending me your paper, and to beg that you will consider the Canada Company as one of your regular subscribers to be supplied with it in London as often as possible. Mr. Malcolm, who has taken the charge of this, will pay the subscription.

The Commissioners having closed their enquiry, those who return to England set out on their journey to-day, and as I am of that number I am sure when you consider my continued indisposition, which obliged me to keep out of the open air as much as possible, and the incessant application required, at the Board, you will have the goodness to excuse the seeming want of that sense of obligation which your politeness has conferred.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN GALT.
W. L. Mackenzie Esq.

* This was said with reference to some acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Mackenzie, that he had been too severe in his animadversions on Mr. Robinson, the Attorney General. J. G.

† This is said in allusion to the acknowledgment already refered to. J. G.

SUMMARY.

The Duke of Devonshire is expected from Russia in ten days. The Order of the Garter awaits him on his arrival.

Mr. Canning has returned from France.

The Duke of York's health is improving.

The papers contain accounts of some advantages gained by the Russian General Yermoloof over the Persians. The probability from present appearance is, that the war between those powers will last but a short time.

There is no news of importance from Greece.

Lord Viscount Middleton has directed that employment should be given to one hundred of the poor of Middleton, in levelling and repairing the road approaching to that town, at his private expense

Lord Bulkeley's residence at Eaglefield-green, with a farm of forty acres, has been sold by auction for £6,567.

Tenders have been made for building the new University in Gower-street. The highest sum demanded was £128,934 in the name of Harrison; and the lowest, signed Lee, was £107,767. There were six Intermediate bidders.—*Literary Chronicle.*

London, Oct. 20.—City, 2 o'clock.—A sudden advance has taken place in consols within the last hour, from 81¼ to 81⅜. Several reports are in circulation to account for this improvement; but none that we have been able to ascertain the truth of.

Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship arrived last night from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 31st of October.

There have been further insurrectionary movements in Portugal, but they do not seem to excite very serious apprehensions. One regiment, however, had been seduced from its duty.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The answer of the Ministers to the deputation of manufacturers was most decided. There is to be no reduction in the duty on calicoes.

City, 2 o'clock—The funds continue heavy with the business limited. Consols have been done at 81 ¼ for the Account; they have since recovered to 81⅜. Exchequer 24 26. The settling in the foreign market has passed over without any difficulty. The South American Securities have declared about one per cent. which is owing more to the state of the account than any other cause. Colombian bonds 38¼—Mexican 64.

The Corn Laws.—At a meeting of the Livery of London, (called expressly for the purpose,) a petition to the legislature was agreed to, without one dissentient voice, praying for a repeal of the corn laws, as equally injurious to the agriculturist and the community at large, and a meeting of the "working classes and others" of Manchester was held 26th October for a similar purpose.

Accounts from many of the manufacturing districts represents business more languid than for the previous weeks.

The London papers contain a great deal on the subject of the Greek Bonds, in which it appears a great deal of speculation has been carried on, and a great Many impositions are said to have been practised. The bond-holders complain of Mr. Luriottes, and he lays the blame on Mr. Ricardo.

The Woolen trade in Yorkshire was nearly stationary.

Greece.—Very little that can be depended upon has been received from that country. The Trieste papers states that letters to the 6th Oct. communicate another report of the surrender of the citidel of Athens; but this is extremely improbable. That fortress, we have been lately informed, was provisioned for at least two years—the Greeks said it was supplied for seven. Several new instances of piracy are mentioned, committed by men driven in desperation by the invaders.

Turkey.—A passenger in the steam boat from Hamburgh, arrived on Monday, states, that when the vessel was under sail, a report was brought on board, of an express arrived, with accounts of the assassination of the Grand Seignor, at Constantinople.

Letters from Naples announce the death of General Baron de Keller, Commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in the Kingdom of Naples. He was the general officer who, in 1814, accompanied Napoleon to the island of Elba.

It is currently reported in the high military circles that an arrangement is about to take place, very acceptable to the army, showing the Commander-in-Chief's gracious dispositions to its interests, whilst he recommends a reward for past services to the needy but meritorious officers who cannot get on by purchase.

The outlines of the plan appear to be that, in time of peace, for the sake of regimental duty, the brevet is not to go any further down than the Lieut. Colonels; but that in the other ranks there is to be a promotion (as recently) on the half pay, viz. subalterns having served 13 years or upward (and *nine* as Lieutenants) to be Captains—Captains 21 years and upwards (and *seven* as Captains) to be Majors—and Majors serving 25 years and upwards, (*five* as Majors) to be Lieut. Colonels on the half pay, from which they are to be replaced in the service by those young and active officers lately promoted, amongst whom the field officers are generally those who have been Captains or Subalterns in the late war—thus old officers rusting in the service will be promoted on the half pay, from which the army will receive the young but unexperienced field officers now lounging about our streets and taverns.

Whether this is a correct statement of the proposed measure we cannot confidently state, but it appears to be one which will be highly beneficial to the service, and will afford another proof of the illustrious Duke's care and solicitude for the interests of our army, which under His Royal Highness's controul and command has risen to the highest pitch of Military glory.—*John Bull.*

Married, at Alderly Church, Captain William Edward Parry, R. N. the celebrated voyager, to Isabella Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley, Bart. Amongst those present were the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Sir John and Lady Stanley, and their relatives. The bride was plainly but elegantly dressed in a white robe: she wore a veil. Her sisters had similar dresses, but they had no veils. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Stanley, uncle of the bride, and her father gave her away.

The Army.

War Office. Oct. 16, 1826.

74th ditto. Capt. C. A. Campbell, from the 42d foot, to be Capt. vice Hillier, prom. dated Oct. 17, 1826.

76th ditto. Capt. B Scott, from half pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Furlong, appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards, dated Oct. 5, 1826.

The undermentioned officers having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:—

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Rumpler, from the 74th foot, to be Lieut. Col. of Infantry and Brevet Maj. G. Hillier, from the 74th foot, to be Maj. of Infantry, both dated Oct. 17, 1826.

War Office, Oct. 23, 1826.

60th ditto—Surgeon F. Leigh, M. D. from half pay 2d Royal Veteran battalion, to be Surgeon, vice Winterscale, whose promotion has been cancelled.

70th ditto—G. Durnford, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kirwan, promoted.

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

Shubenaccadie Canal.—The reports for the months of August, September and October, as furnished by Francis Hall, Esq. Engineer, of the progressive improvement of this undertaking, the first ever attempted in either this or sister Province, are highly favourable, and bid fair to meet the most sanguine expectations of those Gentlemen by whose spirited and strenuous exertions the present state of forwardness is chiefly to be attributed. Mr. Hall in his report for October observes:

"After repeated experiments upon the various lime stone of the country, I have at length succeeded in forming a Hydraulic composition, superior in tenacity to the average of Parkers or Roman Water Cement. I beg leave to submit specimens from Keys, and Fort Ellis, also of Parker's Cement, all placed at the same time under water, and where they remained during 21 days.

The first instalment of five per cent. is paid on 968 shares, or	£16,700	0	0
Not paid on 32 shares,	1300	0	0
Provincial Vote is,	15 000	0	0
	£33,000	0	0
Contract for 2d Section is,	£13,796	1	7
Tender for 3d do. is,	6959	1	5
Tender for 4th do. Reaching to Grand Lake,	6621	4	7
	£27,376	7	7

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Last night a serious accident happened in the back store of Mr Daniel Fisher, of this city. Between five and six, as that gentleman was searching among some old papers, for one of which he had need, he discovered several barrels, the contents of which, were unknown to him. On enquiring respecting them, he was told they contained damaged gunpowder. He gave instant orders for their being emptied into the river. Five of them were disposed of in this manner. One of the men employed in removing them, had the curiosity to try in the house, whether the powder was capable of ignition, and applied a light to some which he took on his hand, without effect. He next tried a greater quantity, which took fire, and communicated with a cask which exploded. The powder must have been very weak, otherwise the destruction of several lives, and indeed the house itself must have been the inevitable consequence. As it was, Mr. Fisher was scorched severely, his face was completely blackened, and his hair burnt off. His coat, vest and trowsers, and even the wrists and collar of his shirt was burned and torn. He had the presence of mind, on reaching the door, to lie down in the mud, which fortunately for him the fresh weather had rendered plentiful, and by this means he extinguished the flames.—Our readers will be happy to learn that, notwithstanding the perilous situation in which Mr. Fisher was placed, there is no apparent danger of Montreal, being by this means, deprived of an universally respected citizen. Mr. Maxwell, a clerk in Mr. Fisher's employment, was scorched by the explosion; the force of which drove him violently against a back stair, by which means he received some severe but not dangerous bruizes.—*Montreal Herald.*

At a Meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, holden at the Castle of St. Louis, on the 27th day of November, 1826, Lieutenant Baddeley, of the Royal Engineers (one of the members), exhibited a number of specimens of minerals, productions of Canada, and he gave a paper in explanation of them. The Society voted him their thanks for this communication, and ordered that it be inserted in the *Quebec Gazette.*

Welland Canal Office,
York Dec. 18, 1826.

Public Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on The Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.-30-6-36.

THE U. E. LOYALIST
Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by
ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.
Twenty Shillings Currey. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

VOL. I. NO. 82.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1826.

BY AUTHORITY.

Government House,
York, 27th December, 1826.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Daniel and David Jone's, Esquires, Associate Judges of the District Court for the Eastern District.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



A PROCLAMATION.

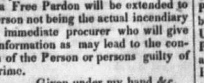
By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Boards, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces thereon, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the gran, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District,
To Wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Aexander S. A lan. in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, November, 1826. 27-11-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit.

ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District.

BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Towaship of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District.

ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To wit.

ON Saturday, the Twentieth day of January, one thousand eigh hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District,
To Wit.

ON Saturday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District,
To Wit.

ON Saturday the 6th day of January next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land, as belonging to Jacob Simers, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Charles Willard, viz:

Lot No. 26 east side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belville.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale: —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, October 3d, 1826. 20-13-22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore,
TO WIT.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry True Page, at the suit of Samuel Andrus:—I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
28th September, 1826.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
S. G. D.
25-6-30

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 13th December, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL.
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 12th October, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.
20-11-31

GOVERNMENT SALE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 12th October, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.
20-11-31

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25-tf.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 30th July last William Davis alias William McEwen, an indented apprentice to the Iron and Brass Foundery Trade, said boy is about nineteen years of age, short thick set with rather a blushing countenance when spoken to: it is understood he was employed by some person to commence a Foundery in York (Upper Canada.)—All persons are forbid employing said boy and it is presumed no person of sound discretion would encourage a Runaway boy who has met with the most tender treatment from his former Master, but, would on the contrary admonish him to return to his duty.

THO'S. P. WALWORTH.
New-York Nov. 3, 1826. 27–2w.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 10, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that Eighty-one Shares of Stock in the *Welland Canal Company*, the property of Subscribers who have failed in paying their Instalments, will be sold by Auction on the town of York, on Wednesday the 20th of December next.

By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

☞ Particulars will be given at the time of Sale, or may be had previously on application to the Secretary. 24-6w.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and convenient Mansion, with every necessary out-building, and large Garden, situated in Kingstreet, East, between York and the Don bridge, (and lately occupied by *Charles Fothergill, Esq.*) will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 9th of December next, with the most liberal terms of payment, and immediate possession given.

The title is unexceptionable, and *fee years* credit, by instalments, will be given, if required. It is an excellent stand for a Tavern.

York, November 11, 1826. 24-4w

NOTICE—Whereas my wife, *Anne Willcox*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debt she may contract after this date.

AMOS WILLCOX.
Toronto, 22d Nov. 1826. 26-3w

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Dream, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves, double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; shot, in 1C. 1X. & 1CW. plough moulds anvils, vices, sad and hand irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards: tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Decr. 1826. 30tf.

LOST GOODS.

The following goods are missing on route from Montreal to York, marked T B W or I W & Co.

1 Large Cask, Waggon Boxes
2 Pot Ash Coolers
1 Plough share Mould, &c.
12 Rush bottom Chairs, either loose or in a Crate mark supposed to be W. Y.

Any information respecting the above goods will be thankfully received by

Geo. B. Willard.
York 21 Decr. 1826. 30-f.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WHEREAS my House was villanously set on Fire, on the morning of 17th August last, between one and two o'clock, by putting Fire into a back window, my daughter and myself escaping with difficulty, both being much injured by the flames. I will pay the above reward to any person or persons, who will give such information, as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the party or parties concerned, in this villanous act.

JOHN LARGE.
Markham, Nov. 27, 1826. 27-4w

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

Rochester Cash Store.
CHARLES J. HILL,
(Opposite the Red Mills on Buffalo Street.)

WOULD inform his Friends and the Public that he has extended his business in the Wholesale line, and has now such facility for purchasing in New-York as enables him to sell DRY GOODS at about the regular New-York prices.

He also deas extensively in *Whiskey, Salt, Window-Glass*, and *Groceries* generally.

Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1826. 27-4w

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, stable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.
DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, ten miles from York, on the Kingston Road, being Lot 17 in D. broken front in Scarboro' containing 200 Acres of excellent Land; there is upon it a good Frame House with every other convenience; and 30 acres of improvement, 5 acres in winter Wheat, the remainder Meadow, one fourth of the purchase money will be required down, the remainder on a liberal credit For further particulars apply on the premises to

Mr. RICHARDSON.
York, May 4th, 1826. 14—tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
York, Nov. 14, 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 20th December next.

By *order of* the Board.
25-7-31 JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.
Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

LIST of Books absent from the Library of the Legislature, 17th November 1826.

Anacharsi's Travels, Vol. 8, 8vo.
Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 31, 11, 33, 37, 44, 51, 54.
Antiquities of Greece, Potters, vol 2, 8vo.
Coxe's House of Austria, vol. 2, 4to.
Baron's Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8vo.
Blairs' Works, vols. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8vo.
Bolingbroke's Letters vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown's Estimate, vol. 1, 8vo.
Brown, Rev. Tho's. Works, vol. 1, folio.
Burnets' Own Time, vol. 3, 4, 8vo.
Carver's Travels, vol. 1, 8vo.
Charlevoix's Travels, vol. 1, 2, 8vo.
China, (Duhalde's) vol. 2, folio.
Chronology, (Blair's) vol. 1, folio.
do. (Playfair's) vol. 1, folio.
Clarke's Travels, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to (whole set)
Clarendon's Rebellion, vol. 1, 3, 8vo.
Constitutions of Colonies, vol. 1, 8vo.
do. English, (Delolme) vol. 1, 8vo.
do. do. Miller on, vol. 2, 8vo.
Dalrymple's Memoirs, vols. 1, 2, 3, (whole set)
Dictionary, (Johnsons), vols. 1, 2, 4to. do.
do. (Adams,) vol. 1, 8vo. do.
do. Tomline's Law, vols. 1, 2, 8vo, do.
Drakes' Essays, vol. 4, 12mo.
Edinburgh Review, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 23, 8vo
Elegant Extracts, *verse*, vol 2, *prose* 1, 8vo
Ferguson's Moral Science, vols. 1, 2, 4to
do Rome, vols, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. whole set.
Fox's James, 2nd, vol. 1, 4to.
do. Memoirs, by Fell, vol. 2, 8vo,
do. do. Morris, vol. 1 8vo
do. Speeches, vol. 3, 8vo. [whole set
George 3rd, (Risse's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo
do. (Adolphus's) vols 1, 2, 3, 8vo do.
Gibbon's Rome, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8vo. do.
Gilford's Life of Pitt, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do. whole set.
Gisborne's Works, vols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8vo. do.
Hamilton on Finance, vol. 1, 8vo.
Hargrave's State Trials, vol. 2, folio.
History of American Revolution vols 1, 2, 8vo
do (Anderson (Rollin's,) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8vo. whole set,
do. Commerce, (Anderson's) vol. 4, 4to.
do. do. (McPherson's,) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4to.
do. England, (Smollet's) vols 1, 2, 4, 8vo.
do. do. Hume, (Russel's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Greece, (Gillie's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8vo. whole set,
do. Great Britain, (Henry's) vols 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8vo.
do. do. do. (Andrews') con't. vols 1, 2, 8vo.
do. do. India, (Robertson's) vol 1, 8vo.
do. Ireland, (Leland's) vol. 1, 4to.
do. Scotland, (Robertson's) vols. 1, 2, 3, 8vo whole set.
do. Universal (Marr's) vols 6, 9, 13, 20, 21, 12mo.
do. do. do. (Voltaire's) vol. 1, 12mo.
do. World, (Gillie's) vol. 1, 8vo.
do, Parliamentary, (Almon's) Register vol. 15, 8vo.
do. do. Debates, vols 29, 32, 36, 8vo.
Johnson's Works, vols 1, 2, 8vo.
Jonas's Letters, (Woodfall's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Kames' Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 8vo. whole set.
Law of Nations (Vattels') vol. 1, 8vo.
Ladies's Memoirs, vol. 1, folio.
Mavor's Voyages & Travels vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 14, 22, 23, 24, 12mo.
Political Economy, (Stewart's) vol. 1, 8vo.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14, 8vo.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2, folio.
Shakspear, vols. 1, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 19,
Smollet's Works, vols 2, 4, 8vo.
Swift's do. vols. 7, 13, 25, 4to.
Statutes at Large, vols. 3, 4, 4to.
Vertot's Revolution in Portugal, vol. 1, 8vo.

The person in charge of the Library particularly requests that the above Books may be returned before the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

York, 17, *November*, 1826. 23-tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1826. NO. 31.

POETRY.

ELIJAH'S INTERVIEW WITH GOD.

On Horeb's rock the Prophet stood:
The Lord before him past.
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept by him strong and fast.
The forests fell before its force,
The rocks were shiver'd in its course;
God was not in the blast.
'Twas but the whirlwind of his breath,
Announcing danger, wreck, and death.

It ceased. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came mustling up the sun;
When through the mountains deep and loud
An earthquake thunder'd on.
The frighted eagle sprang in air,
The wolf ran howling from his lair;
God was not in the sun.
'Twas but the rolling of His car,
The trampling of His steeds from far.

'Twas still again, and Nature stood
And calm'd her ruffled frame:
When swift from Heaven a fiery flood
To earth devouring came.
Down to his depths the ocean fled,
The sickening sun look'd wan and dead;
Yet God fill'd not the flame.
'Twas but the terrors of His eye
That lighted'd through the troubled sky.

At last a voice all still and small
Rose sweetly on the ear,
Yet rose so clear it shrill, that all
In Heaven and earth might hear
It spoke of peace, it spoke of love,
It spoke as angels speak above,
And God himself was here.
For, oh, it was a Father's voice,
That bade His trembling world rejoice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Letter from an Old Member of the Lower, to an Old Member of the Upper House of Parliament.

MY DEAR LORD,

HAVING resolved to decline a return to Parliament after the Dissolution, my political life is drawing rapidly to its close. I have been reviewing it, therefore, in the prospect of that examination, with more than ordinary interest; and, it has been regulated chiefly by your example and advice, I consider a report of my reflections to be due to your Lordship, as the head of a department of which I was but a subordinate officer. Having mentioned the singularity of our stations, I must, at the same time, acknowledge that it was justly accommodated to the disparity of our characters, with a comparison of which I shall begin:—

Nature had gifted your Lordship with talents of the highest order, and especially with that promptness, faucity, and force of expression, which are more admired by the multitude, than the soundness or utility of what is expressed; and which sometimes tempt their possessor to mislead his auditors, that he may feel the gratifying assurance of his rhetorical power made doubly sure, by its triumph over truth. In fluency I was inferior, not only to you, but to most of our early compeers; and this inferiority was increased by my paucity under the consciousness of it. I was mortified by perceiving that my language never did justice to my thoughts, nor conveyed them fully and fairly to others; and my dread of a failure in public, rendered highly probable by my experience in private, has sealed my lips in the senate for almost half a century. I was, at the same time, perfectly aware that my judgment was stronger, my conceptions juster, and my reasoning closer, than those of many of the orators whom I envied and applauded. Had I confided in the suggestions of my own understanding, they would probably have shaped for me a better course than any pilotage whatever; but having fallen into the error, which is neither unusual nor unnatural, of identifying superiority in speaking with superiority in thinking, I distrusted the correctness of my own ideas, on finding them become less correct, when I embodied them in words. This diffidence have convinced me that my *duty* was to act under a leader, and my *duty* to select the best, I had no hesitation in fixing on your Lordship, for, all those who set out abreast with me in life, your abilities were the greatest, and were magnified to my eye, beyond their real dimensions, by the blaze of eloquence, through which I viewed them.

As soon, therefore, as I entered on those political functions, to which my birth and circumstances gave me a fair pretension, I tacitly resolved to secure myself against any material error by following the course which your Lordship should adopt. To this resolve, suggested by an honest desire to acquit myself blamelessly I have adhered with an inflexibility, which after the disclosures I am about to make, will, I fear, be partly imputed to indolence and timidity. I need scarcely add, that my chief employment as a Senator, has been, with few exceptions, to obstruct and vilify the executive Government. Of the propriety of this I was frequently in doubt; but before I could screw my courage up to the painful effort of deserting my party, the moment of decision came, and I voted with it as usual, trying to salve my conscience, with an indistinct hope that my own private judgment had been wrong. I make this acknowledgment, and mean to specify some of the cases in which I allude, not a matter of complaint or crimination against your Lordship, (the fault being entirely my own,) but as a warning to our parliamentary successors, not to confound opposition with patriotism; nor to incorporate themselves with a party so closely, as to render occasional separation from it difficult or disreputable.

When you entered the House of Commons, you at once took the side of Opposition; chiefly, I hope, from motives of conviction, and partly, I doubt not, from a pardonable desire of obtaining for your brilliant talents that advantageous field for display, which is always more open to an assailant than to a defender; and also that notice and applause which their display would secure. Though perfectly qualified yourself to have been the leader of the party, yet, as you found that station had been, for some years, in the preoccupation of Mr. Fox, instead of struggling for supremacy, or even coordinancy, you volunteered your services under his command. I, of course, did the same, though not without some apprehension that it might prove an imprudent outset *talia jurare in verba magistri*. Mr. Fox was then the most splendid character in the nation. With engaging manners, and a kind disposition, he united the highest recommendation of talent, of real, economizing, and of fashion. He was the central figure in the very uppermost circles of politics, literature, and courtly dissipation; so that his presence gave more eclat to the assemblies even of a Royal Duchess, than that of the Heir-Apparent. To be honoured with praise, or even with recognition, by Mr. Fox, stamped the young aspirants after distinction with a value, which nothing else could confer, and at once gave them currency, in the society to which they were ambitious of being. It is not surprising, therefore, that men of your rank and fame should have been desirous of this honour; and should not have hesitated to purchase it, by an understood, though tacit, pledge of our political service. There were, however, some circumstances, which we ought to have taken into our calculation, and which should have led us to pause, before we paid so high a price.

Mr. Fox had already deviated from the conduct which should be observed by the great Whig Aristocracy of England. No human beings, if they avoid such deviations, enjoy a more dignified position, than the members of that illustrious body. We see in them men of the first consideration, for wealth, rank, and character, keeping themselves equally independant of the Crown and of the populace, that they may either as ministers *conduct* with the purest integrity, or as members *control* with equal integrity, the measures of government. But in order that they may serve their country, in the fit of these capacities, it is proper that, in the last, they should carefully confine their censures to the servants of the Sovereign; while they maintain with the Sovereign himself such respectful language, and so decent a degree of personal connexion, as may enable him to call them into office, without any awkwardness, or soreness of feeling, to either party. This constitutional and prudential rule Mr. Fox had transgressed. He had become individually obnoxious to the King; a disadvantage necessarily shared by his adherents, who had, therefore, a fair right, before they became so, to consider whether they would take part of a penalty, for which Mr. Fox was singly responsible, and voluntarily encounter not only the usual bars to advancement, but this additional and avoidable one besides.

But the circumstance I have mentioned had still worse effects. Mr. Fox was by no means unconscious of the pre-eminence of his talents, nor of the consequent pre-cminence of his claim to a high ministerial office, by his eagerness for which, and the slenderness of his expectation from the Crown, he gradually slid into more republicanism of principle than is consistent with the equal balance of our monarchical constitution, or approved by the wisest and most respectable part of the nation. He wished the dislike of the King to be paralyzed by the compulsory influence of the people; and while we were aiding him in this object, I never was free from a strong persuasion, that, on the one hand, we should be charged with the adoption of all his principals, and that, on the other, our popularity was neither of an anomalous great, nor of a species so valuable, as we believed. We carried with us a large portion of the noisy part of the community. We were cheered by mobs, who always oppose their rulers: and we stood high in favour with speechifyers, versifyers, pamphleteers and journalists. But we were supported by few of the men of business understandings, who, thou silent and unobstrusive, have far more influence than the talkers and scribblers, who struggle more to obtain it.

In every town and province, numbers of the first description are to be found, who judge of public affairs with the same close reasoning, and comprehensive sagacity, which they exert in conducting their private concerns. Most of them, from want of practice, being neither fluent in speaking, nor skilful in writing for the public, they very seldom, and never uncalled, engage in either. On them the sophistry and declamation of parliamentary orators is entirely lost. They form opinions for themselves, with a natural logic, which, on a political question, requires as little aid from the leading article of a newspaper, as in making a purchase, from the puffing flourish of an auctioneer. In ordinary times they avoid acting, and leave their shallower neighbours to babble and blunder as long as they see that these can do no harm; but when a crisis of sufficient interest and importance occurs, they start forward and act with vigour and effect. They promote petitions against improper measures; they guide, by their example, to the choice of fit Representatives; and they assist in checking the disturbers of peace, and deluders of the populace. I have sometimes had a strong proof of the power of such men, as I am describing, when on a Jury, where all were equally anxious to decide fairly and wisely. I have observed the majority, who are often too dull or timid to judge for themselves, swayed at first, by the narrow but plausible views of a Lawyer: and guided at last to a proper verdict by a few plain, though perhaps vulgar, words from a neighbour, of whose shrewdness and penetration they had conceived a high idea from their practical success. It is to such men I should wish to confine the word PEOPLE, which, being used by every party in a different sense, has come indicating a different portion of the people, conveys no precise or intelligible meaning whatever. But as this is a hackney term, so convenient for all purposes, my appropriation of it would probably be refused, and therefore I shall call the persons to whom I allude the *Business Men*.

(To be Continued.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, December 21.

Sundry Petitions were brought up.

On motion made the Rev. THADDEUS OSGOODE was heard at the Bar of the House on his Petition on the subject of the Society formed in London for affording instruction to the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada.

The Petition of the CATAROQUI BRIDGE COMPANY was referred to a Committee —Attorney General, Bidwell, Atkinson, and Thomson of Frontenac, to report by Bill or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. M'Bride obtained leave to bring in the JAIL LIMITS' Bill—the Bill proposes to extend the Limits of Jails to a mile square —2d Reading on Monday next.

STRAYS' SURVEYORS' BILL, read a third time and send to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

ALE AND BEER LICENCE BILL.—2d Reading—this Bill authorise the issuing of Licences at any time throughout the year instead of being confined to the first Monday in May as provided for in the present Act. The Bill was reported as amended—3d Reading for Saturday.

MILL DAM BILL.—2d Reading.

(This is one of those measures which has been discussed in two previous Sessions, and as the arguments on both sides have been as often repeated, and communicated to the public it is considered unnecessary to do so now.)

The Committee on this Bill reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

DISTRICT COURT BILL—*Mr. J. Jones* according to previous notice moved for leave to bring in the Bill—he said it was the same which he had introduced two years ago, and as it had been printed for use of Members he had no doubt that it had received their attention, and that they were now prepared to express their sentiments upon it—it contemplated no increase, either in the jurisidiction, or the fees of the District Courts—the removal of difficulties and inconveniencies which were felt in its sole object.

Mr. Lefferty would have no objection to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court, as it might effect a saving to suitors.

Mr. James Wilson would take twelve years to understand such a Bill, it was so extensive—he had seen the Printed Bill but had not given it particular attention—he knew that Lawyers took small suits into the Court of Kings Bench, and was aware that this required some remedy—there was enough law already, and the District Courts had enough business—as the House should not Legislate for Lawyers but for the Country, he hoped this Bill would not be entertained—he should propose its being read again not this day three Months, but two years, and leave it for another Parliament.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, read a first time—2d Reading on Monday next.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) of the Committee on the Petition of John Cumming and others Directors of the late Bank at Kingston, reported by a Bill, repealing the clause of the Pretended Bank Act, which binds the real estate of the Directors— and Mr. Thomson moved the 2d Reading of the Bill on Monday next.

Mr. Morris would recommend the House to pause, and be cautious, how they proceeded in this measure—the creditors of this Bank were not yet paid, and it was necessary to be careful before they so completely exonerated the Directors.

Mr. Bidwell thought the Bill reported by the Committee was misunderstood—the personal estate of the Directors of that Bank was also held formerly and had been released—this Bill went to release their real estate also—the law which had been passed with respect to the Directors he considered an unjust one—it had brought disgrace on honest and innocent men—two of them were now dead, and the bequests in their wills of their real estate was void under the law, without affecting any good to the public as the heirs would

claim it—the interference of the Legislature had been unfortunate and unjust, as he believed the affairs of the Bank would have been settled by the Directors, if it had not taken place—two of the Commissioners under the Bank Act had resigned, and the law became ineffective—the present Petition was signed by one of them—on a former occasion the Directors had offered to take back the management into their own hands, but had been refused though they offered security to pay all the debts.

Mr. Gordon would not consent to the Bill—it was neither wise nor just to release the Directors from their responsibility—the case might be an unfortunate one for them—but it was equally and more so for the creditors of the Bank that the Directors had not paid proper attention to the conduct of their servants—and if any suffer for the want of that attention it should not be the creditors of the institution.

Mr. James Wilson thought the Bank Act as unjust one he knew honest men who had suffered by its operations.

The Attorney General was not in this Country when the Bank Act was passed—but had heard that when the failure of the institution was first announced a great degree of indignation had been expressed against the Directors—subsequently against Parliament for its interference—and then against the Commissioners under the Act—the measure he admitted was a strong one, but not stronger than the case at the time required—the public had suffered in consequence of the failure of the Bank, and he was not prepared to say that it would be advisable to absolve the Directors from the responsibility they had incurred, from the remiss manner in which they had overlooked the Officers of the Bank.

2d Reading of the Bill on Monday next —Carried.

COUNTY COURT BILL—brought in by *Mr. M'Call* the object of this Bill is the establishment of Courts of Assize in every County, as soon as Jails and Court Houses are erected—imposing an additional assessment for that purpose—and authorising loans for their erection.—2d Reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) gave notice that he should on to-morrow, move for the appointment of a select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers to enquire, if any and what quantity of Salted Pork has been permitted to be imported into this Province, and under what authority such importation has been made.

Mr. Coleman gave notice of a Bill for erecting the County of Hastings into a separate District.—Adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 22.

On motion of *Mr. Thomson* (Frontenac) a Committee of seven was chosen by Ballot, to take into consideration the establishment of a Public Penetentiary.

CLERGY RESERVES—House in Committee of the whole on *Mr. Morris'* Resolutions.

Mr Rolph said that he should propose an amendment—repeated applications had been made on this subject by address, which perhaps had never reached His Majesty—it was useless he thought to expect that the wishes of this House would be complied with as long as an individual could go home and frustrate its intentions —but person was sent home for the purpose by the Provincial Government, and he might now be successfully urging the application of these Reserves for ever for the Church of England—it therefore became the House to take every step to prevent a measure which would be the ruin of Upper Canada—the whole of these Reserves would otherwise be sold and the proceeds vested for one sect, and this he thought would be a stigma on the Province —the House should lift up its voice against it—he would adopt another policy from that heretofore pursued, and try another remedy—he should therefore propose in amendment that an address be sent to the House of Lords, in which twelve Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church had seats, and ascertain whether they were inclined to bind Upper Canada in Ecclesiastical chains—Bills are now passed without our consent or knowledge and invisation of our Constitutional Charter—the voice of the Country expressed year after year was unheard—he would establish only one Church, and that should be a Christian Church embracing all denominations.

Mr. Morris thought that the amendment proposed had better be withdrawn—the House was empowered to Legislate on the subject, and it might be said they had not exercised that power, and it was therefore most prudent to do so in the first instance, if a Bill was rejected he should then agree in an address as proposed.

Mr. James Wilson was apprehensive that the Imperial Parliament might now be Legislating on this subject and would for ever close the scene upon us, and the remonstances of this House might never be heard—he would join in an address to Lords and Commons—the King was prevented from hearing them—it was bad policy to devote these Lands to any one sect as it would tend to ruin of both Soul and body—the Reserves would be an inducement for an enemy to attack the Province, tens of thousands of volunteers would be found, to invade the Country if they were held out to them as a reward—he House would evince a proper spirit by adopting the amendment and the Resolutions, the interests of the people had been played with long enough—time had been spent on trifling measures, while the one thing needful had been neglected—it was now time to set to work with heart and might or the door would be shut upon them.

Mr. Rolph said that while there was life there was hope, but the remedy proposed of sending a Bill to the Legislative Council he considered, though the most prudent, yet the most hopeless—in compliance with the wishes of the Hon. mover of the Resolutions he would with permission withdraw his amendment.

Captain Matthews would not consent to have the amendment withdrawn—it would insure an immediate hearing at Home—he had no confidence in the Legislative Council—a Bill would be kept on their table to the last moment, and it would be objected to—a Bill of the Imperial Parliament would be irrevocable, and the House should lose no time in expressing its desires—he had heard a good deal said of tythes—these were first intended to provide for the poor, but they were now reaped by rapacious men, Wolves in Sheeps clothing, who took not only the wool but the skins of their flocks—he was not opposed to tythes however, if the collection of them were confined by sects to their own Church, and in this case he though there would be no danger of seeing the Clergy of the Church of England too rich.

Mr. Bidwell hoped the amendment would be withdrawn—the other mode was the most prudent, though he considered it hopeless to expect a Bill to pass the Legislative Council—he would do so however to shew that they had used every means—if however after a reasonable time the Bill was not returned from the Legislative Council, he would then search their Journals, and if it appeared that there was no prospect of its receiving the assent of that body, he would then adopt the mode proposed by the amendment—he saw no other mode to save the Province from an Established Church with all its intolerance and vices, which had been found so injurious in other Countries.

Mr. Gordon said that this subject had been discussed often before—the appropriation might appear large, but it was not productive—it might hereafter be disproportioned, to one sects, he had no doubt that these Reserves were intended for the Church of England and he would go any reasonable lengths to ensure a participation for the Church of Scotland which he thought was equally entitled to them; this had formerly been the opinion of the Hon. mover of the Resolutions, but disappointment had carried him too far, and he could not go to the same lengths—he considered the Resolutions unreasonable and absurd, they went to strip the Church of England altogether, and could it reasonably be expected that the Imperial Parliament would consent to do such a thing.

Captain Matthews said that the idea of two Established Religions was absurd, and would create dissatisfaction among other sects—the same dissatisfaction existed against one, and if persisted in the Clergy would before long drag down the Government; the people would resent it—the discontent of Ireland might be traced to Religious intolerance—an established Church held out a premium for hypocrisy; for fat livings men would change their minds; discontent would be created among some, and envy hatred and malice among others, he would therefore do away all disunctions among sects.

The Committee rose and reported the Resolutions as amended.

Before receiving the Report.

Mr. Rolph said that a difference of opinion existed among Lawyers, as to the meaning of "a Protestant Clergy," some thought it to mean the Episcopal Church, others all Protestant Christians—he most heartily agreed with the latter opinion and he should propose an amendment to that effect to shew in what sense the House considered it, the claim of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Reserves he considered as repugnant to 31st of the King and most injurious to the interests of the Province. *Amendment carried*, he should propose another amendment and tell the whole truth—if we desire success as strong a case must be made out as the case admits of—the Resolutions stated that the members of the Episcopal Church in the Province were a small, an inconsiderable part of the community—he would say that they were the most inconsiderable and formed a very small part—the Methodists he said were the only bush Preachers, and but for their exertions the Province would long ago have been on all fours in Religious matters.

This amendment also carried and Messrs. Rolph, Bidwell, and Morris appointed a Committee to draft a Bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, pursuant to the Resolutions.

CONTROVERTED ELECTION BILL—2d Reading.

Mr. J. Jones said that as the law which he had introduced on a former occasion, and which had been acted upon was about to expire, he had thought it his duty to bring in the present Bill, which would make it perpetual—the beneficial effects of it had been fully tested, and the only amendment he should propose in its provisions, in accordance with the wishes of several members, was one giving the power to take evidence on Contested Elections in the several Districts, instead of requiring the attendance of Witnesses at the Bar of the Committees appointed to try them. It had been admitted that under the provisions of the present Law, much time had been saved in those trials, its provisions generally were the same as those of the Grenville Act in England; there it had at first met with opposition, but the minds of all persons were now satisfied with the results it had produced.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) would support the Bill with the amendment proposed.

Mr. Lefferty was opposed to the Bill; he thought the best mode of settling contested Elections would be to name five persons in the District and leave it to them to determine, it would save expense and time.

Mr. Hamilton admitted that the Grenville Act was the speedier mode, but the Province was now a long way round was sometimes the shortest way home, and he thought the House should not adopt the Bill hastily.

Mr. Perry agreed with the last Speaker; he preferred that these trials should take place before the whole House—by the Grenville Act, two Committees might try the merits of Elections under the same circumstances and yet give different decisions; this could not happen in a trial before the whole House.

Mr. Beardsley preferred the former Law, and thought an open trial before the House the best. Committees resembled secret inquisitions; there were no Reporters, and principles were not known—the saving of time here was not of so much consequence as in England—as to inconvenience of witnesses attending the House, he did not care for that, if necessary he would pay them—the public good required their attendance; thinking the old Law the best, he should oppose this Bill altogether.

Mr. Coleman, with the amendment, would support the Bill, limiting its continuance, however, to four years, as he disliked perpetual Laws; he thought it a hardship to bring witnesses from a long distance.

Mr. James Wilson was always afraid of Bills coming from the quarter which this did and he should oppose it, it was hatched in intricacy; he preferred the former Law as it afforded an opportunity of bringing out the truth at the Bar of the House, he did not dread a fair open Election, but some men would sell their country for three or four hundred a year, and come into this House, plastered with Offices, such as Judges, Collectors, and paid by the Executive, be guilty of corrupt conduct—he would guard against intricacy and promote simplicity, he would have no trick, no bribery; he considered that the freedom of Election depended on the independence of Members, and as he thought it looked like planning to do away the independence of the Parliament of Upper Canada, he should vote against the Bill.

The Attorney General, after the experience the House had received of the benefits of the Grenville Act, was surprised that the present measure should be objected to—under the former Law, much time was occupied in the trial of contested elections, from the manner of conducting them at the Bar of the House—the party complaining, was first heard by Counsel—witnesses were called, and questions put by Members through the Speaker—long discussions arose, as to the propriety of certain questions proposed by Members—the objections of Counsel were heard upon them—the opposite Counsel replied; when this was gone through, the sitting member was allowed to make his defence, and again the same process took place—Counsel on the other side then claimed the right of reply—and during all this time, every other kind of business which related to the Country was totally suspended; by the Grenville act this was avoided, and justice was equally done to the parties—he would only ask honorable Members to compare the two modes, and say which was preferrable. As to the trial before Committees, he said they were not secret—Counsel, Witnesses, and Reporters attended—any person might be present at the Bar of the Committee as well as at the Bar of the House. The mode under the Grenville Act was one which would meet the appropation of any reasonable man—forty names were first drawn by ballot, the parties appointed nominees, these alternately struck off one from the whole number until it was reduced to nine, and these, with the two nominees, formed the Committee of eleven to try the Election—was there any thing like design in this? the trial was as open as a trial by Jury, and Reporters could attend if they pleased to give publicity to the proceedings.

Mr. Atkinson would support the Bill, with the amendment for taking evidence by Commission, but would not make the Law perpetual.

Mr. Baby opposed the Bill—he had himself, in the case of his own Election, suffered from it.

Mr. Rolph would not make the law perpetual, some amendments were desirable but was not prepared to say what, Committees had been objected to and he thought very properly.

Mr. *D. Jones*, till some better mode was pointed out, should vote for this Bill, it had produced a saving of time and done justice.

The Bill was reported as amended, and leave given to sit again.——Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

Sheriff's Salary Bill was read a second time and reported as amended. The Bill continues the former Law for 4 years. 3d Reading on Tuesday next.

Sedition Law Repeal Bill.

Mr. *Thomson* (Frontenac) said that the merits and demerits of the Law had been so fully discussed on former occasions, that he considered it unnecessary to make any further remarks upon it now—he moved the adoption of the Bill.

Mr. *Perry* would propose an amendment in the preamble—it stated the reason for a repeal to be "the present tranquil state of the Province," now he contended that such a Law was never necessary, if these words were inserted it would be admitting that there had been a necessity for it—he proposed an amendment to this effect, which was carried. The Bill was reported as amended, 3d reading for Tuesday.——Adjourned to Tuesday.

Tuesday, Dec. 26.

The Sheriff's Salary Bill, read a 3d time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Address of thanks to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his Communication on the subject of the Welland Canal, was read a third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker, and a Committee appointed to present the same.

Mr. *Gordon* expressed his surprise at the delay of the Committee on the Alien Bill, at the commencement of the Session a great degree of haste had been evinced on the subject. The motion for bringing in a Bill on the Petition of the Inhabitants of Johnstown, was on the order of the day, and he hoped the Gentleman who was to bring it forward would not delay it in consequence of no Report being received from the Committee.

Mr. *J. Jones* was not aware what delayed the Report of the Committee, he supposed, however, that it would soon be made, and he should wait until then before he brought in the Bill alluded to by the honorable Gentleman.

Canada Trade Act.—House in Committee of the whole on Mr. Perry's Resolution.

Mr. *Perry* said that it had been stated that a duty could be imposed by the House on certain imported articles, notwithstanding the Act of the Imperial Parliament, and on that case he would prefer passing a Bill at once for the Importation of Beef and Pork, at a specified duty.

Mr. *Atkinson* would also reduce the duty on other articles, they were imported into Lower Canada and our Revenue suffered in consequence—the Law required several modifications.

Mr. *Perry* thought it was the opinion of the Committee, that the House could not put a duty on prohibited articles, he would then address the King to allow us to regulate our own Trade.

Mr. *Morris* said that the Resolutions went to an extraordinary length, they interfered with the regulation of the Trade of the West India Islands, it was quite enough that we should protect our own if thought necessary without interfering with others.

Mr. *J. Jones* though the honorable Gentleman who had introduced the Resolutions, would find that they were unnecessary, as a Law had been passed on the subject since the Canada Trade Act went into operation; he had no doubt, however, but that the honorable Gentleman was perfectly acquainted with the subject he had introduced or he would not have submitted it to the consideration of the House.

Mr. *Gordon* thought that the introduction of these Resolutions had placed the Committee in an awkward situation; he was not prepared to vote on the subject, until he saw the Law passed lately by the Imperial Parliament; the Resolutions interfered with the Trade of other Colonies.

Mr. *Perry* was not aware of any other Law on the subject, he had thought it his duty to make a representation with respect to Beef and Pork, which was packed in the Country and evaded the Law.

Mr. *McLean* had no doubt that laudable motives actuated the honorable mover of the Resolutions; he would propose, however, from the situation in which the Committee was placed, that the subject be referred to a Select Committee, they would then see the law lately passed, at present the House was completely in the dark, not being aware of the provisions of that Act.

The Committee rose, reported progress, to sit again on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Thomson* (Frontenac) Messrs. Atkinson, Lyons, M'Donell, and Lefferty, were appointed a Committee to enquire and report what quantity of salted Pork has been imported into the Province, since the 6th Geo. 4th (Canada Trade Act) has been in operation, and by whose authority such importation had been made.

Mr. *J. Jones* suggested substituting the word *what* for *whose*, which was agreed to.

Controverted Election Bill, read a second time. Some amendments were made, the Bill reported, and leave given to sit again.

Hasting's Division Bill.—Mr. *Coleman* introduced the Bill—the Petition from Prince Edward to be erected into a separate District has been entertained and passed into a Bill by the House, he asked the same indulgence for Hastings; did not expect that either would pass the Legislature, but hoped both would be allowed to make the attempt.

Mr. *Thomson* had opposed Prince Edward and should also oppose Hastings—he was followed on the same side by Mr. *Atkinson*.

Mr. *J. Jones* thought the reasons for a division were more in favor of Hastings than Prince Edward, but considered both unnecessary at present. The latter contained only about 24 Townships of Land, the former 12 Townships; the extremity of Prince Edward was 70 miles from the County Town, while the distance in Hastting was 90 miles.

Mr. *James Wilson* thought this Bill was brought in to frustrate the wishes of the people of Prince Edward—from a former decision they had a fair claim for a division; he, however, had no objections to make subdivisions, and thought they were beneficial, and should not, therefore, oppose the Bill.

The Bill passed to a second reading.

Division Line Fence Bill.

Mr. *Perry* introduced the Bill, the object of which, he said, was to make each person pay an equal proportion of the expense for erecting Fences on their division line.

Second reading for Friday next.

Mr. *Morris* gave notice that he should on to-morrow move for the reading of that part of the Journals relating to the late Pretended Bank at Kingston, at the time of its failure, with a view to have the statement of its affairs printed, in order that the public might see that there were means at the time to meet the demands against it, and what persons were indebted to it.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Intestate Bill—2d Reading.

Mr. *Bidwell* said that in introducing this Bill, the opinions he had expressed on former occasions remained unchanged—the measure was called for by the people, and as it had been so fully discussed before, he considered further remarks at present unnecessary.

The *Attorney General* agreed in thinking that further discussion was in a great measure unnecessary—he had always opposed, and should continue to oppose this Bill, as he considered it contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, it had been said that it was called for by the people, but he was of opinion that the evils which they would be plunged into by such a Bill had never been properly represented to them, and from which they were now exempt under the present law—its provisions were inconvenient and would create confusion —he would suppose a person possessed of 100 acres of land with a family, and many persons in this country were not possessed of more—if such a person were asked whether he would make such a distribution of his land as this Bill contemplated—he thought the reply would be that it would not be his desire to subdivide a property into six or eight parcels—it was generally speaking in cases such as these that the person died Intestate—those possessed of larger properties made wills—on searching the Surrogate Offices in the Province where persons holding even small properties had made wills, he thought it would be found that a distribution such as the Bill proposed, had not been made—the Bill before House would abolish all hopes of ever attaining to the same state of Society as existed in England, which he thought desirable—there the beneficial effects of the law of primogeniture had been acknowledged, and in other Countries where a different system was pursed the state of Society was not so good and agriculture in a miserable state from the many subdivisions of property—the Bill before the House would interrupt the harmony of familes, as in the event of a person of small property dying Intestate and in debt, each portion of the land was liable to contribution for payment, and in the event of each child not contributing his proportion, actions might be brought, which would tend to destroy the bonds of affection. Foreign experience, and the reseaches of learned authors on the subject pointed out the inconveniences that would arise from the projected measure—it would prevent the younger branches of families from rising into importance, and entail a needy population on the Country—its consequences had been regretted by intelligent men in Lower Canada, and he hoped the House with the benefit of experience before them would not support the Bill.

Mr. *Bidwell* had not heard any objections from the Attorney General which had not been repeated before—with respect to Scotland, he would take the opportunity of admitting that he had been misinformed in that respect and was now aware, that a subdivision of property did not take place, where persons died Intestate—setting aside however the examples of other Countries, the question was, whether the state of Society in this Province required that the present law should be continued or the change introduced which this Bill contemplated—he considered it as an alternative between the two cases, and one desired by the people—natural justice called for such a measure, as it would prevent younger children being cast off as beggars and Orphans—it was true the Legislative Council, had last year rejected a similar Bill but they had once passed such a Bill which was rejected by this House; as to the state of Society in England, it was different from this country there immense wealth and refinement existed and being a manufacturing country afforded employment to thousands which in this country must be found in agricultural pursuits; he did not consider that the Bill was opposed to the spirit of the Constitution—the 31st of the King had left us free to Legislate on the subject and if it had been considered as subversive of the spirit o the Constitution, it would have contained a special restriction on the subject.

The *Attorney General* in reply said, that he had not heard any thing from the learned gentleman, which removed the objections he had made—the generality of persons in this country were possessed of small properties—he granted that some of them made wills, but not disposing of these properties as this Bill would do—he did not deny that the Legislative Council had once sent a Bill on the subject for the concurrence of this House, but when that case was alluded to the Hon. gentleman had forgotten to state the peculiar circumstances which had induced that Hon. body to do so, at that time a doubt existed whether real Estate in the hands of Executors was not liable to execution for debt, and as it was a question whether the surplus of any should remain in the hands of the Executors until the heir arrived at age they had passed the Bill, to render it the same as goods and chattels—a decision had since then taken place, by which real estate was not liable to such executions, and the necessity of such a Bill was therefored done away; under the operations of the law now proposed he would suppose the case of a person dying Intestate possessed of 100 acres, owing a debt of £50, half the value of the property, with a family of five or six children—an equal distribution takes place of the property, and equal contributions are required for the payment of the debt as provided for by this Bill—some of the family would be unable to pay their contributions, and actions would immediately be brought against them by the other—whereas if the eldest son had the property in his possession he would be better enabled to pay off the debt and provide for his younger brothers and sisters, and for the credit of human nature he was disposed to hope that such would be the feeling of elder brothers in ninety nine cases out of a hundred—another objection to the distribution of property into minute parts, was the increased consumption of Firewood, for however plenty that article might appear to be now it was necessary that a certain portion of it should be reserved on every farm, and especially as he had never yet heard of any coal being found in the country: in many places it had already reached a high price, and the poor obtained it with difficulty—the 31st of the King did not certainly limit us in this respect—but yet it might as well be said that we should not assimilate ourselves to England in other important respects, on which we were equally free to Legislate—he trial by Jury for example and other useful institutions might be done away—the fact was, we had been left to our own good judgment in this respect, and so far we had availed ourselves of those constitutions which had promoted the greatness and happiness of the parent country—the Hon. gentleman now admitted that he had been mistaken with respect to the Law of Scotland on this subject, and the argument he had derived from that country, though it had been so strongly insisted on by him, must after such an admission fall to the ground—he was not borne out by the example of England—he had been mistaken with respect to Scotland, and where would he then go to furnish examples of the benefit of his Bill—would he adduce Ireland as worthy of imitation in this respect when it was universally admitted by the best informed persons that the unhappy state of that country was to be attributed in a great measure to the long continued practice of the subdivision of property—could France be adduced as an instance in its favor—during the Revolution this was one of the changes effected in that country, and was it more happy than when the law of primogeniture prevailed, and which was now attempted to be restored in that country, as its agriculture had been found to suffer in consequence of the change—in the United States where such a law prevailed, its evil consequences had been averted to by learned men in that country, and Professor Dwight an eminent writer had condemned it; that country too had resources for its surplus population, which Upper Canada did not possess—and thousands were found constantly emigrating from the older States to the Western country—the population of some of the Eastern States had not increased for some years past, in consequence of the effects produced by such a law as this, the subdivisions of property had compelled many to remove to those places which presented them better prospects—he considered the proposed change as a dangerous experiment, and if once passed into a Law it must, and if once passed into a Law it would be difficult to remedy the evil which would be brought upon the country by it.

Mr. *Hamilton* would support the Bill; the instances adduced by the Attorney General he thought were not warranted by the real state of the country; many persons were possessed of 500 acres, they provided for their married children during their lives, and in the event of their dying intestate, he did not apprehend the consequences alluded to by a subdivision of these 500 acres among the remaining children.

The *Honorable Speaker* had delivered his sentiments on a former occasion, but would take the opportunity of replying to some of the arguments urged against the Bill, which he should support. He conceived that the principles of the Bill were founded on natural justice, and were such as would meet the approbation of every reasonable man—public opinion called for the Bill; he had known instances himself where such a distribution of property had been made, and if the question were put to most people, whether they thought it fair that one child should have the property, he believed the answer would be found in favor of this Bill. The objection with respect to Firewood he did not consider valid; the country in all parts abounded with forests, and the quantity to be consumed would not be affected by this Bill; he had no doubt besides that if necessity called forth research, coal mines would be found. The equal distribution of property was recognized as an equitable principle in ancient times—it prevailed among the Jews, the eldest having two parts—the Romans had adopted it, and prospered under it, when they changed the practice it had contributed to the destruction of their liberty. The great question appeared to him to be whether it was morally just; he contended that England was not indebted to the Law of primogeniture for her greatness; younger sons in that country were provided for in the Army and Navy, and found employment in the pursuits of commerce, while agriculture only presented itself here—justice he thought called for the Law; great negligence prevailed in making wills, and it was proper that the members of a family after the fathers death should be equally provided for.

The *Attorney General* said, that after so long an experience the people of England had never expressed a desire for a change in the Law on this subject; Honorable Members appeared to confine their arguments with respect to the changes contemplated by this Bill to the present generation only; what would be the effect which it would produce for two generations to come? the greater part of the Lands in Upper Canada were already granted; we had no excessive tracts to open for settlement, and the continued subdivision of property would be attended with injurious consequences—applying the Law to the case of Town Lots, what would be the effect; hereafter, those Lots, which now contained only 1-5th of an acre, might be parcelled out into six pieces, each of what value would the 1-6th of 1-5th of an acre of Land be to any one of a family. The Hon. Speaker seemed to think that large Landholders were opposed to liberty, but he would ask whether Magna Charta was not obtained by the Barons of England, and not by persons of inconsiderable property. If the case was truly represented to the people of the Country, he thought they would not be so much inclined to the Bill as was represented—if the man who owned a comparatively small property were asked whether he would, in making a Will, make such a distribution of his property as was intended by this Bill, and whether he would recommend the same practice to be adopted by his successors, until the property was split into many small pieces—he thought that any reasonable man would answer in the negative, and not be disposed to adopt a principle ruinous to the best interests of the Country.

The committee rose and reported the Bill.

Whipping Abolition Bill.—Second Reading.

After some discussion on this Bill, amendments were made restricting it to females only. The Bill as amended abolishes Whipping and Pillory in the case of females, and substitutes an imprisonment of not more than six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the Judges. The Bill was reported as amended, and ordered for a third Reading.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

On going into the House this morning, the subject of debate, was on a motion made by *Captain Matthews* applying for leave of absence during the present Parliament, in consequence of orders received by him from the Master General of Ordnance, to proceed immediately to Quebec, and to embark for England in the Spring—we found the floor occupied by *Mr. Rolph*, who proposed an amendment to Captain Matthew's motion—he said the insurections which Capt. M. had received to proceed to Quebec, contained charges against that Hon. Members of the most disgraceful nature—he should not be deserved under such circumstances, but an inquiry should be made into his conduct by the House, and this his amendment proposed.

Mr. *J. Jones*, if the amendment stood alone he should vote for it, but as it was he should oppose it, and vote for Captain M's. original motion—if however the amendment was carried and the original motion lost, he should then support the amendment.

Mr. *C. Jones*, thought as a Military Officer Capt. M. could obey the order he had received without the leave of the House—his own private interests were concerned, and injustice might be done him by refusing his motion for leave—he might in consequence lose his pay—he should therefore oppose the amendment, and support the Hon. Gentleman's motion for leave.

Captain Matthews, did not wish Gentlemen either in or out of the House, to give themselves any concern about his pay; he was the best judge of his own conduct as a military man, and that consideration need not therefore influence the House.

Mr. *J. Wilson*, considered it unjust to allow the Hon. Gentleman to go when accusations might be brought against him before an inquiry was made into his conduct by the House—he might be tried before a military tribunal in Great Britain, without having an opportunity of the House expressing its approbation of his conduct.

Mr. *Randall*, would support the amendment, as he considered the charges made against the Hon. Gentleman to be incorrect.

Mr. *C. Jones*, said the Hon. Gentleman had misunderstood him if he supposed the remarks he had made were intended as advice to him.

Mr. *McLean*, thought if leave was not granted the Hon. Gentleman would be without excuse to the Master General of Ordnance in not obeying the orders he had received.

Capt. Matthews, only asked the House to do its duty—and that Hon. Members without adverting to his peculiar situation would do as they would be done by.

Mr. *Perry*, generally agreed with Capt. M. on most questions, but would not consult his private interest so far as to bring the House into difficulty—if he had done enough to make him lose his pay, he would also vacate his seat—he would not consent to give him leave, as he was not so partial to his interest, as to sacrifice the good of the Province to it.

Mr. *Gordon*, was not aware what Military duty required on such an occasion—he would not refuse the application for leave now, and if it was considered necessary to afford an opportunity for explanation of conduct, would afterwards vote for the amendment.

Captain Matthews repeated that he only wished the House to do its duty without any reference to his private interests—he had made the motion for leave, but it mattered not to him one farthing if it was refused; if, however, it was granted, and then an inquiry into his conduct was determined on by the House, he should, notwithstanding the leave granted, remain, though the Heavens should fall.

Mr. *Rolph* said, the Hon. Member had been compelled by the order he had received to make application for leave or go without it—he had been cruelly misrepresented, not only in the Country, where scandal was listened to, but that scandal had been carried to England, and there upheld to his associates in Arms—in justice the House must refuse the application for leave, until the character of the Hon. Member, and of this House, has been cleared up—if leave were first given, and inquiry then instituted, the Hon. Member might be deprived of the opportunity of explanation, and might afford cause of triumph against him in his absence.

Mr. *J. Jones*—if Capt. M. had said that he was charged with improper conduct, he would have voted for inquiry, but the Resolution now proposed in amendment he did not think the proper course—Officers on half-pay knew when they were elected, and their constituents knew, that they were liable to be ordered on service again—he did not know Capt. M.'s particular case, but if he must obey the order, on his making application for leave he thought the House should not refuse it.

Captain Matthews said, if leave was granted he should be without excuse for disobeying the order he had received—but as the matter stood, it must be either leave or inquiry.

Mr. *Atkinson* thought that a Military order did not supersede the order of the House, and he thought that inquiry should be made before leave was granted in this case.

Captain Matthews explained, that he was neither on half pay, nor full pay, but on a Pension, and considered that he was not liable to be called on service—he had served twenty-seven years, and on his corps being totally disbanded, he had settled in the Province with the approbation of Government—he had asked leave, not with any desire of its being granted, but that the House might do its duty—One of its members had been charged with conduct utterly void of loyalty—charged anonymously in some of the public prints—the Commander of the Forces had seen it, and tells him it is corroborated, how he could not tell—on such an anonymous charge, he asked the family, at a moments notice, to be moved from one end of the Country to the other—and then to proceed to England, where an inquiry might be made—how was he to meet it there—if the House first granted the leave and then in his absence instituted an inquiry, it would, he thought, be unjust.

Mr. *Lefferty*—if the Hon. Gentleman was allowed to go away without inquiry, it would be unjust, if it took place before leave was granted, he would have an opportunity of vindicating himself—the circumstance alluded to, he considered unworthy of notice.

Mr. *Hamilton* was present when the circumstance alluded to took place—it was in a pitiful Play-house—an absurd matter altogether, and such as he would laugh at; the calling for the tune of Yankee Doodle, or Hail Colombia, he considered no disgrace to any member of the House.

Mr. *Beardsley* had made up his mind to refuse the application for leave—justice to the Member and the Country called for inquiry, and he would make the most minute investigation—he would trace out the calumny, and bring the person who had originated it to the Bar of the House for having done so—the power of the House controlled all Military orders; it was so in Great Britain, and we possess the same authority—if Capt. M. had gone without leave, he would have sent the Sergeant at Arms after him—he would, therefore, reject the original motion and support the amendment.

The amendment as proposed by *Mr. Rolph* was then put—and carried.

Captain Matthews' original motion was then put and lost.

And a committee appointed to inquire into *Captain Matthews'* conduct with power to send for persons and papers.

Bill for Sale of Clergy Reserves—as reported by the select committee was then Read.

This Bill authorises the Sheriff's in the several Districts to sell the Reserves at Auction—14-th to be paid down and the balance in 2 yearly payments; the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver General, to be expended in the purposes of Education—a public Provincial Seminary and erecting places of worship for all Christian Denominations.

On motion of *Mr. Morris* the 41st Rule of the House was dispensed with and the Bill is to read a second time to-morrow.

Bill for the More Easy Recovery of Dower—was read a second time—several amendments made in it—the committee rose, and the Bill was referred to a select committee.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutant Governor, Major Hillier delivered several Messages.—Resolutions of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, acknowledging appropriations made last year by Upper Canada, in consequence of the great fires in that Province—Report of the Commissioners for erecting Parliament House.—Petition of R. C. Horne, Esq.—And Despatches announcing Half pay to Incorporated Militia.

Captain Matthews moved an address of thanks to His Excellency for his Messages of this day. Passed and signed.

On motion of Mr. Perry, Captain Matthews, and Mr. M'Call were appointed a committee to present the address of thanks to His Excellency. Adjourned.

The U. E. Loyalist.

York, U. C. Saturday, December 30, 1826.

We are interested to the Albion for our extracts of Foreign News, there appears to be nothing particularly interesting.

A good deal of business has been gone through in the House of Assembly during the week. The Report of the Commitee on the Alien Bill will we understand be made to the House to-day, there is every prospect, that this important matter will be settled this Session.

The Letter from Blackwood's Magazine which we publish this day, may afford amusement and instruction to many of our readers. The remainder will be given next week.

During the last week the weather has been very cold—a great deal of Snow has fallen, and the Sleighing is excellent.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

Wednesday last being the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, St. Geo ge's Lodge No. 9. of Free and Accepted Masons and a Number of Distinguished visiting Brethren of the Fraternity, met at the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of Celebrating the day, and afterwards partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared for the occasion. The Band of the York Regt. attended, and the greatest conviviality prevailed till a late hour. Among the toasts given by the Worshipful Master from the chair, which were received with enthusiastic applause and drank with Masonic Honours, were the following—

His Most Gracious Majesty George the 4th, the Patron of Masonry—*God Save the King.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Worshipful Grand Master—*Rule Britannia.*

Simon McGilvray the Worshipful Provincial Grand Master—*Free Masons March.*

John Beikie the worshipful Dpy. Provincial Grand Master—*Go Where Glory waits thee.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Master of the Prince of Wales's Lodge—*Duke of York's March.*

The Day we Celebrate—*Come let us prepare.*

Our Brethren who have so kindly joined us in Celebrating this day—*Begone dull care.*

Our absent Brethren throughout the world—*Should Auld Acquaintance be forgot*

St. Andrews Lodge No. 1, Upper Canada.—*My Native Caledonia.*

Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.—*The British Grenadiers.*

The Honorable the Chief Justice of U. C.—*Canadian Boat Song.*

Lady Sarah Maitland, and the Fair of U. C.—*Here's a health to all good Lasses.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.—May Faith, Hope, and Charity. Sincerity and Love, be the distinguishing badge of every Free and Accepted Mason.

May Justice, Equity and Prudence, ever guide the Councils of our Country in the discharge of her several duties.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly of U. C.

May the Navy of Great Britain ever be Victorious.

St. George's Lodge, No. 9, may Peace and Harmony preside o'er its Councils, and Justice and Equity Superintend its decisions.

Communicated.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S

Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

JANUARY TEA SALE—1827.

THE Agents to the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY in Canada, give notice that there will be put up to a Public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1700 Chests.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of about 300, at Montreal of about 1200 Chests.

The Sale at the former place to be on *Thursday the 18th*, at the latter on *Thursday the 5th January* and *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew Chests open for inspection six days previous to the Sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to Hon. E. I. Company.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1826. 4*w*-31.

THOMAS MOORE.

One door West of the Mansion House Hotel.

CONTINUES HIS BUSINESS AS A

TAILOR,

Where all orders are thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

With his acknowledgments for past favors, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has now on hand, a well selected assortment, consisting of,

The best Superfine and Fine West of England Black, Blue, Claret, Olive, Grey and Drab Broad Cloths; Superfine West of England Double Milled Cassimeres; Drab and Grey Forest Cloths; China Figured Silk Velvet; Superfine Toilenetts, and Swanskin Vesting; Patent Windsor Cord; White and Grey Russia Drill; Trimmings, &c. with other articles in his line. The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, or made up to order at the shortest notice.

York December 30th 1826.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.

Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, cheap for Cash,

130 Barrels Prime Cider,
20 Boxes IX Tin,
4 Bundles Wire,
5 Bundles Cast Steel,
1 do. Mill Peck do.
4 do. Crawley do.
4 do. Blister do.
25 Bolts Bleached Canvas,
Sole and Upper Leather.

J. C. GODWIN & Co.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

MISS LEWIS respectfully informs the Ladies of York and its Vicinity, that she has just arrived from Montreal with a very fashionable assortment of Millinery Dresses, Pelisses and other fancy Goods, which are opened for sale (for a few days only) at the House of Mr. Thomas Wallis, Cabinet Maker in Church Street.

York Decr. 28th 1826. 31tf.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Welland Canal Office,
York Dec. 18, 1826.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on The Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board

JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.—30-6-36.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, December 6, 1826. 28-4*w*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.

York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace; on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE,
} *Executors.*

27-8-34

TO *LET* or *LEASE*, for a term not exceeding three years, to commence from the 1st April next—That valuable Farm on the mouth of the Etobicoke, owned by the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH. Upon the premises are a good Dwelling House and other conveinent Out-Houses, with a good Well of Water; three good Barns and Stables, an excellent bearing Orchard, and upwards of 100 Acres, under fence and cultivation. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and about 10 miles from York, (it is in every respect adapted to profitable and extensive Farming) and well worthy of the attention of the Agriculturalist.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.

York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

TO be *LEASED* from year to year, or for a longer period, as may be agreed upon, to commence from 1st January next —That valuable situation of a Saw Mill, on the Etobicoke River, belonging to the Estate of the late COLONEL SMITH, with liberty to cut such timber as may be necessary for Saw-Logs. There is a Dwelling House adjoining to the said Mill, with other accommodation suitable for any person who may reside there.—Application and offers to be made to

WILLIAM ALLAN,
One of the Executors.

York, Nov. 30, 1826. 27-4-30

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FIFTY CORDS OF FIRE-WOOD.

To consist of Maple, Beech & Hickory.

Apply at the Gazette Office.

York Decr. 30th 1826.

THE U. E. LOYALIST

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

⁂ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Warren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

1827

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EDIATELY,
FIRE-WOOD.
Beech & Hickory.
Gazette Office.
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OYALIST
(Saturday (afternoon)
the Upper Canada

CANTON,
, York.

MS.
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Subscriptions to be

Six Subscribers has
One obtains Twelve
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Prescott,
Perth & Richmond
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Napanee
M. Belleville
Haldimand
Coburg
Peterborough
Port Hope
New Market
Hamilton & Ancaster
Niagara
Chippewa
Port Erie.
Matilda.

VOL. I. NO. 89.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and secured to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, }
To Wit: }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. A lan. in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, *November*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District. }

ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland }
District. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland }
District. }

ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kiugston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To wit. }

ON Saturday, the Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No. 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, }
To Wit. }

ON Saturday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, }
TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry Tone Page, at the suit of Samuel Andrus:—I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c. and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
28th September, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
S. G. D.

25-6-30

☞ The sale of the above Property is postponed till Wednesday the 17th instant, at the same hour and place.

W. M. JARVAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 1, *Jan.* 1827. }

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 13th December, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
Surveyor General.
20-11-31

GOVERNMENT SALE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

Home District, }
York, to wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the new Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 16th day of January Instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things, which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York on Tuesday the Sixteenth day of January Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be then there present in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

SHERIF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th Jan. 1827. } 32-2w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25-*tf.*

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Dean, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves, double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; also, tin IC. IX. & ICW. plough moulds anvils, vices, and anchor irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards: tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Decr. 1826. 30tf.

LOST GOODS.

The following goods are missing on route from Montreal to York, marked T B W or I W & Co.

1 large Cask, Waggon Boxes
2 Pot Ash Coolers
1 Plough share Mould, &c.
12 Rush bottom Chairs, either oose or in a Crate mark supposed to be W. Y.

Any information respecting the above goods will be thankfully received by

Geo. B. Willard.
York 21 Decr. 1826. 30tf.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.
Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 20s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.

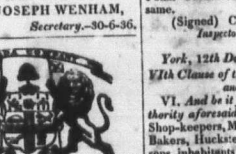
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

Welland Canal Office, }
York Dec. 18, 1826. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board

JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary.—30-6-36.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, cheap for Cash,

130 Barrels Prime Cider,
20 Boxes IX Tin,
4 Bundles Wire,
5 Bundles Cast Steel,
1 do. Mill Peck do.
4 do. Crowley do.
4 do. Blister do.
25 Bolts Bleached Canvas,
Sole and Upper Leather.

J. C. GODWIN & Co.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON,
Inspector of Weights and Measures HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE, } *Executors.*
27-8-34

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1827. NO. 33.

The Gazette and U. E. Loyalist

NEWS BOY'S ADDRESS TO HIS PATRONS, 1827.

ANOTHER Year—Old Time with rapid flight,
Consigns to shades, of everlasting night;
And to replace it ever bounteous Heaven,
Has sent us, *Eighteen hundred, twenty seven.*

When friends and neighbours on this happy day,
Their kindest greetings to each other pay,
When sorrow now, to happiness gives place,
And smiling joy, is seen in every face,
When all partake the hospitable cheer,
Which, with kind welcome ushers in the year:
I too my Patrons, fain would join the throng,
And claim attention to my humble song;
For ancient custom bids me to rehearse,
My Annual greetings, in the garb of verse.
The task my Muse would shun, but well she knows,
Her gen'rous friends will kindly interpose,
Safe from the Critics lash, her faults will screen,
And cause her beauties only, to be seen.
Assur'd of this, to distant lands she flies
To note their manners, living as they rise.

Hail; happy ALBION—highly favor'd Isle,
May Heav'n in mercy, still with fav'ring smile,
Behold the place of Liberty's abode,
Within whose bounds, a Slave has never trode,
Preserve thee still, from all the ills of fate,
Direct thy Councils, and regard the State;
May Truth and Justice, still preserve their sway,
And Faith, and Honor suffer no decay.

Hail; happy Land, where blooms the beauteous *Rose*,
And thou too SCOTIA, where the *Thistle* blows;
Hail; to the EMERALD ISLE, where fresh is seen
The land adorn'd, with *Shamrock*, living green;
Long may the emblem buds, in love entwine,
Their beauties mingle, and their graces join,
Round GEORGE'S *Crown*, a living Wreath compose,
And safe preserve his Throne, from all its foes.

But here forbid by Time, a longer stay,
To the bright fields of FRANCE, I lead the way—
Where now the Peasant, plies his peaceful toil,
And draws abundance, from the fertile soil;
A rightful Monarch, holds a peaceful reign,
And war's alarms, no more invade the plain.

Hark! "preparations note" throughout the *North*,
The RUSSIAN Monarch calls his Armies forth:
His hordes obey, obedient at command,
To drive the PERSIAN from their native land.

The mind reverts, with sorrow and with pain,
To the once pow'rful, now degraded SPAIN;
The pride of former days, she feels no more,
And Peace affrighted, flies the fatal shore,
Where discord fell, usurps its baneful sway,
And leads the land, to ruin and decay;
And yet, Oh! Spain, the thoughts of thee conspire,
To fill the breast, with patriotic fire:
'Twas on thy Fields, that British valor found,
The freshest, greenest laurels to abound,
And with unfading wreaths her Hero's crown'd.

The Eastern Monarch, of "*The Golden feet*,"
Had long essay'd, by treach'ry and deceit,
To 'scape the punishment so justly due,
To crimes and vices of the blackest hue:
But soon discovered are his devious ways,
And for his treachery he dearly pays.

The Muse now lingers on the GRECIAN shore,
Justly renown'd of old, for classic lore—
Where now her Heroes, lift the Cross on high,
Nobly resolv'd, to conquer or to die;
A patriot band, united in the cause,
Of Country—Liberty—Religion—Laws:
With these determin'd, or to stand, or fail,
A willing sacrifice they make of all,
Fortune and Life, are thought but trif'ling gain,
If silver'd o'er, by Slavery's abject chain;
And here the Muse, in pity fain would tell,
The cruel fate, which *Scio's* Sons befell,
Delightful Isle!—her Heroes are no more,
And now her sands, are crimson'd with their gore,
Her beauteous Daughters, weep their Lovers slain,
And Anguish reeds, the Mothers heart with pain,
The barb'rous TURK, nor age, nor sex has spared,
But in one gen'ral ruin, all have shared;
Fair *Scio's* fate—MISS'LONGIS blood stained walls,
Loudly for vengeance, on th' oppressor calls—
Nor vain the call—the GREEKS, united stand,
To drive th' oppressor from their native land.

Time Homeward now, a quick return commands,
And bids me cease to roam, through Foreign lands,
Nor unwilling, the command obey,
But with permission will a moment stay,
Will take a hasty glance—and let you see,
What's doing in the *Land of Liberty;*
Assembly men, and Senators have met,
And now in Legislative halls are set,
Important matters there, are long debated,
Arguments both *pro-et-con*, are stated—
Explained—re-stated—and explain'd again
And further explanations, still remain,
"*Debates Continued*," will the papers fill,
Repeated arguments, repeated still,
The readers patience, fairly put to test,
Who reads but half—and guesses at the rest—
For 'en Debates, are like some well known tale,
Which oft repeated, will at last grow stale.

At HOME, a cheering prospect meets the sight,
Which all behold, with pleasure and delight:
Few years have pass'd, since first this distant land,
A refuge offer'd to that Loyal band,
Who when Rebellion, urg'd imperious sway,
Refus'd its lawless dictates to obey,
But stood United, to their Sovereign's cause,
And gain'd the meed, of well deserv'd applause,
They from their native fields, compell'd to roam,
Found in Canadian Wilds, another home:
But now, where late the tow'ring Forest frown'd,
Industrious labor, is with plenty crown'd,
The Lakes smooth bosom, which but lately bore,
The Indians frail Canoe from shore to shore,
Now sees the stately Ship, in all its pride,
Majestic sailing on the silver tide;
And on its margin, where the Wigwam stood,
Deep in the shade of some embowring wood—
Towns—Hamlets—Villages, are seen around,
And Commerce with its busy train is found.
Thrice happy Country, 'neath a Parents care,
The choicest blessings, it is thine to share:
That bounteous Parent, who with lib'ral hand,
Abundance scatters, through this favor'd land:
What though Atlantics, angry billows roar,
And far divide us, BRITAIN, from thy shore,
The voice of gratitude, shall still be heard,
For all thy benefits on us conferr'd.

Throughout the Year that's past, we've labor'd hard,
With varying news, to merit your reward;
With season'd wit, the Epicure we've fed,
And to "*The Markets*" have the "*Merchant*" led—
The "*Corn Laws*," to the "*Farmer*" we explain,
And give "*the price*" of every kind of "*Grain*,"
The "*Politician*," here and there will find,
Enough of "*Foreign News*", to suit his mind:
Our "*Poet's Corner*," and our "*Miscellaneous*,"
Has been made up, of odds and ends most various:
"*Houses*" and "*Lands for Sale*," and "*Merchandise*,"
And "*Sales at Auction*" too, we advertise.
Our Weekly Bill of Fare, is so selected,
That none, we hope, have found their tastes neglected.

And now my Friends, to close the humble lay,
With which I greet you, on this happy day:
May you and yours, for many years enjoy
Continued happiness, without alloy;
May you the bounties of kind Heaven share,
Be bless'd with wealth—*and still have some to spare*,
This my kind Patrons—is the fervent prayer,

Of your most Obedient,
and very humble Servant,
THE NEWS BOY.

York 1st January, 1827.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Letter from an Old Member of the Lower, to an Old Member of the Upper House of Parliament.

(Continued from page 244, No. 31.)

With these our unfortunate party never enjoyed much favour, chiefly, I suspect, because we mistook the way to obtain it. At the very outset, I was afraid we should forfeit it, by the *Coalition* which I joined your Lordship in supporting. We professed, indeed, that the measures had been adopted, solely for the public interest, which then required a strong administration; and we defended the India Bill, its immediate offspring, on a similar plea of the strong corrective which the misgovernment of the Company had rendered necessary. But the *Business* men suspected something wrong. They sifted both of these measures with their usual severity. They looked the arguments on either side fairly in the face, stripped them of all but their real merits: and, having weighed them by these, they came to the conclusion that we had a design of giving to our own party a preponderance, which should virtually suspend the power of the King to choose his servants from any other. They, doubtless, wished that such a conspiracy against the constitution could have been foiled in a more constitutional manner, than that of acting on the supposition (as was done by Pitt), that the will of the nation had been contradicted by its representatives. But we had unwisely placed the people in a dilemma, which allowed them a choice only between two breaches of the Constitution; and the Business men were at no loss to perceive, and to prefer the least. Thinking the occasion of sufficient moment to call for their exertions, they sent up addresses, confirming the supposition on which our opponents had acted; and our precious experiment ended in attaching these men strongly to Ministers of their own selection.

Having thus begun with alienating their affection, we lost many subsequent opportunities of repairing, or at least of not repeating, our error. One cause of this was the personal anger of our leaders at Pitt, for the manner in which they had been superseded: and their determination to resist all his measures, though many of them could have no other possible motive, than a desire to advance the public good. During the discussions occasioned by the King's illness, in 1788, we took ground which startled me at the time, and, notwithstanding the ability of those who chose it, I have ever since been of opinion that the choice was wrong. Our project to supply the defect of the Legislature, by enlarging the right of hereditary succession, and circumscribing that of the national council, to the Lords in a case left undecided by the constitution, betrayed such obvious scorn of the prime and paramount doctrine of Whigs, that it appeared to me like a public renunciation of all pretensions to sincerity, and a sacrifice of character, as gratuitous as it was great, since we had no prospect of obtaining any thing in return.

In 1790, we were by far too precipitate and peremptory in cheering the French Revolution. We expected, I suppose, to seduce Pitt into a condemnation, or, at least, into cool terms in praise of its principals, and thus to ruin him, and root ourselves, in the favour of numbers of our countrymen, by whom these principles had been suddenly and furiously embraced. But alas! it was only the vain, superficial, or factious, who so prematurely expressed their opinion of changes, which no one, at all acquainted with human nature, or its history, could possibly suppose to be terminated. The *Business* men, like the Ministers, discerned, in the domination of the Parisian mob, something which induced them to reserve their judgment, till they should see what course that reinless and brainless body would pursue, and our boyish forwardness in not only forming, but proclaiming ours, must have rather sunk, than exalted us in their estimation.

In 1792, I never could rid myself of an impression, that the name of Whigs, to which we laid exclusive claim, required our support of the plan of going to war, though Pitt was its author. A steady characteristic of the old Whig party, was jealousy of the pretension of France to political predominance; and I could not comprehend why her change of government should relax that jealousy, or why we should bear an insult from a *Revolutionary* Cabinet, which we certainly would not have borne from a *Regal* one. The Business men took a plain and straight-forward view of the case. They saw war rendered necessary, not so much to repel the petty provocation of opening the Scheldt, and inviting rebellion in neutral states, as to settle, once more, the great question which France had always brought forward in the flush of success, whether the two countries were to continue on a footing, at least, of equal independance, or whether we were, at last, to yield to France the right to act towards other nations, as she would not permit them to act towards her—a concession tantamount to an acknowledgment of supremacy, and, consequently, involving every direct concession she might afterwards be pleased to require. They saw that, after her victory at Jemappe, she calculated her physical force to be sufficient for compelling universal submission; and they knew, as an obvious inference, that physical force was the only means of correcting her miscalculation. They wasted not a thought on the diplomatic subtleties, and hair-splitting distinctions, which employed the time and eloquence of Parliament, but reduced the matter at once to the brief conclusion, that the pesty aggressions of France could be interpreted into nothing else than a challange to a trial of strength, and that we must either accept it, or surrender our political blessings, and the personal enjoyments which flow from them. War therefore, war without end, till these should be out of danger, was, on their part, an easy, because a necessary, choice. In this decision they were joined by the Majority of the Coalition party, who left us, like its pitiful remp, to bear the accusation of opposing a self-defensive war, and the suspicion of endeavouring to obstruct its success. We still, however, retained the shouts of Palace Yard, and the buttered eulogies of tavern banquets; and with this pittance of popularity we were obliged to console ourselves; though we soothed ourselves also with the hope that time would prove the wisdom of our pacific councils. Alas! Time has proved the very reverse; for I doubt if there be, at present, a single Briton who would exchange the pecuniary burdens laid upon us by the war, for the state of feverish solicitude, uncertainty, and danger, in which we should now have stood, had either the Republican or Imperial Government continued permanent in France, with all their terrific power, and menacing ambition.

(To be Continued.)

MESSAGE from His EXCELLNCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with an Extract from His Majesty's Government relative to Aliens.

P. MAITLAND,

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, thinks proper to Communicate to the Common House of Assembly an Extract from a Despatch from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which accompanied an Act of the Imperial Parliament, recently published by Authority in this Province, intituled, "An Act to amend "so much of an Act of the Thirty-first "Year of His late Majesty, as relates to "the Election of Members to serve in the "Legislative Assembly of the Province of "Upper Canada."

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR avails himself of the earliest moment of laying this Dispatch before the House of Assembly, in order that a full knowledge of the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, may precede any discussion upon the important matter to which it relates.

Government House,
December, 1826.

EXTRACT.

Downing-Street.
August 21, 1826.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to trasmit to you an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled,

"An Act to amend so much of an Act "of the Thirty-first Year of His late "Majesty, as relates to the Election of "Members to serve in the Legislative "Assembly of the Province of Upper "Canada."

You will perceive that by this Statute Parliament has enable Persons, naturalized by any Act of Assembly in Upper Canada, to sit in either House of the Provincial Legislature, and to vote for Members of the Assembly. His Majesty's Government proposed to Parliament this measure in the confident expectation that it would effectually allay the dissentions which have recently been excited in the Province on this subject.

But considering the great importance of this alteration of the Law, and fully aware of the delicacy of the questions to which it might possibly give occassion, they deemed it right to qualify the Proposal, by suggesting the Provision which requires that every Naturalization Bill should be suspended for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

Under these circumstances it appears highly necessary that you should be apprized of the conditions on which His Majesty's Government will be disposed to admit Aliens in Upper Canada to all the Privileges of Natural Born Subjects.

I am very unwilling that any misconception on this subject should impose on His Majesty the necessity of disallowing any Bill which the Assembly might pass.

You will therefore understand that it will not be possible to assent to any Acts declaratory of the general Rule of Law, which appears to have been contended for, The Subjects of the United States of America, whether born before or after the Treaty of Peace of 1783, are Aliens; and must, in point of Law, be regarded in that character.

Neither will His Majesty confirm any Act for establishing any General Rule for the Naturalization of Aliens who may hereafter repair to the Province. The Statute 13 Geo. 2 *Cap.*] has already regulated the manner in which such Persons may acquire the Privileges of English birth; and if those regulations require revision it will be the office of Parliament to review and alter them.

The only measures to which His Majesty's Government are at present prepared to assent are retrospective; and such as are requisite to relieve the actual Inhabitants of the Province from the difficulties in which, from mere inadvertence, they have been involved. It will be fit, therefore, that the enactments of the Provincial Legislature should be confined to the case of those Persons who had their domicile and settled place of abode in Upper Canada, at the time of the passing of this Act of Parliament.

Those Persons may be divided into two Classes. First—Such as had had their settled domicile in the Province for Seven Years previously to the passing of this Act. And Secondly—Those who were at that time bona fide domiciled, but without having completed a residence of Seven Years. The first of these Classes might properly be invested at once with the character of Naturalized subjects. The second Class should not be admitted to that privilege until the Term of Seven Years' residence was complete. In either case it will be necessary that the person to be Naturalized should first take the Oath of Allegiance. For that purpose some proper persons should be authorized to Administer it; and they should be sufficiently numerous, and so distributed over the country, as to render the attendance upon them convenient to the Parties by whom the Oath is to be taken.

Some method must be devised for keeping an accurate Registry of the Persons thus admitted to the Privileges of Naturalization; and that Registry should contain every particular necessary for identifying the Parties. A reasonable period should be fixed, after which the Oath is not to be Administered. The Act by which Aliens are admitted to these Privileges, should distinctly declare, that the acceptance of Naturalization would be deemed a Renunciation of Allegiance to any Foreign State or Power.

The Provisions for carrying these purposes into effect should form the subject of a distinct Act, which should if possible be unincumbered with any question respecting the descent and Alienation of Lands formerly held by deceased Aliens who lived in the Province under the mistaken supposition that they were entitled to the Privileges of English birth. It is manifest that this latter subject will give birth to questions of great difficulty; and I am not prepared to say how far His Majesty's Government would be disposed to confirm any Act which might be passed for the relief of Persons claiming by Descent or Purchase from such Aliens. That question, however, may very properly be left in the first instance to the consideration of the two Branches of the Provincial Legislature, with the assurance that His Majesty will not be indisposed to relieve those who have been the innocent sufferers from the prevailing misconception on this subject, if any just and practicable method can be devised for that purpose.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR PERIGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

MESSAGE from His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, with Copies of despatches from His MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Communicating the pleasure of His Majesty on the subject of certain Addresses of the House of Assembly, presented during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

P. MAITLAND.

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thinks proper to transmit to the House of Assembly the Copies of Five Dispatches from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Communicating the Pleasure of His Majesty on the subject of certain Addresses of the House of Assembly, presented during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature.

Government House,
12, *December*, 1826.

Answer to Address on Independant of Judges.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
8, *June*, 1826.

SIR,

I have laid before the King the Address of the Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada on the subject of the Administration of Justice, and stating the inconvenience they conceive to result from the Appointment of the Chief Justice as a Member of the Executive Council.

I have received His Majesty's Commands to acquaint you that it is highly expedient that the Governor should have the advice and assistance of the first Law Authority of the Province for his guidance in the Administration of his Government; that the greatest advantage has been derived throughout the Colonies from this assistance, and that it does not appear that there is any thing peculiar in the state of the Province of Upper Canada, which should make it advisable that this system should be changed.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient.
Humble Servant,
(Signed,) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR P. MAITLAND K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(A True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

Answer to Address on Conventionists' Lands.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
SIR, 9, *June*, 1826.

I have received and laid before the King the Address of the Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, praying that the Bounty of Land may be extendedin favor of persons who were connected with the Convention of 1818, and I have to acquaint you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give directions that the Grants which it was His Majesty's pleasure, should be given to those who had manifested their Loyalty during the late War, should not be withheld from those individuals who had been deluded by factious persons to attend to the Convention of 1818, as soon as they shall severally assure you of their deep contrition for having belonged to an Assembly, the meeting of which it was the unanimous opinion of the House of Assembly in 1818, was highly derogatory and repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution of the Province, and tended greatly to disturb the Public tranquility.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(A True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

Answer to Address on Emigration.

(COPY.)

Downing Street.
10th *June*, 1826.

SIR,

I have laid before the King the Address of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to promote the Settlement of the Province, by affording encouragement to Emigration from the United States of America. I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty will be always ready to give any encouragement to the cultivation and improvement of the waste Lands in Upper Canada, but he is so assured of the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of that Province, and of their paramount attachment to Great Britain that, he is convinced the House of Assembly would see with extreme regret the adoption of any system which could interfere with the measures now in contemplation for the encouragement of Emigration from his United Kingdom to Upper Canada.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(A True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

Answer to Address on Clergy Reserves.

(COPY.)

Downing Street,
11th *June*, 1826.

SIR,

I have laid before the King the Address of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to submit to Parliament the propriety of repealing so much of the Act of 6th Geo. 4 Cap. , as permits the appropriation of Lands in lieu of the Clergy Reserves. I have received His Majesty's commands to acquaint you that he is persuaded the House of Assembly would never have concurred in this Address, if they had been apprized of the true intent of the Act of Parliament referred to, which had not for its object any increase of the amount of the Reserves, specially allotted by the Imperial Parliament for the Established Church.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(A True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

Answer to Address on Hardy's Petition.
(COPY.)

Downing Street, }
12th June, 1826. }

Sir,

I have received and laid before the King the Address of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, praying that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct the name of Mr. John Hardy to be restored to the United Empire List of that Province. His Majesty is convinced that the House of Assembly would never have concurred in this Address, if they had been aware that Mr. Hardy had been in the service of the Rebels and actually engaged in the invasion of Canada during the Rebellion, that he was taken prisoner in Canada during that War, and then entered the 84th Regiment; he cannot, therefore, be included in the United Empire List, exclusively consisting of those who were honorably distinguished for undeviating and uncompromising Loyalty to the utter loss of their private fortunes, and had special advantages secured to them for this sacrifice, and for their services during the war. Nevertheless, as he appears to have served with fidelity, after having once enlisted in His Majesty's Service, he is fully allowed to enjoy all the advantages granted to those who served during that war, as if he had enlisted in England, but he cannot be restored to the United Empire List, for which his preceding conduct has disqualified him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

(A True Copy.)

G. HILLIER.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Friday, Dec 29, 1826.

THE INTESTATE BILL was read a third time, passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

A MESSAGE was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House that they had concurred in the *Street Surveyor's Bill.*

THE WHIPPING AND PILLORY ABOLITION BILL was read a third time, and sent to the Legislative Council.

Sundry Petitions were brought up and read.

Mr. *Rolph* moved an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying for information respecting the agreement between His Majesty's Government, and the Canada Land Company, and other information connected with the subject.--Carried. Adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 30.

Sundry Petitions were brought up.

Major Hillier delived a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a Report made by the Executive Council, relative to the compensation to be awarded to Mr. Clowes of a Survey of the River St. Lawrence.

On motion made by Mr. *J. Jones*, 500 Copies were ordered to be printed.

THE MILL DAM BILL--2d Reading.

The Bill was reported and leave given to sit again.

The *Attorney General* gave notice that he should move the House to resolve into a Committee of the whole on Supply on Tuesday next. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Tuesday, January 2, 1827.

Petitions brought up.

The *Speaker* informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Galt, accompanied with a Map of the Province, presented by the Canada Land Company, for the use of the Library.

The Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company was read--it prays that the Government may be authorised to take Stock to the amount of £20,000--the loan of £25,000 of last year being considered a part, with the right of appointing two Directors--and for some amendments in the Act of Incorporation.

The *Attorney General* moved its being referred to a Committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. *Hamilton* expressed his unwillingness to vote so large a sum to the Canal as was prayed for--he had never been sanguine of the success of the undertaking--the present movements should be narrowly looked after.

Mr. *Gordon* replied and said that if the measure being referred to a Committee of the whole, could be construed as any pledge on the part of the House to adopt any particular course, he should vote against it--not seeing it in this light he should support it--the Directors and all concerned had done their duty the matter was important and should be heard.

The Petition was referred, agreeable to the Attorney General's motion.

Mr. *Atkinson* of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of John R. Glover and others, reported by Bill incorporating "The Cataraqui Bridge Company"--Read a first time. The Bill is to be printed for use of Members before 2d Reading. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

MARRIAGE BILL, House in Committee on the Bill.

Mr. *Bidwell* proposed amendments giving authority to Ministers of all Denominations to solemnize Marriage, on registering their names and place of abode in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace--and requiring all Clergymen to comply with this condition.

The *Attorney General* said by the provisions of the Bill as proposed to be amended the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, if he came into this Province to morrow could not solemnize Marriage--the measure proposed he considered could not by reason and communication--he saw no necessity of Legislating to provide remedies for those, who did not labor under disabilities--it never had been denied that Ministers of the Church of England, could solemnize Marriage in any British Colony, and yet this Bill would require them to have been resident in the Province a certain period before they could exercise a right, which had never yet been questioned--he had on previous occasions avowed his willingness to extend the right to settled and stationary Ministers of other Churches with fixed Congregations, but the general terms in which the present measure was attempted, would compel him to dissent from it.

Mr. *Bidwell* had urged this measure on the consideration of the House in previous sessions--he considered it as the cause of truth, and that it would at last prevail--the only objection he had now heard was that the Church of England was included in its provisions, and he was happy that that point had been brought to issue--it was the subject which might better create great controversy, and should not be deferred, but be settled at once by argument and investigation---he thought that Religion had never gained any thing by an Established Church in any Country--he did not consider that there was any Established Church in this Country, and he never wished to see one---he never wished to see that a dominant Church which consisted of the smallest part of the population---it was contrary to Justice--and Legislation--

bill, in the first instance, themselves. At all events, if they can do so, without any infringement of our privileges, they can yet do it, and after trial is made here, they will be better judges of the necessity and propriety of the measure.

Again, had the Imperial Parliament Legislated *finally* upon the Alien Question, it must have been upon the principle and according to the instructions sent out by Lord Bathurst to the Lieut. Governor.—Would such a Bill give satisfaction to the obstinate in error?—Would it not have in fact, afforded them some shadow of pretext for their clamour against our Provincial Executive? Would they not say that such course was pursued through the influence of the *enemies* of the Aliens in this Province? Would they not call it an Act of arbitrary power? They would say so, and a great deal more.

Now, Sir, as on the one hand every appearance of cause of complaint is removed, by referring the *final* settlement of this question to our own Legislature, so, on the other, an opportunity is afforded of shewing the Aliens that such a bill as is contemplated in the King's instructions, is absolutely necessary to secure their civil rights, and to give to themselves and their descendants the privileges of British birth, by incorporating them, and identifying them in all respects, with natural born subjects of the greatest, and most generous nation in the world. Hence a law passed under the immediate eye of the Aliens themselves, and with their own general and hearty concurrence, and in our own Provincial Legislature, must give them more satisfaction than a law, though equally good passed in England, could or would do.

I am, therefore, led to think, that the course now pursued for the naturalization of the Aliens is most constitutional—is the wisest and the best. The excitement which the agitation of this question at first caused, has, in a great measure, past away—the matter is now well understood, an I should not the present Assembly do the Aliens justice, another may.

It was my intention to make some remarks upon Mr. Rolph's curious bill, in order to shew how inadequate it is to the intended purpose; but perceiving that it has passed out of his hands, and hoping that something better will be done for the Aliens than that manifestly defective and imperfect bill could do for them, I at present forbear.

STEPSURE.

December, 1826.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Gore, convened by Public Notice, on Thursday the 14th Dec. 1826, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the Gaol and Court House, and situation of the County Town of said District, *Colonel Simons* being unanimously called to the Chair, and *James Hamilton*, Esq'r. Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1. Resolved, that this Meeting look upon it as a matter involving the most essential interests of the District at large, that the County Town should be in the most central situation.

2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Meeting, the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds is adequate for all purposes, in erecting public buildings for this District, of the most substantial and commodious nature, and that with due attention to economy even a less sum may suffice.

3. Resolved, that this Meeting look with confidence, that the warmest support will be given by the Members for this District, to a measure of the most vital importance to their future prosperity.

4. Resolved that the want of a Gaol and Court House, sufficient for the purposes of the District, is much felt; and the obvious necessity of such buildings induce the confident hope in this Meeting, that the Honorable the Legislature, in taking their Petition into consideration, will not overlook the necessity of a speedy relief, to those grievances under which we labor.

5. Resolved, that the want of Magistrates in the newly settled Townships, in a great measure exclude their having a voice in the management of the local concerns of the District, thereby giving the ascendancy to the older settlements, forming but a small proportion either in population or extent.

6. Resolved, That moreover the great distance the Magistrates, living in the Northern and Western Division, have to travel, often preclude the possibility of their attendance upon their public duties, in consequence, leaving it to a few congregated round the present County Town.

7. Resolved, that at the Quarter Sessions, held for this District in July last, a majority of the Magistrates then present were against the erection of Public Buildings, till the voice of the Legislature could be known, that equal justice might be done to all, and the welfare of one of the most important Sections of the Province be consulted.

8. Resolved, that this Meeting cannot but deprecate in the strongest manner, the conduct of certain Magsitrates, who, while a very large majority of the inhabitants of this District are in favor of the removal of the County Town, should take upon themselves to make contracts, & expend the Resources of the Treasury, in laying out buildings in the Town of Hamilton, thereby frustrating the decision of the Legislature, and as if by force, entailing a lasting evil upon the District.

9. Resolved, that the appointment of Commissioners (or such other mode as the Legislature in their wisdom may adopt) appears to this Meeting at once just and equitable, the more so as by such a Commission any undue influence will be prevented.

10. Resolved, that a copy of the Resolutions and Petition adopted by this Meeting, be sent to each of our Representatives in the House of Assembly, and to the Hon. Thomas Clark and the Hon. William Dickson, Members of the Legislative Council, with a request that they will forward the views of the Meeting as expressed in the foregoing Resolutions, and to give it their warmest support.

11. Resolved that the Petition be forwarded to our Member of the House of Assembly, Wm. Scollick, Esq. and by him presented, being first Signed on behalf of the Meeting by the Chairman and Secretary.

12. Resolved that a Committee of the following persons be appointed to Draft a Petition on the foregoing Resolutions, viz. *Colonel Simons*, *James Crooks*, *Matthew Crooks*, *John Ross*, and *James Hamilton*, Esquires.

13. Resolved, that the Committee appointed to Draft the Petition be requested to give their attendance upon the House, during the passing of the same.

(Signed) T. G. SIMONS,
Chairman.
JAMES HAMILTON,
Secretary.

14. Resolved, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to *Colonel Simons*, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair, and to *James Hamilton*, Esquire, for his able assistance as Secretary to the same.

(Signed) MANUEL OVERFIELD,
Chairman,
(Signed) ALEX'R. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Village of Dundass, convened by Public Notice, at George Jones's Hotel, the 29th December, 1826, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the condition of the Gaol and Court House, and situation of the County Town of said District—*Manuel Overfield*, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, being unanimously called to the Chair, and *Joseph Webster*, Esq. Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

1. Resolved, that this Meeting look upon it as a matter involving the most essential interests of the District at large, that the County Town should be restored to its *original* site.

2. Resolved, That the want of a Gaol and Court House, sufficient for the purposes of the District, is much felt; and the obvious necessity of such Buildings, induce the confident hope in this Meeting, that the Honorable the Legislature, in taking their Petition into consideration, will not overlook the necessity of a Grant of Money sufficient for the work.

3. Resolved, that it appears to this Meeting, Contracts for erecting a new Gaol and Court House in Hamilton, have been prematurely entered into, without the sanction of the Legislature.

4. Resolved, that it appears to this Meeting that Nature has pointed out this place for the future Emporium of the Western country, and as most suitable for uniting the waters of Lake Huron with those of Ontario, by the *Desjardin Canal*.

5. Resolved, that the Petition submitted to the Meeting by the Chairman, be adopted, and transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature.

MANUEL OVERFIELD, *Chairman*,
JOSEPH WEBSTER, *Secretary.*

To the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Paliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That the Village of Coot's Paradise was selected as the County Town by a former Governor in person, at a very early day; and is now rapidly becoming a large and populous place.

The Town having been established by a former Governor in person, and all the Location Tickets from the Governor and Council being granted upon the express condition of building Houses, makes it bear hard upon its Inhabitants, who have complied with the tenor of their Grants, to be deprived of the right of its being the County Town: particularly as the faith of Government appeared pledged by the reservation of Lands for a Gaol and Court House, for holding Fairs and Markets, and for the erection of Churches for Public Worship.

Your Petitioners beg leave to draw the attention of Your Honorable House to the advantages to be derived to the inhabitants of the District in general, by restoring the County Town to its original site, from whence it has been improvidently taken and placed in a remote corner of the District, as will appear more fully by the annexed Map of the District, together with a statement of the population of each Township, whereby it fully appears that the removal to Hamilton is prejudicial to the general interest of its inhabitants: and more particularly striking when taking into consideration the settlement of the Townships of Nassagaweye, Erin, Esquesing, Eramosa, and Beverly, at present but thinly inhabited: and the Lands laid open for settlement by the Canada Land Company.

The late Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, with his usual accurate judgment, foresaw the advantages this place presented, in a commercial point of view, over all others in its immediate vicinity; from its being the head of the water communication, and the general depot for shipping the growth of the Upper part of the Country, as also a great part of the Western District.

And when next Spring the Desjardin's Canal shall be put into operation, it will bring shipping into the centre of the Village, and facilitate the transporting of the produce of this fertile section of the Country to all Foreign Markets.

These advantages, together with its being the place where all the main Post roads centre, from Niagara, York, Oxford, Long Point, Talbot Settlement, and the Western District, evidently shews to your Honorable House the great advantages resulting to the public from its being established the County Town, as was originally intended by His Majesty's Government of Upper Canada.

Therefore, your Petitioners most humbly Pray, that your Honorable House will take into your most serious consideration, the Prayer of your Petitioners: doing therein what to your Honorable House shall appear to be for the true advancement of the general welfare of the present and future inhabitants of the District.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale, on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to THOMAS WARD, Esquire, of Hope, and to JAMES WOODS, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6w

York, 1st January, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate.

STRAY COW.

A VERY fine Red Cow about 4 years old, some time ago came into the premises of the Hon. Col. Wells. Any person paying charges may have her by applying to the Subscriber at Col. Well's.

JAMES KERR.

January 4, 1827. 32—2w.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

JANUARY TEA SALE—182..

THE Agents to the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY in Canada, give notice that there will be put up to a Public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1700 Chests.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of about 500, at Montreal of about 1200 Chests.

The Sale at the former place to be on *Thursday the* 18th, at the latter on *Thursday the* 5th *January* and *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew Chests open for inspection six days previous to the Sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to Hon. E. I. Company.

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1826. 4w-31.

THOMAS MOORE.

One door West of the Mansion House Hotel.

CONTINUES HIS BUSINESS AS A

TAILOR,

Where all orders are thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

WITH his acknowledgments for past favors, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has now on hand, a well selected assortment, consisting of the best Superfine and Fine West of England Black, Blue, Claret, Olive, Grey and Drab Broad Cloths; Superfine West of England Double Milled Cassimeres; Drab and Grey Forest Cloths; China Figured Silk Velvet; Superfine Toilenets, and Swanskin Vesting; Patent Waistcord; White and Grey Russia Drilling; Trimmings, &c. with other articles in his line. The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, or made up to order at the shortest notice.

York December 30 1825.



VOL. I. NO. 88.

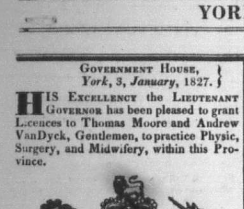
Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 3, January, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant Licences to Thomas Moore and Andrew VanDyck, Gentlemen, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



A PROCLAMATION.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and retained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province-of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, }
To Wit: }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Allan. in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, *Novembe*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District. }

ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland }
District. }

BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kitgston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the same and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland }
District. }

ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To wit. }

ON Saturday, the Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, }
To Wit. }

ON Saturday the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22–13–33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, }
TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Henry True Page, at the suit of Samuel Andrus:—I have seized and taken into execution the following Lots, viz. Lot No. 1 in the Village of Ancaster, containing half an acre, with a two story house and Cooper's shop; Lot No. 4 in the centre of the Village of Ancaster, half an acre, with a good house, Merchant's shop, stable, wood shed, &c.; and Lot No 13, in the said Village, half an acre, with a small but well finished house, suitable for a small family, and a good stable. All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Monday the first day of January, 1827, at 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
28th September, 1826. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
25-6-30 *S. G. D.*

☞ The sale of the above Property is postponed till Wednesday the 17th instant, at the same hour and place.

W. M. JARVAS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 1, *Jan.* 1827. }

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 15*th December*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be receeived in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals (to be endorsed "Proposals for Survey") will be received at this Office, on or before Wednesday the 6th day of December next ensuing, (to be opened on that day,) for Surveying the unsurveyed lands in the Township of Roxborough, in the Eastern District, to be paid for by a per centage on the land surveyed, in land capable of cultivation, in some of the adjacent Townships, where the same may be vacant and grantable.

The peremptory settlement duty on the lands granted in compensation of the survey, will be dispensed with, and the patent for the same will issue without fees.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

GOVERNMENT SALE.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 12th October, 1826. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Lots Nos. 30, 31, and 32, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the Third Concession South of Dundas-Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, containing each 200 Acres, will be sold, separately, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 28th day of December next, at Mr. Crooks's Mill, on the Twelve Mile Creek, in the said Township. Terms of payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining secured in three equal yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT.
20-11-31 *Surveyor General.*

Home District, }
York, to wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the new Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 16th day of January Instant, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things, which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York on Tuesday the Sixteenth day of January Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice that they be then there present in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th Jan. 1827. } 32-2w.

York, 1*st January*, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25-tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cv. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Drean, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves, double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; shot, tin IC. IX. & ICW. plough moulds anvils, vices, sad and hand irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards: tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Decr. 1826.
30tf.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27--tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.
York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.
DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq, or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.–30-10-40.

UNITED EMPIRE AND CONTINENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

THE Subscriber will receive proposals for the Insurance for Lives, for any period. Terms and other particulars may be ascertained on application to any of the Agents in Upper or Lower Canada, from whom also Prospectuses may be had.

H. SMITH,
Agent for Upper Canada.
Kingston, 5th October, 1826. 20tf

WANTED

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

Welland Canal Office, }
York Dec. 18, 1826. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on The Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary –30-6-36.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, groundel on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, on the door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, cheap for Cash,

130 Barrels Prime Cider,
20 Boxes IX Tin,
4 Bundles Wire,
5 Bundles Cast Steel,
1 do. Mill Peck do.
4 do. Crawley do.
4 do. Blister do.
25 Bolts Bleached Canvas,
Sole and Upper Leather.

J. C. GODWIN & Co.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weighs and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency, being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN,
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE, } *Executors.*
27-8-34

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blonds, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blonds. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1826. NO. 33.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Paraphrase on Job xxxix, 19, &c.

Hast thou endowed the horse with strength, or cloth'd
His neck with thunder? Canst thou make him fear
Before thee as a trembling worm, or lick
The dust because thou dost command? Lo! from
His glowing nostrils terror streams amain!
The valley trembles as he paws the ground,
Rejoicing in his strength, and on he goes
To meet the armed men. He mocks at fear,
Nor turns he back before the glittering sword.
The quiver rattles,—and he bears in scorn;
The spear and shield are stubble in his eye.
He spurns the ground in rage, nor yet believes
The hostile trumpet can awaken fear:
Ha! ha! he saith, is this the trumpets' voice?
He smells the distant fight—terrific joy
Beams from his eye, and swells his gladdened heart;
And, like the wind, he hastes to mingle in
The thunder of the captains and the shouting.

ERIUS.

REPORT,

Of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to the Stockholders.

The President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, in submitting to the Stockholders a Report of the progress of the work under their superintendance, do not deem it necessary to enter into an exposition of the causes which led to the undertaking, or the advantages expected from its completion. These have been already in various shapes before the public, and their desire is now to afford such general informat on, in regard to the actual state of the Canal, and the affairs of the Company, as the Stockholders will naturally require, and the public, by whose countenance it has been materially aided, have a right to expect.

To enable themselves to judge more satisfactorily, the Directors have frequently inspected the whole line of the Canal, and in addition to such remarks as it occurs to them to afford, they have subjoined the last Report of Mr. Thomas, the principal Engineer, who has had much experience in similar operations; and this Report as it proceeds from a gentleman of established character for integrity, judgment and science, can scarcely fail to be received as a document entituled to the fullest credit.

The present Directors were chosen in April last, when great preparations had already been made for conducting the work during the season which had then commenced; it was consequently left to them either to prosecute the undertaking with the utmost vigor, which the means within their reach would admit of, or by contracting the intended scale of operations to disappoint public expectation, and increase the apprehensions of all, who had appeared to doubt of the completion of the Canal. Such a course would also have brought upon the Contractors the perplexity and confusion which must have followed such a step, after they had prepared to proceed with dispatch; and upon the Company the disadvantage, not easily estimated, of pursuing the least economical method for carrying so great an undertaking to its completion.

Whether the event shall prove that they have done right or wrong, they did not hesitate in their decision; and although the measures they have adopted in consequence have been attended with no little responsibility, and presented serious difficulties, they have persevered to this point, and they are happy to think successfully, without restraining the exertions of the Contractors, from giving way to doubts either as to the result, or as to the possibility of finding means to meet so rapid and considerable an expenditure. The Directors are confident, that if resources are at hand to resume the work during the next season in the same spirit, it will at the conclusion, be apparent to the Company that economy, has been best consulted by the extraordinary exertion which has completed so large a portion within the present year.

After the public discussions which have taken place relative to the affairs and proceedings of the Company, it is to be presumed that it must be generally known to the Stockholders and to others, that of the £300,000, the amount of Stock authorized to be held by the Welland Canal Company, only one half, or £100,000, was actually subscribed when the Legislature in their last Session authorized the advance, by way of loan, of £25,000 in aid of the undertaking. The case is the same at present.—When it was determined upon the suggestion of the principal Stockholders that a Canal upon an enlarged scale, so as to admit of navigation by Schooners, would be much to be preferred both on the ground of utility to the public and profit to the Company, the Legislature was necessarily applied to for authority to increase the amount of Stock in order to meet the great additional cost.

The design appeared to be approved of in every quarter, and as soon as the requisite authority was obtained, those who had then the direction of the Company's affairs were eager to pursue, with the least possible delay, an undertaking which had now acquired so great additional interest and importance. It having been thought expedient to increase the number of Directors, Mr. Simon McGillivray and Mr. Irvine were added by Act of the Legislature to those who had been chosen for the year then current. Mr. McGillivray was at that time in this Province and had the opportunity of consulting with the other members of the Board: the Stockholders resident in New York had communicated their opinions very freely in regard to the interests of the Company, and with a liberality of conduct which has marked their proceeds in every step, had expressed their entire confidence in the propriety of whatever measures should be resolved upon. There cannot therefore be the slightest reason to question that the resolution which was then taken, immediately after the Act had passed, enlarging the Stock and materially changing the character of the undertaking, was one which appeared to the Directors to promise the most substantial benefits in every point of view.

It was thought that the practicability of connecting our great inland waters by a most convenient navigation, and at a cost, moderate indeed when compared to the object, could be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of our fellow subjects in England; and it was considered little doubtful that when the project could be made plainly to appear a safe and rational one, the same abundance of Capital and spirit of enterprise which were at that time leading to the formation of Companies, for objects comparively visionary, and of which many regarded improvements in Foreign Countries, could be easily enlist to the small extent required in aid of one of the greatest and most useful undertakings of modern times. Indulging this hope it was resolved to throw open no more than £100,000 for Subscription in these Provinces and the United States, and to reserve the remaining £100,000 to be subscribed in London. It was believed that through the intervention of Gentlemen who had commercial connexions and acquaintances in London, the project of the Welland Canal could be so favorably introduced as to meet that confidence which it was known to be entitled to here: that the small sum required would be immediately taken up, if the application were at all successful, was at least as probable, and it cannot be a matter of surprise that the Directors should feel a strong desire to associate British Capitalists in this Provincial undertaking, and thus make it the means of attracting the attention of persons who would have it so much in their power to promote the commercial interests of Upper Canada.

(To be Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Letter from an Old Member of the Lower, to an Old Member of the Upper House of Parliament.

(Concluded)

But the error of our party which I regretted most, because I saw it most distinctly and directly to be an error, was our conduct during the Mutiny of the Fleet. Had we acted a generous part at that appalling crisis, we might have covered the multitude of our sins; and our return to office, had it ever occurred, might have met with the approbation of the people, both from their gratitude for our succour in the hour of need, and from their impatience of taxation and disaster. How we lost this irrevocable opportunity, I need not remind your Lordship. Sheridan alone took advantage of it, and had he possessed more respectability of character, and more of the personal qualities requisite in a statesman, no recompense would have been deemed too great for his patriotic merits.

When we at length came into office, not called by the Country, but by the King, in his embarrassment, on the death of Pitt, I was apprehensive that our habitual and unqualified invectives against the plans of that minister, might tempt us, for a show of consistency, into the perilous experiment of changing them. We managed better, however, than I anticipated. We trod in the path of our predecessors. We increased the taxes; we made war with Prussia for the sake of Hanover, and though the Business men smiled at this practical recantation of our errors, yet, with their usual taciturnity they spared their taunts, and were glad to find our brief year of power pass away so harmlessly. I, too, was less dissatisfied on this, than on any other occasion; and though I considered our mode of opening a negociation to be a mighty silly affair, yet, as it helped us to repel the charge of blinking a measure, which we had constantly urged I, concurred in defending it.

* * * * * *

During the Radical riots (as they are called) we seemed to repeat the error we had committed during the Mutiny. Our violent censures of the Ministry could not fail to encourage the turbulent, and to give us the appearance of being more desirous to exasperate, than to alleviate the evil. The sober part of the nation were then chiefly anxious for that protection from a maddened rabble, to which they were fairly entitled; but we most injudiciously threw our shield over their intimidators.

I was no better satisfied with the part we took, in the proceeding relating to the Queen. Her impurity was notorious; and the wish of the King to get rid of her, was exactly what every husband among ourselves would have felt in similar circumstances. Yet we strained all our power not only to disprove her guilt but to place her at the head of a Court, where consistency would have compelled our wives and daughters to pay her homage. This outrage against public morals, and consequently against public interest; this reckless and heartless sacrifice of domestic duties, and the prospect of domestic honour, for the sole purpose of political opposition, did not pass unobserved or uncondemned by the Business-men; so that in this, as in other instances, we laboured to injure our own estimation, and forfeited a fair and valuable, for a foul and worthless popularity.

Having enumerated a few specific measures, which I reluctantly supported, I wish to remind you of some general principles which I conceived to be highly prejudicial to the interest of our party. One was our arrogation by a certain style, and still more by a certain manner in which we indulged, of superiority, not in principle only, but also in talent, of a reputation for which men are still more jealous. Our exaggerated praise of all, even of the lawyers, physicians, poets, and artists, who professed themselves Whigs, was felt as an unfair depreciation of all who did not; and as a circuitous mode of charging the latter with dullness or excite the bitterest hatred against their authors; and especially in the *Business* men, who though far from aiming at a display of talent, like wise, I suspect, than others, to be reproached with the want of it. We had indeed managed so, that the name of *Whig*, to all but those who assume it, suggests the idea of a pert, self-sufficient being, filled with Pharisaical conceit, equally gratified with notice, which he ascribes to admiration or with neglect, which he imputes to fear; and completely choking up even at his exclusion from influence, because it reminds him of the comparative worthlessness of those to whose jealousy it is owing. If such be the character we have created for ourselves, if we indirectly call a majority of our intelligent countrymen fools or knaves, can we look at any loss to account for our unpopularity?

Another of our incurable imprudencies, was rashness in predicting the failure of ministerial measures, both in war and finance. This did us much discredit with the framers of political worth, who condemned us for taking ground, which could not fail to make us wish for disasters to our own Country; and with the admirers of political wisdom, who scorned our want of it, when these did not take place.

A third self-injuring practice was our keeping the Country in the dark, with respect to private negociations, some authentic, and treated with satisfactory decision. The various constitutions of France, for example, we never distinctly commended, yet we always repelled the objections brought against them. The conduct of Buonaparte was obviously in the most theoretical opposition to our professed principles, than that of any of the European sovereigns, who had only continued, but not created, a despotism; yet, while our invectives against the latter was unsparing and unceasing, we never missed an occasion of praising, and showing a political tenderness for the former. Our conduct towards the Radicals was characterized by a similar irresolution. We appeared unwilling either to agree or to disagree with them; and in spite of their scorn of abuse, we made love to them by various acts of kindness, so that many that were disposed to give us a decided support, and *them* as decided a resistance, we prevented from knowing if it were possible to do so by our apparent desire that no sharp line should be drawn between the views of the two parties. By this

est of vacillation we lost, I suspect, some old adherents, and gained not a single new one.

Even during the present Session, we have added to the number of our follies, by persisting, in spite of the memorable rebuke administered by Canning, to take the whole credit of certain popular measures of our opponents. This, I fear, is thought somewhat childish; for all know that it is the natural and almost unavoidable business of Opposition to declaim against taxes, monopolies, and every thing by which the ministerial influence may be increased. In choosing these topics, therefore, we have merely been copying our predecessors, and without being a whit more successful; since all the late retrenchments and legislative changes have been made by Ministers according to plans of their own, and not, in a single instance, in conformity with our suggestions, either as to time or as to amount. If there be any sense and honesty in the Cabinet (where I suspect, there is as much as among ourselves), we have no just title to suppose but that these measures would have taken place though we had not existed.

Before closing my complaint, I must express the regret which I felt, that we should so frequently have allowed our opponents to excel us in apparent generosity, and high-minded disdain of retaliation, which are rare, and therefore popular, virtues in a statesman. On this head two instances shall suffice. Your Lordship must remember, that, very early in the war, Lord Liverpool (then Mr. Kenkinson), in speaking on the conduct of it, expressed a hope that the Allies might march to Paris; and you cannot have forgot how the wits of our party continued, till 1814, to ring the changes of their ridicule on this expression. You must, no doubt, also remember the unlucky exclamation in Fox's letter to his constituents, beginning, "Conquest of France! O calling to mind Cervantes," &c. Nor can you have forgot how frequently, and how exultingly this passage was appealed to, down to the year I have named; since which we have taken good care that it should never be quoted with many a cordial wish that it had never been written. Now, though by a singular concurrence Paris has been twice occupied, and France twice conquered, under the ministry of the same Lord Liverpool neither he, nor any of his colleagues, have stooped to gall us by any illusion to our inconsiderate sneers, or to the triumphant rebuke they have sustained. Would our friends, with a similar opportunity of revenge, have shown a similar forbearance from its infliction? The other instance relates to something more distressing. You will scarcely deny that the delicacy respect, and sorrow, either actually felt, or most decorously feigned, with which the death of Whitbread and Romilly were treated by the leader and writer of the opposite party, ought to imprint the deepest blushes on ours for the brutal ribaldry, and Satanic epigrams, which followed the death of Lord Londonderry. It may be true, that neither your Lordship nor I countenanced such things, or expressed no indignation at them nor declined the aid and alliance of their authors. Such a contrast of conduct, in a case which every heart could feel, and every head could understand, was marked to our hurt, and will be remembered to our shame.

I shall trouble your Lordship with no further details. Had I meant to continue in Parliament, I should probably not have thought of writing this letter; but should have gone on, from habit, suggesting nothing to the party, opposing no suggestion of others, and silently perhaps sullenly, acquiescing in proceedings of which I dreaded the result. From this unsatisfactory situation a few days will release me. The spell to which I have submitted for more than forty years, will be dissolved; and I shall be free to vent my regret for having sacrificed the time and tranquility of a life drawing near to its close, with so little profit to my country or to myself. There are others of our friends, who, convinced, would, with their hearts, though not perhaps with their hands, subscribe this Jeremiad: and if their minds are constituted at all like mine, they must feel no small solicitude about the character which our party (and consequently such of us who composed it) is likely to hold in the history of our country.

The twenty years embraced by the late war, will certainly be contemplated by posterity with intenser interest, than any equal period in the annals of mankind. The objects, the extent, and the fluctuations of the terific conflict, and the poetical justice of its decisive result, will address the imagination of the reader, with all the attractive force of an epic or dramatic tale; and should he be a Briton, he will be agitated with additional emotions, while conceiving what his progenitors must at that

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London, *May* 4, 1826.

Your most faithful servant,

J. D.

Though I address this letter to your Lordship, I shall give copies of it to some of my other friends; and especially to such as have sons who are likely to be senators.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

MARRIAGE BILL—*Continued from Page* 254.

Mr. *Rolph* said that the remarks of the Hon. Member from Kent went to charge the Hon. Gentleman who introduced this Bill of being inimical to the spirit of the Constitution—he reprobated such remarks, which reminded him of what had been called the Cuckoo cry of Loyalty—he however did not consider the measure as disloyal—in order to assimilate ourselves to England in this respect would the Hon. Member from Leeds expel from the Legislative Council in this Province Members of the Church of Rome who are in that body, because they could not do so in England, would he expel them too from the Executive Council—would he introduce Rotten borough because they existed in England—he (Mr. R.) would absolve the Country from Ecclesiastical domination—overawing from what had taken place, and what might happen again he would do this—he held in his hand a book which shewed some of the horros which had been entailed on the world by an Established Church and for the information of the Committee he would read some of them (the Hon. Member here read an account of the death of Bishop Crammer)—many more such instances might be found and that too when a Protestant Established Church had dominion—and wherever power was given its abuse was to be apprehended.—Conscience should be free, but that freedom could not be obtained if it was loaded with restrictions—he agreed with the Hon. mover of this Bill in thinking that Ministers of the Church of England, whom he had properly called nothing more than Missionaries should be obliged to register their names and place of abode as well as all others in order to afford security for the proof of Marriages; the Bill gave a great extension of Religious liberty, but not more in his opinion than was required.

Mr. *Beardsley* did not approve of the introduction of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Bill—their right had never been questioned, and it appeared to him inconsistent to disqualify them from exercising those rights which never had been questioned, and then to qualify them by the present Bill—as the Bill, however, contained other provisions which he agreed in, he should vote for it; otherwise it might be said about the Country that he was supporting Religious intolerance.

The *Attorney General* said that from Scripture we learnt that Fools made a mock at Sin, and it appeared that on the present discussion some Hon. Gentlemen were disposed to make a mock of loyalty—he had heard a good deal said about intolerance, and yet the admission of Hon. Gentlemen went to shew that such a thing did not exist among us, when they adduced instances of the most distinguished situations being filled in the Country by Gentlemen belonging to the Church of Rome. As to the persecutions which had taken place in a barbarous age, he thought it absurd and inconsistent to mention them at the present day; 150 years had passed without them, and he saw no grounds for apprehension when it had very properly been stated that public opinion had restrained them. As to the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts and Tests, the Hon. Gentleman must be aware that they could not be introduced without the concurrence of all branches of the Legislature.

Mr. *Scollick* thought if Gentlemen were seriously disposed to afford the relief required, they would confine themselves to existing Sects within this Province who sought that relief, and not extend it in its present general shape, to those who did not ask it. The Bill, in his opinion, besides went to destroy the rights of some who were already provided for by Law—Mennonists and Quakers, for example, were already authorised by Law to solemnize marriage among themselves, and this Bill imposed certain conditions which he thought they would not comply with.

Mr. *Bidwell* said that the Quakers and Mennonists were not affected by the Bill—and in reply to the Attorney General's observation, he said he was not sure but that the Courts might decide that Ecclesiastical Courts might be established and Tests imposed.

Mr. *Walsh* said that when the subject was before the Committee a few days ago, he understood that leave had been given to sit again with the understanding that in the mean time some modifications should be prepared in its provisions—he was not aware that so general a measure, or so important a change, was contemplated—he considered it necessary, in order to attain the desired object, that the particular sects should be named; without this, he thought it hopeless to expect that relief would be afforded to those whom the House was disposed to serve.

Mr. *Clark* would briefly state his opinion on this question—he would confirm all past marriages, and confer the right for its future solemnization on Ministers of Sects to be named in the Bill—he would go no further.

Mr. *J. Jones* had invariably voted for a Bill naming Sects; he would make this as comprehensive as could be desired—he might be called intolerant for not agreeing to a general Bill; this, either in or out of the House, he did not mind—his Constituents knew his sentiments on this subject. He had proposed to the Hon. Gentleman who introduced the present measure, to make it into two Bills, in order that at least one desirable object might be gained; he had, however, thought that the two together would be more likely to succeed. On a future occasion, he hoped that the Hon. Gentleman would see the necessity of making them distinct, and by naming the different Sects, afford a more reasonable hope of both being carried into effect.

The Hon. *Speaker* agreed in giving his support to the Bill, as containing privileges, to which, resistance would cease; while these were denied, a common cause was made, and much discontent ensued—uniformity in Religious matters had been considered desirable in most Countries; it had long been thought so, but experience of upwards of a century in Spain had not been able to enforce it. In England, the Dissenters were more numerous than the Members of the Established Church, and this, in his opinion, might be attributed to the restrictions imposed upon the former—history proved that the most serious consequences had been produced by attempts to produce uniformity—the people will enforce their opinions. The amendments proposed, he considered, as rational, and such as were desired by the people, and he should therefore vote for them.

Mr. *C. Jones* said, that if the Bill passed through the House in such a shape, those who professed the strongest desire to afford relief, could not reasonably expect that it would be attended with any success—the measure was one much required, and he hoped that a future Parliament would feel the necessity of divesting the subject of any unnecessary matter, in order that the proposed relief might be obtained.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

The *Attorney General*, of the Committee to whom was referred the Civil Rights Bill, made the first report of the Committee by Bill. He stated that the Committee had given the subject every attention, and that the Bill they had now reported would be found to agree as nearly as possible with the instructions which had been transmitted to the House—the Committee, he hoped, would be prepared to make their second report to-morrow. The Bill was read a first time—Second reading for Saturday next.

Mr. *Bidwell* considered the Bill as one of the most important measures before the House, and that every caution was desirable—he should move that 500 copies be printed for the use of Members before its second reading—he had no desire to shrink from the responsibility which the occasion imposed; but responsibility implied a power to act—the instructions, however, had confined the House, and left no alternative. The Bill was not such a one as his discretion would have dictated; he was not at liberty, however, to exercise that discretion—some of the provisions he considered burthensome—and Registry he thought troublesome and unsatisfactory; it might be omitted from various causes, and the benefit contemplated be lost—he should not vote for it if he were allowed to exercise his discretion, but the instructions prevented this, and he had thought it better to pass such a Bill than do otherwise—he made this explanation in order to exonerate himself from any responsibility. The Bill now reported, rendered the measure generally as complete as it could be within the limits of the instructions—he had sacrificed much of personal feeling and opinion on the occasion, and he had done so with pleasure, although the other Bill was more conformable to his sentiments.

Mr. *J. Jones* suggested that both Bills should be included in the motion for printing, which being agreed, 500 copies were ordered.

Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

Mr. *Scollick* moved that the Petition of T. G. Simons, Esq. respecting the County Town in the District of Gore, be referred to the Attorney General and Mr. J. Jones, as a select Committee to report thereon.

Mr. *James Wilson* objected, and proposed Messrs. Thomson, Beasley, Hamilton, and Scollick, as the Committee.

Mr. *Gordon* thought that some reason should be given for the alteration; it was unusual to make such objections—the Gentlemen named by Mr. Scollick would, no doubt, do justice; they could not be actuated by any private feeling.

Mr. *Hamilton* admitted that he was interested and had some feeling on the occasion, but this would not prevent his doing his public duty—if he was named as one of the Committee. The Attorney General last year, in the case of the London District, had made what was called a Grand Circle, and placed the County Town in the centre—he would have no more grand circles, which might ruin the Gore District, as London was—he would sift the the matter to the bottom. As to the Petition, it was only the skeleton of a Petition, and Counter Petitions would be brought in.

Mr. *M'Clean* would have no objection to add to the number of the Committee, but thought it improper to strike out those already named. As to the Grand Circles spoken of, in the case of the London District, the whole House had concurred in that measure, and no improper motives could be attributed either to the Attorney General, who was one of a Committee who had reported to the House, or to the House who had adopted that report, and acted without feeling or prejudice on the occasion, and in such a manner as was thought most conducive to the General interests of the District.

Mr. *Bidwell* said that on such questions the Att'y. General represented the views of Government, and any undue influence should be guarded against—he objected to Commissioners naming the place of the County Town, as being liable to influence and favoritism, from which the House was free.

After some further discussion, a Committee of seven was appointed by Ballot,

to whom the Petition was referred. The Attorney General and Mr. Jones are of the Committee.

The HIGHWAY COMMITTEE made a first report by Bill. The Bill was read a first time, granting to Mr. C. Beadle the exclusive right of running a Stage from Queenston, via. Head of the Lake, to Sandwich, once a week, for 21 years. Second Reading on Monday next.

DISTRICT COURT BILL—Second reading.

Mr. *Beardsley* said he was aware the present Law required alteration, but he should oppose this Bill unless the Judges were required to be professional men, or were duly examined—improper appointments had taken place, and might occur again. The Bill now before the House made the business more prolix, and the Table of Fees should be regulated accordingly; the Lawyer should have *quid pro quo*—with these alterations he should support the Bill.

Mr. *J. Jones* had introduced this Bill from a conviction of its necessity, and had no doubt that Hon. Gentlemen of the Profession, who were aware of the defects of the present Law, would agree with him that some new enactment was necessary—he had not made any alteration in the Table of Fees, indeed he had not introduced that subject at all; but if any increase was considered necessary in consequence of the additional labors imposed by the Bill on the profession, any Hon. Gentleman could propose a new Table of Fees.

Mr. *Gordon* thought the discussion of the present measure very properly belonging to Gentlemen of the Profession, yet as far as he could judge of the provisions of the Bill, they appeared to be good—the amendment too, of having the Judges of the District Court Professional men, was proper, if such could be found in all parts of the Country to fill the situation; heretofore it was impossible, and even now might be difficult—the pittance of Fees now allowed was a miserable remuneration for their Services, and in many parts of the Country it might be difficult to find Professional men who would give up better prospects for the purpose of filling the situation.

Mr. *James Wilson* thought the Bill would increase the burthens of the people, and that Judges of District Courts and Lawyers would participate in the new gain; the Bill would not answer the Country—the cunning of Lawyers would still carry actions into the King's Bench; and while the House was remedying one evil, they might create a dozen more. He would try and stop this Bill which had so many burthensome clauses—he had not yet seen any measure brought in to remove burthens from the people—we had too many Lawyers already; the growth of these, and Established Clergymen and Doctors was oppressive to the Country, and there appeared to be no end to the troubles and afflictions they brought upon the people—he had not heard of any Petition for this Bill, and should therefore oppose it—the people had better settle their differences by Arbitration, and save bills of cost.

Mr. *Beardsley* would propose his amendment for three Judges to preside in the District Court, one of whom should be a Lawyer. The Court of Common Pleas in England had three Judges.

The *Att'y. General* said that the Courts of Common Pleas in England, and in other Colonies had a large Jurisdiction, and regular Salaries were paid to the Judges; here the District Court was limited in its Jurisdiction to £40 in actions of contract, and £15 in other actions—if the Hon. Gentleman increased the number of Judges as he proposed, throughout the Province, how would he propose to remunerate them? the present Fees would not do it, and would he then provide Salaries for them?

The Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The *Attorney General* brought up the Petition of certain Ship-owners, praying for the erection of a Light House on one of the Duck Islands in Lake Ontario.

On motion of the *Attorney General*, the House resolved into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration, the Petition of the Welland Canal Company—he moved the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That from the great importance of the Welland Canal to the interests of the Province, it is most desirable to insure its accomplishment with as little delay as possible, by affording public aid to the undertaking, if it shall appear to be necessary, and the state of the public Funds and a due regard to other public improvements shall warrant it.

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting, whether it is necessary, in order to secure the speedy completion of the Welland Canal upon its present enlarged scale, that public aid should be afforded to the Company, and if so, to what extent; and whether such aid would be most effectually extended by making a further Loan, or taking Stock In the name of the Government, or by any, and what other measure. And also to examine and report upon such parts of the Petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, as do not relate to the application for pecuniary aid, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report on the last mentioned subjects of the Petition, by Bill or otherwise, and that the Chairman be directed to move for the appointment of such Committee.

Mr. *Bidwell* enquired if these resolutions were intended as conveying a pledge that the House would give support to the Canal?

The *Attorney General* said that those voting for the first Resolution, would certainly convey a conditional pledge, if the Funds warranted the required support, and other public improvements were first provided for.

Mr. *Hamilton* would first ascertain the resources of the country, before giving any pledge to support the Canal—the Company were in difficulty, and after having last year obtained £25,000 from the House, they come forward again and ask further assistance. He had heard a great deal of the anticipated benefits from the Canal, but these he considered doubtful.

Mr. *Bidwell*—if the object of the Resolutions had merely been for the purpose of obtaining information, he should not oppose them, as there were particular reasons why information was necessary—the Canal was at first a great private enterprise; it had now, in some measure, become a public one. He considered the Province to be placed in a delicate situation, with respect to the money already advanced to the Company; and the question now appeared to him to be, whether it was proper to make any further advance for the purpose of endeavouring to ensure the repayment of the £25,000, already loaned to them, or by withholding further aid, relinquish the prospect of ever having that sum returned.

The *Attorney General* said, that last year it had been resolved as expedient to give assistance to the Canal, and the public confidence had consequently been increased—that pledge had been given after a full examination of the merits of the question. The work was important to the general interests of the Province, and should receive public aid, after other public improvements were attended to, and the Resolutions went no further.

Mr. *C. Jones* agreed that it was necessary to ascertain how the work was going on, he would therefore support the Resolutions that evidence might be gone into before a Select Committee. He might not find it expedient to vote more money for the Canal, but the Resolution containing no positive pledge to that effect should meet with his support.

Mr. *Morris* was friendly to the undertaking, but in voting for the Resolution, would not consider himself pledged to vote any additional sum to the Canal.

Mr. *J. Jones*, was not prepared to give more money to the Canal, unless he was first satisfied that the resources of the Country would authorise it, independent of the necessary sums for other public works.

Mr. *D. Jones*, thought the resolutions held out an encouragement to the Company that would be considered as a pledge—he would not do this before our means were ascertained—he would not oppose inquiry, but thought the House was not warranted in holding out any encouragement at present.

Mr. *Bidwell*, thought it very necessary to inquire whether the Company had acted judiciously in their matters, before the Province consented to take stock to a large amount in the Canal. The Company may have been injudicious in their management—and this may be the reason why the remainder of the Stock had not been sold in London and New York—a want of sound judgment, may perhaps render it unadvisable for the Province to embark largely in the concern.

Mr. *J. Wilson*, thought that information was required—general report says that there is something wrong about the management of the Welland Canal—these reports are injurious to the Company—they may perhaps not be true, but until they were cleared up he could not see the propriety of taking Stock to a large amount —he would have a fair exposure of every thing, and be kept in the dark no longer.

The *Att'y. General*, was confident that the Company were anxious that their affairs should undergo the most minute investigation, and he was satisfied the more they were known, the better it would be for the Company—the Canal was yet in an unfinished state, and the Company had been unjustly slandered—inquiry would remove all doubts, and this the Company was desirous of—he knew persons who resided within a few miles, who had not seen the Canal, and who from prejudice were opposed to it and had abused it—on visiting the works however these prejudices had been removed, and they now thought it a beneficial undertaking—he was surprised at the apathy evinced with respect to so important a work, which all who had seen it, agreed in thinking as one of incalculable benefit to the whole Province—it certainly was surprising that more interest had been evinced and more known of the Erie Canal when it was cutting, than of the Welland Canal in Upper Canada, intended to open a communication for large vessels, from Lake Erie and the Western Country into Lake Ontario—the demand for all kinds of produce on the Canal had been very extensive, and yet it appeard strange that so good a market had been neglected, and that it had been supplied by foreigners.

Mr. *Bidwell*, moved that the first Resolution be expunged.—Lost.

The first Resolution was then put—Yeas 21—Nays 15—Carried by a majority of 6.

The second Resolution was carried unanimously—and Messrs. McLean, Att'y. General, Rolph, Bidwell and C. Jones, appointed as the Select Committee,

JAIL LIMITS BILL—2 Reading.

Bill Reported—3 Reading for Monday next.

KINGSTON BANK REPEAL BILL.—2 Reading.

A majority of the House decided against adopting the Preamble of Mr. Thomson's Bill for releasing the real Estate of the Directors, and after some discussion—the Attorney General moved as an amendment the preamble of a new Bill, for settling the affairs of the Bank, which was adopted, and the Committee rose, reported the Bill as amended and obtained leave to sit again. [When the Provisions of this New Bill are discussed we shall give the debate upon it.] Adjourned.

Saturday Jan. 6.

Sundry Petitions Read.

County Court Bill—2 Reading.

The Committee rose, reported the Bill, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. *J. Jones*, brought in a Bill to establish a Police in the Town of Brockville. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Jail Limits Bill—read third time, passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Petition of the inhabitants of the County of Lincoln was read. The petition prays that Elections may be held as formerly in the several Ridings of the County.

On motion to refer the Petition to a Select Committee :—

Mr. *Beardsley*, said he should oppose its being referred—the petition contained some respectable names—but among them he saw the name of one who had fled from justice in the United States and was an Alien—it was signed too by office holders, who would destroy the freedom of election.

Mr. *J. Jones*, did not know the merits of the Petition—he would not however smother any petition coming into the House on such a subject—it related to the elective franchise, and on that question if it were signed by only one freeholder, it should be attended to by the House—he would vote for the petition being referred—as to one of the signers being an alien, he was at a loss so understand the Hon. Gentleman—last year that Hon. Gent. had declared by his vote that any man coming from the U. S. into this Province was a British Subject, and now he calls him an alien.

Mr. *Clark*, knew that the Petition was fairly got up—it was numerously and respectably signed, and entitled to the consideration of the House—there was no undue influence used—the Ridings were populous, and the petition should be attended to.

Mr. *Hamilton*—the petition affected the privileges of the people, and should meet with attention from the House—the more general elections were, the more free they would be from influence—he should vote for the petition being referred.

A division being called for—there were,

Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Att'y. General, Beasley, Bidwell, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Hamilton, Ingersoll, J. Jones, Lyons, McBride, McDonald, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Perry, Peterson, Randall, Scollick, Walker, Walsh, Wilkinson, White, and Wilson—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Beardsley, and Rolph—2.

On motion of the Attorney General, the Petition of certain Ship owners for a Light House on the Duck Islands was referred to Messrs. Clark and Cameron, with power to send for persons and papers.

Bill for Sale of Clergy Reserves—second Reading.

The words "erecting places of public worship for all denominations" were struck out of the Bill, on motion of Mr. Morris—the lowest offer which the Sheriff is authorised to take at any public sale of the Reserves, was filled up with 2s. 6d.

Mr. *Perry*, proposed an amendment, that the Interest of the Monies arising from the sale of the Reserves only, should be expended, otherwise he said the Receiver General, whose income was already large enough, would reap the interest on those sales paid into his hands—he would give 21 years for the payment of the purchase money, on payment of interest—he thought as the Bill was important, that it should be printed.

The Bill was reported and ordered for a third reading on Wednesday next.

Belleille Police Bill, went through a second reading, reported with some amendment, and ordered for a third reading on Wednesday next.

Hasting Division Bill, second Reading.

Mr. *Coleman*, explained the peculiar situation of the County as requiring that a Division of the District should take place.

Mr. *Thomson*, (Frontenac) thought that the claims of Prince Edward were stronger —he had voted against it, and should oppose this Bill.

Mr. *Perry*, & Mr. *Atkinson*, should oppose the Bill.

Mr. *White*, said the people wished for a Division—they were now 90 miles from the County Town, and suffered inconvenience attending Courts, &c.

Mr. *Beardsley*, opposed the Bill, because he thought it was brought in for the purpose of defeating the Prince Edward Petition.

Mr. *McLean*, thought it would be better to make one District of Hastings and Prince Edward.

Mr. *Peterson*, considered the attempt to defeat the Prince Edward Petition unjust—he should therefore oppose the Bill.

After some further discussion, to the same points the Bill was ordered for a second reading *this day six months*, and is therefore lost.

A Message was received from the Hon. the Legislative Council, informing the House, that they had passed "The Justice Fee Bill,"—"The Sheriff's Salary Bill," and also the "Bill for the more easy recovery of estrays,"—the latter with some amendment.

Line Fence Bill,—2 Reading.

After a short discussion, it was agreed to refer the Bill to a select committee.

The Waterloo School Bill—went thro' a second reading, was reported with amendments, and ordered for a third reading on Wednesday next.

Welland Canal Bill—2 Reading.

The *Attorney General*, explained that the Bill was in conformity to the Despatch of Lord Bathurst, communicating His Majesty's gracious intention of advancing the sum of £16,360 Sterling, in aid of the work, on condition that the Locks of the Canal should be 22 feet wide, and when completed that Government vessels and stores should pass free of toll—the Bill ensured these conditions.

Mr. *Bidwell*, thought that the Bill was not satisfactory—by its provisions the Company would be compelled to allow Government vessels and stores to pass free of toll, without any assurance or condition, that the Government would pay the sum mentioned.

The *Attorney General*, assured the Hon. Gent. that the Company themselves felt no apprehension whatever on the subject, and were not at all inclined to doubt the honor of His Majesty's Government—indeed the munificent grant of land already made to the Company would of itself have been sufficient to have induced the Company to allow the vessels and stores of His Majesty to pass free through the Canal, and the additional aid so liberally afforded it, in the grant of £16,360, could only be considered as gratuitous—the good faith of the Government as expressed in the Despatch was a sufficient pledge that the money would be paid—the Company was perfectly satisfied with it, and he thought it would appear extraordinary indeed, if such an amendment as that proposed by the Hon. Gentlemin could meet with the sanction of the House.

Mr. *Rolph* said that this was a positive enactment, and the Company might be placed in an awkward dilemma, if the money was not paid—in his opinion the House should not pass such a Bill without a proviso ensuring its payment—the Company should not be pledged to pass Government Boats for ever without a certainty that they would receive the sum named—it had been said on this as on other occasions that the good faith of Government should not be doubted, but he would guard the Company against any such Bill as this—supposing the House of Commons should not sanction this grant of His Majesty how would the Company be secured from the effects of this law.

The *Attorney General* said that some Hon. Gentlemen appeared to express an unnecessary concern on the behalf of the Company, but it appeared to him that their expressions were rather those of doubt as to the good faith of Government—he again assured those Hon. Gentlemen and the House, that on this subject the Company entertained no doubts whatever, and they were under no apprehension of being placed in an awkward dilemma, by placing the fullest reliance in the faith of Government—and if for the first time, that faith should be broken, and the Government should say, "now we can pass free through your Canal and have a law for that purpose and will not pay the money," would not this House repeal the law? the supposition, however, was disgraceful towards the Government, who had already, by a Grant of Land, rendered such liberal encouragement to the Company, which, as he before stated, would, without the proposed sum, be sufficient of itself to induce the Company to allow Government Vessels and Stores to pass free of Toll.

Mr. *Bidwell* would model the Bill in such a manner as to guard against any part of the £16,360 being paid from the funds of the Province; it might not be intended, but the House should be cautious—it might give a colouring to devote the provincial funds to such purposes hereafter.

Mr. *Rolph* said that the House could not be assured, but this bill might hereafter be made use of as a pretext for applying the public funds of the Province already at the disposal of the Executive to works of this kind. In the ordinary transactions of life in business, it was a rule among individuals, to consider each other honest, and he should like to see a clause in the Bill securing to the Company the payment of the £16,360 Sterling.

Mr. *J. Jones* supposed that the Provincial funds alluded to by the Hon. Gentlemen was the £2500 Act, for the administration of Justice—that act however appropriated that sum annually to a specific purpose and it was in his opinion absurd to suppose that any part of it would be expended in cutting Canals. As to the Hon. Gentlemans maxim of individuals when driving bargains with each other, his argument if it means any thing amounted to this, that this House must consider the King a Rogue—He considered the proposition as being disgraceful, and such as the House should never consent to. The faith of Government stood pledged for the payment of a certain sum of money, on condition that the Company made the locks of their Canal of certain dimensions, and gave free passage to Government Stores and Vessels—the Bill provided these conditions and he hoped the House would not be brought to question the faith of Government, which had never yet been doubted. The Bill was drawn according to the Despacth, and according to the petition of the Company—some Hon. Members were all at once extremely cautious for the interests of the Company, and raised difficulties which the Company themselves could not and did not anticipate—could those Hon. Gentlemen give any reason for such unjust suspicion against the Government—they were absurd, and should not be attended to by the House.

Mr. *Thomson* (Frontenac) knew that the £2,500 was not confined to the Administration of Justice.

Mr. *J. Jones*—then the Hon. Gentleman should cause inquiry on the subject, and not urge it as an objection to this Bill.

Mr. *M'Lean* thought that the W. C. Company could not be thankful to the Hon. Gentleman who appeared to be desirous of using such extreme caution on their behalf, as that caution might be the means of seriously affecting their best interests—those that the good faith of Government should not be doubted, but he would guard the Company against any such Bill as this—supposing the House of Commons should not sanction this grant of His Majesty how would the Company be secured from the effects of this law.

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*Mr.

the Rider to the Bill—there were Yeas 16 Nays. 14 and it was carried.

On Motion of Mr. Rolph the Bill with the Rider was ordered to be engrossed and read a second time on Friday next.

Radcliffe Relief Bill—3 Reading—passed and sent to Legislative Council.

Beleille Police Bill—3 Reading—amended and recommitted.

Clergy Reserve Sale Bill—3 Reading amended and recommitted.

Post Office Bill—Mr. Rolph brought in a Bill to regulate the Post Office Department in this Province—2 Reading on Saturday next.

Brockville Police Bill—2 Reading Reported as amended, and leave given to sit again.

Adjourned.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, January 13, 1827.

On looking over our file of papers received by the last mail, we do not observe any news of particular importance. We have therefore devoted our columns to local matter.

We have commenced giving the Report of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, a document which we have no doubt will be read with interest, by all who desire a successful termination to that important work. From a debate which took place on the subject of the gracious offer of His Majesty, to advance the sum of £16,360 Sterling in aid of the work, and which independent of the support already given to it, can be viewed in no other light than a most liberal gift, the Stockholders, and other well wishers to the Company, will be enabled to judge, who may properly be classed among the real friends, of that great public improvement.

The Intestate Bill, now under the consideration of the Legislature, is one of those measures which has been discussed on former occasions, and though we are not disposed, as some persons appear to be, to question the *motives* of any Hon. Gent. in bringing forward certain measures, or for the manner in which their votes are given on certain questions, we will not withold the expression of our opinion, that such a Bill if passed into a Law would subject the people of this Province to the greatest evils and inconveniencies—besides which we do consider it, to be at variance with the principles of the glorious Constitution which we happily enjoy.

The last *Quarterly Review* (September) now before us contains an article on this subject, from which we give the following extract:—

"*Observations on the actual State of the English Laws of Real Property: with the outline of a Code.* By James Humphreys Esq. of Lincolns Inn, Barrister, London. 8vo.—1826.

To the title of descents, the author has appended a comparison between primogeniture and equal partibility; exemplifying the former by our own system, and the latter by the Code Napoleon. With so strong a disposition to resort to first principles, and so little fear of innovation, as he has exhibited in the preceding chapter, we were not prepared to find in Mr. Humphreys, the champion of an institution bearing among ourselves such unequivocal marks of a feudal origin, and so much at variance with the spirit of what is called philosophical legislation. Though unprepared, however, we were rejoiced to find it so; and still more to discover, in the reasoning by which he supports his view of the question, so much of what we are apt to regard as true philosophy—a wise and temperate regard even to prejudices, (if they must needs be so termed,) consecrated by habitual usage, and which have taken their place *de facto* among the main-springs of national action.

'Our English law of primogeniture,' he says, 'has often been represented as a harsh and impolitic rule, which, sacrificing natural affection to an ill-regulated passion for family aggrandizement, or to the vanity of supporting an empty name, beggars the younger branches of a family, to enrich the eldest, and prevents the free circulation of property. But, let us view a little in detail, first, the extent of property to which this law applies; next, (as influenced by the preceding topic,) its concurrence with natural affection; and finally its political effects.'

Our author then points out, that the rule in question does not extend to *females*. 'They all, he observes, 'take equally; and the public sentiment, generally guided by the law, adopts the same mode of disposition among them.' The widow's jointure, and young children's portions are equally exempt from its operation. But, what is of far more importance, and in application so extensive, as actually to convert the rule itself into the exception, is, that it does not extend to *personal property*: that is to say, to a class of possessions infinite in its qualities and ramifications, and of which one single article, namely, the interest of the national debt alone, exceeds in amount the total of our national rental of land.

'It has been justly observed,' (says our author,) by Montesquieu, that to educate children is a natural obligation on the parent; to give them his property, is one of civil or political institution. Conceding however somewhat of the strictness of this principle, in favour of natural feeling, it has still been shown,' (adds the author, in reference to the preceding part of his discussion,) 'that, in our own country, the portion of land property is not such as to deprive a father of his power, in conjunction with his testamentary right, to make ample provision for all his offspring.'

He exposes the fallacy of the objection, that primogeniture impedes alienation. The rule, as by him demonstrated, has no such necessary consequence.

'The full power of alienation which, in our present laws, each generation in its turn possesses, added, as it frequently is, by the necessity to discharge the portions of the younger branches, or other charges on the estate—by the extravagance or enterprize of the owner—or by the division of the estate among the female line, break down and scatter, from time to time, the largest masses of landed property, with a rapidity which would surprise any but those long conversant with the changes of ownership. The annual extent of alienations of real property may be brought to an unerring test, by referring to the *ad valorem* duty paid on sales on land, in England and Wales, for the year 1825, being about £440,000, which, at the average rate of 1 1-2 per cent., would give for the aggregate purchase-money upwards of £35,000,000; for the aggregate yearly value of the property sold, taking lands and buildings, freeholds and copyholds, estates in possession and in reversion, at one high rate of third years' purchase, about £1,200,000 per annum.'

In another branch of his argument we follow him with still greater pleasure, dictated, as it seems to us to be, under the influence of some of the best, as they are among the most general sentiments of our nature.

'An attachment to the soil, and a reluctance to part with the seat of one's ancestors, have in all ages, and under every system of succession, attended the possession of land; and this feeling, added to the peculiar stability of land as property, has rendered it the means of preserving the names and dignities of families. We trace the original sentiment in the affecting story of *Naboth's vineyard*. The more complicated motive developes itself in the brilliant exposition by Montesquieu of the original laws of succession among the Romans. These, while they allowed the property to pass indifferently to all the children of the father, both male and female, under his dominion, kept it always in his family, by not permitting the daughters, who, on marrying, passed into the families of their husbands, to transmit it to their children; since this would have carried it into another house. Here we discover the principle of supporting the importance of families by means of their possessions; with this difference, that, in republican Rome, the dignity was attached to the entire family; while in modren times, it is centered, and along with it the estate, in the head of the family. Despotism has the means of perpetuating their names through their landed property, as the families of modern French at present are, by their rigid system of equal partibility, and, even here we discern an effort towards it, and an attachment to the soil, in the practice among the cohcirs, in agricultural countries, if they cannot conveniently cultivate the property in common, for one of them to take it and pay a rent to the others; or, in richer and more commercial districts, to buy them out.

'To this universal and most natural attachment to the soil, and its connexions as property, under whatever system of succession, for preserving the memory and influence of a family, may be added its peculiar value among ourselves, as connected with primogeniture, in preserving the independance of the aristocratic branch of our Constitution. With privileges rather for the public advantage than their own, less violent and more consistent than the multitude, if, in past ages, a tyrant was to be coerced or expelled, or in present times, a sovereign is to be *advised*, the arms and the counsel of our nobility have ever been found equally prompt. Without them, whatever may be individual merits, *the many* are as a rope of sand.'

Our author may be justly proud in having his own sentiments on this important subject supported by those of the most philosophic statesmen of modern times.

'——The law of primogeniture, (says Mr. Burke) with a few inconsiderable exceptions, is the standing law of our landed inheritance, and without question has a tendency (I think a most happy tendency) to preserve a character of consequence, weight, and prevalent interest over others, in the whole; and to the whole state itself.'—*Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

From this statement of the case in favour of our old English system, the author turns to the other side of the picture, as presented by the *Code Napoleon*, which, as he observes, in establishing equal partibility among all the children, and all other kindred of equal degree, has not only prescribed a system of succession the opposite to ours, but has given that system a more unbending character, by prohibiting, to a large extent, voluntary gifts, either *inter vivos* or testamentary. Our space precludes us from following the author with any closeness through this part of his argument; which is, however of sufficient force and originality to merit (as it is sure to attract) the attention of our continental neighbours, so recently engaged in the revision of that very article of their laws of which it is his design to call in question the wisdom and expediency.

'Land,' he observes, 'is, in its nature, incapable of the same easy and complete division as money and other moveables.' The truth of this maxim, in itself sufficiently obvious, is made practically familiar to us by the expensive and vexatious nature of our own proceedings under a commission of partition. These evils among ourselves are confined to a small number of cases, and a very limited description of persons. That, which forms our exception, constitutes their general rule of succession—with this addition, that (unless our author has greatly erred in his estimate) all the inconveniences and expense of a partition among English coheirs occur, in a much greater proportion, in the case of every single succession, regulated by the provisions of the civil code of France."

In our last number we gave the answers received from His Majesty's Government, to several addresses of the House of Assembly, forwarded during the last session, and we are inclined to think that the answers are such as most reasonable men would have anticipated. Could it be expected for example that the King would consent to bestow an honorable distinction on a man who had been found in arms against his cause, by placing his name among those who were to be the partakers of his Royal bounty, for having devoted their fortunes and risked their lives in defence of his Sovereignty?

On the subject of Emigration, it may be easily imagined we think, how much pleasure it would have afforded His Majesty, to have answered an address on such a subject, if instead of praying him to throw open one of his Colonies for the admission of Foreigners, it had represented the beneficial results that might be expected, from the settlement of its fertile soil, by the surplus population of the Mother Country. His faithful Commons in Upper Canada appear to have been desirous by their address, to afford encouragement, rather to strangers, than to their brethren, but their Gracious Sovereign, though compelled to refuse their request having the interest of the Colony and the welfare of his own people at heart, tells them that it his intention to send those who will no donbt be equally, if not more welcome among us—the people of His United Kingdom. The *Niagara Gleaner* contains the following pertinent remarks on the subject, which will be approved of by the Country:—

"When it is taken into consideration that the taxes are much higher, the prices of the produce of the country much lower in the United States than they are in Canada, and the land dearer, it must clearly appear that had the Government of Great Britain been disposed to encourage emigration from the United States, as requested by a majority of our Representatives in Parliament, the Province of Upper Canada would be inundated with democrats from the United States, which might soon become troublesome. Government in our opinion, has acted wisely by reserving the uncultivated tracts of land in Upper Canada for the redundant population of Great Britain and Ireland."

The "true intent of the Act of Parliament" on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, is plainly enough pointed out, in the answer to the address on that subject; it is however again taken up by the House of Assembly, and for the present at least, we forbear further remark on the subject.

We beg leave to call the particular attention of our readers in the Niagara District, to the debate, on a Petition coming from their part of the Country on the subject of Elections. They will find that there are some Persons, who however loudly they may proclaim the liberties of the people on some occasions, have endeavoured nevertheless in this instance, to prevent their complaints, from even being heard.

STRAY COW.

Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, second Concession, west side of Yonge Street, about the 20th ult. a Dark Red Cow, with crooked horns, about six years old.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BALES.

Yonge Street, 11 Jan'y. 1827. 33-3-35

STRAY COW.

A VERY fine Red Cow about 4 years old, some time ago came into the premises of the Hon. Col. Wells. Any person proving property and paying charges may have her, by applying to the Subscriber at Col. Wells's.

JAMES KERR.

January 4, 1827. 32—2w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec,*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE,
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,

Montreal, Decr. 26, 1826. 33-3m.

NOTICE—The partnership in trade heretofore existing in Quebec, under the firm of LONGLEY and DYKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent: all outstanding debts or accounts against or in favor of the said concern will be settled at Quebec by Joseph Dyke, who is duly authorised to that effect.

GEO. LONGLEY,
JOSEPH DYKE,

Quebec, 14th Dec. 1826. 33-3-35.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Monday the 22d January instant, for supplying the undermentioned articles, viz:

150 *Snow Shovels,*
12 *Pairs of Clubs.*

Particulars made known at the Barrack Masters' Office, York.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, 9th January, 1826. } 33-2w.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

JANUARY TEA SALE—1827.

THE Agents to the Honorable East India Company in Canada, give notice that there will be put up to a Public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec and Montreal, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1700 Chests.

The assortment at Quebec will consist of about 500, at Montreal of about 1200 Chests.

The Sale at the former place to be on *Thursday the 18th*, at the latter on *Thursday the 5th January* and *eleven* o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew Chests open for inspection six days previous to the Sale.

Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.
Agents to Hon. E. I. Company

Montreal, Dec. 10, 1826. 4w-31.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres.
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 33 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8 h, and 32, 33, 35 in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to Thomas Ward, Esquire, of Hope, and to James Woods, Esquire, of Newcastle, and to Jonas Jones, Esquires, Sandwich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 52-6w

VOL. I. NO. 6d.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign a Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 - 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, and in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending on the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Aexander S. Allan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, 18, Novembe, 1826. 27-11-38

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Stephen Miles, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Smith, Viz:—

The east half of Lot No 8. in the 3d Concession, and the east half of Lot No. 22, in the 5th concession, of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN, *Sheriff M. D*
Kingston, Oct. 17, 1826.—22-13-33.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and tenements as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of two Executions issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of Peter Mac Donald and Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lots No. 25 and 27, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, Oct. 17th, 1826.—22-13-33.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, *York, 13th December*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIF'S OFFICE, *York, 6th Jan.* 1827. } 32-2w.
York, 1st January, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25-tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of Land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved Land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-tf

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Dreas, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves. double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; shot, tin IC. IX. & ICW. plough moulds anvils, vices, sad and hand irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards; tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Decr. 1826. 30tf.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27--tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.
DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, second Concession, west side of Yonge Street, about the 20th ult. a Dark Red Cow, with crooked horns, about six years old.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BALES.
Yonge Street, 11 *Jan'y.* 1827. 33-3-35

STRAY COW.

A VERY fine Red Cow about 4 years old, some time ago came into the premises of the Hon. Col. Wells. Any person proving property and paying charges may have her, by applying to the Subscriber at Col. Wells's.

JAMES KERR.
January 4, 1827. 32—2w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec.*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal, Decr. 26, 1826. 33-3m.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capitel Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

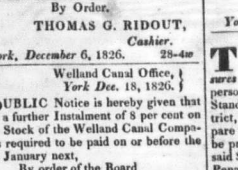
By Order.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

Welland Canal Office, *York Dec.* 18, 1826.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on The Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board
JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary—30-6-36.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, cheap for Cash,

130 Barrels Prime Cider,
20 Boxes IX Tin,
4 Bundles Wire,
5 Bundles Cast Steel,
1 do. Mill Peck do.
4 do. Crawley do.
4 do. Blister do.
25 Bolts Bleached Canvas,
Sole and Upper Leather.

J. C. GODWIN & Co.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29tf.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weight and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

NOTICE.

York, 29th November, 1826.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late HON. SAMUEL SMITH, are requested to transmit their accounts (duly authenticated) to WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq. And all those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the said W. ALLAN, who is fully authorized to discharge the same.

ALEX. M'DONELL,
WILLIAM ALLAN, } *Executors.*
J. B. MACAULAY,
J. W. GAMBLE,
27-5-34

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31tf

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

AT a Public Meeting, held at Beasley's Hotel at Ancaster, County of Wentworth and District of Gore, this fifteenth day of January, 1827, for the purpose of considering the propriety of Petitioning the Legislature on the subject of a removal of the County Town, and of the building a new Jail and Court House in this District; Matthew Crooks, Esquire, was appointed *Chairman*, and John Findlay, Esquire, *Secretary*, when the following Petition was unanimously adopted:—

To the Honorable the House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Village of Ancaster, and its immediate vicinity,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have learned, with the utmost surpise, that a Petition, purporting to be the Petition of the Inhabitants of Ancaster, has been presented to your Honorable House, praying your Honorable House to pass an Act authorising the Magistrates of the District, to borrow on the credit of said District, a Sum of money for the purpose of erecting a new Jail and Court House in the Village of Hamilton, such a prayer being in opposition to the declared sentiments of the Inhabitants of Ancaster.

THAT the names of but very few persons residing in this neighbourhood were affixed to the Petition aforesaid, that the majority of them were obtained surreptitiously, as will be proved by the accompanying affidavit; and that the name of the signatures were those of mere children, uncapable of comprehending the nature and tendency of the said Petition.

THAT your Petitioners would avail themselves of this opportunity to express, in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of those who, to promote a self interested object, have thus ventured to misrepresent the sentiments of this community.

That though your Petitioners believe the Village of Ancaster to possess advantages as a scite for the District Town, surpassed by no other position in the said District; yet they have no desire in exhibiting their pretentions to disparage the fair claims of the neighbouring Villages.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to pass a Law, authorizing the Magistrates of the aforesaid District to borrow, on its credit, a Sum of Money, not exceeding Three Thousand Pounds, for the purpose of erecting a new Jail and Court House within the District, and that you would appoint, or authorize the Executive of this Province to appoint, a Commission of disinterested Persons, to examine the said District, and select the most eligible scite for the erection of the said Public Buildings.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Resolved, That *Mr. George Gurnett*, be requested to forward the foregoing Petition to the Attorney General, accompanied by the necessary explanations, and with a request that he (Mr. Atty. General) would take the earliest opportunity of presenting the same, to the Honorable House of Assembly.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the York Gazette for publication.

MATTHEW CROOKS,
Chairman.
JOHN FINDLAY,
Secretary.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Messrs. Crooks and Findlay, for the able manner in which they fulfilled their respective duties on this occasion.

ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Chairman, Pro. Tem.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1827. No. 36.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE U. E. LOYALIST.

FAREWELL TO THE SHORES OF ERIE.

Land of my birth! one lingering, last adieu,
One fond expression of unfeigned regard,
One kind farewell—for which I deem thy due,
Accept from me, thy native, wayward Bard.
One fond farewell, warm from my deepest heart,
To thee and thine,—tis all I can bestow,
Land of my birth!—To me what'er thou art,
Or what thou hast been, well, full well I know.

Nurst by thy wilds and solitudes my youth
Grew like the plants that flourish on thy soil;
My heart was plain simplicity and truth;
My hands refused no task of rural toil.

The Muse there from amongst my Father's Sons
Was pleased to take me and my heart inspire;—
To me, the humblest of her chosen ones,—
And light my fancy with her dazzling fire.

She taught me to behold in thy pure sky
Its thousand glories with exalted soul;
And when its thunders rais'd their voice on high,
To hear *His* voice who shakes the utmost pole.

She taught me to behold in field and flower,
In wood and wild the charms of nature glow;
In wind and storm, the emblems of His power—
Nor less when soft the whispering breezes blow:

She led me forth to tread thy forests wide,
Where thy tall pines spread forth their sylvan charms,
Exalt their spiry tops in lordly pride,
And hang eternal verdure on their arms.

She bade me listen to the sprightly song
Whose gay pavillion veils the clear blue sky:
Their notes of joy awakened kindred fire
Deep in my bosom and I knew not why.

In measure wild their hymns of love they sung:
They sung of Spring's delightful Summer's pride
No note of sorrow moved their warbling tongue,
Sorrow and care the thoughts of man divide.

She led me to thy Erie's purple wave:
Heaven's distant verge the world of waters prest:
The foaming billows all their grandeur gave:
And throes till then unfelt disturbed my breast.

She bade me mark thy seasons as they rolled;—
When spring's first bloom with beauty bright expands;
When yellow Harvest lifts his head of gold,
And bounteous Autumn spreads his liberal hands.

Nor less when Winter hurls his gloomy storms,
And shakes the snow drift from his hoary head;
For fancy's fire his icy reign transforms,
And calls up life and beauty from the dead.

All these within my heart shall hold their place,
Land of my birth! when e'er I think of thee;
Thy Erie's winding shores shall memory trace,—
The scenes of childhood and its thoughtless glee.

Yet more:—The Muse seduced me from the plough;
She caught the sickle from my dexter hand;
She bade me tempt the maze of thoughts,—and now,
Because of her, I leave my native land.

The ways of fate I've ne'er been to compare,
In nature's walks, with his displays of Grace.
If here was wisdom, mercy sure was there,
And love divine beam'd from the Father's face.

O! who the sacred charge can rightly fill
Before the presence of the Sovereign Lord?—
Thou who canst arm the weak, thy grace instil,
And give me wisdom to expound thy word.

And thou, my Muse, a truce with thee and rhyme!
Rich themes of grace now may thy force employ;
To holier labors we'll devote our time,
And aim to close our task with heavenly joy.

Land of my birth, farewell—the days of woe
Which thou hast brought me, freely I forgive;
We part as friends should part;—and thou mayest know
The thoughts of thee within my breast shall live

For there are thoughts of thee which cannot die;
And oft they fondly in my bosom start;
And when devotion lifts my soul on high,
Thou shalt be present and enlarge my heart.

ERIEUS.

Saint Thomas, Talbot Road,
26 December, 1826.

REPORT,

Of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to the Stockholders.

(Continued from page 260)

Under these impressions it must be presumed the Directors acted in April 1825, when they made this reservation of Stock and in pursuance or their plan, the President was instructed when he repaired to New York in order to confer with the Stockholders resident there, and to procure additional Subscriptions, not to accept of a greater amount of Stock than £50,000, which it was presumed would, in addition to that which had been, and might be subscribed in the British Provinces, make up £100,000. So far from meeting with difficulty in procuring the limited amount, the President was induced by the readiness exhibited to extend the subscription to £75,000, which was instantly taken up, and he returned with the impression that if the whole had been thrown open it would have been subscribed with equal facility. The reference to England, however, had been finally resolved upon, and it was necessary to await the issue.

The Directors of the Company for that year now commenced their work with spirit; they found a large amount of Stock readily subscribed, and they saw a confidence in the undertaking exhibited, which left no room to doubt that the remainder would have been taken in America if it had not been designedly reserved. They may be supposed also to have expected, confidently, that before the progress of the work required it, they would hear of the £100,000 being subscribed in England, and having this double assurance of being in a condition to meet their engagements they entered into Contracts for the completion of the Canal from the River Welland to Lake Ontario, for a sum exceeding by almost one third, the amount of Stock which was actually taken up.

This portion of the Canal, it must be observed, embraces the only serious difficulties which have been apprehended as likely to present themselves—namely, the harbour on Lake Ontario, the descent of the Mountain which includes some rock excavation, and the deep cutting, which through a distance of nearly a mile and three quarters, averages a depth of excavation of 44 feet.

When completed, it will afford a perfect communication with Lake Erie, by the descent of the Welland to the Niagara River, and for this reason, as well as from the desire to shew the practicability of the whole design as speedily as possible, by encountering at once the only difficulties to be dreaded, it was thought clearly expedient to devote the whole of the present means of the Company to the completion of that section, leaving the other to be undertaken so soon as the remaining funds should become available

As the present Directors have adopted and persevered in the course which their predecessors had begun, it may be permitted them to say something, if it be necessary, in vindication of the resolution to proceed with the work, while so great a proportion of the Stock remained unsubscribed. Besides the expectation (amounting, under existing circumstances, to almost a moral certainty) of the remaining Stock being speedily filled up; it is, in the first place, to be born in mind, that had the Stock at once been all taken, it would have been competent to the Directors, and they would doubtless have deemed it judicious to have put both Sections, or the whole line under Contract at the same time. In that case the calls upon the present Stockholders would have been nearly the same, both in regard to periods and amount, as they have been in order to carry on the Section now in progress.

In the next place it is but justice to mention that the Directors of the present year, however much they might have been fairly influenced by these considerations, and notwithstanding their ardour to prosecute the work without without delay, did not in fact proceed except under the fullest sanction of those Stockholders at least, whose share in the undertaking was so great as to make it proper to consult them before embarking in Contracts, which would call for greater and more rapid advances than might appear reasonable.

The Contracts were entered into in the month of July 1825, and considerable progress made in the execution of some of them during the Summer. The Contractors, after the experience that has now been had of them, are stated, with great confidence by the Directors, to be persons as eligible in all respects as they think the Board could have met with; and indeed with a few exceptions, and those not in cases of any moment, they have exhibited a knowledge of their several descriptions of work, and have practised to this time a regularity, economy, and a persevering industry in the conduct of it, which it is believed have not often been excelled.

It was perceived very early in the operations of 1825, that to continue them with the dispatch, which the Contractors pressed upon the Company; and which it was evidently the interest of the latter to facilitate, would demand an expenditure which could not be provided for from the Funds expected to be raised in England, unless the reference for that purpose were promptly attended with success. For giving effect to that reference, it seems that much reliance was naturally placed on the zeal and intelligence of one of the Directors appointed by the Legislature; who desired before he could pledge himself satisfactorily for the success of the undertaking, to acquire from personal observation a more intimate knowledge of it. Circumstances put it out of his power, it appears, to make the desired inspection before the month of September, 1825; and other occurrences to which it is painful to allude, shortly after combined to render his services of little avail.

At this time, however, viz. in September, 1825, it was determined that Mr. Boulton, another of the Directors should proceed to England for the purpose of endeavouring to raise subscriptions of Stock, and he was to be furnished with the necessary powers and instructions. In the month of November such instructions as the Board considered necessary were transmitted to Mr. M'Gillivray, in Montreal, to be forwarded immediately to Mr. Boulton, then in London; but from the unfortunate occurrences already alluded to, they were omitted to be sent, and in the absence of such authority, no direct attempt was made, or could be made by Mr. Boulton to procure subscriptions.

It is not, however, very probable that this delay was of material consequence, for in the first place, means were taken by Mr. Boulton to attract favourable attention in England to the measure, and moreover, that unhappy reverse had occurred in the Commercial World, which not only had disabled many from lending their aid, who might a few months before have cheerfully granted it, but which had the much more general and decided effect of producing an universal suspicion of all such undertakings, and a disinclination to invest Capital in them.

(To be Continued.)

Extract of a letter from a traveller to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Falls of Niagara, October, 1826.

"I understand the Welland Canal Company has a large parcel of land between the Welland and Grand Rivers, now wholly useless, which, by the canal passing through it below the level of Lake Erie, must effectually drain it, and thus create an extensive tract of alluvial land, not to be excelled; thereby adding a value to this part of the country, and giving it an impetus towards improvement scarcely to be calculated.

"The distance from this to the termination of the Welland Canal, on Lake Ontario, is only forty-one and one half miles, being less than from Buffalo or Fort Erie to that point; and any vessel passing down from Lake Erie through this canal, will save the distance from this to Buffalo, which is about fifty miles. This port will be open from three to four weeks earlier every spring, and is much easier both of entrance and departure, than Buffalo harbour; as from the breadth of the lake at this point, vessels may beat out with any wind."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF BONAPARTE.

The following letter from Napoleon to M Champagny, the minister of the interior, displays in a strong light the character of the man, and his custom of not listening implicitly to the decisions of others.

Edinburgh Mag. May, 1807.

MONSIEUR DE CHAMPAGNY,

After having attentively examined the different plans of the monument dedicated to the grand army, I have not been one monument in doubt; that of M. Vignon is the only one which fulfils my intentions. It is a temple that I demanded, and not a church. What could be done in the style of churches to surpass St. Geneviève, even Notre Dame: and above all, St Peter's at Rome? The project of M. Vignon unites with many advantages that of agreeing much better in style with the palace of the legislative body, and of not humiliating the Thuilleries. When I fixed the expense at three millions (120,000*l.*), I wished it to be understood that this temple ought not to cost more than that of Athens, the construction of which did not cost half that sum. It appears to me, that the court entrance ought to be by the staircase opposite to the three. In the definitive plan, M. Vignon will manage so that we may descend under cover. The apartment, also, must be as handsome as possible; M. Vignon might, perhaps, make it double; for the hall is at present too long. It will be equally easy to add a few columns. I will have nothing in wood. The spectators ought to be placed, as I said, on marble steps, forming amphitheatres destined for the public. The persons necessary for the ceremony will be placed on benches, so that the distinction between the two classes of spectators may be very sensible. The amphitheatres, filled with ladies, will form a costume of the personages necessary for the ceremony. The statue of the orator ought to be permanent, and of beautiful workmanship. In this temple nothing ought to be movable or changing; every thing, on the contrary, ought to be stable and fixed in its place. It were possible to place at the entrance of the temple the Nile and the Tiber which were brought from Rome, it would have a good effect: M. Vignon must endeavor to introduce them in his ultimate plan. The place must also be selected for the armour of Francis I. and the *quadrige* (triumphal car with four horses) of Berlin. There must be no wood in the construction of this temple. Why may not we employ for the dome, which has been an object of discussion, iron, or even earthen pots? Would not these materials be preferable to wood? In a temple destined to subsist several thousands of years, the greatest solidity possible must be studied, and every thing avoided that may be subject to criticism; and the greatest attention paid to the choice of materials. Granite or iron, such ought to be those of this monument. It may be objected that the present columns are not of granite; but this objection is not a good one, because in time they may be changed, without injury to the moment. Yet, if it were proved that to use granite would cost too much, and be too long in obtaining, we must renounce it; for the principal condition of the project is, that it shall be executed in three or four years, or at the most five. This monument has a political object; it therefore should be terminated quickly. It will be well, however, to seek for granite for other works which I shall order, and which, from their nature, may occupy thirty, forty, or fifty years in finishing. I intend all sculptures in the interior to be of marble. Do not propose to me any sculptures fit for the drawing and dining-rooms of the wives of Paris bankers. Whatever is futile is not simple, noble; whatever is not of a long duration is unfit for this monument; I repeat, that there must be only kind of furniture in it, not even curtains. As to the plan which has gained the prize, it does not reach my ideas; it was the first that I rejected. It is true I gave for a basis, to preserve part of the monument of the Magdalen as it exists; but this expression is an ellipsis,—it was to be understood that the most possible of it should be preserved, otherwise there would have been no need of a programme: it was only necessary to execute the original plan. My intention is not to have a church, but a temple; and I further wished that all should be pulled down nor preserved. If the two propositions were incompatible, viz. that of having a temple, or preserving the church of the Magdalen it was right to attend to the definition a temple. By temple, I mean a monument, such as was at Athens, and as is not at Paris. There are many churches at Paris; these are in every village. I should not have taken it ill if the contradiction had been pointed out between having a temple, and preserving what was intended for a church. The first was the principal idea, the second only accessary: M Vignon must, therefore, divined what I meant.— As to the expense fixed at three millions, I do not make an absolute condition; I wished to be understood, that I did not have another Panthéon, such as that of St. Geneviève has already cost above fifteen millions. But in saying three millions, I did not mean that a million or two more should enter into the comparison with having a more or less beautiful monument. I might, if necessary, order five, or even six millions: the definitive plan will regulate this.

You will not fail to tell the 4th class of the Institute, that it was in its own report that I discovered the motives that have determined me.—To which I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, January 11.

Sundry Petitions read and referred.

M. Coleman moved that 150 Copies of each be printed, of the following Bills, for the use of Members—"Stage Bill"—"Highway Bill"—"Post Office Bill", and —"Marriage Bill".

The House divided.

Yeas 4—Nays 28.

The Motion was lost,

Registry Bill—brought in by Mr. Walsh —read 1st time—2 Reading on Monday next.

Mr. James Wilson moved that he have leave of absence after Monday next during the present Session.

Captain Matthews would oppose leave being granted—when he had asked for leave it had been refused—he thought the Hon. Gentleman should give some reason for the application.

Mr. Wilson said that he was called to Quebec on business.

Mr. Thomson (Frontenac) said that either Hon. Members might ask for leave for the same reasons—he should oppose the motion.

Leave was given to Mr. Wilson by a majority of 13. Ajourned.

Friday January 12.

WELLAND CANAL BILL—(with Mr. *Ralph's* Rider)—2 Reading.

The *Attorney General*, hoped the House would reconsider the matter, and reject the rider—it was an unnecessary caution—there could be no trick or design in the despatch—it contained a gracious offer, and did not convey any other idea than that the money would be paid by the Imperial Government—such an ungrounded suspicion had never before been made, and we should be ashamed to make it now—the money was to be expended for the benefit of the people of this Province—the Company would consider it disgraceful if such an ungrateful return was made for the liberality which had been shown to them—if the House was sincerely desirous to see the completion of this great improvement, it ought not to prevent it, by disgusting the Government when offering its aid—if the Rider passed with the Bill, it would prevent its passing into a Law and injure the Company at a critical moment—at a time when such aid was much wanted—he moved that the Bill be recommitted.

Mr. Rolph, thought that the Rider did not convey any unworthy suspicion—he was sent here not to throw open the rights of his constituents to what was called good faith—not to be actuated by politeness or acquiescence, but to protect those rights—he would do his duty to the Country in such matters, and was assured that the noble mind of George IV would not consider it disgusting—he would ask the Hon. Gent. to look into the public accounts, and let them speak for themselves, and then say whether such a Rider was unnecessary—the Territorial Revenue was said not to be under the control of this House, and the sum named in the Bill might be paid from it for the Canal.

The question for recommitting the Bill being put, there were—Yeas 18—Nays 12—Carried by a majority of 6.

The House then went into a Committe of the whole on the Bill, and after some further discussion, the Rider was, on motion of the *Attorney General*, rejected from the Bill by a majority of 6—and ordered for a third reading this day. On the third reading of the Bill, Mr. *Bidwell* again proposed a Rider the same in substance as Mr. Rolphs', which was again rejected. The Bill passed, was signed, and sent to the Legislative Council.—Majority 9.

The Petitions of the Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, was referred to Messrs. Rolph & Morris.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the answers received to the several Addresses of last Session, in consequence of which a Resolution was passed by Mr. Rolph.

It appeared that the Hon. mover of that motion was not prepared to submit any particular course to be adopted by the House, and after some desultory conversation, the Committee rose—to sit again this day week.

Bill for Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt—second reading.

Mr. Rolph, said that in introducing this measure to the attention of the House, he felt himself called upon to explain the objects, and provisions of the Bill. He had brought it forward during the last Session, and the Bill he then proposed had been printed for the use of Members during the recess—it had no doubt received their attention—he considered it necessary to make this explanation, as a similar measure was now pending before the Legislature of the United States, that he might not be considered as following the example of that Country, and therefore draw upon himself the epithet of Democrat. The Bill now proposed went to do away imprisonment for debt—and to release all those now in confinement, on oath and bond, giving bail not to leave the Province—it afforded the security of property when there was any, to the Creditor, but repealed the unjust and arbitrary power, which the law now gave him over the person of his unfortunate Debtor. It provided a punishment to be inflicted on fraudulent debtors, as a crime against society—it punished fraud as a public offence, but did away with the power of incarcerating a man body in a jail for that which might arise properly be considered a misfortune. The barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt had been borrowed by the Romans from the Grecians, and at one time the Roman law allowed the partition of the mans body for the payment of his debts—this was afterwards abolished, and the debtor was confined in Irons. The time was in our own Country when the latter practice prevailed—it however was not now the case, but the body was still liable to imprisonment. The law in its present shape was attended with many hardships and cruelties—an unfortunate debtor at the instance of a hard hearted and merciless creditor might be dragged 60 or 70 miles from his family and be thrown into prison, there to remain cut off from the society of his family and friends, at a time when he most needed their assistance, deprived perhaps of the means of obtaining the common necessaries of life, not for any offence committed against the peace of society, or the public, but in many cases to satisfy the vindictive feelings of some remorseless creditor—he knew of a instance himself, which existed (at least it did exist, unless it had been lately relieved,) where a man who had served his Country for many years, with a Wife and Seven Children, and with Seven Wounds received in defence of his Country, had been kept in jail, and punished by a rigorous imprisonment for years, although his case was one which admitted of doubt whether he really owed the debt or not. The present Bill was such an one as he thought must recommend itself to every humane man, for he considered it the height of cruelty and inhumanity to imprison the debtor who was willing to pay his debts. The Bill offered no injustice to the creditor, as it gave him the security of property, and protected the public against the commission of fraud. The Legislature had from time to time passed laws for the amelioration of Debtors, but had stopped short in their benevolent intentions. They had provised jail limits—they supplied the imprisoned party with an allowance of 3*s* per week, when his means of self subsistence were exhausted—the aged were released—and measures had been proposed for those owing more moderate debts—these were what he would term but morsels of remedies—he would go the full length, and do away with the barbarous custom of allowing any man to measure out the quantum of punishment to be inflicted when he himself alone was concerned, and thus deprive the Country of the benefits of the industry of the Debtor, which would enable him to pay his debts, or readily to discharge his debts—he would not attempt to justify fraud upon any grounds—the man who abandoned his family and left them to starve was justly considered as a spectacle of human depravity—and yet might it not happen that a long and rigorous imprisonment, at the mercy of his Creditor, the Debtor had been driven by despair to make a conveyance of his property, for the support of those who were more dear to him than life, which would be considered as legal and valid, and pleaded in extenuation for the very man whose cruelty had driven him to pursue a course, which had he enjoyed his liberty, his mind would have revolted at.

The Bill would have one good tendency, as it would restrain the custom which prevailed too generally, of fraudulent debtors, in order to conceal property, and the undue obtaining of credit as fraud, while it properly withheld a power which should not be intrusted to the caprice or avarice of any individual, and which power was liable to many abuses—in all other cases the law did not allow any man to punish, or award the amount of damage in his own case, and why should this be the only exception—should it be endured that any man, could at his own instance imprison his fellow creature, during pleasure—and it not repugnant to common sense and humanity—it often happened too, that the imprisonment was visited on the most innocent—misfortune, sickness, or the injustice of others, might throw an innocent and honest man in the power of his Creditor, while the guilty cause of his misfortunes escaped unpunished—the Elements—hurricane and tempest—the loss of office, and with it the loss of bread, might place an unfortunate debtor in the situation he had described. The law was barbarous and should be done away. The Indians were said to be cruel in war, but in peace they exercised no cruelty equal to this. We should give up old prejudices, and do away with this remnant of barbarity. The names of men distinguished for learning and humanity,—Bacon, Blackstone—Eldon—Elenborough and Dr. Johnston, could be adduced as authorities in favor of this measure, as it had received their sanction. The Bill if it should pass into a law, would proclaim a jubilee throughout the Province—it would rescue many unfortunate and innocent men to their families and friends, and reflect the highest honor on the Legislature.

Mr. Bidwell, after the able speech which had been made by the learned Gentleman, considered it unnecessary to make any further observations—he concurred in the opinion, that it was unjust and cruel that any man should be at the mercy of another, and liable to be imprisoned as long as malice might dictate—he would punish fraud as a crime, but not visit the debtor with the hardships which the law now inflicted upon him—the practice was barbarous and should be abolished.

Mr. C. Jones, had opposed the principle of the Bill on a former occasion and should continue to do so—he considered the Creditor as entitled to every consideration, and he believed that in most cases the honest Debtor, always received consideration from his Creditor—if the present Bill, having a retrospective operation too, should pass into a law, it would produce a serious change in our Commercial relations, and seriously affect the credit of the Country.

The Bill was reported as amended, and ordered for a third Reading on Monday.

Mr. M'Bride moved that 500 Copies of the Petition of Robert Randall be printed for use of Members.

Mr. C. Jones objected as it was unusual to print the private Petitions of any person—he could not see the object of the motion unless it was to circulate what the Petition contained throughout the Country—he was surprised that such a motion should be made.

He was followed on the same side by *Mr. J. Jones* and *M'Lean*.

The discussion led to a question of order and the House was cleared of strangers.

On the door being opened.

The House Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

THE REPLEVIN BILL—was read a first time —its object is to introduce the Replevin laws of England into this Province—brought in by *Mr. Fothergill*—2d Reading on Wednesday next.

The OTTAWA DISTRICT SCHOOL BILL—Read 3d time reported as amended—3d Reading on Tuesday next. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 15.

ABOLITION BILL—3d Reading.

Mr. Perry would move the recommitment of the Bill, as he considered that some of its provisions in their present shape were not calculated to produce a good effect—as the Bill now stood it did not go do, what it professed—it left in cases an abolishment of imprisonment for debt, but he feared that where one was released from prison, it might be the means of sending two or three others to Jail—if Bail could not be found the person must go to Jail—indictments for fraud could be found in the Quarter Sessions but must be transferred to the Court of King's Bench for trial, and the parties might remain in Jail for a Twelvemonth.

Mr. Lefferty would move to commit the Bill to the flames—we had already laws enough to make people honest—this Bill if it passed would cause the ruin of many persons, who had entrusted their property to others—the example of the United States with respect to the non-imprisonment for debt, afford to dishonest creditors to evade the payment of their debts, was enough to shew that such a Bill as this would work injustice, and be the ruin of many families—a late misfortune, had caused him to look on the Bill as it might be said that he was now at the mercy of his creditors—with honest intentions he had nothing to fear from them, without such a law as this—he should oppose it, and move its passing 6 months hence.

Captain Matthews was friendly to the principle of the Bill, but though there were many good, points in it, it had its defects—by its provisions, a man's whole property might be taken from him for the payment of his debts, and if this was not sufficient to satisfy them, the fruits of after industry might be wrested from him also; this he thought improper—after a mans all was once taken from him, he should be free to exercise his industry for the benefit of himself and family, without being liable to be stript and ruined anew—the Bill, however, contained the desirable object of abolishing imprisonment for debt, he should give it his support.

The *Attorney General* said, that not having been present when the principles of this measure were discussed, and when its different provisions were debated in committe, he had not the opportunity of knowing how far it was supported by the general sense of the House, or whether there would be any use in offering, at this late stage, the objections which he entertained against the Bill. If, indeed, it was one of those measures which were so often characterized in the House as liberal measures, he thought it most probable that he might as well save himself the trouble, and the House the detention, of pointing out the evils which he was convinced, would result from it in practice; indeed, he felt little encouragement at all events to do so, because it was obvious to him, from what had taken place in the last

Session, that the Legislature was little likely to agree in any measure of this description. He had himself thought that something might be done to mitigate the apparent rigor of the Law with respect to imprisonment for debt, and as an experiment, and in order to proceed gradually in a matter that might very sensibly affect the Commercial interests of the country, he had last year proposed a Bill, providing that when a debtor should remain imprisoned beyond twelve months, for a debt not exceeding £20, he should be discharged from confinement, on account of that debt, leaving his lands and goods still liable to the Creditor ---so far he thought we might safely and reasonably go; and indeed we had the example of England for it, a similar Statute having been passed there in 1803. In this House, however, it was opposed by some because they thought it went too far, and by others, because it did not go far enough. After discussion, however, it was adopted, but was rejected in the other branch of the Legislature. Now he did not see how, with this declaration of opinion so inconsistent with the Bill at present before the House, any hope could be indulged of such a measure passing---for his part he was decidedly opposed to it, and should not, upon the third reading, do more than state his objections to the leading principles of the Bill, and should not embarrass the discussion by remarking on the several clauses. He trusted that members who could not assent to a Bill so wild in its principle, and defective in its details, would not have credit for less humanity than the hon. and learned member who had proposed it. No doubt, as individuals, they would feel the same compassion for debtors immured in a prison, though they might not feel themselves at liberty, as Legislators, to indulge those feelings, so far as to adopt an innovation which might be ruinous to the interests of the country, and for which an example had not yet been set by other Legislatures upon whom the same feelings upon similar grounds, had been frequently urged---that if the present Bill passed, abolishing entirely imprisonment for debt, it would be found that commerce would be checked, and the monied transactions of the Country seriously affected. He would ask, what would become of institutions, from which so much relief and assistance had accrued to individuals, could, or would, be so liberal in their accommodation, under so entire a change of circumstances? would they venture to lend their Capital to persons who, though they might have the means of payment, might set them at defiance with impunity? Could we expect that our Merchants would hereafter obtain the same advances in Lower Canada, when their creditors found that they had no other security and integrity to trust to, and that they had no longer the means of compelling payment from a dishonest debtor? It had been asked by the mover of this Bill, whether the Merchants in Lower Canada advanced their Money or their Merchandize in the expectation of having the satisfaction of confining their debtor within the walls of a prison? Certainly not---but that was not a fair and reasonable way of putting the question. The Foreign Merchants, he admitted, when they gave their Credit, looked to the means of the party to pay, and made his advances on the faith of those means; but then it was necessary he should possess the power of ensuring the honest application of those means---as the Law now stood he had that power---if this Bill were passed, he would no longer have it. It had often been proposed in the Legislatures of the several States in America, to abolish imprisonment for debt, but the proposition had been usually regarded as one inconsistent with the interest of Society. And in this Province he believed more than in almost any other, we should doubt the safety of so wide a departure from a system that prevails every where else---we border upon a Foreign Country from which strangers of apparently respectable character, are almost daily arriving among us---every year brings thousands of settlers from Europe, whose integrity and means must be judged of from appearances. The credulity of the people of the Province, in reposing confidence in strangers was great, and it was well it was so, as it enabled them to obtain assistance and overcome their first difficulties; but too frequently the trader found he had been imposed upon, and if this last and most effectual measure to compel a fraudulent person to pay his honest debts no longer existed, he feared that the whole course of dealing must be changed, and a very considerable check given to the trade of the country. It was an error to suppose that every person imprisoned for debt, was imprisoned from mere inability to pay---it was often otherwise; obstinacy, a litigious spirit, or a fraudulent disposition, not unfrequently induced persons to suffer a long confinement, which they could avoid if they would. No professional gentleman could have failed to observe many instances of this, and all must know that many an honest debt had been paid, which, but for these means of compulsion, would never have been paid. He thought besides, the abolition of imprisonment for debt would be hurtful to the person dealing, as well as the person dealt with---he was convinced, if the fear of this last remedy no longer impended, many persons would embark more heedlessly in doubtful speculation, and many would, with less reserve, exceed their income, and incur expenses beyond their ability to meet. We should look at the question in all points of view, and if we did, he was satisfied, it was impossible the House could pass this Bill---its imperfections were glaring and manifest---it pretended to afford a protection which in truth amounted to nothing---it charged, provided that if any debtor by fraudulent practices contracted debt or evaded payment, he should be held to bail, or committed for the fraud and subsequently tried for it, and that the fraud must be charged in proper legal form.---This was all very well, but surely the House must see that fraud in a moral view, and what the law designates and treats as fraud were very different things---A Debtor might shew his Creditor enough money to discharge his debt, and yet refuse to pay him---he might be a dishonest---he was dishonest, so the law would be if this Bill should pass---money could not be seized in execution and there would be no fraud. This Bill did not extend the bounds of fraud as an offence against law---it professed to make no change in that---the debtor or person might take up £1000 worth of Goods, and before the credit expired convert them into money, and live upon it, holding his Creditor at defiance---or before execution issued he could sell his personal property and put the purchase money out of reach---as the law now stood he could be put in Jail, and compelled to disgorge---if this Bill should pass there would be no remedy---he could not be punished for fraud, because the law allows him to do so, and this Bill does not declare any thing to be fraud which was not fraud before---he pointed out the injurious effects of the Bill and concluded by expressing his confidence that the House could not think it right to concur in it.

Mr. *Hamilton* said, that as he considered some of the clauses of the Bill imperfect, he should vote for its being recommitted.

Mr. *M'Bride* considered the principle of the Bill to be good; it did no injustice to the creditor---as the law now stood, a man might be deprived of the opportunity of providing for his family---he knew an instance of a person had suffered a long imprisonment unjustly, and the Attorney General had been instrumental in getting him liberated---he should support the Bill.

Mr. *Baker* said that he drew a distinction between fraud and misfortune; the one was deserving of punishment, and this Bill went to inflict it---in this country there was not a Bankrupt Law for the discharge of debtors, and there need be no apprehension of injuring the rights of creditors by this Bill.

Captain Matthews said that confinement for debt was barbarous, and particularly so in some of the Jails in this Province---the Niagara Jail, for example, he said, was not fit to keep hogs in, and he had no doubt that in that Jail the most horrible scenes of profanation of mind which Gourlay laboured under, from confinement in its cells---he himself would rather be sold a slave to the Dey of Algiers, than go to the cursed cell where Gourlay was confined.

Mr *James Wilson* thought that the Bill should be reheard, the Country was already in an awful state, and did not require so many Bills---few were now able to pay their debts, and it would be better to do something to relieve their distress than to be passing so many Bills---he would compare this Colony to a person in the agonies of death, with a weeping family round him---the Doctor is cramming him with pills, and the Legislature is cramming the Country with Bills---this system of Bill upon Bill would do no good---without time being given, many families might be driven to distress, and he saw nothing doing to assist them---to use a Seamans phrase we should allow the Colony to lie-too a little while, and after a time, when she had recovered herself, it would be time enough to Legislate on such matters.

Mr. *Rolph* moved that the Bill do now pass.

Mr. *Gordon* in amendment moved that it do pass this day 3 Months.

On Mr. Gordon's amendment being put there were---Yeas 18---Nays 16.

Carried in the affirmative by a majority of 2, and the Bill is therefore lost. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Petition of the Commissioners of the late Bank at Kingston was referred to Messrs. M'Lean, Attorney General, and Thomson, to report by Bill or otherwise and with power to send for persons and papers.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Magistrates of the Midland District praying for additional assessments made their report. They consider it inexpedient to comply with the Prayer of the Petition, until more accurate information is received with respect to the state of the District funds.

The Report was adopted---and 200 Copies ordered to be printed.

Confiscation Bill.---2d Reading---reported and ordered for third Reading on Thursday next.

Magistrates Accounting Bill.---brought in by Mr. Ferguson---the Bill provides that the Magistrates in the several Districts shall once in every year publish a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the District funds.---Ordered for a 2d Reading on Friday next.

A Message was received from the Lieutenant Governor by Major Hillier, transmitting,

Further Report of the Burlington Canal Commissioners.

Population Returns for the last year, and a Communication on the subject of the Rideau Canal, in consequence of a representation from Col. Bye---also recommending Legislative provision for the occupation of certain Lands for the purposes of the Canal.

Mr. *Morris* moved an address of thanks for the Messages of this day. Carried.

The District Court Bill.---several clauses were added to the Committee reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Adjourned.

CLERGY RESERVES.

Resolutions Proposed by Mr. Morris.

1st.---*Resolved*, that the despatch of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst to Sir John Colborne Secretary of State for the colonies, communicated to this House on the 12th instant, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to the address to His Majesty of this House at its last session, respecting the Clergy Reserves and the establishment of a Legislative Assembly, is as much as it is silent on a material part of the respectful representation of this House, contained in the said address.

2d.---*Resolved*, that the Imperial Parliament, by conferring on the people of Upper Canada, the Constitution and important objects, similar to that enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Parent State, was desirous of promoting the happiness and prosperity of all persons who might become resident in the Colony.

3d.---*Resolved*, that the appropriation of a seventh of the surveyed lands in the Province, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, is a striking manifestation of the paternal regard of the Government of the Mother Country to all His Majesty's subjects, and that the Act of any Provincial Legislature thereon, a most important part of the said Constitution.

4th.---*Resolved*, that the Imperial Legislature foresaw the probability of circumstances in the condition of the inhabitants of this Colony, which might render the attention to the law, with respect to the Clergy Reserves inexpedient, and wisely left the Provincial Parliament at liberty to make such changes therein as the future state of Society might require.

5th.---*Resolved*, that the construction given to the Imperial Act which appropriates the Clergy Reserves, by individuals connected with the Church of England; and the determination of the Clergy of that Church to withhold from all other denomination of Protestants residing within the said Province, the enjoyment of any part of the benefits arising, or which may arise from the lands so set apart, call for the immediate attention of the Provincial Legislature to a subject of such vital interest to the Public in general.

6th.---*Resolved* that a comparatively small proportion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, are members of the Church of England; and therefore ought not in justice to desire the sole enjoyment by their Clergy, of all the advantages which these Lands present to the exclusion of their fellow subjects, although equally loyal and firm in their attachment to His Majesty's Government and the constitution.

7th.---*Resolved*, that in a thinly inhabited country such as Canada, where the means of moral instruction to the poor are not easily obtained, it is the bounden duty of the Parliament to afford every assistance within its power, towards the support of education.

8th---*Resolved*, that the present provision for the support of District and Common Schools, is quite inadequate to the wants of the people, and ought by every reasonable exertion, to be increased so as to place within the reach of the poorest inhabitant the advantages of a decent education.

9th.---*Resolved*, that it is the opinion of a great proportion of the people of this province, that the Clergy lands, in place of being engaged by the Clergy of an inconsiderable part of the population, ought to be disposed of, and the proceeds of their sale, applied to increase the Provincial allowance, for the support of District and Common Schools, and the endowment of a respectable Provincial Seminary for learning.

10th.---*Resolved*, that it is expedient to pass a bill, authorising the sale of all the Clergy Lands, within this province, for the purpose set forth in these resolutions; and to address His Majesty, humbly soliciting that he will be graciously pleased to give the Royal assent to the said bill.

11th.---*Resolved*, that the Chairman be instructed to move the house, for the appointment of a select Committee to draft a Bill pursuant to the last resolution.

From the Brockville Recorder.

Mr. Editor,

"To promote Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers in Canada," is a design so plausible, that in justice to all parties, I beg you will insert a Churchman's reasons for refusing to join with Mr. Osgood in a system of operations for which he claims this imposing title.

1. Because it is not competent to any individual, and that individual a foreigner, to travel about the Province and collect money, or distribute it, for purposes having an important bearing on our civil and ecclesiastical institutions; such matters being properly coupled to persons duly authorized and appointed, viz:—The Bishop and Archdeacons of the Province, the Superintendant of the Board of Education, and the Superintendant of Indian affairs.

2. Because a considerable sum of money has been already raised in addition to a former balance unappropriated, without its appearing from the annual report published, that any good has been effected, or in truth that there is sufficient judicious plan has even been put into operation, the only item of disbursement exhibited being the expenses of Mr Osgood.

3. Because instead of now proceeding to the appropriation of the sum (nearly £200) therein raised, to some wise and benevolent purpose, Mr. Osgood's endeavors are directed to raising additional contributions without any specific objects deserving of further assistance; and the general pretence before referred to of instructing the Indians and destitute Settlers is ill supported by Mr. Osgood's confining himself to those parts where there are very few if any of either.

4. Because when a man professes to be of no *particular* religion it gives just occasion to doubt whether he be of any profession at all, unless the difficulty should be considered solved by finding that notwithstanding these pretensions he in reality adopts that form which is notoriously hostile to the interests of our Church and in our opinion not conducive to the welfare of the state.

5. Because a sound Churchman is concerned to propagate religion according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church to which he belongs, not deeming it safe to co-operate with those who undervalue the Sacraments and tenets of faith.

6. Because notwithstanding the pretensions of union and peace and brotherly love which accompany the endeavors to obtain support, no expressions or conduct are considered too bad against those who cannot conscientiously join those plans.

7. Because the unjustifiable practice is resorted to of printing the names of persons as specially invited to support these Societies, for the double purpose of deceiving the public with the appearance of their patronage, and holding them up to public odium should they refuse.

8. Because as a refinement on this practice the names of those whose acquiescence is doubtful or improbable are mixed in an *ambitory* resolution with the names of those who are well known to be active promoters of the cause; a method having an especial tendency to deceive.

9. Because to heighten the appearance of unanimous support, no scruple is made at inserting the names of persons as subscribers, on the express stipulation that *they shall pay nothing*, but that their subscriptions if paid at all, shall be paid by the Society's Agent, Mr. Osgood.

10. Because no hesitation is felt in using the names of persons as if favorable to his designs, after they are know to be decidedly opposed to them.

Mr. Osgood's schemes for collecting money being multifarious as well as ill-defined, it is necessary to object to them seriatim.

To begin with the professed design of instructing the Indians:—

His interference in this matter is objected to.

1. Because this is a matter which for upwards of a century has been pursued with various success (sometimes of the most pleasing kind) by the Venerable Society for propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, who still prosecute their endeavors through the Lord Bishop of the diocese in every judicious and practicable method, unless when hindered by want of funds, which it would be far greater charity to assist them with in aid of such a purpose, than to employ in a different direction.

2. That the method of instruction which Mr. Osgood proposes is in contradistinction to that of the Society for propagation of the Gospel, and therefore more calculated to neutralize the effect of their endeavors than to produce any additional good.

3. That it is placing in the hands of a Foreigner an ascendency over the Indians which, because it is needless, is certainly unwise.

Objections to Mr. Osgood's plan on behalf of the destitute Settlers are—

1. That persons of this description are very rarely to be met with in this place, where every labouring man in health may earn as much in two days as will keep him a week, and where the means of education (as also in most parts of the Province) are abundant.

2. Because Mr. Osgood does not appear to visit the extreme confines of population where want is most likely to exist, but where it would be difficult to relieve them.

Female Societies in aid of Mr. Osgood's schemes are objected to—

1. Because public meetings and public societies of women are at variance with the unassuming graces and delicate duties of their sex; adduced privileges and duties which, in direct contrary to the precept, and introductory, if we may believe what history records, of the most alarming subversion of social order.

2. Because the duty of women "to obey their own husbands in all things," is set at defiance by Mr. Osgood, who does not hesitate to solicit their assistance contrary to the positive injunctions of those whom they are bound to obey.

3. Because the duty of clothing the poor is one far better attended to by every female in her own family or in the circle of her immediate relations, than in public Committee with Mr. Osgood at its head.

4. Because it is a reflection upon the female character in Canada which it does not deserve, to suppose that Mr. Osgood must necessarily travel several thousand miles at the public expense in order to incite those who have it in their power to acts of Charity so simple.

Mr. Osgood's plan of a Book Society is objectionable—

1. Because it is a spurious imitation of the plan of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for parochial lending Libraries, which on a much more advantageous footing, it is the design of various committees in this Province to promote.

2. Because in this part of his system Mr. Osgood acts as the Agent of the Sunday School Union and other religious societies, having no pretensions to the countenance of the Church of England and acting in contradistinction to some of her most valued institutions.

3. Because it is the probable object of these schemes to bring in a mass of publications unimproving and dissipating of the principles of the Church of England, exolling other sects and parties, and especially tending to mislead the public opinion in a country, where our means of counteracting these impressions must be limited.

4. Because Mr. Osgood avows the principle of putting "bane and antidote" both in the hands of the rising generation and if not in respect of some primary truths yet at least with regard to what he calls "*most essential*" a term of great service to the devil in misleading and destroying the souls of men.

5. Because Mr. Osgood is a known objector to the Catechism of the Church of England, and has been the means of breaking up one School where it was taught.

On general grounds Mr. Osgood is further objected to, because the respectable names by whom he appears really to have been sanctioned are reducible to three classes—

1st. Those who are dissenters from the Church of England, being of the same opinions, at least in the general respect with Mr. Osgood himself, and these seem to constitute the larger proportion of his Committee.

2d. Those whose regard to the peculiar doctrines and discipline of our Church is so far uninfluential that on most occasions they prefer co-operating with Dissenters.

3d. Those who have not very particularly informed themselves respecting Mr. Osgood's plans, and who either from the pressure of more serious duties or an overflow of general benevolence, have unintentionally given countenance to a system at variance with their known opinions.

And last,—Because being blest with Governers, both in Church and State who have the fear of God before their eyes, and a hearty desire to promote any rational and well ordered design tending to His glory, their sanction has not been obtained, and we are bound rather to strengthen their hands in all pious endeavors, than to do the contrary by opposing them.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
CLERICUS.

Brockville, Dec. 1826. Communicated.

UNITED STATES.

Extract form the proceeding of a Meeting held in St. Lawrence County. N. Y.

"Whereas the Imperial Government of Great Britain in and by its several acts of parliament, passed on the 5th August, 1825, and on the 27th June, 1825, have imposed, upon the introduction into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, of Bread-stuffs, Ashes, Lumber, and various other articles of American produce, such duties of import as in most cases, practically amount to a prohibition of trade and intercourse therein; and in and by the latter act, be actually prohibited, among other things, the introduction into the said provinces, of salted provisions from the United States: effectually depriving the inhabitants of this extensive and hitherto growing frontier of the benefits of its accustomed trade, in the channel pointed out by the finger of nature herself, and heretofore freely and under the high sanctions of the law of nature and nations, the free and unrestricted trade, to a great portion of that period, by amicable treaty regulations—measures tending in their effects, if not seasonably and effectually counteracted to impoverish the natural resources, undermine the prosperity, and fearfully to reduce the population, and consequently, to sap the strength of this important border of the Union; which acts, and all their provisions, whether they have their origin in the predetermined hostility of the British Government, which pervades the enactments in relation to the general Colonial policy as it regards the United States, afford some grounds to fear, or whether they are to be attributed to a total disregard of our rights when they may be deemed by that government to come in collision with their own interests; ought to be met by calm yet determined opposition, and to be counteracted by all the means which either Providence or fortune may have placed within our reach. And whereas, by the late establishment of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, which lies between the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the River St. Lawrence, and Lake Superior, as settled by the commissioners of both governments, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent, the several islands in fifteen miles; thereby enabling the latter power to controul the use of the waters, and to impose, by law, such countervailing duties or burthens on foreign vessels and their cargoes, entering the same, as sound policy, and the ends of substantial justice may require: It is therefore

Resolved,—That in the deliberate opinions of this meeting it is not only the undoubted right, but an incumbant duty, arising from the obligation to extend equal protection to all of the national legislature, satisfied as they must already be that organization affords no reasonable hope of relief, to pass a law imposing upon British products, passing through or upon, the waters and American waters of the St. Lawrence river, duties corresponding in amount with those imposed by the British act of June 27th, 1825, on American products passing into the Canadas, and in every respect countervailing the provisions of the said act of parliament or to adopt such other measures as shall, by affording an adequate compensation for the loss of the markets of the United States, produce relief of our present sufferings.

Resolved,—That the sentiments embraced in the foregoing recitals, and the substance of the preceding resolution, be embraced in a respectful memorial to Congress, to be signed, in behalf of this meeting, by the chairman and secretary, and forthwith forwarded to our Representatives in Congress from this district, and to our Senators in Congress from this state."

Letters from Washington express a belief that, if the British Government persist in refusing to allow us a fair participation in the trade with the West Indies' measures will be adopted to interdict the trade with all their American Colonies. At present, it is thought, a principle of accommodation will be pursued, to give time for further consideration and deliberation.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

From the same source we learn that, as a measure of retaliation, it is believed that Congress will *interdict the Trade to the British possessions on the Continent of North America*, which are not closed by the late Order in Council.—*Baltimore paper.*

Provincial,

Montreal, January 5,

In the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, on the 21st ult. leave was granted to Mr. M'Donell, to bring up a petition of the Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the Ottawa District, praying for a grant of money to repair the roads leading from the county of Glengary to the Ottawa River. There is scarcely any thing of greater importance in the welfare of a new country, than good roads, as they not only facilitate the intercourse between the inhabitants, enable them to convey their produce to market, and as Sir P. Maitland observed in his opening speech, without the aid of good roads, the people of the province cannot avail themselves of the many advantages which the improvements of inland navigation would otherwise afford. The Ottawa District is likely to become one of the most consequential portions of Upper Canada—its local situation gives it decided advantages over the other Districts, and the public improvements which the home government intend making in that quarter, will raise this thriving settlement into a degree of consequence which was not contemplated only a few years ago, by the most anxious and sanguine of its admirers.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Suicide.—A case of melancholy Suicide took place at Chinguacousy on the morning of the 19th ult. *George Paine*, of Esquesing, cut his throat with a razor; he survived four hours after inflicting the mortal wound. On making signs for paper and ink he was furnished with them, when he wrote as follows:—"I was afraid to live and in a crazy fit did this."

An inquest was held on view of the body, by Allan Robinet Esq. Coroner and a verdict brought in of "self murder."

Communicated.

The Committee of the Ernest Town and Kingston Road Society, beg leave to present the following report of their proceedings during the present year.

Your Committee, anxious to promote the objects of your society, in the most effectual manner, took an time after their appointment, in addressing a petition to the Provincial Parliament, praying for a pecuniary grant in aid of your Road Society. Committee have the pleasure to state, that the Legislature, duly appreciating your patriotic and liberal exertions, and the beneficial tendency of your example, has given its sanction to the prayer of your petition, by a grant of £100, which sum, through the kindness and liberality of John Macauly, Esq. has been drawn from the Provincial treasury, and paid to the order of the Committee, without any deduction or expense. Your Committee, after adopting such measures as they deemed most effectual for collecting the subscriptions and donations to your funds, proceeded to carry into effect the most prudent means for supplying them; and, finding that the length of the road to be repaired, the insufficiency of your funds to complete the whole in a proper manner, required the considered of Lake, and as imposing on His Majesty's Government, the disagreeable necessity of again refusing that, which it has already denied, in terms not to be misunderstood.

The fourth Resolution is much in the same spirit as the foregoing one.

The fifth Resolution proposes to do, what has already been done, only varying the mode. "The

—has been expended in clearing, turnpiking, gravelling, and other repairs on the York road, between Collins's and Mill Creeks, as most required it, and the further sum of £30, 7s. 11d. has been paid by your Committee in discharging the arrears of last year amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of £184, 10s. 11½d, expended as above stated. Although the nature of the repairs and improvements are such, that it is difficult to convey a distinct idea of the amount of the labour performed; yet your Committee are persuaded, that all who have taken the trouble to inspect the same, must be fully satisfied that the sum above stated has been faithfully and prudently applied.

The amount of subscriptions and donations received during the present year, including the grant of the Legislature, is £170, 3s. leaving a balance against your Committee of £14, 10s. 11½d.; and your committee are also under engagements for contracts not completed, to the amount of £80, to meet which, there are no other funds than the sum of £46 due on your subscription list—that so large a sum remains unpaid, your Committee believes to be attributed rather to the pressure of the times, than to any unwillingness on the part of those who are in arrears.

Your Committee have further to observe, that, notwithstanding much has been done, yet, that owing to the nature of the soil in the lower part of the road, which, for the most part, requires to be well gravelled and the great amount of travelling thereon, much still remains to be done before the said road can be considered in a durable manner. As the state of the public roads, in some measure, marks the degree of wealth, public spirit, and enterprize in a country, your Committee, therefore, confidently hopes, that your exertions, and the aid of the Legislature, will be continued until your object—a good road—is obtained.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

JOSHUA R. LOCKWOOD.

Sec. Ernest Town and Kingston Road Society;
Ernest Town, 30 *Dec.* 1826.—Kingston Chronicle.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, January 20, 1827.

His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament will be found in this days paper. There is no other news of importance from England.

The press of other matter has hitherto prevented our giving the Resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. We give them now, and think we may venture to say, that on making an analysis of them, most persons will be surprised at their contents. The first Resolution, conveys a censure to the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies (or rather to His Majesty's Governors), for having treated what is termed the "respectful representations" of the House of Assembly, with silence. The Despatch will be found to contain an opinion sufficiently conclusive, on the subject of these Reserves, couched in such language, as would lead one to suppose, that it could not well be misunderstood, and such, as would induce any person to pause, before attempting, as it were, to compel His Majesty's Government, by any measures that might be pursued, again to reiterate opinions they had already expressed. We are sure that it is not the most pleasing part of the duty of that Government to refuse requests which are presented to it, or whenever that refusal becomes necessary, it is always conveyed in *respectful* language.

The second Resolution conveys a sense of obligation for our "inestimable constitution, similar in all important respects to that of the Parent State." And yet, the general spirit of the Resolutions, when taken together, go to destroy every think like an Established Church, one of the most "important" features in the Constitution of that Parent State.

The third Resolution considers the power given to the Assembly to Legislate on this subject, as an important part of the Constitution—doubtless they have the power, and it is certainly important—but under certain restrictions most carefully guarded, least an unwise and improvident exercise of it should take place, and in order that the appropriation of these Lands should not be altered so as to affect the spirit of the Constitution. As far as one Branch (and that an important one) of the Imperial Legislature is concerned, it would appear a fruitless step. Any attempt to produce such a change may therefore be considered as Calm, and as imposing on His Majesty's Government, the disagreeable necessity of again refusing that, which it has already denied, in terms not to be misunderstood.

The fourth Resolution is much in the same spirit as the foregoing one.

The fifth Resolution proposes to do, what has already been done, only varying the mode. "The

attention of the Legislature" has already been directed to the subject, and its Address has been answered in a manner which, if received on any other subject, would, to an ordinary mind, be considered as final and conclusive. The opinion of Lord Bathurst may, by some persons, be considered as of little or no value, but it is very clear that the Despatch conveys, not only his opinion, but also that of His Majesty's Government.

The sixth Resolution contains an assertion—and an assertion only. We venture to assert, in contradiction to it, that as an individual Sect of Christians, the Church of England contains more members in this Province, than any other individual Sect—its Clergy is, beyond doubt, the most numerous.

Nor do we admit the fact assumed in the seventh and eighth Resolutions to be correct, with respect to the means of moral instruction. The Parliament has liberally afforded "every assistance within its power to that desirable object," and we regret that they should consider it necessary to censure themselves (tenacious as they are when censured by others) on such a subject. In every *District* a Public School is established, and respectably supported, and an allowance made for as many *Township* Schools, as each Township may be able to support.

The ninth Resolution is much in the same tone and spirit as the sixth, and the same remarks apply to it, its object being from assumed facts to induce a different appropriation of the Reserves from what was originally intended.

The tenth and eleventh Resolutions have been acted upon, to their fullest extent, and a Bill is now pending for the Sale of the Reserves Judging from the opinion expressed by his Majesty's Government, conveyed by Lord Bathurst in his Despatch to the Lieutenant Governor, and by him communicated to the House of Assembly, the fate of this Bill, even if should pass here, cannot admit of doubt; and it may then be asked, whether the time of the Assembly, might not have been more usefully employed, than in the re-discussion of a question, to which an express answer had already been given?

Improvement of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Jonas Jones, has moved certain resolutions in the House of Assembly on this subject, and a joint conferrence with the Legislative Council is to be held, to take into consideration the necessity of improving the navigation of the River, by cutting Canals at certain points, and whether that improvement shall be made for a Boat, or a Steam Boat and Schooner Navigation By the report of the Surveyor Mr. Clowes, the former is estimated at £90,000, and the latter at £176,000.

The Resolutions were carried almost unanimously, and when the Report is made we shall endeavor to procure a Copy of it for the information of our readers.

Any improvement however, that may be determined upon, could only be considered as partial, unless Lower Canada joined in the undertaking, by performing that part of it, which lies within her territory. We hope that the Legislature of Lower Canada, which is shortly to meet, will evince a proper feeling, if applied to on this subject, by joining with this Province, in promoting the spirit of public improvement, which is making such rapid progress, and in which the people of both Provinces, are equally interested

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The inhabitants of the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown in the Midland District, about three years ago, formed a Society for the improvement of the main Road in those Townships, and their Report for the last year will be found in another part of our paper. The Society is supported by gratuitous Subscriptions, in money and labor, and on their spirited exertions being represented to the House of Assembly last Session, the sum of £100 was voted to them, in aid of the undertaking. The example of the people of Kingston and Ernestown, is worthy of general imitation, and deserves the most unqualified praise. They have very materially improved, what was before an exceedingly bad Road, and if an application should be made on their behalf during the present Session, we hope it may be in the power of the House, to give them the same liberal support, which was extended to them last Year. Even in the event of a sum being voted generally, for the Highways throughout the Province, as the Society is still using its endeavours to make further improvement, they may very properly be considered, as entitled to more than an ordinary share of any amount, that may be so voted, in consequence of what they have already done.

The necessity and utility of good roads, was pointed in the most forcible manner, in the Speech of His Excellency the Lt. Governor, at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature, and the latter part of the Societies Report, corresponds most decidedly. in the opinion expressed by His Excellency.

While on this subject, we would just mention, that the Attorney General's Highway Bill, is again before the House. We have not had time to examine its provisions, but shall endeavour to do so, and give such information respecting it, as may be considered important, at a future period. The Bill forms a part of the Report of the Committee, on the state of the Highways in the Province The Stage Bill, reported by the same Committee, has passed the House, giving to Mr. C. Beedle, the exclusive right, of running a Stage for 21 Years from Ancaster to Sandwich.

"We have received a copy of the Alien Bill, as brought into the House of Assembly, which we intend to insert in our next. It is very different from that that was brought prematurely in by Mr. Kolph. This Bill, we have little doubt, will satisfy all those concerned, and pass through the other Branches of our Legislature, and ultimately receive His Majesty's approbation. It is, in our humble opinion, just what it ought to be."—*The Gleaner.*

In the Albany Gazette of the 29th ult. it is reported that a vessel had arrived at New York, which spoke the "Silas Richards," that ship in which Kean the actor took his passage for Liverpool, and was informed that Mr. Kean had died eight days after leaving New York.

Canadian Courant.

By the arrival on Saturday night of the ship Cowper, Capt. Mank, from London, and last from Cowes, we have received the London *Times* of the 20th, and the Courier of the 21st, being three days later than per the Josephine. A boat came off from Cowes, and brought the Courier as the ship was passing. Parliament was opened on the 21st of November, and the King's Speech, which we give below, was delivered by himself in person.—*Albion.*

At ten minutes before two, the King arrived at the House, and at ten minutes after two, having robed, his Majesty entered, and took his seat upon the Throne. The House of Commons were then summoned to the bar, in the usual form, by the Usher of the Black Rod, and having taken their stations, with the Speaker at their head, his Majesty delivered the following Speech in an audible tone:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I have called you together at this time for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission into the Ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of Foreign Grain not then admissible by law.

"I have directed a Copy of the Order in Council, issued on that occasion, to be Laid before you, and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that Order, and for carrying them into effectual execution.

"I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the hopes entertained at the close of the last Session of Parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese Territories, have been fulfilled and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter, highly honourable to the British arms, and to the Councils of the British Government in India.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding.

"I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, whether singly, or in conjunction with any Allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interrup tion of peace in different parts of the world.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will, in due time, be laid before you.

"I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

"The distress which has pervaded the commercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects, during the last twelve months, has affected some important branches of the Revenue. But I have the satisfaction of informing you, that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country, as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I have deeply sympathized with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country.

"I have contemplated, with great satisfaction, the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been borne.

"The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring has abated more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating. But I retain a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

Married,

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. *Jenkins*, Mr. Obadiah Johnson to Miss Grace Lawrence, both of this Town.

Died,

At Glengarry, in the 79th year of his age, after a lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude, Allan M'Donald Esquire, a native of Inverness-shire, North Britain, much regretted by his numerous relatives and acquaintances. His remains were interred at St. Raphael on the 15th instant attended by all the Gentlemen of the District, and a numerous concourse of the Inhabitants.

This Gentleman was the last survivor of a party of about three hundred Highland Emigrants whom he headed, and with whom he sailed from Greenock in the summer of 1784, for the Port of Quebec. After a passage of seventeen Weeks they were driven by stress of weather into Philadelphia. Though distant from the place of their destination, and assailed by offers which were sufficiently advantageous to induce them to settle in the United States, Mr. M'Donald's influence over them so prevailed that not an individual remained behind, or departed from his Allegiance. After great privations, and at a considerable expense, the party settled in Glengarry, where their numerous posterity are now enjoying the fruits of his persevering Loyalty, and in the midst of whom Mr. M'Donald was in the Commission of the Peace for thirty years enjoying to the last moment, the affection, the respect, and the confidence of all around him.

Glengarry, 21, *Dec.* *Com.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday the 29th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned services, viz:—

Making 11 ground, 10 roof, and 14 Chimney, Ladders, for the several buildings in the Garrison, at York.

Specifications may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, 15th Jan'y, 1827. } 34-2*w*.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, Jan. 18, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided.

By order of the Board.
34-6*w*. JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

ONE of the *District Schools* in this Province will shortly be vacant, and a Classical Teacher is required to fill the vacancy. The School is situated in a flourishing Town, where from 30 to 40 scholars have, for several years, been in constant attendance. Any person well qualified, and well recommended, who will undertake the superintendance of the School, with an understanding that he will continue in the situation for eight or ten years at least, may apply to the Editor of the Gazette.

York, Jany. 13, 1827. 34-3*w*.

THOMAS MOORE.

One door West of the Mansion House Hotel.

CONTINUES HIS BUSINESS AS A

TAILOR,

Where all orders are thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

WITH his acknowledgments for past favors, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has now on hand, a well selected assortment, consisting of the best Superfine and Fine West of England Black, Blue, Claret, Olive, Grey and Drab Broad Cloths; Superfine West of England Double Milled Cassimeres; Drab and Grey Forest Cloths; Chain Figured Silk Velvet; Superfine Toilenets, and Swanskin Vesting; Patent Windsor Cord; White and Grey Russia Drill; Trimmings, &c. with other articles in his line. The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, or made up to order at the shortest notice.

York December 30th 1826.

NOTICE—The partnership in trade, heretofore existing in Quebec, under the firm of LONGLEY and DYKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding debts or accounts against or in favor of the said concern will be settled at Quebec by Joseph Dyke, who is duly authorised to that effect.

GEO. LONGLEY,
JOSEPH DYKE,

Quebec, 14*th Dec.* 1826. 33-3-35.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Monday the 22d January instant, for supplying the undermentioned articles, viz:

150 *Snow Shovels*,
12 *Pairs of Clubs*.

Particulars made known at the Barrack Masters' Office, York.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, 9th January, 1826. } 33-2*w*.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale, on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to Thomas Ward, Esquire, of Hope, and to James Woods, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6*w*.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

VOL. I. No. 86.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, as in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said *Crown Reserves as had* before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Perregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free-Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand &c.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woodland Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathust.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not prived, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, }
To Wit: }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Aexander S. Alan. in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, *Novembe*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord he King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meigher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June nex , viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Smartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 13th December, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIF'S OFFICE, }
York, 6th Jan. 1827. } 32-2w.

York, 1st January, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until noon, on Monday the 29th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned services, viz:—

Making 11 ground, 10 roof, and 14 Chimney, Ladders, for the several buildings in the Garrison, at York.

Specifications may be seen at the Royal Engineer's Office, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurdays, and Saturdays, from 9 till 3 o'clock.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, 15th Jan'y, 1827. } 34-2w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

AGENCY FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18t , 1825. 22-tf

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Ridge Road intersected, crosses the said River on the Line of Dundas Street. Upon the farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable outhouses, recently on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holmes of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to S. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

NOTICE.

ONE of the *District Schools* in this Province will shortly be Vacant, and a Clasical Teacher is required to fill the vacancy. The School is situated in a flourishing Town, where from 30 to 40 scholars have, for several years, been in constant attendance. Any person well qualied, and well recommended, who will undertake the superintendance of the School, with an understanding that he will continue in the situation for eight or ten years at least, may apply to the Editor of the Gazette.

York, Jany. 13, 1827. 34-3w.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
York, Jan. 18, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided.

By order of the Board.
JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*
34-6w.

HARD-WARE WARE-HOUSE.

WRAGG & Co. of Montreal, having taken the dwelling house of Mr. H. Dream, situate in King Street, will have constantly on hand there, and in quantities to suit purchasers, a complete and extensive assortment of Hard-ware shelf goods, together with Stoves. double cooking and single, bar and hoop iron, of every description; nails cut and wrought of all sizes; light cast camp ovens, pots and coolers; mill and cross cut saws, of all sizes; shovels spades, frying-pans, ox and trace chains; shot, tin I.C. IX. & ICW. plough moulds anvils, vices, sad and hand irons; blistered and shear steel, smith's bellows, horse shoes and nails; wool and cotton cards: tea kettles, fire fenders, sauce and stew pans, sheet iron, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, for cash, Pot Ash, and probably other produce.

N. B. Any further quantity of articles in the hardware line, can be furnished on due notice.

York, 18th Decr. 1826.

30tf.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

STRAY COW.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, second Concession, west side of Yonge Street, about the 20th ult. a Dark Red Cow, with crooked horns, about six years old.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BALES.
Yonge Street, 11 *Jan'y.* 1827. 33-3-35

STRAY COW.

A VERY fine Red Cow about 4 years old, some time ago came into the premises of the Hon. Col. Wells. Any person proving property and paying charges may have her, by applying to the Subscriber at Col. Wells's.

JAMES KERR.
January 4, 1827. 32—2w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montre l, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec,*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE, }
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN, }
Montreal, Decr. 26, 1826. 33-3m.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four per Cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, has been declared for the half year ending the 31st instant, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Wednesday the 10th January next. And further, that the Stock and Transfer Book will be closed from the 11th to the 31st instant.

By Order.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

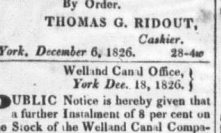
York, December 6, 1826. 28-4w

Welland Canal Office, }
York Dec. 18, 1826. }

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a further Instalment of 8 per cent on The Stock of the Welland Canal Company is required to be paid on or before the 29th January next,

By order of the Board

JOSEPH WENHAM,
Secretary –30-6-36.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29tf.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-Keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Suit Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31tf

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

NOTICE—The partnership in trade, heretofore existing in Quebec, under the firm of LONGLEY and DYKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent: all outstanding debts or accounts against or in favor of the said concern will be settled at Quebec by JOSEPH DYKE, who is duly authorised to that effect.

GEO. LONGLEY,
JOSEPH DYKE,
Quebec, 14*th Dec.* 1826. 33-3-35.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with he usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

To the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The petition of the undersigned, most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners, in common with the great mass of the inhabitants of the Gore District, being fully sensible of the necessity of erecting a new Gaol and Court House in said District having used their endeavors to effect the same, and caused public notice to be given in the Upper Canada Gazette of their intention to apply to the Legislature for a Law authorizing the Magistrates of the said District to loan a sum of money to enable them to erect such buildings; and the intention of such application having become notorious in all parts of the District, for more than a year past, insomuch that no person or township in any part of the District could possible be taken by surprise, and with a view to further the object and obtain signatures to a petition, avowedly for that purpose, your petitioners went to the village of Ancaster on Monday the first day of January, instant, where your petitioners publicly read a petition, which has since been laid before your Honourable House, and desired all those favorable to the prayer of the same to sign their names—after which your petitioners observed the name of one person, who they were informed was a minor, which name they erased from the petition before transmitting the same to be laid before your Honorable House.

Your petitioners cannot but express their surprise to learn that a counter petition has since been got up in the village of Ancaster, stating that your petitioners had surreptitiously obtained signatures in that place. That your petitioners positively deny having any recourse to unfair means, the truth of which the accompanying affidavits from a number of the most respectable gentlemen of Ancastr will abundantly prove. And your petitioners further state—that in their opinion the most unfair and unjustifiable measures have been resorted to by interested individuals to disturb the harmony of the District, and to bring into dispute many of the fairest characters that have adorned our Courts of Justice, maintained the peace and advanced the interests of society and the District.

Wherefore, your petitioners earnestly trust that your Honorable House will give due weight to the prayer of the great majority of the Inhabitants of the Gore District, and will be pleased to grant the desired aid—and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)
WILLIAM PROCTOR.
ELIJAH SECORD.
York, 23d January, 1827.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale, on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 6th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to THOMAS WARD, Esquire, of Hope, and to JAMES WOODS, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6w

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1827. NO. 36.

POETRY.

FAIR IDA.

A BALLAD.

"His boat is on the waters—hark!
I hear the splashing oar,
What though the wave be wild and dark,
I'll venture from the shore;
Love hath a light for deep midnight,
A compass for the sea,
For him I'll fear not ocean's might,
He is my all to me.

"And must I leave my father's hall,
Where I was gently bred,
And climb'd the knee and lisp'd to all,
Unconscious what I said—
Where doatingly a mother's eye—
(Alas that it is closed!)
Gazed on me in my infancy
And watch'd while I repos'd!

"Yes—there's a dearer home for me
Within a lover's arms;
And there my head shall cradled be
In safety from alarms.
I cannot wed the man I hate—
I cannot falsely play,
Though father's threat may not abate—
Though I be spurn'd away.

"My love—he is my life to me,
My nurse, my sire, my home,
He looks upon me smilingly,
And beckons me to come.
He hath his nest of down for me,
His little timorous maid,
Where I shall cower in safety, free,
Nor fluttering nor afraid."

Thus at her window o'er the wave
That gentle maid bested,
The hour was silent as the grave,
No star was overhead.
'Twas ear'd softly on the shore,
And said or seem'd to say,
"I've hush'd for thee the billow's roar,
Come, Ida, come away,

Her lover's bark is on the stand,
His foot upon the beach,
And they are hurrying, hand in hand,
The little skiff to reach:
Her foot is on the floating plank,
Her lover close behind,
And they have left the pebbly bank,
And every fear behind.

There's light within her father's hall,
There's hurrying to and fro,
And voices from her window call,
And from the beach below—
Along the wave a carbine shot
Sings shrilly with its speed;—
Her love—for fate so drew the lot—
Her love alone must bleed.

Frantic fair Ida hears him groan:
Her hand is on the wound;
His heart's blood on her hand is flown
With shot last dying sound.
Back to the shore, go, boatmen, go,
Vain's it our oar employ;
But she, the fair, what is she now,
So late the bride of joy!

A maniac on that ozzy shore
At times seen wandering wild,
Addressing the rude ocean's roar,
In accents of a child:
Or from her window, at deep night,
Asking athwart the gloom,
In fancy of her lover's spirit,
The mysteries of his tomb!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY-DAY IN THE VILLAGE.

A SKETCH.

The sun had scarcely risen over Elmwood village, when early all its inhabitants had left their beds, and were rambling through the fields, and along the hedges, to gather green branches and fresh flowers to deck the Maypole, around which the old and the young were to assemble, when Evening, the friend and patroness of innocent amusement, placed in her shadowy mantle over earth. It was the morning that ushered in "the merriest month of all the year," and in the whole village there was but one aching heart. Nearly opposite the spot in which, "time out of mind," on such festal occasions, the villagers had their joyous meetings, was the neat but humble cottage in which Mary Edmonds and her children dwelt. She was a stranger, who had been about three years a resident amongst them and by her kind and gentle manners, her continual anxiety to lessen all difficulties, and to administer to all their their wants, and, above all, by that air of gentility which marked her as evidently superior to the situation she then filled, she had succeeded in gaining not only their esteem, but their affection.

Awakened from sleep that was seldom unbroken, she opened her lattice window, and looked forth upon the laughing crowds, in whose joy she could not participate, and listened to the merry singing, for which her heart had no echo, their voices were loud and cheerful, as they sung the song that had been their favourite, perhaps for ages:

It is the merry month of May,
That laughs all wintry cares away;
O, the merry, merry May!
Now we have had our April showers,
And merry May will bring us flowers;
O, the merry, merry May!
She comes in robe of red and green,
So gay, with diamond gems between;
O, the merry, merry May!
Then look upon her cloudless sky,
And hear her herald lark on high;
O, the merry, merry May!
Then drive all wintry cares away,
And laugh, and be like merry May;
O, the merry, merry May!

Mary Edmonds listened to the gay song of her neighbours; but they little knew the feelings to which their merriment had given rise. The day was to her, one which brought to her recollections the most sad recollections; and when they passed on their way rejoicing, she turned from her window, and bitterly wept.

It was well known to all the neighbourhood, that some cloud shadowed her hopes and her prospects; for in her countenance and manner there was that expression of deep though uncomplaining sorrow, which seldom arises from any wound but that which rankles in the heart, and for which the world's blessings can never provide a cure. Her cottage was neatly and tastefully furnished. It was evident that she possessed a competency sufficient to secure the possession, not only of necessaries, but of comforts. All who knew her were her friends, and it was almost impossible that she could ever have had an enemy. Her habits and her temper were peculiarly domestic and placid, and her children were all that a mother could wish in them—beautiful, interesting, and beloved by all. The unhappiness (for every one felt that she was unhappy) of Mary Edmonds, was therefore a mystery to all the villagers. No one could divine the source from whence it arose. Many indeed were the guesses as to its origin; for though they had often heard her children talk of a father, they had never heard her speak of a husband; and when she came amongst them, her dress was not that of a widow. The day of merriment had passed, and the evening had summoned the old and the young of the village to the open plain that fronted Mary Edmonds' dwelling. She was sitting on the green bank, beneath the aged tree that shadowed the cottage-gate; and as the mingled sounds of music and laughter from the neighbouring crowd met her ear, she pressed her hand to her brow, and seemed absorbed in thoughts that were even more than usually melancholy.

Her little boy had been for some time leaning his head on her lap, and as he found himself still unnoticed, at length he raised his tearful eyes, looked in her face, and asked her why she was so sad, when every body was so happy?

"Put away your daisies, Jane," said he to his young sister, who was sitting by his mother's side, arranging a nose gay of wild flowers—"Put away your daisies, and come and kiss mamma, for she is weeping."

At this moment, a stranger appeared standing within the cottage gate; he wore a dark riding-cloak, the cape of which he held to his face, with the evident intention of concealing his features; and remained for a while unnoticed by those he was so earnestly contemplating.

"Mamma, mamma, do not look so sad!" exclaimed both her children, and Mary Edmonds turned and smiled through her tears as she kissed them.

The stranger advanced a few steps nearer to the group, and withdrew the cloak that more than half hid his face. The expression of his countenance was melancholy also; but it was a melancholy mingled with remorse—very different from that of the woman on whom he was so intently gazing. The fall of his cloak appeared to be accidental; for in an instant he resumed the disguise, and continued to look upon the mother embracing and weeping over her children.

He had not continued in this posture many minutes, before he attracted the attracted the attention of the little boy, who pointed him out to his mother. She rose and politely curtsied to the stranger.

"If you are going to join the crowd of merry villagers, Sir," said she, "you have but to pass this corner, and you will see the light hearted and happy."

The stranger made no reply. "Or, perhaps, sir," she continued, "you are on your way to the village inn; yonder road will lead you to it, but you will find it deserted now."

Still the stranger gave her no answer; and while she stood gazing with some surprise upon him, she saw his bosom heave as if in violent agitation, and a suppressed sob appeared to shake his whole frame.

"You do not know me, Mary!" said he.

Mary Edmonds looked at him fixedly, and while she gazed, he let the mantle fall from his face. She sank upon the green sward, from which she had risen, and appeared to exert more than human strength, while she replied to his question.

"Too well do I know that voice, and those features—Go, my children," said she, "and wait within until I come to you. The little ones immediately passed through the gate, and entered the cottage.

The stranger instantly fell at Mary's feet, embraced them, and wept like a child. Oh!" said he, "I cannot ask for pardon, but for the love of Him who died for sinners, give it to me, Mary—give it to me!"

Mary Edmonds took her husband's hand and her tears fell fast upon it:

—"Oh! why did you desert me?" were the only words she could utter.

"Oh! I have wronged you," he answered, "but I have suffered deeply—most deeply: by day and by night the bitterest remorse has been with me, until my life became a burden, and I have come, on my knees to obtain forgiveness, or to depart from you and die. For the sake of those little ones—I have never seen one of them until this night—forgive me, Mary! for the sake of that God you have always loved, and who has given me a broken and a contrite heart,—forgive me, Mary! Forgive me, even on the return of the very day on which, like a wretch, I left you!"

Mary Edmonds had deeply felt the wrongs she had suffered: deserted by the husband in whom had centered all her earthly hopes & affections,—at the moment, too, when his cares and attentions were rendered doubly necessary,—she had struggled, and not altogether in vain, to forget the days—the words—the looks—the actions of pure and devoted love, in the remembrance of the sin by which he had been led away—he surest death-blow to a woman's peace, and to a woman's pride. But she was a wife and a mother; and the parent of her children, the object of her early and disinterested attachment, was before her—a penitent! She knew that in heaven there is joy over a sinner that repenteth; and few will blame her for raising her husband from the ground, and, amid weeping and thanksgiving to the Almighty for his restoration to virtue, receiving him again to her home and her affections.

Foreign Intelligence.

WAR IN EUROPE.

The Florida has arrived, bringing London papers to Dec. 14.

This vessel has brought the highly important intelligence, that a British army of 5000 men is ordered to Portugal, a part of which is by this time, no doubt, reached that country. This step has been taken in consequence of an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, calling upon Great Britain for succour against hostile aggressions from Spain. The nature of this application was conveyed to Parliament in a Message from His Majesty, on the 4th Dec. On the 12th the Message was taken into consideration, when a debate—one of the most interesting that ever occurred within the walls of Parliament—took place; at the conclusion of which both Houses pledged themselves, by acclamation, to support His Majesty in any measure having for their object the preservation of Portugal—England's most ancient ally.

The conduct of the Court of Madrid, which has led to this important step, has been of the most disgraceful character—so much so as to leave Great Britain no alternative but the one she has adopted, unless she consented to desert her most ancient and faithful ally, a violation of solemn treaties, and to the detriment of her national honour. Independently of these considerations, the appeal for succour came from a *female*—a Princess of heroic character and ardent patriotism, who has for some time, with the greatest magnanimity, persevered with all her efforts to secure a rational and constitutional government to her distracted country. This unassuming woman is only 25 years of age, and is said to possess the beauty and amiability of the most favoured of her sex. How then could attributes be withheld, even apart from political considerations.

Such great exertion and some expense we have been able to present our readers with Mr. Canning's two speeches in the House of Commons on this momentous subject. This oration, which is declared by some of the London papers to be his best, throws a blaze of light upon every part of the question: and it is most gratifying to see that France has so far gone with us as to recal her ambassador at Madrid, who left his Charge des Affaires to explain the reason of his departure. So far then there is no fear of England again embroiling herself with that power.

It should be distinctly observed that there is no positive declaration of war against Spain. The British army goes to *defend Portugal—not to attack Spain.* Neither will the British troops interfere with the domestic politics of Portugal—their whole undivided object will be to defend Portugal from *foreign aggression.*

The war is exceedingly popular in England. As the Guards marched out of London they were surrounded with an immense concourse of people who testified them with the most enthusiastic cheering. The air was rent with shouts of "Success Guards!" "Portugal forever"—"Bravo"—&c., while many persons rushed forward and shook hands with the soldiers and men as they passed.

The Courier states that no loan or new burthens on the people will be necessary—Lord Liverpool would not have unable to take any part in the proceedings in Parliament—Parliament was prorogued on motion of Mr Peel, Mr. Canning being also ill, on 13th Dec. to the 8th Feb.—Sir James Mackintosh, formerly Chief Justice of Lower Canada, died at Cheltenham on the 8th of November—Mrs. St. Clair, lady of Maj. St. Clair, R. A., and daughter of the late Mr. Head, of Halifax, N. S., died in Sussex on the 5th of Nov.—A dreadful snow storm happened in Scotland in the latter part of November. The ruins of some places are said to have been 100 feet deep. 10,000 sheep, and upwards of seventy human lives were lost.

Consols on 14th Dec., 77 3 8—The Bank of England declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable 1st January.—The Commissioners of the Navy Office have requested to be furnished with the address of the owners of steam vessels, in the event of their services being wanted.—The 10th Regt. of Foot goes to Portugal.—Lord Kinnaird died at Boyle on 11th Dec.—The King visited Covent Garden Theatre on 30th November to witness the Opera of Oberon.

EXPEDITION TO PORTUGAL.

From the Courier of Dec. 12.

The utmost activity prevails in every department of Government, connected with the immediate embarkation of troops for Portugal. This Morning the following notice was posted at Lloyd's:—

"*Navy Office Dec. 12.*

"The principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy do hereby give notice, that they will immediately received tenders, at this Office, of ships, for the conveyance of troops from Deptford and Portsmouth to Lisbon, where they are to be discharged, to be hired for the rate of—per ton, for the voyage, or at per ton per calender month, for three months certain.

(Signed) "T. HARDING."

The amount of force which will be dispatched in the first instance and upon the emergency of the occasion, is five thousand. Of the troops composing this force there are to be four squadrons of cavalry, a circumstance which indicates that it is not contemplated their services will be confined to garrison duty only. The following are the names of the regiments, their prescribed movements, and the officers who will have the chief command:—

The 1st Battalion of the Granadier Regiment of Guards will embark to-morrow, at Deptford.

The 2d Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards will march to-morrow, for Portsmouth, for embarkation.

The 63 Regiment of Infantry marched, this morning from Windsor, for embarkation for Portsmouth.

The 4th Regiment of Foot, now at Portsmouth, is ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation at that port.

The 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifle Corps, now at Plymouth, is ordered to prepare for immediate embarkation at that Port.

Two Squadrons of the 12th Lancers, and two Squadrons of the 10th Hussars, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation.

There are Five Regiments to embark forthwith from Cork for Lisbon. These Regiments are to be selected by Sir George Murray.

The whole will be under the command of Sir W. Clinton. The Cavalry will be commanded by Sir Henry Bouverie and Sir Thomas Arbuthnot. Major General Blackeney will also have a command; Sir Brook Vere will be the Quarter Master General.

The Adjutant General will be appointed by Sir George Murray in Ireland.

Two Regiments, we understand, will also be detached from Gibraltar.

From the Courier of Dec. 12.

Mr. Joliff arrived this morning, in a post chaise and four, at the Foreign Office, with despatches from Lisbon.

According to the latest accounts from Portugal, the rebels in the North had not got much further than Braganza, while the Portuguese troops were concentrating to attack them. In the south, it was believed the rebels had retreated.

We are informed that General Quiroga has declared his intention of immediately leaving this country, and proceeding to Portugal, to range himself under the banners and to fight the battle of the Constitution. It is said that several hundreds of Spanish and Italian refugees have already resolved to accompany him.

In another column our readers will find the Message from His Majesty, communicated yesterday by Earl Bathurst to the House of Lords, and Mr. Secretary Canning to the House of Commons; a question: and it is most gratifying to see that France has so far gone with us as to recal her ambassador at Madrid, who left his Charge des Affaires to explain the reason of his departure. So far then there is no fear of England again embroiling herself with that power.

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Unfortunately, the mind of Ferdinand was not framed to profit from adversity. Liberal views were opposed to his, and he soon learnt to regard England as a foe, because she was a friend to mankind.

Great Britain offended him, because, when events had separated the New States of South America from the Crown of Spain, she acted on the rational part of acknowledging that to be a matter of fact, which had long been notorious to all the world.

When, too, a legitimate and acknowledged Sovereign judged it right to grant his subjects privileges, which, till then, they had not enjoyed. England offended by approving of the change, and the Spanish government has the temerity to take a course which leaves this country no alternative, but to violate her most solemn engagements, or to draw the sword against Spain.

Such are the circumstances under which England has incurred the displeasure of Spain, and under which, to vindicate her charater for good faith, she now prepares for war. It might be presumptuous to predict the issue of the contest. We are not blind to the fact, that consequences, not now to be foreseen, may possibly spr ng from this interruption of the public peace of Europe. We know "that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," and we will not exult with overweening confidence. War is a calamity, the occurrence of which we had hoped Europe, in general, and this country in particular would long be spared. We know——

"——Reason frowns at war's unequal game,
Where honour gains no more than simple fame."

But if national character have any value, the interests and the dignity of the nation call upon us, imperatively, to hasten to the assistance of an aggrieved ally. The call is unhesitatingly answered by alacrity, and their decision will be responded to by the approving acclamations of the country. It is not a point of nice punctilio, still less is it for selfish purposes of aggrandisement, that we are put in a state of defence of all that is sacred among nations, that the banner of England is raised to confront the unprovoked invaders of a friendly state, and, as we trust, to repel and chastise injustice.

From the Courier of Dec. 13.

Four companies of the Royal artillery have received orders to prepare for embarkation.

One company of the Royal Staff Corps is ordered to proceed to Portsmouth for embarkation

A detachment of the Royal Wagon Train is ordered for embarkation.

The cavalry will be commanded by Colonel Wyndham.

Portsmouth, Dec. 12.

An active bustle pervades most of the public departments. This morning orders were received to prepare for the embarkation of a brigade of Guards, the 4th regiment and strong detachments of Marines at present in garrison.

The 69th Regt. at the Island were instantly sent for.

The Wellesley 74, just arrived from Rio, and the Spartiate, are ordered to take out their lower decks guns and embark troops.

The Depot of 900 were on the beach just stepping into the boats, when they were countermanded, as other transports are ordered to Cork to take on board the troops. The troops embarking at Portsmouth will probably go in the ships of the line. A draft of 160 men is ordered from the vicinity to expedite the Spartiate.

The Gunnir march on Saturday and embark instantly.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Dec. 11.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Earl Bathurst informed the House that he had to deliver a Message from His Majesty.

The Message having been handed to the Lord Chancellor, the Noble and Learned Lord read as follows:—

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty acquaints the House of Lords, that His Majesty has received an earnest application from the Princess Regent of Portugal, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity subsisting between His Majesty and the Crown of Portugal, His Majesty's aid against an hostile aggression from Spain.

"His Majesty has exerted himself for some time past, in conjunction with His Majesty's ally, the King of France, to prevent such an aggression; and repeated assurances have been given by the Court of Madrid, of the determination of his Catholic Majesty neither to commit, nor to allow to be committed, from his Catholic Majesty's territory, any aggression against Portugal."

Politicians, who marked the course of the last Peninsular war, indulged the hope, that Spain and her Monarch would have been bound to this country by the most enduring ties of gratitude; at least, while those survived who had witnessed the splendid exertions made on that mighty theatre, in behalf of an oppressed people, and in the cause of a legitimate Monarch.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 13.

Mr. Secretary Canning.—Sir, I rise to move the Order of the Day for taking into consideration the King's most gracious Message to his faithful Commons.

The Order of the Day having been read,

Mr. Secretary Canning rose, and spoke to the following effect.—

Sir, in proposing, as I shall presently have occasion to do, to the House of Commons, to acknowledge His Majesty's most gracious Message, on the subject of the relations subsisting between Great Britain and Portugal, and the present condition of the latter State; and in calling on this House to reply to that communication, in terms which will be, in fact, an echo to the sentiments contained in the Royal Message, and equally in accordance with our unanimous joy at His Majesty's Government—in doing this, Sir, I cannot but feel that, however confident I may be in the justice of the cause, and clear as to the policy which it becomes us, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his Majesty's Message, to adopt; yet Sir, I am free to admit, it will become a British Minister, in recommending a British House of Commons to take any step calculated to lead, upon their country the hazards of war, to make use of the language of regret and sorrow that such a necessity should exist (Hear.) Sir, I assure the House that we is not, within its walks, at this present, any set of men more fully convinced than are his Majesty's Ministers—or any individual more completely convinced than is he who has now the honour to address it—of the great and vital importance of the continuance, undisturbed, the peace and tranquility of this country. (Loud Cheering.) This, I admit. Indeed, so strongly am I impressed with the truth of this fact, and that for reasons which I shall take occasion before I sit down to assign to the House, that I am perfectly ready to declare, no question, involving a doubtful success or contradiction—no consideration of merely present advantage—and, I will go further and add, no anticipation of remote and contingent difficulty—could arise, which I should not a thousand times cheerfully pass over, or, at the utmost, adjourn, than counsel a country to involve itself in the consequences of a war. But, Sir, there are cases which render the adoption of such a course not merely unmeaning and unavailing, but necessary and unworthy; and I am equally certain the present occasion presents such a case; and I feel that what has been acted upon in the best times of our history—what on the present occasion has been acted upon—what has always received the support and concurrence of successive English Parliaments, is an adherence to national faith, and respect for national honour. (Cheers.) These are treaties being now renewed by the high contracting parties, and acknowledged to remain in full force and effect, under that the House may fully understand, and accurately appreciate, the effect of the observations which a perusal of this treaty is calculated to excite, I may be permitted to explain the circumstances of Portugal, and the condition of the reigning family in that country.—In the year 1807, when, by the delusion of Buonaparte, the house of Braganza ceased to reign, the head of that house, under the advice of his Britannic Majesty's Government, set sail for Brasils and established in that country the seat of his monarchy. This step was taken by virtue of a secret convention to conclude between this country and Portugal to the effect, that so long as the house of Braganza remained in that part of their dominions, or in the event of their return, his Britannic Majesty would grant his protection to the ancient dynasty and house of Portugal than the family of Braganza I may be allowed to remark that this convention greatly contributed to the furtherance of a proceeding which placed the family beyond the power of Buonaparte, and consequently promoted the ascendancy of British interests in the Peninsula. It was this secret convention that brought about the emigration, and greatly contributed to decide that step by which the Royal Family of Portugal was removed from the power of France. The King of Portugal having become established upon his Throne, the Articles of the Treaty of Vienna, and was made a part of the law of Nations by the Treaty of 1810, and from that time up to the treaty of Vienna, it was clearly understood throughout Europe, that we had determined to acknowledge any Sovereign in Portugal, except a member of the House of Braganza. But that determination arose solely from the supposition that that Sovereign would be compelled to a forced residence in Brasil. Beyond this it was not binding upon us, as it was felt that the moment the ground of the obligation ceased, there was an end to the treaty. It happened, in consequence of the happy conclusion of the war, that the option of returning was offered to his Majesty, and as it was felt that the force of such a previous obligation no longer existed, the forcible separation from Portugal, which had been effected, it was deemed unstable that we should perform such other obligation as the force of existing treaties rendered imperative upon us.

The King of Portugal came into possession of his European domains, the ground of our former obligation ceased, and the treaty was so far ended. But, when that treaty was so far ended, there came another obligation, which I have just now read to the House. That treaty, I may be allowed to say, was repealed without prejudice to other ancient treaties so long and so happily subsisting, between the two Crowns of Portugal and Great Britain, which were to a certain extent, reserved by the two high contracting parties, and which were to this

period when the house of Braganza was placed at the head of the monarchy of Portugal, friendly relations have subsisted between that family and the reigning one in this country—relations which have continued without interruption, and renewed with sincerity, or, I will say, both parts. It has been delivered to in periods when the faith of other alliances has been shaken; it has been victorious in those fields of blood and glory which remain among the most brilliant pages of the history of England. (Hear, hear.) The alliance we have always been scrupulously faithful. Sometimes, I admit, we have found the treaty burthensome to maintain—of that there can be no question—and many are those who may have wished us to shake it off, and free ourselves from the incumbrance of observing it—but a feeling of national honor, and what I may be allowed to denominate a sentiment of national sympathy, joined to a common interest, and a common identified with that country, has induced England to persevere, notwithstanding the difficulties attending upon a continuance of the relations subsisting between the two and Portugal. Sir I feel the considerations to which I have more particularly adverted, present too narrow and limited a view of the case. It is not only among ages long gone by, and in treaties interpreted by time and the course of events, that traces are discoverable of the relations in which Portugal has been considered to stand in regard to Great Britain; for in the latest compact entered into between us and Portugal. Sir I feel the considerations which now forms the patent law of the civilized world—I allude Sir, to the Convention of Vienna—a similar course was taken in the treaty then entered into between us and this country and Portugal. (Hear) At that period, Sir, Great Britain was well aware of the inconveniences which many individuals were fond of representing as arising out of our connexion with Portugal. She was also aware of the obloquy, and I will add, advantage derived from that connexion; and we reserved our obligations to uphold and support Portugal, on future occasions, in terms so strong and unequivocal as to lay a foundation perfectly adequate to support the present proceedings. The terms of that treaty I will take leave to read to the House previous to calling on it to concur in the vote, with which I trust which it is my intention to conclude. The third article of the treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, concluded at Vienna on the 22d of February, 1810, stated that "the treaty of alliance entered into between his Britannic Majesty and the King of Portugal, at Rio de Janeiro, was founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which had now happily ceased to exist; and on that account the stipulations of the treaty should be considered null and void, as relating to all the parties interested: however, without prejudice to the ancient and established treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee, which had so long and happily subsisted between the two countries: these treaties being now renewed by the high contracting parties, and acknowledged to remain in full force and effect, under that the House may fully understand, and accurately appreciate, the effect of the observations which a perusal of this treaty is calculated to excite, I may be permitted to explain the circumstances of Portugal, and the condition of the reigning family in that country.—In the year 1807, when, by the delusion of Buonaparte, the house of Braganza ceased to reign, the head of that house, under the advice of his Britannic Majesty's Government, set sail for Brasils and established in that country the seat of his monarchy. 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day. of full force and effect. I should also state, that, if all the treaties to which this paragraph referred, were, by some convulsions of nature, or some other accident, stripped to total oblivion, I consider Great Britain to be morally bound to fulfil her obligations, (hear, hear, hear,) and that, in case of necessity, she would be bound, and is bound, to act in the defence of Portugal, (repeated cries of hear, hear.) But, happily, that is not the case—all the preceding treaties are in existence—they are in the full knowledge of all the civilized nations of the world—they are not to be easily referred to by all mankind—they are known to Spain—to all the Continental States of Europe—they are so numerous, and the result of the whole is so clear, that I shall merely select one or two of them, with a view to show the nature of our obligations to our ancient friend and ally—Portugal. The first to which I shall advert, is that concluded in 1666, at the time of the marriage of Charles the Second with the Infanta of Portugal. The obligations of that treaty, after reciting the delivering of Bombay, Tangier, and other places, some of which still remained, and some not, to the Government to whom they were delivered, it was stated that in consideration of those grants, which were of so much benefit to the King of Great Britain, he professed, and declared himself, by and with the consent and advice of his Privy Council, that he would take upon him the defence of Portugal, that he would aid and defend her by sea and by land, to the utmost his power, and in all other manner and respect, even as he were defended Englad itself. By that treaty it was further conditioned, that, in case of necessity, or any foreign attack, he should send a powerful transport, of his own proper-cost and expense, two regiments of horse, of 500 men, and two regiments foot, of 1000 men each. There were other various stipulations, amounting to the same effect which render it unnecessary for me to go farther into it at present. The next treaty to which I beg the attention of the house, is that of 1703; it was a tripartite treaty, made between the States General of Holland, Great Britain and Portugal; it was also a treaty contemporaneous with the famous commercial Methuen, whose provisions still continued to be in full force and effect. But the material point of the treaty of 1703, it was conditioned, that if at any time, and whenever it happened. the Kings of Spain or France, or both, or either of them, should make war on Portugal, or give reason to suspect they had jointly or separately, any intention to make war on her or her colonial possessions beyond the seas; then it goes on to state, that her Majesty shall use her good offices to persuade the said powers not to make war; but in case those offices should not succeed, the third article states, that, provided such interference should not be successful, and that war should actually have been made on Portugal, then the above named contracting powers agreed that they shall make war on the Kings of Spain or France, or both or either of them; and that, while hostile arms shall be borne against Portugal, they shall provide twelve thousand men, armed and equipped, and leave them there while their presence may be deemed necessary.

(Continued in Supplement to this day's paper.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The House was not in Session on this day, the several Select Committees being engaged to a late hour.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Confiscation Bill, and the Initial Letter Bill, were read a third time and sent to the Legislative Council.

The Sandwich Stage Bill, was read a second time. It was supported by Messrs. Gordon, Clark, J. Jones, M'Donell, and the Attorney General—and opposed by Messrs. Bidwell, Fothergill, Perry, and Walsh.

After some discussion, the committee rose, and reported the Bill as amended, and it was ordered for a third reading on Saturday next.

Mr. J. Jones proposed certain resolutions, which were adopted, on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and a joint conference requested with the Legislative Council.

The Cataraqui Bridge Bill—2d reading. After several of the clauses had been adopted, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Bidwell, requiring the Company, once in four years, or oftener if necessary, to submit a statement of their affairs to the Legislature, in order to the regulation of the Tolls, and fixing the profit to be derived by the Company at 6 per cent.—which amendment being put and carried,

Mr. Thomson said that he was instructed by the Agent for the Company to say that it would be unnecessary to occupy the attention of the House any further on the subject, as the Company would not feel themselves justified in accepting a Charter with such a provision; he should therefore move that the committee do rise.

The motion was carried, and the committee rose.

Mr. Bidwell subsequently gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, move to have the Cataraqui Bridge Bill again placed on the order of the day.—Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 19.

Petitions read and referred—One against the passing of the Naturalization Law, as reported by the committee.—Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

Colonial Trade.—*Mr. Perry* proposed certain resolutions imposing a duty of 25 per cent. on cattle imported to be slaughtered.

Major Miller brought down Messages from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, communicating to the House—Agreement with the Canada Land Company, and information received from the Governor General, with respect to the Road from Coteau du Lac to the Province line.

Mr. Morris moved an Address of thanks for the Messages—Carried.

On motion of *Mr. Bidwell*, 500 copies of the agreement with the Canada Land Company were ordered to be printed.

The Committee on the Welland Canal, made their first Report. It recommendes the taking of Stock to the amount of £30,000—300 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lefferty moved an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for all communications received, on the subject of Losses sustained during the late War—Carried.

The Registry Bill was read a second time—Progress reported, and leave given to sit—Adjourned.

Monday, Jan.

The Petition of N. Dickenson and others, inhabitants of the Eastern District, praying for a Bill of Naturalization, conformable to the instructions of His Majesty's Government, and a Petition from the Inhabitants of York, against the passing of the Bill on that subject, reported by the committee, were referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom that Bill was referred.

Naturalization Bill.—House in Committee of the whole, second reading.

The *Attorney General* said, that after the discussion which had taken place on former occasions on this subject, there could be no doubt that the general features of the present measure were well understood by every Hon. Member in the House, and in the country generally; he, however, would take the opportunity of noticing the provisions of the Bill now under discussion in a general manner, and of comparing it with the instructions which had been transmitted to the House, on which the committee had been acting at every attention. After mature deliberation the committee had reported two Bills. one, now before the House, for the confirmation of Civil Right, and enabling those who were embraced by its provisions to hold property: the other related to Estates descended to persons whose Civil Rights were not affected by the other Bill, and of course would form no part of the present discussion. On a former occasion, it had been thought that both objects might be embraced in one Bill—on consideration, however, this had been found to be contrary to the intentions of His Majesty's Government, as would be apparent on a reference to those instructions; and it both measures were made the subject of one Legislative Act, its success might very reasonably be doubted—he should now confine himself to the Bill before the House, offering a few remarks upon it. It would be seen by the Bill that the committee had done something more than confirming Civil Rights—it secured the possession of property, and declared it valid to be, but to have been, legally vested in the party to whom the Bill was intended to relieve—this was not perhaps in strict compliance with the instructions, but the subsequent provisions of the Bill, obviating any difficulty that might be apprehended on this head.

The Attorney General stated the danger of such a retrospective operation was as far as regarded Estates, and to obviate any injustice where lands had been actually paid for, the law was hereby changed, but the Estate was declared to be vested in those who had purchased it. By the provisions of the Bill, all Foreign Allegiance was declared to be renounced—this was but reasonable, in order that a person, availing himself of the benefits of the Act, and being entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject, should not have it in his power, at a future day, to claim allegiance to any other Country. It had been considered necessary, for the purpose of identifying the person, that his name and place of abode should be registered; and to ensure this, false swearing, when making such registry, was declared to be Perjury, but not to prejudice the rights of others—the person himself who should be so guilty of false swearing, would be deprived of the benefits of the Act, but the right of persons claiming to have derived titles from him for lands, would not be invalidated. The provision was not a painful or burthensome one, but such as was required by His Majesty's Government, who were anxious that every facility should be afforded for carrying it into effect. The details of the Bill, in this respect, were such as would ensure, that the registry should be kept in a respectable manner, and such as would make it a proper record to be preserved for the purpose of reference. With respect to the period for the limitation of the law, he was aware that some difference of opinion might exist. In other cases, it was usual he knew for committees to report a Bill with blanks to be filled up by the House—some calculation embracing the cases of different classes was necessary; a some definite period was desirable, the committee had, in this instance, reported by fixing certain periods; they were perhaps hastily adopted, but could, if considered necessary, be easily altered. The subject was one which certainly required mature consideration on the part of the House, and though he was not disposed to urge unnecessary haste, he would remark that a proper degree of expedition should be used, in order that, at this advanced stage of the Session, time might be afforded to another branch of the Legislature, to exercise their deliberation upon it. It had been suggested that the payment of a fee for a certificate of registry, might be considered as a hardship—the committee had not in the Bill alighed any fee for administering the oath, or making the registry; but where a certificate was required for the benefit of the party, they had not thought it unreasonable to allow the Officer a fee of 2s. 6d.; if, however, this should be considered as burthensome, he would have no objection that the certificate should be paid for his trouble from the public funds—some remuneration was certainly due—the person filling the situation was liable to heavy penalties for neglect of duty—his time and attention would be required; and the only question would be, what remuneration should be? As it was desirable to afford an opportunity to all those now resident in the country, to avail themselves of this Naturalization Act, the period of its operation had been limited to the year 1845; it, however, on consideration, that period should not be found sufficiently extensive to embrace the object in view, it could easily be altered, and a further period named. He had been asked whether persons who had complied with the Act 13 Geo. 2, were embraced, or intended to be included in the provisions of the Bill? he would answer, certainly not. At the same time, he thought he might venture to assert, with safety, that none of those persons had complied with the provisions of that Act—the conditions of that Act required that the person should record his name in the Court of King's Bench, and express his intention of becoming a permanent resident in the Province—no such record, he believed, was to be found in the Court of King's Bench.

Some Petitions had been presented to the House against the passing of the Bill, praying that a compliance with the provisions of 13 Geo. 2, should be considered sufficient for the purposes of Naturalization. These Petitions were entitled to be respectfully entertained by the House, but he would ask whether it could e supposed that the Petitioners were fully aware of what that Statute really required, and whether they were as well qualified to judge of its provisions as the House of Representatives? If it should be found that the Petitioners were in error on the subject, it was any Hon. Member prepared to say that it was the duty of the House to comply with their wishes? If there were any who thought so, they must take upon themselves; he would not venture to do it, particularly when other Petitions, numerously and respectably signed, were now upon the table of the committee, from persons deeply interested in the question, praying for the very remedy proposed by the Bill under discussion—should these be deprived of the benefit of such a measure, because others did not wish it? He had but one vote, and one decision on this subject—he wished the matter to be cautiously considered, and to be investigated in a temperate and dispassionate manner—he had formed his opinion after the most mature deliberation, and if he erred, after having bestowed much pains and reflection upon it, he had, nevertheless, the satisfaction of knowing that his opinion was in accordance with late and solemn legal decisions which had been made—it was in conformity to the opinion expressed by the Court of King's Bench in England, and by all the legal advisers of his Majesty; thus tone out, he would be relieved from any more apprehension if the measure should fail—the opinion of the Legislative Council had been distinctly stated—the sense of the Colonial Government, who had pressed the consideration of the subject on the House, was fully known—the declarations of His Majesty's Government, with respect to it, were also known; and he hoped the observations he had offered would prevent any misconception or misunderstanding.

With respect to the preamble of the Bill, before moving for its adoption, he would offer a few remarks. It might be said that the committee, in reporting the Bill to the House, had made particular allusion to persons coming from the United States—as far as he was concerned, it had been his desire to make the preamble as plain and simple as possible, but he felt satisfied that the reasons which had been given, why no particular allusion should be made to those persons, and to place them out of view, were, in fact, the very best reasons why it became necessary that it should be done. Some persons, notwithstanding the opinions expressed by His Majesty's Government, and the solemn decisions of the Courts of Justice, thought that those opinions and decisions were erroneous—such persons thought there was no necessity for a particular reference to those who had emigrated from the United States. This was the very reason why he thought it absolutely necessary, because if they were not so named, it would be in the power of any disposed person to take an improper part and misiead them, by telling them, that as the decisions of the Courts were erroneous, and they were not expressly named in the Bill, there had been no intention to include them in its provisions,—the honest Yeomanry of the Country might be induced to remain in error, and by not availing themselves of the benefit of the Act, entail misery and suffering on their families. It was, therefore, but fair and candid to tell them why it was necessary, particularly to allude to them in the Bill—he would make every allowance for the feelings of those who had so valiantly come forward in the defence of the Country during the late War—but whatever might be the mistaken advertence which rendered the present measure necessary, who was, or who was not in the wrong, was not of consequence, as the Law must be duly administered—the allusion, he thought, would not be considered to extremely repugnant, when it was remembered, that allusion was also made to others, who had served His Majesty in Foreign Corps, and among whom were many Officers of high rank, who had served the King, and fought his battles in almost every part of the Globe. The situation of these persons required such an enactment, and they might, with equal cause, complain that they were particularly alluded to, and objected to the Bill—they had been sent to this Province, and had lands granted to them, which they had improved—they had faithfully served His Majesty, and with equal reason, might complain of particular allusions. No such complaint, however, was made by them—they felt the necessity of the measure, and in fact, whatever allusion had been found necessary, were not intended to wound the honest feelings of any set of men—they were all good, peaceable, and loyal subjects, and the only object in view, was to confirm them in their rights and possessions, without offering any violence to their feelings—should there had been no volunteer offer to attempt to disqualify them, or excite any hard or unpleasant feeling. The Resolutions and Address of this House last year went clearly to shew that the case now required some Legislative remedy—His Majesty's Government had pointed out the mode in which that remedy could be sanctioned by them, and the Bill now before the House provided it. He moved the adoption of the Preamble.

Mr. Bidwell said that he would not detain the committee by offering any additional remarks to those he had previously made on this occasion—he had already stated that the Bill was such a one as would not have met his approbation if the House had been left to exercise its own judgment on the case. His Majesty's Government, however, having assumed the extraordinary power of issuing directions to the Legislature, with respect to the details of the Bill, he felt himself unable to use the free exercise of his own judgment—if this had not been the case, he should have proposed a different Bill—under all the circumstances, he should therefore feel it his duty to support it. Some amendments, however, he considered necessary, and such as were not incompatible with the instructions, but such as would, in his opinion, render the Bill more conformable to them—if the Bill, in any particular, fell short of these instructions, it might be considered as a measure of our own, and be rejected; and to avoid this consequence, he would adhere closely to the instructions. The first amendment he should propose, was in the preamble of the Bill—in its present shape it would excite alarm, and be offensive. The Bill was

intended to be a gracious measure, and there could be no necessity for offering offence by naming particular Aliens of any particular Country. The amendment he should propose, would embrace generally all Foreigners, and he thought there could not be a reasonable objection to it—other amendmen s he should offer as the different clauses of the Bill came to be discussed. Some persons might refuse to comply with what they would consider as a degradation, by being obliged to register their names—if there were any such, it was but reasonable that they should have an opportunity of disposing of their property, if they desired it, or to remain in the Province till they had paid the debt of nature, and then part with it as they pleased—they had become possessed of it under the impression that they could enjoy and dispose of it at their pleasure—no fault was to be attributed to them—those who felt inclined to do it, could comply with all the provisions of the Bill, and the amendments he suggested would not prevent their doing so.

Mr. Lefferty was formerly of opinion that the objects could be embraced in one Bill, but was now satisfied that they should be separated—he had, however, always been opposed to legislating for persons not at all, and he was still of the same opinion, because he considered it ridiculous that Aliens should pass Laws to make themselves subjects—he considered the King as his protector, and it was in his power to make him a subject, if he desired it, and he considered it unnecessary to allude to them in the Bill—he would make every allowance for the feelings of those who had so valiantly come forward in the defence of the Country during the late War—but whatever might be the mistaken advertence which rendered the present measure necessary, who was, or who was not in the wrong, was not of consequence, as the Law must be duly administered—the allusion, he thought, would not be considered to extremely repugnant, when it was remembered, that allusion was also made to others, who had served His Majesty in Foreign Corps, and among whom were many Officers of high rank, who had served the King, and fought his battles in almost every part of the Globe. The situation of these persons required such an enactment, and they might, with equal cause, complain that they were particularly alluded to, and objected to the Bill—they had been sent to this Province, and had lands granted to them, which they had improved—they had faithfully served His Majesty, and with equal reason, might complain of particular allusions. No such complaint, however, was made by them—they felt the necessity of the measure, and in fact, whatever allusion had been found necessary, were not intended to wound the honest feelings of any set of men—they were all good, peaceable, and loyal subjects, and the only object in view, was to confirm them in their rights and possessions, without offering any violence to their feelings—should there had been no volunteer offer to attempt to disqualify them, or excite any hard or unpleasant feeling. The Resolutions and Address of this House last year went clearly to shew that the case now required some Legislative remedy—His Majesty's Government had pointed out the mode in which that remedy could be sanctioned by them, and the Bill now before the House provided it. He moved the adoption of the Preamble.

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Mr. *Kiph*, considered this as one of the most important questions that had ever been submitted to the consideration of the House. Last year, he said, they were embarrassed in consequence of their incapacity to legislate on the subject—they might have passed a Law if they pleased, which would have been void—they had, therefore, committed themselves by passing only a declaratory law—and asking they had address[illegible] His Majesty and were now invested with power to remove the cloud of doubt and uncertainty which had been cast over the Civil Rights and privileges of a great portion of the people of this colony—he presumed it was the anxious desire of all persons that these doubts should be removed—the only question was how it should be done, in such a manner as to place the matter beyond all uncertainty. He had introduced a Bill, short and comprehensive in its provisions, which imposed no odious burthens, and offered no violence to the feelings of any man—another Bill was now proposed, which required that the persons who were to be benefited by it should purchase that benefit at the sacrifice of feeling, by being required to register their own degradation—he considered it an odious provision—when he asked why these restrictions should be imposed—he was told that we were ordered to do it—and when he asked why the right to hold Estates could not be included in the measure, he was told it was the wish of subjects in States at the time of treaty, who did not, by their own act, after coming to the years of maturity, accept of office, or abjure their allegiance—he was free to admit that there might even now be British subjects in the United States, who were born before 1783, although they were now without the allegiance of the King of England. One Hon. Gentleman had objected to the preamble of the Bill, because it was founded on what he termed an extraordinary interference on the part of His Majesty's Government, limiting the steps to be pursued by this House. The instructions did not, in his opinion, limit the House—any other Bill might be passed, but the Government, as one branch of the Legislature, tell us that they will feel themselves at liberty to assent to an act passed on such terms—this did not confine the House to the passing of such a Bill. It they did not concur in the views expressed by His Majesty's Government, there was no absolute necessity for their passing a Bill in conformity to the instructions. With respect to the Own constituents, who were interested in humiliation—what would the House say if an armed force was sent to compel obedience to these instructions—such, in fact, if like his noble colleague, Capt. Matthews, the should for their disobedience be threatened to be sent to Quebec, and from thence to England—some might tremble and comply—as it was we had no terrors of body, but we should have a terror if we saw the Constitution falling to pieces about us—if the House consented to comply with these instructions, what could they say to the people—the dependence of the Executive and Legislative Council might be talked of, but if the House consented to be governed by these instructions, there was an end to their independence; and should they be the first to set the example to lessen their own importance? The Instructions it is true are registered on the Journals, but the House was not compelled to register its approbation of them by passing this Bill—it still had the power to refuse it, and pursue such a course, as they themselves might deem necessary. To what situation would the House reduce itself if instead of Legislating on its own opinion, it followed the instructions which were laid on the table—they had been told at one time that these instructions were not for their guidance—now that they were received they were told that they *were* for their guidance—he protested against such acquiesence & injustice, it migh do for the higher circles in York, but it would not do for the people, or for this House. The message sent with these instructions said that they were to be presented in the deliberations of the House, and that unless the correspounding with them was passed, it would not receive the Assent—he had read of secret committees, by which matters were managed in Sweden—and if these instructions were complied with the House would be converted into a Swedish Parliament. In Scotland formerly the Lords of the Articles dictated their terms of compliance—and here too we are to have our Lords of the Articles to dictate to the House. In Ireland the Lord Lieutenant formerly had the power to instruct what should be law—here we are to have instructions sent from the Councillors of the King, or by the Executive, and we are only to have the power to fill up blanks—a mere skeleton of a Parliament—and this to have the effect of precedent hereafter—he would urge a disobedience to the instructions, on constitutional grounds, and because they contained impolitic provisions—the evil was a general one, and he would provide a general remedy, but the instructions said that there was great difficulty on one subject, and it should be odious burthens, and offered no violence to the feelings of any man—another Bill was now proposed, which required that the persons who were to be benefited by it should purchase that benefit at the sacrifice of feeling, by being required to register their own degradation—he considered it an odious provision—when he asked why these restrictions should be imposed—he was told that we were ordered to do it—and when he asked why the right to hold Estates could not be included in the measure, he was told it was the wish of subjects in States at the time of treaty, who did not, by their own act, after coming to the years of maturity, accept of office, or abjure their allegiance—he was free to admit that there might even now be British subjects in the United States, who were born before 1783, although they were now without the allegiance of the King of England. 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decisions, and comply with the terms of these instructions? No; they would not—their prejudices were so strongly rooted in their minds and affections, that it was impossible—it might be called false shame, but all were possessed of it, and who would like to be tortured on account of his false shame—he would not torture them by calling them Aliens, but would prefer calling them British Subjects. What was Patriotism, but a love of ones Country in preference to all others? these people possessed it, and he would not weaken that noble feeling by calling them Aliens. One witness who had been examined before the committee, on being asked what countryman he was, he said that more of Indian blood flowed in his veins than any other—he was a Mohawk; and well would it be if we had some of the same blood in our veins, for then we would not sit here to obey these instructions.

The oath required by the Bill did not say any thing about abjuration, but what does the Bill itself say—it is left out of the oath, but implied by the terms of the Bill—this might be called refinement; whether a legal one or not, he would not say, but he would say it was detestable—it reminded him of the General who had induced a Garrison to capitulate, on terms that no blood should be spilt, and then buried them all alive—the oath and the provisions in the Bill, were, or implied, an abjuration of all other allegiance. He held in his hand the Report of the Legislative Council on the Alien Question last year, and he would quote that learned body as authority on this occasion—if he had heretofore expressed himself in any manner disrespectful towards them, he should regret it, as he found from that report that they had advocated opinions on this subject in which he fully concurred—what did their report say, why that the oath of abjuration required in the United States from persons wishing to be naturalized, was a principle

(For continuation see Supplement.)

M.S.A. 4-6-1827

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, January 27, 1827.

The late news from England is important, and in order that our readers may, as early as possible, have the perusal of the admirable Speech delivered by Mr Canning in the House of Commons, on the King's Message for affording assistance to Portugal, the Ancient Ally of England, we are publishing a Supplement which will be issued on Monday.

After a debate of three days, and after the original Preamble, and several Amendments had been proposed, the following, on motion of Mr. Beasley, has been adopted as the first part of the Preamble to the Naturalization Bill:—

"Whereas many persons have become resident in this Province, who have emigrated from the United States of America, since the year 1783, and have not been Naturalized as British Subjects, by an Act of Parliament."

The remaining part of the Preamble was then adopted without any discussion, and the several clauses of the Bill were gone through, some trifling alterations being made. An Amendment was then proposed by Mr. Bidwell, authorizing persons who did not chose to comply with the conditions of the Bill, to hold and convey real Estate. This was negatived, and the Committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (Thursday), but in consequence of other business being before the House, the subject was not then resumed.

If such an Amendment as that proposed by Mr. Bidwell should be incorporated in the Bill, we are of opinion, that it would prove fatal to it, and would put it out of the power of the King, to give it his assent, as it cannot be considered at all probable, that His Majesty could feel disposed, to have a non descript class of persons living in one of his Colonies, enjoying what in many respects, may be considered as one of the most valuable privileges, that of holding lands to an unlimited extent, without acknowledging any allegiance to him for the protection afforded them, in the enjoyment of such a right; but implying by their dissent, to become his subjects, on such terms as he was willing to accede to, as rather holding an allegiance to some other power. The danger, (to say nothing of the absurdity of a distinct class of persons, such as this would be,) in any well governed State, is so easily perceived, as to need no comment. Enjoying so valuable a privilege, and exempted as they would be, from bearing any part in the discharge of Public duties, such as Jurors, Militia men, or in any Parochial Offices, just cause of complaint would certainly exist on the part of those, who had to bear those burthens, for the protection of a class of people, who might, if the Law passed in such a shape, *legally* enjoy their properties; and who might also, if in the course of events, they found it expedient, join an enemy, without the fear of incurring any loss of that property. This would be to admit the doctrine of double allegiance, in its most unqualified sense, and would, in fact, amount to offering a premium to those, who should embrace that new fangled and dangerous doctrine. It cannot be supposed that the House of Assembly will be induced at any future stage of the discussion, if the attempt should be renewed, seriously to entertain a proposition, so full of absurdity, nay, of danger, to the interest of the Country. On reflection, they must be convinced, we think, that to adopt a principle which would raise up a class of persons, acknowledging no allegiance, and yet permitted to enjoy one of the most valuable and influential privileges, for which, we venture to assert, no precedent can be found in any other Country in the world, would indeed be humiliating and degrading (to make use of terms much resorted to of late) to those who pride themselves as they ought to do, in the glorious title of British Subjects. The Country expects the House to do their duty in a firm and fearless manner—To the Country they will have to answer *if* they act otherwise.

The object of the Government on this subject, has been most industriously misrepresented. After the anxious desire they have expressed to secure the rights of all persons, and the disposition they have evinced generally, for the welfare of the Country, it is with astonishment we hear any person bold enough to hazard the assertion that it is their wish or intention to deprive the people of their rights. The assertion is as malicious as it is untrue, and from the great interest which has always been felt by the Government, and which may be recognized in many of its gracious acts, at former periods, as well as on late occasions, to promote the welfare and happiness of the Country, the people will, we have no doubt, unbiassed by misrepresentation or declamation, and unmoved by the vain attempts of a few discontented individuals, exercise their own judgments, calmly and dispassionately. Let them do this, and by a comparison of the past, judge of the intentions of Government on the present occasion, and there can be little doubt that the conviction in every honest mind, will be, that there is no desire to injure them, or deprive them of their rights—no wish to offer violence to their feelings—no intention of offering humiliating or degrading terms to them; but, that actuated by a sincere desire, to remove all doubts on the subject, their only wish is, that such a measure should be carried into effect, as will *permanently* secure to them all their rights, privileges, and immunities.

As to the attempt which has been made to excite a prejudice against the Attorney General, as being inimical to the rights of these people; we can only say, that those who attended the debate in the House of Assembly on Tuesday last, and heard the conversation which passed between that Gentleman and Mr. George Hamilton, must have been satisfied, that never was refutation of such a calumny more complete or satisfactory. The discussion, and consequent developement which took place, respecting the course invariably pursued by the Attorney General, in his Official capacity, when the interests of these people was concerned, was such, that if the whole Country could have been assembled at the Bar of the House on the occasion, we say, unhesitatingly, that every individual, whatever might have been his previous impressions, would have retired from that Bar, convinced, that if the persons, whose rights he is now maliciously and wantonly accused of wishing to destroy, have ever had a sincere and zealous defender, and one who has labored faithfully and uprightly in their behalf, the Attorney General is that person.

After what we heard on that occasion; and we would even call upon those who are opposed to the Bill now before the House to vouch for the correctness of this statement—after having heard Mr. Hamilton, one of the most strenuous opposers of that Bill, in language which could not be considered as adulatory, say, that the part which the Attorney General had taken, on occasions, which deeply involved the interests of some of those persons, "did honor to his head and his heart"—When after hearing these things in the House of Assembly, we see an attempt made to prejudice the public mind against a person, whose conduct on this occasion has borne the closest scrutiny, and resulted in the conviction of its correctness, even in the minds of his political opponents.—When after all this, we see his motives thus wickedly called in question and misrepresented, we think it but just, that the truth should be told, and that the Country should have an opportunity of fairly judging the conduct of one, who has certainly bestowed much time and labor in the consideration of this important question.

[Since writing the above, after a long debate, and after the House had twice divided, the votes being equal on both sides, the Bill has passed its second reading, and is reported as amended—ordered for a third reading on Monday next.]

We were not a little surprised, and we are sure that every one who reads this remark will be equally surprised, to hear, that Capt. Matthews, one of the Members for Middlesex, in the course of debate yesterday, on the Naturalization Bill, should express his belief, that the *object* the Government had in view in sending out the Irish Emigrants to this Country at £22 a *Head*, (he spoke of them as would do of Cattle) was to employ them in creating divisions in society in the Colony. The allusion he made to the Loyal Address which they presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which they so nobly declared their determination to defend the Country, if necessity should ever require it, with their Shillitahs, if they had no other weapons, was termed by Capt. M. as an indication on their parts to consider themselves as opposed to other classes of the Community. The reply made to this by Mr. Charles Jones was very proper, and such as the occasion called for in defence of the character of the Irish Settlers, who have conducted themselves in every respect in the most praise worthy manner. He said, that the address alluded to, was one which did honor to the Irish Settlers, and deserved the approbation of every well wisher of the Country. The motives attributed to the Government and the aspersions thrown out against the Irish character were equally unjust and unworthy.—

We were the more surprised at such remarks, coming as they did, from a Captain of the *Royal Artillery*, enjoying at this moment the bounty of that *Government* whose *motives*, in advancing the happiness and prosperity of the Inhabitants of the *Emerald Isle*, he thus called in question. By the bye, we recollect having heard the Captain, some days since, in the course of debate, say, that he was *encouraged* by Government to settle in this Province—Did he understand at the time, that this encouragement was held out, for the purpose of getting him here, to promote dissensions in Society.

The charge preferred by the Capt. against the *Majority* of the House, (unmindful of the odds against him) of Members being Loyal to the Attorney General and voting with him, because he was able to reward them was really so extraordinary that we *could not help laughing at it—in our sleeve* for though there are many *capital things* said in the House, it seems that the risible faculties of every person must be kept under restraint, except those of the *grave* Senators themselves. And while the Attorney General was reading *the extract*, from Dr. Johnson, (which we shall endeavour to procure and publish for the information of our readers) in reply to this *serious* charge, *we could not help laughing again—in both sleeves*—and when the Captain again returned to the charge, and called the *extract fine, elegant, beautiful*, and, *all that kind of thing*, in spite of ourselves, we felt the smile curling no our lip, notwithstanding our endeavours to suppress it.

Erratum—In Mr. Lefferty's Speech, on *The Abolition Bill*, reported in last week's paper, for "laws enough already to make people *honest*," read "laws enough already to make people *dishonest*"—The error was one of inadvertence, in the hurry of putting our paper to press.

On Friday the 19th instant, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor visited the Royal Grammar School, and was pleased to signify his approbation of the manner in which the young Gentlemen performed their various Scholastic Exercises. The company present was numerous, and were highly gratified with the interesting scene. We insert the two following pieces which were spoken on the occasion:—

HYMN.

For the commencement of the year 1827. (spoken by *Master G. Sherwood.*)

To view the Seasons as they roll,
Each with successive beauties crown'd,
Must cause with joy the thankful soul
Thy praise, Jehovah, to resound.

2

When memory traces back the past,
With gratitude my heart expands;
O may we still thy blessings taste,
And ope thou still thy bounteous hands!

3

Our armies by thy guidance led
Victorious to the bloody field,
Drove back their foes with sudden dread,
And made e'en boasted heroes yield.

4

Peace beams with joyful rays around,
Conducting Plenty in her hand;
Our Ports with num'rous Barks abound,
With wealth of every distant Land.

5

The trumpets sound, the clash of arms,
No more awake the dawning day;
The cannon's roar no more alarms,
Nor glitt'ring hosts their rigs display.

6

Thy piercing eye alone, O Lord,
Can this New Year's events behold;
If gentle peace shall still afford
Its blessings, and its stores unfold.

7

Still let us in thy mercies share,
Still prove our constant fort and tow'r;
Protect us with thy watchful care,
And guard us in the needful hour.

8

In God let each of us delight,
In Him let all our hopes repose;
'Tis God defends us in the fight,
'Tis God who shields us from our foes.

9

And not from man alone, O Lord,
We suppliant ask thy guardian care;
O fortify us by thy word,
From our own hearts deceitful snare!

10

Shall I another Spring behold,
The Summer, or the Autumn see?
Or, ere the Sun his course has told,
Be snatch'd into eternity!

11

The present, Lord, alone is mine,
Then let me each new hour improve;
Oh! teach me now to spend my time
In pray'r, and praise, and heavenly love.

TO THE LADIES

(Spoken by Master John Boulton, immediately after he had repeated the original Greek Ode.)

To all that breathe the air of Heaven,
Some boon of strength has Nature given.
When the majestic bull was born,
She fenc'd his brow with wreathed horn.
She arm'd the courser's foot of air,
And wing'd with speed the panting hare.
She gave the lion fangs of terror,
And on the ocean's crystal mirror,
Taught the unnumber'd scaly throng
To trace their liquid path along;
While for the umbrage of the grove,
She plum'd the warbling world of love.
To man she gave the flame refin'd,
The spark of Heaven—a thinking mind!
For thee oh woman! modest, kind,
Was there no bounteous gift design'd!
She gave thee beauty—shaft of eyes,
That every shaft of war outflies!
She gave thee beauty—blush of fire,
That bids the flames of war retire!
Woman! be fair, we must adore thee;
Smile, and a world is weak before thee!

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to meet, at the Bank in the Town of York on Tuesday the 6th of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of calling in a further instalment upon the Capital subscribed.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada.
York, 23d January, 1827. 3t-2

From these Articles, the House will perceive the nature, if not the extent of our ancient obligations to our ally. I need say to admit, Sir, that either of these Treaties might be, by time and circumstances, supposed to have released us in their force; or it might be, that by one party having withdrawn himself from the responsibility, say Holland for instance, the other should be still considered as bound to adhere to it? It might be said, the language of these Treaties was so loose and prodigal, that they could only have originated in good feeling, and that it was out of nature to suppose any one nation would engage to defend another as she would herself. It might be said, there was something so exaggerated in these treaties, as that they were never intended to be carried into effect. But with regard to this very treaty of 1703, even if I stood upon it alone; even though the circumstances of Holland had changed; even if her sentiments had changed; if her obligations were either altered or done away, the points I need not raise the question whether the Government and sentiments of England not changing, she is now liable or not to perform her obligation. This is not the time to do so, even if I admitted that such objection were to be made. I admitted that such objections, if any, should have been taken at the Congress of Vienna, when the eyes of the whole world were open to our relative situation with Portugal, when it pervaded the continent, the existence of our ancient treaties of defence and effect. But was no such objection made? Was it thought necessary; is there is not as much on the specific articles of the treaties of 1661 and 1703 that we have acted and continued to act, as on the general spirit of the whole engagements, and recognized at the Congress of Vienna. I say Portugal has a right to claim the assistance of Great Britain, as an ally, and call upon her to defend the integrity of her dominions. This is the case of the case as to our moral and political obligations towards Portugal; and I am not ashamed to say—I have a right to say—that when Portugal, in the apprehension of a powerful enemy, applied for our assistance; while we had no hesitation in acknowledging our obligation to afford it, if the *casus fœderis* had once arisen; yet I say that we were bound to wait till we ascertained the fact upon sufficient authority. Whether delay or difficulty interposed, it was not as to the existence of an admitted obligation, but as to the knowledge of the fact having actually taken place, which it was our bounden duty to ascertain. In this stage of our proceedings, I beg to answer incidently to some charge of delay which has been made against His Majesty's Government on this very important subject. But, for myself, I can state to the House, there is not the shadow of foundation for any such charge. It was only on Sunday the 2d Dec. that I received from the Portuguese Ambassador the official and formal demand of assistance from this country. True, long before that time, rumours were afloat of an unathorized description—rumours, however way from Madrid, where every thing was distorted, through the channels of the French press, where every thing was again disfigured and perverted, to serve party purposes; but until the 4th of Dec. we had not received that accurate information on which alone we could found a communication to Parliament. That precise information, on which we could act, only arrived on Saturday last. The Speech of the Regent, the announcement was taken on Sunday we obtained the sanction of His Majesty; on Monday we came down to Parliament; and on this very day (Monday) we have the honour of addressing the House, British troops are on their march for Portugal. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, that we are not in justice to be charged with any unnecessary delay: but, on the contrary, while we felt the claim of Portugal to be so clear; our obligation to assist her so binding, and the possible consequences of interference so spreading; it is our duty to act on the case, before we took a step whereon to found any proceedings, to ascertain, to calculate. Rumours and reports, as I have just said, were long afloat, of incursions made by Spain upon our Ally; but, then, they reached us through channels, which gave no confidence in them. We would found any grave proceeding. In one case, at Madrid, they were put forth to deceive; in others, to conceal; and, coming through the French newspaper press, and the suppression of their most such sources, were not to be relied on by His Majesty's Government, and we therefore waited for authenticated facts. in order to come before Parliament with what we might call the truth. In former instances, when Parliament was called upon to assist Portugal, the regular and constitutional power of the monarchy was lodged in the breast of the King; the application of his wish; the expression of his desire; the putting forward his individual claim for assistance: would have been enough, but when it was stated to me that matters had changed; that the Constitution was modified and altered; it became my duty to inquire; first, whether the Constitution of Portugal authorised the claim; next, if it were competent to the authorities making it to do so, and whether the Chambers had given their sanction to the reception of our troops, such as we were to expect for the troops of an old and faithful ally. We were bound to take care, before a single soldier left England, or set his foot upon the shore of Portugal, that the sanction of the Executive, of all the proper authorities, should be obtained; and I beg leave again to state, with reference to the charge of delay, which has somewhere or other been brought against His Majesty's Ministers, that it was only this morning I received the sanction of the Chambers assembled at Lisbon. So far, then, from any charge of delay being justifiably brought against the Government, I am boldly say, had we proceeded faster, we would have acted precipitately, and every caution was necessary to be used, before we involved this country in proceedings, which might be proved to be unnecessary by the result or might expose us to the unpleasant reception of our troops in Portugal. The account which I received to-day, of the proceedings of the Chambers at Lisbon, is contained in a dispatch from Sir W. A. Court, dated the 29th Nov. It states, that the day after the arrival of the news of the entry of the rebels, Ministers demanded the extension of their executive powers, an augmentation of the troops, and permission to apply for foreign assistance. The Deputies assembled, agreed to the demand with acclamation, and a similar spirit operating in the other Chamber, the Members rose in a body from their seats, expressed their readiness to acquiesce in the call, and many of them offered their personal assistance in the cause of their country. The Duke Cadaval, the President, was the first who so declared himself, and the Minister, who described the proceeding to our Ambassador, declared it was a moment worthy of the days of the Portuguese. (Hear, hear.) So far the House will see, we have a reasonable guarantee for the good reception of our troops, and then, the next question remaining for our consideration is, has the constitutional power? Bands of Portuguese, armed and equipped by Spain, made hostile incursions into Portugal at several points; and what was remarkable in this case is, that the attack was made on the very ground on which the application for British assistance has been complied with. The attack in the south of Portugal was stated in the French papers; from Villa Vicosa. I say Portugal has a right to claim the assistance of Great Britain, as an ally, and call upon her to defend the integrity of her dominions. This is the case of the case as to our moral and political obligations towards Portugal; and I am not ashamed to say—I have a right to say—that when Portugal, in the apprehension of a powerful enemy, applied for our assistance; while we had no hesitation in acknowledging our obligation to afford it, if the *casus fœderis* had once arisen; yet I say that we were bound to wait till we ascertained the fact upon sufficient authority. 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(Hear, hear, hear;) I do not, however, mean to say there is no *casus peradventure* for Portugal to demand or making redress—no opportunity of retracing the steps she has taken; all I do say is, it is our duty to fly to the defence of Portugal, be the result what it may! (Cries of hear, hear,) but that declaration I consider by no means a necessary ground, on which to call for the unanimous address of this House, in answer to His Majesty's most gracious Message. The present situation of Portugal is so unusual, and the recent years of her history are so crowded with extraordinary events, that perhaps the House will not consider I am unprofitably wasting their time, if I state a few particulars on the subject, and its effects upon a portion of Europe. It is know, that in consequence of the King of Portugal residing in the Brazils, with a view to raise it from a colonial to a metropolitan condition, the King resolved upon his departure to his European states, where there grew up a degree of independence, which threatened the integrity of both countries. (Hear, hear.) So far the House will see, we have a reasonable guarantee for the good reception of our troops, and then, the next question remaining for our consideration, has the constitutional power? Bands of Portuguese, armed and equipped by Spain, made hostile incursions into Portugal at several points; and what was remarkable in this case is, that the attack was made on the very ground on which the application for British assistance has been complied with. The attack in the south of Portugal was stated in the French papers; from Villa Vicosa. 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In one case, at Madrid, they were put forth to deceive; in others, to conceal; and, coming through the French newspaper press, and the suppression of their most such sources, were not to be relied on by His Majesty's Government, and we therefore waited for authenticated facts, in order to come before Parliament with what we might call the truth. In former instances, when Parliament was called upon to assist Portugal, the regular and constitutional power of the monarchy was lodged in the breast of the King; the application of his wish; the expression of his desire; the putting forward his individual claim for assistance: would have been enough, but when it was stated to me that matters had changed; that the Constitution was modified and altered; it became my duty to inquire; first, whether the Constitution of Portugal authorised the claim; next, if it were competent to the authorities making it to do so, and whether the Chambers had given their sanction to the reception of our troops, such as we were to expect for the troops of an old and faithful ally. We were bound to take care, before a single soldier left England, or set his foot upon the shore of Portugal, that the sanction of the Executive, of all the proper authorities, should be obtained; and I beg leave again to state, with reference to the charge of delay, which has somewhere or other been brought against His Majesty's Ministers, that it was only this morning

Yet I must say, it is most unjustifiable—it is contrary to all notions of good neighborhood with the Portuguese—it is contrary to the rules of God and man, that Spain should have committed such an aggression upon Portugal. (Hear, hear, hear;) I do not, however, mean to say there is no *casus peradventure* for Portugal to demand or making redress—no opportunity of retracing the steps she has taken; all I do say is, it is our duty to fly to the defence of Portugal, be the result what it may! (Cries of hear, hear,) but that declaration I consider by no means a necessary ground, on which to call for the unanimous address of this House, in answer to His Majesty's most gracious Message. The present situation of Portugal is so unusual, and the recent years of her history are so crowded with extraordinary events, that perhaps the House will not consider I am unprofitably wasting their time, if I state a few particulars on the subject, and its effects upon a portion of Europe. It is know, that in consequence of the King of Portugal residing in the Brazils, with a view to raise it from a colonial to a metropolitan condition, the King resolved upon his departure to his European states, where there grew up a degree of independence, which threatened the integrity of both countries. (Hear, hear.) So far the House will see, we have a reasonable guarantee for the good reception of our troops, and then, the next question remaining for our consideration, has the constitutional power? Bands of Portuguese, armed and equipped by Spain, made hostile incursions into Portugal at several points; and what was remarkable in this case is, that the attack was made on the very ground on which the application for British assistance has been complied with. The attack in the south of Portugal was stated in the French papers; from Villa Vicosa. I say Portugal has a right to claim the assistance of Great Britain, as an ally, and call upon her to defend the integrity of her dominions. This is the case of the case as to our moral and political obligations towards Portugal; and I am not ashamed to say—I have a right to say—that when Portugal, in the apprehension of a powerful enemy, applied for our assistance; while we had no hesitation in acknowledging our obligation to afford it, if the *casus fœderis* had once arisen; yet I say that we were bound to wait till we ascertained the fact upon sufficient authority. Whether delay or difficulty interposed, it was not as to the existence of an admitted obligation, but as to the knowledge of the fact having actually taken place, which it was our bounden duty to ascertain. In this stage of our proceedings, I beg to answer incidently to some charge of delay which has been made against His Majesty's Government on this very important subject. But, for myself, I can state to the House, there is not the shadow of foundation for any such charge. It was only on Sunday the 2d Dec. that I received from the Portuguese Ambassador the official and formal demand of assistance from this country. True, long before that time, rumours were afloat of an unathorized description—rumours, however way from Madrid, where every thing was distorted, through the channels of the French press, where every thing was again disfigured and perverted, to serve party purposes; but until the 4th of Dec. we had not received that accurate information on which alone we could found a communication to Parliament. That precise information, on which we could act, only arrived on Saturday last. The Speech of the Regent, the announcement was taken on Sunday we obtained the sanction of His Majesty; on Monday we came down to Parliament; and on this very day (Monday) we have the honour of addressing the House, British troops are on their march for Portugal. (Cheers.) I trust, therefore, that we are not in justice to be charged with any unnecessary delay: but, on the contrary, while we felt the claim of Portugal to be so clear; our obligation to assist her so binding, and the possible consequences of interference so spreading; it is our duty to act on the case, before we took a step whereon to found any proceedings, to ascertain, to calculate. Rumours and reports, as I have just said, were long afloat, of incursions made by Spain upon our Ally; but, then, they reached us through channels, which gave no confidence in them. We would found any grave proceeding. In one case, at Madrid, they were put forth to deceive; in others, to conceal; and, coming through the French newspaper press, and the suppression of their most such sources, were not to be relied on by His Majesty's Government, and we therefore waited for authenticated facts, in order to come before Parliament with what we might call the truth. In former instances, when Parliament was called upon to assist Port

the Court of Spain, and directed the Charge d'Affaires, who remained in his room, to inform the Court of Spain, that it was to look for no encouragement or support from France, and recommending to Spain, to recant the sentiments to which she had given utterance, and to pursue a line of conduct of a very different character. I am therefore bound to say, that this Nation has exerted herself in a way that may be deemed most satisfactory. Sir, it will be well for Spain, on hearing of the step that we, in consequence of the Message from His Majesty, are now taking to consider, as I have said, how she will meet the call we are about to make. My earnest hope is, that she will meet it in such a manner as will put a stop to consequences, where I devoutly wish they should stop, and I will not, therefore, pursue this portion of the subject, by arguing upon those consequences which, my hope is, may be averted.

I set out by saying, that there were many reasons which induced me to think, that nothing short of a point of national honour could make desirable any approximation to the danger of war—but let me be distinctly understood as not meaning dread war in a good cause; and I trust that in no other will it ever be the lot of this country to engage; that I dread war from a distrust of our powers and of our resources to meet it—No. I dread it upon far other grounds. I dread it, because I am conscious of the tremendous power which this country possesses of pushing any war in which she may become engaged, to consequences at the bare contemplation of which I shudder. It will be recollected that when, some years ago, I took the liberty of adverting to a topic of this nature, when it was referred to in this house, with respect to the position of this country at the present time, I then stated that our position was not merely one of neutrality between contending nations, but between contending principles & opinions; that it was a position of neutrality which alone preserved the balance of power, the maintenance of which I believed necessary to the safety and welfare of Europe. Nearly four years, or rather three years and a half, of experience, have confirmed, and not altered, the opinion I then declared; and I still fear, that the next war in Europe, if it should spread beyond the narrow compass of Portugal and Spain, will be a war of the most tremendous nature,—because it will be a war of conflicting opinions; and I know that if the interests and honour of this country should oblige us to enter into it, however we might enter into it, as I trust we shall always do, with a firm desire to mitigate rather than to exasperate, to contend with arms and not with opinions; yet I know that this country would not avoid seeing ranked under her banners all the restless, and all the dissatisfied, whether with cause or without cause, of every nation with which she might be placed at variance. I say, Sir, the consciousness of this fact; the knowledge that there is in this country such a tremendous power, [hear, hear,] induces me to feel as I do feel. But it is one thing "to have a giant's strength," and another thing to "use it like a giant." The consciousness that we have this power keeps us safe. Our business is not to seek out opportunities for displaying it in a heap: so that it may be beheld, whether we know it or not we know its proper use; and to shrink from converting the mere into the oppressor!

——— Celsa sedet Æolus arce,
Sceptra tenens: mollit{illegible} animos et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumq; profundum
Quippe ferant rapid secum, verrantq; per auras.
Sir, the consequences of the letting loose of these passions which are all chained up, may be such as I would lead to a scene of desolation, such as no one can, for a moment, contemplate without horror, and such as I could never be easy upon my couch, if I had the consciousness of having, by one hasty precipitated. This, then, is the reason, a reason the reverse of fear, a reason as contrary of disability, why I dread the recurrence of a war. This reason may be felt by those who are acting on opposite principles, before the time for using our power shall arrive, I would bear much, and I would forbear long; I would almost put up with any thing that did not touch our national faith and national honour, rather than let slip the furies of war, the hade of which is in our hands, while we know not whom they may reach, and doubt where the devastation may end. (Continued cheering.) Such is the love of peace which the British Government acknowledges, and such the dutie of peace which the circumstances of the world inculcate.—(Cheers from all sides.) In obedience to this conviction, and with the hope of avoiding extremities, I will push no further the topics of this part of the address. Let us defend Portugal, wherever may be the assailants, because it is a work of duty; and let us end where that duty ends. We go to Portugal, not to rule, not to dictate, not to prescribe laws; we go to plant there the standard of England, that there foreign dominion shall not come.

The Rt. Hon Gentleman sat down, apparently much exhausted, amidst the loudest cheers from all parts of the House.

Sir Robert Wilson followed, and in an animated speech fully justified the measures taken by the Government, and wished the troops every success.—Success, he said, could not fail to attend our efforts, as it was a cause in which God & justice were on our side.

Mr. Hume, as constant as the polar star to the spirit of opposition, questioned the policy of send ng an army to Portugal, and moved an amendment, that the House resume the subject that day week.

Mr. Wood, of Preston, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Barnes began by saying, that so great was his horror of war, that he had listened with the utmost attention to the hope of finding some law in the case as made out by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman. Sir, Canning; some opening into which he could insinuate an argument against the necessity of an appeal to arms, and he sincerely regretted that he could not. The measures then adopted by his Majesty's Ministers seemed indispensable.

Mr. Brougham made a most eloquent speech, and depicted the horrors of war in strong colours—was fully alive to all its present and future mischiefs, but like the Hon. Gentleman who had just preceded him, he was constrained to say, that no alternative was left to the Government but the one adopted. He paid Mr. Canning the highest compliments for the manly part he had taken in this trying affair, and pronounced his speech to be the best of all his best.

Mr. Hanks, like Mr. Hume and Mr. Wood, objected to the course pursued by Ministers, and were the only dissentients among 300 Members present.

Mr. Secretary Canning.—I do not intend to occupy the House with a reply, but there have been two or three questions taken by Hon. Gentlemen which I should be sorry to leave unanswered. I admit I understated the case against Spain—I did so purposely—I did so decidedly. I wished to show no more of her conduct than was sufficient to establish the *casus juderis*, but not to state so much as would make it impossible for Spain to avoid war.—The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, wishes, in his great love for peace, to do that which would make war inevitable. He would not interfere now—he would wish to tell Spain, "you have not done enough to rouse us—you have given no cause of offence—think nothing of your sovereign over my frontiers—I think nothing of your coming in arms, of your ravaging my plains, and carrying destruction into my cities—I think nothing of your collecting traitors, and of your supplying them with food, clothing and arms—nothing of your training them, supplying them with Spanish stores, & of your sending them into Portugal, I will notice all these things; but in order to keep the peace of Europe, which I so dearly love, I call on you to make a declaration of war, and then a I'll come and fight you." (Laughter.) That is the effect of the Hon. Member's speech; that his contrivance to keep the peace. The more clumsy contrivance of Government has been to warn the Spanish authorities that they were known to meditate disturbances in Portugal. His Majesty's Ministers said to them "Beware of your proceedings, for we are sure to avenge your deeds; it is with you to determine if the present misunderstanding shall end in open hostilities." In the meantime the question is open to any means of reconcilement; & whether Ministers or the Hon. Gentleman are right, whether we ought to have endeavoured to obtain the grand object of his chimerious imagination, a trial of that question upon a tented field, and in a listed battle; if it was really our duty, as we ourselves apprehended, to nip the disorder in the bud; or if, according to the Hon. Gentleman, we ought to let it grow up to maturity, in order to mow it down with the more magnificent scythe of war, I leave the House to determine.—(Laughter and cheers.) It has been complained that no papers have been laid before the House; so that the facts that call for our interference might be made as notorious as the noon-day sun. It should be remembered, that if this course had been taken, and a set of inimitable hostility on the part of Spain had been demonstrated by papers laid on the table of the House, Spain would have been precluded from that *locus penitentiæ* which I was desirous to leave to her. I did not wish to cut off all means of retreat—to drive Spain into a corner from which she could have no escape. I hope I have sufficiently explained the reasons why I understood the case of the noble Lord. With the knowledge which official situation necessarily gives me, I make a statement to the House such as I judge will be sufficient to answer my purpose. It is for the House in general to judge what I have successes. Any hon. Friend, if he ask at the proper time, should that time arrive, will be convinced that it is not from want of evidence that my statement is not so full as he wished it to be. An amendment has been made upon the original proposition, and it has been justified by a reference to a declaration which I made some years ago; when I stated, that it would be exceedingly onerous for this country to engage in war—which declaration has been supposed to be inconsistent with the measure which I now propose. The variation between the two cases upon which I ground the difference of conduct, is that in the one instance I maintained that war was to be avoided, when we were not obliged to engage it; whereas, in the present case, I say, that unless it can be averted by reasonable demonstrations on the part of this country, war cannot be avoided. I do not, therefore, change my opinions as to the desirableness of peace, nor do I the less deprecate the necessity of war; but I say that, in the former instance, though in the opinion of some respectable persons, in and out of Parliament, it might have been politic to embark in war, my argument was, that we were not bound by any engagement of good faith or honour to engage in war,—that our choice, in short, was free, and, being free, my choice was for peace.—My argument, at the present day, is, that we have no choice—our faith is engaged; our honour is pledged; and, with all the same predilections for peace which I then professed, I maintain that no course is left to us on the present occasion, but that which is dictated both by honour and policy, to maintain the faith of the country, and to fulfil the national engagements. It has been suggested, that the Foreign Enlistment Act might be repealed on the present occasion, and Mina and his associates be enabled to rush to the contest, and by that means obviate the effect of the aggression upon Portugal. Believing, Sir as I do, that such a measure would entail the heaviest calamities upon that country, I cannot consent to give it my countenance. I am ready to admit, Sir, in the first place, that the Foreign Enlistment Bill was passed principally at the instigation of Spain, and that, that bill operated more in her favour than in that of any European Power. In the next place, I am ready to admit, that the whole conduct of Spain has been to do directly towards Portugal, those acts, which Spain earnestly implored Great Britain to take away from British subjects the power of doing towards her. If we do what is suggested there would be some ground for saying to this country, you recognized and acted upon a principle in 1819, when you had no private interests to promote; you last year, acting upon principle, refused to withdraw the protection afforded to Foreign Powers by that Bill, but you now withdraw it, and violate that principle where you have a private interests to promote. I admit, there would be strong ground for saying to Spain:—"Since the year 1819, we have given you the benefit of a particular efficient measure, and you have thought proper, since last year, to turn that very measure, conferred solely for your own protection, against the pacific interests of our Ally. Are we not fairly entitled then to place you where you would have been had that never passed?" This would undoubtedly, have justified the revocation of the bill from Spain: that I most clearly admit: but I do not equally well see how it would apply to the other great objects involved in such a question as this, and which I have rather adumbrated than ever stated in my opening speech. The great desire of this country ought undoubtedly to be to effect her purpose by the most lenient means. If circumstances should lead to hostilities, and that war must rage in Spain, the course now taken by Great Britain would rather take from war that most tremendous of all characters which could attach to such an event, were it once driven to assume the name of a war of opinion. [Hear, hear.]

If we aim to have war, let us—if we can take from it the character, which has been so aptly and so eloquently described by an Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham;) that tremendous character, which must attach to war, when war is let loose, in the shape of war of opinion; (Cheers;) I, Sir, for one, should be extremly sorry to be driven, whatever acts Spain might be guilty of, to have recourse to that most lamentable and disastrous mode of warfare. Another point has been touched upon by an Hon. Member, who, in a speech with which, in no other respect, I find fait, has, in the most laudanme and able manner, stated his reasons for approving of the line of conduct adopted, in this instance, by His Majesty's Government. That Honorable Member has said, "I intend of repealing the Foreign Enlistment bill, call upon France to withdraw her Armies from Spain." There are Sir, so many considerations connected with that subject, that they would carry me beyond what it is necessary to state upon the present occasion. It is enough now to state, that I do not know how the French Army can be employed to promote the views of Spain. I believe the effect of the presence of the French Army in Spain, is the protection rather than otherwise of that very party, to put down which, the aid of that Army was called in; and that my firm belief is, that the first and immediate consequences of the withdrawal of that Army, at a moment of exitement, would be the letting loose of that party rage, of which the party, least in numbers would be the victim. But when it is stated, that the presence of the French army in Spain, has entirely altered the relative situations of France and Great Britain, and that France is thereby raised, and Great Britain, lowered, in the eyes of Europe, I must beg leave, most humbly, to give my dissent to that proposition. The House knows, the country knows; that when the French army was on the point of entering Spain, that I, in common with the other members of His Majesty's Government, did all in my power to prevent it; that we did resist, and that we were most anxious to resist it, by every means short of war. We did not think the entry of that army into Spain a sufficient ground for war on the part of this country; and that, Sir, for various reasons—and, among others, for this, that whatever effect a war, commenced upon the mere ground of the entry of a French army into Spain may have, the effect it would not have, would be this; to get that army out of Spain. I again repeat, that a war, entered into for the express purpose of getting the French army out of Spain, would defeat the object wished to be obtained.

Who ever heard, in the whole history of wars between European powers, or of a war between two great nations, having been ended by the obtaining of the exact, the identical, object for which the war was begun? I believe, that in the whole history of Europe, such an instance cannot be found. I also think, Sir, that the effects of the entry of the French army into Spain have been exaggerated, and think that those exaggerations are to be attributed to these circumstances, that the connexion between France and Spain is mixed up with recollections of the most brilliant, the most glorious—of English history.—Now, however, the withdrawal of that army might be in other respects, and at other times desirable, I cannot allow that it at all effects the present question. On the contrary, I most sincerely believe that the exertions of France are directed to the preservation of existing treaties; and it is my conviction that if the army was withdrawn the situation of affairs would not be remedied; while, in a moment of such excitement, party rage would re-assume its desperate violence, and that class, avowedly the least in numbers, would, beyond question, become its victims. (Hear, hear, hear.) The most exaggerated importance has always, in my opinion, been attached in this country to the connexion between France and Spain. I ask the House to look back to the state of Spain, when the question of the association of France and Spain was agitated. I ask the House to look back to the votes of Parliament when it had voted that no peace could be made between the two countries, whilst Spain remained in the power of France, or rather, whilst a Bourbon sat upon the throne. Look to the exaggerated apprehensions of those days, and see how they have been realized; look back to the state of Spain in those days—look at her when she was a most formidable power—when she was a power of such strength, as to threaten to blow up the whole world. Look at her in those days, and you will see that England was then fixed in a nook of that Spain—that our possession of the Rock of Gibraltar was contemporary with those exaggerated apprehensions.

I do not believe, Sir, that the danger which could accrue from the possession of Spain by France is to be so great as is represented. Spain *now*, is not what Spain was *then*. Where can we now find that Spain, in the map of the world, which was to have swallowed up the power of maritime England? Do we not still remain a nook that same Spain—Gibraltar; where we have settled at a period contemporaneous with those fears, holding a firm and tenacious occupation up to this hour? And where, now is that nation, which "was to have shaken us from our sphere?" That Spain of the days of yore was, be it remembered, the Spain, within the limits of whose empire the sun never set—it was Spain with the Indies—where will you find her now?—(Cheers.) When the French army entered Spain, we might, if we choose, have resisted that measure by a war; but, Sir, it we had resisted it by a war, that war would not be war entered into for the same object for which the wars of other days were undertaken; that war, would not have been a war for the preservation of the balance of power in other means should be resorted to for that purpose if necessary. The balance of power in Europe varied as civilization advanced, and new nations sprung up in Europe. One hundred years ago, France, Spain, the Netherlands, and perhaps Austria, constituted the balance of power. Within the next 30 years Russia started up. Within the following 50 years, Prussia became a power of importance, and thus the balance of power, and the means of preserving it, were enlarged. The means of preserving the balance were enlarged, I may say, in proportion to the number of states—in proportion to the number of weights which could be put into the one scale or the other. To take a leaf, Sir, from the book of the policy of Europe in the times of William and Anne, for the purpose of regulating the balance of power in Europe at the present day, is to be utterly regardless of the march of events, and to regulate our policy by a confusion of facts. I admit, Sir, that the entry of a French army into Spain was a disarrangement to Great Britain—was a blow to the feeling of this country. I do not stand up here to deny that fact. One of the modes of resress was, by a direct attack upon France; by a war upon the soil of Spain. The other was to make the possession of that country harmless in rival hands; to make it worse than harmless, to make it injurious to the possessor. The latter mode I have adopted. Do you think that, for the disarrangement to England, we had not been compensated? Do you think that, for the blockade of Cadiz, England has not been fully compensated? I looked, Sir, at Spain by another name than Spain. I looked upon the Power as Spain and the Indies. I looked at the Indies, and there I have called a new world into existence, and thus redressed the balance of power. (Loud and continued cheering.) I redeemed the movement of France, while I left her own act upon her, unmitigated and unredressed; so that I believe she would be thankful to have relief from the responsibility of her assumed undertaking, and to get rid of a burden which has become too bitter to be borne without complaint. Thus, Sir, I answer the question of the occupation of Spain by the army of France. That occupation is an unpaid, an unredeemed burthen in France. I say that France would be glad to get rid of the possession of Spain. I say, Sir, that France would be very glad if England were to assist her to get rid of that possession. I say, that the only way to set France to the possession of Spain is, to make that possession a point of honour. I believe, Sir, there is no other point upon which it is necessary to enable the House with any expectation. I believe no other point has been adverted to by any hon. Members who have so unequivocally and honourably supported this motion, and I should be ungrateful for their support if I were to detain the House with a single observation more than I absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.) The object of this measure is not war. (Loud cheers.) I trust, Sir, that the object of this measure is not war. The object of this measure is to take the best course of peace. (Continued cheers.) If England honestly promptly go to the aid of Portugal, Portugal will be trampled upon, and England will be disgraced, and then war will come, and come, too, in the train of degradation. If we wait until Spain have courage to ripen her secret machinations into open hostility, we shall have war; we shall have the war of the pacificators, and who can meet say when that war will end.

This Right Hon. Gentleman then sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause, and the motion for the address was unanimously agreed to.

Monday Feb. 21.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL, with this day read a third time in the House of Assembly. The question being put "that the Bill do now pass," there were—Yeas 12—Nays 12.

The Speaker voted with the Ayes, and the Bill is again referred to a Committee of the whole House.

VOL. I. NO. 80.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN R. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused those Our Letters to be made Patent,

and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

Greeting:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime.

Given under my hand.&c.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, *in* Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 . 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must, at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggless Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fallon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Perth, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz:

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.
Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.
(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.
(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, }
To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Alan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, 18, *Novembe*, 1826. } 27-11-3*tf*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-*tf*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-*tf*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-*tf*.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 13*th December*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-*tf*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

York, 1*st January*, 1827.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-*tf*.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the additional of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

York, August 15, 1826. 12-*tf*

Alliance British and Foreign *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* of London.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 23-*tf*.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.–30-10-40.

NOTICE.

ONE of the *District Schools* in this Province will shortly be vacant, and a Classical Teacher is required to fill the vacancy. The School is situated in a flourishing Town, where from 30 to 40 scholars have, for several years, been in constant attendance. Any person well qualified, and well recommended, who will undertake the superintendance of the School, with an understanding that he will continue in the situation for eight or ten years at least, may apply to the Editor of the Gazette.

York, Jany. 13, 1827. 34-3*w*.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, Jan. 18, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided. By order of the Board.

JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitab e either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

BANK NOTICE.

Discount Day.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

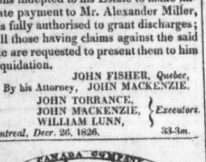
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec,*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE, }
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN, }

Montreal, Dec. 26, 1826. 33-3*m*.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29*th December* 1826.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Home District.

York, 12*th Dec.* 1826. 29*tf*.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

BANK NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada are hereby requested to meet, at the Bank in the Town of York on Tuesday the 6th of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of calling in a further installment upon the Capital subscribed.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada. }
York, 23d January, 1827. } 35-2

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Religious and Literary Publication, to be conducted by the Clergy of the Established Church, under the Sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to be Entitled.

THE CHRISTIAN SENTINEL,

AND

Anglo-Canadian Churchman's Magazine.

"Stand fast in the Faith, be strong, quit you like men, but let all things be done with Charity."

This work to be published every second month—the first number for January and February to be published on the first day of March, 1827, and so on for every succeeding period of two months;—to contain sixty octavo pages, with paper, types, and covers, equal to the late Canadian Magazine. Subscription, Ten shillings per annum, payable in advance; or, if purchased by single numbers, the price of each copy to be in proportion.

The design of this undertaking is, *generality*, to circulate throughout this extensive Diocese the genuine principles of the Catholic Church of Christ, by the publication of articles, some original and some selected, on topics both doctrinal and practical; —and *especially* to defend the Apostolic Constitution, Orthodox Doctrines, and Spiritual Ritual, of the National Church of England, by elucidation, by argument, and by appeal to the authorities of Sacred Scriptures, of the ancient Fathers, and of Ecclesiastical History.

In accomplishing this desirable end, all dereliction of Christian charity is strongly deprecated;—indeed, the earnest desire of the Editor is *never* to act on the *offensive*, but, like a good sentinel to *defend* one's own post, and to watch with vigilance the motions of an enemy from whatever quarter.

This work, therefore, in that portion which may be devoted to Polemics, will only *defend* the Doctrines, Discipline, and Rights of the Church, on points wherein that hollowed establishment may have been *previously attacked.*

Communications from all quarters will be thankfully received; but it is to be understood that they must be of a description tending more or less to effect the design above stated;—articles therefore, which are *purely* political, literary, or scientific, will not be admissible. *Party politics* will be altogether avoided, excepting so far as the indissoluble connexion between Church and State may sometimes render a slight allusion unavoidable. Two or three pages will be open to poetical productions.

The proceedings of religious societies in these Provinces, and in the Parent State, will be briefly recorded; more particularly those two pre-eminent institutions, to which under the Divine Blessing the Anglo-Canadian Church owes the deepest obligations viz. "the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and "the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." —The leading religious publications of the day will sometimes pass under review, and the Biography of eminent churchmen will it is hoped, occasionally afford pleasure and profit. Ecclesiastical promotions will be nouced, and in short, any proceedings or events likely to prove interesting to the Members of the Church in general, and to the Clergy in particular.

The first number will contain a short memoir of the life, and labors of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, the venerable Father of the Anglo-Canadian Church.

All communications to be addressed (free of expense) to the Editor, the Rev. B. B Stevens Chaplain to the forces, Montreal.

Subscriptions received by

B. C. HORNE.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1827. NO. 36.

REPORT,

Of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to the Stockholders.

(Continued from page 268)

Before, however, it could be known that the application for subscriptions in England was not likely to meet with immediate encouragement, it was thought unsafe to rest in entire dependence upon it. The delay in making it, for wh ch the reasons have been assigned, left it no longer prudent to await its result without attempting to provide other means for prosecuting the work with dispatch, according to the Contracts into which the Directors had entered; and under this impression, relief was sought by applying to the Legislature for an advance of £25,000, by way of Loan, in anticipation of the Company's Funds.

The ready acquiescence of the Legislature has been of infinite use—it has not only enabled the Directors to proceed through the Season in the manner thought most desirable, and to which indeed they were pledged; but it served at a critical moment to give a character to the undertaking and a confidence in its success, for which the Company is most grateful, and for which they trust the Province will at no distant day receive an ample recompence.

With the aid of this advance the Directors have had it in their power to make such arrangements for calling in the Stock as the Stockholders have been enabled to meet, although so great has been the pressure during the last few months upon persons engaged in Commerce, that if it could have been foreseen the Directors would probably have felt it incumbent upon them to have restricted their operations, in order to avoid those frequent calls for large instalments, which they are sensible have borne most heavily upon those Gentlemen at New-York who hold the greatest proportion of Stock, but whoh ave nevertheless answered those calls with a promptness and punctuality in the highes degree honorable.

In the midst of the operations of last Summer, which it required an average monthly expenditure of nearly £7000 to maintain, the Directors found a good deal of uneasiness was naturally excited by the long delay in filling up the Stock. The reference to England had been hitherto ineffectual, and it was strongly pressed by those Stockholders who were sustaining the great weight of expenditure, that a period should be put to this indefinite expectation, and measures speedily taken for completing the subscription in America. The Directors in deference to representations, certainly not unreasonable, determined, though reluctantly, to send instructions to England, that if, within fourteen days after the receipt of their letter, the required amount of Stock was not subscribed, the Books should be closed, and an immediate communication made to this Country, in order that instant measures might be taken for soliciting subscriptions here, and in the United States.

Although sufficient time has elapsed no answer has been returned, and a hope arises, which has been suggested by another circumstance, that the original expectations of the Directors may yet be fulfilled.

Not long after the Directors had written to England in the terms already mentioned, a letter was received from Mr. Galt, Secretary to the Canada Company, apprising them that the following very respectable Gentlemen, *Directors* of that Association, viz:—

CHARLES BOSANQUET,
JOHN HULLET,
JOHN EASTHOPE, M. P.
MARTIN TUCKER SMITH,
AND HART LOGAN,
} Esquires,

had consented to act as a Committee in behalf of the Welland Canal Company. Upon this intimation, so gratifying to the Directors, no time was lost in transmitting to Mr. Bosanquet, the Chairmain, the necessary powers and instructions to enable the Committee to act, and these documents were accompanied by an account of the present state of the Company's affairs, and of the nature and progress of the Canal. The Communication of the Directors was sent from New-York on the 24th September, and it is to be supposed that a long time will not elapse before some intelligence is received from the Committee in London

To enable the Stockholders in America to bear with the less inconvenience the additional delay of awaiting this intelligence, the Directors have authorized the Agent for the Stockholders in New-York, either to negotiate in the meantime for a Loan on the credit of the Company; or to procure subscriptions to the amount of £25,000, and they have appprised the Committee in London of this step, and of the necessity, in case the £100,000 should be subscribed there of its being accepted, subject to the contingency of a proportional abatement in the subscription of each Stockholder, in case the £25,000 should be subscribed in America.

To facilitate the negotiation for a Loan, if that were thought advisable, the Directors preferred an application to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying that the Company might receive an immediate grant of the tract of Land in Wainfleet, comprising 13,000 Acres, of which, upon His Excellency's intercession, His Majesty's Government in England had authorized a grant to be made to the Company, but which, it had been understood,would not issue until there appeared a reasonable assurance that the objects of the Company would be fulfilled.

His Excellency has been pleased to consider the great exertions which have been made, and the actual state of the work, a sufficient assurance of its completion, and the Grant has accordingly been directed to be perfected, which additional mark of public countenance and support, the Directors cannot but regard as highly favorable to the Company.

Having thus explained the situation of the Company's affairs, and by what means they have been enabled to complete their engagements, the Directors proceed to give some account of the present state of the Canal, and the hopes which, so far as they can judge, may be reasonably indulged, in regard to its completion.

It was a recommendation strongly urged upon the Directors, by the principal Stockholders, that no necessary expense should be spared in procuring Engineers of competent ability and of known character; and accordingly, early in this season, Mr. Alfred Barrett, long employed on the Erie Canal, was engaged as the principal resident Engineer, under whose immediate and constant superintendance the whole of the work has proceeded.

Mr. David Thomas, the principal Engineer, whose reputation and experience were satisfactorily vouched for, has been also engaged at an annual salary, to visit the work at stated intervals, report its state and progress, and offer suggestions of any improvements on the original design which might appear desirable. The Directors have had no reason to regret their selection in either case.

Without descending to unnecessary details the Directors now Report to the Stockholders that up to the 10th November last there has been expended the sum of £69,404 : 1: 10, and that they have with that expenditure, fully complied with their engagements of every description.

The Report of Mr. Thomas states concisely what proportion of the work is done, and what remains to be executed, with the expense which will be necessary to complete it.

The plan which the Directors have appended to this Report exhibits the route and profile of the Canal, and it is thought it may not be uninteresting to inform the Stockholders also, of the names of the Contractors who have undertaken the several sections, 35 in number. This information is given in Appendix [No. 2.]

Of the first section, which commences at the River Welland, and is 66 chains in length, one half is completed, the Canal is filled and the towing path finished, so that it exhibits a fair specimen of this great navigable Channel as it will appear when perfected.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, Sections comprehend the Deep Cut, and on this part of the Canal the greatest portion of labor has been employed, and the most persevering exertions of the Contractors have been applied to it throughout the season, which has been very favorable to their operations.

The present appearance of the work sufficiently proves how great these exertions have been, at the same time that it affords the means of judging, with tolerable accurracy, of the labor necessary to complete this most arduous part of the undertaking.

It has been already stated in this Report that the extent of what has commonly been called the Deep Cut, is nearly 1 mile and 3-4—the greatest depth of excavation necessary is 56 feet, and the average depth about 44 feet.

In one part of it they have attained the bottom level—in every section great progress has been made, and taking the whole cut through, the average depth of excavation, completed on the 1st November last, is estimated at about 18 feet.

It must be expected, of course, that the labor of excavating and raising each cubic yard will be greater as they descend; but on the other hand it is to be considered that as the Canal contracts greatly towards the bottom, the completion of the first 18 feet has required the removal of a vast deal more of earth than will be necessary for descending an equal distance beyond the present excavation.

The Directors feelt it indispensable, in order to adapt the Canal to navigation by Schooners, to enlarge very materially the dimensions of this Deep Cut beyond the original design. They have been so extended as to afford 15 feet in depth at the bottom level, and the banks rise from thence to the towing path 12 feet, with a slope of nearly 2 feet to 1. The towingpath is to be 10 feet in width, and on the opposite side there will be a berm of 7 feet. From thence the Canal rises with an angle of 45° to the surface. These dimensions give a surface of 43 feet of water on this portion of the Canal, viz. for a mile and 3-4 which it is calculated will admit the passing of 10,000 cubic feet of water at the rate of 1-2 a mile per hour, and thus afford an abundant supply of water for all hydraulic purposes. In the judgement of the Engineer the slope at the bottom is ample, and as there appears to be no reason to apprehend the slipping of the banks, he is of opinion the steeper the cut can be made above the towing path the better, as the less will be the surface exposed to the action of rains and frost.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday Jan. 1.

(Mr. Rolph's Speech on the Naturalization Bill continued.)

contrary to honor and probity, and none but those who were lost to every feeling of honor and probity could take such an oath—that it held out encouragement only to the bad to become citizens, while it excluded the good. And yet, by the terms of the Bill now before us, we are about to adopt the same principle, by requiring those persons, by implication, to abjure their allegiance to any other country, in fact, to exclude the good, and encourage the bad. For 35 years past, these persons had been suffered to enjoy all the rights of subjects without any unnecessary restrictions being imposed upon them—they had been trusted through a war, and had behaved honorably, and should they now, in a time of peace, have such barous impositions laid upon them? He should object to the Bill—first, because it was founded on instructions, contrary to facts, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and secondly, because its provisions were odious, contained a political lie, and were utterly disgraceful to the people—it manufactured subjects—made and unmade them at pleasure, and offered violence to the feelings of the people. The character of the people had been scandalized by the wicked publications of a *Cotharus*, a people who had always maintained a loyal character—no change had taken place among them—they had enjoyed their rights

for 35 years, and conscious that the King would protect them, they felt assured that they would continue to enjoy them for years to come—he would not consent to gain a good for them at the sacrifice of the rights of this Assembly—he would wait till honorable terms were granted—he would maintain the rights of the people and of this House, and trust to an overruling Providence to see us safely through the struggle—he would say, "*fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*"

Mr. *Hamilton*, said that Lord Bathurst had certainly not given any good proof of his being at all acquainted with Law! last year he had sent a despatch saying that the House might pass an act to make certain persons subjects, when in fact, the House could not exercise such a power—the Parliament legislating at that time on the Subject, he could compare to nothing else than a Yankee Parliament making British Subjects. The late act of the imperial Parliament, had conferred the power upon the House, but the instructions of Lord Bathurst, placed them in a worse situation if possible than before—they were confined as it were in a straight Jacket, & called upon to submit to humiliation and degradation without being left to the exercise of their own opinions on so important a question. If these instructions were submitted to in this instance it might be expected that the compliance of the House on this occasion, would form a precedent hereafter. If instead of being signed by Lord Bathurst, they were signed by the King himself he for one would not consent, to degrade the House and the Country by complying with them. The question of alienage had not been stated when the services of these people were required in the defence of the Country—it had not been urged when the people who had made Upper Canada to bloom like a Rose, had first settled in it by invitation—but now if the instructions are to be obeyed, the House is called upon to declare them Aliens, and to cause them to register themselves as such—he would faithfully do his duty and refuse to do such a thing, having done so, he would willingly take the responsibility of any consequences that might ensue.

Mr. *Beardsley* felt himself called upon to state his reasons for the vote he intended to give. An amendment had been proposed to the preamble which he should support—he thought the allusions made in the one formerly proposed would tend to annoy the feelings of many persons—besides which he did not see how those who last year voted for a declaratory law, could consistently vote for this Bill—if they did, what would the country say of them and what opinion would be formed of them by His Majesty's Ministers. The instructions he thought should not influence the House in its opinions, they may possibly have never been submitted to his Majesty, and as the Act of the Imperial Parliament gave the power of Legislating without any restrictions he should take that for his guidance—the instructions were at variance with that act inasmuch as they imposed conditions on the House which the act never contemplated—he was satisfied that the Bill in its present shape would not give satisfaction to the Country, many persons would not comply with its provisions—feeling would be excited, and for the sake of peace he would prefer a Bill passed in such general terms as could not give any offence—he would prefer indeed that an address should be forwarded to his Majesty praying him to submit the question to the Imperial Parliament, and that they should legislate on the subject.

Capt. *Matthews*, said, he should oppose the preamble, vote for the amendment, and then vote against the Bill altogether.

Mr. *Randall* considered that the welfare of the colony hung on the decision of this important question—if the Bill now before the House should pass, he thought it would amount to a declaration that all those who had taken the Oath to vote at elections were perjured scoundrels—he would not consent to call them so—he had resided in the Province himself 28 years and always considered that he was a British Subject, and he would not consent to register himself now as an alien—he would not consent that his constituents should be compelled to do it.

Mr. *Clark* was of the same opinion as last year, and could not give his vote to call those persons aliens whom he had always considered to be Subjects.

The *Attorney General*, after expressing his disappointment that there had been a departure during the discussion from that tone which he hoped would have been preserved in the debate upon this subject, said, that in replying generally to the arguments which had been used, he should in the first instance advert to the course now recommended by one honorable gentleman to be pursued for the purpose of setting the question at rest. That hon. gentleman had proposed, that instead of exercising the power we now undoubtedly possessed of passing such an Act, as the Committee had reported, an address should be transmitted to His Majesty, praying him to submit the matter to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament. Referring to what had taken place, last year on the subject, he could not forbear to remind the House that he had unreservedly expressed his opinion, that this Legislature strictly speaking, had not then the power by any Act of theirs to secure all the benefits proposed to be conferred—he had then submitted a series of Resolutions to the House, and an address to His Majesty founded on those resolutions, precisely to the same effect as the course now proposed by the hon Gent.—he had done so in vain; they were negatived by a majority of the House, who concurred in a declaratory law, which being rejected by the other branch of the Legislature, Resolutions and an address of the same tenor were adopted and transmitted to His Majesty. The attention of the King's Government having been given to the subject, the act was passed which now gave us the power to Legislate under certain restrictions, and under the provisions of this act, the present Bill was introduced. Now then that the power is conferred upon us, what is now proposed to be done?—to retrace our steps; to do that which we refused to do last year, and to make the very sam application which was last year declined, when the necessity has no longer exists. Honorable Gent. had asked what the country and his Majesty's Government would think of the consistency of those, who last year voted for a declaratory law, if they should now vote for the Bill before the House; but he would rather ask, what could be thought of the consistency of this Assembly; if they this year pursued a course which last year they refused to adopt, and should ask the interference of the Imperial Parliament after the power was given which enabled them to Legislate on the subject themselves.

As to the Preamble of the Bill which was proposed to be adopted, its object and meaning had been strangely perverted—it simply states, that many persons have come into this Province from the United States of America who were formerly citizens of those States and who being Subjects of the same have not been naturalized as British Subjects, by any act of parliament—was not this strictly true? or could any act of parliament be produced under which they had been naturalized? assuredly none, and if any had been so naturalized, to them such a preamble could not apply.

The 13 Geo. 2. clearly did not apply to many persons coming from the United States, none who were born there before the year 1783 could come within its provision, and at all events none had observed them. The 30 Geo. 3. was not a naturalization act, it contained no provision to that effect, and all idea that it could be so regarded had been often disclaimed. What other law then could be pointed out, by which these persons had been naturalized; there was none, and the necessity of doing so now must be apparent. The proposed amendment to the Preamble, if adopted expressed as it was in general terms without reference to any particular description of persons, or rather studiously avoiding all reference to those who were most interested in the measure, would amount to an implied declaration after all the arguments that had been used, and industriously published, that as the persons whom the Bill contemplated principally to relieve, were not alluded to in its provisions, they did not require any legislative enactment to entitle them to the rights of Subjects. The responsibility of such a concealment, he would not assume, and whatever other Hon. Gent. might be inclined to do, it was his conviction that this class of persons required protection, and he should feel that the Legislature would not deal honestly with them if they did not plainly give them to understand that the act was designed for them as well as others, and that it behoved them to avail themselves of it. One honorable gentleman had said that he still retained his old opinions, and that he considered the judgment of the King's Bench in England incorrect—he had ventured to add that their opinions should not be attended to here because they were governed by motives of State policy. He was not very greatly surprised at the declaration of that honorable gentleman, as to his own opinion, because he had always hitherto set his own judgment on this question, above those legal authorities which bind us on all other occasions. He had throughout the discussion of this question evinced a decided opposition to a measure intended to afford relief to a considerable portion of the inhabitants of this Province—but he confessed he was surprised that any gentleman of the profession while enforcing his own opinions, to answer a particular purpose, could venture to call in question the purity of the motives which governed the Judges of a Court, the most venerable perhaps for its learning and integrity of any on the face of the earth, charging them, sworn as they were to administer the law truly and justly, with making their decisions bend to motives of State policy, contrary to the solemn obligation which the oath they had taken imposed upon them. It was surely said with but little shew of reason, that Judges so distinguished, as Chief Justice Abbot, Mr. Justice Bailey, and the others who decided the case alluded to, and whose opinions and decisions were looked up to with veneration, did on this particular occasion forget the sacred duties of their situation, and framed their decision for purposes of State policy, contrary to their consciences, and contrary to that obligation which their oath of office imposed. He could not but remark further that this observation had been most unhappily resorted to, to prejudice the authority of a decision made by four Judges of profound learning, not one of whom it happened had ever been connected with the government by any official situation—made too at a time of the most friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States—a decision that had never been appealed from, as it undoubtedly would have been, if it had been unsatisfactory, and which not only excited no surprise in the foreign country whose citizen it affected, but could be easily shewn to be perfectly consistent with judgments previously pronounced on the same question in the Courts of at least two States of the Union, Pennsylvania & Massachusetts.

With respect to the instructions he could not but regret, as a Member of the House, that one honorable gentleman in the course of his observations upon them, had allowed himself, for any purpose, to speak in terms of disrespect of Lord Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, who at the command of his Sovereign, had communicated the views and intentions of His Majesty's Government on this question to the Lieutenant Governor, who had presided many years in the Colonial Department. The character of that noble Lord was such as, in England, (where his measures could be best appreciated) occasioned him always to be spoken of with respect, and it surely need not be said that in this Colony at least, he should never be mentioned but with gratitude. The charges so gravely made against him of a want of legal knowledge, he must say, came with but a bad grace from a gentleman who was himself no Lawyer, and who, he thought he might say, had neither lived so long in the world, nor had mingled quite so much in its affairs, although it was true he did not hesitate boldly to call in question the decision of the Judges of England. And while on subjects of this nature he would notice the unnecessary and improper personal allusions which another honorable gentleman who had spoken on the question, had so frequently indulged in, in bringing the name of the Hon. Dr. Strachan, a Member of the Legislative Council, into the discussion before the House. This course had too long and too often been indulged in, with respect to the other branch of the Legislature, collectively and individually, contrary as it was to parliamentary usage, and in terms sometimes most unwarrantable. He would now say once for all, that observations of this nature degraded the character of the Assembly—that they were discreditable, in his opinion, to the Hon. Member who used them, and that if respect for the gentleman of whom he spoke did not restrain him, he ought at least to have been restrained by respect for the House and for himself. As to the Hon. Gentleman to whom he had alluded (Dr. Strachan) he would seize this opportunity to say, what indeed he of all others could say sincerely and feelingly, that there were many single acts of his life, by which this Province had been, and would continue to be more benefited, than it could ever be by the best exertions of those who traduced him, even if those exertions were honestly applied.

Last year it was agreed by the majority of the House who voted for the Resolutions, one and all, that it was necessary to address the King, to *declare* all persons resident in the Province, Subjects, whose rights were questioned, and particularly to afford security to this class of people.—Then we assured His Majesty that we trusted implicitly to the anxious desire, which we felt assured he possessed to afford the relief we asked for on their behalf—and now, it was declared that the transmitting the instructions by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the House for their information was a breach of privilege, though they merely informed us of His Majesty's sentiments upon the subject of our Resolutions. It was no breach of privilege; on the contrary, an act of naturalization being an act of grace, usually and according to the Constitution as we are told, commences with the King, and is sent down first signed by His Majesty, for the concurrence of the other branches of the Legislature. The reason for desiring to convey this information to us is given in the despatch itself, where it said, that His Majesty would feel a reluctance in refusing his assent to any act the Legislature might pass, and he therefore points out in the instructions how that refusal may be rendered unnecessary. Those terms are reasonable and such as he thought would meet the approbation of the people, if the same pains were taken, fairly and candidly to explain them, as was taken to prejudice their minds by creating alarms, and exciting unreasonable and unjustifiable suspicions against that Government, whose most anxious desire was to afford the relief which they so much required. Supposing on the other hand that these instructions had not been submitted to the House for its information, would it not then, and very properly, be called an ungracious concealment on the part of the Executive, and if, with such a document in its possession, it had allowed the Legislature to remain in ignorance of His Majesty's sentiments, and to pass in consequence a Bill which it was known to His Excellency would not be as-

sented to; would not the complaint be long and loud against the Government. There had been no such concealment on the part of the Executive, and although it had been just stated that when on the very first day of the Session an honorable member, before any other business had been attended to, and before the Speech from the Throne had received any consideration, had given notice of a Bill on this subject, we knew nothing of any instructions, he contended the House did know something of them, for the Speeech just delivered to them, had told them that there were such instructions, and that they would be sent for their information. And when at last the Speech did come under consideration, delayed as it was until after that honorable gentlemans' Bill, upon a subject particularly mentioned in it, had been introduced and once read, an attempt was made to prevent the instructions being sent unless at the-risk of a breach of privilege—that attempt however fell failed, and the instructions were received, not as some Hon Gentlemen were pleased to term it for the guidance of the House, but for their information—they did not command, nor did they ask the House to pass any Bill, but they pointed out the terms on which His Majesty would assent to a Bill affording relief to the persons interested.—An address was concurred in, and presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, thanking him for the information he had afforded, and should it be said now, that his having sent that information, was a breach of privilege—now that the information has been afforded, the House is at perfect liberty to pursue its own opinion on the subject.

Some Hon. Gent. had said said that it appeared ridiculous, that members who were themselves Aliens, should be sitting here and passing laws to make themselves Subjects. In this there was really nothing like argument—how could it appear to the House that there were any such. Of members sitting there was nothing known, but that they had been returned by their constituents, and no objection to their eligibility could be presumed or heard of unless it was preferred by petition, and properly substantiated. It was true there might be Aliens in the House, or persons without qualification, or preachers, or minors, and as well might it be said that if a minor had been returned to this House, and retained his seat, not having been objected to, that all acts passed during the time he had held his seat in it, should be deemed void, although no objection to his qualification had ever been made. In the British Parliament this case had more than once occurred.

With respect to the Preamble of the Bill, he considered it necessary, in order to remove all doubt as to who were the persons intended to be relieved by the Bill, that they should be expressly referred to, and then they would not be left longer in uncertainty, as to the necessity of their compliance with its terms. A general provision such as that proposed might involve this doubt, and perhaps be the means of withholding from many, the rights which the Bill contemplated to show them—for that reason he would include all in distinct terms who could be affected by it.—One Hon. Gent. in a long speech had endeavoured to shew that this was unnecessary and had indulged in a strain of declamation, against the injustice, and degradation which he said this Bill would entail on the people, and to prove this imagined degradation unnecessary he had said a great deal not certainly in the tone of argument, to shew that all Legislation for their relief was uncalled for—he would put it to that Hon. Gentleman frankly to acknowldge, how much of that speech, in his own opinion, would pass current in a Court of Justice, if he was there called upon to vindicate the rights of one of the persons embraced in this Bill, in the event of those rights becoming questioned before such a tribunal. Surely that Hon. and learned Member must well know that it would be to little purpose there to talk of invitations or Proclamations, or to resort to any of those topics of hardship which he has now so largely dwelt upon. He knows that he could but be told, that who is a Subject and who is not, is a question of law, not of expediency—he would be told, if all you say is true, apply to your Government and to your Legislature for a remedy—here there is but one answer that can be given to you, and it could not be better given than in the very words with which the Hon. Gentleman chose to conclude his Speech "*fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*"—Could that Hon. Gent. say in sincerity that such opinions as he had expressed ought to reverse the law of the land, or that however he might consider it a question of expediency here, he could have any desire that such considerations should be mixed up with the administration of the law—however such arguments might answer the purpose here, there they could not be listened to, or there would no longer be any security for life or fortune. The Judges of the land and the honest Juries of the Country, in passing judgment between their fellow subjects could not bend their decision to opinions of expediency—they could not act contrary to law, and to repeat the learned Gentlemans quotation the maxim with them must be "*fiat justitia, ruat cælum.*"

Could it be considered desirable by an honest Legislature, professing an anxious desire to remove all doubts on so important a question, to leave the matter, subject to misconstruction and uncertainty; and was it not rather their duty to make the law clear and distinct, and comprehensive to all those whose rights were concerned? This was the object of the preamble, which, after mature reflection of the question in all its bearings, he had proposed. The amendment was designed to encourage in a fatal delusion persons who might be misled, to believe that the Act was not intended for their benefit, and it was advocated by those only who would not subscribe to the law of the land—in his opinion, it was decidedly, not such as ought to be adopted. He relied with confidence on the correct feeling of a great majority of those persons who were interested in this question, desirous as they were of being confirmed in their rights as British subjects; and if the preamble was not adopted, would meet with their approbation, and that they could not be persuaded that it was intended needlessly to offend their feelings, or even their prejudices; and he should oppose the amendment, which might defeat the passing of a Law which they anxiously desired, or render it less useful.

It had been said in the course of debate, that invitations had been held out to encourage emigration from the United States; that argument had been used on former occasions and fully examined, and admitting that it were even true, could it, in any manner, alter the legal character of those persons, or at all govern the decisions of our courts of law—he denied, however, that such invitations had been held out, and certainly not to thousands of persons who may have come from the United States. If the question was to be put to these persons severally, what inducement they had to emigrate to this country, we should find the answers very various—some to attempt to establish themselves as mechanics—some to push a particular speculation—and some perhaps would be found who, if they gave the correct reason, would admit that they came into the Province because they could no longer remain where they were. Supposing, under such circumstances, that these persons had resided twice 30 years in the Province, would such residence alone make them subjects; or if the hon. gentleman who had used such reasoning, instead of being in this Assembly, was in a court of Justice, with his gown on his back, would he venture gravely to adduce such arguments in proof of their civil rights. The 31st of the King declared who were the subjects intended by it, and in its provisions, there is nothing of subjects by invitation. Proclamations had often been referred to—he had never seen any of them, such as he had heard spoken of, but from public documents published at the first settlement of the colony, it would be seen, that precautions had been taken on this very subject, amounting to any thing but an invitation to all Americans indiscriminately to settle in it. But supposing even that such a Proclamation had been issued, and that every man had come in under it, and had signed his name to a roll appended to it, would any such formality make him a subject, contrary to the express principles of common law? Would hon. gentlemen, who now appeared to lay so much stress upon Proclamations, as to entitle them to superior power to the law itself, be content to admit the force of a Proclamation, if it were now issued, declaring, contrary to law, that the lands and rights of subjects should be taken away from them? If any invitation had been given, to whom did it apply? not surely to all the people of a country who had but lately been in arms against us. But there have been invitations to foreigners to settle in Upper Canada. At the time of the Revolution in France, England had generously extended her protection to many of the subjects of that country, and had afforded them an asylum in this Province, where tracts of land were expressly reserved for them—these had been *more* than *invited* to settle in the Provine—they had been *assited* to do so—they were even *sent* at the expense of the British Government —pecuniary assistance was rendered to them, and for a certain period they received rations—they had received grants of land from the Crown, and had faithfully performed all the duties which had been required from them. But had all this made them subjects? clearly it had not, and could not. The officers and soldiers of several foreign corps who, at this moment, were receiving half pay, and enjoying pensions from His Majesty, were similarly situated. They had most of them spent their lives in His Majesty's service—they were allued to in the preamble as requiring, on their own account, an Act of Naturalization, and no complaint was heard from them of degradation or hardship, on account of the provisions of the Bill, nor was any made on their behalf. They were doubtless satisfied, that as the law now stood, their rights and properties were insecure, and conscious that the Government, who had so long protected them, and whose bounty they were still enjoying, had no design of offering them either insult or injury, they felt none of that false delicacy which had been so feelingly urged in behalf of others—they expressed no repugnance to comply with conditions which would for ever remove all doubt with respect to their rights and properties, but were willing to avail themselves of the opportunity which presented itself of confirming them.

The address of the House of Assembly of 1817 and 1822, had first brought this question into discussion, and from the first moment that it had come under consideration of his Majesty's Government, they had evinced the most ardent desire of quieting the minds of the people. After all that had been done and said, would it now be proper to view the matter with indifference, and when legislating on the subject, and professing to legislate with effect, to pass such a Bill as might yet leave many persons in doubt whether they were really intended to be embraced in its provisions. Some hon. gentlemen had said that they would support the Bill, if they could do so consistently with the votes they had given last year; but he would ask those gentlemen if their errors were never to be corrected, and whether they would return to their constituents, and tell them, that having established the infallibability of a former Session of Parliament, they must now refuse to provide a remedy which was acknowledged to be necessary? With respect to the allegiance due to other countries, and which some hon. members thought it harsh to ask them to renounce; some of the persons alluded to, it had often been told us, had been magistrates and militia officers; and would they be ready to acknowledge that they cherished a double allegiance? No oath of abjuration is indeed required, but by requiring the oath of allegiance in the Bill, we are told that we shall bring down on our backs a host of patriots—he hoped, and believed, there were few such patriots in the country, who, if this construction of double allegiance were admitted, might, in time of peace, wear their red coats as militia officers, or even legislate for the country, and for the safety and property of its inhabitants; but who, in time of war, might find it convenient to choose a favorable moment for exemplifying the doctrine of double allegiance, and join our enemies. The people themselves, he was convinced, would disclaim such an idea as this. The remedy required should be freely and fully given, but not in such a way as to confer privileges (if they could be so called) which British born subjects did not possess—we wish to put them precisely on the same footing with ourselves—to extend the relief in its fullest sense—to give them all the rights of subjects, *with all their obligations.* This was the desire of his Majesty's government, and more than this ought not to be the desire of the House. What was the policy of the United States in this respect? If the hon. gentleman who had quoted from the report of the Legislative Council of last year, had gone a little further, he would have found that an oath of abjuration was required in that country, by which the person who took the oath, renounced all former allegiance, and *particularly* to the country of which he had last been a subject. The Government of the United States, with a professed liberality, opened their arms to the people of every country, and if they asked such a precaution, independent of other requisitions, before they admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall it be said that we offer injustice or degredation when, from the citizens of the same country, we require less?

It had been said, that by the provisions of this Bill, there would yet be many cases unprovided for, but although this had been advanced as an objection, none had yet been pointed out; not that he denied the Bill might be defective, and he would, in the progress of it, do all in his power to render it complete.

An allusion had been made to ancient history, and the Romans had been spoken of as admitting foreigners freely to the rights of citizenship; but who did not know, that no nation, ancient or modern, ever set a higher value upon the peculiar privilege of being born a Roman citizen. In the present case, all the rights and privileges of natural born British subjects were to be conferred; and yet, because certain conditions were prudently required for securing the proof of those rights to the persons interested, it was called degrading and unsatisfactory. We were asked what we should get, if we passed a law declaring them all aliens? He, in reply, would ask what would be gained, for that we wished to serve, if we declined passing the law in such a shape as would alone secure to them the rights of subjects?

With respect to the petitions before the House against the passing of the Bill, he would remark, that although they were certainly entitled, as all others were, to consideration, yet it would be found, on examination, that the persons who signed them, could not, many of them, be affected by the measure. He had an opportunity of knowing this, from his personal knowledge of many of the parties. That from York was signed by several persons, who had emigrated from Great Britain; and could it be supposed that they have examined the measure so attentively, or can be so anxious for its being properly disposed of, as the many persons whose properties and rights are at stake, and who have petitioned for the Bill. There was another petition from Whitby, signed by many persons born in the Province, or who came from Europe—and what did these petitions (printed too) ask for? Why that all persons should be considered as having complied with the provisions of 13 Geo. 2, and be confirmed as British subjects. Now, were these petitioners aware of the provisions of that Statute, or is it likely that they ever knew of the existeace of such a Statute, before the printed petitions were put into their hands? Certainly many of us did not, till we had been drawn into discussions here, which had enabled us to judge more satisfactorily of these questions. On the other hand, the petitions in favor of the Bill were signed by hundreds of persons who were interested in the issue of this question. The views and intentions of his Majesty's Government were fully known to them, as communicated in the despatch of Lord Bathurst, which had been printed; and which of the two, he would ask, ought in reason and justice to have the most influence on the decision of the House? Should the benefit be withheld from those who needed, and asked for it, at the instance of those who had no reason to feel much interest in the matter? If the House, giving credit to the Government for the desire it had expressed of removing all doubt on the subject, were at pains to satisfy the people of their kind intensions towards them, and embrace, for their sakes, the opportunity of setting at rest this discussion, which had already occupied so much time, we should hear no more of public excitement, and the people would be secured. If, however, by misstatements, a contrary effect should be produced, and the gracious intentions of Government fail of being carried into execution, he at least could retire from the discussion, with a consciousness of having used his utmost endeavours in behalf of those whom the Bill was intended to relieve, and of having merited most the thanks of those who had the deepest interest in the measure.

One hon. gentleman had remarked that the people, by the instructions, are placed in a straight jacket—but he thought rather that some hon. members of the House were in the straight jacket; they had placed themselves in it by their unreasonable opposition to this measure, and they seemed not to find it very easy to escape.

Captain Matthews believed that the Attorney General had said, that the Government was desirous of affording relief to these people, but he believed at the same time, that the Government were laboring under fatal delusions as to the proper course to be pursued, in consequence of misrepresentations made to them on the subject—he would include both objects in one Bill; otherwise, separated as they now were, one of the Bills might be assented to, securing civil rights, and the other rejected, which would leave the properties of these persons in an insecure state.

(Debate to be continued.)

Downing Street,
23 May, 1826.

At a Meeting held this day at the Colonial Office, at which Lord Bathurst, & Messrs. Downie, Hullett, Fullerton, McGillavray, Logan and Gale, were present, the following arrangement was made and concluded between Lord Bathurst on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the said Messrs. Downie, Hullett, Fullerton, McGillavray, Logan and Gale, on behalf of the Canada Company.

1st. It appearing from the award of the Commissioners that the Clergy Reserves valued by them comprised 829,430 Acres, valued at 3s 6d Cy. per Acre, the Company would have had to pay on His Majesty's Government the sum of £145,150 5 0 Current money of U. C. if those Clergy Reserves had been conveyed to them. In lieu of the before mentioned 829,430 Acres, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price of £145,150 5 0 Cy. a Block of land containing One Million of Acres in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the London and Western Districts.

2d. One third part of the beforementioned Sum of £145,150 5 0 Cy. shall be expended by the Canada Company in Public works and improvements within the said Block of Land, and the remaining two thirds parts only of the said sum of £145,150 5 0 shall be actually paid to His Majesty's Government.

3d. By the terms "Public works and improvements," will be understood, Canals, Bridges, High Roads, Churches, Wharves, Schoolhouses, and other works undertaken and calculated for the common use and benefit of His Majesty's subjects resident within that part of the Province of Upper Canada, in contradistinction to works intended for the use and accommodation of private individuals.

4th. The plan and Estimate of every, such undertaking will originate with the Company, and must be invariably submitted by them, to the Governor in Council prior to his consent being given, that the expense of such undertaking shall be received in part payment, and in the event of difference of opinion, arising between the Company and the local Government respecting the advantage or expense of any such proposed undertaking, or respecting the time or mode in which the same may most conveniently be carried into execution, the question is to be referred to the Secretary of State whose decision shall be final.

5th. Upon the completion of such undertaking, the Company should lay before the Governor in Council a Statement of the cost incurred by them in effecting the same, and if the Governor and Council shall deem such work to have been duly executed according to the plan upon which the Estimate was founded, and in such a manner as was intended at the time that the Estimate was formed, the Company shall be allowed credit in account, for the amount actually expended, provided it has not exceeded the Estimate. If however the expense should in any instance exceed such Estimate and the Governor in Council shall deem such excess to have been insulted by special circumstances, the Company shall in that case also be allowed credit in account for the amount actually expended provided such sums do not exceed in the whole one third of the said purchase money of the said Million Acres.

6th. The Block of 1,000,000 Acres of land to be allotted to the Company shall be selected by them from such part of the lands lately purchased from the Indians, as are situated in the London and Western Districts. The Block shall be marked out by the Surveyor General or his Deputies, and shall approximate to the form of some regular mathematical figure, as nearly as may be consistently with preserving any well defined natural land marks or boundaries.

7th. The provisions contained in the original Contract of 26th Nov. 1824, respecting the resumption of Lands by His Majesty for public services, and generally all the provisions contained in those arrangements for the security and benefit of the Public shall be applied, and affect the Lands to be substituted for the Clergy Reserves.

8th. The Block of One Million Acres of Land will be surveyed and a Road will be made through the Blocks of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore, such survey and Road will be made at the expense of His Majesty's Government. The Company shall be allowed Sixteen Years to commence from the 1st July 1826, for the fulfillment of their Contract with His Majesty's Government.

9th. In substitution for the provisions contained in the minutes of the agreement respecting the mode of paying the purchase money to His Majesty's Government, it is agreed that the Company shall pay in the Year commencing the

first of July 1827. . .	£20,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1828. . .	15,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July 1829. . .	15,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1830. . .	15,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1831. . .	16,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1832. . .	17,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1833. . .	18,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1834. . .	19,000	0	0
In the year ending the 1st July, 1835. . .	20,000	0	0

And in each of the seven succeeding years the sum of £20,000.

The sums above mentioned are the amount which the Canada Company is actually to pay to His Majesty's Government and do not include the sums which they are to invest in public works and improvements in the Block of Land in the London and Western Districts.

The preceding sums are the greatest amount which in each of the years above mentioned, the Canada Company shall be obliged to pay to His Majesty's Government, but this arrangement is not to prejudice the right of the Company to lay out any greater sums of money in any of those years according to the terms of the original contract.

11th. In the year ending the 1st July, 1843, the company shall either take up on the terms already stated all the lands then remaining to be taken up, or shall terminate the contract or abandon all claim to such lands as have not at that time been taken up by them.

12th. If any of the lands to be sold to the Company shall be alledged by them to be altogether unfit for cultivation either in arable or in pasturage, arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner prescribed in the 31st article of the contract; and such arbitrators shall decide both whether such lands or any of them are totally unfit for cultivation and what is the amount of the compensation or equivalent to be allowed to the Company in respect of any such lands, and the lands which shall have been thus decided to be totally unfit for cultivation shall be thenceforth considered as having lapsed to the crown and belonging exclusively to the crown.

13th. Lord Bathurst will immediately take the necessary measures for completing the Charter of the Company with all practicable despatch.

Lord Bathurst does not consider that the formation of high roads would be a legitimate application of money within the meaning of clause No. 3 except in those peculiar and special cases in which the formation of the road may be directly conducive to the public interest of the Province, and his Lordship will instruct the Lieutenant Governor, that he is to approve of expenditure on high roads under this clause, only in those cases where such general interests may be promoted by the undertaking,

(Signed) BATHURST.

SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 14th. 2 o'clock,

A petition had been presented to Parliament from a number of persons in Glasgow and neighbourhood praying aid from Government to transport themselves and families to His Majesty's possessions in North America. The petition was received, but not acted upon.

The ships of war equipping in the port of Brest, are estimated at 27 of all sizes. They continue to excite some speculation.

The English papers state that the traitors in Portugal have displayed the most inveterate hostility to the English residents who were singled out by them, and their families most shamefully treated. One of them, a woolen house, had lost 25,000 pounds, and the families insulted.

The Bank of England has declaerd a half yearly dividend of 4 per cent.

On the 12th the King's assent was given to the Exchequer bill, and to the oats and importation bill.

Cobbett has relinquished the project of contesting the Preston election.

GREECE.—If the news from this country may be depended upon, the affairs of Greece are opening a more favourable aspect On the 16th of October Ibrahim Pasha was near Argos, on the Corinthian road—his soldiers without pay, and himself without money. He was not to return to Modon until the arrival of money from Egypt.

The weather in Scotland at the close of November, was very severe. On the 24th and 25th particularly. The accounts from Aberdeen state, that at least twenty human beings are known to have perished in the snow, and from the effects of the tempest.

The Royal George, of 100 guns building at Cathams, is ordered to be finished with all possible speed.

ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 5, 1825.

WHITEHALL, December, 2.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to William Pitt, Baron Amherst, Governor General of India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, stiles, and titles of Viscount Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, and Earl Amherst, of Arracan, in the East Indies.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Stapleton, Baron Combermere, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and General and Commander of our Forces in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile and title of Viscount Combermere, in the Palatine of Chester.

The King has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to Alexander Irving, Esq. Advocate in the Room of Wm. Robertson Esq. resigned.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Andrew Bell to the Church and parish of Linlithgow, in the presbytery and county of Linlithgow, void by the Rev. Dr Dobie.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Mr. Wm. Goldie, the office and place of Keeper of the Registry of Seasines with the Sheriffdom of Dumfries and Stewartries of Kircudbright and Annandale, now vacant by the death of Mr. David Staig, late Keeper of the same.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, December 8.

EMIGRATION.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he held two petitions which prayed that pecuniary assistance might be afforded in order to enable the petitioners to transport themselves and their families to His Majesty's Colonies in North America, or to some other part of the world, instead of that which they now found incapable of affording them the means of subsistence. They were persons who had not incapacitated themselves by a departure from the ordinary mode of obtaining their living. They had not manifested any discontent with respect to the habits and institutions of the country in which they lived; but it was owing to the unhappy circumstances in which many of the manufacturers of this country had been lately placed, that they had no other remedy than to seek in other climes, under the protection of the parent government, the means of support for themselves and families.

Earl BATHURST, said the consent of His Majesty's Government to any reasonable plan for the improvement of the condition of the petitioners would not be refused. The subject had occupied the attention of a Committee elsewhere. His object was to move, that consent be given to a message for the purpose of having the report of that Committee laid on their Lordships' table. It was impossible to hear of the distress which the petitioners experienced, without sympathizing in their misfortunes, and he could wish to have the consolation in saying, that these distresses were confined to the districts from whence the petitions came. He believed there hardly ever was a time when there was such general distress throughout the manufacturing districts of this country, and when that distress was borne with so much forbearance.—(Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, December 8.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. HORTON was anxious to correct an erroneous idea that has gone abroad on the

subject of a supposed encouragement which had been held out to emigration by His Majesty's Government. He denied that the statement of his Rt. Hon. friend yesterday evening was different in spirit from the answer which Lord Bathurst had returned to the applications which had been made to him on the subject.

Sir J Graham allowed the Rt. Hon. Gentleman was very much guarded in his expressions last night. Somehow or other, however, hopes were held out on the subject, and it was supposed that those hopes proceeded from influential members of the cabinet. He regretted that any misunderstanding had arisen on the question. The matter was of so urgent a nature, that the delay of a few months might be most extremely injurious.

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Hume wished to ask the Hon. Secretary opposite if he was prepared, as he promised two years ago, to lay before the House a detailed account of the income and expenditure of the various colonies?

Mr. W. Horton replied, that he had applied himself to the subject, but that at present he was not prepared to make the statement required by the Hon. Gentleman.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Paris Etoile, of Dec. 15.

ROYAL SESSION.

Paris, Dec. 12.—This day, the 12th of Dec. the King opened the Session of Chambers, at Louvre. The King pronounced the following

SPEECH.

"Gentlemen,

"Important labours have been prepared for this Session. Being well assured of your zeal, I have not hesitated to assemble you earlier than usual.

"Two Codes will be submitted to your examination. They are intended to improve the laws respecting Forests, and to settle the regulations of military jurisdiction. I have admitted little innovation into these works. The bases have been taken from the actual regulations of the army, and from the Ordonnance of my august predecessor respecting Forests.

"I wish that it had been possible to avoid all interference with the Press; but in proportion as the power of publishing writings have been developed, it produced fresh instances of abuse, which require to be restrained by more extensive and efficient measures. It was time to put a stop to these afflicting scandals, and to preserve the Liberty of the Press from the danger with which it is threatened by its own excesses.

"A project of law will be submitted to you for the attainment of this end.

"Certain inperfections had been discovered in the organization of Juries. I shall order a project of law to be proposed to you for their improvement and for regulating the same conformably to the letter of this institution.

"The penalties enacted against the Slave Trade proved deficient in efficacy; and their infliction was liable to be eluded. A more complete legislation became requisite. I have ordered a project, Gentlemen, to be proposed to you on this subject.

"I continue to receive from all foreign Governments the assurance of their most friendly dispositions, which are in perfect concordance with my own wish for the maintenance of peace.

"Disturbances have lately broken out in some parts of the Peninsula—I shall unite my efforts to those of my allies, to put an end to the same, and to obviate their consequences.

"The progressive increase of the produce of indirect taxation will permit me to augment this year the funds available for the publick service, by a sum equal to that of which the contributors have been exempted by the last financial enactments.

"This increase will prove a real releif to my people. It will free the communes from the supplementary sums which they pay; and the indigent classes will find abundant resources in the fresh activity and impetus given in the construction of our highways, fortresses, and naval arsenals.

"I have reason to hope, that the allotments which are to be made for the public service, will, for several years, suffice for all their wants, and that I may in future apply the surplus of produce to the reduction of the most burthensome taxes.

"Let us return thanks to Divine Providence Gentlemen, for having placed us in circumstances so highly favourable, and let us join our efforts to augment and corroborate the same, that my people may, for a long time reap the fruits thereof, France will acquire a new species of greatness, by industry and tranquility, and her success in peace will prove as productive of glory, as her warlike and military virtues, should honour oblige her to display them."

The King's speech being concluded, and the newly elected Deputies having taken their oaths, the Chancellor declared by the King's command, that the Session of the Chamber of Peers, and of the Chambers of Deputies for the year 1827, was opened, and that each of them was requested to meet to-morrow, at noon, in the usual place of the Sessions, to commence the course of their labours.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, February 3, 1827.

We have selected such items of news from the latest English dates, as appear interesting. Our Quebec papers did not reach us by the last mail, and we are therefore disappointed in not being able to give the Speech of the Governor General, at the opening of the Session in Lower Canada. We hope to be able to give it next week,

The Welland Canal.—A Bill authorising the Government to take stock in this Canal to the amount of £50, 000, on account of the Province, has passed through its several stages, and is ordered for a third reading on Monday next.

The objections to this measure, as we understand them, are, that the undertaking having originally commenced with a private company, the public should not become stockholders, and that it is doubtful if they should, whether the Stock would become profitable.

There can be no doubt, that the Canal when completed, no matter by whom it is cut, will be a general benefit to the whole Province, and if the means of a private company in accomplishing such an object, on the extensive scale proposed, should not be adequate to the undertaking, we can see no reason why the public who are to be materially benefitted by it, should not become partners in the work.

The profitableness or unprofitableness of that Stock should not we conceive, form any consideration, because in any work of general utility, this certainly should not be considered as the principal object in view. The opening of this Canal by uniting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario for a Schooner navigation, would open a way to market for a portion of country containing at the present day upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, whose enterprise has hitherto in a great measure been checked from the want of such a conveyance for the fruits of their industry. The soil and climate of that part of the country is superior, and the increase that would take place in its population, if the inducement for settling in it was enhanced, by the certainty of having a communication to Market, would be very great.

These considerations would of themselves be sufficient to justify the policy of taking Stock in the Canal on public account, because if no immediate return was realised from it in the way of Revenue for tolls, yet indirectly the general prosperity of the country, and consequently its wealth, and with it its general revenue would be materially increased.

We shall not here enter into any calculation of the profit that may be derived from the Canal, as the argument we have adopted does not require it. It might however be done from a comparison with other countries, possessing the same amount of population, and with perhaps fewer natural advantages, in such a manner as would be sufficient to satisfy the mind of any reasonable man. that such a profit was more than probable. If however it were demonstrated to a certainty that no profit whatever would ensue by taking Stock, yet if the public utility of the work is generally admitted, the argument gains additional strength from such a demonstration, and is of itself the best reason that could be given, why the public should embark in an undertaking, by which the Province alone could be materially benefitted. To acquire works of public utility at private expense, cannot be considered as creditable to any country.

The Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, has been read a first time. It authorizes the cutting Canals at such places as may be required, from Prescott to the Province line, of sufficient dimensions for Steam Boats and Schooners. It is intended that part of the work shall be completed during the ensuing season.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of the Ship Owners and Masters on Lake Ontario, have recommended the immediate erection of a Light House on one of the Duck Islands, and that £1000 be appropriated for that purpose, to be repaid by a Light duty on vessels navigating the Lake. The report is referred to the Commitie of Supply.

We refer our readers to an interesting document on the subject of the agreement concluded between His Majesty's Government, and the Canada Company for a Block of 2 millions of Acres in the London and Western Districts. It will no doubt be read with interest, particularly by the inhabitants of the Western part of the Province.

Cataraqui Bridge Bill.—We are happy to inform our friend the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle, that his predictions, are not verified, and that the Bill is not, as he supposed, consigned to "the tomb of all the Capulets." Mr. Bidwell's motion for restoring it to the order of the day, after it had to all appearance met with its fate, has saved it; and we hope we may now congratulate the inhabitants of Kingston, on the prospect of soon enjoying the advantages of this great public accommodation. Yesterday, on motion of Mr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, the Bill passed the House of Assembly, and is sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence.

The Naturalization Bill is ordered for a third reading on Monday next. After having been recommitted, it is again reported without amendments.

We could scarcely have supposed, that the remarks which we made last week, on the discussion which took place between the Attorney General and Mr. George Hamilton, on the Naturalization Bill, would have given any thing like offence, to the Honorable Member from Wentworth. Those who have read the remarks must be satisfied, that any one who could imagine they contained any thing libelous, must indeed be extremely ignorant of what constitutes a libel. We repeated the expressions of Mr. Hamilton in a public debate in the House of Assembly, and if to do so can be termed libelous, then we must plead guilty to the charge.

If the *annoyance*, for so it rather seems to be, arises from a supposition, that we may have induced any persons to think, that Mr. H. at all coincided in the Bill then under discussion, or agreed in opinion with the Attorney General, as to any part of it, we can easily remove that *annoyance*, by the assurance that such was not the case.

All we meant to say, was, and we now repeat it, that Mr. Hamilton, although strenuously opposed to the Bill, and evincing, as he does by his general conduct, that he is one of the Attorney General's most determined political opponents, was nevertheless *constrained* to admit, after having himself elicited an explanation of some part of that Gentleman's official conduct, on occasions which deeply involved the interests of some of the persons interested in the fate of the Bill, that the course he had pursued on those occasions, did honor to his head and to his heart. This is the *truth*. Mr. Hamilton calls it a *libel*—let the public judge between us.

In our last number we adverted to certain remarks which fell from Captain Matthews in the House of Assembly, on the subject of the Address presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant, Governor by the Irish Settlers at Peterborough. We are accused of having slandered Captain Matthews—Now we have no hesitation in repeating that the *Slander* was directed against the Irish Settlers, aye, and against the Government too. Was it not said by Capt. M. that the *object* in sending these Settlers out to this Province; was to *divide and govern*, and that too at an expense of £22 a head? And was it not said that the Irish Settlers had intimated their knowledge of such an *object*, by stating in their address, that they were ready to make use of their Shillilahs for that purpose? If this was not the purport of the remarks used by Captain Matthews, we must confess that we are completely at a loss to know what he did mean. The *fact* is, his words will not admit of any other interpretation.

When such an unjustifiable attack on a body of peaceable and well disposed Settlers, is made and repelled—when such an unworthy motive is attributed to the Government, and exposed, the cry of *Slander* is attempted to be raised against the person who unmasks them. But we shall follow the remark a little further. The Captain said that the object of the Government ought, on the contrary, to be, to *unite and defend*. A reference to the Address of the Irish Settlers, and the answer to that Address, will shew, that such in truth has been the *object* of the Government, notwithstanding the unfounded assertions to the contrary. What says the Address?—

"Please your Excellency, we agree very well, and *are pleased with the proceedings of the old Settlers amongst us, as it is the interest of us all to do the same.* And should an enemy have the presumption ever to invade this portion of His Majesty's dominions, your Excellency shall find, that we, when called upon to face and expel the common foe, will, to a man, follow our brave Commanders. Not as Irishmen shall stay behind, and if we have no better weapons in our hands, mow them down with our Irish Shillilahs."

To which His Excellency is pleased to reply as follows:—

"With the good disposition you have evinced, I have no doubt *your friendly intercourse with your neighbours will continue uninterrupted*, and as the best means of causing this, I trust both the earlier Settlers and yourselves, will feel the propriety of dropping, in this Country, all associations which have their rise in a difference of Religion, or in *differences of any kind*, and that you will hereafter *consider yourselves as one people*"

After this brief explanation, we leave it to the common sense of any man to determine to whom the charge of *Slander* more properly attaches itself.

We shall conclude these remarks by giving, as we promised to do, the *extract* from Dr. Johnson, which the Attorney General, in his reply, addressed to Captain Matthews for his information.

"*A Patriot* is he whose public conduct is regulated by one single motive, the love of his Country; who, as an agent in Parliament, has for himself neither hope nor fear, neither kindness nor resentment, but refers every thing to the common interest.

That of five hundred men, such as this degenerate age affords, a majority can be found thus virtuously abstracted, who will affirm? Yet there is no good in despondence; patience and activity often effect more than was expected. Let us take a Patriot where we can meet him; and that we may not flatter ourselves by false appearances, distinguish those marks which are certain from those which may deceive: for a man may have the external appearances of a Patriot without the constituent qualities; as false coins have often lustre, though they want weight.

Some claim a place in the list of Patriots by an acrimonious and unremitting opposition to the Court. This mark is by no means infallible.—Patriotism is not necessarily *included* in Rebellion. A man may hate his King, yet not love his Country.

He that has been refused a reasonable or unreasonable request, who thinks his merit underrated, and sees his influence declining, begins soon to talk of natural equality, the absurdity of *many made for one*, the original compact, the foundation of authority, and the majesty of the people. As his political melancholy increases, he tells, and perhaps dreams, of the advances of the prerogative, and the dangers of arbitrary power; yet he sleeps, in all his declamation, is not to benefit his Country, but to gratify his malice.

These, however, are the most honest of the opponents of Government; their patriotism is a species of disease; and they feel some part of what they express.

But the greater, far the greater number of those who rave and rail, and inquire and accuse, neither *sus*-pect, nor fear, nor care, for the Public; but hope to force their way to riches by virulence and invective, and are vehement and clamorous, only that they may be sooner hired to be silent.

A man sometimes starts up a Patriot, only by disseminating discontent, and propagating reports of secret influence, of dangerous counsels, of violated rights, and encroaching usurpation.

This practice is no certain note of Patriotism. To investigate with vengeance with rage beyond the provocation, is to suspend public happiness, if not to destroy it. He is no lover of his Country, that unnecessarily disturbs its peace."

To this we will add the following from the same author:—

"To fill the newspapers with sly hints of corruption and intrigue, to circulate the *Middlesex Journal* and *London Packet*, may indeed be zeal, but it may likewise be interest and malice. To offer a Petition, not expected to be granted; to insult a King with a rude remonstrance, only because there is no punishment for legal insolence, is not courage, for there is no danger; nor Patriotism, for it tends to the subversion of order, and lets pick-pockets loose upon the land, by destroying the reverence due to Sovereign authority."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*

Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 30-3m.

VOL. I. NO. 87.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned, inhabitants of Whitchurch and East Guillimsbury, are happy in the opportunity your Excellency has afforded us of assuring you, personally, of the high regard we entertain for your Excellency, and of our perfect confidence in your Excellency's disposition to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes of people under your Government.

We rejoice to hear that His Majesty's Government has decided upon opening a Canal from Kingston to the Ottawa which, when completed, will give us great facility in the transport of our produce to market; and we indulge the hope that means may be found to improve the Highways leading through the country in a manner, that may enable us to participate with the inhabitants of the other parts of this Province, in the benefits that must necessarily result from so great a work.

Notwithstanding the present depression of the times, so generally felt, it must be gratifying to your Excellency to observe the many improvements that have been made since your last visit, and the increased comfort of the inhabitant of these Townships.

That your Excellency may long enjoy the distinguished situation you hold, and be blessed with health and happiness, is what we most sincerely wish.

Newmarket, 12, *Jan.* 1827.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your very dutiful and loyal address.

You do me justice in believing that I have experienced great satisfaction in witnessing the many improvements which have been made in these beautiful and valuable settlements, and I trust the improvement of our Highways will keep pace with the progress of the great work to which you have alluded, and that you will be enabled to derive all the important advantages which it is calculated to offer when completed.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to you for your good wishes towards myself, and I must beg you to be assured that it always will gratify me to promote, as far as in me lies, any measure which may tend to the advancement of this interesting portion of the Province.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of West Guillimsbury, Tecumseth, and Adjudo, humbly beg leave to express to your Excellency the great pleasure we feel in seeing you come amongst us, and we gladly embrace this opportunity of assuring your Excellency, of our gratitude for the warm interest you have always shewn, in promoting the prosperity of the New Settlements of the Province.

It cannot but be a matter of exultation to your Excellency to see this portion of the country, which but a few years ago was in the undisturbed possession of the Indians, now peopled by an industrious, and we trust, loyal and grateful population.

Your Excellency's intimate knowledge of the country, will enable you to judge how far we have improved the advantages bestowed on us, and we hope that the progress we have made in clearing our lands and opening the roads, will warrant your Excellency in representing us to the Government of our Mother Country, as not unworthy of its continued fostering care and protection.

We heartily thank your Excellency for this gracious visit, and beg that you will accept the assurance of our warm attachment to your person and Government and we sincerely hope that you may always enjoy the confidence you so justly merit of our most gracious King.

January 11, 1827.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your dutiful and loyal address.

The kind welcome you have given me has added to the pleasure which I have received on witnessing the improvements you have made, in this tract of country, singularly favored in the excellence of its soil, but separated from the older settlements by great natural obstacles. The proof which you have given of your resolution and perseverance in overcoming those obstacles, by forming the convenient road by which I arrived in your settlement, is highly honorable to yourselves. And I shall be happy in mentioning this part of the country to His Majesty's Government, to have the conduct of its loyal and industrious inhabitants in the light which it deserves,

I beg you to accept my cordial acknowledgements for the kind expressions you have used in respect to myself—and you may be assured it will always be matter of sincere pleasure to me, to concur in promoting any measure calculated to assist the advancement of this valuable portion of the Province.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B, Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our

Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

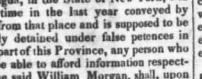
By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, }
31st *January*, 1827. }



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

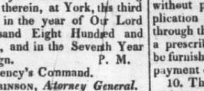
Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



A PROCLAMATION.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

In Council 21st *November*, 1823.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant.

It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggles Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fallon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Perth, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as the property of the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

(3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Allan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*,
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, 18, *Novembe*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } ON Saturday, the Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:

Water Lot No, 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Amelnasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 13*th December*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

York, 1*st January*, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29*th December* 1826.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq, or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12*th Dec.* 1826. 29*tf*.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec*,
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal. Dece. 26, 1826. 33-3*m*.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession.—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to THOMAS WARD, Esquire, of Hope, and to JAMES WOODS, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6*w*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1827. NO. 37.

POETRY.

[*From the Edinburgh Magazine*].

"I came to the place of my birth, and said "the friends of my youth, where are they ?" and echo answered,

"WHERE ARE THEY."

Long years had elapsed since I gazed on the scene,
Which my fancy had robed in its freshness of green,
The spot where a school-boy all thoughtless I strayed,
By the bank of the stream in the gloom of the shade.

I tho't of the friends who had roamed with me there,
When the sky was so blue, and the flowers so fair;
All scattered, all sundered, by mountain and wave,
And some in the cold, silent womb of the grave.

I thought of the green banks that circled around,
With wild flowers, sweet briar, and eglantine crowned,
I thought of the river, all stirless and bright,
As the face of the sky on a mild summer's night.

And I tho't of the trees under which we had strayed,
Of the broad leafy boughs, with their coolness of shade;
And I hoped, tho' disfigured, some token to find,
Of the names and the carvings impressed on the rind.

All eager I hastened the scene to behold,
Rendered sacred and dear by the feelings of old;
And I dream'd that smaller'd my eye should explore
This refuge, this haunt, this elysium of yore.

'Twas a dream;—not a token, or trace could I view
Of the scenes that I lived, or the trees that I knew,
Like the shadows of night, at the dawning of day,
Like the tale that is told—they have vanish'd away.

And I thought the lone river that murmur'd along,
Was more dull in its music, more sad in its song,
Since the birds' that had rested and warbled above,
Had all fled from its banks at the fall of the grove,

I paused and the moral came home to my heart,
Behold how of earth all the glories depart;
Our visions are baseless, our hope but a gleam—
Our staff but a reed, and our life but a dream.

Then, oh! let us look—let our prospects allure
To scenes that can fade not, to realms that endure;
To glories, to blessings, that triumph sublime,
O'er the blightings of change, and the ruins of time.

REPORT,

Of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, to the Stockholders.

(Continued from page 294)

It is impossible that earth more favorable for such an operation could have been met with. There is no rock to impede the excavation, and although the soil, a stiff clay, is more expensive to remove than lighter earth, that difficulty is amply atoned for by the solidity and tenacity of the banks, and the assurance there seems to be that they will sustain, without material alteration, the influence of the weather. Experience has given no reason for appreension on this head. When the excavation of the Canal is finished, so that the margin can be dressed, and the water led off from it by small drains, it is not probable that any considerable quantity of earth will be crumbled by frost and thaw or washed down by torrents; and it is conceived that whatever portion shall be from time to time detached from the sides, will be conveniently intercepted by the towing path on the one side, and the berm on the other, and be removed from thence in scows with little difficulty.

The alteration in the dimensions of the Deep Cut, has rendered an additional excavation necessary of 115,090 cubic yards, but it is conceived that the obvious advantages of it will fully justify the measure. It will be seen in the Engineer's Report, before referred to, in what state of advancement the Locks now are. The Contractor has had difficulties and disappointments to contend with, but has, nevertheless, proceeded with much activity, and from present appearances there is every reason to trust that this important part of the work will be executed to the satisfaction of the Company.

Three Locks of 32 feet in width, and 125 feet in length with 5, 7, and9 feet, lifts between the village of St. Catharines and Lake Ontario, on a level of 5 miles, will, it is expected, be completed this autumn and will be navigable by means of a feeder from the West Branch of the 12 Mile Creek. On the section including the ascent of the Mountain 4 Locks will be finished also this season, with the exception of the gates.

It has been a matter of much consideration with the Directors, whether it would not be advisable to construct the Locks throughout of the width of 32 feet, in order to admit of a continual navigation by Steamboats from the one Lake to the other, but they found that the increase of expense would be more than they dare venture to incur; besides that from the greater length required, there would not be room to descend the Mountain without a combination of Locks, which it is very desirable to avoid. The object however is so important of admitting navigation without transhipment by Steam-boats which, it is to be supposed, will in time be almost exclusively employed in transporting the productions of the Upper Countries, that the Directors deem it right, notwithstanding this apparent inconvenience, to call the attention of the Sctockholders to the subject, while the progress made in the Locks is not yet such as to increase greatly the difficulty of the alteration. To make the suggestion the more intelligible, it is to be observed, that Steam boats entering the Canal from the Welland, would, from the large scale on which it is made, have no difficulty to encounter in passing through the Deep Cut and along the Canal to the 1st Lock, from whence, in the course of 4 miles and 32 chains, including the descent of the Mountain, there will occur 32 Locks of 100 feet in length and 22 in width, demensions too small to admit of Steam-boats; and this distance of 4 miles and 32 chains, so long as these 32 Locks remain of these mall dimensions, will constitute one only interruption to the passage of a Steamboat from the one Lake to the other, and indeed from Lake Huron to Prescott on the St. Lawrence.

From the foot of this chain of Locks to Lake Ontario, there are indeed three other Locks; but the Directors have thought it advisable to construct these of such a width as to admit Steam-boats, which will therefore have no difficulty in ascending the Canal to the Village of St. Catharines, a distance of 5 miles. Throughout the greater part of this distance, such is the peculiar make of the banks along the 12-mile-Creek, that the navigation will rather resemble, in some places, a basin, and in others, a large river, than a Canal. The additional cost of constructing these Locks on the enlarged scale, is about £125 each Lock, an expence which, it is believed, will be amply compensated by the increase of tonnage on the Steamboats, and by the convenience they will afford to navigation.

The dimensions of the Canal, with the exception of the Deep Cut, are as follows: 26 feet on the bottom, with slopes of 2 to 1 up to the towing path; and a breadth of 56 feet on the water line. These dimensions are sufficient for vessels of 22 feet beam to pass each other, and none of larger size can enter the Locks. The ordinary depth of water will be 8 feet.

For the progress of the intervening sections of the Canal which present no particular feature, the Directors refer to Mr. Thomas's Report. It will be seen by it that the distance of 4 miles and 61 chains from the harbor at the 12-mile-Creek upward, will most probably be completed, even before the operations of this season are absolutely closed. And when this is considered, in coniunction with the labor done at the Deep Cut, and the proportion of the work performed along the whole line, it cannot but be admitted, that immense progress has been made during the last year in this most desirable undertaking.

In regard to the harbor itself, so far as the opinion of several Engineers can be depended upon, and which opinions, it is said, are confirmed by the concurring testimony of Col. Sir James Carmichael Smith, of the Royal Engineers, who visited the work last year, during his tour through this Province—so far also as the judgment of the Directors, unskilled as they certainly are in matters of this kind, can be thought of any value, they are happy to express their belief that there is no good reason to doubt its successful completion. Great progress is made in it, all that has been done appears to be sufficiently substantial, and they expect early in the next year it will be finished, and present a capacious and secure port, the access to which will have a depth of water of 12 feet.

Reviewing at once the whole of the line now in progress from the Welland to Lake Ontario it is estimated that 1,330, 704 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, and 202,707 yards of embankment made, besides finishing a culvert of solid masonary, and it is expected that at the end of the present month ten miles of the Canal will be finished. It appears also, by Mr. Thomas's estimate, that on the 1st November last there remained still to be excavated 1,-126,534 cubic yards and 155, 445 yards to be embanked. The greater part of the materials for the Locks is in readiness, and also the timber for piers at the harbor.

The erection of buildings, stables and out-houses, necessary in the conduct of so great a work, forms no in considerable part of the operation. This labor is surmounted—every section of the Canal is in a state of forwardness, and the clearing and grubbing is now completed.

Many of the Contractors commenced late in the season, and yet they had on the 1st of November last excavated 204,-176 yards, and embanked 47,262 yards more than remained then to be done; so that unless some unforeseen obstruction occurs, there seems every reason to anticipate that the work will be completed, or certainly very nearly so, during the next year.

The full amount of Stock being not yet subscribed, the Directors have not proceeded to Contract for the Western section of the Canal, leading from the Welland to the Grand River, but so soon as the necessary funds are available they will enter upon this part of the work; as it is sufficiently evident that neither the Company nor the public will reap the full benefit of what is now doing, until this part of the Canal is also finished.

According to the provisions of the Statute passed last year, an arbitration was held at St. Catharines in August last to determine the amount of damages to be paid by the Company to proprietors of land along the course of the Canal from the Welland to Lake Ontario. With the exception of a very few individuals (one of whom, and the only one whose claim can be considerable, has since been settled with for the sum of £800,) all persons, who can have demands upon the Company, in respect to that portion of the Canal, submitted them to the arbitrators, and a final award has been made, which directs the Company to pay claims amounting in the whole to £1,794.

The Directors cannot close this Report without desiring to pay a just tribute to Mr. Merritt, the Agent of the Company, to whose indefatigable exertions, intelligence, and uncommon perseverance, displayed from the original conception of the work, to the present moment, it would be most unjust not to ascribe, in a great measure, its present encouraging state.

They can best appreciate the difficulties he has had to encounter, and have had the best opportunity of judging of his conduct and motives. Of the latter they would not take the liberty of speaking, if they were not sensible that injustice has been sometimes done to them, which makes it a duty to declare their entire approbation of Mr. Merritt's proceedings in all that has fallen under their observation.

The Directors have acquired information of several facts tending to demonstrate that an immense intercourse through the Welland Canal must necessarily and speedily followits completion; and to hold forth every motive, both of public feeling and of private interest, to the people of this Province, to desire the success of this work, with an ardor of which they cannot but remark how small a degree has on this occasion been hitherto exhibited by the inhabitants of the Country generally, and even by many who reside in the vicinity of the Canal.

But they do not consider this the proper occasion for entering into detailed calculations necessary to illustrate the value of the object which the Company is endeavouring to obtain.

JOHN H. DUNN, *President.*
W. ALLAN, J. B. ROBINSON, H. J. BOULTON, & JOHN CLARK, *Directors.*

Since the Report was put to Press, a most gratifying letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the President, from Major Hillier, Secretary to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's Provincial Secretary of State, which being communicated at a Special Meeting of the Board, it was directed that they should be added to the Report. Nothing could be more agreeable, and more highly satisfactory to the Directors, than to have it in their power thus to conclude their Report, by recording another act of the munificence of the British Government, extended to this highly favored Colony. An act the more gratifying, as it has been entirely unsolicited on the part of the Company, and adds, at a moment when it was unlooked for, the encouraging patronage and support of the Imperial Government, to an undertaking which had before experienced the assistance of the Government and Legislature of this Province.

The Directors have resolved immediately to prefer a petition to the Legislature for the enactments necessary to carry into effect His Majesty's most gracious intentions.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
DECR. 21, 1826.

SIR,

I am commanded to convey to you, for information of the Directors and Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, the enclosed copy of a Dispatch from His Majesty's Government, from which I am to assure you His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has derived the highest gratification; and has charged me to lose no time in communicating it to you.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obd't. Humble Servant,
G. HILLIER.

THE HON. J. H. DUNN.

DOWNING STREET,
September 30th, 1826.

SIR,

His Majesty's Government having granted the Sum of Twelve Thousand Pounds, in aid of the expense of constructing the La Chine Canal in Lower Canada, upon condition that all Boats and Vessels with Public Stores should be permitted to pass without the Payment of any Toll or duty; and considering that the Welland Canal, now in progress on the Niagara Frontier, will afford great facility in forwarding Stores to Lake Erie and the upper parts of the Province of Upper Canada, and that by constructing the Locks of the width of twenty-two feet, it would become a work of much greater public utility. I am to desire that you will acquaint the Directors that His Majesty's Government would be willing to afford the same degree of assistance towards the expense of the Welland Canal which was given to that of La Chine, which was about a ninth of the estimated sum required in its completion; and as the estimated expense of the Welland Canal is One Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Pounds, the Sum to be contributed by the Public for the privilege of forwarding Government Stores, &c. would be Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds.

In the event of the Directors agreeing to this proposal, it is necessary that a Provincial Act should be passed, in which the Company shall engage to construct the Locks of the Canals of the width of at least twenty-two feet, and securing the use of the Canals to all Vessels and Boats, the property of His Majesty; and also, to all other Boats and Vessels, when engaged in carrying Government Stores, without the payment of any duty or toll, in consideration of the Sum of Sixteen Thousand Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds; to be paid in four equal annual instalments, or sooner, if the Canal should be completed at an earlier period.

I have the Honor to be,
SIR,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

A True Copy.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday Jan. 22.

(Debate on the Naturalization Bill continued.)

Mr. Fothergill was opposed to the Bill, because he thought it contained restrictions with which the House should not comply, and such as he was of opinion would not be satisfactory to the people—he was a warm admirer of the British Constitution, but deeply regretted that the Constitutional power of the House had been interfered with by the instructions—he would recommend the House even yet to retrace its steps, pass neither of the Bills, but again address his Majesty to submit the case of the people to the Imperial Legislature to provide the remedy required. The people of Upper Canada he considered a brave and loyal people, who would not grumble without cause, indeed he thought their conduct on the present occasion was the best proof of their being otherwise, for if such a question was started in England, he had little doubt it would cause an insurrection—the conduct of the people spoke volumes in their favor, and care should be taken not to wound their feelings unnecessarily—he thought there were many of them who would not comply with the provisions of the Bill by registering their names—he had himself known Englishmen and old soldiers who would not ask for lands, because on making application they were required to take the oath of allegiance, having taken it before; and why should these persons be again asked to take it? he considered the instructions as bold an attempt as had ever been made to put down the rights of a brave and loyal people, and the Bill, if passed, might inflict a wound which would not easily be healed—the British Parliament would rise in arms against such instructions, and we should do so too, and reject them. The Act of the Imperial Parliament gave the House the power to Legislate on the subject, but it was told that the Bill must be cut and carved according to the instructions—he would still prefer going back to the Imperial Parliament, and leave the matter to their decision—a Bill passed in England would be satisfactory, but the one now under consideration would never meet the approbation of the people if passed by this House.

Mr. M'Lean would ask hon. gentlemen to point out what objections could reasonably be made to the preamble of the Bill as it now stood—he would ask them whether they felt every syllable of it was not strictly true—the interest of the persons concerned rendered it necessary, in order that justice might be done to them, that a reference should be made in the preamble to those coming from the United States. The address of last year to his Majesty for encouraging emigration from the United States, went to admit that such persons could not be considered as subjects: they were not so then, and could not be so now—if they came into the Province without complying with the laws, they could not be regarded as subjects, and the absolute necessity of the Bill now before the House, as well as an immediate allusion to their particular case, must be apparent—he was surprised to hear one honorable gentleman say that the late legal decisions in England had been made subservient to motives of State policy—such an assertion he considered quite absurd, unless it could be supposed that the Judges who made those decisions, who had so long been noted for their legal knowledge, and governed as they always were by the strict rules of justice and honor, had lost all regard for the obligations which the solemn oath they had taken imposed upon them—they were free from any such reproach, and would not mix the administration of justice with matters of political consideration. The persons alluded to in the preamble, by having complied with the provisions of certain laws, on their first coming into the Province, might have entitled themselves to the rights of subjects—the fact, however, was, that they had not done so, and the necessity of a Legislative remedy to provide for that neglect was generally admitted—he could himself bear testimony to the gallant conduct of many of these persons in defence of the country, and for that reason felt anxious that the remedy should be effectual; whatever prejudice might be created against the bill, he would not consent to legislate for the prejudices of the people, but in such a way as he was satisfied would permanently secure their rights, and when the merits of the Bill were fairly understood, he felt convinced that by doing so, he would be entitled to their thanks.

An attempt had been made to raise a clamor against the Government on this occasion; they however had not raised the objections which had been made to the rights hitherto enjoyed by these people—the fact was, the law of the land had discovered that those rights were liable to be legally questioned, and as soon as this was known, and had been brought under the consideration of Government, they had immediately taken such steps as would tend to remove all legal disabilities, and secure the people in the permanent enjoyment of those rights. The instructions he considered, not as a breach of privilege, but as expressive of the terms on which His Majesty would be happy to afford the desired relief; and after such an explicit avowal, if the House passed a Bill, such as it must know the King could not assent to, the refusal to provide the remedy which the case called for, could not, with propriety, be charged against His Majesty's Government—in such case the blame or failure would more properly be attributable to this House—In the course of debate it had been said that a Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament would have given satisfaction to the people—if such a course had been pursued, no less clamor would have been excited, against the Government, for what would then have been termed an improper interference with a subject of local importance and which should have been left to ourselves to settle.—It was easy to prejudice the public mind on such questions and he believed pains had been taken to do so—he was satisfied however that any error which existed would be rectified in a short time be removed, and that those whose interests were concerned would be convinced that the instructions were satisfactory, and such as the case required, in order to give permanent security in the enjoyment of those rights which were now liable to be legally questioned. The Petition from the Eastern District for a private bill of Naturalization, asked for it merely on the same terms as were pointed out in the instructions—The persons who signed it were all deeply interested in the question, and their Petition was signed before the Instructions were communicated to the House.—In giving his support to the Bill he felt that he was faithfully discharging his duty to the people, and when the subject was fairly stated to them he was convinced that it would meet with their decided approbation.

Mr. C. Jones said, that his only object was to remove all doubts on this subject, and to secure the people in the enjoyment of those privileges which they had hitherto possessed—many arguments had been used in the course of debate, which would mislead public opinion—he therefore felt it necessary to state, that the Government, in his opinion, feeling itself bound to secure the people in their rights, and to save time and prevent inconvenience, had honestly declared in what manner the King would exercise the power which the Act, enabling the House to legislate on the subject, had given him. That law reserved any Bill that might be passed here for his Majesty's assent, and the instructions informed us how that assent would be given. If those instructions had not been communicated to the House, and a Bill passed to which the assent of the King could not be given, then it would have been said that the Executive, by withholding them, had allowed the House to legislate without effect, and the charge of concealment would have been urged against them—it was not necessary that the House should absolutely follow the instructions—they were sent for its information, and to acquaint them of the manner in which His Majesty would exercise the power which was vested in him. If the Bill passed in such a shape as would enable his Majesty to give his assent to it, all doubts as to the rights of these people would be removed.

Mr. Hamilton still considered the instructions as disgraceful, and the registry odious—he had always stood out against the measure and should continue to do so—a loyal people were required to register themselves, and less favorable terms were now proposed than had been offered last year; if these were not complied with they were threatened with the loss of their elective franchise. If the Government chose to do such a thing, let them, and he would say, in God's name, take away the Constitution from us altogether.

Mr. Wilkinson would not take upon himself to say that any excitement was felt on this question in the District he represented; he believed, however, that the Bill was not such as would meet the wishes of the people—he preferred the Bill first brought in by Mr. Rolph, and thought that a preference would be given to it by his constituents and the people generally.

Mr. Coleman, thought he should not be doing his duty to his constituents, whose interest he felt deeply at heart, if he did not give his reasons for voting for the preamble of the bill—such arguments had been adduced in favor of it that he thought no tenable grounds were left for opposition, and therefore hoped that the honorable and learned member from Lincoln would spike his threatened artillery and make an honorable retreat whilst it was in his power.—The language of some honorable as well as learned members opposed to the bill, however ingeniously enforced, was calculated to inflame the feelings of the public and excite universal discontent—they were trampling on the interests of the people to gratify their own ambition—they were sowing the seeds of deception, and would reap the tears of disappointment—they were grasping at the shadow and losing the substance. The preamble of the bill contained the substance of the subsequent clauses which very properly provided against those who might feel disposed (if it was otherwise worded) to take advantage of its provisions by seeking or claiming a double allegiance as it would suit their purpose—such as contended they were not Aliens were not compeled to subscribe to them—a decision of the Judges of England has been given as to those people from the United States who have not complied with the Imperial Acts of Naturalization, amongst whom he had many valuable friends and some near relatives whom he knew had not such nice scruples as would make this bill objectionable to them on other odious or objectionable—(Here the hon. member adverted to, and read a communicatson from one of his constituents informing him those he had spoken to were satisfied with the provisions of the bill as reported by the committee) it was worded with as much delicacy as the circumstances of the case would admit of, and he would pledge his life the British government had no other object in view than that of serving a people, who by their meritorious conduct in the late war, were considered as deserving their confidence—were not the Germans and French who fought and bled in the same cause placed in the same situation—though they had received the royal bounty by patents for lands they were still considered in the eye of the law aliens. It was intended this bill should have a retrospective view only—they (the British Government) had a superabundant population (one great cause of the commercial distress) and they had no more accessible cultivatable lands than was required for them. He hoped the two bills would be separated touching their respective rights according to the royal instructions, that they might not endanger each other—the one might receive the royal assent whilst the other might require some

modifications—they were intended to confer all the rights and privileges of British born subjects on those who are declared, by the Judges of England to be Aliens, and as he had a sincere desire to see them qualified in those rights, in every respect equal with himself, he hoped their expectations would not again be frustrated by the sophistry of flaming patriots or by the declamation of those who talk much and mean nothing—he would pay every respect to the wishes of his constituents, particularly to that class of people affected by the provisions of the Bill, and render it as little objectionable to their prejudices (which he would always respect) as the nature of the royal instructions would warrant with safety to the bill. He would ask what would be the consequence at another election if this bill did not pass into a law? Would not the returning officers feel it their duty not to receive those people (whom the law declared aliens) either as candidates or electors? Most assuredly they would. It was said by some honorable and learned members that the Imperial Parliament might at once, with a dash of the pen, have enacted a law to confirm their rights—undoubtedly they might—but he was of opinion, as many objections would have been raised the to act as to the present bill before the house—we should have said—if they give us a right why should we not exercise it—do they know our local necessities?—why then shall they presume to legislate for us—such language has been held forth on former occasions relating to our intercourse laws with the United States. Through the perverseness of members this bill should fail he would get a private bill passed next session upon the petition of those whom it immediately concerned in his own neighbourhood.

Mr Bidwell said that the letter produced by the Hon. Member, was from a gentleman of the first respectability, but who had not been long enough in the country to form a very correct opinion on this question—he too could produce a letter from a person of equal respectability, who had resided here many years, and was personally interested in the Bill. This letter (which he read) stated that the Bill, in the part of the country where the writer lived (Bath), was not approved of by those who had seen it.

[After some further discussion the preamble proposed by Mr. Beasley, was adopted—we have already given it in a former number of our paper.]

On *Friday, Jan.* 26, the discussion was again resumed, when

Mr. Rolph proposed the introduction of the Bill he had brought in at the commencement of the Session.

On the question being put it was *lost.*

Mr. Rolph then moved an amendment to the Bill, to except those from its provisions who had served during the war—*Lost.*

The committee then rose and reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the report, there were, Yeas, 20—Nays, 20.

The hon. Speaker voted with the Nays, and the committee resumed.

On motion, the committee rose and reported the Bill as amended.

On the question for receiving the report, Yeas, 20—Nays, 20.

The Speaker voting with the Nays, the committee again resumed, and the same result followed.

The question being put a fourth time, for receiving the report, Yeas 21—Nays 19.

And the Bill was ordered for a third reading on Monday.——Adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 27.

The House was occupied this day on the Welland Canal Stock Bill; not being present during the discussion, we are unable to give the debate. The Bill was ordered for a third reading.

Monday, Jan. 29.

NATURALIZATION BILL, third reading—The Atty. General moved that the Bill do now pass.—Yeas, 19—Nays, 19.

The Speaker voting with the Nays, the Bill was lost.

Mr. Rolph then moved that the Bill be referred to Messrs. Perry, Peterson, and Wilkinson, as a select committee to report thereon.

This was decided to be out of order, no Bill being now before the House.

Mr. Rolph then moved that the Naturalization Bill be again placed on the order of the day.—Carried.

THE CONTROVERTED ELECTION BILL, read a second time, and reported as amended—ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Morris moved an address to his Excellency the Lieuteuant Governor, to be informed what number of acres of land, are reserved in the Province, for a Protestant Clergy—Carried.——Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 30.

A joint conference appointed on the subject of the public buildings, for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. J. Jones brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Johnstown District, praying to be naturalized as British subjects.

NATURALIZATION BILL—in committee.

Mr. Perry proposed an amendment to the preamble, expressed in general terms—Lost.

The committee rose, and reported the Bill without amendments.

On the question for receiving the report—Yeas, 20—Nays, 20.

The hon. Speaker voted with the Nays. The committee resumed.

Mr. Wilkinson proposed an amendment requiring *all* persons to take the oath of allegiance according to the provisions of the Bill—Lost.

Mr. White proposed an amendment that all persons who had resided in the province 7 years before the war, and who should produce a certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance, should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill—Lost.

The Committee, on motion, rose and reported the Bill without amendments—for receiving the report—Yeas, 20—Nays, 20.

The hon. Speaker voted with the Nays.

The committee resumed, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again tomorrow.——Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

CONTROVERTED ELECTION BILL, read third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. This Bill continues what is commonly called the Grenville Act—an amendment was made which authorizes Commissions to be held in the several counties for taking evidence, where elections are contested.

THE CATARAQUI BRIDGE BILL, second reading, reported as amended, and ordered for a third reading on Saturday.

COUNTY COURT BILL, second reading, reported as amended, third reading on Saturday.

DISTRICT COURT BILL—Committee reported progress and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

MAGISTRATE'S ACCOUNTING BILL, second reading, the Bill was reported as amended, third reading on Saturday. The Bill requires that the Magistrates shall publish in the papers, annually, the public accounts of the several Districts; and provides, that the situations of Chairman of the Sessions, and Treasurer of a District, shall not, in future, be held by the same person.

Adjourned. *Thursday, Feb.* 1.

Mr. Lefferty brought up the Petition of Caleb Hopkins, and others, against the Naturalization Bill.

The Petition of White, and others, against the same Bill, was, by a resolution of the House, declared to be not respectfully worded, and that it would not be entertained by the House. It was withdrawn by Mr. Lefferty, who had presented it.

WELLAND CANAL STOCK BILL, second reading—The committee rose, reported progress, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.——Adjourned.

England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

House of Commons, Dec. 7.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. Wilmot Horton presented a petition from Glasgow and Calton on the subject of Emigration.

Mr Hume said it was of great importance to have the question of Emigration settled. He thought that Ministers should state explicitly what measures they intended to adopt on this important subject, It was proper that the country, and particularly the many thousands of poor now out of employment, should know at present how far the House would take up their case; otherwise they would be obliged to wait in great anxiety for two or three months.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said he was on the point, when the Hon. Member rose, to give notice that it was his intention to move, on Thursday the 15th Feb. for a new Committee on Emigration. Till more inquiry should be made, and better information obtained on this subject, it would be impossible to come to any decision. He hoped, therefore, that the question would not be prejudged by any premature discussion, but that Members would wait till all the information was laid before them.

Mr. Abercromby thought that Ministers ought to state more explicitly what their intentions were.

Mr. Grattan expressed himself to the same effect.

Sir James Graham thought it was not the policy of this country to encourage emigration. It was contrary to the ancient policy of our laws. It was the duty of Ministers, however, to devise some specific remedy for the present distress of the labouring and manufacturing classes. He could state from local observation, that there was not only a great want of employment, but the wages of the artisans were disproportionably low. Many were favourable to emigration. There was something, however very plausible in it; and he hardly could conceive any thing more degrading than for respectable individuals to be petitioning Government to be sent out to some distant colony, such as Van Diemen's Land, more like felons than colonists. He hoped that before the House met, after the recess, some specific remedy would be devised for the present distresses. (The Hon. Baronet spoke in such a low tone of voice, that the purport of many of his sentences could not be ascertained.)

Mr. Wharton said there was one difficulty with regard to emigration, which he would suggest to the House. A certain capital was to be advanced, and this was to be repaid by the produce of the lands. He could not see how this produce was to be converted into rent, or how the corn was to be remitted to this country.

Mr. Peel called upon Members to keep their minds open, and not pledge their opinions one way or other, till the Report of the Committee should be laid before them. There were certainly many important points which they had to consider, the two principal, however, were, how far emigration would tend to alleviate the present distresses, and how far it might benefit the colonies. In his opinion it was quite impossible that the distress could be alleviated to any great extent by emigration. The expense attending the emigration of each individual would be £20 at least, and it must, therefore, be evident that there could not be any sanguine expectation of relief from this measure. If, however, emigration to any great extent was practicable, it no doubt would benefit the colonies, and likewise this country, as it would create a demand for British manufactures. In this point of view it would be most beneficial, but the expense of sending out so many thousands that are now out of employment, would be so enormous, that he despaired of mitigating the distress by this means. He was surprised at the manner in which the Hon. Baronet had spoken of emigration. He seemed to suppose that those who went out as colonists to a distant country were in the situation of convicts. Such a supposition was most erroneous.—(Hear, hear.) In the one case there was no penalty attached. In the other, there was a stigma and an infamous punishment. Convicts could not go out as free settlers; their labour was appropriated to other individuals, and brought them in no return. From many parts of Scotland men possessed of considerable capital had emigrated to our distant colonies, because, with a grant of some hundreds of acres, they considered they could employ their capital better than in this country. He had no doubt that much useful information would be obtained by the appointment of a Committee. The evidence of Colonel Cockburn, who had resided for some time in Canada, and who had turned his attention to emigration, would probably be found most useful, as he perhaps possessed more information on the subject than any other individual. He hoped, therefore, that till all necessary information were laid before the House, Members would not pledge their opinion.

Major Maberly hoped the House would take the advice of His Majesty's Ministers, and wait till the evidence was laid before them. When, on a former occasion, a grant of public money was made to Ireland, it was regarded as an exception to the general rule, which was, that the interference of Government was improper. At this time some similar grant, perhaps, was necessary, in order to encourage emigration. Indeed, he could not see what other means there was to prevent a redundant population.

Mr. Benett (of Wiltshire) thought that if the embargo of taxation on our waste lands were removed, much more good would arise from this than from emigration. If the title on waste lands were taken off, a much greater quantity would be brought into cultivation, and there would be an increased demand for our manufactures. According to many writers of good authority, there were about 22 millions of acres of waste land, 11 millions of which were capable of improvement. If an arrangement be given to cultivate this land, and a remedy would soon be found for the present distresses. —Something too ought to be done for Ireland. If there was sufficient security for property in that country, Englishmen and Scotsmen would soon embark their capital, both in the purchase of land and in manufacture. If the plan, however, which the Hon. Member (for Aberdeen) so strongly advocates—the abolition of the Corn Laws, were carried into effect, we should soon have a greater number candidates for Botany Bay. It would throw so many labourers out of employment, that they would find a similar course necessary. By improving the waste lands of this country, its wealth would be able to pay the taxes.

Mr. Grant (Inverness-shire)—If the Hon. Member for Wiltshire would allow him, he would propose him as one of the Committee; and he had little doubt he would soon be convinced, that it was much better that persons should leave this country to cultivate the richest lands in some of our colonies, than remain here to cultivate the worst.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Foreign Intelligence.

POSTSCRIPT.—The *Edward Bonaffe* arrived last night from Havre. Bringing Paris papers to the 15th December.—*Albion.*

There is nothing later from England. The news of the sending of troops to Portugal, with Mr. Canning's Speech, &c. had just reached Paris, and the public were awaiting with great solicitude, to see what course the French Government would adopt. It appears that the concluding passage in the address of Charles 10th, in which he refers to the French arms, had caused a great fall in the funds in Paris, and the first report of the measures in England produced a panic; but the declarations in the Speech of the King of England, of the favorable disposition of the powers to the preservation of peace, had caused a rise. It is now reported that the concluding passage was inserted in the French King's Speech, in consequence of the keeper of the seals having suddenly deserted M. Villele, and taken sides against the specific party. A private letter from Bayonne states, that the troops were to be withdrawn from Spain, to avoid countenancing the invasion of Portugal: but there appears to be nothing certain in these various rumors.

There is a party in France considered as going hand in hand with the ultra party in Spain, being inclined to a war with England, and having hopes of exciting a diversion in Ireland.

The Chamber of Deputies was to be opened on the 14th December, but after several calls, the requisite number for a Session not being present, it did not take place.

Nothing has transpired to doubt the sincerity of the French Government.

Turkey.—Executions still continue at Constantinople. Mr. Stratford Canning has obtained satisfaction for an insult shewn to his guard; and has accepted for his new guard a detachment of the new troops, in place of the Janizaries, though it is to be only temporary. In the mean time he awaits the arrival of M. Ribeaupierre with impatience, in order to terminate the negotiations concerning Greece.

Spain.—Madrid dates to Dec. 4th, on which day his Majesty rode into the town smoking a cigar with quite an air; a certain sign of his being in good health.

Portugal.—Report says that Lord Beresford is to take command of the Portuguese troops. He had had several conferences with the Minister at war, and it was determined that the army should be put on the same footing as it was twelve years ago.

Italy.—The Austrian Army will be withdrawn by the middle of the year 1827.

United States.

New York, Jan. 22.

AWFUL CALAMITY IN ALEXANDRIA.

It is with feelings of the deepest concern and sympathy, we perform the painful duty of recording the calamity that befel our sister City, Alexandria, yesterday. An extensive and destructive conflagration has left the most populous & flourishing part of the City in ruins, and filled the bosoms of the inhabitants with grief and desolation. Many families that, yesterday morning, offered up their daily thanksgiving for the blessings of food, raiment, and shelter, were, in the evening, houseless and destitute—thrown, at this inclement season, upon the charities of neighbors almost as ver-bed as themselves, or left to wander amid the mouldering ruins of their once comfortable dwellings in hopeless misery. We have yet been able to collect but a very imperfect account of the extent of the calamity. The alarm of fire was given about nine in the morning, when it was discovered that a Cabinet maker's shop, in the interior of the square and near the intersection of King and Royal streets, was in flames. That house and 8 or 10 others, fronting on alleys were consumed, most of which were the back buildings of houses fronting on King and Fairfax streets. The whole number of houses consumed are hastily estimated at between eighty and ninety. No correct calculation can be made in regard to value of property, but it will not fall far short of $150,000.

General Ripley, who resides in the neighborhood of New Orleans, intends publishing a review of the military operations on the Canadian frontier during the late war.

Trade with British Colonies.—On Monday, in both houses of Congress, reports were made, accompanied by bills, for regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and the British Colonies. The bills of both houses were the same, and provide for the exclusion of any vessels from all the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, from the ports of the the United States, Upper Canada alone excepted, until Great Britain shall open the ports of her colonies to the vessels of the United States, upon a perfect footing of equality with her own vessels.

COLONIAL TRADE.

Washington, Jan. 22, 1827.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred so much of the Presidents Message as relates to the Commerce of the United States with foreign nations and their colonies, made a report in detail, accompanied by the following Bill:

A BILL to regulate the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and the Colonies of Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the ports of the United States shall be, and remain closed against any and every vessel coming or arriving from any port or place in the British Colonies or possessions, heretofore mentioned to wit: the British possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Islands called Baicos, the Bermuda or Somer Islands the British possessions on the coast of Africa, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and the islands, settlements, and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereupon; the islands of Mauritius and Ceylon, and the several Islands and territories belonging to, and dependent on each respectively; the British settlements in the Island of New Holland, and the several islands and territories belonging thereto, and dependent thereon; the island of Van Dieman's Land, and the several islands belonging thereto and dependent thereon; Lower Canada, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Island of Newfoundland; St. John's, Cape Breton, and the dependencies of them, or any other Colony or possession, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, or on the continent of America; and any vessel which shall have cleared from any port or place in the colonies or possessions above described, and afterwards taking in a cargo at any port or place, in any of the colonies or possessions aforesaid; or which having cleared from any port or place in the colonies or possessions aforesaid, with a cargo, shall afterwards, in the same voyage, have touched at, or again cleared from, any other port or place, shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have come from a port or place in the colonies or possessions aforesaid, within the meaning of this act; and every vessel, so excluded as aforesaid, from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same, in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board, be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the owner, consignee, or agent, of every vessel, owned wholly, or in part, by a subject or subjects of His Britannic Majesty, which shall have been duly entered in any port of the United States, and on board of which shall have been there laden, for exportation, any article or articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, other than provisions and sea-stores, necessary for the voyage, shall before such vessel shall be cleared outward, at the Custom House, for any port, in a sum double the value of such articles, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector, that the article or articles so laden on board such vessel for exportation, shall be landed in some port or place, other than any port or place in the above mentioned colonies or possessions; and any such vessel that shall sail, or attempt to sail, from any port of the United States, without having given bond as aforesaid, shall, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the article or articles aforesaid, laden on board the same, as aforesaid, be forfeited to the United States: *Provided always,* That nothing in this act contained, shall be deemed, or so construed, as to violate any provision of the Conventions to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States & of His Britannic Majesty, which were concluded at London, on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and on the twenueth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the form of the bond aforesaid, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury; and the same shall, and may be, discharged, and not otherwise, by producing, within one year after the date thereof, a like certificate to that required by, and under the regulations contained in, the eighty-first section of the act " to regulate the collection of duties on im orts," passed the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, that the articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture, of the United States, laden as aforesaid, were unladen and landed conformably to the provisions of this act; or in case of loss by sea, by capture, or other unavoidable accident, by the production of such other proofs as the nature of the case will admit, according to the provisions of the eighty-first section of the act aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, and may be mitigated, in the manner, and according to the provisions of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 5. *Provided, nevertheless, And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not take effect, nor go into operation, if, before the said thirteenth day of September next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Colonies and Possessions aforesaid, are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, coming from the said United States, that neither such vessels nor their cargoes are subjected to any other or higher duties or charges, than are levied or exacted on British vessels and their cargoes, arriving from the United States, in the said colonies and possessions; and that the vessels of the United States may import into said colonies and possessions from the United States, any article or articles which a British vessel could by law, import from the United States into the said Colonies or possessions, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his Proclamation, declaring that the ports of the United States are open to vessels of the United States and to British vessels coming directly from said colonies or possessions, and also to vessels coming therefrom, which, by treaty, according to the Navigation Act of the United States, may be entitled to bring merchandise from said Colonies and possessions into the United States on the same terms as vessels of the U. States; and that British vessels may enter the ports of the United States, from the Colonies or possessions aforesaid, shall not, after the date of the proclamation last mentioned, be subjected either on their tonnage or their cargoes, to any other or higher duties or charges of any kind, than are levied on vessels of the United States, and their cargoes of similar merchandise, imported from the same Colonies or possessions. And from and after the date of such proclamation, the first and second sections of this act shall be suspended."

This Bill was twice read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Lower Canada.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Quebec, January 23, 1827.

This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have the honour, as His Majesty's Representative, to meet you for the dispatch of the Public Business in this Session of the Provincial Parliament.

I regret to say, that the distress which has pressed so generally and so heavily upon the Manufacturing Districts and Trade of England, has also been severely felt in our Commercial affairs;—it is the natural and unavoidable consequence of our intimate connexion with those interests of the Mother Country. Notwithstanding this, the resort of shipping here this last summer has not diminished materially, and the Revenue nearly equals that of the year preceding.

If we have felt the stock of adverse circumstances, I trust we may now indulge in the pleasing prospects held out in His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, of a progressive return to the wanted activity of Commerce and industry in the United Kingdom.

The unusual drought of the last summer, and the fires which spread in the woods, gave cause for much apprehension, and were indeed destructive in many parts of the Province, I am happy however, to find that though the season did not prove favorable to the grain crop, yet that there is a general abundance of the necessaries of life: I still, therefore, may congratulate you on the peaceful happiness which the Province enjoys under the blessing of Divine Providence.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I have directed the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure in the past year, to be laid before you, and also an estimate of the supply I am to require for the public Service, in obedience to instructions I have recently received from His Majesty's Secretary of State.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I must recall your attention to those measures of public interests which I have before recommended to you, and which were left unfinished in the last Session.

Quiet and tranquility as this Province is, yet the population increases so rapidly, and society expands so widely, that I feel every year the necessity more urgent for an extensive and active system of Police to keep pace with that progress. The many changes which are thus operating in the state of the Province, I lament to say that none appears more striking than the increase of crime; to whatever cause it may be ascribed, it is in itself a fact which calls for measures specially and speedily applicable to the evil; the Grand Juries in some of the Districts have made their Presentments in language so forcible, that I shall lay these documents before you, to show the various and serious difficulties to be removed; I am equally convinced, that I would earnestly press it upon your considerations, that the time is arrived for the establishment in every county of those authorities, necessary to enable the Executive Government to watch over and promote the local interests of each.

Other matters of importance will be communicated to you by Message, in order that I may explain them more distinctly than this occasion allows; Be assured of my best and unwearied exertions in that station in which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to place me in this Province; and that it will always be one of the chief objects of my endeavours to concur with you in whatever may tend to the public advantage.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

We have no later news from England. The subject of Emigration appears to attract the attention of the British Parliament—petitions have been presented, the debate on which we have given in this days paper.

The Naturalization Bill, on Monday last, passed the House of Assembly. The Yeas and Nays were as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Attorney General, Burke, Burnham, Beasley, Cryder, Cameron, Conger, Colemas, Clark, Gordon, Ingersoll, C. Jones, J. Jones, J. Jones, Morris, McLean, McBride, McDonell, Scollick, Thompson of York, and Vankoughnett.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Fothergill, Horner, Hamilton, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, M'Call, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Randall, Rolph Thomson of Frontenac, Walsh, and White,—18.

Majority for the Bill passing—4.

We have heard it mentioned that it is intended to get Petitions signed, to be presented to the King, against the Bill. Those who are satisfied that the case is one which requires effectual remedy, will please to show they put their hands to any Petition, the effect of which, if granted, would defeat so desirable a purpose. It has been repeatedly stated, and we mention it again, that the *object* of the Bill, and the wish of His Majesty's Government, is to secure *permanently and effectually, the enjoyment* of those rights, which are now liable to be *legally* questioned. A Declaratory law could not effect such an object.

The Hon. The Speaker has informed the House of Assembly, that he has received an intimation from His Excellency the Lt. Governor, that it is His Excellency's intention to prorogue the Parliament, on or about the 17th instant. There yet remains some important business unfinished, and members appear to be applying themselves diligently to forward it. The Bill for improving the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, is ordered for a third reading this day.

The Highway Bill is not yet reported; but in the course of debate yesterday the Attorney General stated that it was nearly completed, and would soon be submitted. He further stated to the House, that the funds for the desired improvement would be provided for in the Bill, and not interfere with any other works of public advantage.

State of Public Improvements in Upper Canada, under the Administration of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

During the last eight years as many as 100 Townships have been surveyed; many of them are fully, and others partially settled. Among the most flourishing of them may be named, the Settlements of Perth, Lanark, Richmond, Dalhousie, and some others in the Ottawa and Bathurst Districts, and the Peterborough Settlement in the New-Castle District. These but a few years ago were one entire wilderness, but are now filled with their thousands and ten thousands of inhabitants. Towns and Villages have sprung up in them, and present the appearance of busy Commercial places. Besides these, Settlements in many other parts of the Country, have made the most rapid progress.

POPULATION.

In 1818 the population of the Province was estimated at about 90,000—it now falls little short of 200,000. Emigration has materially added to it, and will continue to do so, from the consideration of the many advantages which are held out to well disposed persons, who may in a few years attain a comparative state of comfort and independence.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY

With its population, the Province has acquired a greater degree of security in the means of its defence—Public, Military, and Naval works have been completed by Government, and others are in progress or contemplated. The Militia of the Province in 1818, consisted of 35 Regiments; about 13,000 men—it now numbers upwards of 32,000, divided into 56 Regiments.

PUPLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Welland Canal; uniting our Inland Lakes, as it were with the Ocean—The Rideau Canal; a stupendous work, of the most vital importance in the event of a war, and opening a communication for the new Settlements—The Burlington and Desjardin's Canals: which will afford the most desirable facilities to the Commerce of a rich and fertile part of the Country—these have all been commenced within a few years. In addition to which may be mentioned the contemplated improvements in the Navigation of the St. Lawrence—the construction of a harbor at Kettle Creek on Lake Erie, and the intended improvements on the Highways throughout the Province.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The most casual observer cannot fail of having witnessed the rapid growth of every Town and Village in the Province. Within the last few years, they have all of them nearly doubled in size and population—New Jails and Court Houses, and other Public edifices, are to be found built, or building, in almost every principal Town in the several Districts—Churches, &c. are rising up throughout the Country, and many of the private buildings present an appearance of elegance and comfort.

NAVIGATION.

Only one Steam-Boat and a few Schooners navigated the Lakes at the period embraced in these remarks. Eight Steam-Boats, besides other Vessels, are now employed in the transport of Goods, and conveyance of Passengers.

MANUFACTURES

The Manufacture of coarse Linen and Woolen Cloths is becoming more extensive—The Manufacture of Iron, and Hollow Ware, is now carried on extensively at Marmora, and in the London District. A Nail Cutting Machinery is established at Port Hope, supplied from the Marmora Iron works. The Manufacture of Paper has been encouraged, and Paper of an excellent quality may now be procured in the Gore District—a second Establishment of this kind is now forming in the Home District. Saw and Grist Mills—Distilleries and Breweries, are to be found in almost every part of the Province; and as a new article of Commerce, the exportation of large quantities of leaf Tobacco from the Western District may be mentioned.

CHARTERED COMPANIES.

A Provincial Bank is chartered at York, with branches at Kingston, Niagara, and other Towns in the Province. The attention of capitalists in Great Britain has been directed to Upper Canada, and the Canada Company under a Royal Charter may soon be expected to commence active operations.

EDUCATION.

Parliamentary provision is made for a Public School in each of the eleven Districts of the Province, where a classical education may be obtained. Provision is also made by Law for Schools in every Township throughout the Province, according to the means they possess for supporting them. A Board for the general superintendance of Education has been lately established—and Trustees of Public Schools, are appointed in the several Districts. The day is not distant when we hope to see an University established by the zealous endeavors of those entrusted with this important object.

PUBLIC PROFESSIONS.

The number of gentlemen practising at the Bar—those licensed to practice as Physicians and Surgeons—the list of land Surveyors—and the encouragement given to practical Engineers in the public improvements now in operation, are the best proofs that can be adduced to shew, that learning and science are valuable to their possessors in Upper Canada.

PRINTING.

Only two printing establishments were in operation at the time alluded to—their number has increased to nine, and though some of their proprietors complain that the papers they publish are *not patronised or paid for*, it may safely be attributed to the intemperate manner in which they are pleased to conduct them.

These we should suppose would be considered by every intelligent and unprejudiced person as "unequivocal proofs of advancement." They constitute what may very properly be considered as the *essentials* in a new country. The *refinements*, of a more advanced state of Society, such as Painting, Music, Sculpture and Statuary, will follow as a matter of course.

His Majesty held a levee on the 27th of Nov. at St. James Palace, which was attended by nearly all the Foreign Ministers and a large number of the nobility and other distinguished personages. Among the numerous presentations we observe the names of the following:—Major Gen. Sir J. Carmichael Smith, on his promotion and return from British America, by the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Addington, on his return from the United States, by Mr. Canning; Sir Alex. Grant, on his coming to his title, by Mr. Peel; the Rev. Dr. Strachan, Arch Deacon of York Upper Canada, by the Bishop of London; Sir Charles Wetherall, on being appointed Attorney General; Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, on being honoured with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order; Col. Brerer, 37th Regt., on his return from Canada, by Gen. Sir C. Green; Captain Edward Parry, on his marriage and appointment to the Hecla for the new polar expedition.—*Albion.*

Domestic.

Kingston, Jan. 23.

Distressing Casuality.—On Saturday last, the 20th ult. about sun-set, the House of Mr. John Harper, a short distance from Waterloo, was consumed by fire, together with every thing which it contained; and, it gives us real pain to add, that his two youngest children a girl and a boy, the one about four, and the other two years of age, were consumed in the flames. The parents it seems were absent from home; and the fire had made such progress, before it was discovered by the neighbors, as to make it utterly impossible to save the little suffering innocents, although their cries were distinctly heard. It is sincerely to be hoped, that this awful visitation will prove a solitary warning to *all* parents, not to leave children of such a tender age, for any length of time, thus exposed alone, as is too frequently the case; and also to be particularly cautious how straw or any other combustible material may be left in a situation by which fire can be communicated to it, and thus endanger the lives of themselves and families.—*C. C. Herald.*

A number of bills of the Bank of Montreal are now in circulation, which have been altered from one dollar, so as to pass for ten. The deception may be easily discovered by holding them up to the light, when the parts from which the original letters have been erased to make the alteration, appear much thinner than the rest of the bill. But for this circumstance and the clumsy manner in which the figures are altered on the vignette, they might pass for a considerable time.—*Montreal Gazette.*

At the North and South American Coffee House, London, Foreign Papers from every part of the world are regularly received and filed. And it being the intention of the Proprietor to form a Library for the use of subscribers and American friends, any Author, Editor or Proprietor, in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, &c. who may be inclined to forward their works, as contributions, will please address them to the care of Mr. John Baird, Montreal.

Birth.

At Cornwall, on the 27th ult. Mrs. P. VanKoughnett of a Daughter.

Married,

At York, on 29th ult. by the Rev. Joseph Hudson, Quarter Master Wilson, 70th Regt. to Miss Hornby, daughter of Mr. P. Hornby Barrack Master.

Died,

On the 19th ult. at Clinton, Mr. James Henry, aged about 70 years.—Mr Henry was one of the oldest settlers in this District. After serving his King and Country for several years in Butler's Rangers during the Revolutionary War, commenced farming on lands received from His Majesty for his meritorious services—and after forty years of industry and economy, has been able to divide a very respectable estate amongst his numerous offsprings, after making ample provision for his bereaved widow.

At Kingston on the 24th ult. Mrs. M Cartwright, relict of the late Hon. Richard Cartwright.

STANZAS

On the Death of Isaac Rose, 70th Regt.

Far, far from the field of his youth and affection,
The Soldier lies low in his cold narrow grave:
The mind never dreamt in its silent reflection,
The body should moulder near Erie's dark wave.

The fields of his youth, Ah! mournful the story,
There, the guide of his childhood—his father still dwells
He thinks of his boy—and he thinks of his glory,
The tale, which to fathers affection still tells.

The fancy enraptured with silent emotion,
Paints fame, with her chaplets encircling his head;
And he prays—and his prayers are the swell of devotion,
For his child among strangers—that child that lies dead.

Oh! sad is the tale, unexpected the story,
That, the breeze from the west shall waft o'er the wave
"Not the fame of his might from the field fresh and gory"
But the knell of his boy who lies low in his grave.

W. J.

Amherstburgh,
23d Janury, 1827.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 21st day of March next at noon, for carrying the Mail from Ancaster to Port Talbot *via* London, for one year, from the 5th April; one trip to be performed per week. Each Proposal must specify in words the sum proposed per trip, and must have two sufficient names subscribed thereto as sureties for the due performance of the Contract. The person to whom the Contract is given will be required to pay the expense of drawing the necessary Bond or Agreement, and must receive the Mail for the first trip on Tuesday the 3d day of April.

JOHN BURWELL,
Post-Master.

Post-Office, Ancaster, }
February 6, 1827. } 37-6*w*.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

CHEESE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.

York, Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6*w*.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, is present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*

Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3*m*.

Welland Canal Office, }
York, Jan. 18, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided. By order of the Board.

34-6*w*. JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25-*tf*.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.

Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 20s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

VOL. I. No. 33.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shal come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart, for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

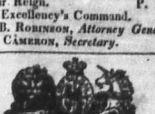
Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Ca-

naudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, 31st *January*, 1827.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—*&c. &c. &c.*

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand *&c.*

Executive Council Office, *York 7th February*, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

JOHN SMALL,
38–6m. C. E. C.

In Council 21st *November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1 A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 23rd March*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggles Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fallon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *Perth, Jan.* 24, 1827. } 36–6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } By virtue of a
To wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *Cobourg, Jan.* 24, 1827. } 36–6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } By virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Dennis FitzGerald, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, I have taken into Execution, as belonging to the said Dennis FitzGerald, Lot No. Eleven in the First Concession of the Township of Murray, County of Northumberland, and District aforesaid, containing two hundred Acres; which I shall offer for sale, at the Inn of Alexander S. Alan, in the village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 22d day of February next, 1827, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff,*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *Cobourg*, 18, *Novembe*, 1826. } 27-11-38

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No, 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinnacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the Sixteenth
To Wit. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
To Wit. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the Sixteenth
To Wit. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

Executive Council Office, *York*, 13*th December*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from Kingston to Wolfe Island, for the term of Seven Years, will be received in this Office until the first Wednesday in February, 1827, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, subject to the usual regulations, and the Payment of One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, for the Lease, to be paid by the Lessee.

JOHN SMALL,
31-tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

York, 1*st January*, 1827.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 82-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of unclosed land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29*th December* 1826.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq, or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.–30-10-40.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER. *Quebec.*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.

JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,

Montreal, Decr. 26, 1826. 33-3*m.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Home District.
York, 12*th Dec.* 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres,
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to Thomas Ward, Esquire, of Hope, and to James Woods, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6*w*

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27–*tf.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12–*tf*

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Bank of Upper Canada, } *Cashier.*
York, 4th January 1826. } 1—*tf.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Religious and Literary Publication, to be conducted by the Clergy of the Established Church, under the Sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to be Entitled,

THE CHRISTIAN SENTINEL,
AND
Anglo-Canadian Churchman's Magazine.

"Stand fast in the Faith, be strong, quit you like men, but let all things be done with Charity."

This work to be published every second month—the first number for January and February to be published on the first day of March, 1827, and so on for every succeeding period of two months;—to contain sixty octavo pages, will paper, types, and covers, equal to the late Canadian Magazine. Subscription, Ten shillings per annum, payable in advance; or, if purchased by single numbers, the price of each copy to be in proportion.

The design of this undertaking is, *generally*, to circulate throughout this extensive Diocese the genuine principles of the Catholic Church of Christ, by the publication of articles, some original and some selected, on topics both doctrinal and practical; —and *especially* to defend the Apostolic Constitution, Orthodox Doctrines, and Spiritual Ritual, of the National Church of England, by elucidation, by argument, and by appeal to the authorities of Sacred Scriptures, of the ancient Fathers, and of Ecclesiastical History.

In accomplishing this desirable end, all dereliction of Christian charity is strongly deprecated;—indeed, the earnest desire of the Editor is *never* to act on the *offensive*, but, like a good sentinel to *defend* one's own post, and to watch with vigilance the movements of an enemy from whatever quarter. This work, therefore, in that portion which may be devoted to Polemics, will only *defend* the Doctrines, Discipline, and Rights of the Church, on points wherein that hollowed establishment may have been *previously attacked*.

Communications from all quarters will be thankfully received; but it is to be understood that they must be of a description tending more or less to effect the designs above stated;—articles therefore, which are *purely* political, literary, or scientific, will not be admissible. Party politicts will be altogether avoided, excepting so far as the indissoluble connexion between Church and State may sometimes render a slight allusion unavoidable. Two or three pages will be open to poetical productions.

The proceedings of religious societies in these Provinces, and in the Parent State, will be briefly recorded; more particularly those of a pre-eminent institutions, to which under the Divine Blessing the Anglo-Canadian Church owes the deepest obligations viz. "the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and "the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." —The leading religious publications of the day will sometimes pass under review, and the Biography of eminent churchmen will it is hoped, occasionally afford pleasure and profit. Ecclesiastical promotions will be noticed, and in short, any proceedings or events likely to prove interesting to the Members of the Church in general, and to the Clergy in particular.

The first number will contain a short memoir of the life, and labors of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, the venerable Father of the Anglo-Canadian Church.

All communications to be addressed (free of expense) to the Editor, the Rev. B. B Stevens Chaplain to the Forces, Montreal.

Subscriptions in York received by

R. C. HORNE.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1827. NO. 30.

Poetry.

THE POET'S HOME.

An unsubstantial fairy place—
That is fit home for thee.—Wordsworth.

Though the lark is of the sky,
Singeth loud and soareth high,
He, the minstrel of the morn,
Hath his nest beneath the corn.—
Poplars and their kind, may flaunt
Towering in the public haunt;
Violets, deathless in perfume,
Have a hidden place of bloom;
Then should poet choose his home
Underneath a gaudy dome?
He, to bird and flower akin,
Dwell amid the city's din?
Listen Child of Song to me,
I will deck a bower for thee.

Low, and white, yet scarcely seen
Are its walls, for moulding green:
Not a window lets in light,
But through flowers clustering bright;
Not a glance may wander there
But it falls on something fair:—
Garden shrubs, and fairy mound,
Only that no elves are found;
Winding walk, and sheltered nook,
For student grave, and graver book;
Or a bird-like bower, perchance,
Fit for me and romance.
Then, far other scenes shew
Of wide and sun-lit waters seen;
Hills, that in the distance lie,
Blue and yielding as the sky;—
And nearer, closing round the nest,
The home—o'all, the "living crest."
Other friends and monuments,
Ragged, as a guardian beauty,
Like those that did in fable old,
Elysium from the world enfold:

Poet, though such dower be thine,
Deem it not as yet divine.
What shall outward sign avail,
If the answering spirit fail?
What this beauteous dwelling be
If it hold not hearts for thee?—
If thou call its charms thine own,
Yet survey those charms alone?
List again:—companions meet
Thou shalt have in thy retreat.

One of long tried love and truth,
Thine in age, as thine in youth;
One whose locks of partial grey
Whisper somewhat of decay;
Yet whose bright and beaming eye
Tells of more that conceal'd lie:
Then, a second form beyond,
Thine, too, by another bond,
Sportive, tender, graceful, wild,
Scarcely woman, more than child,
One who doth thy heart entwine,
Like the ever-clinging vine;
One to whom thou art a stay,
As the oak, that scarred and grey
Standeth on, and standeth fast,
Strong and stately to the last!

Poet's lot like this hath been,
Such perchance may I have seen;
Or in fancy's fairy land,
Or in truth, and near at hand;—
If in fancy—then forsooth
Fancy had the force of truth;
If again a truth it were
Then was truth as fancy fair:
But whichever it might be,
'Twas a Paradise to me!

Miscellaneous.

PAUL THE PROJECTOR.

Our readers may implicitly rely upon the authenticity of the following narrative; although the individual to whom the events happened, may have good reasons for wishing his full name to be withheld. We will, therefore, be content to call him by the style and title of Paul the Projector.

To go back to the nursery adventures of the unhappy Paul, would scarcely, (whatever discoveries we might make,) repay us for the trouble of the search. And the fact is, that the history of his infancy, like that of many other great men, is involved in almost impenetrable obscurity. Even the anecdotes which were, doubtless, delivered with regard to him by his mother and his nurse, have long been fogotten. At school, however, it is certain that Paul began to display his incurable propensity to projecting. He was constantly making experiments for the invention of a new birdtrap, or a new cross-bow, or some other extraordinary implement, for every boyish purpose under heaven. At every possible game he was practically the worst player in the school: but then, upon the theoretical principles, he had, (as he conceived), formed some very wise notions of his own. Cricket was his peculiar study; it is true, that he could never defend his wicket for a minute; but then he could always suggest some indisputable improvements in the shape of the bat.

As Paul entered upon the career of youth his projecting propensities "grew with his growth, and strengthened with his strength." He never saw a carriage without having some improvement to propose as to its construction, its colour, or its springs: although no wise person, who set the slightest value on his life, would ever trust himself to the guidance of Paul, in any vehicle, for a moment. Moreover, in the "history" and "philosophy" of dancing—for in this age of refinement we must use grand terms upon every occasion—he was a perfect adept; of the sameness and want of inventive genius displayed in our English dances, he bitterly complained: he would even talk of introducing the Pyrrhic dance, the Romaic dance, and a thousand other dances, ancient and modern, with all sorts of steps, from all sorts of places; he had, beside, a magnificent project of making a kind of composite order of dancing out of them all. In the meantime, the common dances which were practised in his youth, were quite beyond him: he never went through a country-dance without a mistake, or performed the evolutions of a reel without being in every body's way.

These are trifling things; but trifling things, as the wise know, not only make up the sum of life, but are the best index of character. Paul proceeded in his career —every art and science supplied him with matter for cogitation, and for a scheme. He laboured at a new style in architecture, sculpture and painting; he wished to improve their principles, and to enlarge their boundaries.

It was fortunate that the reign of alchemy had passed away before the birth of Paul the Projector, otherwise, his existence would assuredly have been wasted in search of the philosopher's stone, or the elixir of life. The time, however, was now arrived, when his various petty projects were either abandoned and forgotten, or concentrated and absorded in vast and splendid schemes of political and moral regeneration; a thousand plans, one after another, crossed his soul, like the meteoric flashes of a northern sky, beautiful and bright—but impalpable, unsubstantial, and fugitive. His friends were naturally anxious for him to apply himself to a particular profession: for it was evident to them, that if the talents which he certainly possessed, were steadily employed upon any single subject, he might raise himself, with comparative ease, to eminence and wealth. But Paul, alas! had other views;—*he* become a mere drudge, and plod onwards along a beaten track with the common herd! They who gave him such advice might have excellent intentions, but they could comprehend neither the grasp of his intellect, nor the magnitude of his designs.

Paul was an orphan: and among the friends on whom he principally depended was a rich uncle, who had gained his fortune by trade. Now it happened, in the course of time, that the tide of Paul's finances was at its lowest ebb, and that at the same identical period he was in a fever of agitation to commence a most magnificent scheme, which required, at the outset, the moving power of certain funds, which he was unfortunately conscious could not be drawn, by any imaginable device, from his own pocket. He determined, therefore, to make an application, in the first instance, to the said uncle; but Paul felt at the moment, that the most sublime projector who ever schemed himself into poverty, cuts but a sorry figure when he appears in the shape of a petitioner. He, however, introduced himself to his relation, as he sat writing at his desk, and began the conversation as follows:—"My dear uncle, you have often promised to assist me, and I feel assured, from your uniform kindness,"——"Stop, Paul,—no mummery,—I *have* promised to assist you, and I *will*, as soon as you prove to me that I can be of real and essential service. What is it that you want?" "You would confer an eternal obligation upon me, if you would just lend me a few hundred pounds." "For what purpose, Paul?" "I have a scheme in my head"——Umph! I suspect that you will not get a farthing from me in furtherance of your scheme; you have had too many schemes in your head,—but what is it?" "I wish to buy a piece of land, for the purpose of forming an establishment somewhat similar to Mr. Owen's at Lanark, where I may introduce a new state of society, and a new system of education." "God bless the boy! How old are you Paul?" "Three & twenty"——"A pretty modest age! and pray how do you expect to subsist in your new establishment?" "Oh, by farming and manufactures, and by disseminating my opinions through the medium of the press." "What do you know of farming?" "Not much." "Of manufactures?" "About as little." "So I thought. You cannot buy land for nothing, Paul." "No, Sir,—not good land; but we wish to get some waste land, and put it into cultivation; so we shall confer a benefit on the country, by adding to the quantity of wholesome food." "Even this point is doubtful, Paul; the time may come when we shall hear of the necessity of throwing lands out of cultivation. But Paul, what capital security do you offer me for the repayment of my money?" "Oh, you might have any share of the profits of the speculation." "Indeed! profits of the speculation! Now listen to me, Paul. A certain loss, or what is equivalent to a certain loss, a loan of money to you, is something; but to be made a partner in one of your speculations, by consenting to have a share in the profits, is nothing more or less than ruin complete and final. The largest fortune upon earth could not stand it; Paul, Paul, let me give you a little wholesome advice, once for all. Be a lawyer, be a parson, be a physician, be anything; only be something. Descend from the clouds, for one moment, and just consider what you are about. Writing is a bad trade, at least so they tell me, You ought to be steadily engaged in some honourable profession, which will not allow your head at any time to go a wool-gathering; else, Paul, you will get connected with some profligate adventurer, who will make a prey and booty of your simple enthusiasm, by stripping you of your fleece, and then leaving you to take care of your carcase. Within a year I suppose you will have schemed yourself into the King's Bench; Paul, I will not hold out a helping hand to your ruin, by lending you a farthing. You have heard my determination; I am busy with my accounts, so good morning to you."

Paul, in whose composition, although there was much which was speculative, was nothing which was dishonest, immediately desisted from his scheme, when he found that he could not obtain the necessary supply of money from his uncle. He therefore changed his plan of operations, and wrote to the then existing administration, proposing a variety of schemes for the employment of the poor, the establishment of colonies, the liquidation of the national debt the eradication of diseases, the prevention of crime, and sundry other projects, equally Philantropic and impracticable. Truth, however, compels the statement, that he met with very little success in his application to the ministers; he never received from them a letter of thanks, a letter even of acknowledgment, or perceived that they had made any use of any of his suggestions.

We are now arrived at another important epoch in the life of Paul the Projector. Paul fell in love; this, perhaps, was the only thing which he ever did, without a scheme. But men can no more scheme themselves into love, than they can reason themselves out of it. Love, too, as has been observed, laughs at all dissimilarities in taste and character; and delights in joining, by links of mutual attachment, persons, with regard to whom there were a thousand reasons why they should never come together. In one respect the love of Paul was fortunate; he inspired the affection which he himself felt. But the parents of her of whom he was enamoured, were rich, plain, honest, straight-forward people, who at first could not regard him without evident suspicion; and the young lady herself was more remarkable for strong native sense, than for high-flown and romantic notions; and the extent of her ambition was to enjoy the comforts and elegancies of life in the regular way: and confine her benevolence and charity to her immediate neighbourhood.

It so happened, however, that, while Paul was uncertain as to the issue of his suit, the anxiety, occasioned by an ardent passion, was a sufficient excitement to his restless spirit; and not only drove all his other projects from his mind, but even seemed to have obliterated them from his memory. Even his uncle had some hopes of him: while the father and mother of his intended bride were agreeably surprised in seeing some-thing like steadiness and sobriety, instead of the visionary absurdities of which they had so often heard.

But alas! this halcyon calm was deceitful and short-lived. The good star of Paul was not destined long to remain in the ascendant. His evil genius, like the devils of old, soon returned, and took possession of him. When security had succeeded to doubt—when he knew that he was loved —his inveterate habit of scheming seized hold of his mind again. One day, at dinner, he shocked his intended mother-in-law beyond description, by stating, that in his family he should wish to introduce a strictly vegetable diet; as he had just discovered, that the use of animal food rendered the blood gross and impure, instilled a savage ferocity into the human character, and was, in short, the main cause of all the vice and misery under the sun.

This was bad enough, but "worse remained behind." On a fine evening, in July, when the earth was green beneath their feet and the heavens blue and cloudless above them, Paul was enjoying a long and interesting conversation with his mistress, free from the fear of intrusion or interruption. In that evil hour, he gave the reins to the warmth of his imagination and the expansion of his soul; he had heated himself with talking of the depravity and wretchedness which prevail in all existing societies of Europe; and he at length hinted at the formation of a colony, with a few friends, in a remote settlement, where they might carry their own views into execution—where they might realize in actual life the poetic descriptions of Arcadia, and return to the primeval innocence, simplicity, and happiness of mankind. Alas! the forbidden glance with which Orpheus looked back upon the half-regained Eurydice, was not more fatal than this unfortunate suggestion of poor Paul to his betrothed bride. It struck upon his ear like the knell of departing hopes: her countenance fell, and became blank. What! exchange the comfort of a substantial, stone-built tenement; the polished pleasures of an English drawing-room, and the society of old and valued friends, for such a state of exile, as he proposed, considered even at its best, without taking into the account the inconveniences and privations which would probably, and almost inevitably attend it! The very idea —the very probability of such a thing, was infinitely too great a trial of her love, and of her forbearance. She asked him if he was in earnest. "In earnest," repeated the unsuspecting Paul; "certainly, I am in earnest." An altercation ensued; begun in dangerous playfulness, and ending in an irreparable breach. Paul defended his notions: and the young lady overwhelmed them and him with all the artillery of ridicule, and all the readiness of female wit. Paul was piqued; the lady was angry; reproach followed reproach, and on both sides those unkind things were precipitately said, which, although they may be mutually forgiven, always leave behind them an impression and a sting. In the end, the unhappy suitor was discarded forever; and the young lady was congratulated by her friends on her fortunate escape. Thus ended the loves of Paul the Projector.

This disappointment was a grevious blow: and he endeavoured to banish the recollection of it, by devoting himself more entirely than ever to the meditation of his mighty projects. But Paul was poor; his uncle was tried and disgusted with his follies; and the mournful anticipations of that worthy relation seemed about to be fulfilled. Paul was involved in debt, and sometimes, as he was rapt and absorbed in his brightest dreams of reforming the universe, and diffusing plenty and happiness among nations he had never beheld, a single loud, determined rap at the door would at once awaken him from his trance, recall him to a sense of his real situation, and his real wants—until the soul was depressed and sickened by that benumbing anxiety, with which low petty cares, daily and unavoidably distresses, *must* weigh, at last, upon an ardent and visionary spirit. Often, when he had caught a glimpse of some new project for the improvement of society, and the regeneration of millions, his reverie was disturbed, the charm broken, the illusion destroyed, by the appearance of one stern, importunate creditor, whom he was thoughtlessly defrauding, and perhaps contributing to ruin.

These things, however, could not again and again occur, without at length opening his eyes, and compelling him to perceive the error of his ways. Paul has, therefore, retired upon a small annuity to a remote part of the country, where he weans himself by degrees from the earth and its concerns; where he reflects, with a sigh, that men of the best intentions may become useless and even mischievous, for want of sober views and temperate discretion;—where he laments over the vanity of human projects; and where he declares the utter decay of all his hopes, that the world will ever be better than it is, or that any beneficial change can be effected in the moral, political, or social condition of mankind.

Such is a true account of a few passages of the life of my friend, Paul the Projector.

A CANADIAN CAMPAIGN.

(By a British officer.)

The Garrison of Amherstburg, at the commencement of the war, consisted merely of a part of the first battalion of the 41st regiment, and a single company of artillery. Situated at the head of Lake Erie, and forming the key to our relations with the Western Indians with whom an extensive and interesting trade in furs had so long been established by the North West Company, this post became an object of additional interest to the enemy. With every opportunity of ascertaining the weakness of its defences, and the almost utter impossibility of its obtaining supplies, the fall of Amherstburgh was looked forward to by the Americans as an event which admitted not of doubt. With this view, the division under General Hull, consisting of three thousand, men had been urged forward with all possible despatch to Detroit, a fort established on the river of the same name, and at a distance of eighteen miles beyond Amherstburgh, an attack on which latter place was immediately contemplated. Having collected his boats, and every other necessary preparation, the American general effected his landing three miles above Sandwich, a small town nearly opposite to Detroit, and within view of a corps of observation, which, in conformity with its constructions, retired on his approach. Colonel (now Major-General) St. George, inspecting Field-officer, and then commanding at Amherstburgh, with that spirit and activity by which he was distinguished throughout the war, made every judicious disposition for his reception. The militia were called out and, through the exertions of the various agents of their department, a body of one thousand Indians were soon collected. At a distance of eight miles from Amherstburg, and traversing the high road, is the Duck River, which empties itself into that of the Detroit and is impassable even by cavalry,—save this, and near its mouth, a bridle compound entirely of timber, had been constructed. Seizing at once the advantage of their position, & determining to profit by the delay the enemy must consequently experience, Colonel St. George instantly caused the bridge to be destroyed, and a body of marksmen to be posted among the long grass and bushes which grow on the banks of the river are covered for the purpose of annoying such of the enemy as appeared for its reconstruction. The Queen Charlotte, a vessel of twenty guns, was at the same time anchored at the mouth of the river, for the purpose of keeping them more effectually in check,

On the 9th August, information having been conveyed to Colonel St. George, that a body of the enemy was on the march to cover a quantity of provisions for the use of the garrison at Detroit, Brevet-Major Muir, with a detachment of a hundred and fifty men of the forty-first regiment, and a few companies of militia, received orders to cross the river and occupy Brownstown, a small village on the American shore through which they were expected to pass. On our arrival at this post, we found that their advanced guard had fallen in with, and been defeated by a party of Indians a few hours before, and that the main body had in consequence retired with much precipitation on Detroit.

It was on this occasion that one of those cruel practices, common to the Indian race, fell for the first time beneath the observation of the indignant soldiery. Their horror at the atrocious act was such as might naturally be expected from men, to whose humanity the voice of a suppliant for bad never been used to tender an instinctual appeal. Among the number of those who had fallen in the morning, was a young Shawanee chief, named Logan, killed by almost the last shot fired from the enemy. Speaking the English language with facility, he was known to many of the officers with whom his mild and unassuming nature had rendered him a great favourite, and he was sincerely regretted by all. Shortly after our arrival, the body of the warrior was brought in, and placed in a tent, where it was immediately surrounded by the female relatives. It is customary with the Indians when a man falls in battle, either to fill up the void by an increase occasions in the family by the adoption of a prisoner, or to sacrifice one to his shade. While the howling and lamentation of the women were at their height, two Indians suddenly appeared with a captive, who, in his attempt to extricate himself in the woods in which he had been lost during the affair of the morning had fallen into their hands. He was a finely proportioned young man, and the air of dejection which clouded his brow, gradually gave way to a more cheerful expression, when, on approaching the encampment, he perceived those from whom he expected protection. Several of the men ascended to meet and converse with him, and the poor fellow had apparently banished all feeling of apprehension for his future fate, when an aunt of the deceased issued from the tent, and stole cautiously behind him. She was a tall, stout woman, with a fiend like expression of countenance, and the fires which extreme age had taken from her eye, were for a moment rekindled by the spirit of demoniac vengeance that trembled through her frame. Even at the moment when the mind of the prisoner was most lulled into confidence, and without any previous admonition, the heartless woman drew a tomahawk from beneath her mantle, and buried its point in the skull of her victim. Stunned but not felled by the wound, the unhappy man...his whole countenance expressing horror and despair, grasped at a tree for support; but the blows were repeated so suddenly, and with such violence, that he soon fell panting and convulsed to the earth. Fortunately he was not destined to linger in his agony. The Indians around instantly despatched and scalped him, stripping the body of its clothes, and committing violations on his person which it would be indecent to detail, and in which the consent of Logan bore a principal share. The indignation of the men was excessive; but any attempt to interfere, could they even have foreseen the occurrence in time to render interference effectual, would not only have cost them several lives, but produced the most alarming consequences to our cause. Their displeasure was, however, expressed by their murmurs, and the atrocity of the act became the theme of conversation throughout the camp. At the moment of its perpetration, I had myself approached within a few paces of the group, and became an unwilling spectator of the whole transaction. The wild expression of the sufferer's eye; the supplicating look which spoke through the very distortions of his features; and the agony which seemed to creep through every limb, were such as no time can ever efface from my recollection.

On the morning of the 9th, the wild and distant cry of our Indian scouts gave us to understand that the enemy were in sight. In the course of ten minutes afterwards they appeared issuing from the wood, bounding like wild deer chased by the huntsman, and uttering that peculiar shout which is known among themselves as the *scalp-cry*. From them we ascertained that a column of the enemy, consisting of eight hundred, cavalry and infantry, were on the march to attack us but that the difficulty of transporting their guns rendered it improbable they could reach our position before night, although then only at a distance of eight miles. It being instantly decided on to meet them, the detachment was speedily under arms, and on its march for Magagga, a small village distant about a league. The road along which we advanced was ankle deep with mud, and the dark forest waving its close woven boughs over our heads, left no egress to the pestilential exhalations arising from the naked and putrid bodies of horses and men, which had been suffered to lie unburied through our feet. The rain which had for some time caused step of the troops interrupted the solitude of the scene, rendered more imposing by the wild appearance of the warriors, whose bodies stained and painted in the most hideous manner, and with the scalps, gilded by us with almost noiseless velocity, without order, and without a chief: some painted white, some black, others half black half red, half black half white, and with their hair plastered in such a way as to resemble the bristling quills of the porcupine, with no other covering than a cloth round the loins, yet armed to the teeth with rifles, tomahawks, war-clubs, spears, bows, arrows, and scalping-knives. Uttering no sound, and intent only on reaching the enemy unperceived, they might have been taken for spectres of the wood, but for the ruthless demons which war had unchained for the punishment and oppression of man.

Having taken up a position at about a quarter of a mile from the enemy's line of defence which we were speedily made, the rustling of the leaves alone breaking on the silence which reigned throughout our line. Following the example of the Indians, the troops threw themselves on the ground to avoid being perceived until within a few yards of the enemy. At the expiration of an hour the report of a single shot echoed throughout the wood; and the shrill war-whoop of the Indians, and the yells of the Indians, followed by a heavy and desultory fire, appraised us that they were engaged. The action then became general along our line, and continued for half an hour, without producing any material advantage: when unluckily, a body of Indians that had been detached to a small wood about five hundred yards distant from our right, were taken by the troops for a corps of the enemy endeavouring to turn their flank. In vain we called out to them that they were our Indians. That fire which should have been directed against the enemy served upon their friends, who, falling into the same error, returned it with equal spirit. The fact was, they had been compelled to retire before a superior force, and were consequently ignorant of the cause of the error of the troops. That order and discipline which would have marked their conduct as a body in a plain, was lost sight of, in a great measure among them, when engaged in a close fire in a wood, where every man, following the example of the enemy, was compelled to shelter his person behind the trees as he could. Closely pressed in front by the enemy, and fired on by our own men in the rear, as was imagined, the troops were at length compelled to yield to circumstance and numbers; the Americans suffering us to retire without molestation from the woods, by which we the same evening regained the Fort of Amherstburg.

This affair, the first that took place since our rupture with America, cost us Lieutenant Sutherland of the 41st Regiment, and about twenty men. The loss of the enemy we subsequently found to have been nearly the same, and principally sustained from the fire of the Indians. From what was then seen of the Americans, perceiving the extreme disadvantage of opposing regular troops to the enemy in the woods. Accustomed to the use of the rifle from his infancy—calling that his measure at which the intricacies of which he is perfectly acquainted and possessing the advantage of a dress which renders him almost undistinguishable to the eye of an European, the American marksman places his opponent on a secondary security into a contest with the English soldier, whose glaring habiliment and accoutrements are objects too conspicuous to be missed while his utter ignorance of a mode of war in which courage and discipline are of no avail, renders the struggle for mastery even more unequal. The different armies to which the right division was opposed during the war consisted of regular and well disciplined troops, but levies of men taken from the forests of Ohio and Kentucky, scarcely inferior as riflemen to the Indians themselves. Dressed in woolen frocks of a grey colour and trained to cover their bodies behind the trees from which they fired, without exposing more of their persons than was absolutely necessary for their aim, they offer led us, on more than one occasion, the most convincing proofs that without the assistance of the Indian warriors, the defence of that part of Upper Canada entrusted to our care, would have been a task of the utmost difficulty and doubt.

Major general Brock having reinforced the garrison of Amherstburgh early in the following week, with the remainder of the 41st regiment, and a few companies of the York Militia, resolved at one bold and decisive stroke to attempt the annihilation of the enemy's power in this Western District. With this view both ears were instantly erected opposite to the fort of Detroit, and the whole of his disposable force marched with the utmost expedition to Sandwich. At day break on the morning of the 16th the troops were embarked in boats and canoes of every description, covered by the flotilla under the command of Captain Hall. Meeting with no opposition, and forming on the beach as they landed, the columns were soon within view of the enemy's works, there occupied in returning the heavy and well directed fire from our batteries. Arrived within a few hundred paces, a position was taken up on an eminence, and the various columns disposed for a general assault. Our whole force consisted of about 1200 men, exclusive of Indians, and a few pieces of light artillery. While awaiting the order to advance, a white flag was suddenly seen waving on the ramparts of the citadel, and in less than two hours the divisions moved forward to take possession of the garrison which had surrendered. Every mind was filled with astonishment at the event which had occurred. Detroit, defended by five and thirty pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by 2000 men, thus falling into our possession without a single shot being fired—without the slightest effort being made on the part of the enemy, or a circumstance to excite surprise, nor was the general satisfaction less, since with its capture not only vanished all immediate apprehensions for the safety of Amherstburg, but an important object has been obtained in the possession of a fortress, from whence every possible obstacle might be thrown to impede the march of a future invading army.

The articles of capitulation having stipulated that the troops composing the garrison of Detroit should be suffered to return to their respective homes on parole, they were accordingly embarked, and sent down the lake to Buffalo, the nearest American post, and opposite to our small fortress of Erie.—Leaving a garrison sufficiently strong to keep the inhabitants in awe, General Brock lost no time in leaving the conquered post, and hastening to Niagara—a command he had only relinquished for the purpose of undertaking an achievement which the public voice pronounced to be the most splendid alone have crowned with such unqualified success.

—New Monthly Magazine.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, February 5.

NATURALIZATION BILL—Read third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. For the passing of the Bill—YEAS, 22

NAYS, 18

Majority, 4

(The names given in our last number.)

JAIL LIMITS BILL, passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

SWEARLAND CANAL STOCK BILL—recommitted, reported as amended. The Bill was read a third time this day, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council—Majority 8.

The Petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, for authority to procure and issue a Copper Coinage, was read.

The DOWER BILL—first reading. The committee rose and reported progress. The Bill ordered to be printed.

The GORE JAIL and COUNTY HOUSE BILL—read first time, and ordered for second reading on Wednesday. The Bill authorizes these public buildings to be erected at Hamilton, the former sute fixed by law.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

The JURY BILL—Read third time, and recommitted. This Bill contemplates an alteration in the mode of summoning Juries—authorizes the Sheriff to select them by ballot, from alphabetical lists of Townships to be given in by the Assessors.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

The Bill for settling the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston, was read a second time, and after some discussion, was referred to a select committee.

Colonel Reynolds of the committee on the Petition of the inhabitants of the Ridings in the Niagara District, was received and read. On motion of Mr. McBride, it was ordered for a second reading this day three months.

Friday, Feb. 9.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL BILL.—The discussion, when we entered the House, was with respect to the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the improvement.

Capt. Matthews proposed that they should be nominated by the House, and not by the Executive.

Mr. Hamilton was not inclined to give the Bill his support, unless with a certainty that Lower Canada would join in the undertaking.

Mr. J. Jones said the work was one which would be of benefit to the whole province, and was entitled to the support of the House. Each section of the work, as soon as com-

pleted, would become productive, and yield a revenue for the prosecution of the remaining parts of the intended improvement.

Mr. Morris would support the Bill generally, reserving his opinion as to the appointment of Commissioners—he considered it as a great improvement.

Mr. M'Lean spoke in favor of the improvement. The Commissioners, he thought, should be appointed by the Government, because, in the event of their refusal to act if named by the House, or in case of any errors being committed by them, there would be no remedy until the next meeting of the Legislature, and the work would be delayed.

Mr. Beardsley thought the nomination of Commissioners should be made by the House.

Mr. C. Jones considered it only as a question of expediency—the appointment, if made by the House, would leave the Government without any control, and the power of removal, in case of a want of due attention, could not take place till next year.

After some further discussion, Messrs. C. Jones, Morris, and VanKoughnett, were named as Commissioners, and inserted in the Bill.

A Message was received from the Hon. the Legislative Council, informing them that they had passed the Welland Canal Stock Bill, the Cataraqui Bridge Bill, and the repeal of 44th of the late King, with some amendments.

The amendments made to 44th King were read, and on motion of Mr. Perry, were ordered to be read a second time this day three months.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

MARRIAGE BILL—Read third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL BILL—3d reading.

Mr. Bidwell was opposed to the Bill, because the ways and means were not pointed out for the accomplishment of the work. Salt had been mentioned, and a duty on it proposed for that purpose—this he thought was the last article which should be taxed, it was an equally required by the poor, as well as the rich. This was contrary to the spirit of taxation, and though he was desirous that the improvement should be made, yet, under all circumstances, and a regard to the financial concerns of the Country, he felt it to be his duty to vote against the Bill—Lower Canada, he thought, should join in the work, otherwise the benefit would be only partial.

Mr. Fothergill, was not disposed to increase the debt of the Province, by undertaking this work at present—without an alteration in our boundary line, which would give us a port of entry, we should not be able to reap all the benefits of such an undertaking.

Mr. M'Lean was of opinion that the expenses incurred in the transportation of Goods from Lower Canada, from the difficulties in the Navigation, operated as a heavy tax on the people of the Province. The duty on Salt would be less felt, if heavy Goods could be carried up and down the St. Lawrence at less expense. The benefit would be a general one to the whole Province, and he was surprised that it should meet with opposition—the expenses incurred would be met by the revenue arising from the Canals.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Bill was ordered to be read a 3d time this day 3 months—Yeas 19, Nays 18—Majority against the Bill 1.

THE HIGHWAY BILL—Read second time.

THE DISTRICT COURT BILL—Read third time, and sent to the Legislative Council.

(We were not present during the discussion on these two Bills.)

Monday, Feb. 12.

HIGHWAY BILL—third reading.

Mr. Perry moved that it pass three months hence—he said he disliked the detail of the Bill, as credit was given to purchasers, and the money, when paid, was to be lodged in the Bank.

Mr. Hamilton would prefer that the operation of the Assessment Law, on Lands of non-residents, should first be tried—the present Bill did not meet with his concurrence.

Mr. Lefferty thought that the Bill would work injustice, and he would not vote for it—after five years the land might revert to Government, and a purchaser who would not pay the purchase money, might strip the land of all its valuable timber.

Capt. Matthews was opposed to the Bill, because he thought it would have the effect of destroying confidence in the King's Patents—persons might be employed to purchase lands at a high price, with a view to their reverting to Government.

Mr. Rolph, said that although improvements on the road were desirable, they should not be made by interfering with private rights which ought not to be trespassed upon by the Legislature—the sacrifice of private property would more than overbalance the public good to be derived from such a measure.

The Attorney General, said that the measure was one which had been under consideration for two years, and he believed, met with the concurrence of the majority of the House. The Bill could not be opposed as an injustice, as it only required the actual settlement of lands on the great Highway throughout the Province. The industrious settler would be benefited by it, as it compelled his more wealthy neighbor whose land was unoccupied, to place some person on it, for the purpose of opening and keeping the road in a proper state of repair.

Mr. Bidwell was opposed to the Bill, he thought it unequal in its operation as it tended to tax the worst quality of lands, as high as those of a superior kind.

On the question for the Bill passing.—Yeas 20.—Nays 18—majority 2.

The Bill passed and was sent to the Legislative Council.

THE DISTRICT COURT BILL read 3d. time passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

A Message was received from the Hon. the Legislative Council requesting a conference, on the subject of the improvement of the Navigable waters in the Home and New Castle Districts—and a Committee was appointed.

THE GORE DISTRICT COURT HOUSE BILL—read 2d. time reported as amended—and ordered for 3d. Reading.

A Message was received from the Hon. the Legislative Council informing the House that they had passed the Naturalization law.

RIDEAU CANAL BILL—2d Reading. The Bill was reported and ordered for a 3d Reading.—It authories the occupation of Lands by the Government, through which the Canal may pass, to be paid for at the valuation of a Jury, or by Arbitration.

KETTLE CREEK HARBOR BILL—read 2d time and ordered for 3d Reading—£2,500 to be raised by loan or debentures for the construction of a Harbor at the mouth of Kettle Creek on Lake Erie—Principal and Interest to be repaid by a Tole on Goods and Merchandise passing through the Harbor.—The improvement is considered a desirable one.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.

KETTLE CREEK HARBOR BILL—read 3d time passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

THE BURLINGTON BAY CANAL BILL—was read a second and third time this day, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council. It appropriates £3000 for the completion of the work.

THE ALIEN ESTATE BILL—for securing Titles to Lands derived through Aliens, was passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

An Address was moved by Mr. McLean and carried, praying His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to cause to be opened in the name a more distant day than Saturday next for the prorogation of the House.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Morris, J. Jones, C. Jones, and White, after Saturday next.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL—passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

EASTERN DISTRICT JAIL AND COURT HOUSE BILL—passed and sent to Legislative Council. The scite of the former buildings is retained in the Bill for the erection of the Jail and Court House.

Doors closed.

On the doors being opened the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply—reported certain Resolutions and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

England.

THE KING'S VISIT TO COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

London, Friday, Dec. 1.—Much interest was yesterday excited at the intelligence of His Majesty's intention to honour this theatre with his presence. As early as four o'clock the avenues leading to the pit and galleries were crowded with persons anxious to gain admittance, and the rush upon the opening of the doors was tremendous.

On the King's entry at 7 o'clock, the anxiety which had been all along manifested, burst out in long and repeated shouts of applause, and warmest greetings. His Majesty walked with a firm step to the front of the box, and bowed several times to the audience. *God save the King* was immediately sung by the whole vocal corps, and joined in at the end of every stanza by the audience. No sooner was it finished than an enthusiastic call procured its repetition. The overture then began, and the opera proceeded, with which His Majesty seemed highly delighted, keeping time with his hand during most of the musical pieces, and expressing his approbation of the exertions of the performers. His Majesty, whose correct ear and fine taste in music are well known, has often expressed himself an ardent admirer of Weber's compositions, a proportionate anxiety was of course felt by the performers to do their best in "such a presence," and the *Oberon* never perhaps went off with greater *eclat*. We never heard Miss Paton in finer voice; the same stimulus, probably, excited Braham to more than his wonted exertion, and the applauses, in which royalty itself condescended to join most warmly, were commensurate. His Majesty commanded her duet with Madam Vestris to be repeated; and especially applauded her verse in *Rule Britannia*, which was given with astonishing brilliancy and effect, and excited a strong sensation in the house.

At the conclusion of the Opera an instantaneous call for *God save the King* took place, and the national anthem was again sung, the audience responding each verse, and standing as before. It was followed by *Rule Britannia*.

After the fall of the curtain, *God save the King* was once more repeated, and joined in as before. His Majesty again gracefully bowed to the audience, and retired amidst fresh tokens of public regard.

The King's appearance, we were gratified to observe, indicated most perfect health, and he was in most excellent spirits.

MR. HUME & THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MR. HUME on the 30th Nov. brought forward a motion on the subject of the Half-pay, which motion produced a long dull speech from the Honourable Gentleman, and an able and animated one from LORD PALMERSTON, who, in acceding to the motion of the Honourable Gentleman, defended what no man, except the Honourable Gentleman, we believe, has ever felt inclined to question—the pure political impartiality of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief in the regulation of military promotion. The Noble Lord defended with spirit and ability the system which MR HUME specially condemned, and completely succeeded in removing the unsoundness—in fact of that Honourable Gentleman upon all parts of the subject which he had ventured to touch.

But never did MR. HUME miscalculate more wofully than he did upon the effect to be produced by the collection of military biography with which he favored the House—the Hon. Gentleman's motion called up MR. CALCRAFT, who thus expressed himself with regard to the DUKE OF YORK and the regulation of the army, which MR. HUME's motion went to impugn:

"It was only fair that Gentlemen who sat on Opposition benches should, when the opportunity occurred, manifest their readiness to bear testimony to *the fair and impartial manner* in which His Royal Highness administered his duties in this situation, (Hear, hear.) He, for one, was anxious to express his conviction *of the equitable and unbiassed way in which promotion was distributed by the Royal Duke*; and he trusted that all Gentlemen, who, sitting on the Opposition benches, had had a similar opportunity with himself of that Noble Personage's impartiality, would come forward with a like expression of their feelings. (Hear.) He spoke on this subject, it was true, not as it regarded any personal experience of his own, but as it respected the treatment certain members of his family had received; *treatment than which it was impossible any thing could be more perfectly impartial, or less influenced by political views, or motives of any description.* (Hear, hear, hear.) A vast number of individuals holding the *same political opinions with himself were in a similar situation, and experienced treatment precisely the same.* He repeated, no person could administer the duties of his office in a way more dignified and impartial than the Royal Duke at the head of the Army. (Cheers.) That Noble Personage never stopped to inquire the political views or connexions of the candidates for promotion in his department, *but appeared solely influenced in his determination by a regard to the claims of individual merit, and the interests of the public good.* (Hear, hear.) The army was conducted as a military, not a political, department, and its illustrious leader never stopped to consider whether an aspirant for promotion wore a buff waistcoat, or one of a different colour. (Hear, hear.) He felt particularly bound to make this declaration, as he had the misfortune, at one period of his life, to adopt a line of conduct, which must have been personally offensive to His Royal Highness. But he (MR. CALCRAFT) *had never found his conduct on that occasion make the slightest difference, or interfere in the least degree, with the interests of any portion of his family connexions in the army.* Such conduct he considered highly to the credit and honour of His Royal Highness, and he thought it but right to bear this public testimony to his GREAT & ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER. (Cheers.) With respect to the species of promotion complained of by the Hon. Member for Montrose, he was of opinion the expense incident to it were more than counterbalanced by the public advantage which might be expected to result from its adoption. It was impossible to keep up an efficient standing army in a state calculated for active service without an adequate promotion in time of peace."

This was the opinion of a Whig civilian—now, let us hear that of a Whig soldier—SIR ROSALD FERGUSSON!—

"SIR ROSALD said, no public officer, possessing the control of a high and important department, like that of the Army, had ever managed his department, and discharged the duties of his office, with greater fairness and impartiality, than His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK. (Cheers.) Among Hon. Gentlemen who occupied the benches where he (SIR R. FERGUSSON) had hitherto sat, and where it was probable it might still be his unfortune to sit during the remainder of his political career, he thought there could be but one (and that a favourable) opinion of the merits and services of His Royal Highness."

It is highly gratifying to see this sort of praise elicited from quarters in which, if there were any fault to find, other Honourable Members would be just as glad as MR. HUME to pick holes. The motion, however, turned out to be one of what are now called MR. HENRY blunderbusses—noisy explosions from an ugly mouth—which universally recoil upon the Honourable Gentleman who fires them.—*John Bull.*

Charles Bonaparte, (nephew of the late Emperor Napoleon, and eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte,) recently arrived in this country from New York, presented himself before the proper Authorities on Friday last, for the purpose of conforming to the Rules and Regulations of the Alien Act. On calling at the office he delivered his card to the person in attendance—Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Monsignano, Holding's Hotel, Dover-street. He is a very interesting and gentlemanly young man, 23 years of age, dark hair, dark and penetrating eyes, with a very fine intelligent countenance, stout in person, in stature about five feet seven inches, of an elegant and easy deportment, and without the least tincture of affectation; is perfectly affable and communicative in conversation. He is perfect master of the English language, which he speaks fluently, and appears to give it the preference, as when addressed in any other, he answered in English; this, however, he might have deemed (on the occasion) a point of etiquette. He was dressed in a blue coat, fancy vest, dark trowsers and boots and unattended. He is stouter than his uncle Napoleon was in the early part of his life, and taller, but his countenance bears a very marked resemblance to the portraits of the Ex-Emperor when about forty years of age, a handsome likeness, but a very striking one. There are certain questions necessary to be answered by foreigners arriving in this country, amongst others, whether the party has been in England before? On this question being put to the Prince, he answered he had, but as a prisoner, at least such was the impression upon his mind. This, however, was not the case; his father, Lucien Bonaparte, requested and obtained permission of the British Government to take up his abode in England, which he did in 1810, and with his family resided here for some time, during the very zenith of his brother Napoleon's power. After the Prince's requesting and being presented with the address of the Netherlands, Austrian, Bavarian, and Sardinian Ambassadors, he still signed the books at the office, expressing his intention of quitting England for Ostend, *via* Dover, on his way to Italy, where he is going to join his family. The following is the description taken in his declaration at the Alien Office:—"Native of Rome, aged 23, complexion dark, hair dark, eyes dark, height five feet seven and a half inches, nose Grecian: known to Messrs. Cropper and Benson, Liverpool.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ALBION.

New-York, Monday, February 5.

The packet ships *Leeds* and *Canada* have arrived from Liverpool with London papers to 1st Jan.

We lament to state, that a great alteration has taken place in the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who has probably ere this paid the debt of nature.

We have given copious extracts from our papers below. There is no danger of any war growing out of the affairs of Portugal. The vapouring of Chateaubriand and his adherents in the French Parliament is of very little importance, as is proved by the immense majority with which the Ministers carried the address. The assurances, too, of the French Ministers that England acted by and with the advice and consent of the powers of Europe, is conclusive evidence of their pacific feelings. Chateaubriand was one of the chief promoters of the invasion of Spain in 1823, and therefore feels a little nettled at some of the remarks in Mr. Canning's Speech—which was to be expected. We repeat, then, that there is nothing in the late news to authorize any apprehension of a general war.

The Duke of York, at the last dates, was dangerously ill. The sacrament was administered to him by the Bishop of London, on the 23th of December.

The Austrian Observer states expressly that the Infant Don Miguel had not refused to take the oath to the new constitution of Portugal.

M. Poietica, (late Russian Minister to the United States,) has been appointed by the Emperor of Russia, to the station of Inspector of the civil establishments in the Government of St. Petersburgh.

The New-York Packet ship Canada, was seized at Liverpool, by the officers of the Customs, in consequence of having on board 70 hogsheads purporting to be filled with Quercitron bark, but in reality filled with tobacco and snuff. Jeremiah Platt, the consignee of the hogsheads, was taken into the Liverpool Custody, and proceeded against and fined £100.

Several outrages have been committed by the turn-out spinners at Oldham. The injury done to the works and workmen was considerable.

The converts from Catholicism to Protestantism are getting to be very numerous. Some times they amount to 5 or 6 in a day. In Act. On calling at the office he delivered his card to the person in attendance—Charles Bonaparte, Prince of Monsignano, Holding's Hotel, Dover-street. He is a very interesting and gentlemanly young man, 23 years of age, dark hair, dark and penetrating eyes, with a very fine intelligent countenance, stout in person, in stature about five feet seven inches, of an elegant and easy deportment, and without the least tincture of affectation; is perfectly affable and communicative in conversation. He is perfect master of the English language, which he speaks fluently, and appears to give it the preference, as when addressed in any other, he answered in English; this, however, he might have deemed (on the occasion) a point of etiquette. He was dressed in a blue coat, fancy vest, dark trowsers and boots and unattended. He is stouter than his uncle Napoleon was in the early part of his life, and taller, but his countenance bears a very marked resemblance to the portraits of the Ex-Emperor when about forty years of age, a handsome likeness, but a very striking one. There are certain questions necessary to be answered by foreigners arriving in this country, amongst others, whether the party has been in England before? On this question being put to the Prince, he answered he had, but as a prisoner, at least such was the impression upon his mind. This, however, was not the case; his father, Lucien Bonaparte, requested and obtained permission of the British Government to take up his abode in England, which he did in 1810, and with his family resided here for some time, during the very zenith of his brother Napoleon's power. After the Prince's requesting and being presented with the address of the Netherlands, Austrian, Bavarian, and Sardinian Ambassadors, he still signed the books at the office, expressing his intention of quitting England for Ostend, *via* Dover, on his way to Italy, where he is going to join his family. The following is the description taken in his declaration at the Alien Office:—"Native of Rome, aged 23, complexion dark, hair dark, eyes dark, height five feet seven and a half inches, nose Grecian: known to Messrs. Cropper and Benson, Liverpool.

Dublin, Dec. 19.—It would be difficult to describe the joy with which the intelligence of the speedy arrival of our troops has been received by the public.

"The gloom and despondency which had been hanging over all, for the last fortnight, have at once dispersed, and hope and confidence have revived, as if by magic.

"Her Royal Highness, the Infanta Regent, the Ministry and the Chambers, are all equally warm in the expression of their gratitude to His Majesty—not only for His Majesty's ready acknowledgment of the obligations of Treaty, but for the extraordinary promptitude with which effectual assistance has followed that acknowledgment.

"The King's Message to the two Houses of Parliament was communicated to the Chambers this morning, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

"The occupation of the forts at the entrance of the Tagus, by the British Marines, has been readily agreed to by the Portuguese Government, and will be carried into effect on Thursday or Friday.

"*Dec.* 25.—The Pyramus is the only vessel of the expedition that has yet arrived; but it is said that there are four large ships now in the offing, completely becalmed."

CITY, 2 *o'clock*.—The Funds have improved materially this morning, in consequence of the arrival of the Sir Edward Banks steamer, at Portsmouth, from Lisbon, which left on the evening of the 28th. The accounts said to be brought by her are extremely favorable. A part of our Troops had already landed, and two men of war were entering the harbor at the time the Edward Banks was leaving the Tagus.

The first price of Consols was 86 3-8 1-8; the nearest quotations is, at present, 81. Exchequer bills are 19 20 pm.

The Foreign Securities are also much better—the last transactions are few. Mexican bonds are 66 ex-dividend; Colombian 85, Peruvian 32 35, Spanish 12 3-4 13 1-4, Greek 15, ex-dividend. Most of the Shares also keep their prices. Anglo Mexican 2 1-2, 2½ discount. New United, 4½ to 4⅝ discount; Colombian £17, buyers, par shares.

An express has arrived from Paris. The three per cents closed, on Saturday evening, at 88f. 15.

The Army.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards Dec. 27, 1826.

"His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having submitted to the King, that His Majesty may be pleased to take into his consideration the situation of claims of a very numerous class of officers of the army, the old lieutenants, who are unable to purchase promotion, and whose prospect of advancement may, in many instances, be still very remote; and being desirous of giving effect to some arrangement by which deserving individuals shall be rewarded or relieved, without entailing such charge upon the public as should render the measure objectionable, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command,

"That the officers actually serving upon full pay in Regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, shall be promoted, at their option to the unattached rank of Captain, and placed upon the old rate of half pay of that rank, viz. five shillings per diem; and

"That they shall be replaced by lieutenants from the half-pay list who are in receipt of four shillings per diem.

"That the widows of the lieutenants so promoted shall be admitted to the pensions of captains' widows.

"That the officers so promoted shall be eligible for employment on full pay as captains, according to the means which actual vacancies arising from death, augmentation, &c. may offer.

"That in order to extend the advantage to those who are seniors of their rank in the several regiments, without depriving them of their better prospect of promotion, these, and those only, shall, in the event of companies becoming vacant without purchase within two years from their acceptance of the promotion to the unattached rank, be appointed to them, from the half-pay, in preference to the next senior lieutenant, who, in consequence of the former's acceptance of promotion under this arrangement, would have become the senior serving with the regiment.

"That in order to offer greater facility to a Captain on the old rate of half-pay to return to full pay, he shall be at liberty to do so, by paying a difference to the captain on full pay, who may be disposed to retire on the lesser rate. The difference in such case to be fixed at £300 instead of £511 to make up for the difference between the old and the new rate of half-pay.

"That a further facility shall be afforded to old officers who have been promoted to the unattached rank of Captain on the old rate of half-pay, by declaring them eligible to be removed to the full pay of vacancies by purchase, where the candidates in regimental succession may have no claims to such promotion. The young lieutenant shall then have the option of purchasing the unattached company (on account of the officer selling the regimental company) provided such young candidate shall be senior for purchase in his own regiment and, and shall have completed two years effective regimental service as subaltern.

"That the young officer, so promoted, shall then pay the increased difference (£300) to get on full pay, the Captain with whom he exchanges taking his place on the old rate of half-pay.

"The Lieutenants of and previous to, the year 1811, actually serving on full pay in regiments, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of this arrangement, will communicate the same through the commanding officers of their respective regiments, or depots, to the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary.

"By His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's Command.

"H. TORRENS, Adjutant-General."

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Dec. 16, 1826.

6th Regt. of Foot, Lt. D. Macdonald to be Capt. by pur. v. Ferguson promoted; Ens. R. W. Huny to be Lt. by pur. v. Macdanald; J. M'Gill Strachan, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Huny, 16th May, 19, 1826.

76th ditto, D. Munro, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Hutchinson, prom. in the 48th foot, dated Dec. 7, 1826.

79th ditto, W. L. Scobell, gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Binney app. to 63d foot, d. Dec. 7, 1826.

DEAF AND DUMB.—Dr. Newbourg, of Brussels, has just obtained complete success in his operations on five individuals, viz: Charles Destree, aged 11; Louis Delsorge, aged 19, and Barbe, Jean, and Henry DeLaloy, aged 18, 16, and 15 years respectively. On the 22d Nov. he had the honor to present one of them to his Majesty, and having been since invited by the provincial Medical Commission at Brussels, to present these individuals at their meeting, on Friday last, he went there with the unfortunate young people on whom he had bestowed his care. The members of the commission examined them all respectively, and were convinced of the goodness of the operation performed by Dr. Newbourg, and the cannulon proved, that they have had acquired hearing and speech, of which they had been destitute from their birth. Dr. de Newbourg shewed the instrument with which he performed the operation, and by the explanation of the parts operated upon, he proved that the cure would be durable.—*Brussels Paper.*

The Lady of the Lake.—This little barque, so well known upon the lake during the late war, has met a most disastrous fate. She left Niagara in a gale, on the 7th of December, for Oswego, and has not since been heard of. The Rochester Telegraph says there is no longer any reason to hope for her safety. All on board must have perished. The passengers were a lady from Oswego, her two children, sister and father. The crew consisted of Capt. John Rogers and three hands.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

We have copied from the Supplement to the *Albion*, the latest items of English and Foreign news.

Most of our readers, we think, will be disappointed to hear that the Bill for the improvement of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence has been lost in the House of Assembly. We must confess, after the general approbation it appeared to meet with on its introduction, that we are a good deal surprised at its failure. On the question for reading the Bill this day three months, on motion of *Mr. Perry*, the Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Fothergill, Hamilton, Hornor, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, M'Call, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Randall, Rolph, Thomson Wlah, and White,—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulby, Burke, Cameron, Clark, Coleman, Crysler, Gordon, Ingersoll, C. Jones, D. Jones, J. Jones, McBride, McDonell, McLean, Morris, Thompson and Vankoughnet.—18.

On Sunday last at about 12 o'clock, the Government House was discovered to be on Fire, and on the alarm being given, the inhabitants of the Town

hurried to the spot. The Fire Company under the command of its Captain, Thomas Carfrae, Jr. very promptly brought up the new Fire Engine. Fortunately the flames were prevented from extending their ravages by the timely exertions of some persons who happened to be near the place when the fire was first discovered.. had they made any progress the preservation of the building would have been extremely doubtful, as the wind was rather high at the time. The exertion of the Fire Company on this occasion is the best proof, how valuable their services would be, in the event of their Townsmen being visited by the most dreadful of all calamities.

The following remarks are taken from a late Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries. They apply so directly to the Felon's Counsel Bill, which has been under discussion during the present Session of Parliament, that we are induced to give them a place.

The Edition we refer to, has been received in the Country since the debate in the House of Assembly on the subject:

"The rule (that no Counsel shall be allowed a prisoner on his trial, &c.) extends to all felonies, but is limited to addressing the Jury, it being now, I believe, considered that the prisoner has a right to the assistance of counsel for every other purpose; certainly, in practice he has it without asking any permission of the Court. With great deference to the author, it seems very questionable whether, upon the whole, any alteration of the rule as now limited would not be rather prejudicial, than advantageous to the prisoner. At present, if the case be simple or unimportant, the counsel for the Crown commonly abstains entirely from addressing the Jury; and in all cases where he thinks it necessary to address them, his own feelings on the interposition of the Judge (seldom if ever necessary) limit him strictly to a bare exposition of the evidence which he intends to produce; he aggravates nothing unfavorable, he omits nothing favorable, to the prisoner, and he abstains from all comment or appeal to the passions. It is obvious that this dispassionate and candid mode of address could not, in the nature of things, long be preserved, if the counsel had to anticipate an answer in which every exertion of sophistry and eloquence would be deemed within the line of duty—and as the prosecutor in a vast majority of instances must have the strongest case, the fair inference, assuming an equality of talent and industry will be, that this counsel would in general produce the stronger impression on the Jury. But the change which must take place in the summing up of the Judge, would be of the most serious prejudice to the prisoner—at present, nothing having been suggested for him, it is the Judge's part, a part in general most cheerfully and ably sustained, to suggest all the favorable constructions which can be put on the facts. But if a defence had been already made, it must have been made to a clear case or a doubtful one—a really doubtful one needs no advocate with an English Jury; and to a clear one, the defence must be founded in fallacy. Now, it would become the duty of the Judge to detect and lay open that fallacy to the Jury, and thus, in spite of himself, his superior skill, accuracy, and authority, would be arrayed against the prisoner. We well know too, what is the effect on the mind of detecting a single fallacy by which we have been led astray—a suspicion is immediately thrown upon the whole cause which it was used to support. I believe the experience of other countries, in which counsel are allowed to address Juries on behalf of prisoners, fully warrants this reasoning; at the same time, I am well aware of a growing feeling, and most respectable opinions against the present practice; and it is so important, that not only real, but seeming hardships should be removed from the administration of justice, that it seems desirable to alter the present practice, if it can be done without sacrificing the prisoners interests or those of justice. If I might suggest the principle on which an alteration might be made, it would not be that of admitting the prisoner's counsel to plead for him, but the taking from the prosecutor his opening address, and making the whole a mere examination of evidence. By this rule, both sides would be placed on an equal footing; time would be saved, and the counsel would be compelled to a very careful and judicious examination of the witnesses, in order to lay the facts intelligibly before the Jury—at the same time, the Judge furnished beforehand with the depositions, would be fully able to supply any defects in the course of his summing up. If to this rule it be objected that some cases, which are to be proved by a long and minute chain of evidence, cannot be made intelligible to a Jury, without a prefatory statement and application; in such cases, I should be inclined to admit, that justice required an address to the Jury on those facts, in behalf of the prisoner, each minute fact being perhaps capable of two bearings, and varying in consequence in its application, ought not to be presented to the Jury only in one way—and the prisoner is no more to be compelled to take the Judge for his advocate, than he is to be debarred from his challenge to Jurors, of whom he may have an unfavorable opinion. This suggests a modification of the present practice; the rule might be to have no speech on either side. The exception might be left at the option of the prosecutors counsel, upon condition that if he thought his evidence required to be stated and applied, the prisoner's counsel should be entitled to address the Jury also."

Shocking Accident.—The following is the best report we can procure of the casualty which happened in the Lower Town on Tuesday; we are indebted for it to a Correspondent:—

On Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, three sailors, who had been out shooting in the morning, went into the Three Crowns public-house in the Lower Town, where two other sailors, named Wm. Bird and John Ward, were sitting, playing at cards. They had been drinking a little, and one of their guns had been previously discharged by the landlord of another public-house where they had taken some liquor. On entering the Three Crowns they began to amuse themselves by fencing with their muskets, and while so engaged, one of them named John Douglas, jocosely said to the two men who were playing at cards, "I'll shoot ye." Bird replied, "Do, but don't shoot me first." Douglas, however, did not then pull the trigger of the piece, which was the unloaded one, but entered into some further general conversation, in the course of which he put the gun down.—It was unfortunately removed, and a loaded gun placed in its stead. This gun Douglas afterwards took up, and, unaware of the exchange, presented it at Bird, fired, and lodged part of its contents in his forehead. It was heavily charged with duck shot, and some of the shot glancing along Ward's left temple, also wounded him in the eye so severely, as to deprive him of the use of it. Douglas, on discharging the musket and finding it was loaded, exclaimed, "Good God! what have I done!" and ran out of the house for medical aid. He speedily returned with Dr. Bernard Murray, who inspected the wounded men, and having obtained the assistance of Dr. Caldwell, made the necessary surgical applications. Douglas meanwhile left the house, and has not since been heard of; the two other men were taken into custody the same evening.—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

We learn that Douglas surrendered himself on Thursday night, and is now, with the two other men, out on bail. The wounded men are proceeding to convalescence as speedily as can be expected.—*Mercury.*

Died,

At Quebec on the 31st ult. after a short illness, Lieutenant Col. Ralph Gore lately on the half-pay of the Army, and Ordnance Storekeeper in the Canadas. This gentleman, who had lived amongst us some years, had acquired general esteem.

His remains were this day interred with Military honors and followed to the grave by His Lordship the Commander of the Forces, the Officers of the Staff, and of Corps and Departments at Head Quarters, with a numerous concourse of the most respectable citizens.

At Three Rivers, on the 31st ult. the Rev. R. Q. Short, aged 68, and for 26 years Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church there.

STEAM PACKET CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Steam Packet Canada*, will be held on Board of the Boat on Monday the 5th day of March, at 12 o'clock.

J. W. GAMBLE,
Treasurer.

York, Feb. 16, 1827. 38-3w.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction in the Garrison of York U. C. on Thursday the 8th day of March 1827, a quantity of Condemned Barrack Bedding Furniture Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.

York. February 17th, 1827.—38-3w.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 21st day of March next at noon, for carrying the Mail from Ancaster to Port Talbot *vice* London, for one year, from the 5th April; one trip to be performed per week. Each Proposal must specify in words the sum proposed per trip, and must have two sufficient names subscribed thereto as sureties for the due performance of the Contract. The person to whom the Contract is given will be required to pay the expense of drawing the necessary Bond or Agreement, and must receive the Mail for the first trip on Tuesday the 3d day of April.

JOHN BURWELL,
Post-Master.

Post-Office, Ancaster, *February* 6, 1827. 37-6w.

Welland Canal Office, *York, Jan.* 18, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided. By order of the Board.

34-6w. JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*

Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

CHEESE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of very *Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.

York, Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Set Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mountings. Also, one Double Set, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.

Market-Square, York, Dec. 30. 31*tf*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers to his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

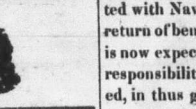
AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

Upper Canada Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1827.

By Authority,



York, U. C. Saturday Feb. 17, 1827.

At Three o'clock this day, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being seated on the Throne, in the Legislative Council Chamber and the House of Assembly being present, His Excellency was pleased to Prorogue the present Session of Parliament with the following,

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In closing the present Session, I have much pleasure in observing the several objects of public interest, to which you have directed your attention.

The last few years have been happily distinguished from the preceding, by that spirit of enterprise in public improvements, which the increasing intelligence and number of our population have naturally produced. I am sensible how much of your time has been necessarily given to deliberations upon matters of this nature, and I most sincerely trust, that the aid which you have so liberally applied to the several public works now in progress connected with Navigation, may produce that return of benefit to the Province, which is now expected from them. I feel the responsibility which you have assumed, in thus giving so great additional support to the Welland Canal Company, but I am convinced that you have seen the necessity, and I very cheerfully share with you that responsibility.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you in His Majesty's name for the Supplies granted for the Civil Service of the Province.

You may be assured that considering how small our Revenue is, in proportion to the many objects which in a Country so new and extensive, press for the assistance of the Legislature, I have ever felt it to be my duty, to guard strictly against any unnecessary augmentation in the expenditure of the Government, and so long as a just economy is observed, I am confident I shall continue to receive from you the support necessary for the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

The Bills which you have passed for the relief of persons requiring to be Naturalized, and for confirming titles to real Estate, are necessarily reserved for His Majesty's consideration.

If among that portion of the people for whose relief alone these measures are intended, there are any who do not readily perceive and thankfully acknowledge, the unremitted efforts of the Government for their security, it ought to be sufficient for them to know, that if they do not require the relief intended by these Acts, none of their provisions can affect them; and that if they do, the want of any other remedy in some cases, and their own omission in others, to comply with the requisitions of the only Statute under which they could be Naturalized, will be repaired by the measures you have passed, in the manner best calculated for their security.

The powers and facilities provided by the Act which you have passed, in relation to the projected Rideau Canal, will, I doubt not, be entirely satisfactory to His Majesty's Government.

I trust that in the interval which may elapse before you are again convened, this Province will continue to be favored with the abundant blessings which have long distinguished it. When you return to your several Counties, your presence and exertions may be of much use, in giving a right direction to that enterprize and intelligence, which it is most satisfactory to see increasing with the growth of the Colony; and it is my earnest hope, that each succeeding Session may add a new impulse to the prosperity of Upper Canada, and strengthen the claims of the Legislature, to the gratitude and confidence of its inhabitants.

YORK, U. C.—Printed by ROBERT STANTON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

VOL. I. NO. 89.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 23, *February*, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, the Rev. John Wenham and Charles Jones Esquire, Trustees for the Johnstown District School.

To His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency.

WE His Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal subjects, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Eastern District, beg leave most respectfully to address your Excellency on a subject which cannot but be extremely interesting to our fellow subjects throughout the Province.

We have always considered it the undoubted right of British Subjects to approach their Sovereign or His Representative, and to express, in respectful terms, their opinions of public men and measures, and we have felt it a particular duty to pay attention to the measures and conduct of our Representatives, entertaining no doubt of our Right, fully to canvass their proceedings and as freely to express our opinions of them.

Possessing these feelings and impressions on the subject, we were not surprised to observe our fellow subjects in other Districts of the Province exercising that right in their several addresses to your Excellency, during your last visit to the Eastern part of the Province; but we must confess we were utterly astonished to observe in the reply of the House of Assembly, to your Excellency's Speech at the opening of present Session of the Legislature, a most unusual, and as we presume to call it, ungracious reproach to your Excellency for having received addresses conveying the sentiments and opinions of their Subscribers, as to the conduct of a certain portion of their Representatives.

We therefore protest against the doctrine attempted to be established by the House of Assembly, that the people of this Province are not at liberty to express to your Excellency, in such language as they may consider most fit, their opinions of the measures of their Representatives, or that your Excellency shall not be at liberty to receive addresses couched in other terms, than those which may be palatable or acceptable to the House of Assembly, or any portion of its members.

We beg to assure your Excellency, that we are duly sensible of the weight which the House of Assembly ought to hold in the Government of the Province, and shall always desire to treat that honorable House with every possible respect, but while we entertain these feelings, we would desire to see our Representatives, as a Body, deserve the good opinion of their Constituents, by their zeal and attention to the best interests of the Province, rather than by any attempts to surpress the expression of public opinion.

We beg leave to renew to your Excellency the assurance formerly given, of our affection to His Majesty's Person and Government, and to express our earnest hopes that your Excellency may long continue to Administer the Government of this Province, and promote, as zealously as your Excellency has invariably done, its true Interests.

Cornwall, 25, *January*, 1827

{Address Signed by JOSEPH ANDERSON and Ninety Eight other persons.}

To which His Excellency was pleased to direct the following Reply to be given:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
YORK, 21 FEB. 1827.

Sir,

The Address of the Inhabitants of the Eastern District has been duly submitted to the Lieutenant Governor, and I have been commanded by His Excellency to request, that you will assure the Signers of that Address, that His Excellency is much gratified by the renewed assurances of their affection to His Majesty's Person and Government, and that His Excellency cannot but set a high value upon the sentiments which they have been pleased to express, with respect to the measures He has hitherto pursued.

The Lieutenant Governor feels that He need scarcely again assure the Signers of this Address, that the satisfaction He derived from His last visit to their District was much heightened, by the expression of a generous and loyal feeling, with which His arrival there was welcomed.

The right inherent in the People to convey in a constitutional manners upon such occasions, or upon any other, their sentiments upon public measures cannot be doubted; and His Excellency feels assured that it must be equally matter of regret to the people, as it is to the Government, when in the exercise of this right a necessity is thought to exist, for speaking otherwise than with approbation of either branch of the Legislature.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
G. HILLIER.

To
JOSEPH ANDERSON, Esquire.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said CROWN Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut.-Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade, We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commissi n under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our farther Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, 31*st January*, 1827.



A PROCLAMATION.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, *York 7th February*, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

38–6m.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be paya ble annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to an Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, *York, 23rd March*, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggless Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fallon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, *Perth, Jan.* 24, 1827. } 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz:

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.
Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.
(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.
(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sherif.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sherif.

Sheriff's Office, *Cobourg, Jan.* 24, 1827. } 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No. 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Amelinsburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHNM ACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

York, 1st January, 1827.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32-tf.

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, suitable either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the late Mr. Thomas Graham at the time of his death, situate in the County of Wentworth in the District of Gore, adjoining the Grand River, where the Bridge lately erected, crosses the said River on the line of Dundas Street. Upon this farm there are 20 Acres of land under fence and in a good state of improvement, and 200 Acres of unimproved land. There is also a good frame dwelling house 40 by 26 feet, and suitable out houses, erected on the said farm, which is pleasantly and advantageously situated in a very improving part of the Country.

For further particulars apply to William Holme of the Township of Dumfries Esq. or to C. Holme of York.

Grand River 21st Dec. 1826.—30-10-40.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec.*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.

JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,

Montreal, Dec. 28, 1826. 30-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
Home District.

York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29*tf.*

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Shop-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any One or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Goal of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

THE following *Lots of Land*, situated in the Township of Hamilton, District of New-Castle, are offered for Sale on moderate terms:

Nos. 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, in the 6th, and 1 in the 7th Concession—1200 Acres,
Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33, 35 in the 7th, and 35 in the 8th Con.—1,200 Acres;
Nos. 31, 32, 34, in the 8th, and 32, 33, 35, in the 9th Con.—1,200 Acres.

For more particular information, application may be made to THOMAS WARD, Esquire, of Hope, and to JAMES WOODS, Esquires, Sandwhich, Western District.

Sandwich, Decr. 27, 1826. 32-6w

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.

Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, *York, 4th January* 1826. } 1—tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1826. No. 39.

Poetry.

STANZAS

Addressed to the British troops when on their march for embarkation to Portugal, Dec. 14, 1826.

By Miss Anna Maria Porter.

A blessing on your banners high!
A blessing on your swords!—
So firm ye tread while marching by,
Ye look Creation's lords!
Ye look the men Spain ought to fear;
True sons of Freedom all;
Who, when their brothers cry, they hear,
Start instant at the call.

Though some are from the peasant's cot,
And some from lordly dome,
From lowly life, or shelter'd lot,
Yet all have left a home!
And all of that free home will think,
As on they rush to save,
In brave relief they cannot shrink
Before a Bigot's slave.

And if ye struggle for the right,
In God's protecting name,
What boots it though the mortal fight
May gain ye nought but fame?
For if ye win—or if ye lose,
Where laurels wave not high,
The Christian palm more nobly strews
A field where heroes die.

And to your bloody bed shall bands
From earth's far regions come,
To build with pure and patriot hands
Your honor's lofty tomb;
And mothers o'er such sons shall weep
No tears of frenzied woe;
But tears that bind the laurels they steep,
Embalming where they flow.

On, then! with banner and with brand!
In pomp of gallant show,
Ye warriors of my own dear land!
I bless ye as ye go.
Your smile bids in my soul rejoice,
Like glory's breath of flame;
For glory past his Prophet-voice,
And tells of future fame.

Go! pour that music's rousing air
The hills of Spain among,
And every echo wakes there,
Shall be proud memory's song!—
Go! triumph o'er her mountain holds;
There bid your banner's crests;
The lion on their turrets fold,
The cross within your breasts!

Miscellaneous.

JACK NORAN'S FOLLY.

Do you see the light wreath of smoke that rises from below that wooded promontory overhanging the sea? It is not as you would fancy, some fisherman caulking his boat, or some idle boys roasting periwinkles on the beach of the little sunny bay. It is a human habitation, ay, and one of the most ingenious and delightful ever achieved by human energy and industry.

You have now a full view of Jack Noran's Folly, as it is called by some who do not know better, while a sagacious friend of mine says Jack is the only man who ever found the philosopher's stone.

Where rises that neat, nay elegant cottage, with its trellissed verandahs, and chimneys half concealed by ivy, a few years ago stood a barren and shapeless mass of rock, against which the waves murmured and broke, almost half way up the present garden, where now may be heard the busy hum of Jack Noran's bees. The spot was a mere slip of rocks and sand, excluded by its worthlessness from the grounds of two noble proprietors, whose lofty and wooded promontories sheltered it on either side, and gave it an air of exquisite seclusion and repose.

Jack was born and bred in the neighbourhood, and had sat on these rocks when a boy; and often in after life, as his gallant bark skimmed along the coast of his native country, he had fancied how nicely a cottage would stand in that snug nook, were there level to put one down. Jack, in the mean time, traversed the wide world, a bold and enterprising sailor; was always in luck when there were blows going, but seldom, or never, when prize-money followed.

As long as Jack was heartwhole, this troubled him little; but he fell in love, according to the sailor's immemorial custom, and kept as bad a reckoning as usual, for the pretty Marion had not a shilling in the world. Jack was now, however, a lieutenant; and in the simplicity of his heart, would, on the strenght of that imposing character, have married immediately; but Marion had luckily prudence for both. "Jack," said she, "I love you too well to marry you at present, but we can afford to wait; and sail where you may, you know I will never marry any one else. I do not bargain for a coach and six," added she playfully, "or a service of plate, but a house of my own I should like; and when you can find me one, Jack, come and claim me."

A house of his own! Jack, in the natural course of things, was as likely to have a gold mine; but fortune in a good-humoured moment sent a ship with some such precious freight in his way, and our lieutenant became master of £500! he paid dearly for it, however; for the Spanish prisoners rose in the night on their captors, a skirmish ensued, and Jack's right leg was the sacrifice. Half-pay and a pension was now Jack's portion for life, and these he was sure Marion would share with him, provided the precious £300 were invested in a house.

Many decent dwellings might have been had for the money, but Jack was ambitious, and wanted an estate. Though social in the highest degree, he did not wish a neighbour on each side of him; he chose to say like Alexander Selkirk, "I am monarch of all I survey:" and to a sailor, invalided at thirty, the sight and smell of the sea were indispensable. His thoughts immediately recurred to the little cove at F., and without saying a word to Marion, who was on a visit in Ireland, he introduced himself and his wooden leg to both the noblemen, whose debateable land the spot of his affections might have been, and obtained from each a charter of possession, as eagerly coveted as the investiture of a principality.

Jack set to work in divesting his new property of its only production, viz. the huge black rock stone, (fortunately of a soft and easily worked description,) part of which served to rear his dwelling, and the rest, which it might have puzzled him to dispose of, found vent in the repairs of a neighbouring harbour.

No sooner was a level spot procured, than Jack's house began to rear its head; and Jack had not traversed all climates without learning to join true British comfort with something of the picturesque air of a Sicilian or Provençal cottage. There were the substantial walls of the north; with the low spreading roof of the south; the snug chimneys for winter, and the shady verandah for summer, in a spot, where other shade was not of course to be expected. Crowned with Jack's little observatory, and flag-staff for days of rejoicing, the habitation was soon the very *beau ideal* of a sailor's paradise.

Marion had stipulated for a house, and here it was; but Jack was determined she should have a garden; and as nothing was wanting but space and soil, he forthwith set about usurping the former from his old enemy the rock, that still frowned contemptuously on his labors; and as fast as huge blocks of the aforesaid rock got notice to quit Jack's premises, the rich dilluv earth which crowned the hoary summits, (where a sheep scarce ever scrambled, tempted by the sweet short herbage,) found its way to the kindlier aspect, and humbler level of Jack's embryo garden. The harbour which Jack's stones went to enlarge, made a courteous return of some boat-loads of mud, precious as gold dust to the delighted horticulturist; and cabbages, the sailor's joy, and the first infant offspring of the art in most situations, soon flanked Jack's sunday piece of beef.

Jack loved cabbages—but he was a florist and a lover, and nothing would satisfy him but roses—and they came with another summer. The same auspicious season brought Marion, in utter ignorance of Jack's purchase and creation, back to Scotland, after burying the old relation she went to attend, and inheriting a most seasonable supply of Irish linen, and a fortune (not Irish currency) of £3000! Here was with inexhaustible and mutual surprise for Jack dreamt as little of hard cash, as Marion of house and land. The legacy was duly funded for a rainy day, Jack's *El Dorado* having sufficed to furnish, as well as erect the family mansion. People may talk as they please of pomp and pageantry; coronations and installations may be pretty things; but I would not have given Jack Noran in his glory, the day when the manned and streamered barge of his late frigate, landed Marion at her own threshold, amid three deafening heart-felt cheers, for the Autocrat of all the Russias.

Marion is just the wife to appreciate Jack, and make him as happy as he deserves. They have just family enough to keep the house merry, without making the penniless lieutenant sigh as he looks at them. One chubby boy shoulders Jack's crutch, and helps him to work in the garden; and Marion has one little maid girl to keep the chickens from the flower beds, and water the roses with her fairy watering-pan.

There, there they are, the whole happy group in the garden! Jack, in shirt-sleeves and hatless, gathering his best of everything, and Marion surrounded by a host of warm-hearted tars come to spend the day. I see their boat lying moored just below, and Jack's flag is up too—Is it for Howe or Duncan, the Nile or Trafalgar? No! I have it now—it is Jack's wedding day, and the old Clorinde's men are come to make merry with him. I have a great mind to go—there will be sailor's fare, and hearty welcome. Nay, we *must* go, for Jack has spied us out, and ere we can say "Jack Noran," he will be here with his press-gang, and lind us both at *the Folly*

Shipwreck, and discovery of an Island in the South Seas.—By the accident of the Antelope, East India Packet, being wrecked in 1783, the Pelew Island (18 in number) were discovered. By a similar and late event of the Ship Valetta, a private Indiaman, commanded by John W. Phillips, a new and rich coral rock, in 21 degrees south latitude, 143 degrees east longitude, hitherto unknown, were discovered on the 10th of July, 1825. It appears that the Valetta sailed from Port Jackson, New South Wales, on the 15th of June, in ballast; but on the evening of that day, the wind suddenly shifted, and blew very strong from the north, which occasioned a heavy swell. Breakers and a reef being descried, every exertion to work the ship off was made; but a tremendous swell baffled the most skilful efforts; and she struck so forcibly on the reef, as to occasion the loss of her rudder. With much hazard, an anchor was got out, and many articles thrown overboard, which so effectually floated the vessel, that they successfully brought her into a safe cove, with no less than 4 feet water in her hold. By hauling the ship up, on examination, it was found, that any attempt to repair such material injury, would be nugatory. There being no alternative, she was reluctantly abandoned; and a ship's boat (conjectured the launch) was equipped in the best manner their situation would allow; and, after a sojournment of 92 days on the island, they proceeded on their destination to Calcutta, where they safely arrived. No mention has been made of the inhabitants. There can exist no doubt of the accuracy of surveying in this discovery; Mr. Phillips being an intelligent and eminent gentleman in his profession, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and nephew to the late Rear Admiral Burney, who accompanied Captain Cook on his last two voyages.

PLYMOUTH.—Emigration to New South Wales has been encouraged here by the flattering accounts received from several individuals, natives of this town, who have settled in that rising colony, and have realized handsome fortunes. Last week the *Elizabeth* sailed from this port with several settlers, among whom was Major Elrington, of this town, who has sold his commission, and received a grant of 2,000 acres, situate about 150 miles from Sydney, which he intends to cultivate.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Summary.

Mr. Secretary Canning, and not Mr. Huskisse, as the Commons' Vote erroneously stated, will bring forward the question of the Corn Laws after the recess.

We regret to learn, by the last accounts from India, that Lord Amherst had lost his eldest son, who died at Barrackpore, after a few days illness, on the 3d August, in the 26th year of his age.

A Report is current among the members of the legal profession, that Baron Graham is about to retire from the Bench, and that his probable successor is Mr. Sergeant Vaughan.

The Duke of Wellington, amongst his numerous acquisitions of Portraits of the Sovereigns of Europe, which are placed in his gallery at Apsley House, has eight or ten Portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, painted by distinguished artists.

The Commercial Treaty between this Country and Mexico was signed on Tuesday. M. Bocafuerte sailed on Wednesday for Mexico—Dec. 24.

At the East India House, on Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. Forbes, a vote of thanks to Lord Combermere, for taking Bhartpore, Dr. Gilchrist stated, that his Lordship's name alone had been of no small advantage to our arms. A superstitious opinion, founded on an alleged prophecy, prevailed in that part of India, that the fortress of Bhurtpore could never be taken until all the waters of its ditch should be swallowed up by an alligator; and it fortunately happened that the corruption by the natives of Lord Combermere's name, turned the scale in favour, which, in their language, signified alligator, or crocodile, and indisposed them to resistance.

The Bath or Imperial State Carriage of the Russian Emperor was sold at Auction on Monday, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, for 1,000 guineas, and the Throne of His Burmese Majesty was disposed of for 50 guineas.

It is stated that four two-decked first rates are ordered to be laid down in the Royal Dock-yards—two at Pembroke, one at this yard, and one at an Eastern yard. The length of each of these ships is to be 15 feet greater than that of the *Caledonia*, and it is supposed that in twenty months these immense ships will be ready to be launched.—*Plymouth Journal.*

His Grace the Duke of Wellington succeeds the late Marquis of Hastings as Constable of the Tower—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester succeeds the Duke of Wellington, it is said, as Governor of Plymouth. Sir Lowry Cole succeeds to Lord Hastings' Regiment as the 37th foot—and Sir James Brisbane succeeds Sir Lowry Cole in the 34th Regiment.

The Government do not intend to fill up the Government of Malta—the Government will be vested in a Lieutenant Governor, for which office Major General Frederick Ponsonby, now second in command in the Ionian Islands, has been selected.

Mr. Newman, a stockbroker, forged a stock warrant on Friday week, for £4000, and on finding the crime had been discovered, on Saturday morning went into a field behind his house at Hampstead, and shot himself through the head. He expired instantly. Several additional forgeries to a great extent have been discovered since his death.

A meeting of the Shakspearean Club was held at Stratford-upon-Avon last week. Mr. Matthews, lately elected an honorary member was present, and it is understood he strongly recommended to the club that the sum of £700 or £800, already subscribed towards the erection of a new Theatre there, should be subscribed towards the erection of a Mausoleum in honor of the Poet. A plan of this kind, it may be recollected, was proposed some years ago, but it fell to the ground, notwithstanding His Majesty offered to subscribe £100.

The Cottage System has been introduced in the neighbourhood of Wells, with the happiest results. In consequence of a representation to the Bishop of the Diocese, his Lordship granted one of his best fields, fourteen acres, for a trial of the system: the field was divided into lots of a quarter of an acre each, at the low rent of 10s. per annum; and so pleased was the Bishop with the result, that he has latterly granted three more fields, of ten acres each, for a similar purpose; he has also caused a good road to be made to the cottages, and has adopted every other means of convenience the tenants could require.

The London Gazette announces, that His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on N. C. Tindal, Esq. Solicitor General.

England.

Female Fashions for January, 1827.

MORNING COSTUME.—A gown made partially high, of sage green gros-de-Naples, bordered with two scalloped flounces, edged with a bias binding of satin. The body is cut plain with a fichu pelerine, forming a sort of a stomacher, which, falling over the shoulders in cleft mancherons, somewhat elevated, gradually terminates in a point under the belt. From the throat over these, falls a Maltese collar of fine India Muslin, with a double quilling round the edge, called *tulle*. A bonnet of bird-of-paradise yellow, is ornamented with puffs of yellow sarcenet, with bows of slate-coloured gauze next the crown, brocaded with black flowers. This bonnet ties close under the chin, on the left side.

OPERA DRESS.—A dress of ethereal blue, or of pink crepe lisse, ornamented at the border with *roulenux*, in festoons, and bows of satin: a full wadded *roulenx* next the shoe, concealing the hem: the body ornamented crosswise, with satin straps. The sleeves very short, and bracelets worn over the gloves, of coral in oval pieces, each surrounded by *filagree* gold. Hat of black velvet, with superb white plumage; a rich group of feathers appearing in front, and one very long feather drooping over the left shoulder, towards which side the hat is conspicuously inclined. On the side of the hair that this obliquely discovers, are two short marabout feathers placed under the brim of the hat. The mantle, which is of the Venetian form, is of violet or puce-coloured chequered silk, with a light green *rice* cape, and is lined throughout, according to fancy, with either white satin, or a colour the same as the cloak.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

THE DUKE OF YORK.

From the Courier of Jan. 1.

We extremely regret to say, that the flattering hopes which were entertained a few weeks since by the Faculty attending His Royal Highness the Duke of York, of the Royal Duke's permanent recovery, have within these few days been destroyed. Till about ten days since, His Royal Highness enjoyed most excellent repose, had a very good appetite, and only appeared to want the means of fresh strength to restore him to perfect health; but, about nine or ten day's since His Royal Highness's appetite failed him, so that he eventually refused solid food, and has since that time remained in a state of the most alarming debility, which, the Doctors had flattering hopes up to last Tuesday, provided they could in three days have restored the tone of his stomach, so as to enable him to take solid sustenance, and we understand made a report to that effect to the King, when His Majesty was in London, but which, we lament to say, they have not been able to accomplish. The Royal Duke enjoyed some refreshing sleep on Thursday for eight hours, but we are sorry to say, that Friday and Saturday were sleepless nights with the Royal patient, and of course the Royal Duke's health, generally, was much worse.

The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and the Princess Sophia, during their visit on Saturday, were extremely affected, on beholding the lamentable change which had taken place.

The King, on parting with his afflicted brother, on Friday evening, was evidently greatly distressed.

Sir Herbert Taylor, Military Secretary to His Royal Highness, has slept in Rutland House since last Tuesday.

Mr. M'Gregor and Mr. Simpson, the surgeons, have also slept in the house during the past week.

The dangerous state of the Royal Duke within these few days, has excited the greatest sympathy among all ranks, so much so, that on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, Arlington-street was thronged with persons who expressed the most anxious solicitude to know the state of the Royal Duke's health. The knocker of the lodge gate was checked yesterday. An Official written notice was given at the lodge to prevent the admission of any person to the house except the Royal Family and official gentlemen.

The Duke of York received a visit yesterday from his Royal Sister the Princess Sophia. Among the distinguished personages who called were Earl Bathurst, Viscount Melville, Mr. Canning, Viscount Strangford, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Argyle, the Solicitor General, &c. The Princess Augusta has been prevented from visiting the Royal Duke within the last few days, owing to the fall which her Royal Highness had in her garden at Frogmore.

Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, Sir Astley Cooper, Henry Halford, Dr. Macmichael, Mr M'Gregor, and Mr. Simpson were in attendance at Rutland House. They remained in consultation about an hour, when Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Macmichael left. Sir Astley Cooper, remained some time after. Sir Henry Halford returned again in about an hour, but remained but a short time.

Sir Astley Cooper was in attendance again at four o'clock. A messenger was sent to the King after the consultation of the medical gentleman, with their report of the state of the Royal Duke.—Their general report to the enquirers was, "His Royal Highness has past another restless night, and is no better."

On the latter part of the past week, the Princesses Feodore and Victoria, called to enquire after the health of His Royal Highness.—The Royal Duke experienced some alleviations of the sufferings yesterday, and on Saturday, by some refreshing sleep at different intervals.

The personal appearance of His Royal Highness has, as must be expected, undergone a great change for the worse, he being amazingly reduced.

[*From the Morning papers.*]

We lament to say that the report of the state of the Duke of York was nearly the same up to a late hour last night as it was in the morning. His Royal Highness was worse than he was yesterday, but was rather more composed.

The answer to the enquiries made at the Duke of Rutland's yesterday evening was—"His Royal Highness had passed a restless night, and the symptoms of his disorder had not abated."

Arlington-street, half past 1 Monday Morning.

His Royal Highness is much about the same; their is neither a change for the better nor for the worse.

The decidedly serious attack on the Duke of York's health was water on the chest, which, continuing, affected the arteries, and produced dropsy throughout the system. Its subsequent progress, if it could be accurately described, it is not necessary minutely to detail now; suffice it to say, after many changes (all of them for the worse and some considerable pain alleviated) a decided and fatal alteration took place in the Duke's health a week ago—namely on Sunday preceding Christmas Day. These was then an effusion in the head, a result that is fatal to the patient within a limited period. His Royal Highness shrunk to skin and bone. As may be imagined by those who remember his fine and portly person, it would have been difficult to believe in the identity of the individual, except from having constantly witnessed the decay, or from the representations of others. The head dropped forward, and sometimes the Royal Highness could not be aroused to observe those who were about him. The Royal Duke was in this situation, stationed in a large chair in his usual position, when the King visited his Royal brother, and when that agitation on the part of His Majesty occured, the fact of which has already been mentioned in previous publication, but without adequately describing the cause of the King's sudden and excessive grief. The Duke of York as already intimated, is completely worn away—his frame quite attenuated—and such great change, together with the Duke's head leaning forward, the chin on the breast, and the Duke apparently in a state of expiring insensibility, had the most remarkable and sudden effect on His Majesty, so as to induce the King involuntarily to rush out of the room. The first impression on His Majesty was, the extraordinary similarity between the Duke's general appearance and manner, and the looks of his revered father at the moment of dying; and besides the likeness between the late King and the Duke, His Majesty was also fully impressed with the conviction that His Royal Brother was then dying, or dead! Hence the sudden quitting of the Duke's apartment. It was some time before the King could return to the room, although persuaded that the Duke existed—the impression of the similarity between the Duke's general appearance, and the late King's in his last moments, remaining so strongly fixed on His Majesty's mind. The Duke was on this day unable to answer any remarks made by His Majesty. Shortly after the King's departure, the Princess Sophia, who has ever been so unremitting in her attentions to the Duke of York, visited her Royal Brother; and after she had been in the room a short time the Duke told her that "His Majesty had been there," and, the Duke added "His Majesty thinks me worse." This showed that the Duke was conscious, in some degree, of what had passed, without having been able to speak to, or answer the King's conversation. On Thursday, when the King again visited the Duke, His Majesty took with him some part of the soup, of which he requested the Duke to have for merly tasted with pleasure; the King, in his anxiety, personally handed some of it to his Royal Brother, who appears to be sensible of the attention, and slightly tasted of the once favourite soup. During Friday night and Saturday morning, the Duke experienced a good deal of pain; and at five o'clock Mr. M'Gregor, the medical practitioner, who has long attended on His Royal Highness, and who for some time, has slept or stayed very late at the Duke of Rutlands mansion, was called. The Duke was pronounced to have observed to this gentleman—"Is it M'Gregor, when is this pain to have an end?"

We received information last night, that His Royal Highness's Physicians, at a consultation yesterday were of opinion that all radical hopes or the recovery of their patient were at an end; and an Express was sent off in the afternoon, by Sir Astley Cooper, to the King, at Windsor, to inform His Majesty of the melancholy tidings.

A fortnight ago, Sir Astley Cooper, and others of the medical attendants, admitted that they had no hopes of His Royal Highness's recovery, unless they could keep solid food upon his stomach, which it had rejected for some days, and restore its digestive powers. All their efforts to accomplish these objects failed; and the deadly anguish of the Duke, that he never reposed, except when under the influence of powerful narcotics. The quantity of aliment taken by His Royal Highness has been so inconsiderable, that he, day by day, has gradually declined in strength, and on Friday last, so very much he was reduced in size, and so altered in his appearance, that persons who had previously known him would have scarcely recognised His Royal Highness; and, in fact, His Majesty, on Friday, was so shocked at the appearance of His Royal Brother, that he was obliged to be supported from the apartment. During the whole of last evening the neighbourhood of Arlington-street was thronged with nobility, gentry, &c. who evinced the strongest anxiety to learn the state of His Royal Highness's health. At twelve o'clock last night, the gate leading to the Duke of Rutland's house was closed, and the answer at that hour given to inquirers was, "that His Royal Highness was no better, but was gradually getting weaker."

Foreign Intelligence.

A New-Orleans paper says:—"A gentleman who left Bluffton, Alabama, on the 20th December, gives the following information; A packet from England arrived at Kingston on the 19th of December, after a passage of 35 days. It was reported that she brought instructions to the British Admiral on that station, to be prepared to act against the island of Cuba, which it was supposed the British meant, to seize, in case Ferdinand VII. persisted any longer in refusing to indemnify English merchants for piracies on the commerce as well as settle with the government itself for money lent."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

RUMOURS.

There was a rumour in town yesterday, that government had ordered the naval force on the Philadelphia and New-York stations to be fitted for for sea. We cannot trace the rumour or account for the order, if made. A force may be necessary near the Brazils or for observation in the neighbourhood of Cuba; but we see no prospect of a war with with any European power.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

NATURALIZATION BILL,

(Reserved for the Royal Assent.)

WHEREAS many persons have become resident in this Province who have emigrated from the United States of America since the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and have not been naturalised as British subjects by any act of parliament;—and whereas there are also in this Province many persons who have come from other foreign countries, and many reduced officers and soldiers of foreign corps, late in his Majesty's service, who are not subjects of His Majesty, by birth or naturalisation: And whereas of the persons above described the greater number came to this province intending to become permanent settlers therein, and having been formerly considered to be entitled to all the rights of subjects, have been heretofore permitted to exercise the same, and from the impressions which have formerly very generally prevailed with respect to the civil rights of persons emigrating to this province it would be difficult to provide an adequate remedy by any other than a general provision: And whereas by an act of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the 7th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act to amend so much of an act of "the thirty first year of his late Majesty as relates to the election of Members to serve in the legislative assembly of the Province of Upper Canada," it is enacted, that all persons naturalized by any act of the legislative council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, assented to by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall thenceforth be and be deemed competent in the law to be summoned to the legislative council of the said Province of Upper Canada, and to vote at the elections of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Province, and to be elected at any such election: And whereas it is expedient that all the persons above described, be, at the time of the passing of this said act were resident in this Province should be naturalized in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Be it therefore enacted, &c, That all persons actually domiciled in this Province on the 26th day of May, 1826, who are not now legally entitled to be regarded as natural-born subjects of His Majesty, but who have inhabited and resided in this Province, or elsewhere within His Majesty's dominions, for the space of seven years next before the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year aforesaid, without having been, during that time, stated residents in any foreign country, or who, being actually domiciled in this Province, on the said 26th day of May, in the year aforesaid, shall continue to reside therein until they shall have been resident inhabitants of the said province, or of some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for the space of seven years continually, without having been during that time, stated residents in any foreign country, and who being of either of the descriptions of persons above mentioned, shall take and subscribe the oath in the Schedule to this act annexed, marked A. or being of those persons who, by the laws of this Province, are allowed to affirm in civil cases, shall make affirmation to the same effect, before some one of the persons duly authorised under the provisions of this act to administer such oath, or take such affirmation, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken within this Province, to be, and so far as respects their capacity at any time heretofore to take, hold, claim, recover, convey, devise, or transmit any real estate in this Province of any kind or nature whatever, to have been, His Majesty's natural born subjects to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if they and every of them had been born within this Province.

II.—*And be it &c.* That every person claiming to be naturalized under this act shall be deemed and taken to have renounced freely and for ever, without reservation, all allegiance to any foreign state or power.

III.—*And be it &c.* That any person who shall wilfully swear falsely or make false affirmation in regard to any matter to which he may swear or affirm under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and that every such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit all the privileges and advantages which he would otherwise have been entitled to under this act; but that the rights of others in respect to estates derived from or held under such persons shall not be thereby prejudiced.

IV.—*And be it &c.* That from and after the passing of this act it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint by instrument under his sign manual, from time to time, in each and every District of this Province, such and so many persons as to him may seem meet for administering the oaths and taking the affirmations required by this act, and that each and every of such persons, so to be appointed, shall administer the oath or affirmation by this act required to any person above the age of sixteen years who shall desire to take the said oath or make such affirmation for the purposes intended by this act, and shall keep books of registry, in the beginning of which shall be written the oath and affirmation required by this act, and which shall contain the columns and specifications described in the second Schedule to this act annexed, marked B, and that in the column appointed for that purpose, the person making the oath or affirmation shall set his signature, or, if unable to write, his mark, in the same line of the register in which entry is made of the name and description of such person.

V.—*And be it &c.* That duplicate books of such registry shall be kept, both of which being originals shall contain the actual signatures or marks of the person Subscribing, and that on or before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, the person making and keeping the said register shall deposit one of the originals thereof in the office of the clerk of the peace of the District where such persons shall reside, and transmit the other original register for the same year to the secretary of the Province for the time being—and that the said books of registry shall remain and be preserved as public records in the said offices respectively.

VI.—*And be it &c.* That if from any casualty either of such original registers or any part thereof shall be lost or destroyed, it shall be supplied by a copy taken from the other original of such register remaining in the office of the clerk of the peace, or secretary of the Province, (as the case may be) and attested as a true copy upon the oath of the officer having custody of the same, made before any Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Court of King's Bench, which copy, so attested, shall be regarded to all intents and purposes as the original register.

VII.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That a copy or extract taken from any book of registry made under the authority of this act of the whole entry made in such register with respect to any person whose name is recorded therein, and certified by the clerk of the peace, or secretary of the Province for the time being, or their respective deputy or deputies, or by the person keeping such register, before the same shall have been transmitted to the clerk of the peace or secretary, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person therein described.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That no person who, on the said twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1826, had been resident in this Province, or elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions, as aforesaid, for the space of seven years, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall take the oath, or make the affirmation and subscribe the record thereof required by this act, on or before the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1830; and that no person who, being resident in this Province on the said twenty-sixth day of May, had not then been resident therein, or elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid, for the space of seven years, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall take the oath, or make the affirmation, and subscribe the record thereof required by this act, within the space of three years from the completion of his residence for the space of seven years, as aforesaid: Provided always nevertheless, that if any person, at the time of his being entitled by residence to claim to be naturalized under this act, shall be under the age of sixteen years, it shall and may be lawful for such person to avail himself of the provisions of this act, at any time within three years after his attaining the age of sixteen years.

IX.—*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that if any person not entitled to be regarded as a natural born subject of His Majesty, who on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six was domiciled in this Province, shall die before the period limited by this act for his taking the oath according to the provisions thereof, such person shall be nevertheless deemed to have been a natural born subject of His Majesty so for as regards the holding and transferring of any real estate by devise or inheritance.

X.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the several officers to whom it shall belong, shall without delay, transmit the registers then remaining in their custody to the secretary of the Province and the clerks of the peace respectively as directed by this act, and that after the said first day of January no further oaths shall be administered, or proceedings had for the purpose of being naturalised under this act.

XI.—*And be it further &c.* That whenever any of the persons appointed to administer the oaths and make the record thereof required by this act shall transmit any book of registry to the office of the clerk of the peace or to the secretary of the Province, as hereinbefore provided, he shall at the end of such book of registry verify the same on oath, to be taken before some one of His Majesty's justices of the peace, in which he shall depose that such book of registry forms a true and correct record of the statements made to him by the several persons therein described and which they severally verified by oath or affirmation taken before him.

XII.—*Provided always, and be it further, &c.* That if any person to whom it shall belong to attest the truth of any such record, shall neglect or omit to attest the same in manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of £200, to be recovered by information in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench; but such omission shall no prejudice the right of any person who may have taken the oath or made the affirmation required by this act, or preclude him from receiving a certificate or extract according to the provisions thereof.

XIII.—*And be it &c.* That a general alphabetical list shall be made and kept by the secretary of this Province and the several Clerks of the Peace, of the surnames and Christian names of all persons whose names and descriptions are recorded in the several books of registry, referring to their place in such books respectively—and that such list and books shall be open at all times to inspection, during the hours of business in such office, and that any person desirous of searching in the said list or books, shall pay to the officer keeping the same one shilling for each person on whose name he shall desire to search for.

XIV.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That nothing in this act contained shall be taken to repeal or in any manner alter or affect any statute passed by the Legislature of this Province respecting the qualifications of voters for members to serve in the Assembly of this Province or the eligibility of members to serve in the said assembly or in any manner to affect or interfere with a certain act of the Legislature of this Province passed in the 54th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens and to vest their estates in His Majesty" or with any proceedings had thereupon, or to repeal any laws now in force in this Province for the Naturalization of foreigners.

XV.—*And be it &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall be disturbed in the possession or shall be precluded from the recovery of any lands tenements or hereditaments in this Province, on the ground of his or her being or having been an Alien, or on the ground of any person from or through whom he or she may claim, being or having been an Alien, provided the person against whom such disability shall be so objected, being a female, was resident in this Province on the twenty sixth day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty six, or being a male, was resident in this Province, on the twenty sixth day of May aforesaid, and was then actually under the age of sixteen years.

XVI.—*And be it &c.* That in all cases where any person claiming to hold as next entitled on account of any person near in the line of descent having been an Alien, shall have actually sold or departed with, or shall have actually contracted to sell or depart with his real estate before the passing of this act, no person being at the time in adverse possession of the same, the provisions of this act shall not extend to render invalid any right or title to such estate but such right or title shall be taken and adjudged to be, as if this act had not been passed.

A

I do swear, (or being one of the persons allowed by law to affirm in civil cases, do affirm) that the entry in this book of registry contained, in one column of which entry I have subscribed my name, (or set my mark, (as the case may be) is true in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have resided seven years in His Majesty's dominions without having been, during that time, a stated resident in any foreign country; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province as dependant thereon.

B

Names.	When born.	Where born.	Father's name.	From what place last removed to this Province.	At what residence.	Present residence.	Addition, degree, or occupation.	Signature.	Date of Registry entry.	No. of entry.

COLONIAL.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Having before had occasion to remark on the pretensions of the United States to a large and valuable tract of land in New Brunswick, we reprint the following extract from the London Pamphlet relating to this question, attributed, we know not how correctly, to the pen of Sir Henry Bliss of Nova Scotia. It shows more at length, and more specifically than we had it in our power to do, the extent of their pretensions, and the principle on which they seem founded. As this is, doubtless, considered an important matter both at home and at Washington, we recommend the following extract to the attentive perusal of our readers.—*Gazette by Authority.*

"In exploring this Boundary, the American Government seems to have assumed the principle, that if no such *High Lands* existed, or existed where they would not be intersected by the North line, or, intersected, would not divide rivers agreeably to the strict letter of the treaty, they were then to go up to the St. Lawrence, and fix the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia on the very shore of that river. Accordingly they pass over a high and extensive range of table land, which, compared with the other heights and features of the whole tract, would readily be called and recognized as The High Lands *in the treaty*, because though these would indeed divide the heads of rivers, and give them the course and source of all that flow into and through the United States and use of all that flow into and through the provinces, yet if the streams on this side empty into the Atlantic, those on the other do not join the St. Lawrence. They pass on, therefore, and meet the St. John's. And here it should be recalled to mind, that neither their predecessors in negotiation at Ghent, nor their agents under the first Commission, had ever dreamed of extending the most extravagant of their pretensions beyond the *right bank* of this river, which they wished to be accepted as the *real St. Croix*, but which, in each instance, was rejected, and finally relinquished by them. Indeed, both the language and the principle of the treaty are conclusive evidence that its negotiators could never have entertained the intention, nor conceived the possibility, of touching or intersecting this river; or else in describing a boundary, which, as evidently to pursue the great natural land-marks of the country, they had never not only neglected so important a feature, but adopted a principle of separating heads of rivers, utterly inapplicable to the tract to be divided. Now, however, the Americans have the courage to pass the stream, which the left bank push on their north line. Having intersected the St. John's, leaving the lower half to us and the upper to themselves, they proceed in their course to intersect its numerous branches, the lower parts of which are to be theirs and the upper for us. They pass on, over a beautiful and well-wooded country, of gentle hills and valleys, till instead of streams running westerly to the St. John's they meet with waters that flow easterly to the Bay of Chaleur, a branch of the Gulf of St Lawrence. These they intersect, taking the source and upper part to themselves, and leaving the rest of the stream to us. They pass on, and when a few miles more would have carried them into the Gulf or River of St. Lawrence, by whatever name the arm of the sea at that point is to be called, and they meet a stream flowing into it, they have the consolence to stop. And here is the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, and if there chance to be a hill in the neighbourhood, these are the *High Lands*. Here they turn upon their heel, and follow *these High Lands* down to the south-west and south, dividing, first, the streams that flow into the River St Lawrence, from those that empty part of the Gulf called the Bay of Chaleur, both within our territories; *next*, the waters that flow into the River St. Lawrence, from those that flow into the St. John's, both within or falling into our acknowledged territories; keeping often in sight of, and never at any great distance from the very bank of the former stream; until, at last, to get round the sources of the Chaudiere, they must turn almost to the south-east, and making a considerable bend, join *the* High Lands upon which both parties are agreed.

"And this, they would persuade us, is the execution of that treaty, which had proposed for its object '*the reciprocal advantages and mutual conveni nces of both parties*'—this the country which has stripped us of a natural and defensive frontier '*to exclude all partial advantages*'—intersected waters in a manner to leave no question of navigation uninvolved that '*the seeds of discord might be removed*'—and planted, in fine, the American posts and people in the rear of the St. John's and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, '*to promote and secure to both countries perpetual peace.*'"

Jamaica papers to the last of December have been received at Charleston. The Colonial House of Assembly had adjourned, after a very long session, on the terms of perfect good humour with the Governor—both in favour of preserving good terms with the mother country. The Legislature had made provision for paying the salaries of the custom house officers; and the Governor had stopped the island duties.

Domestic.

RIDEAU CANAL.

This immense undertaking is now fairly in progress, and is to be finished, if possible, in the space of four years. Its length from the Falls of Chaudier, on the Ottawa River, to Kingston on Lake Ontario, is 133 miles. There will be 47 locks on the Line, as there are 320 feet to lift to the Grand Summit Level of the Rideau Lake, and many heavy Dams and Guard Gates will be required on the River Rideau to surmount the wild rapids therein—huge gullies and ravines have to be passed over, requiring extensive Aqueducts.—The work taken altogether is certainly the most stupendous and extensive at present going on in the world, and when completed, will form a piece of ingenious art almost without a parallel. More than one thousand masons and four thousand labourers will find employment on it during the present summer, and as there will always be much quarrying required, the work, in consequence, will not be suspended, even through the inclemency of winter, but continue in operation the whole year round.—What grateful news are these to Canada—to Great Britain—and to the world at large.—Never could British capital be expended in a more noble and useful undertaking. By so doing, she opens up a glorious highway through the bosom of one of her most interesting colonies—on either side of which, are Lands, not only able to support thousands and thousands of human beings, and thereby relieve distress to any extent that a surplus population or other causes may create; but planted by nature with forests of beautiful oak which could supply (never to be missed) formidable armadas.—This Canal falls into the Ottawa, or Grand River, 120 miles from Montreal. Masons and labourers may be transported thereto from Quebec for about three dollars by the Steam Boats, and Americans from the United States may reach the work in a less distance, where provisions will be open to receive them, and all the comforts of humble life to the industrious.

By this Canal the treasures of Canada will be opened and herself protected from the invasion of enemies—not only this, but it will be the means of making the wilderness smile with improvement. When it and other Canals will be finished, which are now in progress in Canada and the States of America, a Steam-boat navigation will be opened from Quebec on the St. Lawrence, or from Halifax on the Atlantic Ocean to New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico —an inland route of many thousand miles—and certainly the longest that will or can be on the face of the earth.

We have been favoured with this information from the Royal Engineers now returned to Montreal, after exploring the country, running the levees and making the necessary surveys.—*Montreal Herald.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

(From the Quebec Mercury, of Feb. 10, 1827.)

In the House of Assembly on Monday evening last, when, pursuant to order, the Petition of divers Electors of the Borough of Three Rivers against the return of Mr. Ogden, was taken into consideration, Mr Berthelot, in bringing forward the subject, commenced a dissertation on the laws against bribery and corruption. He was met immediately by the Honorable and Learned Solicitor-General, who said he would spare the time of the House, and the Honorable Mover the trouble of any long disquisition on the Law of Election, by admitting that the acts alleged to have been committed by him were in contravention of the Statutes in force against bribery and corruption; he would go further, and declare, that if one half only of the allegations in the Petition were true, if he could have been guilty of conduct such as was therein charged against him, he should indeed be unfit and unworthy of a seat in that Honorable Assembly. But he felt conscious of his innocence. The charges advanced by his antagonists had their origin in malice, were without foundation and unsupported by fact. He felt confident that, on a fair investigation, he should be able to overthrow the machinations of his enemies.

On Wednesday evening, the House being in Committee of the whole, on the motion for erecting a new District South of Montreal, the Hon. the Speaker having indulged in some rather severe marks upon the conduct of the Judges, whom he represented as instruments of a despotic tyranny, the same Honorable and Learned Member gave that gentleman a seasonable and temperate rebuke. He begged him to recollect the high and dignified situation he held in that Assembly, and how unjust it was to attack, in a legislative body, protected by privileges, the conduct of persons holding judicial situations, who had no means of defending themselves from such imputations. It was true speeches made in that House were supposed to be addressed only to the Members, but custom had authorized the admission of persons not of that body, to hear the proceedings of the Assembly—many persons in the gallery and below the bar, were less enlightened than that Honorable body, and would carry away with them the most unfavourable impressions from assertions advanced, perhaps, in the heat of argument; and the very privilege, he contended, by which freedom of debate was preserved in that Assembly ought to render Members more particularly guarded in their expressions; that justice and every proper feeling alike required that a licentiousness of expression within those walls should be restrained, the indulgence in it being fraught with the most serious consequences since the more inviolable the privilege of the Member, the greater was the injury inflicted on the individuals he attacked; that if the Judges were not rendered independent, the fault lay with that House, since the Despatch last year received from the Colonial Minister declared that the Royal Assent would be given to such a measure, provided a retirement was insured to them when, by length of service, they were no longer able to fulfil the duties of the Bench.

The following spirited extract is taken from Mr. Bliss's Pamphlet on the subject of the Boundary Line, between the United States and the Province of New Brunswick:—

"Certainly a more barefaced aggression, so solemnly resolved, so boldly executed, and so openly proclaimed, has been seldom suffered, or suffered with impunity, between two Nations. Not that the United States have never before sent emissaries to seduce the subjects, or usurp the dominations of a friendly Power, but always with some pretexts to excuse, or in a manner to palliate the intention, or at least secrecy to conceal it. But here no circumstance of injustice and contumely appears to be wanting. A people with whom we are on terms of the most confident amity, with whom the King has long been endeavoring to settle, by reference and by negotiation, questions of Boundary, and every other difference, are not afraid nor ashamed, by the deliberate act of two Legislatures, to declare an extensive territory, (of which, to say nothing of right, we are in possession to a period older than their existence), to be their own public undivided Lands; to affect to consider and treat its inhabitants and Authorities as trespassers and criminals, order them to be dispossessed, and brought to justice; send thither their public agents to cut and seize the King's timber, to resume and sell the land he had granted, intrigue with and seduce his subjects, supersede his government, establish the civil jurisdiction and military organization of their republic; and, in short, completely transform themselves, without further ceremony, the full sovereignty and property of the whole country. The attention of the public in England is so constantly engaged by objects of more immediate, and more alluring interest, that it can hardly for a moment be directed to a matter so remote and so imperfectly understood; but in this quarter of the Empire, this event has been beheld with astonishment and indignation by all classes of the King's subjects. In the most solemn manner their situation and constitution admit, they have hastened to send home their humble representations of the injury done and threatened, to their properties, and their Sovereign's right, and lay at the foot of the throne, their earnest prayers for protection; and are now looking with anxious eyes to the conduct of the Imperial Government, to learn whether they will still suffer their facility or indifference to be cajoled by the fair professions of that republic, or will at last be awakened to its real character of turbulence and aggression, and convinced of the necessity of never yielding to such a nation, whose demands rise upon every concession, and whose strength is increasing with every demand. For it is indeed a melancholy thing, particularly to British subjects, who have no other Colonies, to see Great Britain, their Mother Country, that once possessed the whole Continent of North America, driven in this manner from the Kenebec to the Penobscot, and from the Penobscot to the St. Croix, from the St. Croix to the St. John's, and now finally, from the St. John's up to the very verge and shore of the St. Lawrence, not by conquest or the decline of her power and Empire, but through the mere address and cunning of a people who seem ashamed of no means in advancing a pretext, and regard neither the rights nor the common courtesies of Nations in asserting their claims. Still more humiliating must it be if Great Britain has now to endure from that Republic, on the eastern extremity of their dominions, the same violation of territory, which they inflict with so much insult and triumph, on the King of Spain in the south. "*The Americans have no conscience, Father,*" said the Indian Chief, in his talk to Sir George Provost, "*they have no heart; they will drive us beyond the setting sun!*"—*and they will yank you into the Sea*, he might have added; for unless a stand be now made to prevent it, they eventually will."

The N. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, February 24, 1827.

The latest accounts from England, give not the least hope of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. At the time of the King's visit to His Royal Brother, it appears he was not sensible of his presence, and the distressing state in which he found His Royal Highness, produced the most painful effect on His Majesty's feelings.

The Naturalization Bill, as it passed both Houses and reserved for His Majesty's, pleasure, is given in this days paper. An attentive perusal of the Bill, will satisfy those who are interested in the measure, that by its several provisions, an effectual remedy is proposed for the permanent and undisturbed possession, of their rights and privileges. We are aware that much pains has been, and is still used, to misrepresent the matter to the people, and by persons too, who having no personal interest in it—without any thing at stake themselves, and carrying but little consequences may result to others, have made it their study to prejudice the public mind on this question, against the Government. The *object* of the Bill has been most industriously misstated, and attempts have been made to induce the people to believe, that it is intended to declare them Aliens, and deprive them of their rights and privileges. Now we only ask those who are interested in the matter, to read the Bill which is before them, carefully and attentively, and setting aside any representations which may have been made to them, to exercise their own unbiassed judgments, and then say if any thing can be found in it, which will bear the construction, that its object is to declare them Aliens, or to deprive them of their rights; but whether on the contrary, it is not the *object* of the Bill to remove all doubt on the subject, to provide legal remedies, for legal disabilities, and to confirm them and their children permanently and securely in the undisturbed and unquestioned possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities. The *necessity* of such a remedy is admitted on all hands—the "objectionable feature," as it is called, is, as to the *manner* of applying that remedy. The most strenuous supporters of the declaratory law of last year, have felt themselves constrained from the overwhelming weight of *fact and law*, to admit this *necessity*, and to relinquish the positions they had assumed on a former occasion. The absolute *necessity of declaring* that to be *law* which was *not law*, and that to be *fact*, which was *not fact*, they now appear to admit themselves, but yet, they contend that as the *case* is a general one, a general *remedy* is all that is required. To this it is replied, that the *case* though a *general one*, must be provided for in such a manner, that the *remedy* will apply itself to *each particular case*. If a Country was afflicted with a fatal disease, and some skilful physician should discover a cure for the malady, would it not be considered as downright quackery, in any one who pretended to such discovery to each individual case. And with a view to this, the preamble declares the fact generally, and its several provisions prescribe the *remedy to each individual case*. An Oath is required, and a registry of particulars is made, on which a certificate is granted, which completely and most effectually removes every defect, and neutralises all legal doubts and disabilities. The production of this certificate at all times, and on all occasions, is unquestionable proof, that the individual has availed himself of the remedy—the cure is infallible, and his rights and privileges which before were liable to be legally questioned, are restored to a state of perfect health and security. If in the course of events, these rights and privileges should ever again be questioned, the production of the certificate, current as it must be in all Courts of Justice, would at once remove all doubt and difficulty, and the individual would reap the full benefit of the remedy, which he had applied to his own particular case.

Supposing on the other hand that it was otherwise, and that nothing more than a general remedy was provided, without prescribing any particular provision for individual cases, and that the rights of these individuals should hereafter come to be questioned. Their plea would then be, that they were included in the general remedy, but without proof of their being entitled to it, this plea would not avail them in a Court of Justice—from the length of time that might have elapsed after the death of parties, it might be impossible for them to procure the necessary proof, and this something more than doubt would hang over them—a designing person would have it in his power to destroy all their hopes, at a time when they supposed the general remedy had put it out of the power of any person to do so. Thus it will be seen that this proposed general remedy, although it may be artfully stated, so as to appear specious on the surface—danger lurks at the bottom of it, because it professes more than it can accomplish, by promising *general security* without any specific remedy for *individual cases*.

The Bill on the contrary provides an ample and simple remedy, applicable to every individual case, and furnishes the party who avails himself of its provisions, with testimony which never can be shaken—not liable to be destroyed by the death of witnesses—and subject to no casualties whatever. A public record, which stands coeval with the existence of the Province, is at all times open to examination—the party may have his proof in his own possession—it is recorded in the District where he resides, and is lodged amongst the general archives of the Country. With this tripple security he may defy the arts of designing men, and rest secure in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of a *natural born British Subject*. Can he do so now? or is it probable he could, if a general remedy only, without these necessary securities was provided, without any reference whatever to his particular case. And here a most distinguishing "feature" of the Bill deserves to be particularly noticed. The securities which it affords are all obtained on the testimony of the party himself—he is admitted as a witness in his own case; whereas, in a Court of Justice if he failed in establishing his right to the general remedy, by other testimony than his own, the law must inevitably take its course against him. This fact may be considered as one among other proofs, of the equitable nature of the Bill.

In short, the *object* of the Bill, and the *object* of the Government, is to provide a remedy for the security of these people, which shall be permanent in its nature, and not liable to be questioned hereafter. The opponents of the present measure, have not attempted to deny that the Bill will effect this desirable purpose. They have it is true proposed a general remedy, but have not shewn by any detail, how it could be made to apply itself to particular cases. The result of so loose and careless a provision, if adopted, would inevitably be found to be inadequate and defective, and while it professed to remedy the *disease*, would only render it more difficult of cure hereafter.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—In our last number our summary was continued to Thursday 15, inst. The two following days, previous to the prorogation, were principally occupied on the Supply Bill, and in passing the Contingent accounts of the Two Houses.

The Estimate for the Public Service for the year 1827, was..... £7,470 0 0

From which was deducted the probable amount to be realized for duties received from Lower Canada, and under Provincial Acts, } 4,000 0 0

Balance to be provided for by Parliament..... £3,470 0 0

IV.—*And be it &c.* That from and after the passing of this act it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to appoint by instrument under his sign manual, from time to time, in each and every District of this Province, such and so many persons as to him may seem meet for administering the oaths and taking the affirmations required by this act, and that each and every of such persons, so to be appointed, shall administer the oath or affirmation by this act required to any person above the age of sixteen years who shall desire to take the said oath or make such affirmation for the purposes intended by this act, and shall keep books of registry, in the beginning of which shall be written the oath and affirmation required by this act, and which shall contain the columns and specifications described in the second Schedule to this act annexed, marked B, and that in the column appointed for that purpose, the person making the oath or affirmation shall set his signature, or, if unable to write, his mark, in the same line of the register in which entry is made of the name and description of such person.

V.—*And be it &c.* That duplicate books of such registry shall be kept, both of which being originals shall contain the actual signatures or marks of the person Subscribing, and that on or before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, the person making and keeping the said register shall deposit one of the originals thereof in the office of the clerk of the peace of the District where such persons shall reside, and transmit the other original register for the same year to the secretary of the Province for the time being—and that the said books of registry shall remain and be preserved as public records in the said offices respectively.

VI.—*And be it &c.* That if from any casualty either of such original registers or any part thereof shall be lost or destroyed, it shall be supplied by a copy taken from the other original of such register remaining in the office of the clerk of the peace, or secretary of the Province, (as the case may be) and attested as a true copy upon the oath of the officer having the custody of the same, made before any Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Court of King's Bench, which copy, so attested, shall be regarded to all intents and purposes as the original register.

VII.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That a copy or extract taken from any book of registry made under the authority of this act of the whole entry made in such register with respect to any person whose name is recorded therein, and certified by the clerk of the peace, or secretary of the Province for the time being, or their respective deputy or deputies, or by the person keeping such register, before the same shall have been transmitted to the clerk of the peace or secretary, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the naturalization of the person therein described.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That no person who, on the said twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord 1826, had been resident in this Province, or elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions, as aforesaid, for the space of seven years, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall take the oath, or make the affirmation and subscribe the record thereof required by this act, on or before the first day of March, which will be in the year of our Lord 1830; and that no person who, being resident in this Province on the said twenty-sixth day of May, had not then been resident therein, or elsewhere in His Majesty's dominions as aforesaid, for the space of seven years, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall take the oath, or make the affirmation, and subscribe the record thereof required by this act, within the space of three years from the completion of his residence for the space of seven years, as aforesaid. Provided always nevertheless, that if any person, at the time of his being entitled by residence to claim to be naturalized under this act, shall be under the age of sixteen years, it shall and may be lawful for such person to avail himself of the provisions of this act, at any time within three years after his attaining the age of sixteen years.

IX.—*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that if any person not entitled to be regarded as a natural born subject of His Majesty, who on the twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six was domiciled in this Province, shall die before the period limited by this act for his taking the oath according to the provisions thereof, such person shall be nevertheless deemed to have been a natural born subject of His Majesty so far as regards the holding and transferring of any real estate by devise or inheritance.

X.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That after the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the several officers to whom it shall belong, shall without delay, transmit the registers then remaining in their custody to the secretary of the Province and the clerks of the peace respectively as directed by this act, and that after the said first day of January no further oaths shall be administered, or proceedings had for the purpose of being naturalised under this act.

XI.—*And be it further &c.* That whenever any of the persons appointed to administer the oaths and make the record thereof required by this act shall transmit any book of registry to the office of the clerk of the peace or to the secretary of the Province, as hereinbefore provided, he shall at the end of such book of registry verify the same upon the oath to be taken before peace, in which he shall depose that such book of registry forms a true and correct record of the statements made to him by the several persons therein described and which they severally verified by oath or affirmation taken before him.

XII.—*Provided always, and be it further, &c.* That if any person to whom it shall belong to attest the truth of any such record, shall neglect or omit to attest the same in manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of £200, to be recovered by information in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench; but such omission shall no prejudice the right of any person who may have taken the oath or made the affirmation required by this act, or preclude him from receiving a certificate or extract according to the provisions thereof.

XIII.—*And be it &c.* That a general alphabetical list shall be made and kept by the secretary of this Province and the several Clerks of the Peace, of the surnames and Christian names of all persons whose names and descriptions are recorded in the several books of registry, referring to their place in such books respectively—and that such list and books shall be open at all times to inspection, during the hours of business in such office, and that any person desirous of searching in the said list or books, shall pay to the officer keeping the same one shilling for each persoon whose name he shall desire to search for.

XIV.—*And be it further enacted &c.* That nothing in this act contained shall be taken to repeal or in any manner alter or affect any statute passed by the Legislature of this Province respecting the qualifications of voters for members to serve in the Assembly of this Province or the eligibility of members to serve in the said assembly or in any manner to affect or interfere with a certain act of the Legislature of this Province passed in the 54th year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to declare certain persons therein described Aliens and to vest their estates in His Majesty" or with any proceedings had thereupon, or to repeal any laws now in force in this Province for the Naturalization of foreigners.

XV.—*And be it &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall be disturbed in the possession or shall be precluded from the recovery of any lands tenements or hereditaments in this Province, on the ground of his or her being or having been an Alien, or on the ground of any person from or through whom he or she may claim, being or having been an Alien, provided the person against whom such disability shall be so objected, being a female, was resident in this Province on the twenty sixth day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty six, or being a male, was resident in this Province, on the twenty sixth day of May aforesaid, and was then actually under the age of sixteen years.

XVI.—*And be it &c.* That in all cases where any person claiming to hold as next entitled on account of any person nearer in the line of descent having been an Alien, shall in virtue of such claim, have taken actual possession of any real estate before the passing of this act and have made improvements thereon, and also in all cases where any person claiming to hold as next entitled on account of the person nearer in the line of descent having been an Alien, shall have actually sold or departed with, or shall have actually contracted to sell or depart with his real estate before the passing of this act, no person being at the time in adverse possession of the same, the provisions of this act shall not extend to render invalid any right or title to such estate but such right or title shall be taken and adjudged to be, as if this act had not been passed.

A

I do swear, (or being one of the persons allowed by law to affirm in civil cases, do affirm) that the entry in this book of registry contained, in one column of which entry I have subscribed my name, (or set my mark, (as the case may be) is true in every particular to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have resided seven years in His Majesty's dominions without having been, during that time, a stated resident in any foreign country; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province as dependant thereon.

B

Names.	When born.	Where born.	Father's name.	From what place last resided to this Province.	Time.	Present residence.	Additions, Addition, or occupation.	Signature.	Date of Registry.	No. of entry.

COLONIAL.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Having before had occasion to remark on the pretensions of the United States to a large and valuable tract of land in New Brunswick, we reprint the following extract from the London Pamphlet relating to this question, attributed, we know not how correctly, to the pen of Mr. Hyde Bliss of Nova Scotia. it shows more at large, and more specifically than we had it in our power to do, the extent of their pretensions, and the principle on which they seem founded. As this is, doubtless, considered an important matter both at home and at Washington, we recommend the following extract to the attentive perusal of our readers.—*Gazette by Authority.*

"In exploring this Boundary, the American Government seems to have assumed the principle, that if no such *High Lands* existed, or existed where they would not be intersected by the North line, or, intersected, would not divide rivers agreeably to the strict letter of the treaty, they were then to go up to the St. Lawrence, and fix the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia on the very shore of that river. Accordingly in the space of 90 miles high and extensive range of elevated land, which, compared with the other heights and features of the whole tract, would readily be called and recognized as The High Lands *in the treaty*, because though these would indeed divide the heads of rivers, and give them the course and source of all that flow into and through the United States and use of all that flow into and through our territories, yet if the streams on this side emptied into the Atlantic, those on the other do not join the St. Lawrence. They pass on, therefore, and meet the St. John's. And here it should not be recalled to mind, that neither our Ministers in negotiating the treaty, nor their agents under the first Commission, had ever dreamed of extending the most extravagant of their pretensions beyond the *right bank* of this river, which they wished to be accepted as the real *High Lands*, but which, in this instance, was resisted by us, and finally relinquished by them. Indeed, both the language and the principle of the treaty are conclusive evidence that its negotiators could never have entertained the intention, nor conceived the possibility, of transferring or intersecting this river; or else in describing a boundary, which was evidently to pursue the great natural land-marks of the country, they had never not only neglected so important a feature, but adopted a principle of separating heads of rivers, utterly inapplicable to the tract to be divided. Now however, the Americans have the courage to pass the stream, and on the left bank push on their north line. Having intersected the St. John's, leaving the lower half to us and the upper to themselves, they proceed in their course to intersect its numerous branches, the lower parts of which are to be theirs and the upper for us. They pass on, over a beautiful and well-wooded country, of gentle hills and valleys, till instead of stream running westerly to the St. John's they meet with waters that flow easterly to the Bay of Chaleur, a branch of the Gulf of St Lawrence. These they intersect, taking the waters and upper part to themselves, and leaving the rest of the course to us. They pass on, and when a few miles more would have carried them into the Gulf or River of St. Lawrence, by whatever name the arm of the sea at that point is to be called, and they meet streams flowing into it, they have the conscience to stop. And here is the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, and if there chance to be a hill in the neighbourhood, these are the *High Lands*. Here they turn upon their heel, and follow these *High Lands* down to the southeast and south, dividing, first, the waters that flow into the River St Lawrence, from those that empty into a part of the Gulf called the Bay of Chaleur, both within our territories; next, the waters that flow into the River St. Lawrence, from those that flow into the St. John's, both within or falling into our acknowledged territories; keeping often in sight of, and never at any great distance from the very bank of the former stream; until, at last, to get round the sources of the Chaudiere, they must turn almost to the south-east, and making a considerable bend, join the High Lands upon which both parties are agreed.

"And this, they would persuade us, is the execution of that treaty, which had proposed for its object '*the reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience of both parties*'—this the boundary it contemplated and described—which is to sever the British Provinces from each other, and the Canadas from Great Britain, '*upon principles of liberal equity and reciprocity*'—which has stripped us of a natural and defensive frontier '*to exclude all partial advantage*'—intersected waters in a manner to leave no question of navigation uninvolved that '*the seeds of discord might be removed*'—and planted, in fine, the American posts and people in the rear of the St. John's and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, '*to promote and secure to both countries perpetual peace.*'"

Jamaica papers to the last of December have been received at Charleston. The Colonial House of Assembly had adjourned, after a very long session, on the terms of perfect good humour with the Governor—both in favour of preserving good terms with the mother country. The Legislature had made provision for paying the salaries of the custom house officers; and the Governor had stopped the island duties.

Domestic.

RIDEAU CANAL.

This immense undertaking is now fairly in progress, and is to be finished, if possible, in the space of four years. Its length from the Falls of Chaudier, on the Ottawa River, to Kingston on Lake Ontario, is 135 miles. There will be 47 locks on the Line, as there are 280 feet to lift to the Grand Summit Level of the Rideau Lake, and many heavy Dams and Guard Gates will be required on the River Rideau to surmount the wild rapids therein—huge gullies and ravines have to be passed over, requiring extensive Aqueducts.—The work taken altogether is certainly the most stupendous and extensive at present going on in the world, and when completed, will form a piece of ingenious art almost without a parallel. More than one thousand masons and four thousand labourers will find employment on it during the present summer, and as there will always be much quarrying required, the work, in consequence, will not be suspended, even through the inclemency of winter, but continue in operation the whole year round.—What grateful news are these to Canada—to Great Britain—and to the world at large.—Never could British capital be expended in a more noble and useful undertaking. By so doing, she opens up a glorious highway through the bosom of one of her most interesting Colonies—another side of which, are Lands, not only able to support thousands and thousands of human beings, and thereby relieve distress to any extent that a surplus population or other causes may create; but planted by nature with forests of beautiful oak which could supply (more to be missed) formidable armadas.—This Canal falls into the Ottawa, or Grand River, 120 miles from Montreal. Masons and labourers may be transported thereto from Quebec for about three dollars by the Steam Boats, and American goods from the United States may reach the works at a less expense, where houses will be open to receive them, and all the comforts of humble life to the industrious.

By this Canal the treasures of Canada will be opened and herself protected from the invasion of enemies—not only this, but it will be the means of making the wilderness smile with improvement. When it and other Canals will be finished, which are now in progress in Canada and the States of America, a Steam-boat navigation will be opened from Quebec on the St. Lawrence, or from Halifax on the Atlantic Ocean to New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico —an inland route of many thousand miles—and certainly the longest that will or can be on the face of the earth.

We have been favoured with this information from the Royal Engineers now returned to Montreal, after exploring the country, running the levees and making the necessary surveys.—*Montreal Herald.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF LOWER CANADA.

(From the Quebec Mercury, of Feb. 10, 1827.)

In the House of Assembly on Monday evening last, when, pursuant to order, the Petition of divers Electors of the Borough of Three Rivers against the return of Mr. Ogden, was taken into consideration, Mr Berthelot, in bringing forward the subject, commenced a dissertation on the laws against bribery and corruption. He was met immediately by the Honorable and Learned Solicitor-General, who said he would spare the time of the House, and the Honorable Mover the trouble of any long disquisition on the Law of Election, by admitting that the acts alleged to have been committed by him were in contravention of the Statutes in force against bribery and corruption; he would go further, and declare, that if one half only of the allegations in the Petition were true, if he could have been guilty of conduct such as was therein charged against him, he should indeed be unfit and unworthy of a seat in that Honorable Assembly. But he felt conscious of his innocence. The charges advanced by his antagonists had their origin in malice, were without foundation and unsupported by fact. He felt confident that, on a fair investigation, he should be able to overthrow the machinations of his enemies.

On Wednesday evening, the House being in Committee of the whole, on the motion for erecting a new District South of Montreal, the Hon. the Speaker having indulged in some rather severere marks upon the conduct of the Judges, whom he represented as instruments of a despotic tyranny, the same Honorable and Learned Member gave that gentleman a seasonable and temperate rebuke. He begged him to recollect the high and dignified situation he held in that Assembly, and how unjust it was to attack, in a legislative body, protected by privilege, the conduct of persons holding judicial situations, who had no means of defending themselves from such imputations. It was true speeches made in that House were supposed to be addressed only to the Members, but custom had established the admission of persons not of that body, to hear the proceedings of the Assembly—many persons in the gallery and below the bar, were less enlightened than that Honorable body, and would carry away with them the most unfavourable impressions from assertions advanced, perhaps, in the heat of argument; and the very privilege, he contended, by which freedom of debate was preserved in that Assembly ought to render Members more particularly guarded in their expressions; that justice and every proper feeling alike required that a licentiousness of expression within those walls should be restrained, the indulgence in it being fraught with the most serious consequences since the more inviolable the privilege of the Member, the greater was the injury inflicted on the individuals he attacked. —that if the Judges were not rendered independent, the fault lay with that House, since the Despatch last year received from the Colonial Minister declared that the Royal Assent would be given to such a measure, provided a retirement was insured to them when, by length of service, they were no longer able to fulfil the duties of the Bench.

The following spirited extract is taken from Mr. Bliss's Pamphlet on the subject of the Boundary Line, between the United States and the Province of New Brunswick :—

"Certainly a more harefaced aggression, so solemnly resolved, so boldly executed, and so openly proclaimed, has been seldom suffered, or suffered with impunity, between two Nations. Not that the United States have never before sent emissaries to seduce the subjects, or usurp the dominions of a friendly State, but always with some pretexts to execute, or in a manner to palliate the intention, or at least secrecy to conceal it. But here no circumstance of injustice and contumely appears to be wanting. A people with whom we are on terms of the most confident amity, with whom the King has long been endeavoring to settle, by reference and by negotiation, questions of Boundary, and every other difference, are not afraid nor ashamed, by the deliberate act of two Legislatures, to declare an entire, sive territory, (of which, by the solemn right, we are in possession, a possession too, older than their existence), to be their own public undivided Lands; to affect to consider and treat its inhabitants and Authorities as trespassers and criminals, order them to be dispossessed, and brought to justice; send thither their public agents to cut and seize the King's timber, to resume and sell the land he had granted, intrigue with and seduce his subjects, supersede his government, establish the civil jurisdiction and military organization of their republic; and, in short, completely transfer to themselves, without further ceremony, the full sovereignty and property of the whole country. The attention of the public in England is so constantly engaged by objects of more immediate, and more alluring interest, that it can hardly for a moment be directed to a matter so much and so imperfectly understood; but in this quarter of the Empire, this event has been beheld with astonishment and indignation by all classes of the King's subjects. In the most solemn manner their situation and condition admit, they have hastened to send home their humble representation, of the injury done and threatened, to their properties, and their Sovereign's right, and lay at the foot of the throne, their earnest prayers for protection; and are now looking with anxious eyes to the conduct of the Imperial Government, to learn whether they will still suffer their facility or indifference to be cajoled by the fair professions of that republic, or will at last be awakened to its real character of turbulence and aggression, and convinced of the necessity of never yielding to such a nation, whose demands rise upon every concession, and whose strength is increasing with every demand. For it is indeed a melancholy thing, particularly to British Subjects in those Colonies, to see Great Britain, their Mother Country, that once possessed the whole Continent of North America, driven in this manner from the Kenebec to the Penobscot, and from the Penobscot to the St. Croix, from the St. Croix to the St. John's, and now finally, from the St. John's up to the very verge and shore of the St. Lawrence, not by conquest or the decline of her power and Empire, but through the mere address and cunning of a people who seem ashamed of no means in advancing a pretext, and regard neither the rights nor the common courtesies of Nations in asserting their claims. Still more humiliating must it be if Great Britain has now to endure from that Republic, on the eastern extremity of their dominions, the same violation of territory, which they inflict with so much insult and triumph, on the King of Spain in the south. "*The Americans have no conscience, Father,*" said the Indian Chief, in his talk to Sir George Provost, "*they have no heart; they will drive us beyond the setting sun.*" *and they will push us into the Sea*, he might have added; for unless a stand be now made to prevent it, they eventually will."

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, February 24, 1827.

The latest accounts from England, give not the least hope of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. At the time of the King's visit to His Royal Brother, it appears he was not sensible of his presence, and the distressing state in which he found His Royal Highness, produced the most painful effect on His Majesty's feelings.

The Naturalization Bill, as it passed both Houses and reserved for His Majesty's, pleasure, is given in this days paper. An attentive perusal of the Bill, will satisfy those who are interested in the measure, that by its several provisions, an effectual remedy is proposed for the permanent and undisturbed possession, of their rights and privileges. We are aware that much pains has been, and is still used, to misrepresent the object to the people, and by persons too, who having no personal interest in the subject any thing at stake themselves, and caring but little what consequences may result to others, have made it their study to prejudice the public mind on this question, against the Government. The *object* of the Bill has been most industriously misstated, and attempts have been made to induce the people to believe, that it is intended to declare them Aliens, and deprive them of their rights and privileges. Now we only ask those who are interested in the matter, to read the Bill which is before them, carefully and attentively, and setting aside any representations which may have been made to them, to exercise their own unbiassed judgments, and then say if any thing can be found in it, which will bear the construction, that its object is to declare them Aliens, or to deprive them of their rights; but whether on the contrary, it is not the *object* of the Bill to remove all doubt on the subject, to provide legal remedies, for legal disabilities, and to confirm them and their children permanently and securely in the undisturbed and unquestioned possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities. The *necessity* of such a remedy is admitted on all hands—the "objectionable feature," as it is called, is, as to the *manner* of applying that remedy. The most strenuous supporters of the declaratory law of last year, have felt themselves constrained from the overwhelming weight of *fact* and *law*, to admit this *necessity*, or to relinquish the positions they had urged on a former occasion. The absurdity of *declaring* that to be *law* which was *not law*, and that to be *fact*, which was *not fact*, they now appear to admit themselves, but yet, they contend that as the case is a general one, a general remedy is all that is required. To this it is replied, that the case though a *general one*, must be provided for in such a manner, that the *remedy* will apply itself to *each particular case*. If a Country was afflicted with a fatal disease, and some skilful physician should discover a remedy for the malady, would it not be considered as downright quackery, in any one who pretended to do it, that the general evil could be remedied, without an application of the fortunate discovery to each individual case.

So with this Bill—the preamble declares the fact *generally*, and its several provisions prescribe the *remedy* in each *individual case*. An Oath is required, and a registry of particulars is made, on which a certificate is granted, which completely and more effectually resolves every defect, and neutralises all legal doubts and disabilities. The production of this certificate at all times, and on all occasions, is unquestionable proof, that the individual has availed himself of the remedy—the cure is infallible, and his rights and privileges which before were liable to be legally questioned, are restored to a state of perfect health and security. If in the course of events, these rights and privileges should ever again be questioned, the production of the certificate, current as it must be in all Courts of Justice, would at once remove all doubt and difficulty, and the individual would reap the full benefit of the remedy, which he had applied to his own particular case.

Supposing on the other hand that it was otherwise, and that nothing more than a general remedy was provided, without prescribing any particular provision for individual cases, and that the rights of those individuals should hereafter come to be questioned. Their plea would then be, that they were included in the general remedy, but without proof of their being entitled to it, this plea would not avail them in a Court of Justice—from the length of time that might have elapsed the death of parties, it might be impossible for them to procure the necessary proof, and this something more than doubt would hang over them—a designing person would have it in his power to destroy all their hopes, at a time when they supposed the general remedy had put it out of the power of any person to do so. Thus it will be seen that this proposed general remedy, although it may be artfully stated, so as to appear specious on the surface—danger lurks at the bottom of it, because it professes more than it can accomplish, by promising *general security* without any specific remedy for *individual cases*.

The Bill on the contrary provides an ample and simple remedy, applicable to every individual case, and furnishes the party who avails himself of its provisions, with testimony which never can be shaken—not liable to be destroyed by the death of witnesses—and subject to no casualties whatever. A public record, which stands coeval with the existence of the Province, is at all times open to examination—the party may have his proof in his own possession—it is reported in the District where he resides, and is lodged amongst the general archives of the Country. With this tripple security he may defy the arts of designing men, and rest secure in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of a *natural born British Subject*. Can he do so now? or is it probable he could, if a general remedy only, without these necessary securities was provided, without any reference whatever to his particular case. And here a most distinguishing "feature" of the Bill deserves to be particularly noticed. The securities which it affords are all obtained on the testimony of the party himself—he is admitted as a witness in his own case; whereas, in a Court of Justice if he failed in establishing his right to the general remedy, by other testimony than his own, the law must inevitably take its course against him. This fact may be considered as one among other proofs, of the equitable nature of the Bill.

In short, the *object* of the Bill, and the *object* of the Government, is to provide a remedy for the security of these people, which shall be permanent in its nature, and not liable to be questioned hereafter. The opponents of the present measure, have not attempted to deny that the Bill will effect this desirable purpose. They have it is true proposed a general remedy, but have not shewn by any detail, how it could be made to apply itself to particular cases. The result of so loose and careless a provision, if adopted, would inevitably be found to be inadequate and defective, and while it professed to remedy the *disease*, would only render it more difficult of cure hereafter.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—In our last number our summary was continued to Thursday last. The two following days, previous to the prorogation, were principally occupied on the Supply Bill, and in passing the Contingent accounts of the Two Houses.

The Estimate for the Public Service for the year 1827, was, ... £7,476 0 0

From which was deducted the probable amount to be realized for duties received from Lower Canada, and under Provincial Acts,	4,000	0 0
Balance to be provided for by Parliament,	£3,476	0 0

a smaller sum than has been required for some years past. The Bill passed agreeably to the Estimate by a majority of 21.

The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the Prorogation of Parliament, is contained in a Gazette Extraordinary published on Saturday last, and a Schedule of Bills which have received the Royal Assent, and those reserved for His Majesty's pleasure, is given in this day's paper.

The manner in which we have given the proceedings in Parliament, has we hope proved satisfactory to our readers. It has been our anxious endeavour, to communicate whatever appeared to be interesting. The limits of a weekly paper, preclude the possibility of giving the debates at greater length than we have done, within that period when they excite any attention, and when we state that it was said of one Hon. Member, that he had spoken Thirty nine times to one question, it may be doubted whether even a daily paper could keep pace with them.

Contracts are offered in the Montreal Papers, by Colonel By, for the construction of the first eight Locks of the Rideau Canal, and for about 750 Tons of Timber for the works. It is stated that in the ensuing season, as many as 1000 Masons and 4000 labourers, will be employed on the Canal.

Commissary General Randolph J. Couth Esqr. and family, have arrived at New York, in the Packet Ship Canada. He relieves Commy. Genl. Turquand, in the charge of the Commissariat Department in Canada.

SCHEDULE OF BILLS,

To which the Royal Assent was given, on February 17, 1827, passed 3d Session 9th Provincial Parliament of U. C.

1. An Act respecting the appointment of Guardians.
2. An Act to amend the Laws now in force for the appointment of Street Surveyors, so far as relates to the several Towns in this Province, other than those in which the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are by law holden.
3. An Act to amend the Law now in force in respect to granting Licences for Keeping Ale Houses.
4. An Act to declare what fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace, for the duties therein mentioned.
5. An Act to continue the Laws now in force providing a Salary for certain Sheriff's in this Province.
6. An Act to repeal part of and amend the Law now in force assigning Limits to Gaols in this Province.
7. An Act to authorise James Atkinson to convey to trustees a lot of Land for purposes therein mentioned.
8. An Act for the relief of James Radcliffe.
9. An Act to enable the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company to accept an aid from His Majesty's Government, towards the completion of the said Canal, to and secure to His Majesty the free use thereof.
10. An Act to authorise the Rev. John M'Laurin to convey to the Ottawa District School Trustees a lot of land for the purposes therein mentioned.
11. An Act granting to Chancey Beadle the exclusive privilege of establishing and Running a line of Public Stages, between the Village of Ancaster in the Gore District, and the Town of Sandwich in the Western District.
12. An Act to continue and amend the law now in force for the trial of Controverted Elections.
13 An Act to require the Magistrates of the several Districts of the Province to publish a statement of their District accounts.
14. An Act to incorporate certain Persons therein mentioned, under the Style and Title of "the Cataraqui Bridge Company.
15. An Act to amend the Law regulating the Practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.
16. An Act for affording public aid towards the completion of the Welland Canal.
17. An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities, necessary to the making maintaining and using the Canal, intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
18. An Act to make good certain Monies, advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to the Addresses of the House of Assembly, during last Session of Parliament.
19. An Act to provide for the construction of a harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek in the London District.
20. An Act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and Court House, in the District of Gore.
21. An Act to provide for a further Survey of the works done at the Burlington Bay Canal, and also to afford further aid to complete the same.
22. An Act for the further relief of Insolvent Debtors.
23. An Act to provide for the erection of a Gaol and Court House, in the Eastern District.
24. An Act for granting to His Majesty a supply for the support of the Civil Government for the year 1827.
25. An Act granting a sum of money to aid in the erection of a Bridge across the Ottanabee River in the New Castle District.

The following Bills were reserved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the Signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

1. An Act to provide for the more easy recovery of Estrays.
2. An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign Chapter fifth entitled "An Act to divide the County of Carleton in the Bathurst District.
3. An Act to provide for the naturalization of such persons resident in this Province, at the period therein mentioned, as may not now be entitled by law to be regarded as natural born subjects of His Majesty.
4. An Act to confirm British Subjects in their titles to Real Estates in this Province, derived through Aliens.
5. An Act to authorise the holding the inferior Courts in the different Counties of this Province where the same are not now by law holden.

☞ Subscriptions in aid of the distressed Greeks are received at York, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips.

Married,

On the 7th instant, at William Henry, E. W. Carter, Esq. Physician, to Miss Caroline Radenhurst, of that place.

On Wednesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Thompson Mr. John Knudson of the Township of Cavan, to Miss Mary Thompson youngest daughter of Rev. Joseph Thompson of Cavan.

Died,

At Niagara, on Sunday the 11th inst, in the 25th year of her age, the victim of a rapid decline, which baffled all medical treatment, Julia Caroline, youngest surviving daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Claus—possessed of all those sweet and attractive excellencies which add lustre to the female character, and excelled by none in the noblest and best affections of the human heart—her life and conduct will be long cherished in deep and grateful recollection, whilst the memory of her pure and pious resignation to the will of Divine Providence—her calm and patient submission to a disease, fostered by her unremitting attention to a beloved parent, (but three months since snatched from her affections,) her strong and animating faith in the mercies of her Redeemer, powerfully felt and ever pathetically expressed, combined with a disposition sensitive to the finest sympathies of our nature—all are calculated to inspire an aged and afflicted mother, and her surviving relatives, with the joyful consolation that she is but removed to the "Society of the just made perfect by faith," and in the enjoyment of that Heavenly "Rest that remaineth to the people of God."

Of old age, on Sunday morning the 4th instant, Daniel Burritt, Senior, of Augusta, aged 92 years and 8 months.—He was among the first of the U. E. Loyalists who joined the British Standard in the American Rebellion.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

PROPOSALS will be received for building on the lot behind the New Bank, a good and substantial Brick House, 58 feet by 48, two Stories high, erected on Stone Cellar walls, 3 feet thick and 9 feet high from the foundation to the brick work. The Contractor to furnish all materials except window-glass, and to be of the very best kinds, flooring boards to be 1½ inch thick, and not to exceed 5 Inches in width, and to be perfectly sound, free from knots, splits and wind-shakes, and together with all other boards and Lumber, to be on the Premises by the 1st day of May next, all the window Sashes and Pannel doors to be made by the 1st of June next. The cellar to be excavated to a hard foundation under the whole extent of the Building, and the excavated earth to be removed from off the lot.

By application at this office reference may be had for a more particular specification of the work required to be done.

York 20th February, 1827. 39-3w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL,
Administrator.

York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on Thursday the 8th March next, for the performance of certain services and repairs to Block House No. 1. in the Fort.

Specifications of the work to be performed will be in the possession of the Master Carpenter to the Royal Eng. Dept. and from whom every information may be obtained.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, 22nd Feb. 1827. } 39-2w.

Welland Canal Office.
York 22d Feb. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM,
39-6w. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately, a good and efficient Stone Cutter and Mason. None need apply but one of good character and sober habits. For particulars, Apply to

HAYDEN & FORD.
York, Feb. 24th, 1827. 39tf.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

E. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

STEAM PACKET CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the *Steam Packet Canada*, will be held on Board of the Boat on Monday the 5th day of March, at 12 o'clock.

J. W. GAMBLE,
Treasurer.
York, Feb. 16, 1827. 38-3w.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction in the Garrison of York U. C. on Thursday the 8th day of March 1827, a quantity of Condemned Barrack Bedding Furniture Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master.
York. February 17th, 1827.—38-3w.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 21st day of March next at noon, for carrying the Mail from Ancaster to Port Talbot vice London, for one year, from the 5th April; one trip to be performed per week. Each Proposal must specify in words the sum proposed per trip, and must have two sufficient names subscribed thereto as sureties for the due performance of the Contract. The person to whom the Contract is given will be required to pay the expense of drawing the necessary Bond or Agreement, and must receive the Mail for the first trip on Tuesday the 3d day of April.

JOHN BURWELL,
Post-Master.
Post-Office, Ancaster, }
February 6, 1827. } 37-6w.

Welland Canal Office,
York, Jan. 18, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, held by Stockholders who were in default on the 10th of November last, will be put up for Sale by Auction in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 28th day of February next, agreeable to the clause of the Act in that case made and provided. By order of the Board.

34-6w. JOS. WENHAM, *Sec'y.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier
York, Feb. 6, 1827.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company.
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25-tf.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

VOL. I. NO. 40.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH, 3 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. I.

An Act to confer upon His Majesty certain powers and authorities, necessary to the making, maintaining, and using the Canal intended to be completed under His Majesty's direction, for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

[*Passed 17th Feb'y.* 1827.]

WHEREAS, His Majesty has been most graciously pleased to direct measures to be immediately taken, under the superintendance of the proper Military Department, for constructing a Canal uniting the waters of Lake Ontario with the River Ottawa, and affording a convenient Navigation for the Transport of Naval and Military Stores; and whereas, such a Canal, when completed, will tend most essentially to the security of this Province, by facilitating measures for its defence, and will also greatly promote its Agricultural and Commercial Interests; and it is therefore expedient to provide by Law any necessary facility towards the prosecution of so desirable a Work

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act. passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, That the Officer employed by His Majesty to superintend the said Work, shall have full power and authority to explore the Country lying between Lake Ontario or the waters leading therefrom, and the River Ottawa, and to enter into and upon the Lands or Grounds of, or belonging to, any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, and to Survey and take Levels of the same or any part thereof, and set out and ascertain such parts thereof as he shall think necessary and proper for making the said Canal, Locks, Aqueducts, Tunnels, and all such other Improvements, matters, and conveniencies, as he shall think proper and necessary for making, effecting, preserving, improving, completing, and using in the said Navigation; and also, to bore, dig, cut, trench, remove, take, carry away, and lay earth, soil clay, stone, rubbish, trees, roots of trees, beds of gravel or sand, or any other matter or things which may be dug or got in the making of the said Canal, Locks, Tunnels, Aqueducts, or other Improvements, or out of any Lands or Grounds of any person or persons adjoining or lying contiguous thereto, and which may be necessary for constructing or repairing the said Canal, or other the said Works or Improvements, or which may obstruct the making or maintaing the same; and also, to make, build, erect, and set up, in and upon the said Canal, or upon the Lands adjoining or near to the same, such and so many Bridges, Tunnels, Aqueducts, Sluices, Locks, Wears, Pens for water, Tanks, Reservoirs, Drains, Wharves, Quays, Landing Places, and other Works, Ways, Roads, and Conveniences, as the Officer aforesaid shall think requisite and convenient for the purposes of the said Navigation; and also, from time to time to alter the route of the said Canal, and to amend, repair, widen, or enlarge the same or any other of the conveniences above mentioned, as well for carrying or conveying Goods, Commodities, Timber, and other things, to and from the said Canal, as for the carrying or conveying of all manner of materials necessary for making, erecting, finishing, altering, repairing, amending, widening, or enlarging the works of, and belonging to, the said Navigation; and also, place, lay, work, and manufacture the said materials on the grounds near to the place or places where the said works or any of them are or shall be intended to be made, erected, repaired, or done, and to build and construct the several Locks, Bridges, Works, and Erections, belonging thereto; and also, to make, maintain, repair, and alter any fences or passages over, under or through the said Canal or the Reservoirs and Tunnels, Aqueducts, Passages, Gutters, Water Courses, and Sluices respectively, which shall communicate therewith; and also, to make, set up, and appoint Drawing Boats, Barges, Vessels, or Rafts, passing in, through, along, or upon the said Canal, as the Officer aforesaid shall think convenient, and to construct, erect, and keep in repair, any Piers, Arches, or other Works, in, upon, and across any Rivers or Brooks, for making, using, maintaining, and repairing the said Canal, and the Towing Paths on the sides thereof; and also, to construct, make, and do all other matters and things which he shall think necessary and convenient for the making, effecting, preserving, improving, completing, and using the said Canal, in pursuance and within the true meaning of this Act, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the several powers to him hereby granted.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That after any Lands or Grounds shall be set out and ascertained to be necessary for making and completing the said Canal, and other purposes and conveniences herein before mentioned, the Officer is hereby empowered to contract, compound, compromise, and agree with all bodies politic, communities, corporations, aggregate or sole, guardians, and all other person or persons for themselves, or as Trustees, not only for and on behalf of themselves, their Heirs and Successors, but also for and on behalf of those whom they represent, whether infants, lunatics, ideots, femmes covert, or other persons who shall occupy, be possessed of, or interested in, any Lands or Grounds which shall be set out, or ascertained as aforesaid, for the absolute surrender to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors of so much of the said Land as shall be required, or for the damages which he, she, or they may reasonably claim in con-

sequence of the said intended Canal, Locks, Towing Paths, Rail-ways, and other Constructions and Erections, being cut and constructed in and upon his, her, or their respective Lands, and that all such contracts, agreements, and surrenders, shall be valid and effectual in Law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever any Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That such parts and portions of Land or Lands, covered with Water, as may be so ascertained and set out by the Officer employed by His Majesty as necessary to be occupied for the purposes of the said Canal; and also such parts and portions as may, upon any alteration or deviation from the line orginally laid out for the said Canal, be ascertained and set out as necessary for the purposes thereof, shall be forever thereafter vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if before the completion of the Canal through the Lands of any person or persons, no voluntary agreement shall have been made as to the amount of compensation to be paid for damages according to this Act, the Officer superintending the said Work shall, at any time after the completion of such portion of the Canal, upon the notice or request, in writing, of the Proprietor of such Lands, or his Agent legally authorized, appoint an Arbitrator, who at a day to be named in such notice, shall attend upon the Premises in question, to meet the Arbitrator appointed by such Claimant, and such two Arbitrators shall and may, before proceeding to consider the claim, appoint a third Arbitrator; which three Arbitrators, being first sworn by some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace then there present, to give a just and true Award upon the claim submitted to them, shall, upon the statements of the Parties and view of the Premises, and upon the testimony of Witnesses to be examined upon Oath or Affirmation if either Party shall require it, (which Oath or Affirmation any one of the said Arbitrators is hereby author zed to Administer), make their Award in writing under their hands, of the amount of damages to be paid to such Claimant.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if either the Officer superintending the said Work, or the Party claiming damages as aforesaid, shall decline to abide by any such Award, such refusal shall be declared in writing within ten days after such Award, and damages upon such claim shall be there after assessed in manner following, but at the sole expense of the Party refusing to abide by such Award.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which Awards shall be made, to which either Party shall refuse to conform as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Party dissenting from such Award, to serve on the other Party a notice in writing, appointing a day, not less than thirty days from the time of serving such notice, for having the damages for which he is is entitled to claim compensation according to this Act, assessed in the manner hereinafter provided; and that the Party giving such notice shall also specify some day therein, which shall be at least ten days before the day appointed for such assessment, and not less than ten days from the time of serving such notice, at which he will attend at the Office of the Sheriff of the District in which the Lands lie for the purpose of striking a Jury to assess the damages so claimed as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on the day appointed as last aforesaid, the Parties, their Attornies or Agents, shall attend at the Sheriff's office, and that the Sheriff shall at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon proceed in the presence of the Parties, or such of them their Attorney or Agent as may be present, to select the names of forty one persons from among those qualified to serve on special juries, and in the manner directed by law for selecting special juries, and that the names of such forty one persons so drawn being fairly written out by such Sheriff, each Party, or his Attorney or Agent attending for that pourpose shall alternately strike off one, that Party beginning at whose instance such jury is struck, until the whole number is reduced to seven, and that such seven persons shall be a jury for assessing the damages to be paid to such claimant as aforesaid. *Provided always*, that in case either Party omit to attend personally or by Agent at the time appointed, the Sheriff or his Depy. shall strike in behalf of such person not attending

VIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the seven persons so struck to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned by the Sheriff to attend upon the premises in respect to which the damages are claimed as aforesaid, giving not less than ten days notice of such attendance, and that the Sheriff or his Deputy shall also attend at the time so appointed, and shall administer to the five persons who shall first answer upon being called in the order in which they shall stand upon the original list the oath following, that is to say —"I A. B do swear that I will well and truly assess the damages upon the claim of C. D. according to the Act in that behalf," and thereupon the said jury having viewed the premises and received the testimony upon oath, or affirmation, of such witnesses as shall be brought before them, (which oath or affirmation the said Sheriff or his Deputy is hereby authorized to administer) shall deliver their virdict by the opinion of the majority of such jury of the amount of damages to be paid to such claimant.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in estimating the claim of any individual to compensation for property taken, or for damage done under the authority of this Act, the arbitrators or jury assessing such damages shall take into their consideration the benefi cial effects to accrue to such individual from the construction of the said Canal by its enhancing the value of his property or producing other advantages: *Provided always nevertheless*, That it shall not be competent to any Arbitratrators or Jury to direct any individual claiming as aforesaid to pay a Sum in consideration of such advantages, over and above the amount at which the damages of such individual shall be estimated.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Party desiring such Jury to be summoned, shall pay to the Sheriff for striking and summoning the same, and for attending and taking the verdict, the Sum of Five Pounds, and to each Juryman attending in pursuance of such Summons, the Sum of Fifteen Shillings.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when it shall appear necessary to cut into any Highway, in order to conduct the said Canal through the same, the Officer aforesaid shall, within one month cause to be constructed a secure, sufficient, and commodious Bridge, for the passing of Carriages, in order to re-establish the communication between the several parts of such Highways.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously break down, damage, or destroy, any Bank, Lock, Gate, Sluice, or any Works, Machine, or Device, to be erected or made by virtue of this Act, or do any other wilful act, hurt, or mischief, to disturb, hinder, or prevent the carrying into execution, or completing, supporting, or maintaining the said Canal, every such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall float any timber upon the said Canal, or shall suffer the overloading of any boat or vessel, or raft navigating in or upon the said Canal so as by such overloading the same to obstruct the passage of any other boat, vessel, or raft, and shall not immediately upon due notice given to the owner or person having the care of such boat, vessel, or raft, so obstructing the passage aforesaid remove the same so as to make a free passage for other boats vessels or rafts, every such owner or person floating such timber or having the care of such boat vessel, or raft, so obstructing the passage as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds, and if any person shall throw any ballast gravel stones or rubbish into any part of the said Canal or locks, every such person shall, for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding Five pounds.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any boat vessel or raft, shall be placed in any part of the said Canal so as to obstruct the navigation thereof, and the person having the care of such boat vessel or raft shall not immediately, upon the request of any of the persons employed by the officer in charge, made for that purpose, remove the same, he shall for every such offence forfeit a pemalty of Ten Shillings for every hour such obstruction shall continue, and it shall be lawful for the agents, Toll-gatherers or others employed by the officer in charge to cause any such boat vessel or raft to be unloaded if necessary, and to be removed in such manner as shall be proper for preventing such obstruction in the navigation and to seize and detain such boat vessel or raft and the cargo thereof, or any part of such cargo, until the charges occasioned by such unloading and removal are paid, and if any boat or vessel shall be sunk in the said Canal, and the owner or owners, or the person or persons having the care of such boat or vessel shall not without loss of time weigh or draw up the same, it shall be lawful for the agents, Toll gatherers or other persons employed by His Majesty to cause such boat or vessel to be weighed or drawn up and to detain and keep the same until payment be made of all expenses necessarily occasioned thereby.

XV *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the owners and occupiers of any Lands adjoining to the said Canal to use any boats thereon for the purpose of husbandry or for conveying cattle from one farm or part of a farm or lands to any other farm or lands of the same owner or occupier (not passing through any lock without the consent of the officer or person in charge for the time being) without interruption, and without paying any rate or duty for the same so as the same be not made use of for the carriage of any goods wares or merchandise to Market or for sale, or for any person or persons for hire, and shall not obstruct or prejudice the navigation of the said Canal or the towing paths thereof.

XVI And wheras it may hereafter happen from floods or from unexpected accident that wears, flood gates, dams, banks, reservoirs, trenches, or other works of the said navigation may be damaged or destroyed and the adjacent lands or the property thereon thereby damaged and that it may be necessary that the same should be immediately repaired or rebuilt to prevent further damages, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as any such case may happen, it shall be lawful for any person or persons employed by His Majesty from time to time without any delay or interruption from any person or persons whomsoever to enter into any lands grounds or hereditaments adjoining or near to the said Canal or branches reservoirs or trenches or any of them (not being an orchard garden or yard) and to dig for, work, get and carry away, and use all such stones, gravel and other materials, as may be necessary or proper for the purposes aforesaid without any previous treaty whatsoever with the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of, or other person or persons interested in such lands, grounds or hereditaments or any of them, doing as little damage thereby as the nature of the case will admit of, and making recompense for such damages to the owner or owners of, or other persons interested in such lands, grounds property or hereditaments within the space of Six calendar months next after the same shall have been demanded, for all damages which shall or may be done by means of such accident, and means of the digging for, getting, working, taking, carrying away, and using such stones, gravel, and materials or any of them, which damages and the satisfaction and recompence in respect thereof shall be settled, adjusted, ascertained and determined, by the ways and means hereinbefore described, with respect to the other damage done by the making and completing the said navigation.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the officer employed by His Majesty shall and may in such parts of the said Canal as shall not be of sufficient breadth for admitting a boat, vessel or raft, to turn about or lie, or for two boats, or other boats, vessels, or rafts to pass each other, to open or cut proper spaces or places in the lands adjoining to the said Canal at convenient distances from each other for the turning, lying and passing of any such boat, vessel, or raft, and that the said boats, vessels, and rafts, being hauled or navigated upon the said lands, shall upon meeting any other boat or vessel stop at or go back to and lie in the said places or openings in such manner as shall be publicly notified by the officer in charge of such Canal.

XVIII. And for preventing disputes touching the tonnage of any boat, barge, or other vessel, navigating upon the said Canal, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the owner or master of every such boat, barge, or vessel, shall permit and suffer every such boat, barge, or vessel, to be gauged or measured, and refusing so to permit and suffer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, and it shall be lawful for the toll gatherer, or such other person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose, and such owner or master, each to choose one person to measure and ascertain such tonnage, and to mark the same on such boat, barge or other vessel, which mark shall always be evidence of the tonnage in all questions respecting the payment of the aforesaid rates or dues and if such owner or master shall refuse or decline to choose a person in his behalf as aforesaid, then the person appointed on behalf of His Majesty shall have alone the power of ascertaining such tonnage.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to use with Horses, cattle and Carriages, the roads and ways to be made as aforesaid, (except the towing paths) for the purpose of conveying any goods, wares, merchandize, timber, and commodities, whatsoever, to and from the said Canal, and also to navigate on the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, and to use the said wharves and quayes for loading and unloading any goods wares, merchandize, timber, and commodities, and also to use the said towing paths with horses for drawing and hawling such boats and vessels, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His Majesty

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of refusal or neglect of payment of any such rates or dues as may be imposed by His Majesty for passing along the said Canal or of any part thereof, on demand, to the person or persons appointed to receive the same, such person may in his own name sue for and recover the same in any Court having jurisdiction thereof, or the person or persons to whom the said rates or dues ought to be paid, may and he is and they are hereby authorized and empowered to seize and detain such boat, vessel, barge, or raft, for or in respect whereof such rates or dues ought to be paid, and detain the same until payment thereof

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all penalties and forfeitures for offences against this Act or against any rule, order, or bye-law of the said Officer to be made in pursuance thereof, shall, upon proof of the offences respectively before any two Justices of the Peace for the District in which such offence has been committed, either by confession of the party or parties, or by the oath of one credible witness, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the parties offending, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justices, and the overplus, after such penalties and forfeitures and the charges of such distress and sale are deducted, shall be returned, upon demand to the owner or owners of such goods and chattles, and in case such sufficient distress cannot be found, or such penalties and forfeitures shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the Common Gaol of such District, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as such Justices may direct, not exceeding twenty days, unless such penalties and forfeitures and all reasonable charges attending the same shall be sooner paid and satisfied

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Penalties imposed by this Act, when levied and satisfied in manner aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Officer, to be by him transmitted to His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and singular the powers and authorities given by this Act to His Majesty, or to the Officer to be employed by His Majesty in superintending the construction of the said Canal, or to the Officer at any time hereafter in charge thereof, shall extend so far as may be required for the purposes of this Act, to all and every the persons employed or to be employed in the execution of any matter authorized to be done by this Act.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the powers, authorities and privileges by this Act given, relating in any manner to the Canal intended to be made as aforesaid, shall extend and apply to that part of the Navigation to be made or improved, which shall lie along the Lakes or Rivers as well as to such parts as shall require to be wholly made and excavated through Lands affording now no natural Channel.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any Officers or persons employed by His Majesty, in case His Majesty shall desire to improve the Navigation of the Rivers Tay and Goodwood, which empty their waters into the River Rideau, to enter into or upon the Lands or Grounds of or belonging to any person or persons on the borders of the said Rivers Tay and Goodwood, in the same manner and for the like purposes, and subject to the same conditions as His Majesty is by this Act authorized to do with respect to the Lands bordering on the River Rideau.

XXVI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Plaint shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, or in execution of the powers and authorities, or the orders and directions hereinbefore given or granted, every such suit shall be brought or commenced within six Calendar months next after the fact committed, or in case there shall be a continuation of damages, then within six Calendar months next after the doing or committing of such damages shall cease, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in such action or suit, shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this Act, and if it shall appear to be done so, or if any action or suit shall be brought after the time hereinbefore limited for bringing the same, then a verdict shall be given for the Defendant.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and shall be judicially noticed as such in the several Courts in this Province.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 *Reward.*

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

A PROCLAMATION.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

Executive Council Office,
1st March, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, *Post paid*, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL.
40-6w *C. E. C.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggless Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fallon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Perth, Jan. 24, 1827. 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz:

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con. (606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con. (130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To wit. } ON Saturday, the Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No. 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To Wit } BY virtue of two writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, No. 5 West of New-Street, Town of York, being forty feet front by sixty feet deep: also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Second day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 27th Feb. 1827,
(By Order of the Court.)
C. C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown, &c. 40-5w

NOT OFFICIAL.

FOR SALE,

200 Acres of Land, being Lot No. 10, in the Second Concession East side of Yonge Street, about six miles from York; upwards of One Hundred Acres are in a high state of Cultivation, well fenced, a good Frame Dwelling House, out offices, situate either for a Farmer, or a Gentleman's residence; a good well, and an excellent Orchard of full bearing fruit of all kinds—Terms made easy. For further particulars apply to this office.

York, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 20th December 1826.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. DANIEL FISHER, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec,*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE, } *Executors.*
JOHN MACKENZIE, }
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal, Dec. 26, 1826. 33-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Inspector of Weights and Measures* for the Home District, informs all persons concerned that he has received the Standard of the Province for the said District, and is prepared to examine and compare all Weights and Measures which shall be presented to him for that purpose with said Standard. Underneath is annexed the Penal Clause of the Act relative to the same.

(Signed) CORRY COULSON.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
HOME DISTRICT.
York, 12th Dec. 1826. 29tf.

VIth Clause of the Act relative to Weights and Measures.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Store-keepers, Shop-keepers, Millers, Distillers, Butchers, Bakers, Hucksters, and other trading persons, inhabitants of such District, for which a Standard of such Weights and Measures as aforesaid shall have been obtained, who shall, after the expiration of six months after such Standard Weights and Measures shall have been received, and Inspector appointed as aforesaid, have in his possession any Weights and Measures whereby he buys or sells any article, for the weighing or admeasurement of which such Standard of Weights and Measures are generally used, any other than such Weights or Measures as have been examined & stamped, or marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every offence Two Pounds Provincial Currency being thereof convicted before any one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace: on the oath of one credible witness; which said penalty, together with all reasonable costs, shall be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods, and in the default of distress such offender shall be committed to the Common Gaol of the District for a term not exceeding one month.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
York, August 15, 1826. 12-tf

BANK NOTICE.

DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 31-6w.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1827. NO. 40.

Poetry.

THE PALM-TREE.

By Mrs. Hemans.

.....Has his heart forgot, so far away
Those native scenes—those rocks and torrents gray;
The tall bananas whispering to the breeze;
The shores—the sound of those encircling seas
Heard from his infant days—and the piled heap
Of lofty stones, where his fathers sleep?—*Bowles.*

It waved not through an eastern sky,
Beside a fount of Araby;
It was not fanned by southern breeze,
In some green isle of Indian seas;
Nor did its graceful shadow sleep
O'er stream of Afric lone and deep.

But fair the exiled palm-tree grew
'Midst foliage of no kindred hue;
Through the laburnum's dropping gold
Uprose that stem of orient mould
And Europe's violets, faintly sweet,
Purpled the moss-beds at his feet.

Strange looked it there!—the willow streamed
Where silvery waters near it gleamed;
The lime-bough lured the honey-bee
To murmer by the Desert's tree;
And showers of snowy roses made
A lustre in its fan-like shade.

There came an eve of festal hours—
Rich music filled that garden's bowers;
Lamps, that from flowering branches hung,
On sparks of dew soft colours flung;
And bright forms glanced—a fairy show—
Under the blossoms so and fro.

But one, in one, 'midst those the throng,
Seemed reckless all of dance or song;
He was a youth of dusky mein,
Whereon the Indian sun had been.
Of crested brow, and long black hair—
A stranger, like the Palm-tree, there.

And slowly, sadly moved his plumes,
Glittering athwart the leafy glooms;
He passed the pale green olives by,
Nor won the chestnut-flowers his eye;
But when to that sole Palm he came,
Then shot a rapture through his frame.

To him, to him, its rustling spoke,
The silence of his soul it broke!
It whispered of its own bright isle,
That lit the ocean with a smile;
Aye, to his ear that native tone
Had something of the sea-wave's moan!

His Mother's cabin-home, that lay
Where feathery cocoas fringed the bay;
The dashing of his brethren's oar;
The conch's wild note along the shore:—
All, through his wakening bosom swept:
He clasp'd his country's tree and wept.*

Oh! scorn him not!—the strength, whereby
The patriot girds himself to die;
Th' unconquerable power, which fills
The freeman, battling on his hills—
These have one fountain, deep and clear—
The same whence gushed that child-like tear!

F. H.

* This incident is, I think, recorded by De Lille, in his poem of Les Jardins.

Miscellaneous.

ROB ROY.

This reputed chief of the warlike Macgregors was the hero of various exploits, commemorated in traditional story; and many of his "deeds of fame" display a generous magnanimity, which in happier circumstances, might have rendered him an eminent benefactor of the human race. In early youth, he was distinguished by a passionate admiration of the poesy of his country, and he is said to have recited several thousand lines. Rob Roy's intimate acquaintance with the soul-exalting relics of bardic composition, no doubt, tended to inspire the liberal humanity, which softened the harsher features of his intrepid—or, perhaps, desperate character. The love of nature had been in boyhood, and in maturer age, to delight in wandering alone through the hills and glens of his native land. In peaceful times, he would, probably, have been conspicuous as a poet; and if, instead of aggression, he had found protection from the powerful borderers of his little property, he was gifted with talents to anticipate the translator of Ossian. Tradition makes him the deliverer of many distressed damsels. On one occasion, travelling alone, through the suggested passes of *Glenetive*, his natural taste for the sublime was excited by the picturesque grandeur of those romantic scenes.—The sun had nearly dipped his golden hair in the western main; but some parting tinges played upon the rugged towering pinnacles of *Chrurachan*, and the profound tranquility of nature was unbroken, except by gentle murmurs of the tide, that with solemn placidity gave a character of life to the waters of the lake. He threw himself along a mossy rock, and gazed on the magnificent perspective until the slim outline could scarcely be traced, between him and the horizon. From enrapturing reveries, he was startled by female shrieks; and drawing his trusty blade he sprung forward to follow the sound. The shrieks were stilled; but the voices of men drew nearer, and they seemed in hot altercation. Rob Roy laid himself down among "tall rank grass of the wild," and distinctly could hear two persons disputing in a high English accent. The one expostulated in behalf of a captive lady—the other insisted upon his right to extort a compliance with his dishonourable solicitations. They still proceeded, through trackless paths; and Macgregor, with silent determination, pursued. They soon disappeared, as if elves of the wood had descended to their *Tomhans*. The screams of a female furnished a direction; while the Celt no longer stood in perplexity, and he lost not a moment in shaping his course according to the sounds, which led him to a ruin, that on the one hand remains of a fortress, situated upon a craggy eminence. The voice was, at times suppressed, and then burst forth with frenzied energy. Rob Roy feared not the face, nor the arm of man; but he afterwards confessed, that early impressions of supernatural agency daunted his courage. Again he recollected, that, "the gleaming counter-spell, the steel of the mighty was in his hand," and he pressed onwards to unravel the mystery. He could discover no door, no window, in the half-ruined tower; but he perceived, after surrounding the rock, that from a tangling thicket the tones of female distress were most audible. The moon emitted some feeble rays, by which he discerned a vaulted passage, which with cautious steps he explored. A faint glimmering of light guided him, where, with disordered dress, dishevelled tresses, and a lovely countenance, marked by tears, he found in a large apartment, a female stretched upon some grass, nearly exhausted by violent efforts. On seeing Rob Roy, she attempted to rise, saying, "if you come to end my life, cheerfully shall I meet the blow. Death is my only refuge." "Vield not to despair, lady," he replied, "Rob Roy Macgregor comes to release you. But every moment is precious, quickly tell me your name and your wrongs." "I am," said the lady, "a daughter of the chief of——, treacherously decoyed from the castle of my father, by a knight of England. He and his friend were my only company personal my mother to let me go out to ride with them, to learn some of the fine performances of English ladies in hunting; and after going some miles, I was forced into a stranger sloop, and carried away. I now find that each of the friends had designs on me. They deceived each other; but the younger has honour and pity." "Remain as you are," said Rob Roy, "I hope soon to return with good tidings."—The chief, with an air of authority, stalked into a vault, where two gentlemen were harshly debating, and three armed men paced the floor. They all shrunk from the terrific apparition. "Shame to manhood!" said Macgregor. "A lady of high birth insulted! tremble! for even the demons of darkness are stirring in her cause." After a pause, the elder knight said, "You, at least, are no airy demon, but substantial flesh and blood, and shall feel this, if you do not instantly take yourself off." He made a push at Rob Roy, as he spoke; but the chief was the most dexterous swordsman of the age, and soon laid his adversary at his feet. Calling for a parley, the younger knight was disposed to restore the lady; nor did the mercenary seamen oppose it, being unwilling to risk the consequences, when no further reward from the employer could be expected. Rob Roy bound up the wound of the elder knight, and by a shorter way, he and the lady were conveyed to the sea-side. In less than forty hours, the battlements of——castle were visible. At some distance from the common landing place Macgregor desired to be put on shore. He proceeded with rapid steps to the castle, to inform the cheif of his daughter's safety, and to claim his hospitality for the wounded knight, for whose security he had pledged his honour. The younger knight, was married to the lady, and the elder suffered to depart, unmolested, to his own country, for the cheif considered himself bound in honour and gratitude, to fulfil the terms promised by Rob Roy.

In ancient times, and among chiefs of more modern date, the engagements made by a friend were esteemed inviolable by the party concerned.

A rivulet, which runs through the spot where Fletcher of Cameron, a follower of the Macgregor chief, murdered the boys who came as spectators of the battle of Luss, is called the stream of young Ghosts; and it is beleived, that if crossed by a Macgregor after sunset, he will be scared by unhallowed spectres.—This is a remarkable proof that superstition is not only irrational, but unjust; since neither of the alleged murderers were of the Macgregor clan, and the chief when he compelled the boys to enter the church, instead of standing exposed to random shots from the combatants, had no view but to preserve their lives, and to detain them as hostages, if circumstances required a pledge for the safety of his own people.—Yet superstition represents the ghosts of the victims peculiarly hostile to the clan of Macgregor. So late as the year 1757, every spring the tragical fate of the scholars of Dunbarton was commemorated by the boys of that ancient town. The aftenoon of the supposed anniversary; the dux of the highest class was laid on a bier, covered with the clergyman's gown, and carried by his companions to a grave, previously opened. The whole school, bearing wooden guns reversed, performed the ceremony of interment, and recited *Gaelic* odes over the dead, allusive to the horrible massacre. They returned, singing songs of lamentation in the same language.

There are records to show that Sir Humphrey, laird of Luss, under pretence of desiring a permanent reconciliation, invited Macgregor of Glenstrae, and the principal vassals of his clan, to meet him at Lennox, but he prepared five hundred horsemen, and three hundred foot, to form an ambuscade, and cut off the retreat of the Macgregors. Their chief came from Ranock, with only two hundred followers; but they were accompanied and confined them in the church, as we formerly related. The Macgregors had no friend at court to contradict the misrepresentations of their powerful foes. All their loyal services were forgotten—all they had done and suffered for the house of Bruce—all their achievements with Glencairn, and several Highland clans, when they defeated Cromwell's troops at *Aberfoyle*. They were prohibited from bearing their hereditary name, and hunted with bloodhounds, like the most noxious beasts of prey. These cruelties form the best apology for Rob Roy and his clan, in retaliating upon their oppressors; and no act of cruelty or meanness has been imputed to Rob Roy. The lawless propensities of a freebooter were softened by the humanizing influence of a poetical imagination, and in some measure exalted by the pride of ancestry, and natural greatness of soul.—His death was entirely conformity to the romantic peculiarities of his life. A life of harassing vicissitude had undermind his robust constitution, but his spirit was unsubdued, though his person evidently sunk under decay; and after manfully resisting his infirmities, he was confined to bed, when a gentleman who had done him a wrong came to see him. Being informed, that the stranger asked admission to his chamber, he exclaimed that an enemy must not behold Rob Roy Macgregor in the posture of defeat." He made his family raise him up, put on his clothes and warlike accoutrements, and then received the visitor with dignified civility. When his guest, after dying man desired to be again laid in the bed, and ordered the piper to be called in. He cordially shook hands with "the voice of war," instructing him to play, "*cha teill mi tuille*"—(I shall never return), and not to cease sounding the pipes while breath remained in the breast of Rob Roy. He was punctually obeyed, and expired with "the voice of battle," pealing around him. His funeral was respectably and numerously attended.

The chivalrous reliance on the steel of their fathers, which formed a prominent feature in the characteristics of the *Gael*, has, in some instances, produced heavy loss to their posterity. Macdonald of Kesshock was offered a written charter for his lands in the fourteenth century; but he spurned at the proposals, saying, "no *clan-donald* shall hold his right by a sheep's skin. The sword of their fathers shall remain, as it has been from the earliest time, a sufficient charter for the brave." In the sixteenth century, the superior reclaimed those lands, and they were lost to the family of Kesshock. The accomplished and valiant descendant of the first mentioned leader of the brave, being asked, in the year 1744, the average revenue of his estate, replied, "I can bring to the field five hundred fighting men." The feudal power his lands afforded was all he deemed worthy of computation.

In the reign of George the First, the Grant cheiftain was offered a patent of nobility, which he declined, saying, "who then would be laird of Grant?" This feudal chief felt, and expressed in a few emphatic words, that no euphony of sounds could add to the wealth and power derived from his wide streching and populous lands.

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THE IRON MASK.—It has been discovered that the person who was known by the appellation of the "Man in the Iron Mask" was no other than a Count MATTHIOLI, Prime Minister of the Duke of MANTUA. It appears that the cause of his imprisonment was his having sold to Spain the secret of a negociation between his master and LOUIS XIV. for the surrender of Casale, the capital of the Duchy of Montserrat. The French KING; being much enraged at his perfidy, gave orders to his Minister to take measures for his capture. This was effected by enticing him to the French frontier, where a troop of horse was in readiness to secure him. The prisoner was confined at first in Pignerol, from which place he was afterwards removed to the Bastille. His confinement on this change in the place of his confinement was owing to the appointment of the Governor of Pignerol to the Bastille. This transfer was considered expedient on account of the stratagems of the prisoner, inasmuch as it was not thought safe to intrust him to the care of a person who was not aware of his scheme and character. The story of his writing his history on a silver plate is not true. Such a circumstance did take place, but it was at Valzin; a poor Hugneot who was confined there inscribed some texts of Scripture on a plate, in hopes that some of his friends might come to it, and thereby discover the place of his imprisonment. This occurrence has been mingled with the history of the Piedmontese prisoner. The Iron Mask was confined in the strict manner generally described, in consequence of his disposition for intrigue, which rendered him obnoxious and dangerous to Louis XIV. This account, which is founded on papers in the Depot of Foreign Affairs at Paris, was published many years ago. So prepossessed, however, were people in favour of the marvellous, that they rejected the truth. The prisoner was buried on the 3d of March, 1703; a few days before his death, he told his physician that he believed himself to be about sixty years of age. If he reckoned correctly, he must have been born in 1643.—*Morning Paper.*

Summary.

It is said that four *two-decked* first rates are ordered to be laid down in the Plymouth Dock-yard—two at Pembroke, one at this yard, and one at an eastern yard. The length of each of these ships is to be 16 feet greater than that of the *Caledonia*, and it is supposed that in twenty months these immense ships will be ready to be launched.—*Plymouth Journal.*

WAR.—Recruiting has been briskly going on for two weeks past, and on Sunday night an order arrived in Glasgow, lowering the standard from five feet eight to five feet six inches.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Progress of the Reformation.—Yesterday 19 persons, lately professing the Roman Catholic religion, renounced the errors of Popery, in the parish Church of Cavan. This fact is peculiarly gratifying under existing circumstances, and proves that the Prelates possess no more power than the Priests in repressing that spirit of inquiry which is abroad, and which, we trust, will be generally persevered in. We had some observations prepared upon the subject, which we are reluctantly compelled to postpone until Wednesday.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Huddersfield, Dec. 23.—The trade of this town and neighbourhood is improving a little, and public confidence is gaining strength, but the number of unemployed poor is still very great, and the consequent distress requires every exertion which humanity can dictate for its alleviation.

Halifax, Dec. 23.—Our stuff market was not quite so brisk last saturday as that of the preceding week. There was, however, more business done than is usual at Christmas.

An ingenious artist, named Wilcocks, residing at Exeter, has, it is said, invented a self-acting pianoforte, well calculated to serve for a family quadrille or country dance; so as to obviate the necessity of the best-tempered girl in the company losing her share of the amusement.

That splendid specimen of eastern magnificence, the Burmese imperial state carriage, was sold by auction on Monday week, at Pegu castle. The unknower estimated its original cost at a lac of rupees; the number of stones set in it amounted to twenty thousand; but he was not authorized to vouch for them as being precious. After a good deal of preliminary pushing, the first bidding he obtained was 100 guineas, on which the auction ended, and was ultimately knocked down for 1,000 guineas. The throne of the Burmese Monarch was bought by the same purchaser for fifty guineas.

At the conclusion of the Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the East India Stock, which took yesterday, Sir Charles Forbes expressed his hope that the next occasion on which the Proprietors should be assembled, would be to pay some mark of respect to the memory of that great and good mad, the Marquis of Hastings. [Loud and continued cheering.] He said that he was glad that such a proposition would be unanimously adopted, and he trusted that, ere twelve months should elapse, the statue of that lamented and noble individual would be seen adorning that court, which would be the most striking testimony of respect they could possibly pay to him. This information was received with loud cheers by the whole Court.—*Dec. 24.*

[*From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.*]—73d on march to Cork, commanded by Colonel O'Connell—56, marched yesterday morning for Naas, but to proceed for Cork, commanded by Colonel John, to embark for Portugal.

Staff.—Major Belcher, Aid-de-Camp to Sir George Murray, is appointed Deputy-Adjutantant-General—Major Craig, Assistant-Adjutant-General, to the army in Portugal. The latter sailed from Hull yesterday morning.

Town-Major White, of Dublin Garrison, is appointed Provost Martial to the Army in Portugal.

The 10th and 11th Regiments ordered to Cork, preparatory to their embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, are expected to be in Dublin on Thursday. The transports at Cove—the *Arab* and *Jupiter*, with the head quarters of the 22d Regiment of infantry, and the first Division of the 34th Regiment, detained for the West Indies, and where part of the former Regiment has already sailed for, have been detained by contrary winds.

Milford Dec. 23.—So mild a Christmas day has not been known for many years. There was scarcely a zephyr stirring and the sun shone quite warm. The thermometer stood in the shade at 75. Indeed, the season altogether is more than Italian. The fruit and vegetation all alive—"the birds gaily singing" in every direction. In fact, none can imagine the scene but such as witness it.

Lord George Beresford has been for some time very alarmingly ill in Dublin. The complaint under which his Lordship labours is, we understand, a cancer of the worst and most incurable character in the nose. It is said that his physicians are anxious for His Lordship's removal to London, but are apprehensive that his complaint may prove fatal before his arrival there. His Lordship is at present living in Harcourt-street.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

Singular fact.—At the embarkation of the troops last week from Deptford for Portugal, one old woman took leave of six of her sons, all fine young fellows, belonging to the company in the Gua ds,

England.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 29 1826.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, K. G. and G. C. B., to be constable of the Tower of London, in the room of the Marquis of Hastings, deceased.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington to be His Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the Marquis of Hastings, deceased.

CANADA COMPANY.

A meeting of the Proprietors of the Canada Company was held yesterday at the City of London Tavern

At one o'clock Mr Bosanquet (the Governor) took the chair. He stated, that this Half-yearly Court was called, pursuant to the provisions of the charter (and the Directors would be happy to give the Subscribers any information as to the Company's affairs. The principal object of the Directors was to obtain the authority and sanction of the Shareholders for carrying into effect the resolutions of July last. The following are the resolutions referred to:—

At a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canada Company, assenting to the new agreement made with His Majesty's Government, on the 23d of May 1826, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 12th of July, 1826, Charles Bosanquet, Esq. in the chair.

It was resolved,

1. That by a Report of the Court of Directors read at this Meeting, it appears that the holders of only one thousand and ninety-five shares had, on the 14th ultimo, refused to accede to the new arrangement with his Majesty's Government.

2. That, in consideration of the dissentients bearing so small a proportion to the subscribers assenting to the new agreement, it is expedient to authorise the Directors, and they are hereby authorised, when the charter shall have been obtained, to pay them off, at the rate of £10 per share.

3. That, it appears by the Report of the Directors that the whole amount of the sum to be paid to His Majesty's Government is now accurately ascertained, and that no further advance of capital will be required, for at least two years, on the reduced number of shares; it is therefore, not expedient to issue any new shares in lieu of the one thousand and ninety-five shares of the dissentients.

The chief object of the Meeting, then, was to pay off the dissentients, if he might so term them—that was to say, pay back to those individuals the sums they had advanced on their several shares. For the last two years, the company had been involved in many disagreeable discussions with the government, the object of which would be seen by those who read the Report.

The Report having been read to the meeting:—

The Chairman said, that upon the latter portion of it he had to propose—"That the resolutions of the 12th July, 1825, be adopted by the meeting, and that the Directors be authorised and empowered to carry them into effect."

On the motion being put from the Chair.

Mr. Anderton said, that as the charter had been obtained by the exertions of the Directors, he would propose, first, "that the thanks of the Court be given to them;" and, secondly, "that, as the proprietors of 1,095 shares had expressed a desire to withdraw themselves from the Company, their shares should be offered to the proprietors at par, and that a proper transfer should be made accordingly."—These resolutions he should propose as an amendment to the one proposed by the chairman. And, as there had been much said about the dissentients, and as their dissent had given rise to much difficulty, he had no doubt but that this would obviate all.

W. Williams, Esq. M. P., said that the wisest and the best course to be adopted, was to pay the dissentients the £10 for their shares; and then to unite to see what was to be done for the good of the Company. The Directors had been obliged to apply for another charter, in consequence of the difficulties that arose from the transfer of crown and clergy reserves, and he did not think that the latter charter was so good as the first, but still it was good. If the resolution that had been just moved were suffered to pass, it would certainly be the downfall of the Company. It had certainly come from a very high quarter, but also from a very interested one. He did not mean to say any thing disrespectful of the gentleman, but no human being could totally divest himself of interested feelings.

Mr. Thomas Wilson supported the resolutions which had been moved by Mr. Anderton. He thought it would be the best course that could be adopted; for he questioned whether, having once formed a partnership, any number of those parties could be let out without causing its destruction. He should therefore give his vote for the amendment that had been proposed.

Mr. Williams said, that those resolutions could not be carried into effect without ruining the Company.

Mr. D. Caruthers objected to the mode proposed by the Directors, and could support the amendment.

Mr. Easthope, M. P. conceived that the simple question for the Meeting to consider was, whether the Company could or could not bind the dissentients? The Directors had had two opinions from very high authority, and they had decided that the dissentients could not be bound. They could, therefore, do nothing with them but pay them off. Then came the only question, whether for their shares they should be allowed £9 as, the real worth of the assets of the Company at the time of the dissent, or £10, the amount they had advanced? and the Directors had decided on the latter;

Mr. J. Bowring conceived that the second charter was only the first somewhat modified; and that it was not fair to consider the Company as a new Company, but merely as somewhat changed from its original form. He thought, therefore, that the subscribers ought to be equally bound by it.

Mr. Fresfield said, it was impossible for any person who had read the prospectus of the Company and its Charter, not to know that there was a material difference between the first charter and the second. It was, in fact, the same as saying—"You shall buy land at an arbitration price," and "you shall buy land at the price we choose to put upon it." It was not a modification, but a vital alteration, of which the dissentients complained, and there was clearly no way of dealing with them but by paying off the deposits on their shares.

Some conversation took place between the Chairman and Mr. Anderton, relative to the first of his resolutions, which was withdrawn.

The Chairman then proceeded to put the question on the second resolution, but was interrupted by the shareholders, who expressed his regret that Mr. Williams, one of the directors, should have thought the second agreement made with Government an unfavourable agreement.

Mr. Williams explained.—He never meant to give his opinion to such an effect: he certainly did not think the second agreement so good as the first, but on this point there was a variety of opinion among the Directors. He conceived the present agreement to be a very beneficial one, and that it would be most successful.

The Chairman, after stating the original resolution to be merely a confirmation of those passed on the 12th July, moved the amendment—"That the 1,095 shares of the holders, who desire to withdraw from the Company, shall be offered to the proprietors at par; and be transferred to them accordingly."

The amendment was then put, and lost by a shew of hands.

The Chairman then put the original motion, which was carried.

The Directors are therefore authorised to pay off the dissentients at the rate of £10 per share.

The meeting then adjourned.—*New Times.*

Foreign Intelligence.

Decree of the King of France against the Slave Trade.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all who shall see these presents greeting.

We have ordained, and do ordain, that the project of a law of the following tenor shall be presented to our minister secretary of state to the department of the marine and the colonies whom we charge to explain its object and to support it in discussion.

Only article.—In case of a co-operation or participation, by any means whatever, in the traffic known under the name of the negro slave trade, the proprietors, and undercargoes; the insurers who insure it knowingly; the captain or commander and other officers of the vessel; shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo.

The fine shall be pronounced conjointly against the individuals designated in the preceding paragraph.

The captain and officers shall be further declared incapable of serving, under any title, in the King's Navy or the French Merchant service.

Other individuals belonging to the crew shall be punished with imprisonment from three months to five years. From these are excepted such of the abovementioned individuals as shall, within fifteen days of the vessel's arrival, declare to the Commissary of marine, or the magistrates in the French ports, or the French consuls in foreign ports, the facts which they shall know.

The vessel shall be seized and confiscated.

The penalties under the present law are independent of those which shall be pronounced, in conformity with the penal code, for other crimes or offences which may have been committed on board the ship.

The law of April 15, 1818, abrogated.

Given in our palace of the Tuileries, December 27, 1826: and, of our reign the 3d.

CHARLES.

By the King

The Peer of France, secretary of state of marine and the Colonies.

COMTE DE CHABROL.

Domestic.

While the Royal Engineers were exploring the Upper Country for the Route of the Rideau Canal, they discovered in a mountainous range in the township of Hull, an immense bed of Iron Ore of the richest quality, specimens of which have been brought with them to Montreal; also in the same mountains were found, amazingly large blocks of white, green and variegated marble, with blue, black and silver granite of the most valuable description, in consequence of which a party of outcgoing gentlemen had entered into a covenant to work these mines, designated the "Hull Mining Company." It is certainly pleasant to reflect that the more Canada is explored, the more interesting she becomes. There is a wealth in her wilderness, yet undreamed of; her mountains swell with valuable ores; her rivers swarm with fish yet unbooked; her plains teem with fertility, and her forests worth more than ten times the timber they contain. As yet, she had been viewed only by the eyes of lumberers and furriers, the former with their hatchets, the latter with their guns; now she is undergoing the strict inspection of men of science, under the aid of a liberal Government, who look not to this object nor to that, for the benefit of particular interests but to the country as a whole, embracing a thousand objects interesting to mankind.—*Montreal Herald.*

☞Exchange at New-York, (17 Feb.) on London 10 per cent.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1827.

There is no later intelligence from Europe.

The most active preparations appear to be making for carrying on the works at the Rideau Canal.—We mentioned last week that notices for Contracts were given in the Montreal papers for part of these works—the following is a list of the Advertisements,

For excavating 1200 feet of the Canal.

For 744 pieces of Timber from 15 to 60 feet long.

For Constructing the first Eight Locks—and for Building Barracks for Officers, and 60 men at its mouth on the Ottawa River.

The Act passed during the last Session of Parliament respecting the Canal, will be found in this days Gazette.

A Petition to the Imperial Parliament against the Naturalization Bill has been published, and "every liberal minded man in the Province," is called upon with no small degree of assurance, to "express his approbation of the matter it contains," by putting his name to it. On looking it over, it contains so many statements at variance with fact, and so many aspersions against the Government, whose only desire is to set for ever at rest, all doubt on a question of importance, that we should recommend every *prudent* man to whom it may be presented, to read it, before he puts his name to it. The Bill passed by our Legislature is reserved for the Royal Assent, agreeably to the Act of the Imperial Parliament which conferred the power of Legislating on the subject.

The Prerogative of assenting, or witholding the assent to that Bill, is vested in His Majesty. The Petition, *wilfully* forgetting this, is addressed to the "Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled." The *Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses*, we should think, are too well acquainted with Constitutional forms and proceedings, to interfere with a prerogative vested in the King by an Act of Parliament.

It has always been considered as a high honor to be admitted to the privileges of a British Subject, and the King, as the fountain of all honor, happens very properly and constitutionally, to be vested with the power of conferring it. In England, No-

sequence of the said intended Canal, Locks, Towing Paths, Rail-ways, and other Constructions and Erections, being cut and constructed in and upon his, her, or their respective Lands, and that all such contracts, agreements, and surrenders, shall be valid and effectual in Law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever any Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That such parts and portions of Land or Lands, covered with Water, as may be so ascertained and set out by the Officer employed by His Majesty as necessary to be occupied for the purposes of the said Canal; and also, such parts and portions as may, upon any alteration or deviation from the line originally laid out for the said Canal, be ascertained and set out as necessary for the purposes thereof, shall be forever thereafter vested in His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if before the completion of the Canal through the Lands of any person or persons, no voluntary agreement shall have been made as to the amount of compensation to be paid for damages according to this Act, the Officer superintending the said Work shall, at any time after the completion of such portion of the Canal, upon the notice or request, in writing, of the Proprietor of such Lands, or his Agent legally authorized, appoint an Arbitrator, who at a day to be named in such notice, shall attend upon the Premises in question, to meet the Arbitrator appointed by such Claimant, and such two Arbitrators shall and may, before proceeding to consider the claim, appoint a third Arbitrator; which three Arbitrators, being first sworn by some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace then there present, to give a just and true Award upon the claim submitted to them, shall, upon the statements of the Parties and view of the Premises, and upon the testimony of Witnesses to be examined upon Oath or Affirmation, if either Party shall require it, (which Oath or Affirmation any one of the said Arbitrators is hereby authorized to Administer), make their Award in writing under their hands, of the amount of damages to be paid to such Claimant.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if either the Officer superintending the said Work, or the Party claiming damages as aforesaid, shall decline to abide by any such Award, such refusal shall be declared in writing within ten days after such Award, and damages upon such claim shall be thereafter assessed in manner following, but at the sole expense of the Party refusing to abide by such Award.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases in which Awards shall be made, to which either Party shall refuse to conform as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Party dissenting from such Award, to serve on the other Party a notice in writing, appointing a day, not less than thirty days from the time of serving such notice, for having the damages for which he is is entitled to claim compensation according to this Act, assessed in the manner hereinafter provided; and that the Party giving such notice shall also specify some day therein, which shall be at least ten days before the day appointed for such assessment, and not less than ten days from the time of serving such notice, at which he will attend at the Office of the Sheriff of the District in which the Lands lie, for the purpose of striking a Jury to assess the damages so claimed as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That on the day appointed as last aforesaid, the Parties, their Attornies or Agents, shall attend at the Sheriff's office, and that the Sheriff shall at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon proceed in the presence of the Parties, or such of them their Attorney or Agent as may be present, to select the names of forty one persons from among those qualified to serve on special juries, and in the manner directed by law for selecting special juries, and that the names of such forty one persons so drawn being fairly written out by such Sheriff, each Party, or his Attorney or Agent attending for that purpose shall alternately strike off one, that Party beginning at whose instance such jury is struck, until the whole number is reduced to seven, and that such seven persons shall be a jury for assessing the damages to be paid to such claimant as aforesaid. *Provided always*, that in case either Party omit to attend personally or by Agent at the time appointed, the Sheriff or his Depy. shall strike in behalf of such person not attending.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the seven persons so struck to serve as aforesaid shall be summoned by the Sheriff to attend upon the premises in respect to which the damages are claimed as aforesaid, giving not less than ten days notice of such attendance, and that the Sheriff or his Deputy shall also attend at the time so appointed, and shall administer to the five persons who shall first answer upon being called in the order in which they shall stand upon the original list the oath following, that is to say —"I A. B do swear that I will well and truly assess the damages upon the claim of C. D. according to the Act in that behalf," and thereupon the said jury having viewed the premises and received the testimony upon oath, or affirmation, of such witnesses as shall be brought before them, (which oath or affirmation the said Sheriff or his Deputy is hereby authorized to administer) shall deliver their virdict by the opinion of the majority of such jury of the amount of damages to be paid to such claimant.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in estimating the claim of any individual to compensation for property taken, or for damage done under the authority of this Act, the arbitrators or jury assessing such damages shall take into their consideration the benefit likely to accrue to such individual from the construction of the said Canal by its enhancing the value of his property or producing other advantages: *Provided always nevertheless*, That it shall not be competent to any Arbitratrators or Jury to direct any individual claiming as aforesaid to pay a Sum in consideration of such advantages over and above the amount at which the damages of such individual shall be estimated.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Party desiring such Jury to be summoned, shall pay to the Sheriff for striking and summoning the same, and for attending and taking the verdict, the Sum of Five Pounds, and to each Juryman attending in pursuance of such Summons, the Sum of Fifteen Shillings.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when it shall appear necessary to cut into any Highway, in order to conduct the said Canal through the same, the Officer aforesaid shall, within one month, cause to be constructed a secure, sufficient, and commodious Bridge, for the passing of Carriages, in order to re-establish the communication between the several parts of such Highways.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously break down, damage, or destroy, any Bank, Lock, Gate, Sluice, or any Works, Machine, or Device, to be erected or made by virtue of this Act, or do any other wilful act, hurt or mischief, to disturb, hinder, or prevent the carrying into execution, or completing, supporting, or maintaining the said Canal, every such person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person shall float any timber upon the said Canal, or shall suffer the overloading of any boat or vessel, or raft navigating in or upon the said Canal so as by such overloading the same to obstruct the passage of any other boat, vessel, or raft, and shall not immediately upon due notice given to the owner or person having the care of such boat, vessel, or raft, so obstructing the passage aforesaid remove the same so as to make a free passage for other boats vessels or rafts, every such owner or person floating such timber or having the care of such boat vessel, or raft, so obstructing the passage as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds, and if any person shall throw any ballast gravel stones or rubbish into any part of the said Canal or locks, every such person shall, for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding Five pounds.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any boat vessel or raft, shall be placed in any part of the said Canal so as to obstruct the navigation thereof, and the person having the care of such boat vessel or raft shall not immediately, upon the request of any of the persons employed by the officer in charge, made for that purpose, remove the same, he shall for every such offence forfeit a penalalty of Ten Shillings for every hour such obstruction shall continue, and it shall be lawful for the agents, Toll-gatherers or others employed by the officer in charge to cause any such boat vessel or raft to be unloaded if necessary, and to be removed in such manner as shall be proper for preventing such obstruction in the navigation and to seize and detain such boat vessel or raft and the cargo thereof, or any part of such cargo, until the charges occasioned by such unloading and removal are paid, and if any boat or vessel shall be sunk in the said Canal, and the owner or owners, or the person or persons having the care of such boat or vessel shall not without loss of time weigh or draw up the same, it shall be lawful for the agents, Toll-gatherers or other persons employed by His Majesty to cause such boat or vessel to be weighed or drawn up and to detain and keep the same until payment be made of all expenses necessarily occasioned thereby.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it

shall and may be lawful to and for the owners and occupiers of any Lands adjoining to the said Canal to use any boats thereon for the purpose of husbandry or for conveying cattle from one farm or part of a farm or lands to any other farm or lands of the same owner or occupier (not passing through any lock without the consent of the officer or person in charge for the time being) without interruption, and without paying any rate or duty for the same so as the same be not made use of for the carriage of any goods wares or merchandise to Market or for sale, or for any person or persons for hire, and shall not obstruct or prejudice the navigation of the said Canal or the towing paths thereof.

XVI. And wheras it may hereafter happen from floods or from unexpected accident that wears, flood-gates, dams, banks, reservoirs, trenches, or other works of the said navigation may be damaged or destroyed and the adjacent lands or the property thereon thereby damaged and that it may be necessary that the same should be immediately repaired or rebuilt to prevent further damages, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when and so often as any such case may happen, it shall be lawful for any person or persons employed by His Majesty from time to time without any delay or interruption from any person or persons whomsoever to enter into any lands grounds or hereditaments adjoining or near to the said Canal or branches reservoirs or trenches or any of them (not being an orchard garden or yard) and to dig for, work, get and carry away, and use all such stones, gravel and other materials, as may be necessary or proper for the purposes aforesaid without any previous treaty whatsoever with the owner or owners, occupier or occupiers of, or other person or persons interested in such lands, grounds or hereditaments or any of them, doing as little damage thereby as the nature of the case will admit of, and making recompense for such damages to the owner or owners of, or other persons interested in such lands, grounds property or hereditaments within the space of Six calendar months next after the same shall have been demanded, for all damages which shall or may be done by means of such accident, and means of the digging for, getting, working, taking, carrying away, and using such stones, gravel, and materials or any of them, which damages and the satisfaction and recompence in respect thereof shall be settled, adjusted, ascertained and determined, by the ways and means hereinbefore described, with respect to the other damage done by the making and completing the said navigation.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the officer employed by His Majesty shall and may in such parts of the said Canal as shall not be of sufficient breadth for admitting a boat, vessel or raft, to turn about or lie, or for two boats, or other boats, vessels, or rafts to pass each other, to open or cut proper spaces or places in the lands adjoining to the said Canal at convenient distances from each other for the turning, lying and passing of any such boat, vessel, or raft, and that the said boats, vessels, and rafts, being hauled or navigated upon the said Lands, shall upon meeting any other boat or vessel stop at or go back to and lie in the said places or openings in such manner as shall be publicly notified by the officer in charge of such Canal.

XVIII. And for preventing disputes touching the tonnage of any boat, barge, or other vessel, navigating upon the said Canal, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the owner or master of every such boat, barge, or vessel, shall permit and suffer every such boat, barge, or vessel, to be gauged or measured, and refusing so to permit and suffer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings, and it shall be lawful for the toll gatherer, or such other person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose, and such owner or master, each to choose one person to measure and ascertain such tonnage, and to mark the same on such boat, barge or other vessel, which mark shall always be evidence of the tonnage in all questions respecting the payment of the aforesaid rates or dues and if such owner or master shall refuse or decline to choose a person in his behalf as aforesaid, then the person appointed on behalf of His Majesty shall have alone the power of ascertaining such tonnage.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all persons whatsoever shall have free liberty to use with Horses, Cattle and Carriages, the roads and ways to be made as aforesaid, (except the towing paths) for the purpose of conveying any goods, wares, merchandize, timber, and commodities, whatsoever, to and from the said Canal, and also to navigate on the said Canal with any boats, barges, vessels or rafts, and to use the said wharves and quayes for loading and unloading any goods wares, merchandize timber, and commodities, and also to use the said towing paths with horses for drawing and hawling such boats and vessels, upon payment of such rates and dues as shall be established by His Majesty.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of refusal or neglect of payment of any such rates or dues as may be imposed by His Majesty for passing along the said Canal or of any part thereof, on demand, to the person or persons appointed to receive the same, such person may in his own name sue for and recover the same in any Court having jurisdiction thereof, or the person or persons to whom the said rates or dues ought to be paid, may and he is and they are hereby authorized and empowered to seize and detain such boat, vessel, barge, or raft, for or in respect whereof such rates or dues ought to be paid, and detain the same until payment thereof.

XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all penalties and forfeitures for offences against this Act or against any rule, order, or bye-law of the said Officer to be made in pursuance thereof, shall, upon proof of the offences respectively before any two Justices of the Peace for the District in which such offence has been committed, either by confession of the party or parties, or by the oath of one credible witness, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the parties offending, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justices, and the overplus, after such penalties and forfeitures and the charges of such distress and sale are deducted, shall be returned, upon demand to the owner or owners of such goods and chattles, and in case such sufficient distress cannot be found, or such penalties and forfeitures shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause such offender or offenders to be committed to the Common Gaol of such District, there to remain without bail or mainprize for such time as such Justices may direct, not exceeding twenty days, unless such penalties and forfeitures and all reasonable charges attending the same shall be sooner paid and satisfied.

XXII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Penalties imposed by this Act, when levied and satisfied in manner aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Officer, to be by him transmitted to His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province to be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in such manner as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct.

XXIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and singular the powers and authorities given by this Act to His Majesty, or to the Officer to be employed by His Majesty in superintending the construction of the said Canal, or to the Officer at any time hereafter in charge thereof, shall extend so far as may be required for the purposes of this Act, to all and every the persons employed or to be employed in the execution of any matter authorized to be done by this Act.

XXIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the powers, authorities and privileges by this Act given, relating in any manner to the Canal intended to be made as aforesaid, shall extend and apply to that part of the Navigation to be made or improved, which shall lie along the Lakes or Rivers, as well as to such parts as shall require to be wholly made and excavated through Lands affording now no natural Channel.

XXV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any Officers or persons employed by His Majesty, in case His Majesty shall desire to improve the Navigation of the Rivers Tay and Goodwood, which empty their waters into the River Rideau, to enter into or upon the Lands or Grounds of or belonging to any person or persons on the borders of the said Rivers Tay and Goodwood, in the same manner and for the like purposes, and subject to the same conditions as His Majesty is by this Act authorized to do with respect to the Lands bordering on the River Rideau.

XXVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any Plaint shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done or to be done in pursuance of this Act, or in execution of the powers and authorities, or the orders and directions hereinbefore given or granted, every such suit shall be brought or commenced within six Calendar months next after the fact committed, or in case there shall be a continuation of damages, then within six Calendar months next after the doing or committing of such damages shall cease, and not afterwards; and the Defendant or Defendants in such action or suit, shall and may plead the General Issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of this Act, and if it shall appear to be done so, or if any action or suit shall be brought after the time hereinbefore limited for bringing the same, then a verdict shall be given for the Defendant.

XXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be deemed a Public Act, and shall be judicially noticed as such in the several Courts in this Province.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof,

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, t shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

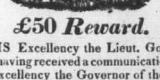
Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 *Reward.*

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.



A PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

Executive Council Office,
1st March, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, *Post paid*, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL.
40-6w C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd *March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fullon, at the suit of Philomon Wright, Tiberius Wright, and Ruggles Wright: I have taken in execution the following Lots of Land, as belonging to the said James Fullon, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash, viz:

South East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 acres.

Lot No. 33, in the 5th Concession of Nepean from the Rideau, containing 200 acres.

Broken front, Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

For J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff, B. D.
WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Perth, Jan. 24, 1827. 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 19, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con. (666) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con. (130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No, 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } cent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

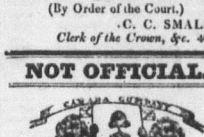
Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Second day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 27th Feb. 1827,
(By Order of the Court.)
C. C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown, &c. 40-5w

NOT OFFICIAL.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Desjardins Canal Office.
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, will be held, on Monday the second of April, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
40—4 Secretary.

Welland Canal Office,
York 22d Feb. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM.
39-6w. *Secretary.*

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashie
York, Feb. 6, 1827.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 21st day of March next at noon, for carrying the Mail from Ancaster to Port Talbot *via* London, for one year, from the 5th April; two trips to be performed per week. Each Proposal must specify in words the sum proposed per trip, and must have two sufficient names subscribed thereto as sureties for the due performance of the Contract. The person to whom the Contract is given will be required to pay the expense of drawing the necessary Bond or Agreement, and must receive the Mail for the first trip on Tuesday the 3d day of April.

JOHN BURWELL,
Post-Master.

POST-OFFICE, Ancaster,
February 6, 1827. 37-6w.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

PROPOSALS will be received for building on the lot behind the New Bank, a good and substantial Brick House, 58 feet by 48, two Stories high, erected on Stone Cellar walls, 3 feet thick and 9 feet high from the foundation to the brick work. The Contractor to furnish all materials except window-glass, and to be of the very best kinds, flooring boards to be 1½ Inch thick, and not to exceed 5 Inches in width, and to be perfectly sound, free from knots, splits and wind-shakes, and together with all other boards and Lumber, to be on the Premises by the 1st day of May next, all the window Sashes and Pannel doors to be made by the 1st of June next. The cellar to be excavated to a hard foundation one or the whole extent of the Building, and the excavated earth to be removed from off the lot.

By application at this office reference may be had for a more particular specification of the work required to be done

York 20th February, 1827. 38-3w.

Desjardins Canal Office.
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Disjardins Canal Company, will be held, on Monday the second of April, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND. Jun'r.
40—4 Secretary.

Welland Canal Office,
York 22d Feb. 1827.

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York 20th February, 1827. 38-3w.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827. NO. 41.

Poetry.

THE ISLE OF FLOWERS.

The isle of flowers is in Lake Huron—the author has visited it, and knows that the Indians regard it with superstitious awe, as the abode of a different order of beings, by whom their adoration is required, and they never pass it without making what they conceive to be an acceptable offering.

Far to the west is a silver lake,
Where the sultry sun his thirst doth slake,—
Where the evening star is nightly borne
To follow after the steps of morn,
To sprinkle her path with pearly rain,
And lead her up to the east again.
Within its bosom so calm and deep,
Where the winds are hush'd and the bright waves sleep,

A fair and beautiful Isle is placed,
Like the bower of *Hope* on the desert waste.
Its founis are bright, and its groves are seen
All gemm'd with flowers and bathed in green,—
Where the wild blossom rose and the blue harebell
'Mid clouds of perfume and incense dwell:
By the beams that steal through the dews at night,
Or the first faint streaks of the morning light,
When the dappled lark from his watch mate's eyes,
Scales with strong pinion the azure skies,
And soars far over the path of *Thon**
To watch when the day springs in the dawn.

The tawny Soc, in his bark canoe,
As he floats along in the moonlit dew,
When the purple shades of the evening fall,
And the pine tops wave to the windy call—
Believes that the spirits of pure delight
Inhabit the beautiful flowers by night;
Whence, soft as the star-light wood'ring down
Through the amber air or the shadows brown,
Wild music is heard from their lips to break,
And warble over the silver lake.

There, to her moorings, the snow white swan
Stoops nightly before the cloud couse on,—
Secure her arching crest to lave
And sleep in peace on the azure wave.
Oh, lead me then to the shades I love,
Where none but the sylphs of the green Isle rove,

By the tangled briar, and the wild flower sweet,
Unstained by the print of mortal feet;
There let me rest, from the world retired,
My soul with the streams of song inspired,
Till my harp shall cease—and my fame be won,
Till my heart grows cold, and my days are done;
When death may number the happy hours,
And lay me down in the "Isle of flowers."

LEXINGTON

* Thon, an Egyptian astronomer.

Miscellaneous.

MY MAIDEN BRIEF.

In court many are the vexations of the briefless. The Attorney is a cruel animal; as cruel as a rich Coxcomb in a ball-room, who delights in exciting hopes only to disappoint them. Indeed I have often thought the communications between solicitors and the bar has no slight resemblance to the flirtation between the sexes. Barristers, like ladies, must wait to be chosen. The slightest overture would be equally fatal to one gown as to the other. The gentlemen of the bar sit round the table in dignified composure, thinking as little of briefs as a young lady of marriage. An Attorney enters—not an eye moves; but somehow or other the fact is known to all. Calmly the wretch draws from his pocket a brief: practice enables us to see at a glance that the tormentor has left a blank for the name of his counsel. He looks around the circle as if to choose his man; you cannot tell but his eye rested on you—he writes a name, but you are too far off to read it, though you know every name on you circuit upside down. Now the traitor counts out the fee and wraps it up with slow and provoking formality. At length all being prepared, he looks towards you to catch (as you supposed) your eye. You nod, and the brief comes flying; you pick it up, and find on it the name of a man three years your junior, who is sitting next to you; you curse the attorney's impudence, and ask yourself if he meant to insult you. Perhaps not, you say, for the dog squints.

My maiden brief was in turn. How well do I recollect the minutest circumstances connected with that case! The rap at the door! I am a connoisseur in raps—there is not a dun in London who could deceive me, I know their tricks but too well; they have no medium between the rap servile and the rap impudent. This was a cheerful touch; you felt that the operator knew he should meet with a face of welcome. My clerk, who is not much under the influence of sweet sounds, seemed absolutely inspired, and answered the knock with astonishing velocity. I could hear from my inner room the murmur of inquiry and answer; and though I could not distinguish a word, the tones confirmed my hopes; I was not long suffered to doubt; my client entered, and the pure white paper, tied round with the brilliant red tape, met my eyes. He inquired respectfully, and with an appearance of anxiety which marked him in my mind for a perfect Chesterfield, if I was already retained in—— v. ——. The rogue knew well enough I never had had a retainer in my life. I took a moment to consider; and after making him repeat the name of his case, I gravely assured him I was at perfect liberty to receive his brief. He then laid my papers and the fee upon the table, asked me if the time appointed for a consultation with two gentlemen who were 'with me' would be convenient; and finding, that the state of my engagements would allow me to attend, made his bow and departed. That fee was sacred gold, and I put it to no vulgar use.

Many years have now elapsed since that case was disposed of, and yet how fresh does it live in my memory; how perfectly do I recollect every authority to which I referred! how I read and re-read the leading cases that bore upon the question to be argued. One case I so *bethumbled*, that the volume has opened at it ever since, inevitably at the page. Every book of a lady's maid proffers the service of matrimony. My brief related to an argument before the judges of the King's Bench, and the place of consultation was Ayles's Coffee-house, adjoining Westminster Hall. There was I, before the glass, hard at work striking the notes of My brief I knew by heart. I had raised an army of objections to the points for which we were to contend, and had logically slain every man of them. I went prepared to discuss the question thoroughly; and I generously determined to give the leaders the benefit of all my cogitations—though not with out a slight struggle at the thought of how much reputation I should lose by my magnanimity. I had plenty of time to think of these things, for my leaders were engaged in court, and the attorney and I had the room to ourselves. After we had been waiting about an hour, the door flew open, and in strode one of my leaders, the second in command, less in haste (as it appeared to me) to meet his appointment than to escape from the atmosphere of clients in which he had been enveloped during his passage from the court—just as the unwashed canines loss stood into a gallop, to rid himself of the flies that are buzzing around him. Having shaken off his tormentors, Mr.——walked up to the fire—said it was cold—nodded kindly to me—and had just asked what had been the last night's division in the house, when the powdered head of an usher was protruded through the half open door, to announce that "Jones and Williams were called on." Down went the poker, and away flew —— with streaming robes, leaving me to meditate on the loss which the case would sustain for want of his assistance at the expected discussion. The door again opened, further space, I heard a rustling of silks, and the great ——, our commander-in-c[illegible] sailed into the room. As he did not run foul of me, I think it possible I may not have been invisible to him; but he furnished me with no other evidence of the fact. He simply directed the attorney toprovide certain additional affidavits tacked about, and sailed away. And thus ended first consultation.

I consoled myself with the thought that I had at least all my materials for myself, and that, from having had so much more time for considering the subject than the others, I must infallibly make the best speech of the three.

At length the fatal day came. I never shall forget the thrill with which I heard —— open the case, and felt how soon it would be my turn to speak. Oh, how I did pray for a long speech! I lost all feeling of rivalry: and would have gladly given him every thing that I intended to use myself, only to defer the dreaded moment for one half hour. His speech was frightfully short, yet, short as it was, it made sad havoc with my stock of matter. The next speaker was even more concise, and yet, my little stock suffered again severely. I then found how experience will stand in the place of study; these men could not, from the multiplicity of their engagements, have spent a tithe of the time upon the case which I had done, and yet, they had seen much which had escaped all my research. At length my turn came. I was sitting among the back rows in the old Court of King's Bench. It was on the last day of Michaelmas Term, and late in the evening. A sort of darkness visible had been produced by the aid of a few candles dispersed here and there. I arose, but I was not perceived by the judges, who had turned together to consult, supposing the argument finished. B—— was the first to see me, and I received from him a nod of kindness and encouragement which I hope I never shall forget. The court was crouded, for it was a question of some interest; it was a dreadful moment; the ushers stilled the audience into an awful silence. I began, and at the unknown voice, every wig of the white inclined place at the upper end of which I was standing suddenly turned round, and in an instant I had the eyes of seventy 'learned friends' looking me full in the face! It is hardly to be conceived by those who have not gone through the ordeal how terrific is this mute attention to the object of it. How grateful should I have been for any thing which would have relieved me from its oppressive weight—a buzz, a scraping of the shoes, or a fit of coughing, would have put me under infinite obligation to the kind disturber. What I said, I know not; I knew not then, it is the only part of the transaction, of which I am ignorant; it was a 'phantasma or hideous dream.' They told me, however to my great surprise, that I spoke in a loud voice, used a violent gesture, and as I went along seemed to shake off my trepidation. Whether I made a long speech or a short one, I cannot tell. All I had My brief I knew by heart. I had raised an army of objections to the points for which we were to contend, and had logically slain every man of them. I went prepared to discuss the question thoroughly; and I generously determined to give the leaders the benefit of all my cogitations—though not with out a slight struggle at the thought of how much reputation I should lose by my magnanimity. I had plenty of time to think of these things, for my leaders were engaged in court, and the attorney and I had the room to ourselves. After we had been waiting about an hour, the door flew open, and in strode one of my leaders, the second in command, less in haste (as it appeared to me) to meet his appointment than to escape from the atmosphere of clients in which he had been enveloped during his passage from the court—just as the unwashed canines loss stood into a gallop, to rid himself of the flies that are buzzing around him. Having shaken off his tormentors, Mr.——walked up to the fire—said it was cold—nodded kindly to me—and had just asked what had been the last night's division in the house, when the powdered head of an usher was protruded through the half open door, to announce that "Jones and Williams were called on." Down went the poker, and away flew —— with streaming robes, leaving me to meditate on the loss which the case would sustain for want of his assistance at the expected discussion. The door again opened, further space, I heard a rustling of silks, and the great ——, our commander-in-c[illegible] sailed into the room. As he did not run foul of me, I think it possible I may not have been invisible to him; but he furnished me with no other evidence of the fact. He simply directed the attorney toprovide certain additional affidavits tacked about, and sailed away. And thus ended first consultation.

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Shocking transactions at New-London.—We learn from a correspondent at New-London, that on Monday the 6th inst. a quarrel took place in a cellar occupied as a grocery, be tween a man by the name of Spencer, and two brothers by the name of Forsyth. Spencer was, or had been a sailor. After he left the cellar, the Forsyths offered the fireman of the steam-boat Long Reach, who was present, three dollars if he would "go and beat the d—d rascal," while they were to stand by with clubs, and knock the first man down who attempted to interfere. The fireman closed with the proposal, followed Spencer, and knocked him down in the street. After some struggle, Spencer succeeded in getting to the Hole-in-the-Wall public house, though not until he had received a severe flogging. The fireman afterwards went to Spencer, expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and by way of settling pair him the three dollars received from the Forsyths, and took his receipt in full for the flogging. Spencer afterwards died, and on Saturday the fireman and two Forsyths, were lodged in goal to await their trial. That day the brother of Mr. Spencer, being somewhat intoxicated, met a Mrs. Barnes, who was no friend of hers. A quarrel ensued, severe blows were interchanged, and Mrs. Barnes went off severely pounded. Yesterday morning she died; and the deceased Spencer's widow was lodged in the goal with those who had compassed the death of her husband—all to meet their trials together.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Summary.

The Morning Chronicle of Jan. 1, confidently asserts that the Lord Chancellor has determined to resign.

The late Marquis of Hastsngs, in a letter found amongst his papers after his death, requested that on his disease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship; in pursuance of his direction, the hand has been amputated.

We have great pleasure in stating that there is a considerable improvement in the receipts of the Revenue of the present Quarter. The improvement has rapidly continued lately; and there is the most cheering prospect, that when the accounts are finally made up, on the first of next month, they will afford infinite satisfaction, and shew that the returning prosperity of the country is likely to speedily terminate our present distress. As a proof of the improvement, the receipts in one week of the Quarter was greater by £100,000 than the corresponding of last year. The improvement is not confined to the Excise, but it is also considerable in the Customs.—*Star.*

The annual consumption of wheat in Great Britain is estimated at twelve millions of quarters.

Since the communication of His Majesty's Message, relative to the war between Spain and Portugal, the gun makers in the neighbourhood of Goodman's-fields have been in full work.

Houses are now open on Tower hill for the recruiting of sailors. A considerable number of seamen were yesterday pressed into His Majesty's service in the vicinity of East Smithfield.

The Revenue is already considerably increased—Commerce has assumed more activity and enterprize—The Coasting Trade is in a thriving state, and the condition of almost all classes of People has materially improved.

Our prospects probably were never more encouraging than at the present time. and under the Blessings of Divine Providence, Nova Scotia cannot fail to attain an high state of Commercial and Agricultural Prosperity, if due advantage is taken of her local situation and her manifold resources.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the public accounts for the last year to be laid before you, for your inspection, and I trust that you will find the Supplies, granted to his Majesty in the last Session, have been faithfully applied.

The Revenue has been collected with great regularity, and it is highly creditable to the Mercantile Community, and gratifying to me, to state, that it has not been found necessary to put a single Bond for Duties in suit during the year.

I shall also direct the usual Estimates to be

Sir Charles Wetherell, for the Borough of Plympton Earl, in the room of the Hon Geo. Edgecumbe; and Col. J. L. Lushington, for Hastings, in the room of Sir William Curtis.

A gentleman, every way qualified for the task, but whose name we are not authorised to mention, is making a collection of Mr. Canning's Parliamentary speeches for publication. *London Courier.*

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.—Extract of a letter from Madrid:—"Many Regiments have been marched towards the frontier of Portugal, to protect there a military line. It appears that it is the intention of our Goverument to have upon that point a body of 10,000 men, of whom 3,000 are of the Guard Royal. These forces will form two divisions, of which one will garrison the frontiers of Estremadura. Generals D'Espagne and Saedfield are designed for the command of those two divisions."

According to a letter of the 26th Dec. from Madrid the Marquis de Chaves attempting an attact upon the line of the Tamego but was repulsed with loss.—*Moniteur.*

PROVINCIAL PALIAMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At three o'clock on Thursday, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, attended by his Suite, entered the Provincial Building, and proceeded to the Council Chamber, where being seated the usual Message was sent, commanding the attendance of the Representative Body. The Members of the Assembly accordingly attended—and pursuant to the order of His Excellency withdrew to make choice of a Speaker. They shortly returned with S, G. W. Archibald, Esq. at their head, who after being approved of by his Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR the usual privileges of freedom of debate, exemption from arrest, &c. after which His Excellency opened the Session with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

IT affords me sincere pleasure to have it in my power, at the opening of this Session of a New Assembly, to use the same language of congratulation respects the peace and prosperity of the Province, in which I addressed the Legislature at its last meeting,

Although the last harvest has been less productive than usual, and the Season proved rather unfavourable to our fisheries; yet I have reason to believe, that a steady and progressive improvement has taken place in almost every branch of our domestic Industry.

Several circumstances have, I think, contributed to effect a prosperous change in the general state of the Province, within the last two years.

The people, I am led to believe, have become more provident and more diligent in the management of their own affairs. They seldom engage in Speculations beyond their means—&c they already feel in a sensible degree, the good effects of the liberal policy of the Mother Country, in extending to her Colonies the blessings of Commercial freedom, and affording new facilities to their trade and navigation.

I expressed a confident expectation, at the opening of the last Session of the Legislature, that these enlightened measures of His Majesty's Government would be productive of many advantages to this Province; and I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the hope I then entertained has not been disappointed.

The Revenue is already considerably increased—Commerce has assumed more activity and enterprize—The Coasting Trade is in a thriving state, and the condition of almost all classes of People has materially improved.

Our prospects probably were never more encouraging than at the present time. and under the Blessings of Divine Providence, Nova Scotia cannot fail to attain an high state of Commercial and Agricultural Prosperity, if due advantage is taken of her local situation and her manifold resources.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the public accounts for the last year to be laid before you, for your inspection, and I trust that you will find the Supplies, granted to his Majesty in the last Session, have been faithfully applied.

The Revenue has been collected with great regularity, and it is highly creditable to the Mercantile Community, and gratifying to me, to state, that it has not been found necessary to put a single Bond for Duties in suit during the year.

I shall also direct the usual Estimates to be

submitted to you, and I confidently rely on your making the necessary Provision for the services of the Current year.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

As every important Political event, which affects the Parent State, must be deeply interesting to her Colonies; I think it proper to inform you that His Majesty has found it necessary, to send a British Force to Portugal (in conformity to the terms of a solemn Treaty) to aid His Majesty's ancient Ally, the Sovereign of that country, against an hostile aggression.

The prompt and vigorous measures which His Majesty's Government have taken on this occasion, to uphold the National Faith and in support of Constitutional Liberty, have been most cordially approved of by Parliament, and by all classes of His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, and sanguine hopes are entertained that Peace may be still preserved;

But far removed from the scenes that are now passing in Europe, living under the paternal protection of a powerful Empire and in a Country where Party or Faction of any kind is happily unknown; our own domestic concerns, the various interests of the Province upon which its prosperity depends, and the measures most conducive to the general welfare and happiness of its Inhabitants, are the objects which call for your deliberations; and to them I feel pesuaded that you will give all the consideration which their importance requires.

It will be my duty to make an early communication to you by Message of some matters of Public Interest which have occurred since the last meeting of the Legislature: and to lay before you a detailed report of the proceedings which have taken place under the Law, passed in the last session for establishing Schools in the different districts of the Province, in order that you may see how far it has been carried into operation, and be enabled to form a judgment of such further facilities as may be requisite to render the very important objects of that Act more generally beneficial.

Other objects will present themselves in the course of the Session which I may feel it my duty to submit to your consideration, and I confidently rely on a continuance of that harmony which has so long distinguished the Legislative proceedings of this Province.

My ardent desire to promote the public good is unabated, and you will ever find me disposed to concur with you in every measure tending to that end. JAMES KEMPT.

Government House,
Halifax, February 1, 1827.

Domestic.

RIDEAU CANAL.

System proposed by the Royal Engineers, for conducting the Works of the Rideau Canal, in Upper Canada.

As the Rideau Canal is evidently an undertaking of great enterprise, it therefore requires that a proper system should be adopted as soon as possible; and that the execution of the same be carried into effect in the best and most economical manner possible.

The British Government have resolved to proceed with this liberal system, which if acted on will surely accomplish the work in question.

Melancholy Accident.—We are sorry to learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, Mrs. JACOB BOYER, of Grand Island, and her daughter, a child of two years old, were drowned under the following circumstances:—It appears that Mr. Smith was about changing his residence to a place three miles further up the Island: and on the afternoon of Wednesday, Mrs. Smith, her two children and her brother, Wm. Bush, proceeded on the ice in a sleigh, which contained several articles of furniture, to the new residence. In passing along the Batteau channel they came to bad ice, which giving way, the horse and sleigh went into the water; Mrs. Smith succeeded in getting out with her children. She did not proceed far, however, when the ice gave way under her, and she and her little daughter sunk to rise no more. Bush, who ran to the assistance of his sister, with great difficulty was able to save one of the children, a little boy, who, we understand, is doing well, Mrs Smith was daughter of Mr. Frederick Bush, of Long Island; was about twenty six years of age and at the time of her death far advanced in pregnancy.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

From the St. Catherine's Farmer's Journal,

The Alien bill is so clear and so explicit in all its provisions, and so particularly clear in all parts that relate to the security of property and privilege, that it must be in itself a full and sufficient answer to the *falsehoods* and *slander* it has occasioned.—Most anxiously do I desire all who are interested in it, to examine it carefully line by line, and they will find that every one who has a claim to the protection of the British Government in is this bill amply provided for: that those who are now Aliens in law, will, on complying with this act, be *Aliens no more*, and that every means that every means has been taken that good faith good will, and justice could suggest, to prevent any individual from suffering through the long neglect of this most necessary measure. Let the people *now* judge for themselves, who are their true friends and who are their most treacherous enemies. Let every man, whose mind has been agitated and alarmed by the cry, "that Government was about to make us all aliens, and to deprive us of our rights and properties," remember who it was that misled him, and distrust for the future, those clamorous and unprincipled mischief-makers.

I am well aware that there are many among those who were startled by this slanderous report, who hesitated to believe that the British Government at this most powerful, the most independent, the most honourable, and the most wealthy in the world,) would so far forgot its high character as to commit, or to sanction an act of deliberate treachery towards one of her own most cherished colonies—an act which was suggested by the most indelible stigma that name hitherto untarnished; but they had been told that this was the fact by persons who had the means of knowing the truth, and were not prepared to doubt assertions so boldly made in the very face of truth and honour.

How the persons who made those assertions will get out of the scrape, I am at a loss to conjecture. Assuredly, when they invented the slander they could have had no expectation that the bill would pass two branches of the Legislature and be published to the complete exposure of their falsehoods. They cannot pretend that the bill has been altered or amended in any of its important provisions, by the House of Assembly; becau e Lord Bathurst's official letter to Sir Peregrine Maitland on the subject has been published, and whoever will compare the act as now passed with that letter will find, that in all that relates to the security and property, the bill is framed on that document. The preamble is in the very spirit of what they represented as so mortifying and degrading to the persons therein alluded to, and the oath and registry, which we have been told was so revoltin to our feelings, and which many of us could not take without forswearing ourselves, turn out, after all, to be nothing more than the common oath of allegiance and a registry of circumstances, which can in no way be so construed as to be in the slightest degree offensive to the nicest feelings of any individual.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1827.

We are as yet without any later intelligence from England.

A Bill has passed the Senate of the United States, lowering the duties on the importation of Teas and Wines. The duty on Woolen Cloths is increased in such a proportion, as will amount to a prohibition if the law should be passed, of which there appears to be little doubt.

BRIDGE OF THE CHAUDIERE.—A correspondent in the Montreal Herald, gives the following account of this interesting work.

'I witnessed an event no less interesting than novel, namely, striking the wooden Supporters from under the first arch in the chain of bridges to be passed across the falls of the Chaudiere. The time and circumstance led me to delay my journey for one day. Of the bridges employed in similar enterprises—and the answer to these, confirmed in my mind the importance of the imposing operation to which I had been an eye witness. I find this beautiful arch was suggested by Lieutenant-Colonel Bye, of the Royal Engineers—planned by Mr. Macfaggart and executed under the appropriate superintendance of Mr. M'Kay, of Montreal, Architect. At the same time it ought not to be forgotten, that the important duty of striking the centres was entrusted to Mr. Drummond, Architect. To all equal praise is due in their respective situations, for each and all have done their duty.

The bridge is one of the most beautiful specimens of rough Masonry on the Continent of America.—It is built of stone, hammer-dressed to the size of the arch. The Work has been carried on in the depth of a Canadian winter, and during a season unusually severe—an effort reflecting the highest credit on both the architect and superintendants.

The bridge is one of Communication with the Chaudiere Canal, a work which when finished, will penetrate into the very centre of the Upper Province, and by this bridge will lead directly to the central

VOL. I. NO. 42.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 13, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the fourth day of April next, from such Persons as may be willing to advance the same, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will be willing to make the advance.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the above Loan will be required, and of the redemption of the same, and of the manner, &c. in which the Interest will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals should be addressed to the Clerk of the Honorable Executive Council, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan." And it is desirable that the Party who proposes, or some person on his behalf, should be in attendance to afford any explanation, &c. that may be deemed necessary.

JOHN SMALL,
42-3w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
March 8, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint *Henry Smith*, of the Town of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for this Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
March 14, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased, at the recommendation of the Trustees of the Johnstown District School, to appoint *James Padfield*, Gentleman, to be Master of the said School, in the room of the Rev. R. Elms, resigned.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches.

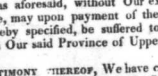
And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY THEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS, Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

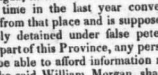
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, }
31st *January*, 1827. }



A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—Now KNOW YE, That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 12, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 13, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 9, 1827. }

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
1*st March*, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, *Post paid*, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL,
40-6*w* *C. E. C.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May

next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the followng Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Lots No. 22 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May

next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April

next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May

next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M, D.
Kingston, January 25, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHNM ACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be

sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kiugston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claim on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8*w*.

Home District. }
York, to wit. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Second day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, York, }
17th March, 1827 } 42-3

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Second day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 27th Feb. 1827,
(By Order of the Court.)
C. C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown, &c. 40-5*w*

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending on the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashie
York, Feb. 6, 1827.

Desjardins Canal Office. }
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, will be held, on Monday the second of April, next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND. Jun'r.
40—4 Secretary.



CANADA COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Desjardins Canal Office. }
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, will be held, on monday the second of April next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of fixing the times and payments of future Instalments upon the Stock Subscribed.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
40—4 Secretary.

Welland Canal Office. }
York 22d Feb. 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM.
39-6*w*. *Secretary.*

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb. 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39-tf.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until Wednesday the 21st day of March next at noon, for carrying the Mail from Ancaster to Port Talbot *via* London, for one year, from the 5th April; two trips to be performed per week. Each Proposal must specify in words the sum proposed per trip, and must have two sufficient names subscribed thereto as sureties for the due performance of the Contract. The person to whom the Contract is given will be required to pay the expense of drawing the necessary Bond or Agreement, and must receive the Mail for the first trip on Tuesday the 3d day of April.

JOHN BURWELL,
Post-Master.
POST-OFFICE, Ancaster, }
February 6, 1827. } 37-6*w*.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31*tf*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3*m*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connexion, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827. NO. 42.

Miscellaneous.

GRACE NEVILLE.

BY MISS MARY RUSSELL MITFORD.

Two or three winters ago the little village of Ashley had the good fortune to have its curiosity excited by the sudden appearance of a lovely and elegant young woman, as an inmate in the house of Mr. Martin, a respectable farmer in the place. The pleasure of talking over a new comer in a country village, which, much as I love country villages, does, I confess, occasionally labour under a stagnation of topics, must not be lightly estimated. In the present instance the enjoyment was greatly increased by the opportune moment at which it occurred, just before Christmas, so that conjecture was happily afloat in all the parties of that merry time, enlivened the tea-table, and gave zest and animation to the supper. There was, too, a slight shade of mystery, a difficulty in coming at the truth, which made the subject unusually poignant. Talk her over as they might, nobody knew any thing certain of the incognita, or her story; nobody could tell who she was, or whence she came. Mrs. Martin, to whom her neighbours were on a sudden most politely attentive in the way of calls and invitations, said nothing more than that Miss. Neville was a young lady who had come to board at Kibes Farm; and except at church Miss Neville was invisible. Nobody could tell what to make of her.

Her beauty was, however, no questionable matter. All the parish agreed on that point. She was in deep mourning, which set off advantageously a tall and full, yet easy and elastic figure, in whose carriage the vigour and firmness of youth and health seemed blended, with the elegance of education and good company. Youth and health in her bright hazel eyes, with their rich dark eyelashes; health in the profusion of her glossy brown hair; health in her pure and brilliant complexion; health in her red lips, her white teeth, and the beautiful smile that displayed them; health in her very dimple. Her manners, as well as they could be judged of in passing to and from church, leading one of the little Martins by the hand, and occasionally talking to him, seemed as graceful as her person and as open as her countenance. All the village agreed that she was a lovely creature, and all the village wondered who she could be. It was a most animating puzzle.

There was, however, no mystery in the story of Grace Neville. She was the only child of an officer of rank, who fell in an early stage of the Peninsular war; her mother had survived him but a short time, and the little orphan had been reared in great tenderness and luxury by her maternal uncle, a kind, thoughtless, expensive man, speculating and sanguine, who, after exhausting a good fortune in vain attempts to realize a great one, sinking money successively in farming, in a silk-mill and a mine, found himself one fair morning actually ruined, and died (such things have happened) of a broken heart, leaving poor Grace, at three-and-twenty, with the habits and education of an heiress, almost totally destitute.

The poor girl found, as usual, plenty of comforters and advisers. Some recommended her to sink the little fortune she possessed in right of her father in a school; some to lay it by for old age, and go out to look at the world through the back windows—as a governess; some hinted at the possibility of matrimony, advising, but at all events so fine a young woman should try her fortune by visiting about amongst her friends for a year or two, and favoured her with a husband-hunting invitation accordingly. But Grace was too independent and too proud for a governess; too sick of schemes for a school; and the last matrimonial had effectually prevented her from accepting any, even the most unsuspected, invitation. Besides she said, and perhaps she thought, that she was weary of the world; so she wrote to Mrs. Martin, once her uncle's housekeeper, now the substantial wife of a substantial farmer, and came down to lodge with her at Ashley.

Poor Grace!—what a change! It was a midwinter; snowy, sleety, foggy, wet.—Kibes Farm, an old manor-house dilapidated into its present condition, stood with half its windows closed, a huge vine covering its front, and ivy climbing up the sides to the roof—the very image of chillness and desolation. There was, indeed, one habitable wing, repaired and fitted up as an occasional sporting residence for the landlord; but those apartments were locked; and she lived, like the farmer's family, in the centre of the house, made up of great, low, d[illegible]ooms with oaken pannels, of long rambling passages, of interminable galleries, and broad gusty staircases, up which you might drive a coach and six.—Such was the prospect within doors: and without, mud! mud! mud! nothing but mud! Then the noises;—wind in all its varieties, combined with bats, rats, cats, owls, pigs, cows, geese, ducks, turkeys; chickens and children, in all varieties also; for, besides the regular inhabitants of the farmyard, biped and quadruped, Mrs. Martin had within doors sundry coops of poultry, two pet lambs, and four boys from six years old downward, who were in some way or other exercising their voices all day long. Mrs. Martin, too, she whilome so soft-spoken and demure, had now found her scolding tongue, and was indeed noted for that accomplishment all over the parish: the maid was saucy, and the farmer smoked.

Poor Grace Neville! what a trial! what a contrast!—She tried to draw; tried to sing; tried to read; tried to work; and, above all, tried to be content. But nothing would do. The vainest endeavour of all was the last. She was of the social, cheerful temperament to which sympathy is a necessity: and having no one to whom she could say, how pleasant is solitude! began to find solitude the most tiresome thing in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were very good sort of people in their way—scolding and smoking notwithstanding: but their way was so different from hers; and the children, who she might have found some amusement in spoiling, were so spoilt already as to be utterly unbearable.

The only companionable person about the place was a slipshod urchin, significantly termed "the odd boy;" an extra and supplementary domestic, whose department it is to help all the others out of doors and in; to do all that they leave undone; and to bear the blame of every thing that goes amiss. The personage in question, Dick Crosby by name, was a parish child, taken from the work-house. He was, as nearly as could be guessed (for nobody took the trouble to be certain about his age), somewhere bordering on eleven; a long, lean, famished-looking boy, with a pale complexion, sharp thin features, and a sunburnt hair. His dress was usually a hat without a crown; a tattered round frock; stockings that scarcely covered his ankles; and shoes that hung on his feet by the middle like clogs, down at heel, and open at toe. Yet, underneath these rags, and through all his failings and cuffings from master and mistress' carter and maid, the boy looked, and was, merry and contented; was even a sort of wag in his way; sturdy and independent is his opinions, and constant in his attachments. He had a pet sheep-dog (for amongst his numerous advocations he occasionally acted as undershepherd), a spectral, ghastly-looking animal, with a huge white head and neck, and a gaunt black body—Mephistopheles might have put himself into such a shape. He had also a pet donkey, the raggedest brute upon the common, of whom he was part owner, and for whose better maintenance he was sometimes accused of such petty larceny as may be comprised in stealing what no other creature would eat—refuse hay, frosty turnips, decayed cabbage-leaves, and thistles from the hedge.

These two faithful followers had long shared Dick Crosby's affections between them; but, from the first day of Miss Neville's residence in Ashley, the dog and the donkey found a rival. She happened to speak to him, and her look, and smile, and voice, won his heart at once and for ever. Never had high-born damsel in the days of chivalry so devoted a page. He was at her command by night or by day; nay, "though she called another, Abra came." He would let nobody else clean her shoes, carry her clogs, or run her errands; was always at hand to open the gates and chase away the cows when she walked; forced upon her his own hoard of nuts; and scoured the country to get her the wintry nosegays which the mildness of the season permitted, sweet-scented colts-foot, china roses, laurustinus and stocks.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

Anecdote of the Duke of York.—Shortly after the death of the very amiable Duchess, whose domestics continued some months on the establishment, the Royal Duke, arriving at St. James's Palace, observed the housekeeper turning away a miserable looking woman from the door; he inquired who she was; the housekeeper replied, "a beggar woman, a soldier's wife." His Royal Highness looked with a reproving countenance on the domestic, rejoining in these words, "And was not your mistress a soldier's wife?" He ordered the poor woman to be recalled, and personally relieved her.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart is to succeed Rear Admiral Willoughby Lake, as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships on the North American station.

On Monday last, the remains of the late Mr. Gifford were enterred in Westminister Abbey. The hearse was followed by five mourning coaches, filled by several literary and other distinguished characters, friends of the deceased: in the train were the carriages of Lords Grosvenor and Belgrave the Dean of Westminister, &c. &c. The grave in which the remains of the deceased were placed, is opposite to that of Dryden, and immediately below the monument to the memory of Camden and Garrick.—*Jan.* 14.

On Tuesday the remains of Mr. Sergeant Lens were interred in Bishop-gate Church. The funeral was conducted on a splendid scale.—*Ib.*

It is expected that a public monument will be erected to the memory of the Duke of York.

Lord Palmerston is provisionally appointed to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief. No successor to the Duke of York will be appointed until after the funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Money Stock is generally heavy, on account of a large supply. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds have fallen 2s. to 3s.; the former are now quoted 22s. to 25.; the latter 41s. to 43s. "Foreign Funds are quoted rather lower, on account of the general depression of the Stock market, but there has been little business. Mexican is quoted 32 3-4; Russia 86; Portuguese 74 1-4; Greek 1s. 1-2; Spanish 12 1-2 to 13.

"*Half past Two.*—Consols have suddenly fallen to 79 1-2 for the account day, 23d inst."

"*Half past Three.*—Consols for Account 79 1-2 5-8.

The packet ship *Panthea*, Hathaway, from this port for Liverpool, was stranded in attempting to make a harbour in Holyhead Bay, on the 14th of January, 20th day out—her sails having all been blown from the yards in a tremendous gale off the Head. The passengers and crew were all saved, as were some of her letters, and a box of gold. The cargo consisted of between 10 and 11,000 bushels of Indian corn, about 300 bales of cotton, about 100 barrels of apples and 2 boxes of gold. The ship, frieght, and most of the cargo, were insured in this city. The letter bags saved, reached Liverpool previous to the sailing of the Britannia.

From the Morning Herald of the 13th Jan.

There is a rumour afloat in the city, that a small naval armament is about to proceed to the West Indies. It will consist, it is said, of five sail of the line, one 50-gun ship, and two frigates. This squadron is to be composed of a detachment from the ships now in the Tagus, and will be under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy.

FROM HOLLAND.—Brussels papers are to the 18th of January. The Court of the Netherlands has gone into mourning for twelve weeks, beginning the 16th Jan. on account of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The first six weeks deep, and the last six weeks half-mourning.

It is some criterion of the astonishing influx of poultry into London at Christmas, that one carrier at Peterborough actually carried up forty tons of loading, consisting entirely of packages of geese, between the Tuesday and Thursday. Thirteen tons of this surprising quantity were sold by one goshard at Deeping.

On Monday, a lovely girl, 13 years old daughter of Major Wilson, of the 74th Regiment, was crushed to death by the hind wheel of the Fair Trader Coach, in the streets of Drogheda.—*Dec.* 30.

There was a meeting of the Millers of the County and City of Kilkenny, on Saturday, when a Petition to Parliament against the importation of foreign flour was agreed to.

It is stated that Miss Stephens, the celebrated vocalist, and Mr. Matthews, the comedian, will sail from England for the United States during the approaching Spring or Summer.—They have both been engaged by the Managers of the New York Theatres.

Nova Scotia New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, are as large as England, contain 55,000,000 of acres, and are are capable of maintaining three millon of inhabitants. Their present population is 200,000.

England.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Throughout Thursday night His Royal Highness enjoyed no rest, and he continued to grow worse and worse till one o'clock on Friday afternoon, when his state became so very alarming that the physicians pronounced that he could not possibly survive the day.

The answers given on Friday to the numerous inquiries which were made was simply, 'that His Royal Highness was worse,'

The Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and Mr. Secretary Peel, called frequently during the day; and Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador and the Speaker of the House of Commons, were among the numerous inquirers at the Rutland House.

Two messengers were despatched at different times in the course of the day, to the King, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Rutland House as early as nine o'clock on Friday Morning, and the Duke of Clarence at twelve o'clock. They were with the Duke till within half an hour of his death. The Duke of Clarence then withdrew; the Duke of Sussex remained in the anti-room till His Royal Brother was no more. When informed by the physicians that his brother was in the agonies of death, he was deeply affected.

His Royal Highness, who had only been able occasionally to recognize his attendants, became totally insensible about one o'clock. The mortification had then nearly reached the vital organs.

His Royal Highness continued in the same state during the evening, with scarcely any change. The narcotics administered produced occasional repose, but soon after nine o'clock the approach of death became manifest.

At twenty minutes past nine, his Royal Highness, whose respiration had scarcely been perceptible for some time, breathed his last without a struggle.

The instant His Royal Highness's death was announced, a message was despatched to the Castle at Windsor, to announce the melancholy intelligence to His Majesty.

The body of His Royal Highness was laid out, and proper persons stationed in the apartment, until the Lord Chamberlain sent a deputy to take possession of it.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, after the last spark of life had fled, left the chamber, and proceeded to his mansion at Kensington.

During the whole of his protracted illness, His Royal Highness bore his sufferings with the most manly fortitude. He attended even to business, when labouring under great pain, with an equanimity which has seldom been equalled. He yielded only to his disease, when his powers fairly sunk under its influence.

On Monday the body of His late Royal Highness was placed in a coffin of mahogany lined with white silk; having been previously wrapped in a cerecloth—he was afterwards coffin was then filled up with spices and inclosed with a leaden one, which was soldered up.

HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 12, 1827.

General Orders, in aid of the Ceremonial to be observed at the Funeral of Field Marshall His late Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces.

A Captain's Full Dress Guard from the Grenadier Guards, with a colour, will mount at St. James's Palace, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 18th Jan. as a Guard of Honour over the remains of His late Royal Highness, which will, during that and the following day, lie in State, from ten o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

A Captain's Guard from the 17th Lancers will mount at the same hour and place, on the 18th and 19th instant, in order to secure ready access to the Palace, and to preserve order.

On Saturday, the 20th January, the Royal Body will be removed from St. James's Palace to Windsor, under the Escort of a Field Officer's Guard, with a Standard, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, to be furnished by the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. This Escort will assemble at the Palace, at seven o'clock in the Morning of that day, and be relieved at Cranford Bridge by a similar Guard, to be furnished by 1st Regiment of Life Guards, which will proceed with the body to the door of St. Georges Chapel in the first Escort to fall in the rear, and form the Rear Guard.

The Horse-Guards (Blues) to take the duty in Windsor, and a Detachment of the Regiment, dismounted, to attend within the Chapel, every fourth man bearing a Torch. The Commanding Officer of the Horse Guards (Blues) will communicate with the Superintendent of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, as to the number of men that will be required for this service.

A Battalion of Grenadier Guards will line the approach from the Castle-gate to the entrance of St Georges Chapel.

A select detachment, consisting of the oldest soldiers of his late Royal Highness's regiment, will line the immediate approach to the entrance, and the space in the Chapel where the body comes into the line of the procession.

A Subaltern's Guard from the Foot Guards is to mount at the Porch Gate, and be responsible to keep all that space clear from interruption.

A Double Line of Guards and Infantry of the Line will form from the Porch down the street, as far as their numbers will admit, when the cavalry must line the remainder of the road as far as Frogmore to be kept up by Patroles, in which the rear Guard will take a part as soon as the processions arrives at Frogmore.

A small picquet of the Household Brigade of Cavalry must be placed at the junction of the Roads on the London side of Frogmore, and at Eton Bridge.

These Patrols and Picquets must remain on duty until day break of the morning of the 21st January.

The troops for the above service will be as follows:—

Two Regiments of Life Guards.
Royal Horse Guards.
17th Lancers.
Grenadier Guards, 2d Battalion.
Ditto 3d Ditto.
Coldstream 1st, Ditto.
Third 1st Ditto.
67th Regiment of Foot.

The Royal Horse-Guards (Blues) and the 67th Regiment of Foot being already stationed at Windsor, will take their Duties from their present Quarters.

But the Two Regiments of Life-Guards, and the Foot Guards, will receive Orders to assemble at, or in the vicinity of Windsor, on the 19th instant.

A Captain's Guard of the 17th Lancers will relieve the Life Guards on duty at the Horse-Guards at Four o'clock, on Thursday, the 18th instant, and the whole of the 17th Lancers will move into London to furnish the Duties in the absence of the Life-Guards until the 22nd inst. when the whole of the Troops will return to their former Quarters.

Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian will take the Command of the whole Troops.

Colonel the Hon H. B. Lygou will Command the Household Brigade.

The Foot Guards will be Commanded by Colonel M'Donell of the Coldstream.

All the Troops employed on this duty are to be in Full Dress.

The Master General of the Ordnance will be pleased to make arrangements for providing a detachment of Artillery to fire Minute guns in Windsor Park, as on former similar occasions.

By His Majesty's Command.
HENRY TORRENS;
Adjutant General.

On Tuesday a Court of Aldermen was convened, when the following resolutions passed unanimously:—

Resolved—"That this Court deeply sympathise with His most Gracious Majesty, the Royal Family, the Army, and the Nation, in their affliction occasioned by the demise of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, His Majesty's next brother, a Prince who by his zealous attachment to the Protestant Religion as by law established, his sincerity and consistency of character, his attention to the discipline of the Army and the Comforts of the Soldier, his endeavours to promote the cause of Charity, and his urbanity and condescension to all classes, has justly endeared himself to his cotemporaries and whose memory will be revered to the latest posterity."

On the same day the workmen commenced their preparations in St. James' Palace for the reception of the Royal Corpse, and the ceremonial of lying in State. The coffin will be laid under a splendid canopy, before the portrait of Queen Anne, in the Great Chamber; and all persons dressed in decent mourning will be admitted without restriction to view the solemn scene.

The State Coffin is of crimson velvet, highly ornamented with the coronets and other insignia of His late Royal Highness's Orders, in all amounting to forty-four plates. A large plate is to be on the lid with the following inscription, which was issued from the Herald College on Monday:—

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
FREDERICI
DE BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG
Ducis Eboraci et Albaniæ
Comitis Ulsoniæ
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis
et
Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo
Equitis
Fratris, Augustissimi Potentissimi Monarchæ
GEORGII Quarti
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis
Fidei Defensoris
Regis Hanoverus, &c.
Quot quinto die Januarii
Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII
Ætatis Suæ LXIV.

The following is a translation of the above Latin inscription:—

Here is Deposited
The Body
Of the Most Illustrious Prince,
FREDERICK,
Of Brunswick Luneburg,
Duke of York and Albany
Earl of Ulster,
Of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,
And Knight
Of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath;
Brother of the Most Illustrious and Most Potent
Monarch,
GEORGE THE FOURTH,
By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland,
Defender of the Faith,
King of Hanover &c.
He died on the fifth day of January,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCCXXVII.
In the 64th year of his age.

Summary of the Duke of York's Service—His Royal Highness entered the service on the 1st of Nov. in 1752, as Colonel by brevet; was appointed on the 23d March, 1782, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Grenadier Guards; was made, on the 20th of Nov. 1782, Major-General; on the 27th of October, 1784, Colonel of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards: on the 12th of April, 1793, General; the 30th February, 1795, Field-Marshal; on the 23d August, 1797, Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Regiment of foot, and on the 5th of September, 1805, Colonel of the Grenadier Regiment of Guards. He was appointed in February, 1795, Commander-in-Chief, retired from office in March, 1809; and was re-appointed May, 1811.

The Revenue has been made up to the 5th of January, 1827, and exhibits a most favourable result. It has been steadily increasing every quarter since the great fall in January, 1826. The Quarters. Total amount of April 5, 1825, £9,829,768.—July 5, £12,000,227.—October 5, £12,296,592.—Jan. 5, 1827, £12,524,085. For the whole year, £46,650,672. For the corresponding previous year, £48,573,820.

Consols, Jan. 15, 78⅞: Greek Bonds, 15¾; Mexican, 63¾; Chilian, 36¾.

A dreadful storm occurred at Liverpool on the 14th which did much damage to the shipping on the coast. The packet ship Panthea was lost in Hollyhead harbour—crew and passengers saved. She sailed from New York on the 24th Dec. A brig of war was also lost at the same time.

The King has sent £100 to the distressed persons in the Barony of Renfrew, in his character of Baron Renfrew.

The Thames Tunnel is making great progress, and several gentlemen dined on the Twelfth day under one of the great arches.

Foreign Intelligence.

The latest news from Madrid that has been received, is of the 26th December, of which date as well as of the 13th and 21st, there were some articles in the unofficial part of the *Monitor* of this morning.

"It is, however, confidently asserted, that the demands addressed to King Ferdinand, were the following:—

"1st A disavowal of every thing that has been done by the Spanish Authorities to favour the invasion of the rebels in Portugal, a change of his Ministers, &c.

"2nd. Finally to recognize the Constitutional Government of Portugal.

"To these demands Ferdinand replies:

"1st. That he will not change his Ministers; that he sends to the Frontiers an army of 9,000 men, for the purpose of disarming and sending into the interior the insurgents who shall return into Spain.

"2nd. That he would end a Charge d'Affairs to Lisbon, but that he would not otherwise recognize the Constitution of Portugal.

"It is evident that this answer is not such as was desired."

London, January 15

We have received the Paris papers of Friday, and the Etoile dated Saturday.

In the Quotidienne of the former day, the news from Spain continues of a warlike character; so far, at least, as preparations are concerned. Troops, we are told, are not only marching towards the Portuguese frontiers, but to reinforce the camp at St. Roche, "in order to observe Gibraltar;" and it is aded, "if England should declare war against Spain the latter would march an army into Portugal, and the five or six thousand soldiers of Gen. Clinton would have to combat, besides the 40,000 Portuguese who will soon be under the walls of Lisbon, 20,000 Spanish Troops."

It is worthy of observation, that there seems to be a sort of quiet activity, if we may so term it, in the military administration of France.

The journal des Debats mentions, upon the authority of a private letter from Madrid, that M. Calomarde had incurred the displeasure of Ferdinand, in consequence of various original orders and instructions, sent to the Captains-General commanding the frontier Provinces of Portugal, having fallen into the hands of Mr. Lamb. It is said, they prove to demonstration, what has been the real conduct of the Spanish Government, and that they could have been obtained by the English Minister only through the treachery of the subordinate persons in M. Calomarde's office. Measures had been adopted to prevent a repetition of this alleged misconduct.

London Jan. 10.—It is apparent, from the intelligence in the French papers that Ferdinand has not been induced to make the concessions demanded by England and France, though these concessions merely amount to an observance of his treaties, and a performance of his promises. It is positively stated in a letter from Paris, that an order has been despatched to Madrid to withdraw the French troops from that capital. It does not appear probable, however, that the other French troops in Spain will be withdrawn.—These troops are now confined to the garrisons of a few of the great fortresses—Cadiz, Barcelona, Pampeluna, and we believe, St. Sebastian's.

It is not impossible that Ferdinand, pressed on the one hand by the representations of England and France, is exposed to representations equally strong, and danger, perhaps more eminent, in another direction. The exasperation and the violence of the Apostolic party in Spain would make a recognition by him of the Portugal Constitution, perhaps, not a very safe step. A manifesto in which he is denounced as "stupid and criminal," and is threatened with death or dethronement, because he was suspected of intending to acknowledge the Portuguese Government, has been published, and is said by the persons in London best acquainted with Spanish affairs to be genuine, and there is not the least doubt that it speaks the sentiments of a large party in Spain.

The Legislature of New-Brunswick, met on 8th Feb'y.—the following extracts are given from the speech of His Excellency SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS:—

"*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

"I have great satisfaction in keeping in existence to the completion of its Constitutional period, a Legislature whose efforts have been zealously, wisely and harmoniously devoted to the Public welfare, in the

deliberations to which I have already called you; and I open this, the last Session which the Constitution will admit of this present Assembly, with entire confidence that, at its close, I shall have again to exercise a pleasing duty in giving my concurrence to measures conceived in the spirit I so cordially greet, and calculated, as your former proceedings have eminently been, to advance the Public Interests.

"I did not fail to transmit to His Majesty's Secretary of State, to be laid before His Majesty, your Loyal and dutiful joint Address, on the attempts which had been recently made by certain American Land Agents, to disturb the Possession of His Majesty, and the jurisdiction of this Province in certain tracts of the country.—His Majesty, with that gracious attention and regard to the rights and interests of His North American Dominions, for which they have so much reason to be grateful, received your Address most graciously, and directed that important document to be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for further consideration.

"Together with explanations given in reply to the representations made by His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, against those encroachments, very satisfactory assurances have been conveyed to His Majesty's Government, that is the earnest wish of the Government of the United States, to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition and procedure observed on the part of the British Government; and that the American Secretary of State had been directed by the President to inculcate on the Governments of the adjoining States, the observance of a like course of conciliation and forbearance; and to be careful to do no act which might change the state of the question, as it is existed when the Treaty of Ghent was executed. The communication further states, that respectful regard would be paid to the observances thus inculcated, and that no steps are in contemplation which can in any degree tend to produce further excitement.

"Reviewing the past year with all the devout sentiments and grateful feelings which are most due, when we carry that retrospect into the awful occurrences of the preceding period, and reflect upon the interpositions of Divine Mercy which we then experienced; considering, too, the profound state of suffering which has existed at home, the people of New-Brunswick have much reason to be thankful.—The traces of the dreadful conflagration are rapidly disappearing; and the steady industry of our people, quickened and supported by the means which have been so generally contributed to their relief, and which your liberality has considerably augmented, have, in general, placed improved establishments on the sites of those which had been consumed; a season particularly auspicious has favoured the labours of the People; and, in most parts of the Province, has blessed their Agricultural Industry, with abundant returns.

"I am happy to assure you, that a spirit of improvement in Agriculture continues to manifest itself in all parts of the Province, and that great advantages in modes of cultivation, increased production, and improvement in the breed of Cattle, have already been produced by those Institutions which you have enabled me to form: and I have further the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the measure of uniting the Emigrant and Agricultural Societies according to the constitution which has been given to them, has been found to produce very beneficial combinations in the settlement and cultivation of the Province in all the Districts in which those measures have been tried; and that a system has thus been matured, which will be eminently serviceable to the Province, should the proposed system of Emigration from the Mother Country, be directed in any extent, and with the means and facilities which have been recommended, to settle and cultivate the ungranted Lands of a Province, in the extent of whose local capacities, and in the industry and stedfast Loyalty of whose Population, the foundations and principles are firmly laid, of what is first rising to be one of the most valuable Colonies of the British Empire.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER-CANADA.

FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1827.

Mr. VIGER reported on Mr. GALT's petition for the sufferers during the late war in Upper Canada; in substance, that the claims of the petitioners ought to be favorably considered, and a principle established whereby the sufferers by war in both Provinces, for common defence, should be indemnified by the mother country and jointly by both Provinces; but that to enable this Province to effect such an object, it would be necessary to procure a repeal of the 25th and 26th clauses of the Canada Trade Act, and that measures ought to be taken in concert with Upper Canada to that effect: committed for Friday next.

Mr. Secretary COCHRAN was admitted, and presented a Message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief in favor of the Welland Canal Company, with a favorable despatch on the subject from Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The Army.

From the London Gazette of Jan. 2.

Whitehall Dec. 1826.—His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint Maj. General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight, Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said most Honourable Military Order.

His Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers to be Companions of the said Order:—Lt. Colonel J. W. Mallet, 86th (late 89th) foot; Lt. Col. W. Smelt 41st foot; Maj. James L. Basden, 89th foot; Major Peter L. Chambers, 41st foot.

Domestic.

BRETOWN.—We rejoice to hear that it is resolved to build a town of the above name near the Rideau Canal, in honor of Colonel BYE, of the Royal Engineers, under whose direction the Canal is forming. The town is to be situated between the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal, and about 250 feet above the level of the Ottawa. The soil is excellent and the site is said to be beautiful. Lots are also giving away to respectable tradespeople and labourers who will be employed in the construction of the Canal. The size of a lot is 66 front and 198 feet back. Each person taking a lot bound to build a house of thirty feet square upon it by the beginning of August, 1827, which entitles him to a location ticket. He also becomes bound to pay the small sum of 2s. 6d. annually, which goes to the improvement of the town. It may be useful to many to know that Mr. Borrows, at the Rideau Canal, will show the lots to the applicants. We wish all prosperity to attend the undertaking.—*Montreal Herald.*

Mr. MERRITT, Agent for the WELLAND CANAL Company, is on a visit to Quebec on business connected with that valuable undertaking. We are happy to learn that the object of his mission will be attained, which we understand is to petition the Legislature to take Stock to the amount of £25,000.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the Canadian Courant.

Upper Canada.—In the absence of more important information we have inserted at length the Militia Bill as it passed the House of Assembly & received without amendment, the sanction of the Legislative Council. The Lieut. Governor has left it for the Royal Assent which no doubt it will obtain. We must confess that on the most minute examination of its provisions, we appear to have any reasonable ground for the warmth with which its opponents have attacked it.

It had become necessary that something very *similar* to this bill should be enacted, to secure the rights and privileges of those, who do not wish to hold property upon a tenure that can be legally questioned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN WATERLOO.—On one of the damp days, about two weeks ago, Mr. Christian Martin, (son of Peter Martin) carried into his kitchen a quantity of flax to dry, preparatory to breaking it; when, by some accident, it caught fire.—This was mid-day.—Every effort was made to extinguish the flames; and it was not until every exertion proved in vain, and every part of the building was on fire, that it was recollected there were two children up stairs in bed.—They had been running about till they got tired, and had laid down to rest themselves, when they fell asleep. It was now too late to effect their rescue; and dreadful to relate—they, together with every thing in the House, became a prey to the flames.—*Gore Gazette.*

PORT HOPE MEETING.

A Meeting was convened at Port Hope on Saturday the 6th inst. pursuant to notice of Mr. Leonard Soper *"for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Imperial Parliament against the* ALIEN *Bill lately passed by our Provincial Legislature, and for the purpose of providing the necessary funds to carry the same into effect."*

Mr. Leonard Soper not being in attendance at 2 o'clock, J. T. Williams Esq. moved, That this Meeting do now proceed to consider the matters for which it was called, and that Thomas Ward Esq. be called to the Chair which being unanimously agreed to, Mr. Ward took the Chair, and Mr. G. M. Boswell was appointed Secretary.

The Naturalization Bill was then read and explained by the Chairman, and J. Boswell, and H. Ruttan Esqrs.; after which the following resolutions were put and carried:

1st. Moved by John Boswell Esq. and seconded by Dr. John Gilchrist.*

That this Meeting views with grateful satisfaction the benevolent policy of His Majesty's Government towards those persons, some of whose rights as British Subjects have been questioned, and who have settled in this Province with the wish and intention of becoming such.

2nd. Moved by J. T. Williams Esq. and seconded by E. Jones Esq.*

That the Naturalization Bill passed at the last Session of the Legislature of this Province, is in the opinion of this Meeting well calculated to effect its object, & by the simplicity of its provisions is suited to the ease and convenience of those, who are desirous to take the benefit of it.

3d. Moved by H. Ruttan Esq. seconded by R. Henry Esq. and J. D. Smith Esq.*

That the registry clauses in that Bill are viewed by this Meeting as highly beneficial, inasmuch, as a permanent record is thereby provided from which all evidence, now difficult to be obtained, may be obtained by those interested therein, of their having complied with the requisition of the law.

4th. Moved by J. D. Smith Esq.* and seconded by D. Sumers Esq.*

That this Meeting fervently hope that this Act may obtain His Majesty's Royal Assent.

5th Moved by H. Ruttan Esq. seconded by Mr. N. Wheeler.

That an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be founded on these resolutions and that G. S. Boulton, D. Smart, J. T. Williams, J. G. Bethune, and E. Jones, Esquires, be a Committee to draft the same.

Moved by Wm. Sowden Esq. seconded by R. Henry Esq.

6th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his attention in the Chair.

T. WARD,
Chairman
G. M. J. BOSWELL,
Secretary.

*Those Gentlemen against whose names as asterisk is placed, come under the provisions of the Act.

Communications.

Our Correspondent "*Vindex*" will perceive, that we have exercised the discretion he was pleased to allow us, by making some *necessary* alterations in the following Communication received from him.

To the People of the London District

FELLOW CITIZENS,

Having awaited with intense anxiety the fate of the Alien Question lately decided by the Provincial Parliament, having attentively weighed the arguments of its friends and its adversaries upon beholding, as I do, in its enactment the strong excitation of the public mind, in consequence of the way it has been disposed of, I cannot quietly rest without making some attempt to appease those feelings, which already enkindled by the fire of an enthusiasm ardent beyond all precedent, will, I fear, if not speedily extinguished, result in flames which may consume the very altar of our Country's loyalty.—The golden opportunity for shaking your attachment to our happy Constitution has arrived; the Demon of political discord is abroad; the demagogue and his emissaries are awake; I witness their exertions—I lend an attentive ear to their arguments; they are indefatigable; they are omnipresent; "they go about like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour;" and while I can despise the flimsy shallowness of their reasonings, I cannot help dreading the consequences, which may result from *their industry and their influence.*

The question to which I have alluded is now decided, twenty two of our Representatives voting for the Bill, and eighteen against it: amongst the majority are, I perceive, several Members, who are themselves individually interested. The Bill, as it has passed agreeably to the instructions of His Majesty, will most indubitably become a law—my present intention is therefore to shew you, that some such enactment is indispensible for the security of your property, and the protection of your Civil Rights.—That the Bill which has passed hath in it nothing degrading; nothing oppressive; nothing that can hurt the feelings, or wound the pride of the most scrupulous individual, for whose relief it is intended; if that individual has attachment to the Constitution of this Country, would justify him in swearing fidelity to it. In order to effect these objects, I shall first endeavour to shew who are Aliens, and who are not, as I find a great diversity of opinion upon this subject, and as a correct understanding of the point, is of the very first importance.—A very general idea prevails among the great mass of the people, whose sources of information are very circumscribed, and whose capability of entering deeply into the consideration of so intricate a question, is a natural consequence of their insulated condition, little calculated to lead to correct results, that if the Provincial Parliament did not by assenting to this Bill, declare them to be Aliens, they should still, as they ormerly were, be regarded as subjects—others again imagine that by their persisting in a declaration that they are not Aliens, they will not be under the necessity of conforming to the provisions of the bill.—These ideas, manifestly erroneous as they are, pervade the mind, of threefourths of the people. Decisions however, lately obtained in the higher Courts in England, where the subject has undergone a fair investigation, demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that all subjects of the United States, born either before or after the treaty of 1783, are Aliens, to all intents and purposes; and must, unless naturalized by an Act of Parliament, be so regarded by the eye of the law—more particularly so, when the party residing in the United States, now resident in this Province. They may I think be divided into two classes, viz:

1. All those, who tho' born within the allegiance of His Britannic Majesty, assented to the Treaty of 1783, by aiding in the establishment of the Republic, accepting office, or exercising any of the rights of citizenship within the pale of its authority.

2. All persons born in the United States since the Treaty of 1783, whose Parents were not natural born Subjects of Great Britain.

I am well aware that many, very many, of both classes will be ready and willing to acknowledge themselves Aliens, although failing under one or other of the above heads. They will say, I came here by the invitation of the British authorities, and have fought in defence of British principles, and how can I be regarded as an Alien—But whatever claims such persons may have to British protection and British sympathy, they certainly have now to British citizenship—it should be recollected, as it respects those persons whose claim to the rights of Subjects, is founded upon the fact, of their having come into the country, by the invitation of one of the legislatures of the Province, and who have since manifested their loyalty, by fighting in defence of its liberties, that it was not, and is not, in the power of the King himself, to make them Subjects—that fighting in defence of His Crown and Dignity, could not do it; that in fact, nothing short of an Act of Parliament, assented to by His Majesty, could, or can ever entitle a Foreigner, to the rights of British natural born subjects in any of her dominions.—Those persons will not, I know, easily assent to the fact of their being Aliens, but in conversing with many individuals of the Canadian militia, that fighting in defence of His Crown and Dignity, could not do it; that in fact, nothing short of an Act of Parliament, assented to by His Majesty, could, or can ever entitle a Foreigner, to the rights of British natural born subjects in any of her dominions.—Those persons will not, I know, easily assent to the fact of their being Aliens, but in conversing with many individuals of the Canadian militia, in the country, ever maintained a different doctrine. They loudly complain of being deceived, of being allured here under false pretences, and boldly assert their right to property, on the ground, that they hold the King's faith, the validity of which it would be high *treason* to impeach.—The fact however is, that until the decision of the English Judges, to which I have alluded in a former part of this Communication, were made, the Home, as well as the Provincial authorities, imagined that the subjects of the United States who came into this country, with the knowledge and approbation of the British Government, and who on their arrival here swore allegiance to the King, were entitled to hold property, exercise the elective franchise, and become Members of the Provincial Parliament: But those decisions once made, the case assumed a widely different aspect. It now appears beyond the possibility of doubt, that none but Natural Born Subjects of His Majesty, or Subjects Naturalized by some existing Statute, have, according to the Laws of England, any right whatever to purchase, hold, transfer, or otherwise possess themselves, or dispose of estates

in lands or tenements, within the dominions of His said Majesty—that none others are eligible to office—capable of exercising the elective franchise, or in any wise entitled to any of the rights of Natural Born Subjects, or Subjects legally Naturalized. This is precisely the condition of all the Subjects of the United States of America, now resident in this Province. Must it not therefore appear evident to the commonest capacity, that some amendment is indispensible, to the security of persons so very unfortunately situated. That any difference of opinion should exist, respecting such a proposition, is another of the many proofs which we daily have, of the insufficiency of human reason, to decide justly, regarding matters affecting our own interest.

My next object is to shew, that the Act passed by our Parliament, hath in it nothing degrading. It simply requires every person coming under its enactments, to register his name at a proper and convenient office; to take the oath of allegiance—thereby abjuring all allegiance to any other State or Power: and having done this, he is at once admitted to all the rights of a Subject WITHIN THIS PROVINCE, as fully and as effectually, as if he were a Natural Born Subject.

As this registry and renunciation of allegiance, are the great objections to the Bill, let us see how far they are objectionable.—What is required of persons who emigrate to the U. States, as a condition *precedent* to Naturalization? All such persons are obliged to go into open Court, register their names, & absolutely and entirely renounce allegiance to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State, or Sovereignty, whereof they were born Citizens or Subjects. This, Fellow Citizens, is the condition to which I, as a British Subject, should submit, were I desirous of becoming a Citizen of the American Republic; and can that, which under that far famed popular Government, is regarded as indispensible to the security of her adopted children's loyalty, be here considered, as uncalled for, or oppressive? Can that be wrong on the Northern shores of the St. Lawrence, which is right on its Southern banks? Or must the Sons of Columbia be treated with more respect here, than are the Sons of Britain there? But you will perhaps say, the case is different—very justly and fairly you state the trouble I shall prove it to be so. The Subjects of Great Britain, yea, even her Soldiers and Sailors, on arriving in the United States, and seeking to become Citizens, are insulted, grossly insulted, by having an oath administered to them, which to take, is to commit direct perjury: for in England it is a well known fact, that allegiance is not a transferable commodity. Extensive as is the Commerce of Britain, she allows not her Sons to traffic in affidavits—Allegiance is there regarded, as binding upon the individual who swears it, until the tongue that utters it, shall be traceless in the silent grave. Very, very, different is the case in the United States; allegiance is there, and ever must be regarded, as a transferable commodity—binding on the individual so long, as he cannot find a better and no longer. This, I say, MUST EVER be the case, else, how can they ask a man, to abjure his natural allegiance, unless they concede to him, the privilege of abjuring his acquired allegiance.—I know, by conversing with many natives of the Sons of Columbia, that fighting in defence of His Crown and Dignity, could not do it; that in fact, nothing short of an Act of Parliament, assented to by His Majesty, could, or can ever entitle a Foreigner, to the rights of British natural born subjects in any of her dominions.—Those persons will not, I know, easily assent to the fact of their being Aliens, but in conversing with many individuals of the Canadian militia, in the country, ever maintained a different doctrine. They loudly complain of being deceived, of being allured here under false pretences, and boldly assert their right to property, on the ground, that they hold the King's faith, the validity of which it would be high *treason* to impeach.—The fact however is, that until the decision of the English Judges, to which I have alluded in a former part of this Communication, were made, the Home, as well as the Provincial authorities, imagined that the subjects of the United States who came into this country, with the knowledge and approbation of the British Government, and who on their arrival here swore allegiance to the King, were entitled to hold property, exercise the elective franchise, and become Members of the Provincial Parliament: But those decisions once made, the case assumed a widely different aspect. It now appears beyond the possibility of doubt, that none but Natural Born Subjects of His Majesty, or Subjects Naturalized by some existing Statute, have, according to the Laws of England, any right whatever to purchase, hold, transfer, or otherwise possess themselves, or dispose of estates

of any other Country; else why make choice of one of her Colonies, in which to spend the flower of their lives, redeeming it from the barrenness of nature. I do not know what you and other men may think of loyalty, but for my single self, I had as lief not be, as live to be the subject of any Country, whose laws and institutions did not so far accord with my feelings, as to induce me to swear perpetual allegiance to her.

The Bride whose lover should if required on the moment of being united, refuse to vow eternal fidelity to her, on the ground that he might at some period meet a damsel better suited to his roving fancy, would I guess be regarded as a rather cool lover for the latitude of 41 1-2.

Having endeavoured to shew that the bill contains no very obnoxious clauses, that it requires no condition to which a really loyal man may not cheerfully assent; let us examine the arguments of its adversaries. Among those, the most distinguished, is our talented representative Mr Rolph. His Speech on this occasion, is beyond doubt a speech of great ingenuity, evincing powers of mind which seldom fall to the lot of man, but it is a speech, it is one which rejects with all the fastidiousness of an epicure, the most delicious morsel, simply so necessary, and so peculiar to that subtle character. He has certainly pleaded hard for his clients, but in doing so, his deductions are seldom the fair inference of his premises. It is to the clause of registry that he seems most opposed, against this he directed his heaviest battery; in fact whenever he alludes to this ODIOUS, THIS HUMILIATING CLAUSE, the pressure of his steam is so high, that when the explosion of his boiler does not follow, his argument invariably blows up. As a specimen take the following. He is labouring to convince his audience how disgraceful it would be, to submit to the *odium of registry*, but if his arguments prove any thing, they certainly prove the propriety of it. Adverting to the language of some other Member of the House, he observes—"to be an Alien it is said is no disgrace, and therefore those who obstinately refuse to confess their dilemma deserve no commiseration. It is no shame says Mr. Rolph, to have unfortunately contracted the ITCH, yet no man so afflicted denies to register his misfortune, or to be told of it wherever he goes." If it is meant by this *delicately sublime* simile (to the very smell of which I have an implacable antipathy) to shew the falsity of his adversarys assertion, he certainly has fallen far short of his object: for what Alien or Subjects of the United States register themselves afflicted with the ITCH of Alienation or not, all who know them to be subjects of the said United States, know them to be Aliens. Very different is the case with an unfortunate person, afflicted with the *beautifully* loathsome disease of itching disease—it certainly would be imprudent in him, to make any public entry of his misfortune, for if he neither records it with a goose quill, manifests it by his finger nails, or blabs it about with his tongue, the world may remain as ignorant of it, as the fondest lover of merit of a beef steak. After some other allusions to subjects of false shame, he says, as further proof of the *odium of a registry.*—"The Nobility of England estimate their importance, by a long line of ancestry, and look with not a little self conceit at a long story of their Peers but yesterday." True, but the same Nobility, or rather their ancestors, were careful to preserve records of their origin, and tell you with not a little self conceit a long story of their descent, and the deeds of their progenitors—and if I, Fellow Citizens, who boast no character, they seem quite as proud of their American origin, as are our English Nobility of their Roman, Saxon, or Norman descent, & if proud of it why object to a public record of it. Their Children may yet rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them, of proving their descent from the Heroes of George Washington, instead of mingling as they otherwise might, with the Nobility of George Rex. But to this Mr. Rolph has a decided objection, his language is—"The moment the political distinction is created, against which he is generally heard—the Irish to this day maintain distinctions, which sometimes lead to painful consequences, and they wear their badges of distinction." I am quite certain that Mr. Rolph knows enough of Irish History to tell the House, why those distinctions exist in Ireland—but this would spoil his argument.

Had the Irish been admitted to the privileges of their English conquerors, on the same easy and equitable terms that are now proposed to American Subjects, in order to entitle them to the rights of British Subjects, the distinctions he alludes would never have existed. Unfortunately this was not the case; for while the American * Citizens, who never shed a drop of blood in defence of England, and never paid a sixpence towards the support of her constitution, is offered in this Province all the rights of a Natural Born Briton, by simply abjuring all foreign allegiance, the Irish, whose blood shed in defence of England, if it could now be collected into one vast reservoir, might rival the ocean in magnitude, and whose gold for upwards of 700 years, has contributed to the support of the State, have yet to seek for equal rights, although owing no other allegiance, and desirous of living and dying within the Dominions of their lawful Sovereign.

Mr. Rolph's next argument, is to shew the imprudence of disturbing the rooted belief of the people, that they are Subjects—and this argument is just as philosophical, as those already noticed. He says, "Cicero punctuating with futurity through the medium of Heathen Religion and Pagan Philosophy, thought he discovered a hope of the immortality of the Soul, and upon being accused of holding a superstitious opinion, he answered that it was an innocent and comfortable error, which it would be cruel to take away from him." That the belief of being a Subject of Great Britain, when entertained by a person who really is not one, is a comfortable sort of error, I can easily believe, but that it is not innocent, in your common acceptation of that term, is equally certain; yet strange and paradoxical as it may seem, it requires no great eloquence to prove, that it is at least as dangerous, as it is innocent and comfortable. Cicero's belief in the immortality of the Soul, even if it had been irrational, could never be productive of injury to him, inasmuch as he had nothing to lose should the notion be but chimerical: but the man whom the laws of his adopted Country declares to be an Alien, may by the indulgence of an innocent and comfortable error, in the full belief, that he now disgraceful it would be, to submit to the registry, even if it had been irrational, could never be productive of injury to him, inasmuch as he had nothing to lose should the notion be but chimerical: but the man whom the laws of his adopted Country declares to be an Alien, may by the indulgence of an innocent and comfortable error, in the full belief, that he now day find himself in a most uncomfortable predicament.

Again, the Dr. says, "what sort of Subjects must we presume those to be, who profess to owe allegiance in all its solemnity, and renounce it in the same breath?" Is this an Irishman's fashion to answer one question by asking another, I shall thank Mr. Rolph to say, what sort of subjects he would wish to see, inhabiting a British Colony? Not I trust the attached Subjects of another Government, professing the ITCH, yet no man so afflicted denies to register his misfortune, or to be told of it wherever he goes." If it is meant by this *delicately sublime* simile (to the very smell of which I have an implacable antipathy) to shew the falsity of his adversarys assertion, he certainly has fallen far short of his object: for what Alien or Subjects of the United States register themselves afflicted with the ITCH of Alienation or not, all who know them to be subjects of the said United States, know them to be Aliens. Very different is the case with an unfortunate person, afflicted with the *beautifully* loathsome disease of itching disease—it certainly would be imprudent in him, to make any public entry of his misfortune, for if he neither records it with a goose quill, manifests it by his finger nails, or blabs it about with his tongue, the world may remain as ignorant of it, as the fondest lover of merit of a beef steak. After some other allusions to subjects of false shame, he says, as further proof of the *odium of a registry.*—"The Nobility of England estimate their importance, by a long line of ancestry, and look with not a little self conceit at a long story of their Peers but yesterday." True, but the same Nobility, or rather their ancestors, were careful to preserve records of their origin, and tell you with not a little self conceit a long story of their descent, and the deeds of their progenitors—and if I, Fellow Citizens, who boast no character, they seem quite as proud of their American origin, as are our English Nobility of their Roman, Saxon, or Norman descent, & if proud of it why object to a public record of it. Their Children may yet rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them, of proving their descent from the Heroes of George Washington, instead of mingling as they otherwise might, with the Nobility of George Rex. But to this Mr. Rolph has a decided objection, his language is—"The moment the political distinction is created, against which he is generally heard—the Irish to this day maintain distinctions, which sometimes lead to painful consequences, and they wear their badges of distinction." I am quite certain that Mr. Rolph knows enough of Irish History to tell the House, why those distinctions exist in Ireland—but this would spoil his argument.

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* Alluding to those who came here since the late war.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist

SIR,

Having made the tour of Europe, and attended with lively interest to all I saw there, I proceeded to the Continent of America, and on Saturday last I arrived at a very pretty village in the District of Newcastle, called Port Hope, which I saw a greater seven-blage of persons than I could conceive inhabited that place—upon inquiry I found that a Mr. Fothergill, or some such name, who, I was informed is a Member of the Parliament of Upper Canada, intended to address them on the subject of the grievances, under which he said they laboured. I had not much time to spare, but the next day being Sunday, a day of devotional exercises, I determined to remain. Soon afterwards the people went into a large room in the Tavern, where the political meeting was supposed to be held, and I followed them; but instead of political discussion, I found a Mr. Auctioneer, disposing of some trumpery articles of crockery ware. I inquired of a decent looking man who stood near me, what was the meaning me to commence, and whether this Mr. Fothergill of whom I had heard so much had yet arrived—there's Mr. Fothergill said he, pointing as I thought to a man in spectacles, who was the Auctioneer, and the meeting will take place after he has concluded his sale. I was a little surprised at his communication, for though I was aware that under the admirable Constitution of which I am a native, a man's calling, be it what it may, did not deprive him of any privilege, yet I had never heard of an Auctioneer being a Member of Parliament. However, the Gentleman who was in spectacles, who was the Auctioneer, and this

not help agreeing with him—he moved a resolution in approbation of the Bill which was adopted. Several others of the same tendancy were afterwards adopted, and the meeting was over. I still however followed the crowd, and away we hustled up stairs to the Auction room. You may suppose Mr. Editor I was not a little astonished, when I found the Auctioneer's Clerk occupying his employers place, and in a high toned strain addressing the chairman, whom I afterward learned was one Smith, a Coiner of Port Hope! What said I has become of Mr. Fothergill? Why don't you see him speaking said somebody near me. O! then I was mistaken I replied, the Member for Durham is not an Auctioneer, he is only his Clerk—Clerk to Mr. Thomas Turner Orton. But what is he saying—surely he cannot be speaking of the Bill I heard read below. An infamous law—run the people—bring civil war into the land—separate the Colony from the Parent State—Liberty—Constitution—bled for their Country—Proclamation—Registering names—Aliens—degradation—Oath of Allegiance—perjured scoundrels—abjuration forever—want to leave the Country—can't go—sophistry—delusion—his friend Ralph—loyalty—Patriotism!!! Such frothy declamation composed the speech of Mr Fothergill Auctioneer's Clerk, Member for Durham. He made indeed very bold statements and drew very threatening conclusions—but his arguments, if he had any, were neither so bold or so threatening, for they never made their appearance. When he had finished, Mr Bowell rose and replied to him—Truth prevailed, I saw satisfaction on the countenances of the persons who surrounded me. Mr. Fothergill Auctioneer's Clerk Member for Durham (I like to give the whole name) replied—He was not so mouthy as before, but he gasconaded for a long time without any apparent success, and did not fail to accuse the persons who were in favor of the Act of having interrupted his Sale, and intimated that he expected they would be answerable for the damage he had sustained.—So much for Patriotism!!! He was answered by two very respectable looking Gentlemen, whose names I have since been informed are Burnham and Ruttan. The people seemed to listen to them with much satisfaction, and after they had concluded, retired peaceably to their homes.

Allow me Mr. Editor, stranger as I am, to say a few words of this Mr. Fothergill, Auctioneer's Clerk Member for Durham. I am of opinion, notwithstanding I have been told he is a great Patriot, that he prefers "solid pudding to empty praise"—I cannot therefore help admiring his policy, in having his Auction on the day appointed for the meeting I am sure Sir you will agree with me in giving him much credit for this ingenious contrivance for procuring bidders, though I fear it must be at the expense of his claim to the title of a Patriot. I cannot but admire too, the strong sense of *duty* which induced him to stick to his Auction business, after he knew the meeting had begun, thus suffering what he called the "*all important question*" to be discussed, without the presence of so able an advocate on the side of liberty. He would introduce a new kind of allegiance, which you might put on or off as you do your coat—very convenient I must acknowledge. He would have the people fight the King's battles if it suited them, or if it suited them better, fight against the King—excellent Loyalty! He would have them refuse the benefit of an Act made for their relief—kind advice! He would have a Petition to the Imperial Parliament signed, and a Subscription raised to send him home with it, because he is anxious to go there on his own business—admirable economist.—Professed politician!—Disinterested adviser!—What more Mr. Editor can I say of him?—Need I have said so much?—Are not all these truths marked upon the name of Charles Fothergill Esq. Auctioneer's Clerk Member for Durham.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Serv't.
SCHNACKENBERGER

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, March 17, 1827.

The melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was announced to our readers, in an Extra Sheet, issued from our Office on Saturday last. We have made copious extracts, from our late papers of the circumstances connected with this mournful event, which will be found in our columns to-day.

The other news from Europe is important.

Welland Canal.—The House of Assembly in Lower Canada on the 5 inst., in Committee of the whole, voted £25,000 for the purpose of buying shares in the Canal. The vote was unanimous, thirty-eight Members being present. The following remarks are taken from the Quebec Mercury:—

"We are happy to say that Mr. Merritt's application to the Legislature, for aid in completion of the Welland Canal, has been successful, and that the House has voted a sum of £25,000, to be expended in shares in that undertaking."

A Report has been made by a Committee of the Assembly of Lower Canada, on the subject of the claims for losses during the late war. The Report concludes as follows:—

"Acting under the sympathy which Lower Canada has always entertained for the Sister Province and from a sense of common interest, so soon as the Legislature of Upper Canada shall have appointed Commissioners to meet an equal number on the part of this Province to consider of and determine what measure should be recommended to the Imperial Parliament, with a view to obviate the difficulties which result from the Standard whereby the present distribution of Revenue to both Provinces has been established, together with a revision of the 28th and 29th clauses of the aforesaid Act, this House should consent that an annual sum, equal to the moiety of the annual sum required, be provided by this Province, to enable Upper-Canada to avail herself of His Majesty's gracious accession to the arrangement made for the liquidation of the claims in question; and that in the event of any disagreement in opinion between the Commissioners where on the Votes may be equal, your Committee are of opinion that the several parties should state their respective reasons of disagreement in writing, and the matter in dispute be referred to the arbitration of the Right Hon. F. Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his private capacity as an Umpire."

The Editor of the Gore Gazette, concludes some very pertinent remarks, on the Naturalization Bill, with the following recommendation to those who are interested in the measure.

"Being convinced, therefore, as we really are, that the sole intention of the British Government in recommending the passing of a Bill, and that of the Provincial Legislature in framing the one in question, was to confirm the individuals alluded to in the full and unquestionable enjoyment of their property and political rights, we should feel that we were doing them, and the country in which we reside, an injustice, were we to recommend to them any other line of conduct, than that which will put them in immediate and unalienable possession (in this Province) of all the liberties, rights and immunities of British Subjects."

The Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, has fired a friendly shot at us, with respect to some of our remarks on the Naturalization Bill. He "*hopes*," that such of his contemporaries as are "*labouring hard to convince the Public that the Bill is just and equitable in all its provisions, may be successful.*" So far our *hopes*, are the same. *But*, continues the Editor of the Herald, *the persons most deeply interested in the measure, are capable of reading and judging for themselves.*"

So we think too; and what we desire, and have always recommended, is that they *should* read and judge for themselves If they do this, uninfluenced by the representations of "some of our contemporaries" we have no doubt of the result, and that they will be satisfied that the Bill is *just and equitable.*

The Editor has "only time at present to notice one error" which he says we "have fallen into." We stated, that on complying with the provisions of the Bill, the persons interested, might "rest secured in all the rights and privileges of Natural Born British Subjects. "This says the Herald, is a mistake, the Bill only professes to make them Subjects within this Province."

This is a surprising discovery indeed—Speaking of a Law passed by the Parliament of *Upper Canada*, it would certainly have been strange, if we had asserted, that they *professed* by their Act, to establish rights "in every other part of His Majesty's Dominions."

The Herald concludes by saying, that "in every other part of His Majesty's Dominions, their rights may be questioned *hereafter.*" We will only ask the Herald in reply to inform us what *rights* they professed *heretofore*, in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions!

We should not be surprised to hear it *professed*, that a Foreigner settling in Upper Canada, is, and of *right* ought to be entitled to *all* the privileges of a Natural Born Subject, "in every other part of His Majesty's Dominions."

We for our parts *profess*, that we do not believe the Parliament of Upper Canada, has any authority to Legislate, for *every other part of His Majesty's Dominions*—they are no doubt a very powerful body, but their powers, have certain constitutional limits.

When the Editor of the Herald, has more *time*, he may perhaps come forward and assist in the *labor* which he *hopes may be successful*:

We *profess*, it would afford us much pleasure to see him engaged in so praise worthy a work.

The value of Goods and Merchandise paying 3½ per Cent, imported at Quebec for the year 1826, amounts to £730,922 12s 11d.

We are informed that a Public Meeting has been held at the Township of Burford, in the London District, to take into consideration the Petition against the Naturalization Bill. Mr. Whitehead, we understand, addressed the Meeting, and explained the *object of the Petition.* Dr. Dunscombe in reply, pointed out the *object of the Bill*, in which he is personally interested. On mature consideration, and from a conviction of the necessity, and justice of the Bill, we are told, the Meeting rejected the Petition.

While speaking of the London District, we would take the opportunity of mentioning, that a circumstance has been related to us, which serves to shew, that the opinions of their Constituents on this "all important question," were not very strictly attended to, by the Members from Middlesex.

It has been stated to us, that after the Bill was reported *by the Committee*, a copy of it, (together with that proposed by Mr. Rolph), was sent by that Gentleman, to an intelligent person at London, in order that both might be read to the people, at a Meeting to be called for the purpose.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, it so happened, was sitting at the time of its receipt, and a great number of people being in attendance on the Court, a most favorable opportunity presented itself for ascertaining their opinions. The Bills were first read in the Grand Jury room, and afterwards to the people who were brought together for the purpose of hearing them, and a decided preference was given to that reported by the Committee, which has since passed. This, it is said, was communicated to their Member, who, notwithstanding, represented his Constituents as being averse to the measure, and continued his opposition to it.

The above circumstance, which has been related to us by a person from that part of the Country, may perhaps serve to throw a ray of light upon the *inconsistency* of conduct on the part of the honorable Gentleman, who so strongly opposed the Bill at first, and when it was *rejected*, moved to have it "again placed on the order of the day."

The proceedings of a Public Meeting, held at Port Hope, on the subject of the Naturalization Bill, and the proposed Petition against it, will be found in another part of our paper. *The member for Durham*, we understand, was present on the occasion, and addressed the Meeting in a long Speech, repeating the arguments made use of by himself and others, in the House of Assembly, and urging the adoption of the Petition for signature, to be sent to England by an Agent. We believe we use his own words, when we state, that in the course of his address, *the Member for Durham*, said, "that he was unexpectedly opposed by all the wealth, power, and influence of an adjoining County." The *object* of the Bill being explained by several Gentlemen, the Meeting approved of it, and rejected the Petition; and such, we have little doubt, would be the result generally, if an opportunity was afforded, of placing both sides of the question fairly, before the people. But at *Public Meetings*, such as the one held at York, where only those "*Friends to the Union,*" were requested to attend, the people are deprived of that opportunity. These may be very *friendly* Meetings, but it may be questioned, whether they strictly deserve the appellation of *Public Meetings.*

That at Port Hope, appears to have been called by Mr. Soper, on more liberal terms. *All* were invited to attend, as is usual on matters of public import, and reason and argument allowed to have their due effect.

With respect to the matter generally, the best mode, in our opinion, to be adopted with those who have any doubts on the subject, is to place in their hands a copy of the Bill, with a request that they will read it carefully, and then express their unbiassed opinions upon it. If this was done, without attempting to excite their prejudices, or misrepresenting the *intentions* of the Governament, we venture to say, that in nine cases out of ten, those most deeply interested in the measure, would be satisfied with the provisions of the Bill.

Birth,

At Fort George on the morning of the 16th ulto. the lady of the Rev. Thomas Handcock, Chaplain to the Forces, of a son.

Married,

At Glengarry, on the 16th ult. by the Rev. John M'Kenzie, Alexander M'Clean, Esq. of Augusta, to Eliza, daughter of—Dallas, Esq. of Inverness, North Britain.

At Cornwall by the Rev. Mr. Mountain Feb. 26, Mr. James Clowes to Miss Delia E. Anderson youngest Daughter of Joseph Anderson Esqr. of the same place.

At Ancaster, by the Rev. Ralph Leeming, on Thursday the 8th inst. Alexander R. M'Kay, Esq to Miss Anna Maria Milne eldest Daughter of the late Lieut. William Milne R. N.

Died,

At Montreal, on the 23th ult. at 6 o'clock, Frederick William Armstinger, Esquire, Sheriff for the District of Montreal, aged 62.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Navil, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at Wragg & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale by Edward Lesslie & Sons, price 2s. 6d. C'y. Computation Tables, for reducing British Sterling to Halifax Currency (the Dollar at 4s 4d) and Halifax to Sterling, by Robert Adams, Naval Department, Isle au Noix, Lower Canada.

The work has been patronised by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and is particularly recommended to the Military Gentlemen and those having transactions with the Commissariat 41-4.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Edward Lesslie & Sons beg leave to intimate that they have been appointed agents in U. C. for the Sale of Garden Seeds, raised by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York, and have received, direct, a good supply for the season, which they can warrant to be fresh and genuine.

☞ The same Seeds may also be had at their Stores at Kingston and Dundas.

York, 10 *March*, 1827. 41-4.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

London, Jan. 16th.

From Portugal.—Official intelligence has been received of several actions fought between the Constitutional and Rebel Forces, all of which terminated in favor of the former. The English Troops were landing at Lisbon. Almeida was in possession of the Rebels. Further detachments of Troops are ordered from England.

A Gentleman just arrived from England has informed us that the Duke of Wellington is Gazetted as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Upper Canada is included in the noninterconrse Bill passed by the United S. Congress—Yeas 90, Nays 48.



VOL. I. No. 68.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

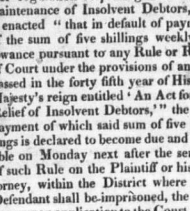
WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



CHAP VIII.

An Act for the further Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

[Passed 17, *February*, 1827]

WHEREAS by the Third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to make further regulation respecting the weekly maintenance of Insolvent Debtors," it is enacted "that in default of payment of the sum of five shillings weekly allowance pursuant to any Rule or Rules of Court under the provisions of an Act passed in the forty fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,' the first payment of which said sum of five shillings is declared to become due and payable on Monday next after the service of such Rule on the Plaintiff or his Attorney, within the District where such Defendant shall be imprisoned, the Prisoner upon application to the Court from which such Execution issued in Term time, or a Judge thereof in vacation, shall by order of the said court, or judge, be discharged out of custody. *Provided nevertheless*, That such discharge shall not be construed as a release or satisfaction of the subsisting judgment, or to deprive the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs of his, her or their remedy thereafter against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of such Prisoner so discharged.

H. M. Receiver General's Office, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

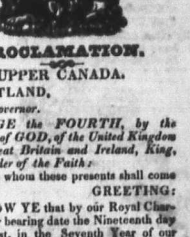
THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further Information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the *Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be it formed thereof,

AND KNOW YE further, that for the

purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade, We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds Ten Shillings and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. John Large, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said John Large for the discovery of the offender—Now Know Ye That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.

Executive Council Office,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, March 13, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, March 9, 1827.

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
Executive Council Office,
1st *March*, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, *Post paid*, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL,
40-6w *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Coboure, March 6, 1827. 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction,

at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and another at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dover, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
15th March, 1827. 43-10w

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
York, to wit. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Second day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, York,
17th March, 1827 42-3

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Second day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 27th Feb. 1827,
(By Order of the Court.)
C. C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown, &c. 40-3w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

Desjardins Canal Office.
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, will be held, on Monday the second of April next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of fixing the times and payments of future Instalments upon the Stock Subscribed.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

40—4

Desjardins Canal Office.
Dundas, 16 *Feb.* 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the act of Incorporation, that a General meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, will be held, on monday the second of April next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of fixing the times and payments of future Instalments upon the Stock Subscribed.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

40—4

CANADA COMPANY

CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Welland Canal Office.
York 22d Feb. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM.
Secretary.

39-6w.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21*st Feb.* 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Navel, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at Wragg & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, and the Sale by Edward Lesslie & Sons, price 3s. 6d. Cy. Computation Tables, for reducing British Sterling to Halifax Currency (the Dollar at 4s 4d) and Halifax to Sterling, by Robert Adams, Naval Department, Isle au Noix, Lower Canada.

The work has been patronised by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and is particularly recommended to the Military Gentlemen and those having transactions with the Commissariat 41-4.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Edward Lesslie & Sons beg leave to intimate that they have been appointed Agents in U. C. for the Sale of Garden Seeds, raised by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York, and have received, direct, a good supply for the season, which they can warrant to be fresh and genuine.

☞ The same Seeds may also be had at their Stores at Kingston and Dundas.

York, 10 *March*, 1827. 41-4.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.
York, 21 *Feb.* 1827. 39-8w.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

BANK NOTICE.
DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec,*
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal. Dec. 26, 1826. 34-3m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1827. No. 48.

Miscellaneous.

GRACE NEVILLE.

(Concluded.)

It was not in Grace's nature to receive such proofs of attachment without paying them in kind. Dick would hardly have been her choice for a pet, but being so honestly and artlessly chosen by him, she soon began to return the compliment, and showered on him marks of her favor and protection; perhaps a little gratified, so mixed are human motives! to find that her patronage was still of consequence at Kibes Farm. Half-pence and sixpences, apples, gingerbread, flowed into Dick's pocket, and his outward man underwent a thorough transformation. He cast his rags, and put on for the first time in his life an entire suit of new clothes. A proud boy was Dick that day. It is recorded that he passed a whole hour in alternate fits of looking in the glass and shouts of laughter. He laughed till he cried for sheer happiness.

I have peen thus particular in my account of Dick Crosby, because, in the first place, he was an old acquaintance of mine, a constant and promising attendant at the cricket-ground—his temperament being so mercurial, that even in his busiest days, when he seemed to have work enough upon his hands for ten boys, he would still make time for play; in the second, because I owe to him the great obligation of being known to his fair patroness. He had persuaded her, one afternoon, to go with him, and let him show her the dear cricket-ground; I happened to be passing the spot, and neither of us could ever remember exactly how he managed the matter, but the boy introduced us. He was an extraordinary master of the ceremonies, to be sure; but the introduction was most effectually performed, and to our mutual surprise and mutual pleasure we found ourselves acquainted. I have always considered it one of the highest compliments ever paid me that Dick Crosby thought me worthy to be known to Miss Neville.

We were friends in five minutes. I found the promise of her lovely countenance amply redeemed by her character.—She was frank, ardent, and spirited, with a cultivated mind and a sweet temper; not to have loved her would have been impossible; and she, besides the natural pleasure of talking to one who could understand and appreciate her, was delighted to come to a house where the mistress did not scold, or the master smoke? where there were neither pigs, children, nor chickens.

As spring advanced and the roads improved, we saw each other almost every day. The country round Ashley has a pretty pastoral character: meadows and coppices, winding lanes and a winding trout-stream, from its principal features; but their combination is often very pleasing, and the soft skies and mild breezes of April, and the profuse floweriness of hedgerow, wood and field, gave a never-failing charm to our long rural walks.—Grace was fond of wild flowers, which her *protegé* Dick was assiduous in procuring. He had even sacrificed the vanity of sticking the first bunch of primroses in his Sunday hat to the pleasure of offering them to her. They supplied her with an indoor amusement; she drew well, and copied his field nosegays with taste and delicacy. She had obtained, too, the loan of a piano, and talked stoutly of constant and vigorous practice, and of pursuing a steady course of reading. All young ladies, I believe, make such resolutions, and some few may possibly keep them; Miss Neville did not.

However lively and animated whilst her spirits were excited by society, it was evident that when alone poor Grace was languid and listless, and given to reverie. She would even fall into long fits of musing in company, start when spoken to, droop her fair head like a snowdrop, and sigh—oh, such sighs! so long, so deep, so frequent, so drawn from the very heart! They might, to be sure, have been accounted for by the great and sad change in her situation, and the death of her indulgent uncle; but these griefs seemed worn over. I had heard such sighs before, and could not help imputing them to a different cause.

My suspicions were increased when I found out accidentally that Dick and his donkey travelled every morning three miles to meet just such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to the whole village of Ashley; They would have arrived at Kibes Farm by noon in their natural progress, but Grace could not wait; so Dick and the donkey made a short cut across the country to waylay his namesake of the letter-bag, and fetch disappointment four hours sooner. It was quite clear that whatever epistles might arrive, the one so earnestly desired never came. Then she was so suspiciously fond of moon light, and nightingales, and tender poesy; and in the choice of her music, she would so repeat over and over one favourite duet, and would so blush if the repetition were remarked!—Sure she could not always have sung *La ci darem* by herself. Poor Grace Neville! Love was a worse disease than the solitude of Kibes Farm.

Without pretending to any remarkable absence of curiosity on the one hand, or pleading guilty to the slightest want of interest in my dear young friend on the other, I was chiefly anxious to escape the honour of being her confidante. So sure as you talk of love, you nourish it: and I wanted hers to die away. Time and absence, and cheerful company, and summer amusements would, I doubted not, effect a cure. I even began to fancy her spirits improving, when one morning, towards the middle of May, she came to me more hurried and agitated than I had ever seen her.—The cause, when disclosed, seemed quite inadequate to produce so much emotion. Mrs. Martin had received a letter from her landlord, informing her that he had let to a friend the apartments fitted up for himself at Kibes Farm, and that his friend would arrive on the succeeding day for a week's angling. "Well, my dear Grace, and what then?" "And this friend is Sir John Gower!" She hesitated a little—"What do you know of him?" "Oh, he is the proudest, sternest, cruelest man! It would kill me to see him: it would break my heart, if my heart be not broken already." And then, in an inexpressible gush of bitter grief, the tale of love which I had so long suspected burst forth. She had been engaged to the only son of this proud and wealthy baronet, with the full consent of all parties; and on the discovery of her uncle's ruined circumstances, the marriage had been most harshly broken off by his commands. She had never heard from Mr. Gower since they were separated by his father's authority but in the warmth and confidence of her own passionate and trustful love, she found an assurance of the continuance of his. Never was affection more ardent or more despairing. No common man could have awakened such tenderness in such a woman. I soothed her all I could, and implored her to give us the happiness of her company during Sir John's stay at Ashley; and so it was settled. He was expected the next evening, and she agreed to come to us some time in the forenoon.

The morning, however, wore away without bringing Miss Neville. Dinner-time arrived and passed, and still we heard no tidings of her. At last, just as we were about to send to Kibes Farm for intelligence Dick Crosby arrived on his donkey, with a verbal request that I would go to her there. Of course I complied; and as we proceeded on our way, I walking before, he riding behind, but neither of us much out of our usual pace, thanks to my rapid steps and the grave funeral march of the donkey. I endeavoured to extract as much information as I could from my attendant, a person whom I had generally found as communicative as heart could desire.

On this occasion he was most provokingly taciturn. I saw that there was no great calamity to dread, for the boy's whole face was evidently screwed up to conceal a grin, which in spite of his efforts, broke out every moment in one or other of his features. He was bursting with glee, which, for some unknown cause, he did not choose to impart; and seemed to have put his tongue under a similar restraint to that which I have read of in some fairy tale, where an enchanter threatens a loquacious waiting-maid with striking her dumb if, during a certain interval, she utters more than two words—yes and no. Dick's vocabulary was equally limited. I asked him if Miss Neville was well? "Yes." If he knew what she wanted? "No." If Sir John Gower was arrived? "Yes." If Miss Neville meant to return with me? "No."

At last unable to contain himself any longer, he burst into a shout something between laughing and singing, and forcing the astonising donkey into a pace, which in that sober beast might pass for a gallop, rode on before me, followed by the barking sheep-dog, to open the gate; whilst I, not a little curious, walked straight through the house to Miss Neville's sitting room. I paused a moment at the door, as by some strange counteraction of feeling one often does pause when strongly interested, and in that moment I caught the sweet notes of *La ci darem*, sung by a superb manly voice, and accompanied by Grace's piano; and instantly the truth flashed upon me, that the old Sir John Gower was gathered to his fathers, and that this was the heir come to woo and to wed. No wonder that Grace forgot her dinner engagement! No wonder that Dick Crosby grinned!

I was not mistaken. As soon as decorum would allow, Sir John carried off his beautiful bride, attended by her faithful adherent, the proudest and happiest of all odd boys! And the wedding was splendid enough to give a fresh impulse to village curiosity, and a new and lasting theme to the gossips of Ashley, who first or last could never comprehend Grace Neville.

England.

FUNERAL OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

For several days previous to the movement of the Procession, the intended course of which had been announced, applications were made by many of the respectable housekeepers in St. James's street and Piccadilly, for families of the highest distinction, for whole floors and windows, from whence to view the passing scene. Seats were let, as at the time of the Coronation, at various prices, from 5s. to five guineas; and this may be said to have been the case throughout the whole road to Windsor.

Many hours before daylight dawned, every street leading to St. James's Palace presented a stream of well-dressed persons, men, women, and children, thronging toward the points from which the funeral procession of His late Royal Highness could be seen to the greatest advantage. Indeed, so great was the anxiety of the public to witness the commencement of this last sad act of the melancholy drama, that immense numbers of persons, anticipating a repetition of similar inconveniences attending the approach to the solemn scene which had prevailed during the two preceeding days, had taken the precaution to *bivouac* in the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's Palace, and in all those situations from which a good view of the mournful cavalcade could be obtained.

Even so early as four o'clock, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, the road had collected in no inconsiderable numbers, and the carpenters were busily engaged in erecting all descriptions of scaffolding for the accommodation of the Public, in every position which commanded a view of the line of route to be pursued by the Procession. The latter attending the operation, with the gleam of the torches by which the workmen were lighted to pursue them, presented a singularly romantic spectacle. All these seats were occupied as soon as completed.

In its vicinity, not less than in the metropolis itself, the bustle of advancing multitudes was glee, which, for some unknown cause, he did not choose to impart; and seemed to have put his tongue under a similar restraint to that which I have read of in some fairy tale, where an enchanter threatens a loquacious waiting-maid with striking her dumb if, during a certain interval, she utters more than two words—yes and no. Dick's vocabulary was equally limited. I asked him if Miss Neville was well? "Yes." If he knew what she wanted? "No." If Sir John Gower was arrived? "Yes." If Miss Neville meant to return with me? "No."

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In its vicinity, not less than in the metropolis itself, the bustle of advancing multitudes was similar. The numbers that poured over Vauxhall bridge were tremendous; and even so early as half past four, the inhabitants of Brixton, Clapham, Stockwell, South Lambeth, Kennington, and the Kent Road, commenced their journey.

The west end of the town, long before daybreak, in consequence of these converging movements, and of the ringing of its own inhabitants, presented a show of the utmost bustle and activity.

It was yet dark, but the early lights in the windows shed a partial illumination, which gave a solemn and impressive aspect to the scene. The bells of the different Churches tolled a funeral knell to the memory of the illustrious dead; and that, in fact, was the only sound that broke on the stillness of the hour.

There was, indeed, even in the most youthful and unthinking of the congregated mass, an appearance of solemnity well befitting the occasion.

It had been previously understood that all the shops should be closed, and, in fact, the whole appearance of the town was that of the celebration of some solemn fast. All business was suspended, and the public offices, except in cases of unavoidable necessity, were closed. A proclamation was issued by the Lord Mayor, on His Majesty commanding that course, as a tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the illustrious deceased. It was announced, too, that service would be performed in all Churches and Chapels, and these edifices, throughout the country, were placed in mourning, while funeral sermons, suited to the occasion, were preached from the pulpit. The whole nation, as it were, united in testifying its respect, by every possible means, for the memory of the deceased.

Shortly after six o'clock, a squadron of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards under the command of Col. Lygon, marched into the Park, from the Regent's-park barrack, and formed in the Tilt-yard, where ten mourning carriages had arrived. These were followed by the carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and the Duchess of Kent. Shortly after seven o'clock, a body of outriders, in deep mourning, entered from the yard. These were followed by the Knight's Marshal of the highest distinction, for whole floors and men, at the head of whom was Mr. Lee. Shortly after, an advanced guard of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, took their station in St. James's-street, to lead the way, and in a few minutes after, the whole detachment came to a halt, making way for the mourning coaches.

The road from Hyde Park Corner looked as if London had poured out its whole population, to pay a last tribute of respect to the remains of the departed Prince.

At the Cannon Brewery, Knightsbridge, three rows of casks were placed in the front, decreasing in size from the back to the front, and making a sort of amphitheatre, to which the Public were admitted.

At Knightsbridge Barracks, the great extent of wall was literally besieged by persons of all descriptions, among whom several females actually mounted the top of the wall by ladders, and many of whom were left in rather an unpleasant predicament, by the lamplighter leaving them after he had drawn his charge, and they were actually obliged to fee others, before they could descend from their perilous situation.

At the entrance of Kensington the cavalcade made a general halt, and the detachment of the 17th Lancers, which had accompanied the procession from St. James's Palace, and also the Yeomen of the Guards, who had attended it on foot, were despatched from duty, and proceeded back to town.

Pursuing an easy pace, the procession arrived at Hammersmith, a few minutes past ten o'clock. Here not only the windows, but the roofs of the houses, were crowded with spectators.

The procession passed, and the greatest possible demonstrations of public feeling and public grief—a dead silence prevailed, over the thousands, we might almost say, millions, assembled to witness this mournful scene. The countless numbers that followed the cavalcade were like the waves of a deluge, and for the space of a mile, hardly a yard of the road was left unoccupied, and presented one continued stream of anxious individuals, thousand of whom must have been disappointed in their expectations of reaching it; but still continued to press forward with unwearied perseverance.

Upon leaving Hammersmith the procession moved forward at a quicker pace, and occasionally the hearse was allowed to trot. At Westminster Bridge became almost impassable, from the crowds who were directing their course towards the Bird Cage Walk, and so through Chelsea, and up Constitution Hill.

Farther to the West the appearance was similar. The numbers that poured over Vauxhall bridge were tremendous; and even so early as half past four, the inhabitants of Brixton, Clapham, Stockwell, South Lambeth, Kennington, and the Kent Road, commenced their journey.

The shop windows were every where closed, as on the Sabbath, and the fronts of many houses displayed festoons of black cloth.

At Hounslow, as at the other towns, through which the mail passed, the windows and roofs were filled with spectators; and every part of the house from which a view could be had was occupied. On Hounslow Heath, the crowd was as dense as it had been at Piccadilly, and the same eager, but respectful, anxiety was evinced. A solemn knell was tolled during the early part of the morning, the ground was hard and slippery, in consequence of the severe frost of Friday night. Many horses fell.

On the Heath, seats were erected, from which the public were allowed to view the procession.

At Cranford a Bridge, multitude of persons from the adjacent villages assembled at a early hour, and every spot commanding a view of the procession was occupied long before its arrival. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards arrived there from Hounslow at about one o'clock, and took their station on the side of the road. Shortly before two o'clock the procession came up, and halted a considerable time, in order to allow the soldiers and other persons engaged in it to refresh themselves. The 1st Regiment of Guards then joined the procession, and left Cranford Bridge at half past four o'clock, and proceeded at a quick pace towards Windsor.

Among the numerous equestrians on the road was a young lady of elegant appearance, and mounted on a very spirited horse. The latter took fright, and started across an open field by the road side, but was finally curbed by his spirited rider, after exciting great anxiety among the crowd for her personal safety.

Windsor and its vicinity.—In front of a nursery ground between the entrance to the Park and Frogmore, a wooden building of two stories, covered with canvas, was erected. In the upper part of this building, which was the place in which, were eagerly sought after as the programme of the funeral ceremonies announced that their Royal Highnesses the principal mourners, would fall into the procession at the Princess Augusta's Lodge.

So early as Friday morning the town began to exhibit the external symptoms of the preparatory bustle for the Royal Funeral. The Mayor, on that day, issued a notice to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Guildhall on Monday next, for an Address of Condolence to His Majesty upon this melancholy occasion: and notice was also issued, that at eleven o'clock on Saturday, Divine Service at the parish Church would be performed, to suit the approaching solemnity. The road from town to Windsor presented a military spectacle during the whole of Friday and Saturday. On the former day, a large body of Foot Guards, upwards of 800 in number, marched to occupy the stations assigned them in Windsor and its neighbourhood, as well as some detachments of the Lancers, who halted on various parts of the road, where they maintained the order of the funeral procession.

The whole of the military detachments for the town and immediate vicinity of Windsor, arrived on Friday evening, and were stationed at Datchet and near the Castle.

Early in the evening two brigades of Artillery, with twelve six-pounders, arrived, and immediately took up a position in the Long Walk, within a short distance of the enurance. The guns were placed in line—the caissoons disposed in the usual manner; sentinels were mounted, a tent was pitched, and all the necessary preparations for a *bivouac*, were promptly made, and the soldiers were permitted to rest, after their long and fatiguing march. The streets of the town were crowded by officers of the Household Cavalry Brigade—of the Brigade of Foot Guards—of the 17th Lancers—and of the 67th Foot, quartered at Windsor.

At half past seven o'clock on Saturday morning the Artillery above-mentioned received an order to stand to their guns, and at eight o'clock precisely the first gun to the right of the line was fired—coinciding with the moment appointed for the departure of the funeral procession from St. James's Palace. This was followed, at intervals of five or ten minutes between each, throughout the day, by the whole of the guns from right to left. At the same instant too, the bells of St. George's Chapel, and of the parish Church of Windsor, began to toll, and continued to do so in the usual way during the whole day. All the shops remained shut.

At eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation, with their attendants, proceeded, in their robes to the parish Church, where the morning service was performed, and a funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, and Chaplain to the Corporation. The Psalms chosen, as suited to the solemnity, were the 89th and 90th; the first lesson was the 14th chapter of Job, and the second lesson the 8th chapter of the second Epistle of St. Peter. The text which the Rev. Vicar chose for his discourse was the 32d chapter of Deuteronomy, the 29th verse,—"O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they considered their latter end." The preacher appropriately seized upon this mournful occasion which had called his congregation together, to enforce on them the duty and consideration of the end of all mankind; and he placed this important subject of Christian meditation in the most forcible point of view. The certainty of death to all men led him to contemplate the equal certainty of that resurrection to immortality which Christianity has dissolved to the world. From these general reflections the reverend Vicar naturally adverted to the character of the illustrious Prince, the melancholy occurrence of whose demise had thus caused his congregation to unite in the worship of the Most High. The feelings of all present were in unison with this subject; and he therefore felt that he was not departing from the simplicity and sincerity of a minister of the gospel, in adverting to the points of his public character of that great personage whose loss they deplored in terms of respectful praise. His then left upon the peculiar merits of His late Royal Highness—his discharge of the high office of Commander-in-Chief in a manner which had most essentially advanced the military power of his country—his universal benevolence and humanity—and his respect for the civil and Religious liberties of the nation. Upon the latter point, the reverend preacher observed, that however different might be the opinions of individuals upon political matters, upon points of this nature, was in the highest degree illustrative of his manly and sincere principles. In conclusion, he called upon his congregation to sympathise in the grief of the Royal Family—and to unite in prayer to the throne of all national blessings, that the union between Prince and people might long be preserved, that, as in the present time, we might be Godly and quietly governed.

At the termination of the Church service the town began to assume a busy aspect. In the interval a number of strangers had been numerous, all of whom, with the persons who had attended in Church, and indeed, the principal part of the inhabitants of Windsor, were attracted to the Long Walk by the firing of the artillery. Nothing could exceed in finer effect the effect of the cannons' thunder, as it rolled through the thickly wooded park. The weather was beautiful;—a sharp frost had set in, the sun was resplendent, the carriage-way and footpaths were perfectly dry, and the Long Walk, as well as the road to Frogmore, soon became thronged. Notwithstanding this great influx of persons, nothing like the usual gaiety of a crowded promenade was observable. Every person, without exception, was dressed in deep mourning, even some soldiers, who were not employed on service, and who were to be seen in the roads and streets, had provided themselves with crapes. The countenance and demeanour of every one proved that the mourning was not merely put on in commendable compliance with the royal order. All were grave—and never before had so many persons assembled in public to behold a spectacle, or rather to pay a last tribute of affection and respect to an illustrious individual, among whom reigned such unbroken silence.

Sir Richard Birnie arrived in Windsor on Friday.

At an early hour in the afternoon, the Royal Dukes, the brothers and cousin of the King, and of the illustrious deceased arrived at the Princess Augusta's Lodge, Frogmore, where they remained until they took their stations in the head procession. A party of the principal nobility and some of the Cabinet ministers were to be seen walking in different parts of the town.

The military now began to appear in greater numbers. Most of the officers had exchanged their undress suits for the full uniform of their corps, but their gorgeous trappings and appointments were shrouded with crape. The bustle increased every moment, and the numbers, the air, and the occupations of the various military men, now to be seen, gave to the streets and squares and avenues the appearance of a very crowded fortified town. Sir Hussey Vivian, in the full dress uniform of the late 13th Hussars decorated with the insignia of several Orders, attracted much attention. Several carriages, containing the Ministers of the Royal Chapels, and other professional musical persons, arrived, the former in their state dresses.

At four o'clock, the troops quartered in the town were marched upon the points indicated in the orders, and took up their respective positions. A rocket having announced the departure of the procession from Datchet, which was repeated from the Park, a double line of Guards, and of Infantry of the Line, was formed from the gate, of the Lower Ward, down Castle-street, and through High street and Park-street. The Cavalry then took up their line, and they continued to line the road to Frogmore. At the junction of the roads to Datchet and Staines, where a party of the Royal Horse Guards was stationed, the communication was kept up to Datchet Bridge by Patroles. In the Lane (leading to Frogmore) a guard of honour of the 1st Life Guards was stationed. All the troops were provided with torches, in the numbers specinded; of the manner in which they were used, we shall speak hereafter.

The pace at which the procession advanced was generally slow. Two miles and a half an hour, shortly before twelve, it reached Hounslow, and at five minutes past one arrived at Cranford-Bridge, where it had been arranged that a stoppage for refreshment should take place, and where relays of horses and of the Life Guards were in waiting.

The procession left Cranford-Bridge at four minutes past two, the horsemen and escort of cavalry lighted their torches. Previous to the cavalcade reaching Datchet-Bridge the patroles had lighted their torches; and when it approached Frogmore, the illumination became more complete. The whole line from the civil end of Datchet of the Chapel, was lighted by torches borne by the military.

The night fell upon the funeral procession about a mile on the other side of Colnbrook, and the soldiers then lighted their flambeaux. It advanced at a more rapid pace towards Datchet-Bridge. Considerable crowds of people were assembled there, as well as in the higher parts of the Great Park, to behold it. The supply of flambeaux was here insufficient to furnish the soldiers with the regular quantity which was originally intended, and the air, which was previously frosty, became clouded, with a slight fall of snow. This did not prevent the effect of the range of flambeaux from being very interesting, and shedding upon the bright arms and accoutrements of the military, a brilliancy which had a fine effect.

Arrival of the Procession at Frogmore.

Shortly before eight o'clock, the distant glare of torches, and the melancholy note of the approaching of the cavalcade, gave notice that the Procession was near at hand, and the servants and grooms of His Majesty and of the Royal Family, to the number of nearly one hundred, in deep mourning, each bearing a flambeau, accompanied by the Band of the Royal household, with their fifes and drums, stood prepared to receive it at Frogmore. The pitchy darkness of the night was now, in a great measure, dissipated by the light of the torches, and the appearance of the whole, at this junction, exhibited a gloomy grandeur, perfectly in unison with the character of the scene.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, after a moment's delay entered their respective carriages, and the order of the procession being now complete, at a signal given its solemn march was resumed, and the artillery commenced firing minute guns.

Arrival of the Procession at Windsor.

At seven o'clock, the troops line the road and streets received orders to light their torches. Soldiers were supplied with flambeaux, in the Great Park.

At the moment when the first man in the procession "touched" the military line, the soldiers reversed their muskets, and placed themselves in that attitude of grief of which our readers are already aware, from our description of the Funeral at Windsor. The procession moved onwards through the thronged streets, in almost unbroken silence, and nearly undeviated darkness, at the time when it had passed, the spectators could hardly persuade themselves of that fact. A circumstance created much disappointment and surprise to those unacquainted with the forms observed at the Funeral ceremonies of the Royal Family. Nearly at the head of the procession (as appears above) the bands of three regiments of Guards marched, playing several instruments, but

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note!

The prescribed forms for the obsequies of Members of the Royal Family may be imperative on this point; but our much-beloved and now deplored Prince, had been the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Army, and the funeral of His Royal Highness was ordered to be conducted with reference to that character. Why, therefore, grave military music should not be performed on this melancholy and, we must say, important occasion, we know not.

This procession advanced through the town at a slow pace, and reached St. George's Chapel at ten minutes before nine o'clock. It is almost needless to add, that the streets were crowded to excess.—The windows of all the houses, and, in some instances, the roofs were occupied.

Ceremonial within the Chapel.

As we have already observed, the bustle in the streets leading to, and round the Chapel, increased as the dusky-light began to fade away. The Grenadier Guards lined the footpath at either side, while several dragoons marched their horses along the Chirrage-way, interspersed among whom were a considerable number of Constables, who, with very little ceremony, and still less courtesy, insisted on first examining the tickets, although at some distance from the point where they were to be presented. The delay in procuring these necessary "passes," in this unexpected manner, produced much confusion, and gave rise to some altercation between the various parties and personages, whose will was neither to be questioned nor resisted. Several Officers of the Guards, however, who appeared to be still higher in the direction of affairs, occasionally interfered, and we believe the cases were always satisfactorily settled when referred to them.

The only parts of the Chapel prepared for the reception of visitors were the North Aisle and the Organ gallery, where a platform was erected, but capable of containing no more than sixty or seventy persons. In the North Aisle accomodation was provided for perhaps eight hundred. The issue of tickets of admission was confined to the Lord Chamberlain's Office. The entrance of the funeral procession, as before stated, was at the south side of the Chapel, where a temporary building of considerable extent had been erected. This terminated in a capacious portico in front of the South Porch. By this arrangement, while the coffin was being removed from the hearse to the door of the Chapel, the Chief Mourner and his supporters, train bearers, and assistants, as well as the other Princes of the Blood Royal, alighted from their carriages; and that part of the procession which followed these distinguished personages was also arranged. Another porch was erected at the one

end of the Chapel, leading to the Cloister Gate. These buildings were lined with black cloth, and the exterior was painted of the same colour. They were lighted within by patent lamps. These exterior buildings, as well as the platform leading down the South Aisle, and up the Nave to the Choir, with a gradual ascivity, were erected in a few days by Mr. Tebbott, His Majesty's builder.

In consequence of an official notice having been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, informing all who possessed tickets of admission to the North Aisle, that no tickets could be received after half past six, a considerable number of persons had assembled round the north entrance so early as five o'clock, and soon manifested considerable impatience to be admitted within. It is scarcely necessary to state that they were, generally speaking of the higher classes of society, and there were few who did not appear in deep mourning. The ladies for the most part, wore head dresses of black crape. At half past five the door was opened, and the candidates for admission here underwent another scrutiny before they succeeded in gaining the interior of the Chapel. The North Aisle was soon filled, but by no means crowded—indeed we imagine that the issue of tickets might have been nearly doubled, without producing any material inconvenience.

On entering the Chapel, a most striking and impressive *coup d'œil* was presented; but few of the lights were burning at that early hour, and these were merely sufficient to display the scene, without taking from the awful solemnity of the noble and venerable building, whose lofty columns were still left in shadow. The military were at their posts, along the South Aisle, and at the porch; where the melancholy procession was to enter, a number of veterans from each of the regiments of Guards were stationed. They were chiefly those who had fought at Waterloo, and to them was assigned the post of honour. Their colours, surmounted with crape, hung heavily above them. Along the west end of the Nave, and at either side of the South Aisle, were placed the dismounted soldiers of the Blues, of course in full dress, with their bright steel breast plates, which afterwards reflected the light from the tapers which every third man carried, so as to produce a peculiarly striking and splendid effect. The platform from the south entrance, round the Chapel, along the North Aisle, to the choir, was covered with black cloth; and to and fro, along this platform, the military Officers passed rapidly while, every now and then, some herald, in his gaudy dress, flitted by, giving directions, and their hum of business mingling with the clanking of the swords, and the sounds of the heavy tread of the Officers, formed a strange contrast to the deep, attentive silence that pervaded every other part of the building. The stillness in that portion where the public could was considered more remarkable, in consequence of the very judicious manner in which the arrangements had been made. The walls, to a great height, were covered, and a carpet of thick black cloth was laid along under foot; so that if a movement were made, it was scarcely audible, and each individual appeared too much impressed with the solemnity of the scene, and the occasion to speak above a whisper. We did not notice a single civil officer within the Chapel, nor was such control rendered in the least degree necessary, At a quarter past seven, the whole of the torches, borne by the military, were lighted up. The various persons who were to take part in the procession then began gradually to assemble, and the Heralds became actively employed in arranging them in their proper places. The Officers, in their white robes, first passed along the platform, bearing their lights and entered the choir. Their numbers had been much increased, and among them we noticed Messrs. Knyvett, Hawes, Nield, Evans, Sale and Salmon, of the Chapel Royal, & Messrs. Francis, Miller, Hobbs, sen. and jun., West, French and Rutter, of the Windsor Choir. The Poor Knights of Windsor, the Naval Knights of Windsor, the Pages of the Royal Family, the several official personages of His late Royal Highness, the Coporation of Windsor, &c. &c. &c., successively entered the platform, and took their stations.

At half-past eight o'clock the procession within the Chapel was formed, and awaited the approach of the mournful cavalcade that was to issue from without.

It was before nine o'clock the procession reached the Chapel door, and, with the Banner advanced into the Cha[illegible] placed on the funeral [illegible] solemn pace, the whole [illegible] following order along the Chapel:

Poor Knights of Windsor.
Pages of the Royal Family.
Pages of the King.
Pages of His late Royal Highness.
(Messrs. Ude, Batchellor, Richmond and Marriane.)
Solicitors to His late Royal Highness.
Apothecary to His late Royal Highness (Mr. Brande.)
Surgeons to His late Royal Highness (Sir Astley Cooper, Sir James M'Gregor, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Tudor.)
Physicians to His late Royal Highness (Sir H. Halford, and Sir G. Pearson.)
The Corporation of the Borough of Windsor.
The Curate of Windsor, The Vicar of Windsor
Chaplain to His late Royal Highness (the Rev. W. Dakins.)
Chaplain-General to the Army (Dean of Carlisle.)
Secretaries to His late Royal Highness (Major Manning and F. Dighton, Esq.)
Equerries to the Royal Family.
Ass't Quarter Master Gen'l, (Lt-Col. Freeth) Ass't Adjutant Gen'l (Lt-Col D'Aguilar)
Aides-de-Camp to His Majesty.
Aides-de-Camp to His late Royal Highness, (Lt-Col. Cook.) (Lt-Col. Armstrong.)
(The Hon G. Anson,) (Lt-Col. Russell.)
Dep'y Q'r Master Gen'l, (Sir R. Gunn.) Dep'y Adjutant Gen'l. (Maj-Gen J. M'Donald.)
Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital, (Gen. Paget.) Governor of the Royal Military College, (Sir A. Hope.)
Quarter Master General, (Sir W. Gordon.) Adjutant General, (Sir H. Torrens.)
Equerries to the King.
Clerk Marshal and First Equerry to the King, (Lieut-Gen. Sir F. Hammond.)
Equerries to His late Royal Highness, (The Hon. Col. Cavendish, Capt. Smith.)
Grooms of the Bed-chamber to His Majesty.
Master of the Robes to His Majesty, (Lord Mount Charles.)
Equerries to the King.
King's Solicitor General, (Sir N. C. Tindal.) King's Attorney General (Sir C. Wetherell.)
Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, (Lord G. Beresford.) Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, (Rt. Hon. W. Freemantle.)
Herald.
Keeper of the Privy Purse to His Majesty, (Sir William Knighton.)
Judge Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, (Right Hon. John Beckett.)
The Lord Chief Baron.
The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Master of the Rolls.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench,
The Paymaster-General to the Forces,
(The Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.)
Lords of the Bed-chamber to His Majesty,
The Secretary at War,
(Lord Palmerston.)
Bishop of Llandaff. Bishop of London.
Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Exeter.
Chan. of the Order of the Garter. Bishop of Winchester.
Bishop of Lincoln. Prelate of the Order of the Garter.
Herald.
The Minister of State of Hanover,
(Count Munster.)
Archbishop of York, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Surrey King of Arms.
Capt. of Yeoman Guard, (Earl of Macclesfield.) Capt. of Gentlemen Pensioners, (Earl of Courtown.)
Master of Horse to His Majesty, (Duke of Dorset.) Groom of Stole to His Majesty, (Marquis of Winchester.)
The Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household,
Attended by the Deputy Comptroller of His Majesty's Household,
(Marquis of Chalmondley and T. Brent, Esq.)
Choir of Windsor.
Prebendaries of Windsor.
The Dean of Windsor.

The Banner of Albany, borne by Col. W. Elphinstone, Aid-Camp to the King.

The Banner of the White Horse of Hanover, borne by Col. Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B. Aid-de-Camp to the King.

The Banner of the Fallow Fetterlock, borne by Col. Sir P. Jones, A.D.C. to the King.

THE BATON of His late Royal Highness as Field Marshal, borne upon a black velvet cushion, by Field Marshal, the Earl Harcourt, G.C.B.

The Banner of the White Rose, borne by Colonel Sir H. Hardinge, Aid-de-Camp to the King.

The Banner of the Crest of His late Royal Highness, borne by Colonel Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B. Aid-de-Camp to the King.

A Gentleman Usher to the King.

A Gentleman Usher to the King.

A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

The Banner of the Arms of His late Royal Highness, borne upon a Black Velvet Cushion, by Lord Downes, Aid-de-Camp to the King.

A Gentleman Usher to the King.

A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

THE EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND, (Duke of Norfolk.)

The Vice Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, (The Marquis of Graham.)

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, (The Duke of Montrose.)

A Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to His Majesty.

Garter King of Arms, bearing the Collar of the Order.

Supporters of the Canopy, Marquis Anglesea, Lords Howden, Hill, and Lyndoch.

Supporters of the Pall, The Dukes of Beaufort, Dorset, and Rutland.

THE BODY.

Supporters of the Pall, The Earls of Liverpool, Bathurst, and Harrowby.

Supporters of the Canopy, Marquis Anglesea, Lords Howden, Hill, and Lyndoch.

Covered with a Black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Escutcheons of the Arms of His late Royal Highness, carried by ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of Black Velvet.

Garter Principal King of Arms.

A Gentleman Assistant. A Gentleman Assistant.

CHIEF MOURNER,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in a long black Cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon.

Supporter, Marquis of Camden, K.G. Supporter Marquis of Hertford, K.G.

Train-bearers, Marquis of Londonderry, G.C.B. and Marquis of Salisbury.

Assistants to the Chief Mourner, Earls Jersey, Clarendon, Verulam, Shaftesbury, Warwick, Bathurst, and Viscounts Sidmouth, and Melville

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, in long black cloaks with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, their trains borne by two Gentlemen of their Households.

The two Executors named in the Will of His late Royal Highness,
(Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Stephenson)
His Majesty's Ministers,
Private Friends of His late Royal Highness—Peers, Privy Councillors, and others.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

The Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed, closed the mournful procession.

Instantly on the procession began to move, the Organ sounded a few bars of a grand, and immediately after the Choir opened with the sublime Burial Service by Croft:—

"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he be dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself; and mine eyes shall behold, and not another's.

"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

The effect of this beautiful opening of the sublime Burial Service of our Church was more overpowering than can be conceived by those who have never heard it chaunted in such a place, and under such circumstances, echoed as were the sounds from all parts of the lofty and magnificent building round which they passed. Neither whisper nor footstep were heard.

As the procession passed along, the soldiers who lined the platform, stooped down, bending the head, and turning it upon the right hand, in the attitude of deep mourning. His remains next to the whole were had entered the choir; but those who had borne torches stood erect, and placed the light somewhat in advance. This point in the ceremony was peculiarly interesting and effective.

We were particularly struck with the extreme precision with which the opening Service was proceeded till the whole of the procession had reached the Choir, and the principal personages had taken their places. The Body having been placed upon the platform ascending to the Royal Vault, His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence took his seat in a chair at the head of the coffin (the foot being towards the Altar;) the Duke of Gloucester was seated on his right, and the Duke of Gloucester on his left. The venerable Earl Harcourt, who bore the Baton of His late Royal Highness, stood at the foot of the coffin, opposite the Chief Mourner. The Lord Chamberlain was in the same position. The Duke of Wellington, who supported the Pall first on the left hand, retained his place with the other five Dukes who were pall bearers, on the sides of the coffin. The six Banners, which were carried by the officers of the Army, were arranged between the coffin and the Altar. The Bishops took their seats in the stalls nearest the east end; the Knights of the Garter not bearing the pall, sat in their respective stalls. The remaining stalls were occupied by His Majesty's Ministers, and other distinguished personages. The Marquis Camden, Lord Steward, occupied one of the lower stalls near the place of interment; and we perceived many other high public officers in the same stalls. The Canons of Windsor sat in the stalls near the Organ, under the Knight's stalls; and the Dean stood, in the earlier part of the Service, under the Sovereign's stall. A vast number of Peers, Privy Councillors, and private friends of His late Royal Highness, followed the body into the Choir. Amongst these distinguished personages were noticed the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Canning, Mr. Peel, Mr. Croker, and several other of His Majesty's Ministers. Great numbers of these illustrious Members could not be accommodated with seats, but stood in the body of the Choir, which was completely filled by those attending the Ceremonial.

These arrangements having been completed with great promptitude and silence, the Choir began to chaunt, with marked solemness, and with exceeding particularly impressive, both the Psalms appointed for the Burial Service. The Dean then, standing at the West end, read the sublime Lesson from Corinthians. The fine Anthem by Kent, was then performed. The words were as follows:—

PSALM LV.

"Hear my prayer, O God; and hide not thy face from my petition.

"Take heed unto me, and hear me, how I mourn in my prayer, and am vexed.

"My heart is disquieted within me: and the fear of death is fallen upon me.

"Then I said, O that I had wings like a dove, then would I flee away and be at rest."

Nothing can be imagined of greater sweetness and pathos than this exquisite performance. The musical composition is of the most delightful simplicity. The principal part of the anthem is a duet of two treble voices; on this occasion, the duet parts were doubled. We have not learnt the names of the young gentlemen who executed this beautiful production; but every person who heard it was struck with the perfection of its execution. In the passage, "O that I had wings like a dove," the alterations of the duets and the chorus produced in effect most overpowering.

The Dean having proceeded to the grave, read the solemn sentences previous to the body being lowered. At the proper moment, the coffin, upon which the Coronet and Baton had been placed, began slowly to descend by imperceptible machinery. The effect, as in all previous cases, was most solemn.

After that part of the Service, which concludes with the Lord's Prayer, the Choir performed the following Anthem, the music composed by Handel for Queen Caroline, grandmother to His late Majesty, and which was so finely, and so impressively, sung at the funeral of the ever-lamented Princess Charlotte:—

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness to him.

"He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

"Kindness, meekness, and comfort, were in his tongue; if there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things.

"His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore."

The Dean then read the remainder of the Burial Service.

The Burial Service being concluded, Sir George Nayler, Garter King of Arms, proclaimed His Royal Highness's styles as follows:—

"Thus has it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy, the late most illustrious Prince Frederick of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight of the most honorable Military Order of the Bath, Brother of His most Excellent Majesty, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health and honor, and all worldly happiness."

In the Choir (near the altar) the number of lights was not increased beyond that which is used on ordinary occasions. On the Communion Table, there were but two, and no plate of any kind was placed upon it: although, under similar circumstances, the practice has been to load it, not only with that which belongs to the Chapel, but with that of the Chapel Royal.

The Duke of Sussex was greatly affected through out the whole of the solemn ceremony and service.

The Chief Mourner, and the other distinguished individuals who formed the mournful procession, having retired, the entrance to the choir was opened, and the public, by whom the Chapel had been filled, was admitted to view the coffin. It was very nigh the surface of the descent, and was without any covering, except the Coronet and Baton, which were placed across it on cushions.

The people then slowly and respectfully retired, and it was not difficult to read in almost every countenance, the effect which the solemn service and ceremony had produced.

Immediately after the obsequies had been concluded, the Royal Dukes returned to Frogmore. The persons who had borne a part in the mournful ceremonies, and the spectators, then retired. In half an hour afterwards the military had returned to their quarters, with the exception of the patroles of cavalry, which were kept up until day-break yesterday morning. A great number of the strangers left Windsor on Saturday night, and by two o'clock on Sunday, scarcely one of the many thousands who had been attracted thither to witness the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, remained at Windsor.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Jan. 24—In obedience to His Majesty's most gracious commands, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, assumes the command of the Army; and earnestly requests the assistance and support of the General and other Officers of the Army, to maintain its discipline, good order, and high character.

The Officers on the Personal Staff of the late Illustrious and most lamented Commander-in-Chief are to continue in their several offices on the Staff.

attached to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

Lieut. Colonel John D'Urmanie is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Lieut Colonel Armstrong, resigned.

By command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,
HENRY TORRENS, *Adjutant General.*

The evidence of the infidel Carlile was very properly rejected last week at the Old Bailey, by the Recorder, who refused to allow any man to be accepted by an individual who did not believe in the Bible, upon which he had been sworn.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Courier of Jan. 26.

Positive information has been received this morning of the defeat of the Portuguese Rebels, on the 9th inst. by the Constitutional troops at Coruches de Beira, with much loss.

Despatches, dated the 9th inst. were received this morning at the Colonial Office, from Lieutenant General Sir William Clinton, at Lisbon.

Despatches were also received, this morning, at the Colonial Office, from Lord Beresford, at Lisbon.

Mr. John Waring, the King's Messenger, arrived this morning, at the Foreign Office, with despatches from Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington.

Paris, Jan. 24.

"The *Moniteur* contains a telegraphic despatch, which arrived here yesterday evening, giving news from Madrid of the 20th Jan. according to which the Portuguese insurgents have been defeated and compelled to retreat.

Lisbon Papers, to the 9th inst. have been received. According to these some decisive operations were likely soon to take place as the rebels and the constitutionalists were approaching each other, and a battle was expected.

Some observations are made on the alleged appointment of Lord Beresford to take the command of the Portugues army. These are not, perhaps, exactly in the tone which might have been wished,

Sir Robert Wilson is mentioned in these papers, as being about to organise a Lusitanian Corps of 3,000 men.

The Heroine, English transport, from Cork, entered the Tagus to-day, having on board 263 men of the 14th Regiment of foot.

The Lisbon Gazette daily announces the arrival of numerous English transports, from England and Ireland, with troops and horses.

Lisbon, Jan. 13.

The Army will take the field in a few days.

Lord Beresford sails for England in the Ocean, about the 20th of this month.

Nothing is known exactly respecting the position of the troops of the Marquis de Chaves in Beira.

United States.

(From the Albion.)

Congress having been adjourned without passing the Colonial Intercourse Bill, it may be interesting to our distant readers to know the failure. We have before stated that a bill was brought which passed the Senate and was passed that body, and was sent to the lower House for concurrence. The following extract from the National Intelligencer will show its reception there:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1827.

Mr. TOMLINSON having moved the consideration of the bill from the Senate to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies, the third section was read in the following words:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at any time before the thirty-first day of December next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence, that the prohibition to the commercial intercourse between vessels of the United States and the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, mentioned in her order in Council, of the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, has ceased, or been revoked, and that no discriminating duties of tonnage, or impost, are imposed or levied, within the ports enumerated in the first section of this Act, upon vessels wholly belonging to Citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported into the said ports, the President is hereby authorised to issue his proclamation, declaring that the acts mentioned in the second section of this act, are altogether suspended and repealed; the said suspension and repeal to take effect from the time of said satisfactory evidence being received by the President."

Mr. TOMLINSON then proposed to amend the Bill, that the third section should be in the form following:—

And be it further enacted, That if, at any time before the 31st day of December next, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the prohibition of commercial intercourse in vessels of the United States, between the said United States and the Colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, mentioned in the British Order in Council, of the 27th of July, 1826, has ceased or been removed, and that no higher or other duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied, in the ports enumerated in the first section of this act, upon vessels of the United States, or upon merchandise the produce or manufacture of the United States, when imported into said ports, in vessels of the United States, than such as are, or shall be levied on British vessels arriving in said ports from the United States, and their cargoes, being the produce or manufacture of the said United States, the President is hereby authorized to issue his Proclamation, declaring that the acts mentioned in the second section of this act are repealed; such repeal to take effect from the time of such satisfactory evidence being received by the President; and if no such proclamation shall be issued, on or before the 31st day of December next, then, from and after that day, the aforesaid act of the 18th of April, 1818, and the aforesaid act of the 15th of May, 1820, shall be in full force, and the aforesaid act of the 1st of march, 1823, as also the first section of this act, shall be repealed and annulled.

Mr. Tomlinson's amendment being adopted by the House, the bill was sent back to the Senate for approval. The Senate, however, refused to sanction the amendment, when a conference was asked by the House of Representatives. The Committees of Conference met, but each party adhering to its own measure, the time prescribed by the Constitution for the duration of the session expired, and the Bill failed.

The point of difference seems to be this:—The House of Representatives was desirous of attaching an alternative to the bill, or in other words, of holding out a threat to Britain; while the Senate urged what may be considered the more generous and liberal mode—that of throwing open the ports unconditionally. The latter plan would have been, perhaps, the more judicious; it certainly would have been the most conciliatory, and we are sure would not have been lost upon the British Government. The House of Representatives, however, thought the honour of the country would be compromitted by such a concession. In either case the effect, in effect, would have been the same, since the lower House was willing to postpone the interdict until the 31st of December. Had the views of the Senate been acceded too, no ill could have ensued, for Congress would have been in session early enough in December to have removed the interdict craved by the House of Representatives if Great Britain continued to withhold her contingent of the concession necessary for the settlement of this perplexing question.

The President has it in his power, by virtue of a former act, to declare void the admission of British vessels arriving from places where American vessels are not permitted to enter; and as this is the case with the West India Islands, it is supposed by some that the President will forthwith issue his Proclamation for this purpose; and this opinion, indeed, is strengthened by the tone of the Washington papers since the fate of the bill has been known. We believe (for we have not the act at hand) that it is in the power of the President to make the interdiction immediate or prospective; but the best informed person are of opinion that he will adopt the latter, as all parties in both Houses were in favour of extending the interdict to the 30th of September, at least; and it is fair, we think, to presume, that he will conform to the obvious feeling of Congress, since the matter is left to the exercise of his discretion. This point, we know, is of much moment to our friends in the West Indies, and we regret that we cannot speak with more certainty upon it. A short time, however, will determine it. The trade with the North American Colonies, where American vessels are admitted under the Order in council, must remain in its present state until the next session of Congress, unless some arrangement shall be made between the two governments in the mean time.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF *LOWER-CANADA.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 7th *March*, 1827.

THIS DAY, at Three o'Clock, His Excellency the GOVERNOR-in-CHIEF came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent to command the presence of the Assembly, which being come up His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Legislature and deliver the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;
Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I come to close this Session of the Provincial Parliament, convinced, by the state of your proceedings, that nothing likely to promote the public interest can be now expected from your deliberations,

"To you Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, who have attended your duties in this Session, I offer my thanks on the part of His Majesty, as an acknowledgment of the regard, which, by your presence, you have shewn to the welfare of your Country, and also of that proper respect which you have manifested for the Sovereign from whom your honours are derived.

Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"It is painful to me, that I cannot speak my sentiments to you in terms of approbation and thanks. The proceedings of this Session impose upon me a duty, of which, however unpleasant, I may acquit myself as a faithful Servant to my King, and a sincere friend to the Province.

"Many years of continued discussion on forms and accounts have proved unavailing, to clear up and set at rest a dispute, which moderation and reason might have speedily terminated. It is lamentable to see, that no efforts or concessions of His Majesty's Government has succeeded in reconciling those differences of opinion in the Legislature; but it is infinitely more so, that differences on one subject should cause a rejection of every other measure which His Majesty's Government recommends to your consideration.

"The duties expected of you in this Session were not difficult; among the first was an examination of the Public Accounts of last year, and a report upon them, whether of approval or otherwise; ha that duty been done so that your country may know the result?

"Have you considered the Estimated Expenditure for the current year, and granted the Supply required in His Majesty's name? Or have reasons been assigned for the refusal of them, that can be known and understood by the country?

"Have the Messages from His Majesty's Representative been duly acknowledged, and answered according to the rules and forms of Parliament, or according with the practice which is due to each Branch of the Legislature to the others?

"Have the Rules or Orders of proceedings in the House of Assembly been duly attended to, in so far as they affect and recognize the Prerogative Rights of the Crown?

"These are questions, Gentlemen, which you are now to ask yourselves individually, and answer to your constituents on your return to them.

"These are questions, which you are to answer to your own consciences, as men who are bound by oaths of fidelity to your Country and to your King.

"In my administration of this Government, I have seen seven years pass away without any conclusive adjustment of the public accounts; thus accumulating a mass for future investigation, which must lead to confusion and misunderstanding. In the same years I have seen the measures of Government directly applicable to the wants of the Province, thrown aside without attention and without any reason assigned. I have seen the forms of Parliament utterly disregarded; and in this Session a positive assumption of Executive authority, instead of that of Legislative, which last is alone your share in the constitution of the state,

"The results of your proceedings in this Session have been, the refusal of the Supplies necessary for the ordinary expenses of Government, the loss of the Militia Bill, the failure of all provision for the maintenance of Prisoners in your Gaols and Houses of Correction, for the support of Insane and Foundlings, and for the establishment of Education and Charity, and a total obstruction of local and public improvement.

"In this state of things, and with this experience of past years it is now no longer consistent with a proper discharge of the high trust committed to me, to entertain hopes of a return to better reason in the representative branch of this Parliament; but it is still my duty to call upon you as public men, and to call upon the country, as deeply interested in the result, to consider seriously the consequences of perseverance in such a course.

"I shall conduct the Government with the means in my power, with an undiminished desire to do good; but while I must submit myself to the interruption of all public improvement, under the authority of the Civil Government, I will declare my deep regret at such a state of things: I think it right to convey to the Country, a free and unreserved expression of my sentiments upon these public misfortunes, and I will leave no doubt on the public mind of my determination to persevere firmly in the path of my duty, with a faithful regard to the Rights of my Sovereign, with which are combined the best interests of the Province.

"It only remains for me now, compelled by existing circumstances, to Prorogue this Parliament, whatever may be the inconvenience resulting to the Province from such a measure."

His Excellency then gave the Royal Assent to nineteen Bills; among them the Welland Canal Bill, and the Bill allowing the limits of towns to include debtors.

The Bill to confirm the new parochial divisions, and the Bill to vacate the seats of Members accepting places under the Colonial Government were reserved for His Majesty's Assent.

His Excellency then Prorogued the Legislature to the 16th of April next.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1827.

The interesting account of the Funeral obsequies of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, which we have given to our readers, has from its length prevented us occupying our columns as fully as we otherwise should have done, with the news received by the late arrivals from England. For several extracts which appear the most interesting, we are indebted to the Albion.

LORD DALHOUSIE, has prorogued the Parliament of Lower Canada. His Lordship's Speech on the occasion is contained in this day's paper, and from its tenor a dissolution may be expected The cause of prorogation appears to be the refusal on the part of the Assembly to vote the supplies in the constitutional manner.

The Montreal Herald expresses the following opinion on the subject:—

"We cannot avoid expressing our regret that the House of Assembly should persist in conduct by which, in no possible contemplation of events, the Province can be benefited. The law and the constitution give to the Executive Government the disposal of the revenue, and for either of the other branches of the Legislature to grasp at this prerogative, is a breach of both. We agree with the Quebec Mercury in its opinion of the Gover.or's Speech. "It is firm, clear and conclusive, and renders comment superfluous."

Petition against the Naturalization Bill.—We have accounts of meetings at Hamilton, "in consequence of notices extensively circulated" and of the

Inhabitants of Ancaster and Barton "by verbal request." At the former place, the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Mr. Hamilton Member for Wentworth addressed the Meeting. The former Gentleman in concluding his address stated that "he would not put hand or thumb to any Petition." The latter suggested a Petition and the necessity "to send out a fit person to carry the object through" stating at the same time that he must be "well paid," and that "two or three Dollars each" would be requisite.—"This seemed to conclude the business. No Petition or Resolutions were proposed for the adoption of the Meeting—nor did there appear any of that dissatisfaction, which many have stated to have prevailed so generally in the Country, on the subject of this Bill."

At the Meeting of the Inhabitants of Ancaster and Barton, it was proposed that the Speeches of Mr. Rolph and Fothergill, *against* the Bill, should be read. On the other hand it was proposed that the Speeches of other Members *in favor* of it should also be read—neither of these proposals appear to have been acted upon. *The petition* was subsequently submitted to the Meeting; but upon examining its merits "the people dispersed without determination to read the Bill, and judge of it according to its literal construction, before they would be induced to sign a Petition, the object of which it was difficult to understand, unless each signature was to be accompanied by a contribution of money for the purpose of defraying the expense of a mission to London."

The account of these Meetings is contained in the last Gore Gazette, which speaking more particularly of that at Hamilton says,

We have not been informed of the method by which these meetings were convened, as *Public* Notice has in no instance we believe been given of them; except in the case of that in Hamilton.—At the meeting in the latter place several hundred persons were assembled, but no resolutions were offered, nor any proposition in reference to Allen's Bill submitted to the meeting.

The meeting was conducted with the strictest order and propriety, and the greater part of the persons present were evidently satisfied with the explanations given them—and dismissed, as we have before stated, without adopting any resolutions on the subject of the Bill in question.

Among the many misrepresentations made use of to induce the people to sign the Petition against the Naturalization Bill, the following we have no doubt will be read with astonishment. In the course of the present week a respectable looking Farmer from the London District called at our Office, and in the course of conversation stated that he had signed the Petition, and had given Five Dollars towards defraying the expences of *the Mission to London*.—One of the reasons he gave for signing it, and contributing so liberorally was, that "he had been told, that unless exertions were made to prevent the Naturalization Bill becoming a Law, every man interested in it, if it should receive the Royal Assent, who did not comply with its provisions, *would be liable to a fine of Two hundred Pounds*"!!

The eleventh clause of the Bill, imposing a penalty to that amount on any Commissioner who may refuse to administer the oath, on application being made to him for that purpose, has been represented to this man as bearing the above construction.

Another reason assigned by this person for giving his signature to the Petition accompanied with his Five Dollars was, *"that he had been told that the Bill might introduce Tythes into the Province"* !!

What we would ask, must be the reflections of those, (if they have any) who are thus deceiving the people, when their misrepresentations come to be exposed—how will they answer to the people when "truth at last prevails"?

As the introduction of Tythes has been spoken of, we take this opportunity of giving the words of the Statute, to which the Royal Assent was promulgated by Proclamation on 20th Feb. 1823, as the best contradiction to the misrepresentation on the subject.

"Be it enacted &c., That no Tythes shall be claimed, demanded, or received by any Ecclesiastic Person, Rector or Vicar of the Protestant Church within this Province, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

Young Mr. Maitland, son to His Excellency, disguised himself one night last week, in ragged and uncouth apparel, for the purpose, it is said, of ascertaining whether the guard at the South side of the Garrison, was on duty. He climbed up the bank, the Sentinel was on duty, and hearing some one approaching, ran for his musket, presented his bayonet to the stranger, who cried for mercy, and told his name; the Sentinel, however, did not permit him to enter the Garrison by that ascent. He had to go round to the gate, and give the regular countersign previous to his admission.—[*Communicated.—York Colonial Advocate.*]

Having made inquiry with respect to the above Communication to the Advocate, we state most positively, that it is altogether. *a most infamous falsehood.*

The "Constant Correspondent," in the same paper, speaking of the Editor of the Farmer's Journal at St. Catharines, as "a man from the States yesterday," says, "the Government Office protects him, however, and sends him Jobs and Office Notices to print." This is as destitute of truth, as the other—We *know* it to be a *falsehood.*

Communications.

[We cannot refuse the request of the very respectable individual who has sent us the following Communication, on a subject in which he is personally interested. In giving it a place, we recommend it to the perusal of others who are similarly situated. The advice it contains, coming from one who is himself deeply interested in the measure, is entitled to consideration.]

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

Being one of the persons described in the Naturalization Bill, who have not been naturalised as a British Subject by any Act of Parliament, although having enjoyed for many years all the rights and privileges of a natural born Subject of His Majesty; and as a feeling of discontent has been excited in this Province, through the instigation of designing men, whose views are (no doubt) to prevent, (was it in their power) so salutary a measure from going into effect, by means of all others the most futile; and feeling myself deeply interested in the question, I beg leave to suggest to all whom in any way concerned in this long neglected measure, to pause and consider their ways, to do nothing prematurely, nor presume to prejudge.—All allow the propriety and necessity of being naturalized—but we do not like (say they) to be made Aliens. This is reversing the Bill with a witness, for if I comprehend its meaning in any degree, its expression is to make us alien (by legal naturalization) Subjects; and so counteracting upon us all the privileges of English birth. But say they again, we fear there is some trick in it!—that terrible word in the second clause of the Bill "*forever*" we do not like, we fear there is some deep lurking at the bottom of all such expressions—such want of charity—such black ingratitude, speaks volumes against themselves. With as much propriety (in a measure) might the favored objects of Divine Providence suspect the clemency of the Parent of the Universe, whose paternal benedictions they have so amply enjoyed—say "although we have experienced the richest blessings at His hands, yet we will not be thankful—we will not keep his commandments for fear of owing allegiance to, and participating in the blessings of that government under which we have been fostered." Let any man produce an instance where any have been deceived, either in the honor or faith of the British Government, and then I will retire from my position, and may the execrations of an enraged people pursue my retiring steps. And who was the man, who stood forth as the triumphant advocate of this much desired measure?—Who stood foremost in convincing the House of Assembly (or some of its Members) of the extent of its benefits?—Who devoted toilsome days and sleepless nights to demonstrate, by every data, and every argument, the practicability and advantages of quieting and confirming the people in their possessions and their civil rights?—Who placed in jeopardy his hold on public confidence and respect?—Who waded through streams and torrents of ridicule, calumny and insult, in the prosecution of that measure?

Need any man pause, like Brutus among the Romans, for a reply—The Attorney General was the man—and the heart of every loyal man in the Province will bear testimony to his services, and their tongues utter his praise.

CATO.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

TO GEO. HAMILTON, ESQ. Member for Wentworth.

SIR,

I am informed by the public print, from your part of the Country, that you consider a Petition to the Imperial Parliament, against the Naturalization Bill, as a necessary measure—and that the persons or persons who are to be "*sent out*" with it, *must* be well paid. You say to the people—"Half a Dollar each will not do—you must pay two or three Dollars each.'

I have made a little calculation on this *Poll Tax*, which you advocate so warmly; its result will perhaps astonish you—I think it will astonish the people. Yourself and the other opponents of the Bill have always contended that a "*large majority*" of the inhabitants are interested in it—"*two thirds of the people*," it is said are to be robbed of their property—(the robbery has commenced already as I think's) and deprived of their rights. But—to my calculation.

The population of U. C. is estimated at	200,000
Of these I suppose there are men	40,000
Two thirds of this is	26,666
Which at two Dollars and a half, the mean of your estimate gives £16,666 5 0 Cy.	

Your *Mission* would be *well paid* indeed at this rate.—How beneficially might such a sum be expended in improving the Country.

YORK.
23, March, 1827.

Died,

On the 12th instant, ELIZABETH BROOKS, infant daughter of *Allan N. Macnab*, Esq. aged 9 months.

CANADA COMPANY.—It is requested that all applications for the Purchase of Lands from the Canada Company, be made in writing, stating,

The Lots desired;
The price, in Halifax Currency, per Acre offered;
The mode of payment proposed, and
The applicants place of residence.

Immediate attention will be paid to *written* applications, and an answer given with the least possible delay.

JOHN GALT.
York, March 20, 1827. 43-3*w*.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday the Second of April next, for the performance of certain repairs to the Cooking Houses, and Splinter-proof Log Barracks in the Garrison at this Post.

Specifications of which may be seen by applying to Mr. BELL, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, March 22, 1827. } 43-2*w*.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—A supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand—*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21*st March*, 1827. 44*tf*

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17th March, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavation required will be 19,500 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter (*post paid*) to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
43-6*w*. *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD for 350 Dollars, an elegant light Carriage entirely new—made of the best materials and workmanship purposely for the present owner, who wishes to dispose of it, as being too highly ornamented for his use. Enquire at this Office.

York, 22*d March*, 1827. 43-2*w*.

To the Shareholders in the Canada Steam Boat.

GENTLEMEN,

IT must be fresh in the memory of you all, that I am the original projector of the "Canada"—that my abilities, in whatever light they may be viewed, were wholly employed in planning, constructing and fitting her out.—Facts have already proved that I led no one astray by false theories in her construction, and her Engine is upon the model of the very best now generally in use in England. I have been all along by far the largest shareholder, and nearly the whole of the shares were taken up by Gentlemen upon my personal solicitations. In doing which I did not fear, in the strongest language I was master of, to pledge the success of the undertaking, not only on the prospect of the lucrative ferry, but also upon the faith of my own personal exertions. Then do I infer too much by saying, that a friendly disposition towards me, a confidence in my abilities, and, my integrity (with very few exceptions) was the basis upon which I met with such general patronage?—However, after a certain period it was no longer possible to raise sufficient stock to complete the vessel; the expedient of borrowing was resorted to, and a debt of £1,200 contracted with the Bank. Upon this the Boat commenced her operations, and ran from the 7th of August, a period of 98 days; during which time, Gentlemen, I look upon it as a matter of congratulation, that at her very first starting, having an American Boat to oppose her, the proceeds of the "Canada" not only paid her current expenses, but also a sum of upwards of £200 in extraordinary outfit, including £40 insurance on money borrowed, also the interest thereon, £50 nearly for replacing her wheels, repeatedly destroyed, and considerable repairs. I see nothing but what is most flattering in this her first outset. Thus it would have appeared had I made my report—and had I done it in the most favorable light, I should have thought, as one of the guardians of the property intrusted to my charge, that I was only fulfilling a duty I owed the stockholders when I enhanced, rather than depreciated its value. At the end of the season, from disappointments and expenses in collecting the amount of the shares taken up, there was found still wanting a sum of £400, and at the last general meeting this further sum was borrowed, hampering the Boat with a debt of £1600—At this crisis, at a very great personal expense, and at a greater sacrifice of domestic comfort, I set out for England to trespass upon my own immediate friends, and now return prepared to relieve the embarrassments of the Boat, and am willing in the face of representations, that went to disparage the stock, to invest a much larger capital in the "Canada."—in doing which I confer a benefit upon the whole, and trust I give further proof of the sincerity of my professions, when I undertook the arduous task of getting up a Steam Boat. But Gentlemen, things have not gone as I wished, or as I intended; and perhaps I am the only person who will have property invested in this vessel to such an amount as to make it of vital importance that success should attend the adventure. Therefore upon this ground, upon the ground of my being the projector of this vessel, upon the responsibility of my situation as master, ostensible agent, and possessing owner, I most earnestly solicit your particular support to the appointment as managing owner to the vessel; and to that effect may I again solicit the most general attendance of the stockholders at the meeting to be held on board the Canada the second of April.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient
And very humble Serv't.
HUGH RICHARDSON.
York, 24th March 1827. 45-1*w*.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.
NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on pa per, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.
Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by
ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS,
Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

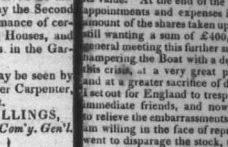
*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

VOL. I. NO. 44.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



CHAP. VII.

An Act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned.

[*Passed* 17, *February* 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Fees to be taken by Justices of the Peace for the services hereinafter mentioned should be ascertained and authorized by Law.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of November next, the following Fees, and no more, shall be taken from the parties prosecuting, by Justices of the Peace in this Province, or by their Clerks, for the duties and services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For an Information and Warrant for Apprehension for an assault or other misdemeanor, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Information and Warrant for surety of the Peace, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Every Recognizance, Two shillings and six pence.

Each Information, besides that of the Complainant, One shilling and three pence.

For every Warrant of Commitment, Two shillings and six pence.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the costs to be charged in cases of conviction under penal Statutes, when the Fees are not expressly prescribed by any Statute, shall be as follows, that is to say:—

For Information and Warrant of Summons, Three shillings and nine pence.

For every Subpœna to a witness, six pence.

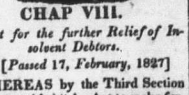
For every Conviction under a Penal Statute, Seven shillings and six pence.

For every Warrant to levy a Penalty, Two shillings and six pence.

For making up every Record of conviction when the same is required to be returned to the Sessions or on Certiorari, Ten shillings.

Provided also nevertheless, That in such cases as admit a summary proceeding before a single Justice of the Peace, and wherein no higher Penalty than Three Pounds can be imposed, the sum of Two shillings and six pence only, shall be charged for the Conviction, and Two shillings and six pence for the Warrant to levy the Penalty.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for Four years, from the first day of November next, and from thence to the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.



CHAP VIII.

An Act for the further Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

[*Passed* 17, *February*, 1827]

WHEREAS by the Third Section of an Act entitled "An Act to make further regulation respecting the weekly maintenance of Insolvent Debtors," it is enacted "that in default of payment of the sum of five shillings weekly allowance pursuant to any Rule or Rules of Court under the provisions of an Act passed in the forty fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,' the first payment of which said sum of five shillings is declared to become due and payable on Monday next after the service of such Rule on the Plaintiff or his Attorney, within the District where such Defendant shall be imprisoned, the Prisoner upon application to the Court from which such Execution issued in Term time, or a Judge thereof in vacation, shall by order of the said court, or judge, be discharged out of custody. *Provided nevertheless*, That such discharge shall not be construed as a release or satisfaction of the subsisting judgment or to deprive the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs of his, her, or their remedy thereafter against the goods and chattles, lands and tenement, of such Prisoner so discharged; And whereas it is expedient that Prisoners in execution for debt should be enabled to take the benefit of the said Act, although the Plaintiff or his Attorney should not be residing within the District where such Defendant shall be imprisoned.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain part of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, that the said clause be repealed, and that in default of payment of the sum of five shillings weekly allowance pursuant to any Rule or Rules of Court under the provisions of an Act passed in the forty fifth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors,' the first payment of which said sum of five shillings is hereby directed to become due

and payable on the third Monday after the service of such Rule upon the Plaintiff or his Attorney, the Prisoner upon application to the said Court from which such Execution issued in Term time, or a Judge thereof in vacation, shall by order of the said Court or Judge be discharged out of custody. *Provided nevertheless*, that such discharge shall not be construed as a release or satisfaction of the subsisting judgment, or to deprive the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs of his, her or their remedy thereafter against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of such Prisoner so discharged.

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *York, U. C. March* 19, 1827.

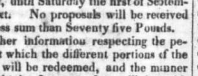
THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

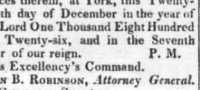
KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

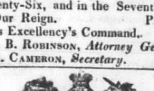
Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



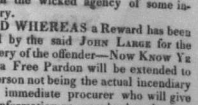
A PROCLAMATION.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND K. C. B. LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein—&c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS a house in the township of Markham in the occupation of Mr. JOHN LARGE, was consumed by fire on the Morning of the seventeenth day of August last between one and two o'clock, and there is reason to apprehend that the same did not happen accidentally, but through the wicked agency of some incendiary.

AND WHEREAS a Reward has been offered by the said JOHN LARGE for the discovery of the offender—NOW KNOW YE That a Free Pardon will be extended to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the Person or persons guilty of such crime. Given under my hand &c.



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, on communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 9, 1827.

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 13, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
44-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 1, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL.
40-6w *C. E. C.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd *March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No, 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } cat issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Smart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a
to wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz:

The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(666) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Deputy Sheriff.
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep'y Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, } *Cobourg, March* 6, 1827. } 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } *To wit* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, York, } *26th February,* 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } *To Wit* } BY virtue of two writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Leslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT. *Sheriff, H. D.*

Sheriff's Office, York, } *26th February,* 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 3 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 13 in the 7th Con of Townsend	200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 0 34
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sheriff,* L. D.

Sheriff's Office, } *Vittoria, Nov* 29, 1826. } 44-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } *To wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dover, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, } *15th March,* 1827. } 43-10w

Home District. } *York, to wit.* } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Second day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff*

Sheriff's Office, York, } *17th March,* 1827 } 42-3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Second day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 27th Feb. 1827,
(By Order of the Court.)
C. C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown, &c. 40-5w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Welland Canal Office. }
York 22d Feb. 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM.
39-6w. *Secretary.*

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

THE Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 30

A CURE for Rupture.—W. HEWITT, *Patent Truss Manufacturer,* from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.
York, March 17, 1827. 42-tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.
York, March 10, 1827. 41-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale by Edward Lesslie & Sons, price 2s. 6d. C'y. COMPUTATION TABLES, for reducing British Sterling to Halifax Currency (the Dollar at 4s 4d) and Halifax to Sterling, by ROBERT ADAMS, Naval Department, Isle au Noix, Lower Canada.

The work has been patronised by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and is particularly recommended to the Military Gentlemen and those having transactions with the Commissariat 41-4.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Edward Lesslie & Sons beg leave to intimate that they have been appointed agents in U. C. for the Sale of Garden Seeds, raised by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York, and have received, direct, a good supply for the season, which they can warrant to be fresh and genuine.

☞ The same Seeds may also be had at their Stores at Kingston and Dundas.
York, 10 *March,* 1827. 41-4.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6m.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1827. NO. 44.

Miscellaneous.

MORAR.

A TRADITION OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

Angus Macdonald, a son of Clanranald, having quarrelled with his neighbour and namesake the Laird of Morar, he made an irruption into that district, at the head of a select portion of his followers. One of his men was celebrated for his dexterity as a marksman; and on their march he gave a proof of this, by striking the head off the *canna*, or moss cotton, with an arrow. This plant is common on mossy ground in the Highlands; it is as white as the driven snow, and not half the size of the lily.

Having got possession of the cattle, Angus was driving away the *spreith* to his own country; but Dugald of Morar pursued him with a few servants who happened to be at hand; and, being esteemed a man of great bravery, Angus had no wish to encounter him. He ordered the marksman to shoot him with an arrow; but the poor fellow being unwilling to injure Dugald, aimed high, and overshot him. Angus observed this, and expressed his surprise that a man who could hit the cross yesterday, could not hit Dugald's broad forehead that day and, drawing his sword, swore, that he would cleave the marksman's head should he miss him again. John then reluctantly drew his bow, and Dugald fell to rise no more. Angus got into his hands the son of the deceased Morar, then very young; and the treatment which the unfortunate boy received was calculated to injure his health and shorten his life. Tradition says that he was often tempted to pursue an apple around a large fire until he was half-roasted; that twice he had put on him except a poor girl who attended the calves. She made many shifts to save the child, but found that her conduct had given offence; and at last she contrived means to carry him away, wrapped up in a large fleece of wool.

The route which the girl took, is still well known; and having escaped from her pursuers, she made her way to the house of Cameron of Lochiel. Here she and the boy were most hospitably received; and, according to the custom of the country in those days, they passed a year and a day without being asked any question. At the end of that period, Lochiel made inquiry regarding the boy, and the girl candidly told her story; He thus discovered that the boy was the son of his own wife's sister; but he concealed the whole from his Lady, of whose secrecy he was not very confident. But he treated young Ronald with great kindness. Lochiel had a son much of the same age; the two boys frequently quarrelled, and the Lady was angry to see her own son worsted.—She at last swore that the girl and her vagabond must quit the house next morning." The generous Lochiel set out with the boy to Inverness, where he boarded him under a false name, and he placed the woman in the service of a friend in the neighbourhood, where she might have an easy condition.

Ronald received such education as befitted his birth; and when he grew up to manhood he paid a visit to Lochiel his kind benefactor, in Lochaber, who was so much satisfied with him, that he determined on giving him his powerful assistance in recovering his paternal estate, which was then in the possession of Angus. Lochiel ordered a hundred men to attend himself and Ronald on this occasion; and they arrived in Morar on a Sunday, when the usurper and all his people were in church at mass. He congratulated the young man on the fortunate opportunity he now had of avenging his father's blood, and destroying all his enemies at once, by burning them in the church. Ronald saw that this could be easily effected; but he benevolently remarked, that though many of the persons then in the church were guilty of his father's death, and deserved any punishment that could be inflicted on them, but there were others innocent of that crime: and he declared that if his estate could not be recovered otherwise, he would rather want it, and trust to Providence and his own valour. Lochiel did not at all relish such sentiments, and left Ronald to his fate.

Ronald took refuge in a wood, where the cavern in which he abode is still well known; and the daughter of Angus, his only child, frequently passed that way in looking after her father's fold. He sometimes got into conversation with her, and though but a child, she became attached to him. He prevailed upon her to get his shirts washed for him. Her father, having accidentally discovered the linen bleaching, observed the initial letters of Ronald's name; and making inquiry into the circumstances, soon suspected that he was at hand. He attempted to persuade his daughter to decoy Ronald into his power; but she told the young man of all that her father proposed to her; and he finding that Angus was still thirsting for his blood, immediately left the country, and took the girl along with him. With much difficulty he conveyed her in safety to Inverness, from whence he procured a passage to France, where he placed her in a convent. He entered the French army, and was much distinguished for his bravery; he was thus enabled to support himself and to defray the expense of her education. When the young woman was of age they were married, and soon returned to Scotland. Ronald having obtained strong recommendations to the King, he found means of being reconciled to Angus, who set them all, and had become very penitent. He made great professions of friendship and attachment to Ronald; but his daughter was always doubtful of his sincerity, and it would appear that she had justly appreciated his disposition. One night, Ronald having feigned intoxication, and retired to rest, the old barbarian calculated that he would sleep very soundly, and slunk into his apartment armed with a dirk, to stab his son-in-law; but the young man watched this treacherous hypocrite; and put him to death.

Ronald obtained possession of his paternal estate, and after a long and prosperous life, became the founder of a very respectable family.

The time of these occurrences was the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Summary.

The British Parliament was to assemble on the 8th, and the great topic of interest was the corn laws. Ministers have however announced that the subject would not be brought forward until the ninth of Feb. Mr. Canning is to introduce the question to the Commons, and Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords.

The Duke of Sussex had been dangerously ill, but at the last accounts he was convalescent.

The Countess of Shandon died at Castlemartyr on the 31st Jan.

Mr. Shiel has been prosecuted for the treasonable language lately used in one of his speeches.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Feb. 1827.

Canada Ashes have met with a very limited sale of late, and although the principal holders are not pressing sellers, the prices have given way further; Pot may be quoted at 26s., Pearl at 27s. a 27s. 6d. per cwt: and it is difficult to realize even these rates, excepting in small retail quantities.

Capt. Bennett, of the ship New-York from Liverpool, informs that when he left, it was generally believed that the English ports would shortly be open for foreign grain.

On Monday the corporation of Bath unanimously voted the freedom of the City, in a gold box, of fifty guineas, to Mr. Canning. The Right Hon. Secretary attended in the Hall of the Corporation, and received the honorary gift from the hands of the Mayor, who presented it as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Corporation of "his transcendent talents and eminent services."

It is said, upon what authority we know not, that the Ordnance Office will be abolished, leading directly to a satisfactory adjustment of affairs, both in Spain and Portugal.

England.

BRIGHTON—JAN. 24.

The King (accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham) arrived at the Pavillion last night, just as the clock struck nine.

It having been known in the course of the day, that dinner was preparing for His Majesty, and that this coming was no longer doubted, which feeling was strengthened by the arrival of a van, containing His Majesty's plate, and other baggage, together with a number of the household—a vast crowd had assembled about five o'clock, at the entrance to the Pavillion, and notwithstanding the severe frost and cold, they remained until the Royal carriage passed through. His Majesty was received with the most solemn and profound respect by the crowd, to whom he condescendingly bowed graciously.

Sir Edmund Nagle, and several other members of His Majesty's household, arrived in the course of this morning.

His Majesty's private band have also arrived, and are ordered for rehearsal to-morrow.

His Majesty looks exceedingly well.

Foreign Intelligence.

The packet of the 8th February has just arrived in York. The news by her is of a most gratifying nature. It would appear that the disturbances in Portugal may be considered as being at an end. The great overthrow of the rebels was achieved by the Marquiss de Flor; he having defeated a body of 11,000 men. During the action it is stated that the news of the British was received, whereupon the rebels with a seasonable regard to their own safety, took to their heels and ran away.—*Albion.*

Three transports, which had arrived at Portsmouth with troops on board additional troops for Portugal, had been ordered to leave that port, from which it is inferred that no more troops are to be sent out.

From the Courier, Feb. 8.

We have received since our last, the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, with the *Etoile,* dated yesterday. The intelligence they bring will be found in a preceding column. It corroborates all our preceding accounts from the Peninsula, and prepares us to expect that every succeeding arrival will disclose fresh events, leading directly to a satisfactory adjustment of affairs, both in Spain and Portugal.

FROM JAVA.

From the Courier, Feb. 8.

We have received the following disastrous account from Batavia under the date of the 9th of October:—

About the first of October, a battle took place between the Dutch forces, commanded by General Van Geen (who is next in command, and next to General De Kock, who is Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief), and the insurgents, commanded by Djuro Nagoro, in person, and we lament to add, that the Dutch forces were totally annihilated, and the General only saved by leading himself aboard the *Herald* yacht.—It is expected that Mr. Plasta, of the Foreign Office, will succeed Mr Lushington at the Treasury.

Mr. Baron Graham has resigned his seat in the Exchequer, and Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, it is said, is appointed to succeed him.

The Will of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was proved yesterday; in which his Royal Highness declared that he most sincerely and confidently hoped that the produce of his real and personal property would support a fund more than amply sufficient to pay his debts. He gives all his real and personal property to Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Stephenson in trust, to pay all his just debts, and the interest of such debts as carry interest, and pay over the residue to the Princess Sophia. Will dated 26, Dec. 1825—Sir Herbert Taylor & Col. Stephenson, Executors. The personal estate was sworn under £ 180,000.

It is not unworthy of remark, as a proof of his Royal Highness's consideration and kindness, that all that part of the Will expressive of his anxiety concerning his debts, is written in his Royal Highness's own hand. The King has promised to pay the residue of the debts, should the Duke's property be insufficient.

Domestic.

From the Canadian Courant.

UPPER CANADA.—*Naturalization Bill.*—Messrs. Jonas and Charles Jones have published a pamphlet containing a copy of the Naturalisation Bill as it passed both Houses, and was reserved for His Majesty's pleasure, accompanied by an address to the Inhabitants of the District of Johnstown, explanatory of the objects and provisions of the said Bill. As the Alien Bill, in the form in which it passed, seems to have given dissatisfaction to a number of the inhabitants, (if we rest our belief on the assertion of some of the Upper Canada papers) this measure was called for; and although, as we have before expressed, we should feel repugnant at any infringement on the rights of the people, we must confess that the Messrs. Jones' explanation is to us satisfactory, and gives us to believe that the bill is the nearest possible method which the Legislature of that Province could have adopted in order to place those who have removed thither from any foreign country on the same footing with natural born subjects, entitled to all their rights and privileges, and subject to all their duties, responsibilities and obligations. The address explains the situation of persons now settled in that Province who will be affected by the law, should it go into operation—they are,

"*First,*—All persons born in any foreign country, other than the United States of America.

Second.—All persons born in the now United States before 1783, who were opposed to His Majesty's arms during the Rebellion.

Third.—All those who did not take up arms during the Rebellion, but after the treaty of 1783, and before their removal into this Province, by oath or acceptance of office or otherwise, unequivocally declared themselves to be Subjects to the Government of the United States.

Fourth.—All those born in the United States since 1783, whose fathers were opposed to the British arms in the Rebellion, or who became Subjects of the new Government as last mentioned."

Those four descriptions of persons were aliens on coming into the Province, nor could they be legally regarded as British Subjects until they had complied with the following Article, 13th Geo. II. Chap. 7, which is in brief the provisions of the Naturalizing law of Great Britain.—"Any Foreign Protestant who shall come into His Majesty's Colonies in North America, and shall reside therein seven years, take the Sacrament in some Protestant Church, (not the church of England exclusively) and within three months thereafter take the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy in Court, and register said oath in the office of the Secretary of the Province, is entitled in the Colonies to all the privileges of natural born Subjects.," None have done so—and consequently those who have not complied with it cannot now be legally regarded as british subjects; therefore the Naturalization Bill takes away none of their privileges—but on the contrary it is a means by which such persons will be enabled to become British Subjects in reality, and rest secure in their titles to lands and property, which heretofore it is evident they could not do. The address also describes the denominations of persons who will not be affected by the Bill—they are,

"*First,*—All persons born within His Majesty's Dominions throughout the world, except the Colonies now comprising the United States of America.

Second.—All persons born in the Colonies now the United States of America before 1783, who adhered to the British Crown during the Rebellion, and who had of course preserved with their allegiance their characters of British Subjects.

Third.—The children and grand children of those last mentioned.

He returned to Samarang without a single follower.

"We know not" observes the writer of the letter, from which the above account is derived, "what troops are coming from Europe, but if five or six thousand men do not arrive in a few weeks, twenty thousand will not save Java, for every mile the Insurgents advance, their strength increases."

Fourth,—Those born in the United States before the Rebellion, but who, from their tender years or other cause, took no part therein, and who after the treaty, neither by taking allegiance to the British Crown, nor in any other manner, manifested their election to become subjects of the United States."

By the provisions of this Bill the person who complies with them renounces all allegiance to any other country, to most of that description of persons who come under the denomination of Aliens the renunciation were unnecessary; but then they can have no hesitation in complying with them, whereas to any who might be inclined to desert the country in the hour of danger, the measure is absolutely necessary. On the whole, we do not think that a Bill could easily be framed more exactly to secure the rights of those becoming British Subjects, at the same time that it would secure their undivided allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, than the one which has just passed, and which seems to have given so much dissatisfaction to some of the inhabitants.

Communications.

We have received Mr. Fotherghill's Letter—as it is addressed to us in our Editorial capacity, with a request to make it public, we have done so, giving, at the same time, our reply to its several paragraphs.

Port Hope, March 21, 1827.

To ROBERT STANTON, Esq.
Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

As you have, on several occasions, professed liberality of sentiment and fairness of conduct in your new situation, as Editor of the U. E. Gazette, &c. (although I am constrained to say this fairness was not very apparent in your report of the Proceedings of the Parliament), I ought not to suppose you have any deliberate intention to depart from the rule you seemed to have laid down for your guidance, in order to single me out for personal injury and insult.

REPLY.

This paragraph, Sir, appears to be intended more particularly as a criticism on the manner in which my paper is conducted—this I have no reason to find fault with. You have undoubtedly a *right* to express your opinion as to the merits of any public journal. And as the Proprietor of a public journal, you will, I think, admit that I have an equal right to conduct it, in such a manner as I conceive will give general satisfaction. The success of this must depend on the reception it meets with from the public generally; and from the patronage the U. E. Loyalist has received from which, I do assure you, that I have reason to believe that its tone and tenor are approved, and that it has always been found to uphold those principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution and Government, which its prospectus promised.

I am not surprised that *you* should not like the manner in which I reported the Proceedings of Parliament—I should be surprised if you did. The readers of the U. E. Loyalist generally, were not a little gratified that, by the method I adopted, they not only were put in early possession of those proceedings, but in many instances, were furnished with the *ipsissima verba*, who set up for *faithful witnesses of the passing times.*" Verily their reward goes with them !"

I might, if I pleased, go further—but I refrain. Let me now ask you, Sir, if you have ever seen in the columns of the "U. E. Loyalist," scurrility, such as is above quoted from the "Weekly Register"? You never have, Sir, and you never will.

I can easily imagine that you will urge in extenuation for having made use of language so intemperate, the "*scurrilous*" attacks made upon you; but I think you must *now be constrained to admit*, that with persons so utterly wanting in *all* principle, as you appear to have considered those alluded to in your "Editorial Commentary," the opportunity was afforded you of putting into practice, the knowledge you say "you had since learnt you" to treat "low scurrility with the contempt it merits." Had you made this *practical* use of the knowledge, you had "long since" acquired, you might have saved yourself the mortification of the present exposure.

LETTER.

Common tales of falsehood, and that kind of low scurrility which is so current in this Province, no matter how copiously poured forth, I have long since learnt how to treat with the contempt they merit. It is not therefore to cavil with the precious Communication alluded to, merely on account of its low abuse, or of its general falsehood, that I have been your pen, but for considerations of a more serious nature.

REPLY.

Without meaning to flatter you, I sincerely respect your good judgement in this particular—but am not a little surprised, that with all that good judgement, your professions and practice seem to be at variance with each other, by attaching "considerations of a serious nature" to those very things which, but a moment before, you say you "have long since learnt how to treat with the contempt they merit."

LETTER.

I have had the honor of being in the Commission of the Peace in this Province for about nine years, and during that time I have never, in a single instance, to my knowledge, compromised my own honor and integrity as a magistrate, or have for one moment thought that what was due to my King and to my Country—and I defy even the bitterest of my personal enemies (for some it appears I have) to point out any breach of faithfulness to the solemn obligations I have entered into, on my part. I might here, on the contrary, speak of many occasions wherein I have been complimented for what I conceive very opposite in that you and your friend have dared to reprobate with "all the allegations of this anonymous assassin are true; I am base, disloyal and seditious, but am actually liable to indictment for Treason." This, Sir, is carrying scurrilous and party scribbling a little too far, and although probably the last man in the province who would willingly go into a Court of Justice for a redress of private wrong, I cannot submit to labor under such an aspersion, both public and private duty forbid that I should tamely submit to so abominable an outrage.

REPLY.

With the history of your magisterial life, I have never intermeddled—it is sufficient for me to say now that there is nothing in it "to my knowledge," which you have committed a "breach of the solemn obligations entered into;" and I most sincerely hope that you may continue to discharge the *engagements*, which you say have been paid you, for your *conduct* in that important situation. The dereliction of duty on the part of your brother Magistrates, *as stated by you*, in the Letter signed Philo, when you informed the House, that on certain occasions when their presence was necessary to quell tumults, you alone stepped forward to preserve the peace of your Country, is a fact worthy of finding behind barrels and wash-tubs, fairly entitles you to these "*compliments*."

The charges you make, and the conclusions you draw from them in the latter part of your Letter in the latter part of this paragraph, with the "*redress*" you speak of " in a Court of Justice," precludes the necessity of my saying any thing respecting them. I do not mean, as I presume the Champion of my Correspondent, nor will I anticipate a legal investigation of the *allegations* which you say he has made.

LETTER.

I therefore demand, Sir, in the first place, the name and address of your Correspondent who signs himself SCHACKENBERGER; and, in the next, that you will make this letter as public in your next paper, as the publication of the "Weekly Register" entitled "To the Public" in which I complain.—And I only waiting your compliance,

I remain, &c. &c.
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

REPLY.

I should have supposed, Sir, that your own experience in the charge of a public newspaper, must have satisfied you that a *demand* of this nature is more easily made than complied with, and that to give even the most distant *hint* of Communications which are entrusted to us, would indeed be making us a "*Pawkie*" business of it.

I have told you, Sir, that it is not my intention to enter into the field of controversy with you—and that I will not by any means anticipate a public *legal* investigation. Do not suppose, however that I mean to shelter myself behind his Communication; long ago have I learnt, that "in our days as ever pleased on a certain occasion to say yourself of one of your Correspondents, "*he is safe*"—his name is entrusted to my safe keeping, and shall be sacred, unless he authorizes me to divulge it. Without that authority, you must excuse my not complying with your "*demand*."

I remain, &c. &c.
ROBERT STANTON.

To CHARLES FOTHERGILL, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT.

March 28, 1827.

Since writing the above, I have received a little surprised at finding your letter to me published in two of the York papers of this day. To the Editor of the Advocate you address a note, of which the following is a copy :—

Port Hope, March 26, 1827.

MR. MACKENZIE,

Sir,

Mr. Stanton having neglected to publish the following Letter in his last U. E. Loyalist, a Letter which circumstances obliged me to address to him, I will thank you to give it a place in your next Advocate, and oblige

Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Now, Sir, I can only tell you that it was utterly *impossible* to publish your Letter in the *last U. E. Loyalist* as the Mail which conveyed that Letter to me did not arrive at York *until 6 hours after the last U. E. Loyalist had been published.* Had your "anxiety" suffered you to wait, until the appearance of the next number of the paper, *after the receipt of your Letter*, you would have seen that I had *neglected* you.

From the circumstance of your note to the Editor of the Advocate, being dated *the same day*, as that, on which *at 12 o'clock noon*, the Mail left York *with the last U. E. Loyalist*, I am induced to ask you whether *you really were in possession of the last U. E. Loyalist when you wrote that note?*

As I happen to know something of the manner of conveying the Mails, particularly at this Season of the year when the Roads are so bad between York and Port Hope, (a distance of sixty miles), I must say that I am somewhat astonished at the unusual celerity of our Mail carriers on this occasion.

ROBERT STANTON.

THE CHRISTIAN SENTINEL.—We have seen the first number of this religious periodical, for the months of January and February, published in Montreal, in a neat pamphlet of 64 octavo pages. Amongst its contents we notice an introductory letter, which may be considered as a further elucidation of the Prospectus —a very interesting memoir of the late venerable Bishop of Quebec—an article on the Baptismal Service—a brief account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts, with an abridged detail of the proceedings of the Quebec Diocesan Committee since its establishment in 1818—the Churchman's Sunday Evening Fire-side, a simple and affecting family picture, evidently drawn from life, and admirably calculated to inculcate a proper observance of the Lord's Day in families. These, with several judicious selections, render the number before us an acceptable present to the serious and reflecting Christian; and there is every reason to believe that it will be conducted in the same spirit with which it has been commenced.—*Quebec Mercury.*

For the U. E. Loyalist.

A petition of remonstrance against the Naturalization Bill has appeared in Print, which some one has been wicked enough to sign; and others weak enough to sign; weak enough I say because they *submitted* so to do, as children sometimes submit to be whipped, without knowing why or wherefore. They say un'testood neither the Petition itself, nor the Bill of which it spoke. My first objection is, that it is addressed to the House of Commons, and not to the King. The framers of it had no love for Kingly Government, which is one of the evils of this double allegiance, and they thought it but consistent with their principles, to disregard the Royal Prerogative, and obtrude themselves irregularly upon the British Commons. They suppose, no doubt that any appeal there, however indecent or unconstitutional, will be hailed with cheers and triumphantly received. Time will correct their error.—They should certainly get Mr. Gourlay to forward it, for he has been wonderfully successful with his own.

The Petitioners are modestly made to say, they, "presume on the well known rights of Englishmen, in which they ardently desire to participate." They presume a little too much upon clamorous opposition, and unreasonable aversion to Government in His Majesty's Government. The rights of Englishmen though well known, should not be made too cheap to those who do not know how to appreciate them, and who would wrest and force them from us, rather than respectively solicit and thankfully receive them. Many enough too, are the well known framers of the Petition, think they must speak of "in a Court of Justice," precludes the necessity of my saying any thing respecting them. I do not mean, as I presume the Champion of my Correspondent, nor will I anticipate a legal investigation of the *allegations* which you say he has made.

LETTER.

I therefore demand, Sir, in the first place, the name and address of your Correspondent who signs himself SCHACKENBERGER; and, in the next, that you will make this letter as public in your next paper, as the publication of the "Weekly Register" entitled "To the Public" in which I complain.—And only waiting your compliance,

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REPLY.

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CHARLES FOTHERGILL.

Now, Sir, I can only tell you that it was utterly *impossible* to publish your Letter in the *last U. E. Loyalist* as the Mail which conveyed that Letter to me did not arrive at York *until 6 hours after the last U. E. Loyalist had been published.* Had your "anxiety" suffered you to wait, until the appearance of the next number of the paper, *after the receipt of your Letter*, you would have seen that I had *neglected* you.

From the circumstance of your note to the Editor of the Advocate, being dated *the same day*, as that, on which *at 12 o'clock noon*, the Mail left York *with the last U. E. Loyalist*, I am induced to ask you whether *you really were in possession of the last U. E. Loyalist when you wrote that note?*

As I happen to know something of the manner of conveying the Mails, particularly at this Season of the year when the Roads are so bad between York and Port Hope, (a distance of sixty miles), I must say that I am somewhat astonished at the unusual celerity of our Mail carriers on this occasion.

ROBERT STANTON.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

If the following description of a scarcely precedented squall is worthy a place in your columns, it is at your service :—

THE SQUALL AT SEA, Feb. 24.

It was not such a day, when with studding-sails low and aloft, the wide spread silver canvases of the stately vessel were but gently elood magically reeling in the ethereal vault of Heaven.—It was not such a day, when in this silver clouded nest of zephyrs, the rough intrusion of a top-gallant breeze would be dignified with the name of squall.—No! alone reefed topsails, and storm staysails, had already filled the volume of our sea journal for weeks. Our latitude was now 56 N. and Lon. 45 W. It was about 8 P.M.; I was lying in my birth reading, as was usual with me, when the motion of the vessel was such as to abstract my thoughts, and render it fatiguing to sit up when thus employed. I was a sudden awoke from my reverie with "come up here all hands." There was nothing uncommon in the summons to the ear of a sailor; but it had this peculiarity in it, that it was the first time I had heard the voice of the Master in a similar way. The sailors, who were busy repairing sails in the Larfted Cabin, were quickly on deck. I saw all the passengers on the move upwards. Altho' not much accustomed to notice occurrences on board, I thought I would go too, and leisurely brought up the rear. The order had been given to clue the topsails up. The wind blew in heavy gusts from the N.W., and had already an hour previously split the foresail, which was now stowed. I cast my eyes to windward, and in that quarter a dense black cloud, skirted by a thin vapour, was rapidly rising before it a fleecy drift, obscured the horizon. Dark and indefinite gloom marked its near approach. The topsails were now closed up, but not stowed; and two new storm staysails were all the canvass spread. Anon—whistling of ropes through the sheaves of a cataract—and the appalling blast! The stout vessel reeled over; shook as with an earthquake, and sunk half buried in the sea. In such a moment all seamanship is at fault! A footing, we presume, is the first step towards Constitutionally, but factiously; and who, having no reasonable cause for complaint, forget that gratitude is due for favors and protection, or that there is such a thing as pure Loyalty and undivided Allegiance and attachment.

Let these non-contents to the Bill now ask themselves, what motives prompted them to remove hither, and upon what special encouragement or seducing promises of the Government, they were induced and charmed to turn Canadians? I apprehend few of them can answer that they knew or though of any Government encouragement, unless it were the well known goodness and benevolence thereof; and I have the best reason to believe, that all who looked or sought for the patronage of the Government, considered a proof of their loyalty in the Rebellion, and of their attachment to the King afterwards, a *sine qua non*, in its attainment. Let it be tried who was encouraged, man by man, as he is Naturalized, and we shall find, that not a few considerations than encouraging Statutes; or fascinating Proclamations, (of which not one in a hundred ever thought or heard) operated upon their minds as inducements to wend their way to the wilds of Canada. We shall perhaps find, that such persons at first sought less the land, and are now unwilling to pay the duties—that they were originally of illegal importation, contraband subjects, who now wish to pass current, as if all the Laws by which alone they could be legalized, had been most rightly complied with. Pity there was not in the Registry, a clause for all non-contents to swear to the specific encouragement, upon which they came to us! What a variety of temptations would swell the column! We have next rather an overcharged account of their qualifications and merits, but as no consequences favorable to the Petitioners can be deduced from the facts, that the framers, the architects, of this handy-work, or the signers, are mere journey men drudges, that they have hitherto enjoyed fully the rights of Britis birth (now about to be permanently secured, not wantonly disturbed); that they have been admitted to fill various Offices in the Colony, and that in war they were not treacherous; it is needless to waste time for the purpose of ridiculing the egotism which the unwary Petitioners have been prone to display; Cortes the trumpet of fame never sounded more loudly in their praise. Would that truth had lent her breath, to give it utterance.

(To be continued.)

WE are requested by Mr. G. W. Whitehead, of Hartford, to say that the account published in the U. E. Loyalist, of a meeting lately held in that township on the subject of the Alien Bill, is not strictly correct, inasmuch as it is calculated to leave an impression on the mind of the reader, that he *supported* the petition proposed upon that occasion; the fact being, that the sentiments of Mr. W. are decidedly favorable to the Naturalization Bill—and, it was principally owing to his exertions on the electors of that hall, that the meeting rejected the petition which was submitted upon that occasion. Mr. W.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1827.

THE NEWS from Europe is of such a nature as leads to the supposition, that there cannot be the least apprehension, that its general peace, will be disturbed. The energetic measures of the British Government, in affording the most prompt assistance to Portugal, has not been without its effect.—It is thought the presence of the British Army, will alone be sufficient, to restore things to their proper order, and that fortunately there will not be a necessity, for their taking any further active measures. We have given the most interesting extracts on the subject.

We are at all times happy to correct any errors which may be found in our columns. Our apology is due to Mr. G. W. Whitehead, which we beg he will accept, and trust, that the explanation afforded us by the Gentleman, with which we conclude this article, will be sufficient to do away any impression on the minds of our readers, that Mr. Whitehead "supported the petition on that occasion." Mr. Whitehead may be assured that the error was as he says "unintentional on the part of the U. E. L."

Another, a "Constant Correspondent" of the same paper, (with a name) "William Woodruff," complains "that the youth of *this Country*, are now only to become subjects from the date they comply with the present Act." The YOUTH OF THIS COUNTRY ARE BRITISH BORN SUBJECTS, no matter who or what their parents are, and the Naturalization Bill does not therefore affect the youth of this Country in the least—they are British Subjects, and do not require Naturalization. This proves to us, notwithstanding Mr. Woodruff's assertion to the contrary, that he does not understand the Bill.

The Colonial Advocate pretends to persist in the assertion, that the Farmer's Journal, gets jobs and office notices to print from the Government Office—it is all gratuitous however—for the Editor himself says "he has seen the extra papers distributed Gratis, with George R——'s advertisements in hot columns" *Gratis*, it must have been indeed, for we

Printed and published every Saturday morning, by ROBERT STANTON, at his Office, on Yonge Street, York, U. C. Terms of this Paper are Ten Shillings per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription taken for less than six months. Any person procuring Five Responsible Subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall receive a sixth copy gratis. All Letters and Communications for the Editor must be addressed to him, post paid.

know that not so much as the scrags of a pen, was ever sent to him from the Government Office to print. The fact however of his giving publicity to notices, which he thinks may be interesting to his readers, gratis, shews good feeling, and bespeaks liberality.

As to the *facts copied* [copied from where?] into our last, respecting Mr. Maitland, we have made strict enquiry, and believe they were very correctly stated—[*Colonial Advocate.*]

We, on the other hand, have made strict inquiry, and know that there is nothing like *fact* about it—it is altogether a *fabrication.*—[*U. E. L.*]

To Correspondent.—We beg leave to inform Mr. T. T. O. that his Communication is under consideration—if we should determine on witholding our assent to its publication, his manuscript shall be disposed of, in the manner he directs.

The disorders in the Peninsula, lately so threatening in appearance, seem to have subsided, and the rebellion against the Portuguese Constitution has taken a shape which leaves us no reason to doubt that it will be extinguished by the Government, without requiring aid from any foreign State, with the exception of that which Spain offers, to disarm the malcontents who may seek shelter in her territory.—*Albion.*

Died,

At Drummond Island on Sunday morning 25th February, 1827, after a long and painful sickness, Elizabeth, wife of David Mitchell, Surgeon in the Indian Department, in the 64th Year of her Age.

NOTICE—The Editor has been desired, by several Respectable Inhabitants of the Town, to request that a Public Meeting may take place, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in order to consider the propriety of proposing an Address of condolence to His Majesty on the death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and inviting the Inhabitants of the several Districts in the Province to concur in the same.

Gazette Office, 31st March, 1827.

THE Upper Canada Almanac, *and the Provincial Calendar, for the Year* 1827, is published and for Sale at the Gazette Office—Leslie & Sons—Messrs. Meighans—and at Mr. M'Phails—York. It may be obtained from the several Post Masters at the principal Towns in the Province.

York, 29th March, 1827.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published in a few days—a Sermon, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson A. M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.

York, March 15th, 1827. 44–3w.

A PERSON of respectability, late from England, wishes to engage himself as active partner, or as may be agreed on; he is well acquainted with Farming in general, and understands the cultivation and curing of Hops, and also malting and Brewing. Satisfactory reference can be given, as to his ability in the above. Letters addressed to A. B. at this Office (post paid) will be duely atttend to.

York, March 15, 1827. 44–4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.

York, March 26th, 1827. 44–tf.

NOTICE—for the Convenience of many of the Shareholders, the Meeting intended to be held on Board the "Canada" on 2nd April, is postponed until *Monday 9th April*, when the attendance of Gentlemen concerned in the Vessel, is particularly desired.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, March 30th 1827. 44–2w.

GARDEN SEEDS, William Adam, *Gardener and Seedsman*, Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has for Sale *A choice selection of Garden Seeds*, of the growth of 1826, saved by his own hand, and warranted, as usual, of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms.

He has likewise forwarded Seeds to Kingston, Port Hope, and Dundas, which may be had on applying at the Store of Mr. Noble Palmer, Druggist, Kingston; at the Store of Mr. D. Smart, Port Hope; and at the Store of Mr. J. Paterson, Dundas.

N. B. He will be in readiness to attend to his customers at his Seed-shop opposite Mr. G. Monro's Store, where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

York, March 14, 1827. 44–2w.

CONTRACT FOR BRICK, Tenders will be received at the Store of the Subscriber, until Tuesday, 3d April next for 300,000 Brick, to be delivered on the Lot East of Miss Purcell's School House, and North of the New Bank. The Brick to be of the same size as those in the Court House and Gaol. No Brick will be received unless good, sound, well burnt, and warranted to be weather proof.

Tenders will be received at the same time and place, for *Excavating a Cellar*, 58 by 48.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES D. OLIVER.

York, March 28, 1827. 44–1w.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17 19 & 20 in 4th do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 6th and 19 in 6th do	300
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12 & 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 3d Con do	1000
Lots Nos 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 24 & 16 in 3rd concession of Harwich	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich	400
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and East half of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd 6, 7 & in 3rd 6, 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich	1600

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Gwillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44–12w.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

BANK NOTICE.
DISCOUNT DAY.
Tuesday of every week.

NOTES offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 4th January 1826. 1—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.

JOHN FISHER, *Quebec*,
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,

Montreal, Decr. 26, 1826. 33-3m.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.

York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-8*w.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Desjardins Canal Office, Dundas 17th March, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavation required will be 19,506 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards. And an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter *(post paid)* to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

43-6w.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, Nice cuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand—*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.

York, 21st March, 1827. 44tf

TO BE SOLD for 350 Dollars, an elegant light Carriage entirely new—made of the best materials and workmanship purposely for the present owner, who wishes to dispose of it, as being too highly ornamented for his use. Enquire at this Office.

York, 22d March, 1827. 43-2w.

CANADA COMPANY.—It is requested that all applications for the Purchase of Lands from the Canada Company, be made in writing, stating,

The Lots desired;
The price, in Halifax Currency, per Acre offered;
The mode of payment proposed, and
The applicants place of residence.

Immediate attention will be paid to written applications, and an answer given with the least possible delay.

JOHN GALT.

York, March 20, 1827. 43-3w.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday the Second of April next, for the performance of certain repairs to the Cooking Houses, and Splinter-proof Log Barracks in the Garrison at this Post.

Specifications of which may be seen by applying to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.

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

Commissariat Office, *York, March* 22, 1827. 43-2w.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next—the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,

York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

VOL. I. NO. 46.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *April* 3, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to James Fairfield, of Ernestown, *Gentleman*, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the State and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it Please Your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle, beg leave to represent to your Excellency our unfeigned satisfaction at the benevolent designs of His Majesty's Government towards those persons who have settled in this Province with the wish and intention of becoming British Subjects, but who are not legally entitled to be considered in that light.

It affords us much pleasure to find, that a Naturalization Bill has passed the Legislature of this Province, by which, an easy and expeditious method is afforded such persons to obtain all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects in this Province.

We view the Registry clauses of that Act as highly beneficial, inasmuch as a permanent record is thereby provided, from which, all those interested therein, can obtain full and satisfactory evidence of their having complied with the provisions of the law.

We fervently hope this Act will obtain His Majesty's Royal Assent—and we further beg leave to request, that Your Excellency will be pleased to use every means in your power to accomplish this desireable object.

(Signed) T. WARD.

And 222 others.

To which His Excellency was pleased to direct the following Reply to be given.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE *York*, 3 *April*, 1827.

SIR,

The Address of the Inhabitants of the District of Newcastle has been duly received and laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and I am commanded by His Excellency to request you will be pleased to assure those who have signed it, that His Excellency will transmit it to His Majesty's Secretary of State.

His Excellency desires they may be well assured that it was no ordinary anxiety to protect from inconvenience that class of our population for whose interests this Address bespeaks concern, which could have incited the Government of this Colony to persevere, as it has done, against every difficulty in the attempt to secure their property, and to obtain for them a full and certain admission to Civil Rights.

The Lieutenant Governor is not unaware what efforts have been used, and what misrepresentations have been resorted to for the purpose of exciting opposition to a measure, which must have been generally viewed by men of sound understanding, and of good principles, in the same light as it appeared to the signers of this Address; and His Excellency regrets, that a due regard to official forms prevents His communicating to the people of the Province, until it has been received by the Secretary of State, the despatch with which he accompanied the Bill; because he thinks it would have shewn those who anxiously desire, and fairly deserve this relief, that their interests have not been abandoned on account of any groundless clamour—and have afforded at the same time the plainest assurance to others, that their conduct has not been misunderstood.

His Excellency is convinced, however, that justice will at last be very generally done to the motives and intentions of the Government, and that the only difficulty which will remain, will be for those who now actively oppose the enactment of which this Address approves, to reconcile their conduct hereafter with the dictates of good sense, and sound and loyal feeling.

It ought to be sufficient for those who are unfavorable to so reasonable and so liberal a measure to know, that as it decides upon no person's case, and makes no change in the law, it can have no other effect than to confer privileges upon those who apply for them as the Act provides; and those on the other hand who are anxious that the measure should be confirmed, may, it is imagined, rest assured that the Government will not allow them to suffer for the want of a remedy which they anxiously desire, but that they will perceive it to be more just to suffer the Act to take effect for their protection, while they may prevent by a special enactment, the possibility of its applying to any one of those who have expressed by Petition, their desire likewise to be naturalized upon the terms which His Majesty has recommended, and leave them to apply for private Bills which His Majesty can sanction or not, as He may be graciously pleased to approve of their provisions.

By such a course, those who wish for protection will immediately obtain it, and those who declare themselves dissatisfied with the Bill, cannot complain if they find themselves wholly exempted from its provisions. This has, however, presented itself to His Excellency merely as an alternative; and he will be better pleased to find that His Majesty's Government has discovered nothing in the objections raised against the Bill, to prevent their giving it general and immediate effect, because he is convinced that many have been induced to petition against the Bill by the grossest misrepresentations, and in ignorance of its real provisions, and He should regret to see them suffer inconvenience for the faults of others.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servant,
G. HILLIER,

To
THOMAS WARD, Esq.
First signer of Address.

CHAP. III.

An Act to amend the Laws regulating the practice of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

[*Passed* 17. *February*, 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal part of and amend an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to licence practitioners in physic and Surgery throughout this Province, and to make further provision for licencing such Practitioners.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the

advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same that so much of the second clause of the said recited Act as provides that no person duly authorised by any University in His Majesty's dominions or by Commission or Warrant in His Majesty's Naval or Military Service, shall be restrained from practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, for want of the licence therein mentioned, and the third clause of the said recited Act be and the same are hereby repealed

II. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person exhibiting a Diploma or licence from any University in His Majesty's Dominions, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons in London, as Physician, or Surgeon, or a Commission or Warrant as Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military Services, and producing an affidavit made before any Judge of any District Court in this Province, which such Judge is hereby authorized, and upon the payment of two shillings and sixpence, required to administer stating that he is the person named in such diploma, licence, commission or warrant, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to grant to such applicant a licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

III. *And be it &c.*—That the said Affidavit shall be left by such applicant and remain in the Office of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, and that if any person shall be guilty of false swearing in such Affidavit, such person shall on conviction thereof receive and suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

IV. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person producing a certificate from the Magistrates of any District in this Province in General Quarter Sessions assembled, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, stating that such person was resident in this Province before the late war with the United States of America, practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery, and remained during the said war in this Province, and producing also a Certificate from any three or more licenced practitioners of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, such three or more licenced practitioners having been licenced after examination by the Medical Board, or upon the production of a Diploma Licence Commission or warrant as hereinbefore provided, stating that they are acquainted with such applicant, and that he is in their opinion competent to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them, the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person Administering the Government may grant to him a Licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them conformably to the last mentioned Certificate in the same manner as if the said applicant had obtained a Certificate from the Board mentioned in the said second clause of the said recited Act passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty.

V. *And be it &c.*—That it shall and may be lawful for any person who has been appointed a member of the Board mentioned in the second clause of the said recited Act passed in the 59th year of His late Majesty's Reign, or any person while employed on actual service in His Majesty's Naval or Military service as Physician or Surgeon to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery in this Province, without any Licence.

VI. *And be it &c.*—That it shall not be lawful for any person, not being as aforesaid a Member of the Medical Board, or not being Licenced as aforesaid, or not having been heretofore Licenced by any Medical Board, or not being actually employed as a Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military Service to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery in this Province for hire gain or hope of reward. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit any female from practicing Midwifery in this Province, or to require such female to take out such Licence as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it &c.*—That the practice of Physic Surgery or Midwifery, for hire gain or hope of reward by any person not Licenced as aforesaid, or not being actually employed as a Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military service, shall be a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted and punished as any other misdemeanor can be, and that upon the trial of any person charged with such misdemeanor the burthen of proof as to the licence or right of the person tried to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery, in this Province shall lie upon the Defendant but no prosecution shall be commenced for such misdemeanor after one year from the offence committed, and no person convicted of such misdemeanor shall be sentenced therefor to a longer period of imprisonment than Six Months or to a greater fine than the sum of Twenty-five Pounds.

VIII. *And be it &c.*—That it shall be lawful for the Private Secretary of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province to ask demand and receive for any licence granted under the provisions of this Act of and from the person receiving such Licence, the sum of Twenty Shillings, and that it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Peace to ask demand and receive for drawing up and signing any Certificate under the provisions of this Act, of and from the person receiving such Certificate, the sum of Five Shillings.



CHAP. VII.

An Act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned.

[*Passed* 17, *February* 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Fees to be taken by Justices of the Peace for the services hereinafter mentioned should be ascertained and authorized by Law.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of November next, the following Fees, and no more, shall be taken from the parties prosecuting, by Justices of the Peace in this Province, or by their Clerks, for the duties and services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For an Information and Warrant for Apprehension for an assault or other misdemeanor, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Information and Warrant for surety of the Peace, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Every Recognisance, Two shillings and six pence.

Each Information, besides that of the Complainant, One shilling and three pence.

For every Warrant of Commitment, Two shillings and six pence.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the costs to be charged in cases of conviction under penal Statutes, when the Fees are not expressly prescribed by any Statute, shall be as follows, that is to say:—

For Information and Warrant of Summons, Three shillings and nine pence.

For every Subpœna to a witness, six pence.

For every Conviction under a Penal Statute, Seven shillings and six pence.

For every Warrant to levy a Penalty, Two shillings and six pence.

For making up every Record of conviction when the same is required to be returned to the Sessions or on Certiorari, Ten shillings.

Provided also nevertheless, That in such cases as admit a summary proceeding before a single Justice of the Peace, and wherein no higher Penalty than Three Pounds can be imposed, the sum of Two shillings and six pence only, shall be charged for the Conviction, and Two shillings and six pence for the Warrant to levy the Penalty.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for Four years, from the first day of November next, and from thence to the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Clergy, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of the Home District assembled in the Town of York, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Monday the 2d of April, 1827, pursuant to notice given in the Upper Canada Gazette on the 31st ultimo, to consider the propriety of proposing an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the much lamented Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to invite the Inhabitants of the several Districts of this Province, on this melancholy occasion, to concur in the same.

The Hon. William Campbell, Chief Justice, in the Chair,

John Beikie, Esq. *Secretary.*

The object of the Meeting having been explained with much feeling by the Chief Justice; It was,—

Resolved.—That it is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting, that the Inhabitants of this District do offer an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that the Inhabitants of this Province be generally invited to concur therein.

Resolved.—That the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and the Hon. James Buchanan MacAuly, be a Committee to Draft an address according to the foregoing resolution.

The Committee having reported an Address.

Resolved.—That the address submitted be adopted.

Resolved.—That the said Committee be requested to make arrangements to procure signatures to the said Address throughout this District, and also for inviting the Inhabitants of the other parts of the Province to concur therein and sign the same.

Resolved.—That the Committee be directed to cause copies of the said Address to be transmitted to the Sheriff's of the several Districts with such suggestions to them for procuring the signatures of the Inhabitants generally to the said Address, as may appear to the Committe most likely to effect the object.

Resolved.—That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to transmit the said Address (when the signatures thereto, are obtained) to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Resolved.—That the Address be left at the Rooms of the York Reading Institution (McPhail's) for signature.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to those Gentlemen who suggested the propriety of Assembling the same.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chief Justice for his kindness in taking the Chair and conduct therein.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Beikie for his services as Secretary.

The Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Secretary.

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

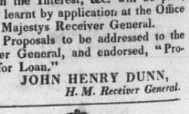
THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 12, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 9, 1827. }

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 13, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
1st March, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, *Post paid*, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Town of Niagara to Youngstown, for the term of Five Years, will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in April next, to be endorsed "Tender for Ferry" on which day the Lease will be adjudged to the highest Bidder being a British subject, resident at Niagara, aforesaid, subject to the usual regulations, and payment by the Lessee, of £1 12 6 Currency for the lease.

JOHN SMALL.
40-6*w* C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit }

ON Saturday, the twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, }
To Wit. }

ON Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, }
TO WIT. }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6. 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(600) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, }
To Wit: }

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

For JOHN SPENCER,
Sheriff.
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, }
To wit }

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District }
To Wit }

BY virtue of two writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Leslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in

the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
27th May 1826. } 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Haslep, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 60 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T Pawling,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
16th May, 1826. } 45–6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
To wit. } of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sowell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Wal-singham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend	200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 0 34
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. } 44–8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dover, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
15th March, 1827. } 43-10w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Welland Canal Office. }
York 22d Feb. 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday, the 2d day of April, next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of chosing Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to the Act.

(By order of the Board.)
JOSEPH WENHAM.
Secretary.

39-6w.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. P.'s Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at Wragg & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale by Edward Lesslie & Sons, price 2s. 6d. Cy. COMPUTATION TABLES, for reducing British Sterling to Halifax Currency (the Dollar at 4s 4d) and Halifax to Sterling, by Robert Adams, Naval Department, Isle au Noix, Lower Canada.

The work has been patronised by His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, and is particularly recommended to the Military Gentlemen and those having transactions with the Commissariat 41-4.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. Edward Lesslie & Sons beg leave to intimate that they have been appointed agents in U. C. for the Sale of Garden Seeds, raised by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York, and have received, direct, a good supply for the season, which they can warrant to be fresh and genuine.

☞ The same Seeds may also be had at their Stores at Kingston and Dundas.

York, 10 *March,* 1827. 41-4.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

CANADA COMPANY.—It is requested that all applications for the Purchase of Lands from the Canada Company, be made in writing, stating,

The Lots desired;
The price, in Halifax Currency, per Acre offered;
The mode of payment proposed, and
The applicants place of residence.

Immediate attention will be paid to *written* applications, and an answer given with the least possible delay.

JOHN GALT.
York, March 20, 1827. 43-3w.

TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber, and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1827. NO. 46.

Poetry.

The following HYMN was sung in St. James's Chapel, on Sunday last, after the delivery of a Sermon on the occasion of the Death of the Duke of York.

Sove'reign of all! whose will ordains
The powers on earth that be;
By whom our rightful monarch reigns,
Subject to none but Thee.

Lo! in the arms of faith and prayer,
We bear him to thy throne:
Receive thy own peculiar care,
The Lord's anointed one.

With favor look upon his face;
Thy love's pavilion spread;
And watchful troops of angels place
Around his sacred head.

Guard him from all who dare oppose
Thy delegate and Thee;
From open and from secret foes,
From force and perfidy!

Let us for conscience sake revere
The man of thy right hand.
Honor and love thy image here,
And bless his mild command.

To those, who Thee in him obey,
The spirit of grace impart!
His dear, his sacred burden lay
On every loyal heart!

Still let us pray, and never cease:—
"Defend him, Lord, defend!
"Stablish his throne, in righteousness,
"And save him to the end!"

Miscellaneous.

ALMURATH, AN EASTERN TALE.

My Father was an eminent merchant in Bagdad, and by a long course of indefatigable industry and perseverance he amassed a very considerable fortune; I being his only child, he bestowed upon me the most liberal education which could be obtained. And I was instructed by the Magi in all the scientific and abstruse learning of the east, but was never called upon to apply myself to business of any kind; in short, with the exception of my studies, from which I could not by any possibility escape, I led a life of indolence, ease and luxury. On my Father's death, which happened when I was scarcely twenty-three years of age, I inherited all his immense wealth, which I increased very little more than I found it; for I should have known how to obtain it by my own industry. Led by the ardour and precipitancy of youth into all the vices, follies, and extravagancies of the age, which the liberal supplies of my father in my younger days had enabled me to pursue and indulge in, I now thought of nothing but ease and luxury, and a gratification of the passions. I purchased a splendid mansion in the suburbs of Ispahan, where, surrounded by servants, and with a princely establishment, scarcely equalled in magnificence by that of the Shah himself, I revelled night and day in every thing which could intoxicate the intellectual or moral faculties of the soul.

An old Dervise, far famed for his wisdom and knowledge of the world, frequently visited me, and took every opportunity (which I assiduously avoided,) of endeavouring to awaken my reason; I was deaf to his admonitions and entreaties, and fain would have dispensed with his visits; but gratitude, and parental esteem, prevented me from offending him, for he had been an old and valued friend of my father, who charged me on his death bed always to shew him every respect and attention in my power for his sake, which I promised to do.

One day the old Dervise caught me alone, as I was reclining on a sofa in the heat of the day. I could not escape, and placing himself beside me, and after a few compliments and ceremonies had been exchanged, he began, in his usual manner, to bestow some of his sage advice respecting my conduct, which was not very acceptable to me; after listening a while I affected to be asleep, and soon was so in reality. The visions of the night visited me; I fancied I was by some means or other, in a large populous place, where the Governor had just issued in order for every man to be supplied with a vessel of water, as a trial of their fidelity and obedience to his laws, and every one was to be judged by the use he made of this water. I saw the Officers of Government deliver the vessels, which were all of one size, and amongst the rest I was supplied with one. Some of them were quite full, others were three fourths, and others were half full of water, while some contained but a little. At a certain hour an aperture on the bottom of each vessel was to be opened, so as to suffer the water to escape at pleasure.

I wondered at this strange law, and though I asked several the meaning of it, they all seemed too much engaged to attend to me; I saw some who had the art of catching the water as it ran off and turning it into gold, which they laid up with great care; others made a sort of menstruum of it to dissolve gold and the other precious metals, which it did with a wonderful facility, so that some were quickly left without a sufficient quantity to purchase the necessaries of life, and would fain then have followed the method of the others, who were enriching themselves by the water, but which they were for the greater part incompetent to effect. Many not only turned the liquid into food and raiment for themselves, but had an ample supply for the poor, and such as had thoughtlessly, or for want of skill, let their vessels nearly empty themselves, without appropriating the water to any profitable use; some sacrified or sanctified a part, and others all of their stock to the service of the great Alla, which I observed was well received, and produced infinite comfort to its possessors; whilst many took no notice of the running stream, but let the whole contents of the vessel fall upon the ground and disappear in the earth. I observed that those who had artfully turned the water into gold, which they preserved with so much care, had laboured in vain, for the moment the last drop was run out all their glittering heaps vanished, and they were left with nothing more than those who had suifered it to escape without care or trouble.

I had been so attentive to the actions of others that I forgot my own vessel was all this time discharging its contents, and when I looked round, behold it was nearly exhausted; I sought for it, but it had either evaporated or sunk into the earth, and I bewailed my negligence in vain, for I found all hopes of redeeming my time was fruitless. The period now arrived when all were called before the Governor in Council, to give an account of the manner in which they had acted, and I, amongst the rest, stood trembling at the bar of the tribunal: evasion or excuse was of no avail, for the officers of justice had watched us so narrowly, and noted down every circumstance, that it required only their evidence to decide our fate. First those who had converted the water into necessaries for the supply of themselves and less fortunate neighbours, and those who had sacrificed to the supreme Alla, were rewarded with situations and posts under the government according to their original quantity of water, and the extent of their liberality, and piety, of which there were many degrees or gradations among them, and they had robes given them agreeably to the different situations they were appointed to fulfil; after which, those who converted the water into gold; those who dissolved the precious metals with it, and those who suffered it to drain useless away, (of the last of whom I was unfortunately one) were, under the severest censures and anathemas of the Judge, condemned to various penalties and punishments according to the various circumstances of aggravation attending their crimes; for my part I was condemned to the galleys for life; I wept most bitterly as the inexorable sentence was passed, and cried out in the anguish of my heart, "Oh, what would I give to have the same opportunity again!" As I uttered these words I awoke in a swoon, and neither heard or saw any more, till I awoke and found myself in the arms of Alhaddin, the faithful Dervise, who had been sitting by me the whole time, and witnessed the anguish of my soul, in the last moments of my unquiet sleep. I looked wildly around me, and it was some time before I was convinced my dream was not real, till, at last I was sufficiently composed to relate the story; but the vision had made such an impression on my mind, that it had quite unmanned me.

Alhaddin heard me relate my dream with the greatest silence and composure, and almost without moving a muscle of his face, whilst his eyes were rivetted on the floor, as if in a deep reverie; when I had finished, he lifted his hands and eyes to heaven, and exclaimed with the greatest emotion, "Gracious Alla! I thank thee!" then addressing himself to me, with an emphasis and irresistible earnestness of expression, which I shall never forget, he said, "Oh, Almurath, my son, thou hast cause with me to be thankful; the finger of heaven has warned thee of thy fate, and may it not be lost upon thee. The people thou sawest in thy dream were the inhabitants of the earth, of whom thou art one. The water was the water of life, or rather life itself; the hours, the days, and the years of which thou hast been so long letting run to waste; oh, see thy folly ere it be too late, and let not the shade of thy venerated father, and my departed friend, accuse thee of evil, or me of supineness. Thy vessel is not yet empty, I therefore beseech thee to employ the remainder of thy time in good works; let thy days be devoted to *Him* who has filled thy vessel with the precious water of life, and let the poor share thy vast substance, so shalt thou be happy and blessed, far beyond thy most sanguine expectations, and thy reward shall be a thousand fold: my grey hairs shall be thy faithful monitors, till I lay my head in peace in the grave of my fathers, and future generations shall bless thy name, long after thou art passed to the tomb, and time shall have crumbled the marble thereof into dust." My dream, and this address of my venerable friend, had such an effect upon me, that I instantly determined on a reform of my life, making a vow that no day should in future pass away without my being able to look back and see that I had employed it to a good purpose. I now bestow my bounty cheerfully on the poor and needy, and sincerely do I thank the mighty Alla, that he has given me wherewith to do so; my time hangs no longer heavy on my hands, nor is it wasted in vain pleasure. I have found true happiness, which before, I never knew, and, with the assistance of the worthy Alhaddin, I hope to make my peace with *Him* before whom all flesh is as chaff, and every man's life as a drop of water: then shall I lay up a crown in Heaven, and complete that inexpressible and eternal beatitude of which I have already a foretaste here.

England.

Several persons of distinction have died in consequence of colds caught at the funeral of the Duke of York. The Duke of Sussex, and Mr. Canning, are indisposed from the same cause. The Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Geo. Beamont, are among the unmber deceased.

An arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris on the 4th ult. It will be effected by an issue of debentures for the sum of £3, 000,000 sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

Myers' Mercantile advertiser of the 12th ult. makes the following, among other remarks relative to the Corn Laws, which subject was about to engage the attention of Parliament: "Where so many parties are deeply interested, conjecture has, of course, been busy with respect to the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, as they have undertaken to bring the subject under consideration in the present Parliament. We do not presume to penetrate into the undeclared intentions of the Government, but there appears to us some foundation for the general belief that the system of averages will no longer be employed to regulate importations, but that, like other articles, Corn will be subjected to a fixed duty. Which scale will be proposed and adopted cannot, of course, be predicted. The scale of 1828, Wheat at 12s &c. is looked upon as the maximum, by those favourable to importations.

The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator, Cpt. James Cook, is still living at Clapham, in the full injoyment of all her faculties.

The exports of British produce to the new states of America and Brazil, exceed the amount of exports to the United States.

The accounts from the Manufacturing districts, continue to be favorable.

The Corn Question has been again postponed to the 26th of February, in consideration of Mr. Canning's illness, which has so far removed as to leave little doubt that on that day the Right Hon. gentleman would be able to bring the question forward.

Addresses of condolence to the King, on the occasion of the death of the Duke of York, were moved in both houses of Parliament, on the 12th of February. In the Lords, the address was moved by the Earl of Liverpool, and in the Commons by Mr. Secretary Peel. They were carried unanimously. Even Mr. Brougham and Sir Robert Wilson spoke in favour.—Mr. Peel, in the course of his speech, mentioned one interesting circumstnce, which showed (says the Courier) with what undiminished ardour and anxiety the departed Prince connected every feeling of his heart with the honor of the British army:

"I shall not soon forget," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, "the last words I heard from the lips of the Royal Duke. when, nine days before his death, bearing of the landing of part of the troops at Lisbon, he said, with a faint expression of honest triumph, "I wish any man could compare the state of the brigade of British troops disembarked at Ostend, in 1794, with that of the corps now landed at Lisbon. These, on my honor, were the last words I heard from the lips of the Duke of York.

The motion of Mr. Wilmot Horton, for the re-appointment of the Emigration Committee, was to be discussed in the House of Commons on the 15th. The Courier anticipates an important debate, and in reference thereto takes an extended and approving view of a pamphlet upon the subject of Emigration, by Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York, Upper Canada.

The death of two Generals is announced within the second week in February, namely: Gen. W. Cartwright, (Colonel of the 1st dragoon guards); and Lt. Gen. Ramsay, of the royal artillery.

It is said to be the intention of the British Admiralty, to build six steam ships of the largest size, capable of carrying 100 carronade guns of increased calibre, and to be propelled by two engines of two hundred horse power each.

January 20.

A very interesting scene took place yesterday morning; 1000 of the boys belonging to the Royal military Asylum established at Chelsea, and founded by the late much-lamented Royal Duke, were admitted into the Palace Yard at Chelsea, before the public were admitted. This Juvenile regiment was dressed in the undress military uniform, under the command of its Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Col. J. Williamson, and other officers. Two of the Juveniles carried their small standards, with "Royal military Asylum" written on them. They were proceeded by their band, with their drums muffled with black cloth; and were followed by their nurses, thirty-six in number, dressed in uniform straw hats and red gowns.

The late Duke took much interest in this instruction, and visited it sometimes as often as once a-week. He was in the pleasing and condescending habit of calling them his children; and many of them were observed to shed tears on witnessing the sombre spectacle.

The following circular has been issued to the Members of the House of Commons, from the Treasury.:—

"IMMEDIATE.

"Your attendance is most earnestly requested upon the resolutions respecting the Corn Laws, on Monday the 19th February, instead of Monday the 12th, the day mentioned in the Notice Paper of the House of Commons.

"*Downing Street, 2d February, 1827.*"

Liverpool Feby. 8.—The sales consists of 160 lbs. U. S. Potashes at 27s; 250 bls. Mont. Potashes at 24s. *a* 26s. 6d. and 115 ship damaged 22s. 9d. *a* 25s. 3d; 50 bls. Mont. Pots. import of 1824, 24s. *a* 24s. 6d.; 57 bls. do. Pearls at 47s. per cwt.

From Ackerman's Repository.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of black gros de Naples; the courrage cut bias, and made with a little fulness, rather high in front, and straight; ornamented with a flute trimming of black Italian crape, narrow in front, and gradually deepening to the shoulder. The short sleeve is full, and set in a band round the arm; the long sleeve is large and of crape, with a coronet cuff of gros de Naples faste-

ned by a wrought iron cameo clasp. The skirt is ornamented with an intermixture of gros de Naples and crape of a fanciful pattern, headed by a narrow rouleau of satin which is repeated between the trimming, and the skirt is terminated by a wadded hem. The headdress consists of a very full wreath of black crape flowers, and a light *crepe lisse* hat, *a la Marie Stuart*, with long lappets of crape to the waist. Large diamond-shaped black brooch in the front of the bust; German cast-iron necklace earrings, and bracelets, with cameo clasps. Black kid gloves and chamois shoes.

From la Belle Assemblee.

DINNER PARTY DRESS.—A dress of black bombazin, bordered with a double bouillon trimming of crape, enlimacon; each scallop of which is confined by a ring-ornament of fluted crape. The body is made plain, and is ornamented round the tucker part with a vandyke trimming of crape, at each point of which are rosettes. The sleeves are short and full, of the same materials as the dress. A fichu pelerine of white crape, with a double trimming of the same round the edge, is worn over the shoulders. The head-dress consists of a Turkish turban of white crape, ornamented with a trimming of jet. Necklace and ear-pendents of beautifully cut jet.

EVENING CUSTOME.—A dress of black crepe-lisse over black satin, ornamented at the hem next the shoe, with a ruche of crape, pinked at the edges; over this ruche is a Vandyke ornament of braided crape, surmounted by a trimming of a lighter kind, pinked. The corsage is a la Sevigne; with a belt of black satin, and a large rosette, formed of jet, heads, in front. The sleeves are short, and are ornamented in a corresponding manner with the skirt. The hair is arranged in large curls on each side the head, with a Necklace and ear-pendants of jet; the former set a Pantique.

Mr. Cobbett's Accuracy.—In a letter addressed to Mr. Canning, in the *Register* of the 25d of December, speaking of the United States of America, Mr. Cobbett says—"You must know that there is no country in the world. You may know that she could send out pretty nearly *thirty ships of the line, and twice as many frigates*, each frigate being (as our blue and buff swear) equal to an English 74." On the same subject, the President of the United States, in his late Message to Congress, says—"We have twelve line of battle ships, twenty frigates, and sloops of war in proportion."—We wonder whether the veracious man of Kensington will be willing to admit that, on this point, Mr. Adams is more likely to be correct than himself.—*Manchester Mercury.*

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

During the campaign in Flanders, His late Royal Highness was frequently attended by James Haddfield, then a private in the 15th Regiment of Light Horse, as an orderly dragoon. This individual at one time had the good fortune to save the Duke's life—or at any rate to prevent his being taken prisoner, by bringing him timely intelligence of the enemy surrounding that part of the staff with which he was reconoiting at some distance from the main body of the army. Hadfield always spoke in the highest terms of the Duke's courage and intrepidity. Ever accustomed to expose his person to the hottest fire, receiving and dispatching his orders in pencil notes with the utmost coolness, while cannon-balls and even musketry, mowed down officers and soldiers in his right hand. Amongst other exploits, Hadfield values himself upon having had the *honour of dinning with His Royal Highness*; and upon his audience expressing some scepticism respecting the probability of a Royal Duke admitting a private dragoon to his dinner table, Hadfield protested his assertion to be strictly true, and explained himself in the manner following:—

"Whilst the army was manœuvring before the enemy, and in sight of the French near Tournay, the Duke halted late in the afternoon; his mules and pack-horses laden with provisions were ordered up, and His Royal Highness and Staff, dismounting from their horses, sat down on the ground, which happened to be a turnipfield, and devoured their viands ravenously. I pulled up some turnips, and sitting but a few yards distant from the Commander in chief, under the canopy of Heaven, thus satisfied the cravings of nature with these nutritious, roots and drank success to His Majesty's arms in the hearing of the Duke whilst all our horses were grazing. Thus certainly no one can doubt my having dined, in every sense of the word, with the Duke of York, though only in the humble capacity of orderly dragoon." During the retreat of the army, poor Hadfield, whilst endeavouring to cut his way through a detachment of the enemy's horse, to carry some intelligence to the Duke of York, was overpowered, severely wounded & taken prisoner. Upon being brought to the hospital at Lisle, he overheard the French surgeon declare, that it would not be worth while to dress the wounds in his head and face, as he could not survive half an hour; however, by his youth and good constitution, and the attention subsequently paid him, he recovered, and after *suffering* unspeakable hardships, in 1796 found his way back to England, after he had been reported as dead in the regimental returns a twelve month before, among the killed and wounded. Covered with scars and lamed in his left arm, he was discharged from his Regiment with no other provision than fourpence a day pension. Crippled as he was, he returned to his former trade as a shoemaker, and on the morning on the 15th of May, 1800, frenzy or despair prompted him to fire a pistol at His late Majesty, King George III. and he was instantly taken into custody, the Duke of York saw and immediately recognised him at the examination at Bow-street, or at the Secretary of State's Office at Whitehall, and addressed him in these words:—" *Ah! Hadfield! Hadfield! Is it possible! Is it you?*" and added in his usual hurried manner, "*What made you shoot at my father? Do you bear me any ill will?*" &c. "None, in the least," was the reply. Mr. Pitt and the Privy Council examined Hadfield on that very night, and committed him to Cold-bath Field Prison. During the examination, Hadfield counted the Members of the Privy Council, and when asked why, he compared himself to former Judges Pontius Pilate and the Pharisees. His attempt was at first supposed to be connected with some machinations of the Corresponding Society—with Jacobins, and other political discontentment; a suspicion which proved totally destitute of foundation, as was fully proved by afterwards under a Special Commission by Lord Kenyon at Westminister, when the late Lord Erskine defended him at the expense of the Crown, and obtained a verdict of NOT GUILTY, but insanity. His Royal Highness the late Duke of York sat on the Bench, and bore witness to Hadfield's good conduct, loyalty, and bravery as a soldier; and as soon as the Duke of York had given his evidence the Prisoner at the bar broke out in cheers and buzzas, and was with difficulty restrained to observe the decorum due to the place and occasion. Recommitted to Bedlam, under the general no law for detention of persons, Mr. Pitt brought in a bill (Stat. 39 and 40 Geo. III. ch. 96,) authorizing the detention of criminal Lunatics during His Majesty's pleasure; under a retrospective operation of which *expost facto* enactment, Hadfield was transported from Newgate to Old Bethlem in Moorfields, chained to his bed-post for many months, effected his escape, was taken at Deal on his way to France, from whence he had the imprudence to write to his wife for money, who, for a pecuniary reward discovered his retreat to the Secretary of State. Old Bethlem not being deemed sufficiently secure for his safe custody, he was, in 1802 or 1803, again committed back to Newgate, with an allowance of about £100 per annum, until the criminal wing annexed to New Bethlem in St. George's-Fields was completed, whither he was transferred in the year 1816. In March, 1817, His Royal Highness visited Hadfield in his new habitation. The prisoner was quite overpowered and moved to tears at this act of condescension. The Royal Duke himself seemed to be much affected, and made some promise of his powerful intercession for his release, which must have been thwarted in another quarter, as poor Hadfield did not live to see the promise of Princely patronage, which sufficed, however to restore to nother prisoner, of the name of Newcomb, formerly His Royal Highness's boot-maker, but then a perfect idiot, to his liberty. In the mean time it is quite clear that the late Duke did not forget his former orderly dragoon, as the Duchess of York shortly afterwards visited him in his confinement; and as His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex goes to see him once or twice every year, and never leaves him without some little present, and the assurance of his regret to be unable to procure the liberation of so conversant and well-behaved a man, who, in case of the late Duke ever ascending the throne of these realms, would have stood a very good chance of recovering his freedom by an act of Royal clemency, as the Commander-in-Chief would not have been afraid of his old *orderly* even being again so disorderly as to injure himself or his subjects, exclusive of his temper being soured, and perhaps irritated by 37 long years of imprisonment, Hadfield appears to be perfectly harmless.

A short time previous to the commencement of the lamented Duke of York's fatal illness; His Royal Highness was met by three young ladies as he was walking into the Horse Guards, by the entrance of the Stable-yard; they presented a letter to him which he received with his usual affability. His Royal Highness opened the letter and read it, and after asking a few questions of it, desired them to call on him on the following day at the Horse Guards. The young ladies were daughters of an officer who had been killed in battle, and consequently enjoyed small pensions, but which were to cease on their marriage. One of them was about to be married, and the application was for her pension to be transferred to her sisters, which the Royal Duke very kindly consented to, and promptly settled it when they called on him the following day.

Among the works which were in the press at London, in January, was a "History of the Rise and Progress of the States of North America till the British Revolution in 1668, by James Graham, Esquire."

We have remarked among the American papers, an article in the shape of a political disquisition on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which, after spinning out a good deal of republican common place, tells us that our old contempt, hatred and

Country has "assumed the strange feeling of mingled fear and friendship." Now we do believe, that there is some real friendship, somethings of the warmth of relationship, felt by numbers of enlightened Englishmen towards the United States; and that from the prevalence of this feeling among the wise and manly part of the nation, it is affected, for fashion's sake, by others who do not feel it. But the American would do well to cease flattering themselves, that the Englishman who is weakest in intellect and spirit, has ever yet suffered one particle of *fear* to mingle with his sentiment of friendship (whether that friendship be well or ill merited) towards the United States. If the stupidity or carelessness of our Ministers has given the Republic advantages by treaty, to which by war she had not been entitled, there is nothing easier than to mend our hand at negociating; while at fighting, should (which God forbid!) an unfortunate necessity for such an appeal be again imposed upon us from the same quarter, we respectfully hope that we have not furnished friends nor enemies with much solid cause for "contempt."—*Times.*

Ireland.

A prosecution has been issued by the Crown against Mr. Shiel, for the treasonable and seditious tendency of the speech, delivered by him in Doublin, on the subject of foreign invasion.

It is understood that Shiel, the Irish Barrister is to be put on his trial for some ultraviolence in one of his recent harangues. "This," says Mr. O'Connell, "will make him dearer to his countrymen than ever." So it may; but it will depend on the result of the trial, and the magnitude of the sentence, whether it may not be found that such "dearness" may be bought too dear. The orator himself defends his violence of speech, by adducing his moderation in act. "I shall always support measures of a temperate character, (he says) but I shall not cease to deliver strong sentiments in a strong way." Did Mr Shiel never read Æsop's very applicable fable of the Trumpeter? "Why would you punish me?" said that windy functionary; "what do I do, but merely blow the trumpet? I never fight, not I." They hanged him though, and he well deserved it. The sentiments of violence, while he is more contemptible, is also more criminal, than the ignorant and abused tool.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Three of the English ships of the line that were in the Tagus have sailed to return to England.

The Madrid Gazete of 25th January contains a Decree of the Princess Regent of Portugal, ordering the Minister of War to dismiss from the Portuguese army all the Spaniards serving in it.

Madrid dates are to the 2d of February inclusive. The King has ordered a separate list to be made out of all the officers, either absent or on unlimited furlough, or retired, who were in the Royalist Volunteers; and that these officers are to be paid as regularly as possible by the local authorities.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

St. Petersburg papers are to the 17th of January. They contain some intelligence of the operations in Georgia. It appears that the Persians have entrenched themselves in the impenetrable ravines and defiles of their frontier, and consequently hostilities must be suspended till the return of spring, when the war will be renewed with great vigor on the part of Russia, unless in the mean time a peace should be concluded through the mediation of England.

United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the sixth section of an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to Regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial ports," which was approved on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord 1823, it is enacted "that this act, unless repealed, altered or amended, by Congress, shall be and continue in force so long as the above enumerated British colonial ports shall be open to the admission of the vessels of the United States, conformably to the provisions of the British act of Parliament, of the twenty-fourth of June last, being the forty-fourth chapter of the Acts of the third year of George the fourth; But if at any time the trade and intercourse between the United States and all or any of the above enumerated British Colonial ports, authorized by the said act of Parliament, should be prohibited by a British Order in Council, or by act of Parliament, then, from the day of the date of such Order in Council, or act of Parliament, or from the time that the same shall commence to be in force, proclamation to that effect having been made by the President of the United States, each and every provision of this act, so far as the same shall apply to the intercourse between the United States and the above enumerated British Colonial ports, in British vessels, shall cease to operate in their favor; and each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, approved on the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the act supplementary thereto, approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall revive and be in full force."

And whereas by an act of the British Parliament, which passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825, entitled "an act to repeal the several laws relating to the customs," the said act of Parliament of the 24th June, 1824, was repealed; and by another act of the British Parliament, passed on the fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1825 in the sixth year of the reign of George the Fourth, entitled "an act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," and by an order of his Britanic Majesty in Council, bearing date the 27th July, 1826, the trade and intercourse authorised by the aforesaid act of Parliament, of the 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the greater part of the said British colonial ports therein enumerated, have been prohibited upon and from the first day of December last past, and the contingency has hereby arisen on which the President of the United States was authorised by the sixth section aforesaid of the act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, to issue a proclamation to the effect therein mentioned.

Now, therefore I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that the trade and intercourse authorised by the said act of Parliament of the 14th June, 1824, between the United States and the British Colonial ports enumerated in the aforesaid act of Congress of the 1st March, 1823, have been, and are, upon and from the first day of December, 1826, by the aforesaid two several acts of Parliament of the 5th July 1825, and by the aforesaid British Order in Council of the 27th day of July, 1826 prohibited.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1827, and the fifty-first of the independence of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Ports alluded to in the above Proclamation.

Kingston, in	Jamaica.
Savannah Le Mar,	do.
Montego Bay,	do.
Santa Lucia,	do.
Antonio,	do.
Saint Ann,	do.
Falmouth,	do.
Maria,	do.
Morant Bay and Anotto Bay,	do.
St. George, in Grenada,	
Roseau, in Dominica.	
Saint John's in Antigua,	
San Josef, in Trinidad,	
Scarborough, in Tobago,	
Road, Harbour, in Tortola,	
Nassau, in New Providence,	
Pitt's town, in Crooked Island,	
Kingston, in Saint Vincent,	
Port Royal, in Bermuda,	

Any port where there is a custom-house in [Bahamass.]

Bridgetown, in Barbadoes,
St. John's and St. Andrew's in New Brunswick
Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.
Quebec, in Canada,
Saint John's in Newfoundland,
Georgetown, in Demerara.
New Amsterdam, in Berbice,
Bastries, in St. Lucia,
Bassaterre, in St. Kitts,
Charlestown, in Nevis,
Plymouth, in Montserrat.

Communications.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

Mr. Fothergill, the Member for Durham and a Magistrate of nine years' standing, in his Communication to you has thought proper to call my letter "as errant a tissue of Falsehood as ever was engendered in the heart of profligate and abandoned man." It is easy for that gentleman to make broad assertions—but I ask him if it is in his power

to point out a single sentence in that paper which has not truth for its basis Let him compare the facts I have mentioned with the occurrences of the meeting and the speeches which he made on the occasion—and the imputation of falsehood will fall back upon himself. I have looked over my former letter several times and the strongest expressions I find in it are these. "He wants to introduce a new kind of allegiance which you might put on or off as you do your Coat." He would have the people fight the King's battles if it suited them—if it suited them betray the cause of the King." I did not, nor do I now, give these words as Mr. Fothergill's, but as the natural inference to be drawn from what he said.—Speaking of the Bill he called it an *infamous Law*—he said that it would bring ruin on those persons whose rights it pretended to protect—it confined the people to this little corner of the earth and demanded their Allegiance "*for ever*"—that after having taken the oath if they should be found in *arms against the King* they would be hanged *as traitors.*—He complained of this as a hardship, as an insufferable hardship, that would be likely to bring civil war into the land and separate the Colony from the Parent state. Let me ask Mr. Fothergill if he did not make these statements—I have a host of most respectable witnesses to prove them. I will now answer the sum justified in the conclusions which I drew from these statements. The Parliament has a right to make any laws it thinks proper for the good of the whole Empire, or the Petitioners may remonstrate against them, but they have no right to dictate to the Legislature. The Parliament has a right to declare that no person shall be a Member for Durham that he does not like, or to legal measures as speedily as in how honesty.

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats,
For I am armed so strong in honesty,
That they pass by me as the idle wind
Which I respect not."

For my name which he demands so loudly I gave it in full length in my former letter—if it does not suit his honor I cannot help it—I am too rough for his utterance, he must blame my ancestors who will answer for it—as I am about to proceed to England, where I suppose Mr. Fothergill will soon proceed with his Petitions, I have farther to say to me he may hear of me, at Messrs. Holenstenfelt, Merchants, Charing Cross, London.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant,
SCHNACKENBERGER.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

OBSERVATIONS on the PETITION against the NATURALIZATION BILL.

(Continued.)

If any of the Petitioners had read the Despatches—proposed Statutes—and other documents relating to the question, so far from a disposition to regard them in any other light than British acts, they would have been discovered that the utmost solicitude prevailed to confirm them as such, and that the "*new discovery*," (as the Constitutional exposition of the Law by the Judges of England is *impertinently* termed) is not so novel as they imagined, and is now, to the greater readiness then had been shewn to prevent that "discovery" operating any injury or inconvenience to them. Again, how could they "have indulged more than a hope" that "a simple and comprehensive enactment" would "confirm one question of Allegiance for ever." When they stoutly maintained that the new discovery was no discovery, and that they required not the healing aid of any Statute to help the past, or provide for the future—and when a general Act, simple and comprehensive, open to all, but otherwise to none, is proposed, had not the Government *more than a right* to refuse it would be received in the spirit with which it was offered? But it seems the Provincial Government "embarrassed the House—the Constitutional discretion of the House," with "certain despatches." The House has seen no? or is this a *new discovery* of the Petitioners, not visible to the shorter sighted champions in the House. A "discovery" too of "a new construction" of "the Constitutional discretion" of the House; for the despatches are nothing more or less than the sentiments of His Majesty, officially conveyed by his Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon a subject (Naturalization) which being matter of grace and favor, Constitutionally, and by His Prerogative, properly should spring from the Throne. It is clear at any rate that the "discoveries" are mutual, and doubtless His Majesty will be highly pleased with the discovery of the Petitioners, and hereafter govern himself accordingly. Is not this Petition designed to embarrass the Constitutional discretion "of the King"? Then it would seem that these despatches were "threatning in their tone" and "dictatorial in their style"; but the monstrous passages are generously concealed, lest His Majesty's faithful Commons should be overcome with indignation at language so humiliating to the Assembly, and so grievously tormenting to their humble Petitioners. Worse than all, "the House," it seems, "submitted to pass a Bill" after the Speaker had been considerate enough, good man, to send it back among the patriots time and again, after the Bill had once been actually thrown out and restored to the order of the day, by the voice of the Patriots, who "submitted" to revive it upon the mere motion of Mr. Rolph, who "submitted" to move its revival. I think this in the opposition looks rather absurd; and the language of the Petitioners tends not a little to slander the House, independent of the way in which the Bill itself is spoken of. Doubtless the British House of Commons will be *astonished* and *indignant* that the Petitioners should presume to slander and libel the *majority* of the infallible House of Assembly. Methinks I hear Mr. Hume vauntingly holding forth: *How dare the Petitioners* censure or calumniate the majority of that House? How *dare* the Aliens go about signing libels and collecting slanders upon that honorable body? I never will submit that the *majority* of the House or Assembly of Upper Canada shall be so slandered and traduced. The Radicals—hear, hear, hear—cheers!!!! Mr. Rolph should be sent home to vindicate the *majority* of the *House* at any rate, if he cannot submit to vindicate the Bill; you know *he* will not allow any Petitioners to slander the *majority*, at least he would not long remain in power, such principles are not changeable as the Seasons. Further, we find the Bill is distressing to their feelings, because they are called upon "openly to declare themselves subjects, without longer living in a questionable enjoyment of usurped rights," though offered to "so confirmatory privileges to their interests," not as concerning their *rights* or *properties*, for they are most expressly secured; but because they are to be cut short of a double allegiance, and to be considered as subjects of the United States. It requires some ingenuity to discover how, if they have been so long in Canada, many half a Century, and if all design to continue permanently therein) how, I say, their interests can be ruined by a proceeding that to ordinary minds seems to confirm their privileges to them; all this, too cruel to relate, is "wholly at variance with former instructions." Former instructions which the House formerly "submitted" to "discover," required no attention, gave no authority; and if they did, that its exercise was not required: at any rate, these latter despatches did not embarrass the discretion of the House, so the House does not uniformly "submit" to despatches.

By this Bill the *Half-Century* Petitioners, as they call themselves, it is complained, must register as Aliens. Suppose they all registered as Chinese; would that make them such? Or were not Chinese? Does any man think that registering as an Alien can make him an Alien? Suppose that Lord Bathurst himself were to visit Canada, and by way of securing beyond question his new, the greater readiness then had been shewn to prevent that "discovery" operating any injury or inconvenience to them. Again, how could they "have indulged more than a hope" that "a simple and comprehensive enactment" would "confirm one question of Allegiance for ever." When they stoutly maintained that the new discovery was no discovery, and that they required not the healing aid of any Statute to help the past, or provide for the future—and when a general Act, simple and comprehensive, open to all, but otherwise to none, is proposed, had not the Government *more than a right* to refuse it would be received in the spirit with which it was offered? But it seems the Provincial Government "embarrassed the House—the Constitutional discretion of the House," with "certain despatches." The House has seen no? or is this a *new discovery* of the Petitioners, not visible to the shorter sighted champions in the House. A "discovery" too of "a new construction" of "the Constitutional discretion" of the House; for the despatches are nothing more or less than the sentiments of His Majesty, officially conveyed by his Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon a subject (Naturalization) which being matter of grace and favor, Constitutionally, and by his Prerogative, properly should spring from the Throne. It is clear at any rate that the "discoveries" are mutual, and doubtless His Majesty will be highly pleased with the discovery of the Petitioners, and hereafter govern himself accordingly. Is not this Petition designed to embarrass the Constitutional discretion "of the King"? Then it would seem that these despatches were "threatning in their tone" and "dictatorial in their style"; but the monstrous passages are generously concealed, lest His Majesty's faithful Commons should be overcome with indignation at language so humiliating to the Assembly, and so grievously tormenting to their humble Petitioners. Worse than all, "the House," it seems, "submitted to pass a Bill" after the Speaker had been considerate enough, good man, to send it back among the patriots time and again, after the Bill had once been actually thrown out and restored to the order of the day, by the voice of the Patriots, who "submitted" to revive it upon the mere motion of Mr. Rolph, who "submitted" to move its revival. I think this in the opposition looks rather absurd; and the language of the Petitioners tends not a little to slander the House, independent of the way in which the Bill itself is spoken of. Doubtless the British House of Commons will be *astonished* and *indignant* that the Petitioners should presume to slander and libel the *majority* of the infallible House of Assembly. Methinks I hear Mr. Hume vauntingly holding forth: *How dare the Petitioners* censure or calumniate the majority of that House? How *dare* the Aliens go about signing libels and collecting slanders upon that honorable body? I never will submit that the *majority* of the House or Assembly of Upper Canada shall be so slandered and traduced. The Radicals—hear, hear, hear—cheers!!!! Mr. Rolph should be sent home to vindicate the *majority* of the House at any rate, if he cannot submit to vindicate the Bill; you know *he* will not allow any Petitioners to slander the *majority*, at least he would not long remain in power, such principles are not changeable as the Seasons. Further, we find the Bill is distressing to their feelings, because they are called upon "openly to declare themselves subjects, without longer living in a questionable enjoyment of usurped rights," though offered to "so confirmatory privileges to their interests," not as concerning their *rights* or *properties*, for they are most expressly secured; but because they are to be cut short of a double allegiance, and to be considered as subjects of the United States. It requires some ingenuity to discover how, if they have been so long in Canada, many half a Century, and if all design to continue permanently therein) how, I say, their interests can be ruined by a proceeding that to ordinary minds seems to confirm their privileges to them; all this, too cruel to relate, is "wholly at variance with former instructions." Former instructions which the House formerly "submitted" to "discover," required no attention, gave no authority; and if they did, that its exercise was not required: at any rate, these latter despatches did not embarrass the discretion of the House, so the House does not uniformly "submit" to despatches.

(To be continued.)

(For the U. E. Loyalist.)

Wednesday, 21st March, being appointed by the Magistrates, Clergy, Half-pay Officers, and other gentlemen of the Bathurst District, a day of mourning for the unlookedfor decease of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK, at day light the flag was hoisted half mast high in the Town of Perth, and other preparations made for solemnizing the occasion, which passed off in the following order. The Rev. Michael Harris, Rector of Perth, having been requested to preach a Funeral Sermon, a great concourse of people had assembled at an early hour. Two field pieces were placed on an eminence near the middle of the Town; and under the direction of Captain Mason of the Militia Artillery Corps, minute guns commenced firing at 12 o'clock (noon) and continued one hour. The day was calm and beautiful.—The loud roar of cannon, being fired sixty times at regular intervals—the solemn pace of the Church bell, heard by almost every inhabitant, wafted on the wings of the wind, the awful communication, that, "*there has fallen this day, in our Israel, a Prince and a great man.*" The Officers and hardy veterans of the Military settlement pressing forward to the Church, to pay their last tribute of respect to their much beloved Commander-in-Chief; with a slow pace, and a countenance that bespoke the grandeur of the occasion, the Rev. Michael Harris, Barron's Lodge" of Masons, in deep mourning, moving in tardy procession at the summons of those loud messengers of mortality—the loyal Orange Association, to the number of nearly one hundred, marching in rear of the Masonic craft, with muffled flag, and all the insignia of their order decked in the sable garments of the grave—added a solemn grandeur to the scene, and reinforced it peculiarly, though mournfully interesting. At one o'clock service commenced; the Church being then crowded to such an excess, that they could hardly find room even in the aisles. The pulpit and desks were decorated with black. The Rev. Michael Harris, assisted by the Rev. Rossington Elms, performed the service; and the Rev. John Wenham of Brockville preached a Sermon from 2 Samuel xiv. 14 "For we must needs die, and are as water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again: neither doth God respect any person." From these words the Rev. Gentleman forcibly and with much pathos and sublimity; and on alluding to the mournful event on which they had convened, he pronounced a high eulogium of His Royal Highness with such a masterly hand, and so feelingly succeeded to draw tears from almost every eye. He represented him as the widow's stay—the orphan's protector—the friend of the friendless—the soldier's friend, and a hand to relieve human misery, in what form soever it met his view. The proud and unrivaled national superiority of military discipline, at which the British soldier has ever arrived, he ascribed solely to the wise and prudent superintendance of the Royal Duke; and then leading the minds of his audience to the reflection that that heart, which once beat high for his Country's welfare and honor, which swelled with pity for the orphan, whose father's blood had been lavished in buoying up the oak of British liberty; or overflowed with philanthropy for the widow's soldier, was now motionless and chill in the cold damps of death One simultaneous feeling of sorrow appeared to diffuse itself through the whole congregation. The Rev. Gentleman's himself was visibly affected. Not a sob was heard throughout with the most marked attention. Sermon being ended, both Lodges marched to one Lodge room, in the same order as they had proceeded to Church.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U.C. SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1827.

There is no additional Intelligence from Europe.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR and Family left York for Stamford on Wednesday morning last, on board the Steam Boat Queenston. His Excellency's departure, was announced by a Salute from the Garrison.

The last Gore Gazette, speaking of the Naturalization Bill, says:

"It is, gratifying to observe, that whatever erroneous impressions many persons may have imbibed —that however highly the public mind may have been excited, and may even yet, in many instances, be excited—those impressions, and that public excitement are evidently yielding to the slow but sure progress of truth:—as far as respects our own neighbourhood, we speak with perfect confidence when we say, that the Petition, and the Bill, have ceased to be in a greater or less degree applicable to the whole of this section of the province."

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, prohibiting the Trade with the British possessions, "from and after the first day of December last." It does not affect Upper Canada. The American papers confidently expect, that the negotiation now pending in London, will terminate in an amicable adjustment of the subject. A Copy of the Proclamation will be seen in another column of our paper.

EMIGRATION.—This subject will, it is said, be again brought under the consideration of the British Parliament, during its present Session—an important debate is expected. From a paragraph in this days paper it will be seen that the attention of the British Public has been directed to this important subject, in a Pamphlet by Dr. Strachan, which is highly approved. The exertions and talents of Dr. Strachan are indefatigably employed in promoting the best interests of the Country, and we have no doubt that in applying them to this question, the most beneficial results may be anticipated.

Errors and misrepresentations in Public Journals corrected—The last Colonial Advocate is noticing the reward of $2000 now offered by His Excellency Governor Clinton, of the State of New York,

licenced after examination by the Medical Board, or upon the production of a Diploma Licence Commission or warrant as hereinbefore provided, stating that they are acquainted with such applicant, and that he is in their opinion competent to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them, the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person Administering the Government may grant to him a Licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them conformably to the last mentioned Certificate in the same manner as if the said applicant had obtained a Certificate from the Board mentioned in the said second clause of the said recited Act passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty.

V. *And be it &c.*—That it shall and may be lawful for any person who has been appointed a member of the Board mentioned in the second clause of the said recited Act passed in the 59th year of His late Majesty's Reign, or any person while employed on actual service in His Majesty's Naval or Military service as Physician or Surgeon to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery in this Province, without any Licence.

VI. *And be it &c.*—That it shall not be lawful for any person, not being as aforesaid a Member of the Medical Board, or not being Licenced as aforesaid, or not having been heretofore Licenced by any Medical Board, or not being actually employed as a Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military Service to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery in this Province for hire gain or hope of reward. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit any female from practicing Midwifery in this Province, or to require such female to take out such Licence as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it &c.*—That the practice of Physic Surgery or Midwifery, for hire gain or hope of reward by any person not Licenced as aforesaid, or notbeing actually employed as a Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military service, shall be a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted and punished as any other misdemeanor can be, and that upon the trial of any person charged with such misdemeanor the burthen of proof as to the licence or right of the person tried to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery, in this Province shall lie upon the Defendant but no prosecution shall be commenced for such misdemeanor after one year from the offence committed, and no person convicted of such misdemeanor shall be sentenced therefor to a longer period of imprisonment than Six Months or to a greater fine than the sum of Twenty-five Pounds.

VIII. *And be it &c.*—That it shall be lawful for the Private Secretary of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province to ask demand and receive for any licence granted under the provisions of this Act of and from the person receiving such Licence, the sum of Twenty Shillings; and that it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Peace to ask demand and receive for drawing up and signing any Certificate under the provisions of this Act, of and from the person receiving such Cerificate, the sum of Five Shillings.

CHAP. VII.

An Act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned.

[*Passed* 17, *February* 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Fees to be taken by Justices of the Peace for the services hereinafter mentioned should be ascertained and authorized by Law.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" ' and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of November next, the following Fees, and no more, shall be taken from the parties prosecuting, by Justices of the Peace in this Province, or by their Clerks, for the duties and services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For an Information and Warrant for Apprehension for an assault or other misdemeanor, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Information and Warrant for surety of the Peace, Three shillings and nine pence.

Discharge of the Defendant, One shilling and three pence.

Every Recognizance, Two shillings and six pence.

Each Information, besides that of the Complainant, One shilling and three pence.

For every Warrant of Commitment, Two shillings and six pence.

II *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the costs to be charged in cases of conviction under penal Statutes, when the Fees are not expressly prescribed by any Statute, shall be as follows, that is to say:—

For Information and Warrant of Summons, Three shillings and nine pence.

For every Subpœna to a witness, six pence.

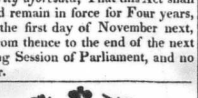
For every Conviction under a Penal Statute, Seven shillings and six pence.

For every Warrant to levy a Penalty, Two shillings and six pence.

For making up every Record of conviction when the same is required to be returned to the Sessions or on Certiorari, Ten shillings.

Provided also nevertheless, That in such cases as admit a summary proceeding before a single Justice of the Peace, and wherein no higher Penalty than Three Pounds can be imposed, the sum of Two shillings and six pence only, shall be charged for the Conviction, and Two shillings and six pence for the Warrant to levy the Penalty.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be and remain in force for Four years, from the first day of November next, and from thence to the end of the next ensuing Session of Parliament, and no longer.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

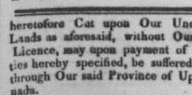
KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

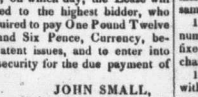
Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Founds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 *Reward.*

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communicationfrom His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 9, 1827.

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respecuve claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 13, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bulloch, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All cotrespondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservatiofls of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing brough the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of wh. will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of those general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charles Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale.
—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No. 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.
—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf

for the discovery of Wm. Morgan, would have "the inhabitants of Upper Canada" believe, that there is something very mysterious with respect to "the Government Press on this subject.

"Even the Government Press of this Capital" says the Advocate, is "silent as the Grave."

We notice the article merely to say that this is *not fact. The Government Press of this Capital offers a reward of £50, to any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said Wm. Morgan.*

The Advocate had better remain "silent as the Grave," than make representations, so completely at variance with *truth.*

Our readers will find in the Gazette of this day, the Address voted at a Public Meeting at Port Hope, on the subject of the Naturalization Bill, with His Excellency's reply; and we have no doubt they will be read with interest, although we are aware, as some of our brother Journalists have assured us, that the excitement so ungenerously raised against this measure, has very much subsided. Certainly nothing can be more plain, candid, and intelligible, than the assurances which His Excellency has given the inhabitants of the District of Newcastle. The possible effect of the very silly opposition which is made at the instance of a few individuals is alluded to, and if abundance of evidence had not been afforded on other occasions, it is clear that no one need any longer be in ignorance of the sentiments of the Government upon this question. With those who do not admit their justice, it would be idle to enter into discussion.

A public dinner was given by a numerous and respectable party of gentlemen at Cobourg, in the district of Newcastle, on Monday the 19th inst. to the Rev. William Macaulay, as a parting testimony of respect to him on his leaving the Parish. An excellent repast was put on table at 5 o'clock, and the chair taken by Robert Henry, Esq. supported by Captain Boswell, R. N. as croupier. After "the King" and some other patriotic toasts were drank, John Covert, Esq. rose, and in a neat and very appropriate address, expressed the regret of the meeting at parting with an individual so highly esteemed as their guest, and to whose exertions they were so deeply indebted for the building the first Episcopal Church in the District. He concluded with proposing Mr. M's health, which was drank with the warmest applause.

In returning thanks, Mr. Macaulay paid a high compliment to the District generally, and particularly to those among whom he had so long resided. A feeling of regret seemed to weigh on every mind—on the one part, that of losing a pastor justly esteemed for his public and private virtues—on the other, on account of leaving a neighbourhood in which, during a long residence, he had received so many proofs of respect and attachment.
Kingston Cronicle.

Married,

At Niagara on Monday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Addison,—Charles Richardson Esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Eliza Ewbetts, youngest daughter of Ralph Clench, Esq.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.—The Steam Boat Queenston, J. Whitney Sailing Master, will leave Niagara on Tuesday 10th Instant at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Kingston and Prescott.
April, 7, 1827.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Dutchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber,
W. B. JARVIS.
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45-tf.

WANTS A SITUATION as clerk or to take charge of a Store in the Country, a young Man a Native of England, has been brought up to commercial pursuits, and can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer in Montreal with whom he resided four years.
Should have no objections to take charge of a Store on the Welland Canal in the ensuing Spring.
Please address to A. B. to the care of Mr. Boyes Inkeeper Etobicoke Dundas Street.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Wednesday the 18th inst. for scraping and White-washing the Ceilings and interior Walls of the Military Hospital, and repairing some of the plastering.
Also.—For repairing the Steps and Gate of the Magazine in the Fort.
Distinct Tenders will be required for these services.
Specifications of which may be seen by applying to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.
F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, *York, April* 5, 1827. 45-2w.

NOTICE—for the Convenience of many of the Shareholders, the Meeting intended to be held on Board the "Canada" on 2nd April, is postponed until *Monday 9th April*, when the attendance of Gentlemen concerned in the Vessel, is particularly desired.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, March 30th 1827. 44-2w.

THE Upper Canada Almanac, *and Provincial Calendar, for the Year* 1827, is published and for Sale at the Gazette Office—Lesslie & Sons—Messrs. Meighans—and at Mr. M'Phails—York. It may be obtained from the several Post Masters at the principal Towns in the Province.
York, 29th March, 1827.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published in a few days—a Sermon, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson A. M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.
York, March 15th, 1827. 44-3w.

A PERSON of respectability, late from England, wishes to engage himself as active partner, or as may be agreed on; he is well acquainted with Farming in general, and understands the cultivation and curing of Hops, and also malting and Brewing. Satisfactory reference can be given, as to his ability in the above. Letters addressed to A. B. at this Office (post paid) will be duely attend to.
York, March 15, 1827. 44-4w.

GARDEN SEEDS, William Adam, *Gardener and Seedsman*, Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has for Sale *A choice selection of Garden Seeds*, of the growth of 1826, saved by his own hand, and warranted, as usual, of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms.
He has likewise forwarded Seeds to Kingston, Port Hope, and Dundas, which may be had on applying at the Store of Mr. Noble Palmer, Druggist, Kingston; at the Store of Mr. D. Smart, Port Hope; and at the Store of Mr. J. Paterson, Dundas.
N. B. He will be in readiness to attend to his customers at his Seed-shop opposite Mr. G. Monro's Store, where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.
York, March 14, 1827. 44-2w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.
G. CATTERMOLE.
N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.	
The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17 19 & 20 in 4th do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 6th and 19 in 6th do	200
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800
WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Lots Nos 12 & 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 2d Con do	1000
Lots No 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3rd concession of Harwich	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich	400
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and East half of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd 6, 7 & in 3rd 6, 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich	1800
HOME DISTRICT.	
Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Guillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12w.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Daniel Fisher, in his life time, of the City of Montreal, *Merchant*, request all Persons indepted to his Estate to make immediate payment to Mr. Alexander Miller, who is fully authorised to grant discharges; and all those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them to him for liquidation.
JOHN FISHER, *Quebec*,
By his Attorney, JOHN MACKENZIE.
JOHN TORRANCE,
JOHN MACKENZIE, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM LUNN,
Montreal, Dec. 1826. 33-3m.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.
JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.
York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-8w.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand—*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by
JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21st *March*, 1827. 44tf

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17th March, 1827.
NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavation required will be 19,506 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter *(post paid)* to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.
43-6w.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.
More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.
M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on pa per, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.
Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by
ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.
TERMS.
Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.
An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.
PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,
Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.
All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.
☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.
☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.
AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris, Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Brockville Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleille*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*



VOL. I. NO. 45.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

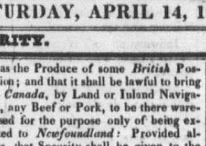
WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Cap. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.
[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited,

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland:* Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.



CHAP. III.

An Act to amend the Laws regulating the practice of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.
[*Passed* 17, *February*, 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal part of and amend an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to licence practitioners in physic and Surgery throughout this Province, and to make further provision for licencing such Practitioners.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same that so much of the second clause of the said recited Act as provides that no person duly authorised by any University in His Majesty's dominions or by Commission or Warrant in His Majesty's Naval or Military Service, shall be restrained from practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, for want of the licence therein mentioned, and the third clause of the said recited Act be and the same are hereby repealed

II. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person exhibiting a Diploma or licence from any University in His Majesty's Dominions, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons in London, as Physician, or Surgeon, or a Commission or Warrant as Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military Services, and producing an affidavit made before any Judge of any District Court in this Province, which such Judge is hereby authorised, and upon the payment of two shillings and sixpence, required to administer stating that he is the person named in such diploma, licence, commission or warrant, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to grant to such applicant a licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

III. *And be it &c.*—That the said Affidavit shall be left by such applicant and remain in the Office of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, and that if any person shall be guilty of false swearing in such Affidavit, such person shall on conviction thereof receive and suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

IV. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person producing a certificate from the Magistrates of any District in this Province in General Quarter Sessions assembled, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, stating that such person was resident in this Province before the late war with the United States of America, practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery, and remained during the said war in this Province, and producing also a Certificate from any three or more licenced practitioners of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, such three or more licenced practitioners having been

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a
To wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.
The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.
The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.
Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.
The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.
(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.
(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.
All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.
JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.
All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.
JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.
N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.
All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.
SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.
RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
27th May 1826. } 45-6
N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Hasley, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.
RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
16th May, 1826. } 45-6w.
N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
To wit. } of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend	200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 0 34
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.
N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.
A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. } 44-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.
Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.
W. HANDS,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, }
15th March, 1827. } 43-10w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
York, Feb. 6, 1827.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.
Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber, and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.
W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27--tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.
York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.
JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.
All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.
R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. HEWITT, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.
References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.
☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.
York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.
JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*
D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1827. NO. 46.

Poetry.

A FATHER'S GRIEF.

To trace the bright rose fading fast,
From a fair daughter's cheek;
To read upon her pensive brow
The fears she will not speak;
To mark that deep and sudden flush,
So beautiful and brief,
Which tells the progress of decay—
This is a Father's grief.

When languor, from her joyless cough,
Has scared sweet sleep away,
And heaviness, that comes with night,
Departs not with the day;
To meet the fond endearing smile,
That seeks, with false relief,
A while to calm his bursting heart—
This is a Father's grief.

To listen where her gentle voice
Its welcome music shed,
And find within his lonely halls
The silence of the dead;
To look unconsciously for her,
The chosen and the chief
Of earthly joys—and look in vain—
This is a Father's grief.

To stand beside the sufferer's couch,
While life is ebbing fast;
To mark that once illumin'd eye
With death's dull film o'ercast;—
To watch the struggle of the frame
When earth has no relief,
And hopes of heaven are breath'd in vain—
This is a Fathers grief.

And not when that dread hour is past,
And life is pain no more—
Not when the closed tomb has clos'd
O'er her so lov'd before;
Not then does kind oblivion come
To lend his woes relief,
But with him to the grave he bears
A Fathers rooted grief.

For, Oh! to dry a mother's tears,
Another babe may bloom:
But what remains on earth for him
Whose last is in the tomb?
To think his child is blest above—
To hope their parting brief,—
These, these may soothe—but death alone
Can heal a Father's grief

Miscellaneous.

ON CONTENTMENT.

There is scarcely a situation in life totally exempt from occasional recurrences of uneasiness and discontent. Equanimity of temper, and health of body, wait upon eventful circumstances and pleasing sensations, with the same certainty that misfortunes and disappointments ruffle our humours and agitate our frames. The naturally gay must sometimes feel sad, and the grave man will often smile under the sunshine of life: thus he who acts from the most correct principle would require more fortitude than humanity can boast, and more firmness of resolve than has ordinarily fallen to man's lot, to maintain undeviatingly the same strictness or austerity in practice of which he approves in theory.

"Give me that man
Who is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's core; ay, in my heart of hearts."

Perverted indeed must his judgment be, who will not admit the wisdom and propriety of resolving, and striving to exercise the faculty of reason in overcoming the affections of the mind, and establishing a habit of content and endurance under every event of an adverse nature which can befall us on earth. It manifestly is the great end of life, and the proudest spirit that a man can display, to school himself into contentment.

"What is this world? Thy school, O Misery!
And he who has not learnt to suffer,
Knows not how to live."

I apprehend it will be too often found, that the discontented man is a prey to physical evils or constitutional disorders, and that mental and bodily afflictions generally beget and nourish each other; while on the other hand a proper control over the inclinations will in most cases master the diseased action of the one, and chase away spleen and dissatisfaction from the other. Not even the severest affliction or greatest disappointments and crosses in life, can give a splenetic or discontented sensation to minds duly skilled in the school of self-examination. And an uniform complacency will beget that strength of intellect essential to the task of obliging ourselves to be contented, while every moment of our lives will thus become a happy and blessed portion of our existence.

Indeed, the prospect of long life will be rendered more certain by the absence of those conflicting events and feelings, which, when yielded to, but shorten our days, and deprive us of every real enjoyment. We insensibly become, by such habits, industrious, economical, and happy; our associates will respect us for the virtues we thus display; and the felicity which our example consequently disseminates around us, will afford to us pleasing retrospections and delightful anticipations. We to the man, who, borne down by the neglect of himself, views the conduct of others with whom he is connected through a discoloured medium! His thoughts must be to the happiness of his mind, as daggers to his body; and the discontent to which he voluntarily condemns himself, is like a hell to his heart and is the bane of his existence.

Reflection will hardly allow us to deny, that, to order our lives and conversations aright, constitutes the wisdom of our being; and the same train of thought will convince us, that health of body and soundness of mind attend upon the exercise of a wise control over our passions and inclinations. In one word, the slightest deviation from the paths of virtue and honour, is attended with as serious consequences to the mind and happiness of an individual, as a hazardous exposure of the body is with danger or destruction to it; and where nothing important or laudable can be obtained or achieved, the greatest judgment will ever be evinced in abstaining from indulgences, how harmless soever they appear in themselves.

Moreover, the exercise of discretion will strengthen, quicken, and correct the operations of reason. That distinguishing faculty of man, viz. the power of reasoning, will again, in its turn, from being repeatedly called into action with an honourable and happy effect, transmit a share of its benign and godlike nature and strength to the other faculties, and communicate a cheerful and animating sensation to all the powers of the understanding. Thus I maintain, that how great pleasurable the indulgence of our feelings and inclinations, reason ought never for a moment to be allowed to sleep; for, if it be once lulled, and the impetus of our constitution obtain the government of our actions, though our enjoyment may be unbounded, it will destroy our cheerfulness, if it should at all arrive at the point of satisfying us, will be but transient and deceitful.

The mind may for a while bear with such artificial nourishment, but time which trieth all things, will break up the delusion like the bursting from a volcano, or the gloomy progress of a dreadful storm. Our intellects will then be left a prey to the desolation and discontent incident to a neglect of the proper cultivation of reason, and we shall learn, perhaps when too late to amend, the wisdom of a due admixture of that noble faculty in the minutest affairs of life.

I apprehend it will appear from the foregoing remarks, that reason produces cheerfulness, and cheerfulness is evidently akin to contentment. To arrive at that happy temper of mind which characterizes man as his Maker intends him to be existent on earth, little else is necessary than the proper cultivation of reason. Yet some men, from a too long neglect of this, acquire habits, energies, and sentiments, at variance with its judicious exercise, and consequently destructive of its heavenborn effects. Before such men, then, can hope to attain this glorious summit of existence, they must divest themselves of such previous acquirements and standing prejudices as hinder the establishments of fresh principles, for first impressions are the liveliest and most lasting, and ought therefore to be the wisest and best selected. I would thence infer, that, of all studies, that of reasoning closely and clearly should primarily be made an attractive object to the mind of youth; and, although at first its difficulties may make it to most men not a little disagreeable, it will ultimately become the most engaging, and produce the most permanent and beneficial effects. It will inhibit from the mind all seeds of discontent, and encircle this earthly pilgrimage with a radiance of placidity, delight, and enjoyment, analogical to the felicity anticipated in the realms of eternal day.

Summary.

The late Duke of York.— An emergent or Special General Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England was held at the Freemason's Hall on Wednesday, Feb, 7, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master on the throne. An address of Condolence, couched in terms of sympathy and genuine masonic feeling, was, on the motion of two Brothers of the Lodge, unanimously adopted, and resolved to be presented to their Royal Brother the King, on the death of the late Duke of York, in whose lamented demise the ancient and loyal Order of Masons has sustained a severe loss.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, which was published on Monday, is entirely filled with addresses of condolence to the King on the death of the Duke of York.

The 33 mites between Liverpool and Manchester are performed by coaches in two hours and three quarters! Half a minute is allowed for changing horses, at which eight persons are employed, four to remove the horses, and four to place fresh horses to the coach.—*Leeds Mercury.*

At a meeting by deputation of almost all the Emigration Societies at Lanark and Renfrewshire, held on Thuesday evening, it was resolved that they would adhere to their former resolution of abstaining from soliciting subscriptions, till the decision of Parliament was known on the provisions for emigration; and they also agreed to solicit all the outstanding Societies to co-operate with them, and take part in the discussions which might arise from the correspondence of their agents in London, who are to attend the House of Common Committee, which will likely sit on the 15th inst.

It is reported that all the settlements to the leeward of Sierra Leone will be immediately abandoned, and that the rendezvous for the squadrons for the suppression of the Slave Trade will be the island of Fernando Po, in the Bight of Benin, which is represented to be very healthy.

England.

Emigration to Canada.—The following, which is the leading article in the Courier of Feb. 14, shows that emigration is an object of primary consideration at this time with his Majesty's Government. The personal exertions and influence of Dr. Strachan will doubtless give an accelerated impetus to this great national object.—*Albion.*

"A motion stands in the Order Book of the House of Commons, for to-morrow, to which we are desirous of directing public attention. It is that of Mr. Wilmot Horton, for re-appointing the Emigration Committee, whose Report of their inquiries and proceedings last Session, conducted under the personal superintendence of Mr. Horton himself, contained such a mass of valuable information. This Report, which consisted of nearly four hundred folio pages, besides not being accessible to every one who might feel deeply interested in the subject, was of too voluminous a character to be generally read. We are glad, therefore, to find, that the Report itself has been published, without abridgement, accompanied by a brief analysis of the evidence and appendix, in a compact octavo volume of about two hundred pages; thus placing within the reach of the public, generally, all the more essential parts of this most important document.

We observe, also, that Dr. Strachan, Archdeacon of York Upper Canada, has just given to the world a pamphlet addressed to Mr. Wilmot Horton, entitled *Remarks on Emigration from the United Kingdom.* In this pamphlet, Dr. Strachan, adverting to the Report of the Committee, observes, that "It contains so much important and various information, that every means should be adopted for promoting its circulation; but," continues the writer, "as the copies printed are limited in number, and in appearance not of the most attractive form, it is within the reach of very few readers—and still fewer are disposed to wade through the mass of evidence which it contains. A summary, therefore, of the Report, condensing the more important parts of the evidence, and showing the principal facts which it clearly proves, may not be a barren service, and may win the public attention to a subject which involves the most momentous interests, and on which the peace and happiness of society particularly depend. The following facts appear completely established:—

1. That there is a redundant population in the United Kingdom.

2. That the Colonies to which this redundant population may be sent, are well adapted to their reception offering good neighbourhood, health, independence, and even opulence.

3. That the experiments made, both by Government and individuals, have been eminently successful.

4. The pauper emigrants will, after seven years, be able to repay, with ease, the expense of their emigration and settlement.

Dr. Strachan then proceeds to prove, and, we think, successfully, that all these propositions are well founded, both by the evidence produced before the Committee, and by facts coming within the range of his own personal observation. We have not room to-day, to extract his reasonings, and the circumstances on which they are founded; but we very strongly recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to every one who feels any interest, however remote, in the question which it discusses. One of the concluding paragraphs we must lay before our readers, because though brief, it enforces an important truth. "If it be asked," says Dr. Strachan, "why there is such a clamour against emigration as a national measure? I answer, that it is a question which has never yet been carefully examined: its philosophy has not even been touched upon, nor its consequences, as a State measure unfolded. It presents itself as an untrodden field for the political economist who will take common sense along with him, well deserving his most serious attention."

We look forward, with confidence, to the discussion of to-morrow night, as one of the occasions on which the individual who has taken up this subject with so much honorable zeal and unquestioned ability, will develope some of those philosophical views of it, to which Dr. Strachan refers.

DISPUTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES and *Great Britain as to our Colonial Trade and the Navigation Laws.*

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 4.)

The merits of the case, as now agitated between the United States and Great Britain, the reader will collect from the following facts:

England, in 1822, opened, partially, the trade between the United States and our West India Islands; for the 3d Geo. IV. c. 44, permitted certain enumerated articles to be imported, subject to be fixed duties, into certain specified ports in the West India Islands, from any foreign Country; and the same Act gave authority to export to any other Colony, or to the United Kingdom, the articles which should be so imported. This privilege, though extended in name to all the countries of America, was, in reality, a boon to the United States alone; for the other States and Provinces of America had nothing that deserved the name of a Commercial Marine. The permission thus given to the United States to trade with our Colonies in their own ships was an indulgence which they had no right to demand; and which, in fact was not granted to the subjects of any European Power.

What return did the United States make to us for this relaxation of our laws in their favour? In the month of March immediately following, they passed a law, imposing an Alien duty of ninety-four centimes per ton, on British vessels coming from the West Indies, and an additional duty of ten per cent on goods imported in them. This enactment was, in itself, as ungracious and unfair as could be devised; but, in order to make it still more objectionable, the law provided, that these alien duties should continue in force—not until the ships of the United States were admitted into our Colonies on the same terms as our own ships—not until the commodities of the United States were admitted upon as favoura-

ble terms as those of any foreign country—but, until the goods, wares, and merchandize of the United States should be admitted upon the same terms with the goods, wares, and merchandise of Great Britain and Ireland! America, forsooth, was to be on the same footing in some of the markets of our Empire, as ourselves were! She forgot her own tariff, with its constantly augmenting imposts; she forgot, that, if she expected us to admit her produce into our markets unburdened by any duties which our own subjects did not pay, it would be well for her to set us an example, by repealing the duties on the importation of cotton and woolen manufactures, and by allowing the cotton of our East Indian possessions, and the sugars of our Colonies, to find their way unimpeded to the markets of New Orleans and New York. Had we advanced any such pretension, the President would have exhibited against its extravagance; yet, can he assign any reason, why if American goods are to be imported into Jamaica on the same terms as English goods, the sugars of Jamaica should not be imported into New-York or Boston on the same terms as the sugars of Louisiana?

We met this proceeding on the part of the United States, not by concession, but by a retaliatory measure, imposing equivalent duties on American ships entering the ports of our Colonies. Negociations had been begun upon the subject: but these were cut short, by the peremptory declaration of the American Envoy, that no proposal would be acceded to, unless we should consent to put American goods, and wares on the very same footing as our own in the Colonial markets. It was impossible that we should, under any circumstances, submit to so extravagant a demand, and matters, therefore, remained in that state till 1825.

In 1825, our commercial laws underwent a further change. The indulgence which the Act of 1822 had given to American vessels, was extended to the ships of all friendly States. Foreign ships were permitted to import into our Colonies, any commodities, (with the exception of a few prohibited articles,) being the growth or produce of the country to which the ship belonged, and to export the produce of the colonies to any country except the United Kingdom and its dependencies. Thus a still greater scope was given to the intercourse of America with our colonies than had been permitted by the Act of 1822. Her unfriendliness produced no effect on our policy; it did not incline us to any concession; it did not even put us out of humour with the liberal and enlarged system on which we were acting.

The Act of 1825 contained a clause (6 Geo. IV. c. 75, s. 8.) that it should be lawful for His Majesty to prohibit the intercourse with any country in Europe, having possessions in America or the West Indies, which did not confer on our ships the privileges which we, by that Act, granted to foreign ships. By a subsequent Act of the same Session (6th Geo. IV. c. 114, s. 4.) it was declared that the privileges of intercourse with our Colonies should not be enjoyed by the ships of countries not having colonial possesions, which did not place our commerce on the footing of the most favoured nation, unless His Majesty should deem it expedient, by an Order in Council, to make an exception in their favour.

Such is the state of facts between the two countries; and we ask, of what had the United States to complain? They may enjoy, if they like, a freedom of trade with our West India Islands larger than has been conceded to any other country; but they must not require us to throw these Colonies completely open; or demand of our Parliament to cancel in their favour all the rules and principles of our Navigation Laws. Concession must stop somewhere.

What America now asks, is,—to trade with the West Indies as she trades with Liverpool and London; or, in other words, as we trade with them, and that our colonies should be deemed precisely the same as if they were *part of the soil* of Great Britain. To this we reply,—trade with these colonies as the most favoured nation trades; but we cannot throw open the market altogether to you, and repeal the laws of many centuries in your favour; or strike the flag of the British marine to the American pennant.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

OBSERVATIONS on the PETITION against the NATURALIZATION BILL.

(Concluded.)

The next grievance is that by "thus degrading themselves" they become "British Subjects only in Upper Canada," *degrading* themselves by taking the oath of fidelity which, every Member of the Assembly must degrade himself by repeating after every new election—degrading themselves by repeating that character which they have already "*frequently* confirmed under oath" now, if so why not once more? From which number does the degradation reckon? And "sealed with their blood"—was it a degradation so to seal it with their blood—was it a degradation in those days, if not why so in the present? Then as to the Local Privileges, that point has been already frequently answered. When they repair to Lower Canada or any other part of His Majesty's Dominions they will be provided for. Let them take no heed for that season, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. But if a renunciation of Allegiance to the United States will either *here or there* "cover them with confusion" or "condemn them as Traitors," let them save their blushes by avoiding Registry, and avoid Treason by going back to the Land of Liberty.

Did not a Lawyer or two pen this petition? In what Statute or book of common Law do they find that simply Foreign Allegiance is treason in the United States. That exportation is Treason in this? It smells like a *new discovery* in the construction of the Law—both novel and absurd. I did not know before that a man by any simple Act here in time of peace could be considered a Traitor in the United States, but it seems otherwise, strange Land of Liberty that. What commiseration this passage of the Petition will excite in the House of Commons. They will picture to themselves the *crimson suffusion* of the Loyal American Canadian followed by the "*stoss and wonting fanger of scorn*" through the streets of the Union—they will fancy all his fears of the gallows as a self-condemned Traitor—they will assuredly intercede to save him—they will doubtlessly enter fully into the delicate sensibilities of such worthies as would feel degraded, covered with confusion, and as committing Treason, by being naturalized in one of His Majesty's finest Colonies; where they have lived, fattened and prospered, some of them say half a century. Why in the name of goodness did they come here if love for the "Lion" is so closely connected with treachery to the "Star spangled Banner."

Further it seems the poor creatures are "to be imprisoned in a manner" in Upper Canada —a very odd manner—a new system of imprisonment, People come from abroad to settle amongst us, want to be naturalized, and the moment we offer to comply—they say, they are destined to imprisonment, and as close Liberty. So people naturalized in the United States, are imprisoned in the very focus of Liberty. Englishmen are imprisoned in England—Frenchmen in France. Yet strange enough the Inhabitants of these countries have taken the liberty of roaming and settling themselves all over the world in a manner, "in a manner" is well put in to make the absurdities as indefinite as possible, granting people a free participation in all our rights and privileges in a manner, is an imprisonment in Upper Canada, in a manner. That opposition logic is in a manner, and after a very long consideration too. The poor petitioners are afraid they will not be allowed the benefit of the Ottawa Canal; would it could afford an transit for all their grievances and complaints! Pray would they contribute a shilling to open it? Would their friends in the Legislature contribute a shilling to carry it on? Did they not refuse? Let *them* answer this. Let them first aid and assist the Canal, and I will guarrantee its free enjoyment. How the House of Commons will stare at such powerful reasoning. Surely an opposition Lawyer drew up this petition. He is not void of "discovery" either—he has built upon something novel enough in the municipal Laws of the Land of Liberty, for it seems, that although they naturalize no one who does not swear Allegiance to them and *abjure* his Native Country; yet they hold such of their own Subjects who do so fit only for the Gibbet. I did not know that the Gibbet was in such common use there or that with them expatriation was so great a crime. I had heard their Laws sanctioned it—how strangely people are misinformed. Pray Gentlemen of the long Robe (for you should know best) where is this Law "registered"—where can an "*Index*" be found to this odious record?—It would seem also that those valiant heroes who *fought* and *bled* so freely last war are prudent in their courage nevertheless, and rove not through a long vista of years perceive another conflict, and dread the chance of being hanged and quartered. Let them (as they *have* lived to fight another day) repel the enemy, and they will not be hanged. If after fighting bravely, they should be caught and "covered with confusion" let them trust in the country which adopts them to save them from the gibbet. Do they forget that in the last war the Americans threatened to hang man for man if we executed our subjects captured on board their Ships or in their Fortresses, whether naturalized by them or not? Do they forget the Military orders issued on the occasion—and do they not know that England would equally protect them, and with far better reason? Did the contending parties hang and gibbet each other in the rebellion—did they do it in the last war—is it likely they will do it in the next? The Petition speaks the language of cowards; and the British Commons (a corps of gallant men) grants no refuge in concealment to such as fear to do or die.

The Report of the Legislative Council, which was last year despised, denied, and ridiculed, is now pressed into the service to prove the hardship of renouncing foreign Allegiance; the Report says, *abjuring it under oath* not required here. If the Petitioners mean to adopt that Report, well and good—take it all together, and then we shall know where to find them. But they shall not select and single out that part of the whole case; because, without the context, it cannot properly be understood. If the Petitioners feel the grievance "inconsistent with honor and probity, and suited only to the refuse of Society," then, though the Act pass, it passes not for conscience are not constrained to sully their purity by entering it; but then "mind" means to say, that inference can be drawn from the assertions or reasonings of the Council, then I say they do not understand them—indeed. I question if more than one or two of the Petitioners ever read this Report. It would open their eyes, more than this Petition will those of the British Commons.

The House of Commons is next informed that this Bill would operate as "a severe penal enactment." I thought it must have been a Bill of Pains and Penalties, "and that every man will be ruined who omits, *from any cause*, to comply therewith,"—but how ruined the House is not told, nor conjectured—nor. The idea of a Naturalization Bill, to which a person may become a party or not, just as he pleases, ruining any one, is what I call the quintessence of nonsense. One reason *is intended* as absurd as the conclusion it is meant to add to, that the persons of German extraction never will comply—and never be convinced that it is necessary. It is not a bad policy in the Petitioners to shift off their shoulders the odium of non-compliance, and place it upon the good-natured Germans. They as much as say they themselves will (if needs must be) comply; but they are sure the Germans never will. Is not this a discovery tending to slander the Germans? Ignorant as they would make the Germans to be, they know how to secure their own rights, and know their value as well as the Petitioners: and as to losing their Farms, there is the same law in a manner about Titles to Farms, except *securing* them; and let the Germans alone, they will secure themselves as well as other folks. I wish all persons were as peaceable and as well disposed as the Germans. Let me tell the Petitioners, that Germans are not quite so unanimous-Aliens. You ought to be ashamed to urge such false reasoning and gross fabrications upon the House of Commons. How dare you libel the Germans so? The Petitioners having waded through their long remonstrance, exultingly draw a little town-talk from the one hatched by the opposition.

Domestic.

Belleville, April 7, 1827.

Pursuant to adjournment, a Meeting was this day held at the house of Daniel Dulmage, innkeeper, which was previously ordered on the 28th ultimo, agreeable to an anonymous notice that expressed for its object, "*To Petition against an Ignominious Alien Bill, which has recently been passed by a few deluded lunatics.*"

Several of the respectable inhabitants of the place deemed it their duty to attend in order to explain the Provisions of the Bill, and thereby prevent the absurd and erroneous impressions entertained by many on the subject. The Meeting having proceeded to the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary, Mr. Peter Vanalstine Bill being read, Thomas Coleman, Esq. explained the several parts thereof, and in a very appropriate manner addressed the Meeting. Some Resolutions were then proposed by the party at whose instance the Meeting was called, which were read, amidst a general tone of disapprobation, and not moved or seconded.

The following Resolutions were then proposed by Robert Smith, Esq. seconded by John Turnbull, Esq. and received by the Meeting with much satisfaction and decorum:—

Resolved, That the expressions above extracted, as forming the printed notice by which the adjourned Meeting was convened, are grossly indecorous and insulting—conveying a most infamous and shameful censure upon the Legislature of this Province, and therefore merit the unbounded contempt of all loyal and respectable persons.

Resolved, That this Meeting views with unfeigned gratitude, the benevolent disposition of His Majesty's Government towards this Colony, evinced in the Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which the Legislature of this Province has been made competent to pass an Act, whereby the invaluable privileges of natural born subjects may be extended to those who, by late decisions of the first legal authorities in England, have been pronounced Aliens.

Resolved, That this Meeting views with regret and abhorrence the attempts that are made in different parts of the Province, by unprincipled and designing persons, to misrepresent the intentions of Government in the question alluded to, and to mislead the public as to the true meaning and spirit of the Naturalization Bill, and the extent of its application.

Resolved, That the Naturalization Bill, passed at the late Session of our Provincial Parliament and reserved for His Majesty's assents, present, under the existing circumstances of the inhabitants of this Province, the most effectual and salutary means of removing, and forever setting at rest, all doubts as to the civil rights of those who come within its provisions, and thinks proper to avail themselves thereof; and that for the accomplishment of a measure so important to the interests of a considerable portion of the inhabitants, the most grateful acknowledgments are due to our Legislature; and in our very inferior degree, *to John Ralph, Esquire, individually!!! at whose motion in the Commons, said Bill was restored to the order of the day after being thrown out in Committee!!!*

Resolved, That the form of Registry connected with said Bill, and the several clauses thereto relating, are most important and essential parts thereof; inasmuch as without the same, will become accessible to the Public, and the American Ambassador at London will doubtless procure a copy for future use—we shall, I dare say, see all the names in print here in a few months, and then the "confusion" and "the finger of scorn" will be busy enough—will spread another "melancholy gloom over the whole face of this fine Country." Upon the folly, the falsehood, the sophistry, and weakness of this Petition, one might descant line by line, word by word, for a week to come; but enough, more than enough has been said. The mock Patriots, some of whom wish to raise the wind to go home, possibly for good reasons best known to themselves, never to return, may quit the people to back such absurd pretences with their hard earned money—they may with their emissaries industriously succeed, and the simplicity of the ignorant and misinformed may again minister to their designs; but the prospect opens of a speedy termination to this political juggling. I beg the people to judge for themselves—let them take now the Petition opposed to it, and ask themselves what any Member in the House of Commons can reasonable urge against the former, and what any other Member cannot say against the latter.

That the people's eyes may be opened to their own true interests, is the sincere wish of their Friend,

BUT NO PETITIONER.

Sandwich.

I would advise, for the credit of the Country, that this loyal well-disposed inhabitants should have their turn of meeting now, and Petition His Majesty for the passing of the Naturalization Bill, as strenuously as the others have been made to remonstrate, or rather roar, against it. But let *them Petition* the *Throne* as in duty bound—and try and get a Petition drawn up little less absurd than the one hatched by the opposition.

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On examining his body, the following morning, one hundred and forty-nine marks were counted on his side; and it was also discovered that several of the shot had penetrated the thorax, and had injured some of the most considerable viscera. The shot was found to be mixed. From the extent over which the shot spread, the instrument of death would appear to have been a blunderbuss. This conjecture is further confirmed from the quantity of the shot, for, besides those found in the body, there was several found in the pocket of the deceased, which had been obstructed in their progress by striking upon some money, which was nearly pierced through by them.

Thus was cut off in the vigour of youth, and by an act, of which it would be difficult to find language sufficiently strong to describe the enormity, a gentleman, whose strict integrity and honourable feeling as a merchant, made him be universally respected*—while his good nature, benevolence, and warmhearteddess endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. From the instant he supposed himself to be dying, which as we hinted above, he knew before any of his friends, he was completely resigned, and bore his fate with the most unmurmuring patience. It is difficult to attach suspicion to any one; for as he himself bore ill-will to none, he did not suppose that any one had him at all at enmity, to say nothing of the mortal hatred which must have influenced his cowardly assassin. The deed was most deliberately perpetrated, on the morning of Monday previous, a lath of the blind was forcibly taken a way, through which space, the piece was levelled. Mr. Watson was distant only about four yards from his murderer when the shot was fired.—We have only to add, that a person has been taken up on suspicion, for a variety of circumstances, which for, the present, we refrain from publishing.—*New Montreal Gazette.*

A Jury has returned a Verdict of *Wilful Murder* against some person or persons unknown.

* As a proof of the respect in which Mr. Watson was held in Montreal, we may mention that his funeral yesterday was attended by upwards of one thousand of the most respectable citizens.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. WATSON.

On Friday night, about ten o'clock, a murder was perpetrated which, for dastardly and cold-blooded barbarity, has never yet been equalled in this country, and but rarely exceeded in any other. On that evening, Robert Watson, Esqr., Inspector of Flour for this District, was sitting in an apartment in the ground floor of his house, along with the Rev. Mr. Mathieson, of St. Andrews Church. Mr. Watson had left the room only an instant before. Mr. Watson was sitting with his right side to the window, and had thrown his right arm over the back of the chair, so that more of his person was exposed than he would naturally gave. He held a newspaper, which he had been reading immediately before, in his left hand. While so situated, a tremendous report was heard at the window, but seemingly within the house, which was instantly completely filled with smoke. Mr. Watson started from his chair, placed his hand upon his right side, and exclaimed "What is that?" Mr. Mathieson, at first, did not suppose that the noise proceeded from fire-arms; but imagined that some crystal vessel had exploded, as the sparkling of the glass falling was distinctly heard. Mr. Mathieson and Mr. Watson if he was hurt, and Mr. Watson answered "I am afraid I am." Mrs. Watson, who had been alarmed by the report, rushed into the room, and both she and Mr. Mathieson supported Mr. Watson. The wife enquired "Do you think they have killed you?"—to which he answered, "I believe they have." His vest was removed, when a vast number of wounds were observed. Mr. Mathieson, about a minute after the report, ran to the door, and listened for the sound of footsteps, but heard nothing. He gave the alarm, and afterwards ran for medical aid, which was promptly procured. Finding one of the shot immediately under the skin, the medical gentleman entertained hopes that, as Mr. Watson was corpulent, it was probable none of the vital parts might be damaged. Mr. Watson himself, however, shortly after receiving the shot, said, he felt it in his bowels.

On Saturday, morning Mr. Watson sat up in his bed, and said he felt little pain, but considerable depression. His family and friends now began to entertain sanguine hopes of his recovery, but towards the afternoon, less favourable symptoms began to appear, and by six o'clock all hopes of his recovery were given up. About seven o'clock he expired. He was sensible to the last, and it appeared, from his conversation, that he was aware of the fatal nature of his wound before any other person.

The following (says the New York Enquirer) is a copy of a letter from Colonel Bye, of the Engineers, to a Gentleman in this city, dated Mount Pleasant, March.

"I feel indebted by your communication of the 6th instant, relative to Artificers, and request you will inform all applicants that I can offer constant work for four years, winter and summer, to stone cutters and miners; and that to such as have the means of building a house 30 feet square, I can give a village lot, 66 feet front by 198 feet deep; and to keep down the imposition of the neighbouring stores, the workmen may take pork, flour, rum, gunpowder, and tools, out of the King's magazines by paying the price at the most Government. The miners I divide into small parties, and pay them by the cube yard, according to the nature of the rock, which is in most parts grey limestone. The masons are paid by the superficial foot, and I conceive there is sufficient work on the Rideau Canal to employ at least 1000 miners, and the same number of stone cutters, as I have 50 locks to execute in four years. I shall also require a great number of labourers and excavators, but I fear I cannot give them employment during the winter.

As the works already commenced at Nepean Point, near Hull, on the Ottawa, men may obtain immediate work on their arrival there."

Colonial.

THE LAKE TRADE WITH CANADA.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

It is an ill wind, says the proverb, that blows no one any good. In conformity with the old adage, we had, therefore, believed, that that singular series of complicated mistakes and neglects, by which our administration has lost the West India trade to the navigation commerce of our sea coast, must, however, have been unaccompanied by any injury to the internal commerce, and even resulted in positive benefit to the navigation of our lakes. But we learn that it is not so. We have before us letters from respectable and intelligent men of business in the western part of this state, complaining of the grievous impediments to all fair trade with the Canadas, arising from the continued exaction of the discriminating, alien, and tonnage duties upon our side, and the consequent countervailing duties upon our trade, to an equal amount upon the Canada side. These duties, one of our friends states, are the more oppressive, because they are, in fact, far heavier than the same description of charges on the sea-board. The voyages are short, the articles of trade (lumber, staves, &c.) bulky; and thus the port charges of a vessel, whose freight would not earn $300, may amount to $100 or $150! This burden will, it is said, except under peculiar circumstances, amount almost to a prohibition of intercourse.

We can only reply to our friends in the north and west, that all this state of things has resulted from the very same infatuation in our cabinet, which has induced them to neglect or refuse every opportunity of adjusting our intercourse with the other British Colonies on fair and advantageous terms till it was too late. For the proof of this, we refer to the documents on the Colonial Trade, communicated to Congress at the commencement of the last Session.

Mr. Gallatin, in his letter to Mr. Canning of 26th August, 1826, (Doc. p. 104,) observes, that "he takes it for granted that it is not intened to extend the countervailing duties to the intercourse by land or internal navigation between the United States and the British possesions in North America, if it shall be found, as he believes to be the case, that the discriminating duties of the United States do not apply to that intercourse." In this, Mr. Gallatin was much mistaken. The discriminating duties, whether legally applying to that intercourse or not, were then, and have been since, enforced and collected by the authority of our administration. M G. is perhaps not to be blamed; but what shall we say of our administration, who could suffer their minister to remain uninstructed and misinformed upon so important a point of the subject entrusted to his negotiation?

Mr. Canning, in the postscript to his letter of September 11, 1826, frames replies.

"In respect to the second point, relative to the intercourse by inland navigation between the United States and the British North American provinces, the undersigned begs to inform Mr. Gallatin, that that intercourse so far as relates to the Canadas, is regulated by the Act of Parliament of 1825, by which the same duties are expressly imposed on the vessels and boats of the United States, importing any goods into either of those provinces, as are, or may be for the time being, payable in the United States of America on British vessels, or boats entering the harbours of the State from whence such goods shall have been imported.

"The discriminating duties, besides, only apply to trade by *Sea*:—and if, in any instance, they have been levied upon American goods brought into His Majesty's possessions by inland navigation, or on the boats and vessels employed in that navigation, there will be no difficulty in directing the amount so levied to be repaid, unless it should appear that the like duties had been levied in the American ports, upon the inland navigation and trade of the British provinces."

From this, it is evident, that any measure of our government (and probably an order from the treasury to the collectors was all that was needed) which would have put a stop to the collection of these onerous charges on our side, would have been followed, of course, by a remission of the British duties on theirs; and this might have taken place two years ago: Why these offers were not accepted, we have never been able to learn, nor can we offer any reasonable conjecture.

As it is, if we do not widely mistake the history of the business, our northern friends have nobody to thank but Mr. Adams and his cabinet for thus having entangled their commercial interests as well, as ours in his ingenious "diplomatic involutions." (to use Gov. Clinton's phrase) which have placed us in a situation "where we can neither advance without hazard, nor retreat without dishonour."

It has not yet been made even a subject of discussion, in any of our public papers, that we have seen, what will be the possible or probable result of the Colonial Bill, on our East India trade?—May it not draw after it, in its train, consequences that no man at present dreams of!

Bermuda, Jan 17—The question of the legality of importing the produce of the United States from the foreign Islands, was yesterday put at rest by Mr. Woodhouse, the Inspector-General of the Customs, who is now here. He says there is nothing in the Act of 6th Geo. 4 to prevent it, nor does the Order in Council interdict it; and has accordingly instructed our Custom-house to permit our articles to an entry in *British vessels*, paying the same duty only as if brought direct from the United States.

From the Barbadian, February 13.

It now appears beyond a doubt, that an indirect intercourse with America will be renewed, and that American articles will soon be poured into the Colonies through the medium of the Foreign Islands. An Order has been issued to that effect, which reached this Island by the last packet, thus confirming the opinion held by Mr. Commissioner Woodhouse on the subject, as stated in former papers, and in direct contradiction to the construction put upon the Act 6th Geo. 4, by the Counsel whom our Acting-Collector and Comptroller thought it their duty to consult upon this important point. The news, too, received by the brig Kate which arrived from Norfolk on sunday last, 14 days passage, has given rise to some expectation that matters will resume their old footing as respects the *direct* intercourse betwen America and the British West India Colonies.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1827.

By the Ship *Trident* arrived at *New York*, on 30 March, London dates to 16th and received to 17th February, are received.

Mr Canning had a fresh attack of his illness—he was mending again on 15th.

In the House of Lords, upon the Subject of the Corn Laws, Lord King expressed himself as follows:—

"Lord King said he had a great number of petitions to present on the same subject, some of which he should present to-night. They prayed for no alteration of these laws. He was desirous to see them amended—he could not see that an alteration of these laws could in any way injure the landed interests—he was a landed proprietor, and nineteenths of his property consisted of land, and he was willing to part with the Corn Laws. The first petition he should present was from the inhabitants of Dysart, in Scotland—the petitioners complained that they worked 16½ hours, a day, and could not earn more than 8s. 6d. per week.—They were desirous of having the Corn Laws amended—they wished that the Poor Laws rather than the Corn Laws might be extended to Scotland. The petition was then read and ordered to lie on the table. The other petitioners were from Elgin, and from the six incorporated trades of the Royal Burg of Banff to the same effect."

Liverpool, Feb. 17th.—200 Bbls. Montreal Pot Ashes, have been sold at 29s 6d—a small lot of Flour has been sold at 27s 7d which is a little higher than any yet sold.

From the United States.—The national Journal on the subject of the Colonial Trade has the following Editorial paragraph:—

"A report having found its way into several papers, that an arrangement of the difference on the Colonial question with Great Britain had been made by Mr Gallatin, we have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of it. We learn that there is no ground whatever for the report; but that on the contrary, Great Britain perseveres in altogether refusing to treat on that question. Things, therefore

fore, no prospect whatever of any adjustment of it by convention."

Another Steam Boat Accident.—The boiler of the Oliver Ellsworth which plies between New-York and Hartford burst on the evening of the 21st ulto. Seven of the passengers and three of the crew were scalded, one mortally, another dangerously, and several badly.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Allen, of the Benezet, arrived at New-Bedford on Wednesday, in 42 days from Lisbon, reports, that an engagement took place about the 6th or 8th February, near Oporto, between the constitutionalists, under the Count de Villa Flor, and the rebels, under the Marquis of Chavres, when the latter were completely routed, with loss of 150 to 200 killed, 300 prisoners, several pieces of Artillery, and baggage. The rebels retreated towards Calicia.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The Assizes for the Home District, terminated on Monday last. The following is a list of the Convictions:—

William Boreland—Blasphemy—Six months imprisonment—to stand half an hour in the pillory, and to give surety for good behavior during life—himself in £50 and two others in £25 each.

John Jones—Grand Larceny—Six months imprisonment

William Cleveland—Petit Larceny—One month imprisonment.

The ship *Trident*, from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 16th ult. The intelligence from Portugal is satisfactory—a small body of the rebels were moving towards Oporto, but Villa Flor had taken measures to secure the city. Mr. Canning is much better. The Emigration question was discussed in the House of Commons on the 15th, and a Committee appointed. The King has called on Parliament to make a suitable provision for the Duke of Clarence, now the heir presumptive to the throne. Consols, 82¼

Bolivar has written a letter to the President of the Senate of Columbia abdicating the Presidency of the Republic. All we can say of this letter is, that it is a most singular document.

The Board of Commissioners at Washington, for the settlement of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, has adjourned *sine die* the functions of the Board having been superceded by the late Convention. Mr. Jackson still remains at Washington. Mr. Baker, Secretary to the commission, is about to make a visit to England and will sail to morrow in the Cortes.—*Albion.*

Died,

On the 2d instant, full of years, Mr. WILLIAM MAY, of Grantham, aged 84 years, or, perhaps more.

Mr. MAY was one of those tried loyal subjects, who would never take up arms against his Lawful Sovereign. He escaped from the clutches of the Rebels, leaving family, estate, and all, behind, and joined the British Standard at Fort Niagara in 1778; and assisted in defending the soil in which he now rests, from the grasp of an ambitious foe, till the peace of '83: he then located himself on land given him as a reward for his meritorious services, and accumulated considerable property, and left a fine estate amongst his offspring all whom, we believe, possess the loyal, patriotic spirit of their progenitor.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday 7th May next, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery into His Majesty's Magazines at this Post, of *Six hundred Barrels of Inspected Fine Flour.* The whole to be delivered on or befor the 1st day of July next ensuing, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months, from the date of delivery.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for the supply of Inspected Fine Flour" and two respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract enterred into.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, April 10, 1827. } 46-4w.

HORTICULTURE.—The proprietor of the Toronto Nursery grateful for past favours, returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and confidently hopes by unremitted attention to his Establishment, to render it an object worthy of public patronage. He assures all those who may be disposed to favour him with their commands, that neither cost nor pains, either has, or will be spared in procuring Fruit Trees and plants of the most approved kinds, both Europesan and American. The price of grafted Apple-trees will be 1s. 3d. each: natural, half price, others varying.—Trees or plants will be delivered at York, free of freight, and all orders promptly attended to. Those who may choose to call and examine for themselves, can have their choice of twenty thousand Apple Trees, the greater part of which are grafted with the most approved kinds. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed to those who will call at the Nursery, and take away more than one hundred. A small assortment of Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Goose-berries, Currants, Grapes and Raspberries, with ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, ornamental and flowering plants, bulbous roots, garden and flower seeds &c.

Wm. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto Nursery, April 3, 1827—46-3w.

TO BE SOLD.—An Elegant London built Phaeton, with Seat for a Servant, hung on the hind Springs; the Carriage is in excellent order, and furnished with Pole Straps, drag Chain, screw-wrench and a new brown linen Cover. Price Sixty Pounds Halifax C'y.

ALSO,

A good strong Carriage Horse, rising six years old, height fifteen hands 3 inches, remarkably well broke, and gentle both in single and double Harness.

Price Twenty five Pounds H'x. Cy. the Carriage or Horse can be seen at any time, upon Application to the Printer.

York, April 14, 1827. 46-tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The whole of the Household furniture &c., belonging to LIEUT. COL. M'GREGOR, consisting of Mahogony Dining, Loo, Bagatelle and Card Tables, Mahogany and other Bedsteds, Hair Matrasses full size, Pallisses &c. Silver Tea Equipage, Soup, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, a set of Silver Casters—Plated Wine Coolers, corner covered Dishes, and hot water, and Venison Dishes—Aperne, Tea and Coffe set, 3 pairs Salt Cellars, Mustard-pot, Bottle Stands, 8 pairs Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, pair Tea Caddies, Waiters, Bread Basket, Wine funnel, and other articles ——Sets knives and Forks, 4 Black Walnut Chests Drawers, two Sofas, Press, Looking Glasses, Camera Obscura, Two Oil Paintings—pair Table Lamps—Cooking Stove and Cooking articles, Four Carpets containing 48—42—40, and 22 yards each—Hearth Rugs—Cut Glass, a few articles Table Linen, China, Desert, and a large quantity of substantial Blue Dinner ware, with many other articles.

Also.—Two serviceable Horses—a half covered Carriage, Harness, Saddlery—a half covered Sleigh.

The Sale to take place at the Garrison on Thursday 10th May next.—The articles may be viewed two days previous to the Sale.

York, 14th April, 1827. 46-4.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of Interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle, or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Wednesday the 18th inst. for scraping and White-washing the Ceilings and interior Walls of the Military Hospital, and repairing some of the plastering.

Also.—For repairing the Steps and Gate of the Magazine in the Fort.

Distinct Tenders will be required for these services.

Specifications of which may be seen by applying to Mr. BELL, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office, }
York, April 5, 1827. } 45-2w.

THE UPPER CANADA ALMANAC, *and Provincial Calendar, for the Year* 1827, is published and for Sale at the Gazette Office—Lesslie & Sons—Messrs. Meighans—and at Mr. M'Phails—York. It may be obtained from the several Post Masters at the principal Towns in the Province.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale at the Gazette Office, Lesslie & Sons, Messrs. Meighans, and at Mr. M'Phails, York—A SERMON, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson, A.M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.
York, March 15th, 1827. 44-3w.

A PERSON of respectability, late from England, wishes to engage himself as active partner, or as may be agreed on; he is well acquainted with Farming in general, and understands the cultivation and curing of Hops, and also malting and Brewing. Satisfactory reference can be given, as to his ability in the above. Letters addressed to A. B. at this Office (post paid) will be duely attend to.

York, March 15, 1827. 44—4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Duchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber, W. B. JARVIS.
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45-tf.

WANTS A SITUATION as clerk or to take charge of a Store in the Country, a young Man a Native of England, has been brought up to commercial pursuits, and can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer in Montreal with whom he resided four years.

Should have no objections to take charge of a Store on the Welland Canal in the ensuing Spring.

Please address to A. B. to the care of Mr. Boyes Inkeeper Etobicoke Dundas Street. 45-2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN M'DOUGALL of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.
York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-3w.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 5th and 19 in 6th do	300
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 26 & 27, in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12 & 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 2d Con do	1000
Lots Nos 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3rd concession of Harwich	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich	400
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and East half of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd 6, 7 & in 3rd 6, 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich	1800

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Guillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27. 1827. 44-12w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of the Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavation required will be 19,506 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter *(post paid)* to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
43-6w. *Secretary.*
Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17*th March*, 1827.

BREAD and BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit,* and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—A supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21st March, 1827. 44tf

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

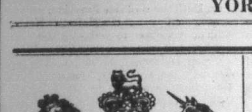


VOL. I. NO. 47.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland:* Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.



£50 *Reward.*

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

CHAP. III.

An Act to amend the Laws regulating the practice of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

[*Passed* 17, *February*, 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal part of and amend an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fifty ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fifty fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to licence practitioners in physic and Surgery throughout this Province, and to make further provision for licencing such Practitioners.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same that so much of the second clause of the said recited Act as provides that no person duly authorised by any University in His Majesty's dominions or by Commission or Warrant in His Majesty's Naval or Military Service, shall be restrained from practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, for want of the licence therein mentioned, and the third clause of the said recited Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

II. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person exhibiting a Diploma or licence from any University in His Majesty's Dominions, or from the Royal College of Physicians or of Surgeons in London, as Physician, or Surgeon, or a Commission or Warrant as Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military Services, and producing an affidavit made before any Judge of any District Court in this Province, which such Judge is hereby authorized, and upon the payment of two shillings and sixpence, required to administer stating that he is the person named in such diploma, licence, commission or warrant, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government, to grant to such applicant a Licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

III. *And be it &c.*—That the said Affidavit shall be left by such applicant and remain in the Office of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of this Province, and that if any person shall be guilty of false swearing in such Affidavit, such person shall on conviction thereof receive and suffer the like pains and penalties to which any other person convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury is liable by the Laws and Statutes of this Province.

IV. *And be it &c.*—That upon the application of any person producing a certificate from the Magistrates of any District in this Province in General Quarter Sessions assembled, signed by the Chairman and Clerk of the Peace, stating that such person was resident in this Province before the late war with the United States of America, practicing Physic Surgery and Midwifery, and remained during the said war in this Province, and producing also a Certificate from any three or more licenced practitioners of Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, such three or more licenced practitioners having been licenced after examination by the Medical Board, or upon the production of a Diploma Licence Commission or warrant as hereinbefore provided, stating that they are acquainted with such applicant, and that he is in their opinion competent to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them, the Governor Lieutenant Governor or person Administering the Government may grant to him a Licence to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery or either of them conformably to the last mentioned Certificate in the same manner as if the said applicant had obtained a Certificate from the Board mentioned in the said second clause of the said recited Act passed in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty.

V. *And be it &c.*—That it shall and may be lawful for any person who has been appointed a member of the Board mentioned in the second clause of the said recited Act passed in the 59th year of His late Majesty's Reign, or any person while employed on actual service in His Majesty's Naval or Military service as Physician or Surgeon to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery in this Province for hire gain or hope of reward. Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent or prohibit any female from practicing Midwifery in this Province, or to require such female to take out such Licence as aforesaid.

VII. *And be it &c.*—That the practice of Physic Surgery or Midwifery, for hire gain or hope of reward by any person not Licenced as aforesaid, or not being actually employed as a Physician or Surgeon in His Majesty's Naval or Military service, shall be a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted and punished as any other misdemeanor can be, and that upon the trial of any person charged with such misdemeanor the burthen of proof as to the licence or right of the person tried to practice Physic Surgery or Midwifery, in this Province shall lie upon the Defendant but no prosecution shall be commenced for such misdemeanor after one year from the offence committed, and no person convicted of such misdemeanor shall be sentenced therefor to a longer period of imprisonment than Six Months or to a greater fine than the sum of Twenty-five Pounds.

VIII. *And be it &c.*—That it shall be lawful for the Private Secretary of the Governor Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province to ask demand and receive for any licence granted under the provisions of this Act of and from the person receiving such Licence, the sum of Twenty Shillings; and that it shall be lawful for the Clerk of the Peace to ask demand and receive for drawing up and signing any Certificate under the provisions of this Act, of and from the person receiving such Certificate, the sum of Five Shillings.



CHAP. XVII.

An Act for affording Public aid towards the completion of the Welland Canal.

[Passed 17th Feb'y, 1827.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to afford Public aid in furtherance of the great undertaking now in progress for uniting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario by a Canal, navigable for such Vessels as are ordinarily used for Transport on the Lakes:

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That at any time before the first day of April next, it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to direct His Majesty's Receiver General to subscribe Stock in the Welland Canal Company to the amount of Fifty Thousand Pounds, which Stock shall from thenceforth be held as, and deemed to be Public Stock, and that the Government of this Province shall, as the holders of such Stock, be subject to the same conditions and have the same powers, advantages, and privileges, as other Stockholders in the said Company.

II. *And whereas*, it will afford great relief to the said Company to be enabled to avail themselves of the whole funds thus subscribed by the Government, without the delay of calling in Instalments; and such advance will further enable the said Company to resume and continue their operations without the necessity of exacting from individual Stockholders such rapid advances of Capital as they have hitherto, at great inconvenience, been compelled to furnish; *and whereas*, it is reasonable that, in consideration of such facility to be afforded to the Company, the Government should be relieved from the immediate payment of interest on the Sum to be immediately advanced to them: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before such Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds shall be advanced by the Government to the said Company, a written assent under the Seal of the said Company shall be deposited with His Majesty's Receiver General for the time being, signifying that they are willing to accept the said Subscription of Stock and the payment of the same in full, upon the condition that the said Company shall pay to the Government half yearly the Interest upon the said Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, from the time of the same being advanced until the expiration of one year from and after the completion of the Welland Canal, from the Grand River to Lake Ontario: *Provided always nevertheless*, That so soon as the proceeds of the said Canal shall afford to the Company a clear dividend of Six per Centum upon the Capital advanced, such Interest so paid to the Government shall be equitably adjusted as between the Government and the other Stockholders, in any dividends to be thereafter made.

III. *And be it, &c.*—That the Welland Canal Company shall, before receiving the payment of the Stock to be taken under the authority of this Act, deposit with His Majesty's Receiver General a Bond under their Seal, in the Penalty of Twenty Thousand Pounds, binding themselves to pay annually to His Majesty the legal Interest upon such payment until the expiration of one year after the whole Canal shall be finished.

IV. *And be it, &c.*—That it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, at any time in his discretion to direct the Receiver General for the time being, to sell and transfer the Stock so Subscribed or any portion thereof, so soon as its nominal value can be obtained, and that the Sum to be received for the same shall be paid to and remain in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General for the time being, subject to the disposition of the Legislature thereof.

V. *And be it, &c.*—That the Interest to be paid by the said Company within the period aforesaid, shall be applicable by His Majesty's Receiver General to the payment of Interest on any Loan that may be contracted by the Government for the purposes of this Act, and that all such payments and dividends as may thereafter be paid to the Government on account of the said Stock, shall and may be applicable to the Public uses of this Province as the Legislature thereof may direct.

VI. *And be it, &c.*—That the Sum of money herein authorized to be raised by Loan and paid on account of Stock to be held in the said Company, shall not be subject to any deduction of poundage for the Receiver General of this Province.

VII. *And whereas*, to provide for the payment of the Stock to be subscribed as aforesaid, it is necessary to authorize the raising upon Debenture, the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds in manner hereinafter mentioned: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to authorize and direct His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, to raise by Loan, at a rate of Interest not exceeding Six Pounds per centum, and as much lower as can be obtained, from any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Government Bills or Debentures authorized to be issued as hereinafter mentioned, such Sum not exceeding in the whole Fifty Thousand Pounds, as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

VIII. *And be it, &c.*—That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General for the time being, to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the said Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, as any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, shall agree to advance on the credit of the said Debentures, which Debentures shall be prepared and made out in such method and form as His Majesty's Receiver General shall think most safe and convenient, and shall be signed by him, and that for each Loan or Advance, three several Debentures shall issue at the same time, bearing date on the day on which the same shall be actually issued, and being each for the payment of one third of the Sum so advanced, at the expiration of periods not shorter than Two, Four, and Six Years respectively, with Interest according to the rate at which such Loan shall be negociated, from the date of such Debenture until the same shall be discharged.

IX. *And be it, &c.*—That all such Debentures with the Interest thereon, and all charges incident to or attending the same, shall be, and are hereby charged and chargable upon, and shall be repaid and borne out of the monies that shall come into the hands of the Receiver General to and for the public uses of this Province, and at the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

X. *And be it, &c.*—That the Loan authorized by this Act shall be contracted for upon the express condition, that at any time either before or after the said Debentures, or any of them, which are by this Act directed to be issued, shall become due according to the terms thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, if he shall think proper so to do, to direct a notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, requiring all holders of the said Debentures to present the same for payment, and if after insertion of the said Notice for Three Months, any Debenture shall remain out more than Six Months from the first publication of such Notice, all Interest on such Debentures, after the expiration of the said Six Months, shall cease and be no further payable, in respect to the time which may elapse between the expiration of the said Six Months, and their presentment for payment.

XI. *And be it, &c.*—That all and every the provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon Debenture, to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company," respecting the Debentures, authorized by the said Act passing current, with certain Public Accountants, the payment of Interest upon the same by such Accountants, and the suspension of Interest in certain cases, the submitting to the Legislature accounts of such Debentures and the Interest paid thereon and the expenses attending the same, the payment of Interest to the holders of such Debentures, the remuneration to the Receiver General for the services required by the said Act, paying off and cancelling the said Debentures, and also the provision made in the seventh Section of the said Act for punishing the Forging of any Debenture thereby authorized to be issued, or of any matter or thing relating thereto, or the knowingly uttering any such Forged Debenture, or other matter as aforesaid, shall apply to, and be in force in respect to the Debentures which shall be issued according to this Act.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of tresspass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 9, 1827.

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 13, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st *November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing hrough the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands alreaday Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w.* *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
To Wit. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Militxy Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,
JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock,(Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at tbe suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To wit. } Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No, 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.
JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.
JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } BY virtue of a
To wit. } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

(3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dpy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Mathew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey; Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
27th May 1826. } 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office ou or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Hisleip, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T Pawling,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
16th May, 1826. } 45–6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
To wit. } of fieri facias/issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend	200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 0 34
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eighi day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. } 44-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
15th March, 1827. } 43-10*w*

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday 7th May next, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery into His Majesty's Magazines at this Post, of *Six hundred Barrels of Inspected Fine Flour.* The whole to be delivered on or befor the 1st day of July next ensuing, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months, from the date of delivery.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for the supply of Inspected Fine Flour" and two respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract enterred into.

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

Commissariat Office,
York, April 10, 1827. } 46–4w.

PUBLIC SALE.—The whole of the Household furniture &c., belonging to Lieut. Col. Gibson, consisting of Mahogony Dining, Loo, Bagatelle and Card Tables, Mahogany and other Bedsteds, Hair Matrasses full size, Pallisses &c. Silver Tea Equipage, Soup, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, a set of Silver Casters—Plated Wine Coolers, corner covered Dishes, and hot water, and Venison Dishes—Aperne, Tea and Coffe set, 3 pairs Salt Cellars, Mustard pot, Bottle Stands, 8 pairs Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, pair Tea Caddies, Waiters, Bread Basket, Wine funnel, and other articles ——Sets knives and Forks, 4 Black Walnut Chests Drawers, two Sofas, Press, Looking Glasses, Camera Obscura, Two Oil Paintings—pair Table Lamps—Cooking Stove and Cooking articles, Four Carpets containing 43—42—40, and 22 yards each—Hearth Rugs—Cut Glass, a few articles Table Linen, China, Delft, and a large quantity of substantial Blue Dinner ware, with many other articles.

Also.—Two serviceable Horses—Harness, Saddlery—a half covered Sleigh.

A few dozen of old Sherry, Madaria, and Claret.

The Sale to take place at the Garrison on Thursday 10th May next.—The articles may be viewed two days previous to the Sale.

York, 14th April, 1827. 46-4.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of Interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle. or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

TO BE SOLD.—An Elegant London built Phaeton, with Seat for a Servant, hung on the kind Springs; the Carriage is in excellent order, and furnished with Pole Straps, drag Chain, screw-wrench and a new brown linen Cover. Price Sixty Pounds Halifax C'y.

ALSO,

A good strong Carriage Horse, rising six years old, height fifteen hands 3 inches, remarkably well broke, and gentle both in single and double Harness.

Price Twenty five Pounds H'x. Cy. the Carriage or Horse can be seen at any time, upon Application to the Printer.

York, April 14, 1827. 46-tf.



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 25th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 37-tf

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Store, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

ALLIANCE, BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 31st Feb. 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. BULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber, and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,
York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27—tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at Wragg & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d, or 25s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on parchment, 7 1-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827. NO. 47.

Summary.

The King is at Brighton, confined with the gout in his left hand and in his feet; but in other respects is well.

Mr. Canning has not been merely severely, but dangerously indisposed with rheumatic pains in the head, but the danger is passed, and the Secretary is now regaining his health.

The health of the Duke of Sussex is improving daily.

The account circulated in the city of the nature of Lord Liverpool's illness is that he was attacked on the morning of the 17th, with a paralytic stroke, and his head was sensibly affected by it.

We have never known in any similar instance more general anxiety expressed to learn his real state, and it is a striking proof of the respect entertained by all ranks for Lord Liverpool. The first circulation of the rumour caused the exchange to be crowded with inquirers, and the nature of the answers, which were as above mentioned, caused universal regret.

The funds have fallen rather more than one per cent. Consols having been done in the course of the day at 82¼, and the closing price 81 sellers.

Mr. Huskisson has recovered from his late indisposition.

PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal is of a much less favorable character than the previous accounts had led us to hope.

Hurricane.—A letter from Teneriffe to a gentleman of this city, dated 25th January, communicates some particulars respecting the hurricane which commenced on the 7th of November last. The French ship Gabrielle was wrecked off the town, and 15 persons were drowned. Four foreign vessels were wrecked at Santa Cruz. The greater part of the valley of Oratavo was converted into a desert. Lands to the value of $500,000 were swept away. From the returns made, it appears that 245 persons were drowned, 311 houses swept away by the torrent, 112 greatly damaged, and 1009 head of cattle were destroyed.

England.

From the London Courier, of 13th Feb.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. Secretary PEEL rose, and said, "Sir, in the period which elapsed between the separation and re-assembling of this House, the country has sustained a loss, by the death, of the first Prince of the blood; a Prince whom the probable course of human existence would, at some intervening period, have seated on the Throne of this country. Under such circumstances, at any time, without reference to personal qualities or any extraneous considerations, this House would have thought it, in unison with the general feelings of the country—(Hear, hear,)—to have presented an Address to the Throne, expressive of their respectful sympathy with the feelings of His Majesty. But I feel, I would, under any circumstances, I say, have been induced to adopt that course, from the feelings which must necessarily arise in the bosoms of subjects of a country of limited monarchy, from those feelings that spring from the deep-felt conviction, that there is no other form of Government better suited to the genius and habits of the people of this country, or better calculated to secure the existance of their happiness, and the enjoyment of their rights. The House would, I repeat, have been induced to adopt that course from the influence of these feelings alone; but, Sir, I feel that the circumstances under which we are called upon to present an Address of Condolence to the King, in consequence of the death of the Duke of York, are, in some respects, peculiar, and depart from the ordinary course of events. This Address, if acceded to by the House, will be presented to one who was the companion of the deceased Prince's early years —who had studied with him in his youth, and who had been intimately acquainted with him throughout his life; to one who had watched over him in his dying moments, in the utmost affliction, and who felt his loss with the feelings of a brother. (Hear, hear, hear.) No consolation can be calculated to assuage that affliction can be offered, than the demonstration on the part of this House, that they concur in that universal feeling of respect which has been manifested throughout the country for the Duke of York, and offer their respectful assurances, not only of that feeling of regret, which we should have experienced under other and different circumstances; but that feeling of deep respect which we entertain for the eminent public services of the Individual. (Hear, hear, hear.) There is also to be added to that feeling, one of tenderer and more domestic sorrow, which arises from long experience of the great kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his disposition—qualities which adorn any station of life, but shine with peculiar lustre when displayed in such exalted rank. I do not stand here for the purpose of pronouncing a set eulogium on the character of the Duke of York. It was well said by an Hon Gentleman opposite, on a former occasion, that "laboured panegyrics on the great, are better suited to the genius of despotic countries, than those who have the happiness of living under noble and free institutions;" and nothing could be more inappropriate to the character of the Duke of York, than that I should ascribe to him qualities which he did not possess—none shall I mention which all do not admit he possessed—nothing shall I say which truth shall not sanction—and I do not think I transgress the truth, when I say, that in his public capacity, of Commander-in-Chief, he inspired the discipline and raised the moral character of the Army; neither do I think I transgress the truth, when I say, that he possessed a combination of singular advantages, and of peculiar personal qualities for discharging properly his duty, and that he lost no opportunity of availing himself of those advantages. Sir, for a period of forty-six years, the Duke of York was a soldier in the British Army, and for thirty-two years of that time he held, with a slight intermission, the situation of Commander-in-Chief. I do not believe there is any man who could do justice to the services which he rendered to this country in that capacity; except, perhaps, those who had had personal experience knows them, or one who has taken the pains to examine the state of the Army, when His Royal Highness assumed the command of it, and its state at the period of his decease. I will relinquished its guidance. I shall not soon forget the last words I heard from the lips of the Royal Duke, when, nine days before his death, hearing of the landing of part of the troops at Lisbon, he said, with a faint expression of honest triumph, "Well, I say any man could compare the state of the brigade of British Troops disembarked at Ostend in 1794 with that of the corps now landed at Lisbon." Those, on my honour, were the last words I heard from the lips of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness had been a General before he became Commander-in-Chief, and when he was appointed to that high post he expressed his determination that no other officer, upon whom the duty of leading the army to the field might devolve, should ever be subject to the same disadvantages under which he had laboured Sir, no one but a man of professional knowledge and experience could properly enter into the detail of the progressive steps by which the improvements were effected—none but such a one could explain the difficulties at first to be met with. It will, therefore, unnecessary to detail the several regulations which were adopted, and the watchfulness which was exerted in seeing them put into execution, for the purpose of correcting the many abuses and defects which prevailed when he assumed the command. There were various regulations connected with religious instruction, and just hopes of preferment held out to the soldier, according to their duty. There were others relating to discipline, and regimental schools established for the purpose of giving education to those who superintended the ranks of the army. At I believe, it would require a man of experience to enter into the detail of these regulations, but it is unnecessary at the present moment; for I ascribe less to them than to the influence which an elevated mind naturally carries with it. It was this influence which was felt throughout the army to do their duty. Every man felt convinced that his merits would be appreciated, and that justice would be done him should any act of oppression be exercised upon him. Sir, the Commander-in-Chief, and not by the regulations, that that great and wonderful instrument, a disciplined army, received all its regularity of movement, and willingness of submission to rule, which constitute the energy which distinguishes the soldier of a free state from the mere passive machine of despotism. During the whole thirty years the Duke of York had the chief command, a period exceeding 10,000 days, I do not believe I exagerate, when I state, that not one of those 10,000 days ever passed without some portion of it being devoted to the performance of the duties of his post. Not a letter arrived at the office without its being immediately noticed, if the subject required it. If it was signed, no matter from whom it came, it was immediately answered. If, by chance, it happened that the individual had made a mistake, and addressed it to the wrong department, he did not receive a dry answer, referring him to the proper department; but every facility was given to him to transact his business. If a letter arrived, not signed, proffering a complaint, it was not neglected for want of the signature; but ioquiry was forthwith instituted into the alleged grievance. On every occasion, when the state of the army, particularly with reference to the promotions, has been brought under the consideration of the House, there has been manifested by all a most anxious desire to do justice to the strict impartiality of the Commander-in-Chief, in that most important distribution of honours. There was no reminssess on his part in attending to every well founded claim for this species of distinction; and certainly no reluctance on the part of the country, and no disposition on the part of the army, to forget how much he had effected, and with what justice and discernment he had acted in this particular. —(Hear, hear.) That illustrious person, never retained any remembrance of any part taken in the debates in that House, however personally unpleasant to him; on the contrary, he showed an earnest disposition to forget all observations and allusions of this kind made by individuals, and above all, not to suffer them to interfere with the fair claims of those connected with the parties who uttered them. It was his duty, Sir, to guard against the influence of prepossessions, to avoid which does require, perhaps, a more vigilant care on the part of those who are placed in high and important posts of this kind, than is necessary in others not so circumstanced; for they are bound to take care, that they be not seduced by the illusions, however dazzling, of military power—nor forget, in affording with more active and exalted candidates for military honours, the cases of those officers who may be deprived, by no fault of their own, of the opportunities of distinction; or may be panting, in foreign countries, for employment, calculated to display their ardour in the service. I think that the whole series of the acts of His late Royal Highness the duke of York. The

and of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor were drank with enthusiasm, and thus closed the proceedings of the day. It may not be improper to add, that a small phamphlet lately published at the Herald Office, containing the bill, Jones' letter, and the Anglo-American's production, was widely circulated. It is asserted (with how much truth we cannot undertake to vouch(that many of those individuals, for whose security the naturalization law is framed, have taken alarm, and are actually sacrificing their property by sudden and ruinous sales. We have indeed one instance within our knowledge of property thus circumstanced, having been sold at half its value, and are inclined to believe the report that there are many others. We repeat that those who have misled individuals so far as to induce them to make these ruinous sacrifices have much to answer for. We think we could without difficulty lay our finger upon the shoulder of some of them, who, if they meet with their deserts, will sooner or later earn the courses, *both loud and deep*, of the individuals whom they have led astray.

As to those who dislike the law, because they retain their partiality to a foreign government, the sooner we know them the better. Our government cannot desire Subjects of that description; and one of the most beneficial effects of the law will be to bring them into public view, and to distinguish them from the loyal part of the population.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE KING.

Hamilton, District of Gore,
13th April, 1827.

At a Meeting of the Clergy Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the District of Gore convened by Public Notice pursuant to a Communication from the York Committee to William M. Jarvis Esq. Sheriff of Gore, for the purpose of moving an Address of Condolence to His Majesty, on the Death of His Majesty's Late Brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

John Wilson Esq. Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly being unanimously called to the Chair—and George Rolph Esq. appointed Secretary.

Doctor Dunlop of the Canada Company addressed the Meeting and with great eloquence, and feeling, portrayed the eminent virtues and distinguished services of His Late Royal Highness the Duke of York. And therefore, an address on motion of Doctor Dunlop, and seconded by Hugh Wilson Esq. was proposed and unanimously adopted, and anxiously signed by the whole meeting, who earnestly pressed forward to testify their British feeling, for a lamented and an Illustrious Chief.

GEORGE ROLPH.
Secretary.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, April 21, 1827.

The news by the late arrivals at New York from Liverpool, is rather of an important nature. It would appear by the advices from Portugal that there is a probability of the British Troops being more actively employed. The Observer of the 18th February alluding to the illness of Lord Liverpool, and Mr. Canning remarks

"This is not the only domestic intelligence which has operated upon the Funds. It has been stated in addition, that Ministers, in consequence of the unfavorable character of the latest despatches from Lisbon, and the strong grounds which exist as to the sincerity of the King of Spain, have determined to send out an additional military force to Portugal to the extent of 10,000 or 12,000 men. In the city, it is considered by many that the state of affairs in the Peninsula is worse than it was on the first breaking out of the rebellion, as the Apostolical party, even with the British Troops in Portugal, have the temerity again to raise the standard in opposition to the Constitutional system."

It is greatly feared that Lord Liverpool's resumption of his public duties cannot be expected—a total cessation from all mental exertion it is thought will be imperatively necessary. It was expected that an arrangement would be made in both Houses of Parliament, that only the ordinary routine business should be proceeded in, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Country is placed, in consequence of the incapacity of the Noble Earl and Mr. Canning to attend in their seats. The Courier speaking of the illness of these distinguished personages, says:—

"An event like this, naturally gives rise to various rumours and conjectures; but we feel no disposition to mix ourselves up with them, for reasons which must be sufficiently obvious. Names are freely mentioned—and supposed party views as freely canvassed—which are in truth, nothing more than the idle gossip of the town, or the loose guesses of those who settle every complicated question of state, in an easy, off-hand manner.

A cabinet council is summoned for 3 o'clock today."

Canada Company.—Mr. Dunlop, the Company's "Warden of the Forests," we observe by a notice in the last Gore Gazette, offers a contract for opening seven miles of a Road, through the Company's Lands, in what is called "the Guelph Block," in the Gore District, and also for erecting two Log Houses at Galt. The tenders are to be received until 30th Instant. This may not be improperly considered as the commencement of "active operations" on the part of the Company, and we have no doubt that in the prosecution of the various improvements they intend making, the Country will be benefitted in a material degree.

We have heard that Mr. Galt intends making a tour during the ensuing summer on the shores of Lake Huron, bordering on the Company's tract of Land in the London and Western Districts.

The soil and Climate of this part of Upper Canada is represented as highly favorable to the purposes of agriculture, and when brought more immediately into notice, under the management of the Company, will no doubt become a desirable residence for the new Settler.

Some of our Provincial Editors, who seem to have a *penchant*, for *fishing in troubled waters*, and being at a loss to *manufacture* troubles themselves; now that they see the public mind resuming its wonted tranquility, on the subject of the Naturalization Bill, notwithstanding the endeavours so industriously used to misrepresent matters to the people. Now that *truth* begins to have its proper effect, and the period of their exposure in having attempted to mislead and deceive public opinion, is fast approaching; have recourse to a species of *importation* to gratify the cravings of their *troublesome* appetites, and with the obvious intention of endeavouring to create something like alarm, telling us "that the eyes of our neighbours are upon us," copy what they no doubt consider an important article from the Buffalo Journal, under the very imposing head of "troubles in Canada."

Many of our readers have never before perhaps heard of the Buffalo Journal; and we think they will indeed smile, when we tell them, that the Buffalo Journal has *manufactured*, "troubles in Canada" from such a paragraph as the following in the Colonial Advocate:—

"Such a change [the ministers] in the colonial department, might now be the salvation of the Canadas—a little longer—and they are lost, shamefully lost to Britain FOREVER."

"Language such as this" says the Buffalo Journal "from the *same source*, is not new" [indeed it is not] "but under the present excitement, which seems to be universal, [does the B. Journal get this information from the *same source* ?—if he does we can only advise him to be more slow of belief for the future] more than *ordinary* importance may be attached to it."

And pray what *extraordinary* importance does the Buffalo Journal, wish us to attach to the assertions of the Colonial Advocate, who in an off-hand manner, would "turn out" the whole ministry, because forsooth they are not pleased to consult him, and others of his stamp, respecting the affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her Colonies and dependencies.

As a set off to the Buffalo Journal's "troubles in Canada," we would just give the following from another paper, published not more than two miles from the same place. The Black Rock Gazette speaking of the Naturalization Bill has the following remarks:—

"In regard to the operation of this act, the people in various parts of Upper Canada fear that it will be oppressive. Meetings have been held in several towns, to petition the Imperial Parliament on the subject.—These meetings as far as our information extends, are in the main, orderly; and we venture an opinion, [notwithstanding various reports] that there will be no disturbance of the public tranquility, at present, in Upper Canada, on account of this act. It is possible that many of those who have set these meetings on foot, have ulterior objects in view —objects of personal advantages to be obtained at the sacrifice of the discretion of the people—a convenient hobby, on whose broad back many an aspiring man of the people may ride into the next Provincial Parliament.

The people of Upper Canada are blessed with a fine healthy climate—a fruitful soil—and, when the improvements in navigation, between the waters of Erie and the St. Lawrence are completed, they will possess commercial advantages superior to any people, [having respect to their population] under heaven. Their importations being chiefly from the mother country, are subjected only to a slight tariff. The support of the Provincial Government, or such part of it as comes from the people's pockets, is not burthensome—their taxes are not as many, or as heavy as ours—and, the expense of the numerous fortifications, and the defence of the country, comes exclusively from the Parent State. It must therefore, be a serious attempt of opposition, which could induce a people thus favored, to disturb the public tranquility."

Bell's Weekly Messenger concludes a review of "the different States and Governments of Europe at the close of the year 1826," with the following language, which will be responded by every sincere lover of his Country.

To some who *profess* a great veneration for the Laws and Institutions of the Mother Country, we would suggest the propriety (just by way of shewing that they *feel* a little of what they *profess*) of giving a place occasionally in their Public Journals to such extracts as the one we are now making, instead of filling their Editorial columns with "*difficulty and alarm*," which the *New York Enquirer* has conjured up, as mendacing Old England.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

"Upon the whole, though England from various circumstances, would find it most beneficial to preserve the peace of Europe, she has perhaps of all the powers, the least to apprehend from a renewal of war. Of invasion she can have no possible dread. Her Navy only requires to be let loose to sweep every flag before it. Her Colonies are in a state of perfect security, except against a black insurrection; and her Military Force, when required to act, will be found as it always has been, invincible. Her Commercial allies form a strong part of her power. She can attack France, at any time, through Flanders, if it be deemed necessary; and in conjunction with Prussia and the Netherlands, could easily check the progress of that ambitious power in all future wars.

"We cannot better conclude these observations than with the forcible and eloquent description of a contemporary writer. Look, says he, at the general progress of the British Empire in the materials of wealth and power, since the beginning of the war in 1793. Her Commerce trebled, her means of productive industry quadrupled, her works of defence, and of communication, by land and by water, her concentration of available riches, her immense acquisitions of exterior strength, which give her the keys of three quarters of the world, and more especially the absolute command over all the direct maritime intercourse which can be carried on by the nations of the North, of central and southern Europe, whether through the road of the Mediterranean or of the Atlantic, with Africa, or with the Eastern hemisphere. The Fleets of England were never so predominant as at the hour which we now describe them, over these of every actual or possible rival. The sinuuns, and frame, and spirit of the Army, never so well arranged or constituted. Her arsenals are provided for more than ten years of war—but above all, and paramount stands that strength, which consists in the spirit and defensive character of British policy, inspiring the great body of nations with confidence, and the members of their several Governments with respect.

"With whatever wonder and amazement those Englishmen, whose duty and genius lead them to conduct the discussions of our national interests, may happen to express their feeling of a public wrong or their solicitude for a remedy, is may bring to respect into an unlucky predicament if they venture on such grounds to build any hope of profiting by our apparent quarrels with each other. In free Countries, where opinion is the great mover of the commonwealth, it is unavoidable to paint grievances in strong colours, that they may catch the eye and fix public attention; but we repeat that the power which fancies that because Englishmen remonstrate boldly with their public rulers, their they feel that some partial defect in the political system might be repaired, they will not therefore make common cause with their Government against the intrusions or of foreigners, will find itself in a very unfortunate mistake, and exposed to perils which it would be wise to avoid by timely abstinence from provocation."

We last week gave the proceedings of a Public Meeting at Belleville, on the subject of the Petition against the Naturalization bill, and in this day's paper will be found the proceedings of another Meeting at Bath, together with the opinion of the Grand Jury of the London District on this question. The last Colonial Advocate, under an article on "the State of the Colony," tells us that, the Editors Table groans under the load of Papers and Letters received on this subject, but for "motives which may appear hereafter," the Advocate "judges it best to withhold the important documents"—Here is a puzzle for the good people of Upper Canada—the "documents" are "important," but they are "withheld," and conjecture is left to busy itself, until the Editor may "hereafter" be pleased to condescend to explain his "motives"—all this looks of a "doubtful character." When we have any thing which we consider good or "important," of a public nature, we should think ourselves wanting in respect to our readers, if we told them we had such *important documents* on an *important* subject, and yet withheld them, with the *very* doubtful" and vague information, that our "motives" might possibly "appear hereafter."

But, says the Advocate, "we perceive that the subject has excited much attention in all parts of the United States." Coupling such an expression as this with an article "on the State" of a *British* "Colony," we should be inclined to think that the readers of the Advocate will be ready to ask—what does this mean? We will tell them—The Buffalo Journal has seized upon an inflammatory article in the Advocate (which we have alluded to in another part of our Editorial Commentary), and has spun out a long article on "Troubles in Canada," and this we suppose is what the Advocate calls "much attention," for though we have an opportunity of seeing a great many American papers, we do not observe any thing of that "attention" in them, which the Advocate seems so much to delight in. The "attention" of the Black Rock Gazette, appears at least to be of a different kind from that, which the Advocate would have it believed has been "excited."

What the Petitioners against the Naturalization Bill will think of the "sneers" of the Advocate, we cannot anticipate. He complains bitterly that one hundred individuals at Flamborough, owning £50,000 worth of property, have subscribed only *one shilling* each "in aid of the Mission to England," and insultingly enough addresses them with the following doggerel:—

"To keep the cause of liberty
In Canada from failing;
The patriots about Dundas
Gave each a Dublin Shilling!"

If the honest yeomanry of the Country will suffer themselves to be gulled out of their money, to aid the views of the Advocate, by "coming down handsomely," with Pounds, instead of Shillings, they may expect that he will "land them to the skies"—otherwise they may expect that he will ridicule them both in prose and verse. We would venture to recommend them to prefer the latter—to keep close their purse strings, and save their Pounds and Shillings for better uses.

Accident.—George Reid, Mate of the Steam Boat Canada, was last night drowned, by falling from the plank, leading from the Wharf to the Vessel It is painful to hear that the unfortunate man leaves a Wife and five children to deplore his sudden loss.

To Correspondents.—We have to apologise to "a Friend to the Soldier" for not having before acknowledged his communication. He speaks of "times long past"—not doubting but that these things are better ordered now-a-days, he will excuse our not inserting his communication.

"Argus," will we think appreciate our motives when we inform him, that for the present at least, it is our desire to abstain from further remark with respect to the "infatuated person," he speaks of. If we felt inclined to point out the political inconsistencies which have marked the career of the individual he alludes to, we have *volumes*, in our possession, penned by *himself*, which contain his own condemnation—but we refrain, and have no doubt that under present circumstances "Argus" will see the propriety of our conduct.

"N" is unavoidably postponed till next week.

Birth,

At York, on Friday the 13th Instant, Mrs. S. Jarvis, of a Daughter.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Francis & John Leys, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with Francis Leys, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts, that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.
Pickering, April 11, 1827. 57-3w.

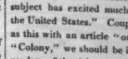
THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

Desjardin's Canal Office,
Dundas, April 13, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
47-9w. *Secretary.*



THE CANADA *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... 8?,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

Welland Canal Office,
April 14, 1827.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. John Henry Dunn,
John B. Robinson,
Henry J. Boulton,
D'Arcy Boulton,
George Keefer,
John Clark, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. John H. Dunn and Henry J. Boulton, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President*, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
JOSEPH WENHAM,
47-3w. *Secretary.*

HORTICULTURE.—The proprietor of the Toronto Nursery grateful for past favours, returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received—confidently hopes by unremitted attention to his Establishment, to render it an object worthy of public patronage. He assures all those who may be disposed to favour him with their commands, that neither cost nor pains, either has, or will be spared in procuring Fruit Trees and plants of the most approved kinds, both European and American. The price of grafted Apple-trees will be 1s. 3d. each: natural, half price, others varying.—Trees or plants will be delivered at York, free of freight, and all orders promptly attended to. Those who may choose to call and examine for themselves, can have their choice of twenty thousand Apple Trees, the greater part of which are grafted with the most approved kinds. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed to those who will call at the Nursery, and take away more than one hundred. A small assortment of Pear, Plumbs, Cherries, Goose-berries, Currants, Grapes and Raspberries, with ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, ornamental and flowering plants, bulbous roots, garden and flower seeds &c.

Wm. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto Nursery, April 3, 1827-46-3w.

THE Upper Canada Almanac, *and Provincial Calendar, for the Year* 1827, is published and for Sale at the Gazette Office—Lesslie & Sons—Messrs. Meighans—and at Mr. M'Phails—York. It may be obtained from the several Post Masters at the principal Towns in the Province.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale at the Gazette Office, Lesslie & Sons, Messrs. Meighans, and at Mr. M'Phails, York.—A SERMON, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson, A.M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.
York, March 15th, 1827. 44–3w.

A PERSON of respectability, late from England, wishes to engage himself as active partner, or as may be agreed on; he is well acquainted with Farming in general, and understands the cultivation and curing of Hops, and also malting and Brewing. Satisfactory reference can be given, as to his ability in the above. Letters addressed to A. B. at this Office (post paid) will be duely attend to.
York, March 15, 1827. 44–4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44–tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Dutchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber,

W. B. JARVIS.
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45–tf.

WANTS A SITUATION as clerk or to take charge of a Store in the Country, a young Man a Native of England, has been brought up to commercial pursuits, and can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer in Montreal with whom he resided four years.

Should have no objections to take charge of a Store on the Welland Canal in the ensuing Spring.

Please address to A. B. to the care of Mr. Boyes Inkeeper Etobicoke Dundas Street. 45–2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.
York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-8w.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or incouvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.
York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hart, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con do	100
Lots Nos 3, 13, 15, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of.....do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th...do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th.....do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 6th and 19 in 6th...do	200
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession ....do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 22, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12& 13 in 1st & 13, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney.....	1000
Lots Nos 9 & 10 in 1st & 8, 9 & 10 in 2nd Con do	1000
Lots No. 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3d concession of Harwich.....	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of .....do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich.....	40
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and Southall of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do ..	200
Lots No 7, 8 & 9 in 2nd & 7 & in 3rd & 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich.....	1800

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 2d & 23 in 6th Con North Gwillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavatioh required will be 19,500 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter (*post paid*) to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
43-6w. *Secretary.*
Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17th *March*, 1827.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21*st March*, 1827. 44tf

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Loan Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Port Erie,*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

SUPPLEMENT TO
The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827.

and of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor were drank with enthusiasm, and thus closed the proceedings of the day. It may not be improper to add, that a small phamphlet lately published at the Herald Office, containing the bill, Jones' letter, and the Anglo-American's production, was widely circulated. It is asserted (with how much truth we cannot undertake to vouch(that many of those individuals, for whose security the naturalization law is framed, have taken alarm, and are actually sacrificing their property by sudden and ruinous sales. We have indeed one instance within our knowledge of property thus circumstanced, having been sold at half its value, and are inclined to believe the report that there are many others. We repeat that those who have misled individuals so far as to induce them to make these ruinous sacrifices have much to answer for. We think we could without difficulty lay our finger upon the shoulder of some of them, who, if they meet with their deserts, will sooner or later earn the courses, *both loud and deep*, of the individuals whom they have led astray.

As to those who dislike the law, because they retain their partiality to a foreign government, the sooner we know them the better. Our government cannot desire Subjects of that description; and one of the most beneficial effects of the law will be to bring them into public view, and to distinguish them from the loyal part of the population.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO THE KING.

Hamilton, District of Gore,
13th April, 1827.

At a Meeting of the Clergy Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the District of Gore convened by Public Notice pursuant to a Communication from the York Committee to William M. Jarvis Esq. Sheriff of Gore, for the purpose of moving an Address of Condolence to His Majesty, on the Death of His Majesty's Late Brother, His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

John Wilson Esq. Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly being unanimously called to the Chair—and George Rolph Esq. appointed Secretary.

Doctor Dunlop of the Canada Company addressed the Meeting and with great eloquence, and feeling, portrayed the eminent virtues and distinguished services of His Late Royal Highness the Duke of York. And therefore, an address on motion of Doctor Dunlop, and seconded by Hugh Wilson Esq. was proposed and unanimously adopted, and anxiously signed by the whole meeting, who earnestly pressed forward to testify their British feeling, for a lamented and an Illustrious Chief.

GEORGE ROLPH.
Secretary.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, April 21, 1827.

The news by the late arrivals at New York from Liverpool, is rather of an important nature. It would appear by the advices from Portugal that there is a probability of the British Troops being more actively employed. The Observer of the 18th February alluding to the illness of Lord Liverpool, and Mr. Canning remarks

"This is not the only domestic intelligence which has operated upon the Funds. It has been stated in addition, that Ministers, in consequence of the unfavorable character of the latest despatches from Lisbon, and the strong grounds which exist as to the sincerity of the King of Spain, have determined to send out an additional military force to Portugal to the extent of 10,000 or 12,000 men. In the city, it is considered by many that the state of affairs in the Peninsula is worse than it was on the first breaking out of the rebellion, as the Apostolical party, even with the British Troops in Portugal, have the temerity again to raise the standard in opposition to the Constitutional system."

It is greatly feared that Lord Liverpool's resumption of his public duties cannot be expected—a total cessation from all mental exertion it is thought will be imperatively necessary. It was expected that an arrangement would be made in both Houses of Parliament, that only the ordinary routine business should be proceeded in, under the extraordinary circumstances in which the Country is placed, in consequence of the incapacity of the Noble Earl and Mr. Canning to attend in their seats. The Courier speaking of the illness of these distinguished personages, says:—

"An event like this, naturally gives rise to various rumours and conjectures; but we feel no disposition to mix ourselves up with them, for reasons which must be sufficiently obvious. Names are freely mentioned—and supposed party views as freely canvassed—which are in truth, nothing more than the idle gossip of the town, or the loose guesses of those who settle every complicated question of state, in an easy, off-hand manner.

A cabinet council is summoned for 3 o'clock today."

Canada Company.—Mr. Dunlop, the Company's "Warden of the Forests," we observe by a notice in the last Gore Gazette, offers a contract for opening seven miles of a Road, through the Company's Lands, in what is called "the Guelph Block," in the Gore District, and also for erecting two Log Houses at Galt. The tenders are to be received until 30th Instant. This may not be improperly considered as the commencement of "active operations" on the part of the Company, and we have no doubt that in the prosecution of the various improvements they intend making, the Country will be benefitted in a material degree.

We have heard that Mr. Galt intends making a tour during the ensuing summer on the shores of Lake Huron, bordering on the Company's tract of Land in the London and Western Districts.

The soil and Climate of this part of Upper Canada is represented as highly favorable to the purposes of agriculture, and when brought more immediately into notice, under the management of the Company, will no doubt become a desirable residence for the new Settler.

Some of our Provincial Editors, who seem to have a *penchant*, for *fishing in troubled waters*, and being at a loss to *manufacture* troubles themselves; now that they see the public mind resuming its wonted tranquility, on the subject of the Naturalization Bill, notwithstanding the endeavours so industriously used to misrepresent matters to the people. Now that *truth* begins to have its proper effect, and the period of their exposure in having attempted to mislead and deceive public opinion, is fast approaching; have recourse to a species of *importation* to gratify the cravings of their *troublesome* appetites, and with the obvious intention of endeavouring to create something like alarm, telling us "that the eyes of our neighbours are upon us," copy what they no doubt consider an important article from the Buffalo Journal, under the very imposing head of "troubles in Canada."

Many of our readers have never before perhaps heard of the Buffalo Journal; and we think they will indeed smile, when we tell them, that the Buffalo Journal has *manufactured*, "troubles in Canada" from such a paragraph as the following in the Colonial Advocate:—

"Such a change [the ministers] in the colonial department, might now be the salvation of the Canadas—a little longer—and they are lost, shamefully lost to Britain FOREVER."

"Language such as this" says the Buffalo Journal "from the *same source*, is not new" [indeed it is not] "but under the present excitement, which seems to be universal, [does the B. Journal get this information from the *same source* ?—if he does we can only advise him to be more slow of belief for the future] more than *ordinary* importance may be attached to it."

And pray what *extraordinary* importance does the Buffalo Journal, wish us to attach to the assertions of the Colonial Advocate, who in an off-hand manner, would "turn out" the whole ministry, because forsooth they are not pleased to consult him, and others of his stamp, respecting the affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her Colonies and dependencies.

As a set off to the Buffalo Journal's "troubles in Canada," we would just give the following from another paper, published not more than two miles from the same place. The Black Rock Gazette speaking of the Naturalization Bill has the following remarks:—

"In regard to the operation of this act, the people in various parts of Upper Canada fear that it will be oppressive. Meetings have been held in several towns, to petition the Imperial Parliament on the subject.—These meetings as far as our information extends, are in the main, orderly; and we venture an opinion, [notwithstanding various reports] that there will be no disturbance of the public tranquility, at present, in Upper Canada, on account of this act. It is possible that many of those who have set these meetings on foot, have ulterior objects in view —objects of personal advantages to be obtained at the sacrifice of the discretion of the people—a convenient hobby, on whose broad back many an aspiring man of the people may ride into the next Provincial Parliament.

The people of Upper Canada are blessed with a fine healthy climate—a fruitful soil—and, when the improvements in navigation, between the waters of Erie and the St. Lawrence are completed, they will possess commercial advantages superior to any people, [having respect to their population] under heaven. Their importations being chiefly from the mother country, are subjected only to a slight tariff. The support of the Provincial Government, or such part of it as comes from the people's pockets, is not burthensome—their taxes are not as many, or as heavy as ours—and, the expense of the numerous fortifications, and the defence of the country, comes exclusively from the Parent State. It must therefore, be a serious attempt of opposition, which could induce a people thus favored, to disturb the public tranquility."

Bell's Weekly Messenger concludes a review of "the different States and Governments of Europe at the close of the year 1826," with the following language, which will be responded by every sincere lover of his Country.

To some who *profess* a great veneration for the Laws and Institutions of the Mother Country, we would suggest the propriety (just by way of shewing that they *feel* a little of what they *profess*) of giving a place occasionally in their Public Journals to such extracts as the one we are now making, instead of filling their Editorial columns with "*difficulty and alarm*," which the *New York Enquirer* has conjured up, as mendacing Old England.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

"Upon the whole, though England from various circumstances, would find it most beneficial to preserve the peace of Europe, she has perhaps of all the powers, the least to apprehend from a renewal of war. Of invasion she can have no possible dread. Her Navy only requires to be let loose to sweep every flag before it. Her Colonies are in a state of perfect security, except against a black insurrection; and her Military Force, when required to act, will be found as it always has been, invincible. Her Commercial allies form a strong part of her power. She can attack France, at any time, through Flanders, if it be deemed necessary; and in conjunction with Prussia and the Netherlands, could easily check the progress of that ambitious power in all future wars.

"We cannot better conclude these observations than with the forcible and eloquent description of a contemporary writer. Look, says he, at the general progress of the British Empire in the materials of wealth and power, since the beginning of the war in 1793. Her Commerce trebled, her means of productive industry quadrupled, her works of defence, and of communication, by land and by water, her concentration of available riches, her immense acquisitions of exterior strength, which give her the keys of three quarters of the world, and more especially the absolute command over all the direct maritime intercourse which can be carried on by the nations of the North, of central and southern Europe, whether through the road of the Mediterranean or of the Atlantic, with Africa, or with the Eastern hemisphere. The Fleets of England were never so predominant as at the hour which we now describe them, over these of every actual or possible rival. The sinuuns, and frame, and spirit of the Army, never so well arranged or constituted. Her arsenals are provided for more than ten years of war—but above all, and paramount stands that strength, which consists in the spirit and defensive character of British policy, inspiring the great body of nations with confidence, and the members of their several Governments with respect.

"With whatever wonder and amazement those Englishmen, whose duty and genius lead them to conduct the discussions of our national interests, may happen to express their feeling of a public wrong or their solicitude for a remedy, is may bring to respect into an unlucky predicament if they venture on such grounds to build any hope of profiting by our apparent quarrels with each other. In free Countries, where opinion is the great mover of the commonwealth, it is unavoidable to paint grievances in strong colours, that they may catch the eye and fix public attention; but we repeat that the power which fancies that because Englishmen remonstrate boldly with their public rulers, their they feel that some partial defect in the political system might be repaired, they will not therefore make common cause with their Government against the intrusions or of foreigners, will find itself in a very unfortunate mistake, and exposed to perils which it would be wise to avoid by timely abstinence from provocation."

We last week gave the proceedings of a Public Meeting at Belleville, on the subject of the Petition against the Naturalization bill, and in this day's paper will be found the proceedings of another Meeting at Bath, together with the opinion of the Grand Jury of the London District on this question. The last Colonial Advocate, under an article on "the State of the Colony," tells us that, the Editors Table groans under the load of Papers and Letters received on this subject, but for "motives which may appear hereafter," the Advocate "judges it best to withhold the important documents"—Here is a puzzle for the good people of Upper Canada—the "documents" are "important," but they are "withheld," and conjecture is left to busy itself, until the Editor may "hereafter" be pleased to condescend to explain his "motives"—all this looks of a "doubtful character." When we have any thing which we consider good or "important," of a public nature, we should think ourselves wanting in respect to our readers, if we told them we had such *important documents* on an *important* subject, and yet withheld them, with the *very* doubtful" and vague information, that our "motives" might possibly "appear hereafter."

But, says the Advocate, "we perceive that the subject has excited much attention in all parts of the United States." Coupling such an expression as this with an article "on the State" of a *British* "Colony," we should be inclined to think that the readers of the Advocate will be ready to ask—what does this mean? We will tell them—The Buffalo Journal has seized upon an inflammatory article in the Advocate (which we have alluded to in another part of our Editorial Commentary), and has spun out a long article on "Troubles in Canada," and this we suppose is what the Advocate calls "much attention," for though we have an opportunity of seeing a great many American papers, we do not observe any thing of that "attention" in them, which the Advocate seems so much to delight in. The "attention" of the Black Rock Gazette, appears at least to be of a different kind from that, which the Advocate would have it believed has been "excited."

What the Petitioners against the Naturalization Bill will think of the "sneers" of the Advocate, we cannot anticipate. He complains bitterly that one hundred individuals at Flamborough, owning £50,000 worth of property, have subscribed only *one shilling* each "in aid of the Mission to England," and insultingly enough addresses them with the following doggerel:—

"To keep the cause of liberty
In Canada from failing;
The patriots about Dundas
Gave each a Dublin Shilling!"

If the honest yeomanry of the Country will suffer themselves to be gulled out of their money, to aid the views of the Advocate, by "coming down handsomely," with Pounds, instead of Shillings, they may expect that he will "land them to the skies"—otherwise they may expect that he will ridicule them both in prose and verse. We would venture to recommend them to prefer the latter—to keep close their purse strings, and save their Pounds and Shillings for better uses.

Accident.—George Reid, Mate of the Steam Boat Canada, was last night drowned, by falling from the plank, leading from the Wharf to the Vessel It is painful to hear that the unfortunate man leaves a Wife and five children to deplore his sudden loss.

To Correspondents.—We have to apologise to "a Friend to the Soldier" for not having before acknowledged his communication. He speaks of "times long past"—not doubting but that these things are better ordered now-a-days, he will excuse our not inserting his communication.

"Argus," will we think appreciate our motives when we inform him, that for the present at least, it is our desire to abstain from further remark with respect to the "infatuated person," he speaks of. If we felt inclined to point out the political inconsistencies which have marked the career of the individual he alludes to, we have *volumes*, in our possession, penned by *himself*, which contain his own condemnation—but we refrain, and have no doubt that under present circumstances "Argus" will see the propriety of our conduct.

"N" is unavoidably postponed till next week.

Birth,

At York, on Friday the 13th Instant, Mrs. S. Jarvis, of a Daughter.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Francis & John Leys, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with Francis Leys, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts, that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.
Pickering, April 11, 1827. 57-3w.

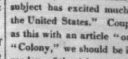
THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.
York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

Desjardin's Canal Office,
Dundas, April 13, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
47-9w. *Secretary.*



THE CANADA *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... 8?,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

Welland Canal Office,
April 14, 1827.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. John Henry Dunn,
John B. Robinson,
Henry J. Boulton,
D'Arcy Boulton,
George Keefer,
John Clark, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. John H. Dunn and Henry J. Boulton, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President*, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
JOSEPH WENHAM,
47-3w. *Secretary.*

HORTICULTURE.—The proprietor of the Toronto Nursery grateful for past favours, returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received—confidently hopes by unremitted attention to his Establishment, to render it an object worthy of public patronage. He assures all those who may be disposed to favour him with their commands, that neither cost nor pains, either has, or will be spared in procuring Fruit Trees and plants of the most approved kinds, both European and American. The price of grafted Apple-trees will be 1s. 3d. each: natural, half price, others varying.—Trees or plants will be delivered at York, free of freight, and all orders promptly attended to. Those who may choose to call and examine for themselves, can have their choice of twenty thousand Apple Trees, the greater part of which are grafted with the most approved kinds. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed to those who will call at the Nursery, and take away more than one hundred. A small assortment of Pear, Plumbs, Cherries, Goose-berries, Currants, Grapes and Raspberries, with ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, ornamental and flowering plants, bulbous roots, garden and flower seeds &c.

Wm. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto Nursery, April 3, 1827-46-3w.

THE Upper Canada Almanac, *and Provincial Calendar, for the Year* 1827, is published and for Sale at the Gazette Office—Lesslie & Sons—Messrs. Meighans—and at Mr. M'Phails—York. It may be obtained from the several Post Masters at the principal Towns in the Province.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale at the Gazette Office, Lesslie & Sons, Messrs. Meighans, and at Mr. M'Phails, York.—A SERMON, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson, A.M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.
York, March 15th, 1827. 44–3w.

A PERSON of respectability, late from England, wishes to engage himself as active partner, or as may be agreed on; he is well acquainted with Farming in general, and understands the cultivation and curing of Hops, and also malting and Brewing. Satisfactory reference can be given, as to his ability in the above. Letters addressed to A. B. at this Office (post paid) will be duely attend to.
York, March 15, 1827. 44–4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44–tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Dutchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber,

W. B. JARVIS.
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45–tf.

WANTS A SITUATION as clerk or to take charge of a Store in the Country, a young Man a Native of England, has been brought up to commercial pursuits, and can have an unexceptionable character from his late employer in Montreal with whom he resided four years.

Should have no objections to take charge of a Store on the Welland Canal in the ensuing Spring.

Please address to A. B. to the care of Mr. Boyes Inkeeper Etobicoke Dundas Street. 45–2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.
York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-8w.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or incouvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.
York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hart, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con do	100
Lots Nos 3, 13, 15, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of.....do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th...do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th.....do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 6th and 19 in 6th...do	200
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession ....do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 22, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12& 13 in 1st & 13, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney.....	1000
Lots Nos 9 & 10 in 1st & 8, 9 & 10 in 2nd Con do	1000
Lots No. 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3d concession of Harwich.....	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of .....do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich.....	40
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and Southall of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do ..	200
Lots No 7, 8 & 9 in 2nd & 7 & in 3rd & 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich.....	1800

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 2d & 23 in 6th Con North Gwillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavatioh required will be 19,500 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter (*post paid*) to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
43-6w. *Secretary.*
Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17th *March*, 1827.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21*st March*, 1827. 44tf

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

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☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

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M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Loan Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
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Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Port Erie,*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

SUPPLEMENT TO
The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1827.

VOL. I. NO. 49.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

A DESPATCH from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the January Mail:—

Downing-Street, January 6, 1827.

Sir,

It is my painful duty to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany.

His Royal Highness expired yesterday Evening, at [illegible] after a long and afflicting illness, to the inexpressible grief of the King, and of all the members of the Royal Family.

The Death of His Royal Highness is a severe National loss, which will be long and deeply felt by all ranks of His Majesty's loyal Subjects, and cannot but be, in an especial manner, deplored by the whole British Army, whose love and confidence he had obtained by his undeviating attention as Commander-in-Chief, to whatever could promote their interests, contribute to their comforts, maintain their discipline, and exalt their Military honor and renown.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

BATHURST.

Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.

Government House, April 21, 1827.

THE Mourning for His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, will change to-morrow (the 22d) and cease on Sunday the 3d June.

By Command,

G. HILLIER.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-eighth day of March, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Seventeenth day of February last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-eighth day of March instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Fourth day of May next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Cap. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions Abroad*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland*: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland*.

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the

faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

H. M. Receiver General's Office, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827 }

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or personsas may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of interest at which they will make the said loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office, }
York, March 9, 1827. }

WHEREAS, there are several Persons who pretend to be interested in Lot Number Fifteen, in the First Concession, East side of Yonge-Street, Township of York, in the Home District, and it being desirable that all such pretensions to the said Lot should be considered together, the Parties so interested, are hereby notified to exhibit their respective claims at this Office, on the First Wednesday in the Month of May next.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, March 13, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post Paid, for a Lease of the Ferry from the Canada side, to Detroit, for the term of Seven Years, from the second day of May, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the Western District, in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the first Wednesday in May next; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, upon at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that it at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, March 12, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of the Hon, George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicholls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday the 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday the fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday, the twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township lie.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To wit. } ON Saturday, the Fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Henry Murney, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Christopher A. Hagerman, viz:—

Water Lot No. 23 Town of Kingston.—Lots No. 67 and 68 in the 2d Concession, Lot No. 67 3d Concession, and Lot No. 27, 2nd Concession from Lake side, in the Township of Ameliasburgh.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } BY virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, } to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con. (3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con. (130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 24th day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dep'y Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. } 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } *To wit* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } *To Wit* } BY virtue of two writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 10 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.--Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 27th *May* 1826. 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Haslep, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 16th *May*, 1826. 45-6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend	200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 034
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. 44-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
To wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 15th *March*, 1827. 43-10w

NOT OFFICIAL.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

AT a General Meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further Instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock subscribed, shall be called in, payable at the Bank, on the 1st day of May next.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, Feb. 6, 1827.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of Interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle, or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

TO BE SOLD.—An Elegant London built Phaeton, with Seat for a Servant, hung on the hind Springs; the Carriage is in excellent order, and furnished with Pole Straps, drag Chain, screw-wrench and a new brown linen Cover. Price Sixty Pounds Halifax Cy.

ALSO,

A good strong Carriage Horse, rising six years old, height fifteen hands 3 inches, remarkably well broke, and gentle both in single and double Harness.

Price Twenty five Pounds Hx. Cy. the Carriage or Horse can be seen at any time, upon Application to the Primer.

York, April 14, 1827. 46-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, the House and premises belonging to the Subscriber, and at present in the occupation of Major Hillier.

W. W. BALDWIN,

York, 24th Nov. 1826. 27--tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 42-tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. Cy. per dozen.—Memorials on pa per, 71-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a few Hundred Weight of *very Superior CHEESE.*

D. STEGMAN.

York Feb. 9, 1827. 37-6w.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of FRANCIS & JOHN LEYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with FRANCIS LEYS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.

Pickering, April 11, 1827. 47-3w.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for Sale at the Gazette Office, Lesslie & Sons, Messrs. Meighans, and at Mr. M'Phail's, York—A SERMON, on the Death of His late Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK—by the Rev. Joseph Hudson, A.M. Chaplain to the Forces at York, U. C.

NOTICE All persons indebted to the late concern of J. W. Gamble & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to William Gamble, and all accounts remaining unsettled after the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN W. GAMBLE.
WILLIAM GAMBLE.

York, March 15th, 1827. 44-3w.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, *April* 14, 1827.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
The Hon. JOSEPH WELLS,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
HENRY J. BOULTON,
D'ARCY BOULTON,
GEORGE KEEFER,
JOHN CLARK, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. JOHN H. DUNN and HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President*, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH WENHAM,
47-3w. *Secretary.*

HORTICULTURE.—The proprietor of the Toronto Nursery grateful for past favours, returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, and confidently hopes by unremitted attention to his Establishment, to render it an object worthy of public patronage. He assures all those who may be disposed to favour him with their commands, that neither cost nor pains, either has, or will be spared in procuring Fruit Trees and plants of the most approved kinds, both European and American. The price of grafted Apple-trees will be 1s. 3d. each: natural, half price, others varying.—Trees or plants will be delivered at York, free of freight, and all orders promptly attended to. Those who may choose to call and examine for themselves, can have their choice of twenty thousand Apple Trees, the greater part of which are grafted with the most approved kinds. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed to those who will call at the Nursery, and take away more than one hundred. A small assortment of Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Goose-berries, Currants, Grapes and Raspberries, with ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, ornamental and flowering plants, bulbous roots, garden and flower seeds &c.

Wm. W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto Nursery, April 3, 1827-46-3w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.

York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Duchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber, W. B. JARVIS.

Agent for the Proprietor.

York, 6th April, 1827. 45-tf.

SUPPLEMENT TO
Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



CHAP. XVII.

AN ACT for affording Public Aid towards the Completion of the Welland Canal.

[*Passed* 17th *Feb'y.* 1827.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to afford public aid in furtherance of the great undertaking now in progress for uniting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario by a Canal, navigable for such Vessels as are ordinarily used for transport on the Lakes.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That at any time before the first day of April next it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person Administering the Government, of this Province to direct His Majesty's Receiver General to subscribe Stock in the Welland Canal Company to the amount of Fifty Thousand Pounds, which Stock shall from thenceforth be held as, and deemed to be, public Stock, and that the Government of this Province shall, as the holders of such Stock be subject to the same conditions and have the same powers, advantages, and privileges as other Stockholders in the said Company.

II. *And whereas* it will afford great relief to the said Company to be enabled to avail themselves of the whole funds thus subscribed by the Government, without the delay of calling in instalments, and such advance will further enable the said Company to resume and continue their operations without the necessity of exacting from individual Stockholders such rapid advances of capital as they have hitherto, at great inconvenience, been compelled to furnish; *And whereas* it is reasonable that, in consideration of such facility to be afforded to the Company, the Government should be relieved from the immediate payment of interest on the sum to be advanced by them. *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before such sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds shall be advanced by the Government to the said Company, a written assent, under the seal of the said Company, shall be deposited with His Majesty's Receiver General for the time being, signifying that they are willing to accept the said subscription of Stock and the payment of the same in full, upon the condition that the said Company shall pay to the Government, half yearly, the interest upon the said sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, from the time of the same being advanced until the expiration of one year from and after the completion of the Welland Canal from the Grand River to Lake Ontario: *Provided always nevertheless*, that so soon as the proceeds of the said Canal shall afford to the Company a clear dividend of Six per Centum upon the Capital advanced such interest so paid to the Government shall be equitably adjusted as between the Government and the other Stockholders, in any dividends to be thereafter made.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Welland Canal Company shall, before receiving the payment of the Stock to be taken under the authority of this Act, deposit with His Majesty's Receiver General a bond under their Seal, in the penalty of Twenty Thousand Pounds, binding themselves to pay annually to His Majesty the legal interest upon such payment, until the expiration of one year after the whole Canal shall be finished.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be in the power of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, at any time in his discretion, to direct the Receiver General, for the time being, to sell and transfer the Stock so subscribed, or any portion thereof, so soon as its nominal value can be obtained, and that the sum to be received for the same shall be paid to and remain in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General for the time being, subject to the disposition of the Legislature thereof.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the interest to be paid by the said Company within the period aforesaid, shall be applicable by His Majesty's Receiver General to the payment of interest on any Loan that may be contracted by the Government for the purposes of this Act, and that all such payments & dividends as may thereafter be paid to the Government on account of the said Stock shall and may be applicable to the public uses of this Province as the Legislature thereof may direct

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the sum of money herein authorized to be raised by Loan and paid on account of Stock to be held in the said Company, shall not be subject to any deduction of poundage for the Receiver General of this Province

VII *And whereas*, to provide for the payment of the Stock to be subscribed as aforesaid, it is necessary to authorize the raising upon Debenture, the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, in manner hereinafter mentioned: *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to authorize and direct His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province, to raise by Loan, at a rate of Interest not exceeding Six Pounds per centum, and as much lower as can be obtained from any Person or Persons, bodies Corporate or Politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Government Bills or Debentures, authorized to be issued as hereinafter mentioned, such Sum not exceeding in the whole, Fifty Thousand Pounds, as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

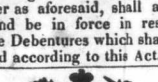
VIII *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General for the time being, to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for such Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole the said Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds, as any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic shall agree to advance on the credit of the said Debentures, which Debentures shall be prepared and made out in such method and form as His Majesty's Receiver General shall think most safe and convenient, and shall be signed by him, and that for each Loan or Advance, three several Debentures shall issue at the same time, bearing date on the day on which the same shall be actually issued, and being each for the payment of one third of the Sum so advanced, at the expiration of the periods not shorter than Two, Four, and Six Years respectively, with Interest according to the rate at which such Loan shall be negociated, from the date of such Debenture until the same shall be discharged.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all such Debentures with the Interest thereon, and all charges incident to or attending the same, shall be, and are hereby charged and chargable upon, and shall be repaid and borne out of the Monies that shall come into the hands of the Receiver General to and for the Public uses of this Province, and at the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Loan authorized by this Act shall be contracted for upon the express condition, that at any time either before or after the said Debentures, or any of them, which are by this Act directed to be issued, shall become due according to the terms thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, if he shall think proper so to do, to direct a Notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, requiring all holders of the said Debentures, to present the same for payment; and if, after insertion of the said Notice for Three Months, any Debenture shall remain out more than Six Months from the first publication of such Notice, all Interest on such Debentures, after the expiration of the said Six Months, shall cease and be no further payable, in respect to the time which may elapse between the expiration of the said Six Months, and their presentment for payment.

XI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain Sum of Money up-

on Debenture, to be loaned to the Welland Canal Company," respecting the Debentures, authorized by the said Act passing current, with certain Public Accountants, the payment of Interest upon the same by such Accountants, and the suspension of interest in certain cases, the submitting to the Legislature accounts of such Debentures, and the Interest paid thereon and the expenses attending the same, the payment of Interest to holders of such Debentures, the remuneration to the Receiver General for the services required by the said Act, paying off and cancelling the said Debentures; and also, the provision made in the Seventh Section of the said Act, for punishing the Forging of any Debenture thereby authorized to be issued, or of any matter or thing relating thereto, or the knowingly uttering any such Forged Debenture, or other matter as aforesaid, shall apply to, and be in force in respect to the Debentures which shall be issued according to this Act.



CHAP. XVIII.

AN ACT to Provide for the Construction of a Harbour at the Mouth of Kettle-Creek, in the London District.

[*Passed 17th Feb'y.* 1827.]

WHEREAS it is expedient and desirable to Construct a Harbour at the Mouth of Kettle Creek, on the Shores of Erie, in the County of Middlesex in the London District, and for that purpose to provide for the raising of the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds by Debenture, and for the appointment of Commissioners to Contract for and superintend the same.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, Constituted and Assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to authorize and direct His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province to raise by Loan, from any Person or Persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Government Bills or Debentures, authorized to be issued under this Act, a Sum of Money, not exceeding Three Thousand Pounds, at a rate of Interest not exceeding Six per Centum, to make and complete the said Harbour.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Receiver General for the time being, to cause any number of Debentures to be made out, for any such Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole, the said Sum of Three Thousand Pounds, at a rate of Interest not exceeding Six per Centum, as any Person or Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, shall agree to advance on the credit of the said Debentures, which Debentures shall be prepared and made out in such a method and form as His Majesty's Receiver General shall think most safe and convenient, and that for each Loan or Advance, a Debenture shall issue, bearing date at the day on which the same shall be actually issued, conditioned for the payment of the said Sum of Three Thousand Pounds, or such part thereof as may be actually received, and redeemed at a period not exceeding Twenty Years, and shall and may be signed by the said Receiver General of this Province, for the time being.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Receiver General of this Province, for the time being, shall, before each Session of the Parliament of this Province, transmit to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, a correct account of the numbers, amount, and dates of the different Debentures, which he may have issued under the authority of this Act, of the amount of the Debentures redeemed by him, and the interest paid thereon respectively; and also, of the amount of the said Debentures outstanding and unredeemed at the periods aforesaid, and of the expenses attending the issuing of the same, to be laid before the Legislature of this Province.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Interest growing due upon the said Debentures shall and may be payable in half yearly periods, to be computed from the date thereof, and shall and may be paid on demand by the Receiver General of this Province, for the time being, who shall take care to have the same endorsed on each Debenture, at the time of payment thereof, expressing the period up to which the said Interest shall have been paid, and shall take Receipts for the same from the persons respectively, and that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, shall, after the Thirtieth day of June, and Thirty-first day of December, in each Year, issue Warrants to the Receiver General for the payment of the amount of Interest that shall have been advanced, according to the Receipts to be by him taken as aforesaid.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a separate Warrant shall be made to the Receiver General, by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province for the time being, for the payment of each Debenture, as the same may become due, and be presented in favour of the Lawful holder thereof; and that such Debentures as shall from time to time be discharged and paid off, shall be cancelled and made void by the said Receiver General.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the Provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the Seventh Year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to to authorize the Government to borrow a certain Sum of Money upon Debentures, to be Loaned to the Welland Canal Company," respecting the Debentures authorized by the said Act passing current, with certain Public Accountants, the payment of Interest on the same by such Accountants, and the suspension of Interest in certain cases, the submitting to the Legislature accounts of such Debentures and the Interest paid thereon, and the expenses attending the same, the payment of Interest to the holders of such Debentures, the remuneration to the Receiver General for the services required by the Act, the paying off and cancelling the said Debentures, and the punishment awarded for Forging any of the said Debentures, or for any thing relating thereto, shall apply to, and be in force in respect to the Debentures which shall be issued under the authority of this Act.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all such Debentures, with the Interest thereon, and all the charges incident to, or attending the same, shall be, and are hereby charged and chargeable upon, and shall be repaid and borne by and out of the monies that shall come into the hands of the said Receiver General, to and for the Public uses of this Province, and at the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sum of Money herein authorized to be raised by Loan, shall not be subject to any deduction of Poundage for the Receiver General of this Province, any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at any time after the said Debentures, or any of them, shall respectively become due, according to the terms thereof, it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, if he thinks proper so to do, to direct a Notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, requiring all holders of said Debentures to present the same for payment, according to this Act; and if, after the inser ion of the said Notice for Three Months, any Debentures then payable, shall remain out more than Six Months from the first publication of such Notice, all Interest on such Debentures, after the expiration of the said Six Months, shall cease, and be no further payable in respect of the time which may elapse between the expiration of the said Six Months and their presentment for payment.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so soon after the passing of this Act as he may deem proper, it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, from time to time, to nominate and appoint, under his Seal at Arms, not more than Five Commissioners, any Three of whom shall be a quorum, who may appoint two of their body to be a President and a Vice President, one of whom shall preside at all Meetings of the Board; which Commissioners duty it shall be to Contract with such person or persons as shall, after Public Notice being given for that purpose, undertake to make the said Harbour, and all works therewith connected, or any part thereof, at the cheapest and lowest rate, in the shortest time, and most convenient terms, and giving Security to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, for the due performance of the Contract to be entered into for that purpose, and shall and may do and perform all and whatsoever act and acts, thing and things, are necessary and proper to carry the intention of this Act into full effect, and shall report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, once in Three Months, during the progress of the work, all matters by them done or performed by virtue

of the authority so vested in them, to be laid before the Legislature at its next Meeting.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That so soon as the said Harbour shall be completed, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the Province, to nominate and appoint a careful and discreet person to collect the Toll and dues imposed by this Act, who shall account to His Majesty's Inspector General of this Province on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty first day of December in each and every year, which account shall be rendered in detail on oath, and specify the number of Barrels, Packages, and all other articles passing through the said Harbour, together with the number of Vessels, Boats, and other Craft, with their respective tonnage, in or upon which the same shall be laden, and every other source from which the same has arisen, and shall retain to his own use Five per Cent on all monies to be collected and paid by him.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Toll and dues mentioned in the following Schedule, and no other, shall be exacted and paid on the Goods, Wares, Merchandize, Produce, Lumber, Vessels, Boats, Rafts, or Craft, previous to their passing through or into the said Harbour; and the said money to be raised and collected shall be paid by the said Collector into the hands of the Receiver General of this Province, to be by him applied to and for the redemption of the said Debentures, and the interest thereon annually accruing.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, from time to time, during the continuation of this Act, to issue his Warrants to the Receiver General of this Province in favor of the said Commissioners, for such sum or sums of money, not exceeding three thousand pounds, to enable them to carry the provisions of this Act into effect, which sums shall be paid out of any monies which may have been advanced to him upon Debentures by virtue of this Act.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies required to be paid by the authority of this Act, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall, for that purpose, be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, and shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Treasury, for the time being, in such manner and form as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the limits of the said Harbour shall extend from the centre of the mouth of the said Creek, Half a Mile East and West, along the shores of the said Lake.

XVI *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay the Tolls or dues to be collected under this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector, to be appointed to receive such tolls or dues, to seize and detain such Vessel or Boat, or the Goods on which the same were due and payable, and if the same shall remain unpaid for the space of Thirty Days after such seizure, the said Collector shall be at liberty to sell and dispose of the same, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay the said Toll or dues, by Public Auction, after Ten Days public notice.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That before any Commissioners shall be appointed, or other measures taken in pursuance of this Act, a Survey shall be made by a competent Civil Engineer, employed for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government, and estimates made by such Engineer in detail of the expense of completing the said Work; and that unless it shall satisfactorily appear, upon the report of such Engineer, that the whole work can be completed for a sum not exceeding Three Thousand Pounds, no further measurs shall be taken under the provisions of this Act.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Tolls or dues to be collected at the Mouth of Kettle Creek aforesaid, as soon as the intended Pier or Breakwater shall be so far completed as to afford shelter for Vessels, shall be in accordance with the following Scale:—

Pot and Pearl Ashes, per Barrel, One Shilling,

Salt, Pork, Whiskey, or Oil, per Barrel, Seven Pence Half-Penny,

Flour, per Barrel, Six Pence,

Ditto per Cwt. Three Pence.

Lard and Butter, per Keg, Five Pence,

Sugar per Cwt. Five Pence,

Hollow Ware per Cwt. Seven Pence Halpenny,

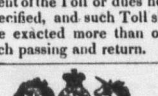
Boards and Lumber, per thousand Feet of Board measurement, One Shilling & Three Pence,

Boats, under Twelve Tons, Two Shillings and Six Pence,

Boats and Vessels, from Twelve Tons and upwards, per Ton Measurement, Two Pence Halfpenny,

Wheat, per Sixty Pounds, Two Pence.

All other articles not enumerated to pay in proportion to the above rates, subject to the direction of the said Commissioners appointed by virtue of this Act. *Provided nevertheless*, that any Boat, Vessel, or Craft, entering the said Harbour, shall be at liberty to pass and return through the same on payment of the Toll or dues here in specified, and such Toll shall not be exacted more than once for such passing and return.



CHAP. XIX.

AN ACT to provide for a further Survey of the Works done at the Burlington Bay Canal, and also to afford further aid to complete the same.

[*Passed* 17, *Feb.* 1827.]

WHEREAS it appears from the report of the Commissioners for the Canal at Burlington Bay, and the Survey of a Civil Engineer, accompanying the said Report, that the said Work cannot be completed with the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, but that a great additional expenditure will be necessary for that purpose; *And whereas* it also appears that a large sum of money has been expended upon the said Work, and that from the nature of the undertaking no public benefit will accrue from such expenditure, if the Canal and the Works necessary for its protection are left unfinished; *And whereas* the interests and convenience of a great portion of the surrounding Country, as well as the general safety of navigation upon Lake Ontario, hold forth strong inducements to persevere in the Work till it is completed, more especially as there are good grounds for believing that the Tolls which the Canal will yield, will ultimately reimburse whatever advance it may be necessary to make from the public revenue.

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and Assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to procure a minute inspection and particular survey and report of the work done at the said Canal by two competent Civil Engineers, and if it shall be ascertained that the portion which has been completed is substantially and judiciously executed, so that it may be properly proceeded in and finished according to the present design, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, to authorize and direct His Majesty's Receiver General of this Province to raise by Loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, and as much lower as can be obtained, from any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the Government Bills or Debentures authorized to be issued as hereinafter mentioned, such sums (not exceeding in the whole Eight Thousand Pounds) as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Receiver General to cause or direct any number of Debentures to be made out for any such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the said sum of Eight Thousand Pounds, as any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, shall agree to advance on the credit of the said Debentures, which Debentures shall be prepared and made out in such method and form as His Majesty's Receiver General shall think most safe and convenient, and shall be signed by him, and that for each loan or advance three several Debentures shall issue at the same time, bearing date on the day on which the same shall be actually issued, and being each for the payment of one third of the sum so advanced at the expiration of Three, Six, and Nine Years respectively, with interest according to the rate at which such loan shall be negotiated, from the date of such Debenture until the same shall be discharged.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all such debentures, with the interest thereon, and all charges incident to or attending the same, shall be

and are hereby charged and chargeable upon, and shall be repaid and borne by and out of the monies that shall come into the hands of the said Receiver General to and for the public uses of this Province and at the disposal of the Legislature thereof.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the loan authorized by this Act shall be contracted for upon the express condition, that at any time either before or after the said Debentures, or any of them, which are by this Act directed to be issued, shall become due according to the terms thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, if he shall think proper so to do, to direct a notice to be inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette, requiring all holders of the said Debentures to present the same for payment, and if after the insertion of the said notice for Three Months, any Debenture shall remain out more than Six Months from the first publication of such notice, all interest on the said Debentures, after the expiration of the said six months, shall cease and be no further payable in respect to the time which may elapse between the expiration of the said six months and their presentment for payment.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every the provisions contained in a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to authorize the Government to borrow a certain sum of money upon Debentures to be Loaned to the Welland Canal Company," respecting the Debentures authorized by the said Act passing current with certain public accountants, the payment of interest on the same by such accountants, and the suspension of interest in certain cases, the submitting to the Legislature accounts of such Debentures, and the interest paid thereon, and the expenses attending the same, the payment of interest to the holders of such Debentures, the remuneration to the Receiver General for the services required by the Act, the paying off and cancelling the said Debentures, and the punishment awarded for Forging any of the said Debentures, or for any thing relating thereto, shall apply to, and be in force in respect to the Debentures which shall be issued under the authority of this Act.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sum of Money herein authorized to be raised by Loan, shall not be subject to any deduction of Poundage for the Receiver General of this Province, any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be Lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, if the said Sum of Eight Thousand Pounds shall be raised as aforesaid, to appoint a competent Civil Engineer of established reputation, to superintend the said Work, to whom such allowance shall be made for his services as to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, shall seem just.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Sum of Money to be raised as aforesaid, shall be paid into the Bank of Upper Canada, to the Account of the Commissioners appointed by Law for superintending the said Work, upon any Warrant or Warrants which may be issued by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, in favour of the said Commissioners, and shall be paid out Monthly, upon the order of any Three of the said Commissioners, Countersigned by the Engineer to be appointed as aforesaid, and upon the Estimate of the Work done in each Month, as certified by such Engineer, and attested by him upon Oath, to be a just and true Estimate to the best of his knowledge and belief, which Oath any Justice of the Peace is hereby authorized to Administer.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Engineers employed to Survey and Inspect the said Work as aforesaid, shall make an accurate Estimate in detail, upon Oath, of the value of the Work which shall have been done at the time of such Survey, as well as of the Cost of Completing the said Canal; and that in Estimating the Work already done to the said Canal, the Engineers to be employed as aforesaid, shall receive the information of the Commissioners heretofore appointed for superintending the said Work, in addition to such other information as may appear to them desirable, and having reference to the Contracts under which the Work was done, shall allow for no damage or accidents, which, according to such Contracts, ought in justice to be borne by the Contractor, and that if the said Estimate shall exceed the amount of compensation which has been paid to the person who has Contracted for the said Work, Two thirds of such excess shall be paid to such person within One Month after it shall be so ascertained, and the remainder when the Canal, and the Works and erections appertaining to the same, shall be completed. *Provided nevertheless*, that it shall and may be Lawful for the Commissioners, and they are hereby required immediately after the passing of this Act, to pay to the Contractor for making the said Canal, all such Sum and Sums of Money as are now in their hands and applicable to the Construction of the said Canal.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Monies shall be paid by the Commissioners for the said Canal, to any Contractor employed, or to be employed on the same, on account of Work remaining to be executed after such Survey and Estimates shall have been made as aforesaid, until such Contractor shall have given a Bond to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, with good Securities, conditioned to repay such Money to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in case the said Canal and Erections, and Works appertaining thereto, shall not be completed in a sufficient and workmanlike manner, on or before the first day of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Money paid under the authority of this Act, shall be accounted for to His Majesty through the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be pleased to direct.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday 7th May next, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery into His Majesty's Magazines at this Post, of *Six hundred Barrels of Inspected Fine Flour*. The whole to be delivered on or befor the 1st day of July next ensuing, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months, from the date of delivery.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for the supply of Inspected Fine Flour" and two respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract enterred into.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, April 10, 1827. 46—4w.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.—39tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The whole of the Household furniture &c., belonging to Lieut. Col. M'Pherson, consisting of Mahogony Dining, Loo, Pagatelle and Card Tables, Mahogany and other Bedsteds, Hair Matrasses full size, Pallisases &c. Silver Tea Equipage, Soup, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, a set of Silver Casters—Plated Wine Coolers, corner covered Dishes, and hot water, and Venison Dishes—Aperne, Tea and Coffe set, 3 pairs Salt Cellars, Mustard pot, Bottle Stands, 8 pairs Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, pair Tea Caddies, Waiters, Bread Basket, Wine funnel, and other articles ——Sets knives and Forks, 4 Black Walnut Chests Drawers, two Sofas, Press, Looking Glasses, Camera Obscura, Two Oil Paintings—pair Table Lamps—Cooking Stove and Cooking articles, Four Carpets containing 48—42—40, and 22 yards each—Hearth Rugs—Cut Glass, a few articles Table Linen, China, Desert, and a large quantity of substantial Blue Dinner ware, with many other articles.

Also.—Two serviceable Horses—Harness, Saddlery—a half covered Sleigh.

A few dozen of old Sherry, Madaria, and Claret.

The Sale to take place at the Garrison on Thursday 10th May next.—The articles may be viewed two days previous to the Sale.

York, 14th *April*, 1827. 46-4.

CANADA COMPANY.
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1827. NO. 46.

England.

A meeting of the ship-owners was held on the 23d at which it was resolved that they would do all in their power to impress upon Government the importance of employing British vessels only in the lumber trade. It was expected that they would succeed in this object.

A London paper of Feb. 21st says, we understand that reports have reached town, through the North West Company, that Capt. Franklin had accomplished the objects of his overland expedition, and had fallen in with and embarked on board His Majesty's ship, Blossom, which had been sent for the purpose of meeting him in Behring's Straits. It is added that some of the party who were with him had retraced their steps by their original route.

London, Feb. 23.—The stoppage of the Thames navigation by the frost, has for the present suspended all business on the Corn Exchange.

It is reported that the Ministers are willing to adopt some suggestions to relieve the distress of the ship-owners, and that various expedients are to be submitted to them. The most prominent is the withdrawing of part of the duty on timber from North America. The ship-owners want also a renewed assurance that the Ministers will not relax relative to the intercourse between the West Indies and North America.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Army and Ordnance Estimates.

The only part of the debate which related to America occurred in the discussion of items for the repairs of the Citadel of Quebec; and for Fortifications on the St. Lawrence. In reply to some inquiries of Mr. Baring on those items, Sir H. Hardinge stated, that the increased proportion for the Quebec Citadel was occasioned by a plan, originating in economy, to complete it in a shorter time than at first contemplated, and which required an annual expenditure of £30,000 instead of £15,000, the usual grant, to complete the work within three years. With regard to fortifications on the St. Lawrence, he could state, that no such thing as the construction of them along the river was intended. It was intended merely to form proper depots in Lower Canada, where there was not a place in which they could keep a cannister of powder in safety. In the course of the year 1825, he added, a Commission which had been sent to Canada had recommended, it was true, works to be raised at certain points; but the defence of so extensive a frontier as had been mentioned, was not thought of. There were, undoubtedly, parts which required additional defence; and quarters for a body of troops at Halifax, which had been recommended, appeared to be necessary; because if any enemy turned the sea-batteries, as the place was at present situated, the town must fall into his power. It was also recommended to erect a building, a small work, in Upper Canada, not as a *point d' appui*, but as a military depot, where troops and stores might be established.—But before any part of this recommendation was carried into effect, the estimates would be laid before the House.

Mr. Hume remarked, that £51,475, was to be paid for expenses in Upper Canada, of which £9,450 was charged for the Illinois (probably Iroquois,) a colony which had been described as a land of milk and honey. Poor England, he added, was to pay for a losing trade, without a remedy. He hoped for some speedy change in the colonial policy.

Sir H. Hardinge said he would not argue the point of expense, but as Canada formed an integral part of Great Britain, its preservation must be attended to.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

Mr. W. HORTON rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the King to authorise the alienation of a part of the Clergy reserves in Upper Canada. Some time back an agreement was entered into, between Government and the Canada Company, by which the Company was to have part of the Clergy reserves, on certain terms. The quantity they were to take, was about 129,000 acres. The original agreement had, however, been somewhat altered, and in consequence, it had become necessary to have a power to alienate the lands in question. The necessity of this had been before acknowledged by the House, for in an Act which was passed on this subject, it was stated in the preamble, that the lands were lying waste for want of cultivation, and that the best way to render them of any value, was by selling part, that with the proceeds the rest might be brought into tillage. It was, therefore, enacted, that facilities should be given for selling it. That House had already assented the principle of this arrangement, by giving their sanction to an exchange, which was to have been effected between the Government & the Canada Company, but events that afterwards took place had rendered its execution unnecessary. A subsequent arrangement had been made of the same nature which the Bill now proposed went to authorize; the object of this Bill being to enable the Crown to alienate such lands, heretofore appropriated as Clergy reserves, as the Clergy might be disposed to part with, in order to raise by that means funds applicable to the general improvement of the Colony, and to enhance the value of the lands remaining unalienated.—[Hear.] He should not think it necessary on the present occasion, therefore, to do more than to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the King to authorize the alienation and sale of a part of the Clergy reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. STANLEY congratulated the House on the view which this application proved that His Majesty's Government now took of the interests of Canada; the vast extent and importance of which, from long acquaintance with that Province and its affairs, he thought that he fully appreciated. Whatever might be the difference upon particular topics of party feeling in that interesting colony—and there was no place in the world, perhaps, where party feeling ran higher than in the Legislative Assembly of Canada—there was no difference of opinion throughout the two Provinces, of the propriety of getting rid of those appropriations of land, called the Clergy reserves. Being convinced that, whatever contrariety of opinion might rest in the Canadas upon other matters, there would be a perfect unanimity on this, he should give his most cordial support to the motion of the Hon. Secretary. (Hear.) He could not, in this feeling, refrain from declaring his satisfaction to the House; and while he congratulated that Honorable Secretary (Mr. Wilmot Horton) upon the zeal and ability which he had displayed in his labours relative to Canada, he would also express his hope that the Hon. Gentleman might live to enjoy, as the best reward of his able exertions, the accomplishment of the confirmed advancement and greatness of that splendid, but hitherto unimproved Colony. [Cheers.]

Mr. HUME was satisfied that nothing would be more grateful to Canada than the measure now introduced by the Hon. Gentleman opposite. [Hear.] There were, however, to his mind, some strange questions connected with this Canada Company; and he should be glad to know when the House were to be put in possession of the proceedings between that Company and His Majesty's Government, relative to sales or exchanges of lands. It had given great dissatisfaction to people in Canada, that any Company should have the monopoly, as it were, of all these Clergy reserves made over to them, and then be permitted to deal them out to purchasers at their own price. He hoped that, in future, the sales of lands in Canada would be more open, and that Government would dispose of them to those, in short, who came with the money to buy them; for, unless the purchases were public, and made with a view to the improvement of the capital invested, the lands would never be really improved, nor the roads and necessary communications completed.

Mr. LOMBE made some few observations; but they were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. W. HORTON said, that as the Hon. Member for Aberdeen had alluded to the grants of land which were made in Canada, and seemed, on one or two points, to misapprehend the real state of the facts in that particular, perhaps the House would permit him to offer a few words in explanation, which would also have the effect of possessing the House with some facts that it was of consequence they should be apprized of. (Hear, hear.) In the first place he had not the slightest objection in the world to give the information which that Hon. Member called for. As to the impropriety of what the Hon. Member for Aberdeen called, the monopoly of the Canada Company; the House would please to understand, that the very object which that Hon. Member insisted upon—the improvement of the lands—was necessarily the object and end of the Canada Company; for that Company could themselves, derive no benefit, whatever from their transactions, unless they disposed of these lands in the manner, and to the individuals, most calculated to benefit the Colony at large. It was for them to take care that the lands should be brought into that productive state which would make them desirable to the Settlers and Colonists; and if this was not done, they could not attain a single end of their constitution. The paper which he held in his hand, would shew that sufficient provision had been provided for, obliging the Clergy Corporation to adopt, hereafter, all proper and necessary measures for improving the Clergy reserves; so that, not only in respect of those reserves, but in respect of all the others, the objection would no longer apply, that they were permitted to be waste and unprofitable. With regard to what the Member for Aberdeen had said about the expediency of opening the sales and grants of lands, he (Mr. Horton) entirely concurred in the suggestion; and in that trust, that in a committee up stairs, some efficient arrangements for this, and other beneficial purposes, as applying to such sales, would speedily be determined upon. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. BARING begged to ask, whether these Clergy reserves were intended solely for the Church of England?

Mr. WILMOT HORTON replied—Undoubtedly. The Act of 1791 provided and enacted, "that one-seventhout of every grant of land should be reserved, for the Church of England."

Mr. A. BARING.—And these reserves, therefore were to be considered as the property of the Church of England?

Mr. W. HORTON.—Yes according to the Act of 1791.

Mr. A BARING observed, that that part of this question which was connected with the inquiry he had just made of the Hon. Secretary, must be considered as standing perfectly distant from all that part of it which related to the disposal of these reserved lands. He had, personally, a strong objection to this appropriation of lands to the Church of England.—(Hear.)—and this, not from any disrespect to that Establishment, of which, on the contrary, he was as zealous and attached a member as any Hon. Gentleman in that House, but from his anxiety that we should not sow in Canada the seeds of that fatal dissension which was now so deplorably ripe in Ireland; and which, if we did not take care, would, at no distant time, shake our connection with that kingdom to its foundation. He wished the House to see, what was the state in Canada of the Church of England, for the welfare of which they were also anxious; and upon this he was convinced that every man of sense must perceive, that, so far from these measures of appropriation protecting and strengthening it, they were rendering it, and its utmost jeopardy—they were destroying that Church itself, if it were liable to destruction; and violating every feeling which could connect the affections of the colony with the Mother Country. As to the other part of the question, relative to the proposed disposal of these Church Reserves, upon that there could be no doubt. These reserve grants were originally made under a total misapprehension of the nature and value, and circumstances, of waste lands, situate in a country like Upper Canada. With respect to the subject of emigration to Canada, he objected to the proposition of the Hon. Secretary, as to the advances to be made by parishes for effecting the removal of their paupers, and the repayments to be made to those parishes. ("No, no," from Mr. Horton.) He might be mistaken; yet he could not help apprehending that such was the substance of the proposition, at least, which had been submitted to the Committee. He that as it might; his object was, in this address to the House, to shew what really was the state of the Established Church in Upper Canada, and to call upon the House to consider how far an appropriations whatever, of this nature, were likely to promote its interests. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. W. HORTON again rose to explain. All that was intended to be effected by the measure now introduced to the House, was shortly this, the alienation of a portion of these Clergy reserves, with a view to enhance the value of the remainder. [Hear.] He would not now enter into the extensive question of the condition of the Protestant Church in Canada; for though the Hon. Member for Callington (Mr. Baring) had adverted to it, it was in no way at present before the House. That Hon. Member would give him leave to repeat his intimation, that he was in error, as to the advances by the Parishes. It was never intended to repay them any part of their advances; what had been suggested to them was, that which he now stated, and had before stated in the House; namely, that there were many parishes in England which would be too happy to pay down one-half of the expenses of the removal of their paupers. [Hear.] As to another point that had been mooted, he begged to state, that what was contemplated by the Committee was, that the monies arising from the quit rents in question, were to be applied to the purposes of the Province itself, and in aid and repayment of those expenses, which would have been entered into, on the part of the Mother Country, on account of the Province. An exemplification of this proposal would occur, if the quit rents should be found sufficient to defray, for instance, the whole of the Military expenses of the Colony, which were paid, under the existing practice, from an immediate vote of the Parliament of this Country. [Hear, hear.] He would shortly lay before the House, a statement of the manner in the terms of the agreement entered into by the Canada Company, as he had before promised. The variation consisted, principally, in the exchange of 1,000,000 of acres lying in one District of Canada for 890,000 of acres situate in another; the 890,000 acres being, clergy reserves' land.

Mr. WARBURTON reminded the Hon. Secretary that, in the United States, reserves of land were made out of their grants for the great and grand purposes of education. Now he wished to ask the Hon. Gentleman opposite, whether the making similar provision for the education of the inhabitants of the vast regions in question formed any part of his plan? Or whether it was his intention, in this respect, to revise that portion of the Canada Act which had appropriated those very large reserves in favour of the Clergy of the Established Church? For his own part, he apprehended that little objection would be offered to this extensive reserve of one seventh of the land under every grant, if it were, at the same time conditioned, that some large proportion of that one seventh should be reserved, again, for the furtherance of Canadian education.

Mr STANLEY, in explanation, declared, that, still adhering to the expressions he had used in the commencement with the question of the Hon Secretary for the Colonial Department, he begged to be understood as most fully coinciding in the opinion of his Hon. friend (Mr. Baring), as to the gross and obvious inconsistency of assigning such large portions of land in favour of that, which, let them call it as they would, neither was at present, nor ever would be an Established Church in Canada.

Mr. N. CALVERT was suggesting that the bill ought to contain a power to the clergy of repurchase, when

Mr. W. HORTON stated, that there was such a provision, which was to take effect after the lapse (we believe) of twenty years.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN hoped that Government would take care to prevent all the abuses of those general companies from attaching to the Canada Company; and then he detailed some cases of deception and hardship which had been experienced by emigrants to Colombia, confiding in the promises held out by the Joint Stock Company, under whose auspices they left England, considering with a recommendation to His Majesty's Ministers to keep a very vigilant eye on the Canada Company.

Mr. W. HORTON observed, that this Company, as every Gentleman in that House must know, was invested with certain specific powers by Parliament. Those it could not exceed. As to the general sort of declamation in which

the worthy Alderman had indulged against all Companies, because some Companies had misconducted themselves, it was really unworthy the sound judgment which that House ought always to exercise in its deliberations. [Hear, hear, hear.]

Mr. DAWSON [of Louth] expressed his dissatisfaction with these Clergy reserves, as being inefficient for the purpose which they were meant to answer.

Mr. W. HORTON was really unable to do more than repeat the arguments he had already used; and which, he thought, had sufficiently explained the object and the details of the measure.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given before the recess to move for the appointment of a fresh Emigration Committee; and he observed that what he should have to address the House would be more in his character of Chairman of the Committee which sat on this subject, and to explain and give an account of the evidence which had been adduced before it, than to hold out expectations of any definite measure to be adopted respecting it. Perhaps it would be a convenient mode for him to inform the House of the circumstances which led to the appointment of this Committee. In 1823, an Emigration of a few individuals took place from the south of Ireland to Upper Canada; it was indeed of so trifling a nature as to make no sensible diminution of the populous where the chief object of it was to make an experiment how far such a measure might be practicable and beneficial. The Honorable Member said, that he had stated in the Committee relating to the poor of Ireland the plan of Emigration, and they approved of it. In 1825 another vote for an experiment was proposed to this House, and was opposed, as being contrary to sound principle; and it was observed that these partial emigrations could do no good and that to be of any service the plan must be extended on a more general and lenient scale; to this it was replied, that it was merely intended as an experiment and at length, the vote was agreed to on condition that a Committee should be appointed to examine into the subject; that Committee sat last Session, and proceeded to collect and examine evidence to a great extent; but although it had procured much and valuable information, it had by no means exhausted the subject. He should not do justice to the subject if he failed to direct the attention of the House to the evidence given before the Committee respecting the state of Ireland, the country from which the emigrants had proceeded. The dreadful state of that country at the period when the emigrating took place was set forth in the evidence of the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. Doyle, who was a person from who had means of acquiring accurate information on the subject. It appeared from their statements, that, at that time Ireland was overrun with a redundant pauper population, who were actually deprived of the means of existence, for whose labour there was no real demand, and who wandered about depending for subsistence either upon charity or plunder. He would inform the House of the manner in which the emigrants who were removed from Ireland to Upper Canada, under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson, had been disposed of. Of 180 families who went out, 120 had located, and planted themselves. The others earned their subsistence from working as labourers for which purpose they proceeded during the summer to the United States; but as he had before said the 120 families had rooted themselves in the soil on which they were placed, and were at this moment living there, prosperous and happy. By calculations which had been made, and which would be submitted to the Committee about to be appointed it was estimated that the property belonging to the families thus planted amounted in 1826 to £7000; and it was further estimated that at the end of seven years from their first establishment, that property would be augmented to £30,000. Here, then, was the gratifying spectacle of a pauper population removed from a state of utter destitution to a soil incalculably fruitful, where, if it were but scratched, so productive was it, the result would be a harvest as abundant as any that could be raised in this country, notwithstanding all the advantages which we derived from a long-continued course of cultivation. It appeared, also, from the evidence, that the emigrants were perfectly satisfied with their condition. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to shew the expediency of re-appointing a Committee to inquire into the subject of emigration from the United Kingdom by the unemployed portion of the labouring classes; and after a luminous explanation of the intended purposes, and a most affecting description of the present wants among an almost countless number of the working population, the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving—that the Committee to consider of the expediency of emigration should be re-appointed.

Mr. JAMES GRATTAN objected to the motion as calculated to mislead the public. The Hon. Member concluded by moving, as an Amendment, "That the state of distress existing in this country at present and the still greater distress which has existed for so many years in Ireland, require some more immediate and permanent remedy than that which could be expected to result from the re-appointment of a Committee on Emigration."

Mr. LOMBE seconded the Amendment, which was supported by Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume.

The original motion was powerfully supported by Mr. Brownlow, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Secretary Peel, and was finally carried without a division.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Portugal.—The brig Co facia, Capt. Riley arrived yesterday, in 15 days from Lisbon. Capt. R. furnishes a single number of the "*Portuguese*" of the 27th of February. It is chiefly filled with the proceedings of the Cortes, which do not, on a cursory examination, appear to be of much interest.

The paper contains a copy of a convention stipulating certain arrangements for the maintenance of the British forces in Portugal, which was entered into at London, on the 19th of Jan. by the Portuguese Ambassador and Mr. Canning, on the part of their respective Governments. By the convention the British troops are to be maintained, while in Portugal, at the expense of that Government.

General Clinton arrived at Coimbra on the 19th Feb. The 23d regiment of British Infantry had come in; three regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and the Prince Regent had arrived on the 15th. Another regiment was expected on the following day.

The two Chambers of the Cortes were in session. A committee was appointed by the Peers to draw up an address to the throne, requesting that pardon might be offered to certain descriptions of rebels. The Count Villa Flor was present, and of course had absented himself from the army.

Jamaica papers have been received at Norfolk, by the ship New York Packet, which confirm the report heretofore published, of the permission granted by the Governor of Barbadoes to import in British vessels produce of the United States from other foreign West India Islands, and it is supposed the like instructions will be given to the Governors of the other Islands.

Domestic.

[The following is an Extract from a Sermon preached in Montreal in St. James's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Mountain, on the 18th Instant of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF YORK.]

"Who can forbear admiring the dignified and humane conduct of the late Duke of York, when the impious and infuriated Robespierre, and his agents, issued an order to the French army, to give no quarter to the English or Hanoverian troops? This order was the cause of the first fruits of that infidel philosophy, which was then in so much repute, and by whith its votaries boasted, they would regenerate the world. The proscription of humanity, followed the proscription of Christianity; and murder was legalized by that pardon might be offered to certain descriptions of rebels. The Count Villa Flor was present, and of course had absented himself from the army.

It surely is the duty of British Subjects, to be patrons of loyalty; to value their privileges —to guard their constitution—and to respect the authority of their Sovereign in himself, and in his representative. For of all the constitutions under heaven, the British is demonstrably the best. It combines the promptitude and decision of a monarchy, with the wisdom and caution of an aristocracy, and the freedom of democracy. It is equally removed from despotism on the one hand, and popular licentiousness on the other. "It has been long tried, and stood the rudest tests. The lapse of ages tends only to invigorate it, and render it more effective. It is an honour to be born under it; a blessing to live under it; and a glory to defend and support it. It is like that mighty tree, described by the prophet, widely diffused in its roots, and vast in its stem: its branches are spread over all the earth, and under them fowl of every wing find shelter. It is the envy of the nations of the world, and should be the boast of its own sons. It is the nursery of every thing pure in religion; sound in policy; good in law; wise in council; deep in learning; and sublime in science?—and, let its enemies know it, resistless in might! It required a thousand years to bring it to its present perfection; were it destroyed, it would require three thousand, to produce one better." Let us then duly esteem and gratefully acknowledge our privileges. Let each of us take the advice of the wise man, and cultivate the sentiment amongst our neighbours:—"My son, fear thou the Lord and the King: and meddle not with them that are given to change." "Peace be within thy walls, O Britain, and prosperity within thy palaces!" May God bless our King, our Country, and all that are in authority over us! May he bless all the nations of the earth! and hasten the period speedily arrive, when "wars shall cease unto the ends of the earth"—where man shall every where recognize in his fellow man, a friend and a brother; and when all shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest!"

Shocking Accident.—On Friday afternoon, the 15th instant, as ELISHA BARNES, residing in the Fourth Concession of the township of Zorra, was chopping down a tree near his house, the tree, contrary to his expectation, fell on his house, broke through the roof and killed his wife on the spot.—Mr. Barnes had removed to this place, from the township of Burford but fifteen days before, bringing with him his wife and seven children; four of whom were in the house and witnessed this dreadful termination of their mother's existence—but the children escaped unhurt. It appears to have been a projecting limb of the tree that struck the unfortunate woman's head, which was literally crush'd to pieces!—*Gore Gazette.*

Lt. Colonel Cockburn, we are now informed, comes out to this country on business connected with the disputed Boundary question.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Mr. WATSON—It would seem (says the Canadian Courant) that facts are leaking out concerning the murder of Mr. Watson. The gun spoken of in our last as having been seen by Mr. Watson's servant girl, is now in the Police Office, and is recognized by Mr. Gosselin, to be one which he repaired in October last for *Cameron*, who is yet confined, awaiting a further investigation of the case. We understand there are marks upon it to which Mr. Gosselin, as well as the girl, can positively swear.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

TO THE ANGLO AMERICANS.

I have read with attention, the Letter of Mr. Geo. Tiffany addressed to you, through the medium of the Gore Gazette, and cannot but approve the spirit and intention of the writer—the confidence he recommends you to place in your Government—the forbearance he urges, until calm reflection shall have matured your judgments—until time shall have proved the expediency of the proposed measures,—until actual experience shall have shown them, in their true and proper light—and practically demonstrated how far your present apprehensions and alarms have just foundation. The tone and temper of the letter evince his solicitude for you, and demonstrate his own sincerity. I cannot but applaud those, who in defiance of clamour, are bold and honest enough, manfully like him, to speak forth their sentiments openly and freely, thereby doing justice to their own feelings and assisting the ignorant or the wavering with the benefit of their opinions and advice. The times and the perplexities occasioned by industrious misrepresentation not only warrant—but render this kind of public avowal of opinion, incumbent as well as praise-worthy.

Of all the various objections I have heard advanced against the Naturalization Bill, that of renouncing foreign Allegiance: appears to me to be, not only the most unreasonable in itself—but least understood.

In the United States, (as very properly remarked by the Editor of the Gore Gazette,) the party naturalized is required to swear, in open Court, in the very outset, that it is his intention to renounce *for ever*, Allegiance, to his Native Country; and by a reference to the Naturalization Laws, passed by that Government in 1820, it will be found, that at that time there were Aliens there of *long* standing —still requiring Naturalization—who are required to go into open Court to record their names, and subscribe the Oaths &c. as well as new comers—but in consideration of *their long* residence, it is provided; "that Aliens of English-men—Irishmen, or Scotchmen for example residing within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, between June 1798, and April 1802, and who have *continued* to reside there may be naturalized, without making the previous *declaration of intention* to become Citizens;"—which declaration is exacted of new comers in *open Court under Oath*, two years before they are admitted to the privileges of Naturalization. A comparison of this Law with the Bill proposed will shew at once, how much more liberal the latter is, both towards old settlers as well as new. No man with us *abjures* Allegiance to his Native State; and as the American Government sanction the principle of Expatriation, the Laws would attach no blame to an individual, who (like the proposed Bill *implies* the renunciation of foreign Allegiance; and by doing so, it implies nothing more, than the Laws of the United States sanction and permit, with regard to American Citizens. All the croaking therefore about Treason to that Country, about lending an Index of revolted Subjects to that Government is furtile and unnecessary. By the Laws of England however, no one can expatriate *himself*, that is, no one by abjuring his Native Allegiance, can renounce himself from his Birth-right obligations.

The American States knowing this, require it to be done, as the only condition of Naturalization—upon the principle of course, that by their own Laws it is permitted to their own people, when naturalized in other Countries, and that they do not recognize the lex loci of other Powers, whose Subjects they receive. With us, Native Allegiance cannot be cast off. A British Subject naturalized in America still owes to his paramount Allegiance to Great Britain; but an American Citizen, by the Laws of his Country, may when naturalized here, absolve himself from his Allegiance to that State. So it seems that *their* exactions are made from our Subjects, which our Laws forbid—while *here*, nothing is required of their Subjects, which their Laws do not sanction.

As far however as an *Individual* can cast off his Native Allegiance, he is made to do so in the United States, without regard to the municipal Laws of England; and as long as the party resides within the States, he may of course be sent home by the Government, if not by their Laws bound to do so. That Government I am sure, notwithstanding the Oath "for ever," exacted of naturalized foreigners, does not suppose, that a naturalized Englishman is not at liberty to return at any time, to his native home—or that his Naturalization Oath renounces his Native political Obligations, and abandon both the duties and privileges of American Citizenship. "For ever" therefore in his declaratory Oath with a view to Naturalization—and the Oath of Allegiance upon its ultimate completion, must be understood with some qualification. In its largest sense, it can only be co-extensive with the life of the person concerned. When a person seeks for Naturalization in the United States, it may be presumed, he intends to continue until his death the Subject of the Country he adopts; more especially when that Country admits him to all the enjoyments of one Native born; and so with the Oath" forever" may be required—but with an implied right to the party nevertheless, to change his condition when disposed—and to resume his Native rights, or to enter into the Family of other political Societies. When he is asked to abjure all other Allegiance therefore, it must be understood, that he does so as long as he continues an American Citizen—so long—as he enjoys American privileges and receives American Protection;—no longer. A contrary construction would be repugnant to her laws, which as before stated sanction expatriation. "Forever" as used in our Naturalization Bill, must also be understood in a limited sense, as well as in the U. States. With us it means, a renunciation of foreign Allegiance, as long as the naturalized person lives: just as, and to the same extent, as if the person had been a Native born Subject; but in no other sense and to no further extent. An Individual naturalized under the proposed Act, and one born here, will stand on the same footing. The former is politically re born—he becomes bound by a permanent duty to us, just as binding and durable as that of a Native, but no more or less so. He cannot more than a Native expatriate himself afterwards. It will be of course no crime either in him or a Native hereafter to seek Naturalization elsewhere, if the Allegiance due to His Majesty is not infringed. Mere Naturalization abroad is no crime in our Law, but it cancels none of the obligations occurring by *birth* or *naturalization* here—it is not with us *sanctioned* as in the United States. It is not with us as there permitted to Individuals to cease to be Subjects of ours, tho' they may with impunity become Subjects of other Governments. By becoming such foreign Subjects, they are not licensed to side with that Government in hostility to ours. Any Act, aiding or abetting an enemy of ours, would be no less Treason in an Individual because naturalized Subject of that enemy, than if he were a recent diserter from our ranks; however considerations of political expediency might recommend for him a different, or more lenient treatment.

Every British Subject Naturalized abroad, must, in the eye of our Law, owe a double Allegiance:—he owes by birth a paramount Allegiance to his Native Land—he takes upon himself at his private election, the burthen of an Allegiance to a Foreign Land in consideration of receiving Foreign privileges—but he does not, and cannot, relieve himself from those obligations, which commencing with his birth can only terminate with his death, as far (be it always remembered) as he has any individual power over his own political character. But unmuch as the Laws of the United States admit of expatriation, an American Citizen naturalized here, will owe no double Allegiance, because that Government leaves it to his Individual discretion to cease to be a Citizen whenever he pleases, and to become the Naturalized subject of this, or of any other foreign Dominion.

To conclude the subject therefore, it appears that a renunciation of foreign Allegiance forever under the proposed Act, will place the naturalized persons on the same footing as Natives—imposing upon them the *same duties* of like *duration*—and extending to them the *same privileges of like extent*, and that from thenceforward whatever Allegiance is legally due, or do with impunity, they may do likewise. They are not asked to swear, that they will forever hereafter abstain from seeking foreign Naturalization—but at the present moment, (without pledging their future discretion to themselves,) they are understood to renounce forever all foreign allegiance by the implication of the Act, just as a Natural Born Subject is understood to do by the implication, or if you will, the positive provision of the Common Law. And if the implied renunciation, were construed, as having a prospective as well as present operation, it seems the Laws of the Country, from whence the American Aliens came, authorize each individual, to enter into such a political contract, with this or any other Government of which he desires to become the adopted subject.

Yours &c. N.

In my next I shall consider the subject of Government encouragement, and other matters embraced in Mr. Tiffany's Letter.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,

At a numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Johnstown, held at the Inn of N. F. Soper, in Beverly, on Saturday the 17th inst., Mr. Henry Tidd, of Yonge, read to the audience a petition to the Imperial Parliament against the Naturalization Bill, lately passed by the Provincial Parliament, and earnestly solicited signatures to the same; upon which J. K. Hartwell, Esq. rose, and addressed the Meeting in substance as follows:—

Gentlemen—The long acquaintance which I have had with the majority of you, and the deep interest which I *feel* for the welfare of a people among whom I have resided from my infancy, prompt me on this occasion to rise and entreat you to pause for a few moments before you put your names to the Petition just read, and to which you have been urged to give your support. Never was any person more fully convinced of any fact than he who has now the honour to address you, is assured that the petition before you, so far from having a tendency to promote the welfare of those who may rashly annex their names to it, will only inflict the smart of bitter reflection upon them, when it will be out of their power to remove the stigma which they will thereby put upon their hitherto unblemished characters. I shall not insult your good judgment, Gentlemen, by supposing for a moment that you do not detect the intrigue which may be so easily traced through the Petition, and perceive that the framers and contrivers of it, while they profess to be your friends, are, under a cloak of pretended patriotism, aiming at your ruin. What, Gentlemen, is the purport of the Petition? It expresses (and that in the most uncouth terms) a disapprobation of the Bill passed by our Provincial Parliament, and reserved for the approbation and assent of His Majesty, which secures to you, upon terms the most easy, all the privileges and immunities of British Subjects natives. There cannot, Gentlemen, be a bill introduced better calculated to afford effectual relief to a numerous and meritorious class of the inhabitants of this Province, and, at the same time, to guard the honor and dignity of the British Government, than the one which the framers of the petition before you have the temerity to oppose. Some of you may probably be ready to ask why you are not already subjects. The reason is a very plain one—because you have not complied with the Naturalization laws hitherto in force in the Province. (Here he enquired the requisitions of the 13th Geo. 2. Chap 7.) If you say that you did not know of the existence of such a law, I ask whose fault was this? Was it the duty of the Government to have given you notice, on the arrival of every emigrant from the United States, (many of whom came in for the purpose of speculation, and were actuated by motives of self interest, than sentiments of attachment to the British Government,) of the uniform them personally of the Naturalization laws? Surely not. It was the duty of all those who intended to be subjects to inquire what was necessary to be done in order to become such. Others, you may perhaps say, "had we known that the 13th Geo. 2, was in force, we could not have complied with all its requisites, particularly taking the sacrament." Admit this objection, and it only shows more clearly the necessity of the bill which this petition opposes. This bill, Gentlemen, removes that difficulty, and places you precisely in the situation of the oath of allegiance, places you in precisely the same situation as if you had been born in this Province, subject to all the responsibilities, and enjoying all the same privileges as the natives of British Subjects. Much has been said against the second clause of this Act, which requires you to abjure allegiance to all foreign powers.—And, Gentlemen, much has been said against the second clause of this Act, which requires you to abjure allegiance to all foreign powers.—And, Gentlemen, inasmuch as the Laws of the United States admit of expatriation, an American Citizen naturalized here, will owe no double Allegiance, because that Government leaves it to his Individual discretion to cease to be a Citizen whenever he pleases, and to become the Naturalized subject of this, or of any other foreign Dominion.

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Gentlemen—The long acquaintance which I have had with the majority of you, and the deep interest which I *feel* for the welfare of a people among whom I have resided from my infancy, prompt me on this occasion to rise and entreat you to pause for a few moments before you put your names to the Petition just read, and to which you have been urged to give your support. Never was any person more fully convinced of any fact than he who has now the honour to address you, is assured that the petition before you, so far from having a tendency to promote the welfare of those who may rashly annex their names to it, will only inflict the smart of bitter reflection upon them, when it will be out of their power to remove the stigma which they will thereby put upon their hitherto unblemished characters. I shall not insult your good judgment, Gentlemen, by supposing for a moment that you do not detect

the intrigue which may be so easily traced through the Petition, and perceive that the framers and contrivers of it, while they profess to be your friends, are, under a cloak of pretended patriotism, aiming at your ruin. What, Gentlemen, is the purport of the Petition? It expresses (and that in the most uncouth terms) a disapprobation of the Bill passed by our Provincial Parliament, and reserved for the approbation and assent of His Majesty, which secures to you, upon terms the most easy, all the privileges and immunities of British Subjects natives. There cannot, Gentlemen, be a bill introduced better calculated to afford effectual relief to a numerous and meritorious class of the inhabitants of this Province, and, at the same time, to guard the honor and dignity of the British Government, than the one which the framers of the petition before you have the temerity to oppose. Some of you may probably be ready to ask why you are not already subjects. The reason is a very plain one—because you have not complied with the Naturalization laws hitherto in force in the Province. (Here he enquired the requisitions of the 13th Geo. 2. Chap 7.) If you say that you did not know of the existence of such a law, I ask whose fault was this? Was it the duty of the Government to have given you notice, on the arrival of every emigrant from the United States, (many of whom came in for the purpose of speculation, and were actuated by motives of self interest, than sentiments of attachment to the British Government,) of the uniform them personally of the Naturalization laws? Surely not. It was the duty of all those who intended to be subjects to inquire what was necessary to be done in order to become such. Others, you may perhaps say, "had we known that the 13th Geo. 2, was in force, we could not have complied with all its requisites, particularly taking the sacrament." Admit this objection, and it only shows more clearly the necessity of the bill which this petition opposes. This bill, Gentlemen, removes that difficulty, and places you precisely in the situation of the oath of allegiance, places you in precisely the same situation as if you had been born in this Province, subject to all the responsibilities, and enjoying all the same privileges as the natives of British Subjects. Much has been said against the second clause of this Act, which requires you to abjure allegiance to all foreign powers.—And, Gentlemen, much has been said against the second clause of this Act, which requires you to abjure allegiance to all foreign powers.—And, Gentlemen, inasmuch as the Laws of the United States admit of expatriation, an American Citizen naturalized here, will owe no double Allegiance, because that Government leaves it to his Individual discretion to cease to be a Citizen whenever he pleases, and to become the Naturalized subject of this, or of any other foreign Dominion.

To conclude the subject therefore, it appears that a renunciation of foreign Allegiance forever under the proposed Act, will place the naturalized persons on the same footing as Natives—imposing upon them the *same duties* of like *duration*—and extending to them the *same privileges of like extent*, and that from thenceforward whatever Allegiance is legally due, or do with impunity, they may do likewise. They are not asked to swear, that they will forever hereafter abstain from seeking foreign Naturalization—but at the present moment, (without pledging their future discretion to themselves,) they are understood to renounce forever all foreign allegiance by the implication of the Act, just as a Natural Born Subject is understood to do by the implication, or if you will, the positive provision of the Common Law. And if the implied renunciation, were construed, as having a prospective as well as present operation, it seems the Laws of the Country, from whence the American Aliens came, authorize each individual, to enter into such a political contract, with this or any other Government of which he desires to become the adopted subject.

Yours &c. N.

In my next I shall consider the subject of Government encouragement, and other matters embraced in Mr. Tiffany's Letter.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

MR. EDITOR,

At a numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Johnstown, held at the Inn of N. F. Soper, in Beverly, on Saturday the 17th inst., Mr. Henry Tidd, of Yonge, read to the audience a petition to the Imperial Parliament against the Naturalization Bill, lately passed by the Provincial Parliament, and earnestly solicited signatures to the same; upon which J. K. Hartwell, Esq. rose, and addressed the Meeting in substance as follows:—

Gentlemen—The long acquaintance which I have had with the majority of you, and the deep interest which I *feel* for the welfare of a people among whom I have resided from my infancy, prompt me on this occasion to rise and entreat you to pause for a few moments before you put your names to the Petition just read, and to which you have been urged to give your support. Never was any person more fully convinced of any fact than he who has now the honour to address you, is assured that the petition before you, so far from having a tendency to promote the welfare of those who may rashly annex their names to it, will only inflict the smart of bitter reflection upon them, when it will be out of their power to remove the stigma which they will thereby put upon their hitherto unblemished characters. I shall not insult your good judgment, Gentlemen, by supposing for a moment that you do not detect

Subscriptions be in such sums as they may feel inclined to give."

☞ Subscriptions for carrying into execution the object above mentioned, will be received at York, by the Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette. Lists are opened at the York Reading Room, and at the Gazette Office.

Naturalization Bill.—"It is a measure, we think, can never be introduced into this country, unless at the point of the bayonet—nor, acted upon, without the shedding of blood."

Such is the language which one of the public Journals of this Town, dare to make use of, when speaking of this Subject. It is the language of bold defiance, to the King—to the Parliament—and to the constituted authorities of the Land, by whose authority Laws are made, and administered. It is the language of "Treason, plots, and stratagems." If we should call such language by any other name than that of *Sedition*, our judgment might very fairly be called in question. To the King it addresses itself.—The Constitution has invested you with a prerogative, which if you exercise by giving your Royal Assent to this Bill will be resisted "at the point of the Bayonet" and can only be enforced by "shedding of blood." To the Parliament it addresses itself.—You have constitutionally granted this prerogative to the King, by passing a Bill that your under the authority of which, the Legislature of Upper Canada have enacted a law now submitted to His Majesty for His consideration—we call upon you, in "future" "to undo your own Act—by insulting your Sovereign—by breaking your plighted faith with him—to pass "at once," "without complying with our demands—to compel Him to refrain from exercising His Royal prerogative—we tell you, that unless you comply with these demands, we are prepared to insist upon them, "at every peril" To the constituted authorities of the Land collectively, it speaks in language not to be misunderstood.—If this law receives the Royal Assent, and becomes a part of the law of the Land we tell you that it "can never be introduced into the country, unless at the point of the bayonet, nor acted upon without the shedding of blood"—however constitutional the measure may be, we are prepared to put you "at defiance."

As to the threat that we may take care that we do not meet "with an awful and sad disappointment" Although the threat is made at the "point of the bayonet" we bend in submission to the decrees of the Almighty of our conduct, and the purity of our motives, we can—

"Smile at the drawn dagger, and defy its point."

The threats of misguided men shall never deter us from doing our duty and the people of this Province, when they read the quotation we have made, will be able to judge, who it is, that would, if he possessed the power, lead them "to the brink of a precipice."

The Government are, and always have been, anxious for the welfare of the people of Upper Canada—they have evinced that anxiety, not by professions only, but by substantial benefits conferred upon them. The present measure has been seized upon by certain persons, to work upon the passions of the public—failing in the attempt—their misrepresentations exposed—their inconsistencies exhibited—their arguments refuted—the loyal and well disposed, convinced and satisfied; what is it they have now recourse to? abuse—invective threats—and telling us, with malicious exultation, that a few persons have been credulous enough, to be imposed upon by them, and they say, have "lost all confidence in their Governments," and who, when calm reflection comes to their aid, will bitterly bewail their own folly, and severely deprecate the conduct of those, at whose instigation, they have sacrificed, not only their property, but sacrificed at the same time the opportunity of securing themselves permanently in the most valuable privileges of *British Subjects*.

The Naturalization Bill, is an Act of grace, and offers a boon, the richest in the gift of the Crown, to all who may choose to *accept of it*—it will not be *forced* upon any one, either at the "point of the bayonet," or by "shedding of blood."

—

As "the select Party of *Friends*," in opposition to the Naturalization Bill, who "met and dined together at Port Hope," and who, *after "drinking several* loyal and appropriate toasts," (in *Bumpers*, we take it for granted), and being in a regular key for business, passed *Eighteen* (we will not call them loyal and appropriate) Resolutions—As "the select Party," we say, have condescended to *select us for*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1827.

The latest news from England is to the 10th March, by the Ship *Alexander*, Capt. Baldwin, from Liverpool.—Mr. Canning, on the 6th, had submitted his plan to the House of Commons, on the subject of the Corn Laws, on which progress was reported, and adjourned for further consideration to the Thursday following. It is proposed to increase the duties, as the price of Wheat and other grain decreases, and to decrease the duties one shilling for every two shillings advance in price.

Wheat had risen 4d. to 6d. per Bushel, and Flour sold at 35 to 37s. per bbl.

Lord Liverpool was slowly recovering—Mr. Huskisson was better.

We have given such of the Debates in the British Parliament, as relate more particularly to the Canadas.

—

Monday 23d Instant, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day, a Salute was fired from the Batteries, and by the Troops in the York Garrison.

On Saturday last His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor arrived from Stamford, and was received on landing from the Steam Boat Canada, by a Salute from the Garrison.—On Tuesday His Excellency inspected the 70th Regiment, and on the same day embarked for Stamford.

MONUMENT to the memory of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York.—At a general meeting held in Edinburgh on 31, Jany. last—The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. C. in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"1st, That in consequence of the most melancholy and event of his lamented Death of our late Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, &c.; this Meeting are unanimously of opinion, That, as a mark of the high consideration and deep respect which the Army and Country in general bear for his upright, impartial, and uniformly kind and benevolent discharge of his important duties as Commander in Chief, will most highly be to the benefit of upwards of thirty years, by which the Army was brought to its present high state of discipline, many and most invaluable comforts are secured to every private soldier, and the interests of the Home or Foreign Service, and the most salutary and most indisputable advantages conferred on the British Empire: And as this part of the United Kingdom Assembly were pannelled in the City of the first or Northern Metropolis, a lasting Testimonial of the deep sense they entertain of the numerous obligations for which the Country stands indebted to His late Illustrious Brother, that a Statue, or Monument, be Erected in Edinburgh to perpetuate the same; and that a Subscription be immediately entered into, to defray the expenses of whatever may be determined upon by the Committee.

"2d, That the Subscription be open to all Noblemen and Gentlemen, to Officers of the Navy and Army, of every rank, whether on full or on half pay, or have been in the Service, and to the Officers in the Hon. East India Company's Service, (being Scotsmen) or connected with Scotland, who, from their personal intimacy and respect, or public veneration and regard, for His late Royal Highness, may approve of the measure; and that the

particular notice, in one of their Resolutions, we shall pay our respects to them next week.

POSTSCRIPT

The New York Spectator of 20th inst. puts us in possession of English dates to 12th March.

Orders were received on 10th to discharge all the Transport ships hired to carry Troops to Lisbon.

On the 12th it was confidently reported that Sir H. Clinton had written home in strong terms for reinforcements—5000 additional Troops were said to be necessary.

"Madrid dates of 22d Feb. state, several British Regiments had been engaged with the Portuguese Royalists, and had beaten them. The Aid-de-Camp of Gen'l. Clinton was killed in the action."—[This is doubted.]

London, March. 12.—Consols, 81¼.

Mr. Canning was again indisposed.

Sir Walter Scott, at a Public Dinner, has avowed himself the Author of the Waverly novels.

On 4th March there was a remarkable fall of snow in Scotland. On the Sunday following in Edinburgh the Churches were unattended.

Married,

At West Flamboro', by the Rev. R. Leming, on Tuesday evening the 17th instant, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Grimsby, U. C. fifth son of the late Rev. John Bethune, of Chengary, and formerly Chaplain to H. Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Jane Eliza Crooks, eldest daughter of James Crooks, Esq. of the former place.

(Communicated.)

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
York, to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the new Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, York, }
25th April, 1827. } 48-2

MAY TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honorable East India Company, in Canada, give Notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday the 5th May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1,200 Chests; and at Montreal, on Saturday the 19th May, about 2,500 Chests.

☞ Sales to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew Chests open for Inspection, at each place, six days previous to the Sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company.

Montreal, April 16, 1827. 48-3*w*.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at the last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.

Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13*w*.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.—*Take Notice.* A number of the Inhabitans of York, having met on the 20th of April, in Mr. Appleton's School-Room, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Public Library, on liberal principles—Rev. Mr. Ryerson in the Chair: It was—

1st. *Resolved*, unanimously, That it is proper and necessary that a Library should be established in York, and on such terms that all classes may enjoy the benfit thereof.

2d. *Resolved*, unanimously, That a general Meeting of the Inhabitants be held in Mr. Appleton's School-Room, on Monday the 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. to make arangements for carrying the above Resolution into effect, and to adopt such rules and regulations as to them may seem fit.

It is hoped that the importance of a Library to the Public, will be attended to, and meet their general support and countenance, by giving their attendance.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Clergy, Magistrates, and principal Inhabitants of the Home District assembled in the Town of York, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Monday the 2d of April, 1827, pursuant to notice given in the Upper Canada Gazette on the 31st ultimo, to consider the propriety of proposing an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the much lamented Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to invite the Inhabitants of the several Districts of this Province, on this melancholy occasion, to concur in the same.

The Hon. William Campbell, Chief Justice, in the Chair,

John Beikie, Esq. *Secretary.*

The object of the Meeting having been explained with much feeling by the Chief Justice; It was,—

Resolved.—That it is the unanimous opinion of this Meeting, that the Inhabitants of this District do offer an Address of Condolence to His Majesty on the Death of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and that the Inhabitants of this Province be generally invited to concur therein.

Resolved.—That the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and the Hon. James Buchanan MacAuly, be a Committee to Draft an address according to the foregoing resolution.

The Committee having reported an Address.

Resolved.—That the address submitted be adopted.

Resolved.—That the said Committee be requested to make arrangements to procure signatures to the said Address throughout this District, and also for inviting the Inhabitants of the other parts of the Province to concur therein and sign the same.

Resolved.—That the Committee be directed to cause copies of the said Address to be transmitted to the Sheriff's of the several Districts with such suggestions to them for procuring the signatures of the Inhabitants generally to the said Address, as may appear to the Committe most likely to effect the object.

Resolved.—That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to transmit the said Address (when the signatures thereto, are obtained) to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Resolved.—That the Address be left at the Rooms of the York Reading Institution (McPhail's) for signature.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to those Gentlemen who suggested the propriety of Assembling the same.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Upper Canada Gazette,

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chief Justice for his kindness in taking the Chair and conduct therein.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Beikie for his services as Secretary.

The Meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Secretary.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
47-9*w*. *Secretary.*

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester.....	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of.....do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th.....do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th.....do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 5th and 19 in 6th...do	200
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession.....do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession.....do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 25 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12 & 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney.....	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 2d Con do	1000
Lots No. 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3rd concession of Harwich.....	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of.....do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich.....	40
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and Easthalf of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich.....	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do ..	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd 6, 7 & in 3rd 6, 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich.....	1800

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken from 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Guillimsbury	100

Acres 15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12*w*.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*

Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3*m*.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received until the first day of May next, at the Desjardins Canal Office Dundas, District of Gore, for Excavating Two Sections of that Canal; the first containing Thirty five chains in length, mostly through an open Marsh varying from two to Six Feet in depth;—the excavation required will be 19,506 cubic yards, and an embankment of 16,000 cubic yards;—The second containing thirty chains in length, the excavation required will be 33,733 cubic yards, and an embankment of 2,000 cubic yards. Application made personally, or by letter (*post paid*) to the undersigned will be attended to, and plans and diagrams exhibited of the work required.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
43-6*w*. *Secretary.*

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas 17th March, 1827. }

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand—*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.

York, 21st March, 1827. 44*tf*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late John M'Dougall of York, Merchant, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the Subscriber. And those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the several amounts due by them.

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
Administrator.

York, 21 *Feb.* 1287. 39-8*w*.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

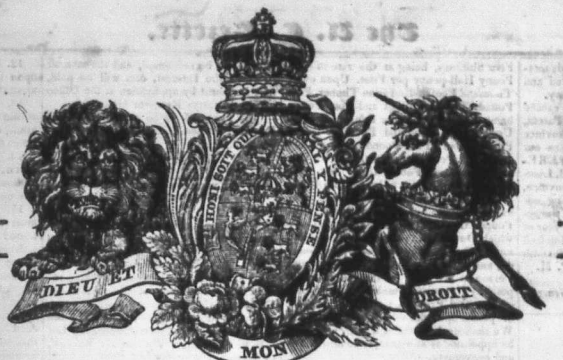
Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.



VOL. I. NO. 49.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1827.

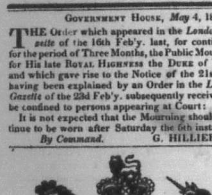
BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *May* 4, 1827.

THE Order which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 16th Feb'y. last, for continuing for the period of Three Months, the Public Mourning for His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and which gave rise to the Notice of the 21st ult.; having been explained by an Order in the *London Gazette* of the 23d Feb'y. subsequently received, to be confined to persons appearing at Court:

It is not expected that the Mourning should continue to be worn after Saturday the 5th instant.

By Command. G. HILLIER.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Friday the Fourth day of May, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

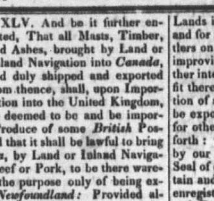
NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Twelfth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

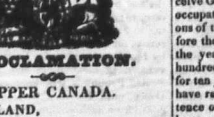
[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. / *Free Ports.* XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland:* Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, as our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

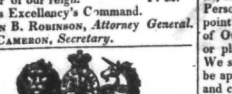
AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; said except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the

enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

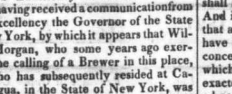
By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, 31*st January*, 1827.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

Whereas for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties hereinafter specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary*

H. M. Receiver General's Office, *York, U. C. March* 19, 1827.

The Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office, *York 7th February*, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, *York, March* 12, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826

Notice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } On Saturday, the twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicklls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Mailand,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } On Saturday the 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparhawk, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } On Saturday, the twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } On Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } On Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } On Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } By virtue of a Writ of Extent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } On Saturday, the 12th day of May next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

New-Castle District, To wit. } By virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Francis Beattie, at the suit of the Reverend John Strachan and Joseph Wells; I have taken into execution, as belonging to the said Francis Beattie, the following Lands, situate in the Township of Seymour, District of New-Castle, viz: The South half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The North half of Lot No. 7 in the 6th Concession.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Con.

The South halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

The North halves of Lots No. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Con.

(3,200) acres, also Broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 9, in the 6th Con.

Lot No. 10, in the 7th Con.

The North Westerly part of Lot No. 12, and 13, in the 7th Con.

(606) acres, also Broken Lot No. 14, in the 8th Con.

(130) acres, which I shall offer for Sale, at the Inn of Mr. Alexander S. Allan, in the Village of Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on the 21st day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the day, at noon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY, *Dpy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, Jan. 24, 1827. 36-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit: } By virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, March 6, 1827. 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To wit } By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 26*th February*, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District To Wit } By virtue of two writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, 26*th February*, 1827. 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 27*th May* 1826. 45-9

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Haslep, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T Pawling,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 16*th May*, 1826. 45-6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District To wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Two o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, 15*th March*, 1827. 43-10w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

	Acres.
London District, To wit. Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Blenheim	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do	200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend	20 0
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	27 0 34
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	161 1
	1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. } 44–8w.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
York, to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the new Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, *Sheriff*
Sheriff's Office, York, }
25th April, 1827. } 48-2

NOT OFFICIAL.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of Interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle. or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

TO BE SOLD.—An Elegant London built Phaeton, with Seat for a Servant, hung on the hind Springs; the Carriage is in excellent order, and furnished with Pole Straps, drag Chain, screw-wrench and a new brown linen Cover. Price Sixty Pounds Halifax C'y.

ALSO,

A good strong Carriage Horse, rising six years old, height fifteen hands 3 inches, remarkably well broke, and gentle both in single and double Harness.

Price Twenty five Pounds H'x. Cy. the Carriage or Horse can be seen at any time, upon Application to the Printer.

York, April 14, 1827. 46–tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents, at Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41–tf.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of FRANCIS & JOHN LEYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with FRANCIS LEYS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts, that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.
Pickering, April 11, 1827. 47–3w.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7–*tf.*

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Monday 7th May next, from such Person or Persons as may be willing to Contract for the delivery into His Majesty's Magazines at this Post, of *Six hundred Barrels of Inspected Fine Flour.* The whole to be delivered on or befor the 1st day of July next ensuing, and to be warranted to keep sweet and good for Twelve Months, from the date of delivery.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for the supply of Inspected Fine Flour" and two respectable Sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract entered into.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, April 10, 1827. } 46–4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44–tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Dutchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber,

W. B. JARVIS,
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45–tf.

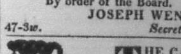
WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
April 14, 1827. }

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
The Hon. JOSEPH WELLS,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
HENRY J. BOULTON,
D'ARCY BOULTON,
GEORGE KEEFER,
JOHN CLARK, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. JOHN H. DUNN and HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President*, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
JOSEPH WENHAM,
47-3w. *Secretary.*



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47–*tf.*

MAY TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honorable EAST INDIA COMPANY, in Canada, give Notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday the 5th May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1,200 Chests; and at Montreal, on Saturday the 19th May, about 2,500 Chests.

☞ Sales to commence at 11 o'clock in the fornenoon.—Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew Chests open for Inspection, at each place, six days previous to the Sale.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. East India Company
Montreal, April 16, 1827. 48–3w.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48–13w.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48–tf.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1827. NO. 49.

Poetry.

From Mrs. A. S. Colvin's Weekly Messenger.

THE RENEGADE.

He had crossed the Desert's wavy sand,
And he stood among the pilgrim band,
That came; (each toil and danger o'er,)
At Mecca's shrine their vows to pour.
Yet seemed he not of the tawny East,
For veil'd was his glittering vest
He drew, to give his bosom air,
For Eastern birth 'twas far too fair.
But dark the scorn upon his brow,
As moslem e'er was seen to show,
And the glance of his eye,—'twas terrible—
It seemed to pierce, where'er it fell;
And his curling lip and lofty stride,
Betokened his nature's fiercest pride.
But his spirit feels it not a pain,
For which a cure is sought in vain?
Those fits of pensiveness that steal,
While e'en his pride can ill conceal,
Oh! tell they not of a secret sore,
That festers e'en his bosom's core?
And now on the Zemzem's marble brink
He stands, of his limpid wave to drink,
Tho' not in the sacred draught he sought
The virtue that moslem faith had thought;
Nor hoped to quench in the deep filled bowl,
The fever that scorched his burning soul.
And now, when all in prayer are bent,
He calls the woes of his banishment,
The happy hours his childhood knew,
Ere passion its chain around him drew;
When infancy owned a mother's care,
Who taught his lips the holy prayer,
And the happy scenes of that happy time,
He had left—never in his native clime:
And the citron grove, and the orange bower,
Where he chased the bee from flower to flower;
And memory of hopes then formed, now clings
As bright as their dear imaginings.
Oh! 'twas too much for his soul to bear,
And he uttered a sigh of wild despair;
And deeply the thought of his own disgrace,
Was read in the tortured lines of his face—
Oh! 'twas too much, for one who had felt
The send'rest throb within him melt;
For the hard strained chords of feeling burst,
When he felt how deeply he was accurst,
The ruin that for himself he'd made,
The curse that blights the *Renegade*—
Reason forsook her tottering throne,
And he sighs to the breeze, a *Maniac's* moan.

SELMA.

Summary.

The Globe says—"There is no truth in the rumours which have been circulated of the resignation of Mr. *Canning*, nor is it believed that any thing is yet settled as to the future Ministry. One of the arrangements talked of, is that Earl Bathurst will be first Lord of the Treasury—that Lord Plamerston will take a seat in the Cabinet, with the office of Secretary to the Colonies, and that Mr. Wynn will go to India. It is supposed Lord Colchester will be the new Member of the Cabinet.

The emigration committee have reported to the Commons, that they will not recommend the application of the national funds to purposes of emigration, except in aid of local contributions. The distressed weavers of Glasgow and its neighbourhood will, in all probability, be the first class upon which the experiment on a large scale will first be made.

Rundell, the silversmith on Ludgate Hill, lately offered his *personal property* alone to the amount of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling!

The speculative demand for Ashes, noticed in our last, having subsided, the market this week has been dull, the total sales amounting only to 320 barrels, consisting of 150 barrels of Montreal Pot at 25s. to 25s. 6d. for new, and 24s. per cwt. for old, and 70 barrels Pearl at 25s. for old, and 28s. 6d. per cwt. for new.

Accounts are said to have been received, that Captain Franklin had accomplished the objects to his overland expedition, and had fallen in with and embarked on board his Majesty's ship Blossom, which had been sent for the purpose of meeting him in Behring's Straits. It is added that some of the party who were with him had retracted their steps by their original route.

Letters have been received from Major Laing, dated subsequently to his arrival at Timbuctoo; but by some oversight the particular date is not inserted. The state of this city, so much talked of, and so much sought after by Europeans, together with the rivers and country adjoining, will soon be made known, and by a hand fully able for the work. We regret however, to learn that, instead of proceeding down the river Niger to the sea, as he intended, Major Laing intends returning home by the way of Tripoli.

England.

A BILL

To authorize the sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of *Upper* and *Lower Canada.*

Whereas, by an act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled 'An act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in *North America*, and to make further provisions for the government of the said province,'" it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the provinces of *Upper Canada and Lower Canada* respectively, or the persons administering the government therein, to make, from and out of the lands of the crown within such provinces, such allotment and appropriation of lands as therein mentioned, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, That all and every the rents, profits or emoluments, which might at any time arise from such lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy within the province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever:

And whereas, in pursuance of the said act, such allotment and appropriation of land as aforesaid have from time to time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which lands are known within the said provinces by the name of the Clergy Reserves:

And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in great part remained wasted and unproductive, from the want of capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorize the sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the intent that the monies arising from such sale may be employed in the improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Reserves are reserved as aforesaid:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by the KING'S Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by letters patents or letters patents, to be for that purpose issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or under the public seals or seal of the said provinces, or either of them, to authorise any person or persons, or bodies or body politic or corporate, within the before mentioned provinces, or elsewhere, to sell, alienate and convey, in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest——part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said provinces, in such manner and form, and upon such conditions provisos and regulations, as his Majesty, by any such commissions or letters patent as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint; Provided nevertheless, that all the monies to arise by, or to be produced from any such sales or sale, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of, in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as by any such commissions or letters patent as aforesaid, may be prescribed in that behalf, for the improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves or otherwise for the purpose for which the said lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever, save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any part thereof, in or towards defraying the expenses of or attending upon any such sales or sale as aforesaid.

Letters have been received from Major Laing, dated subsequently to his arrival at Timbuctoo; but by some oversight the particular date is not inserted. The state of this city, so much talked of, and so much sought after by Europeans, together with the rivers

Coke, of Norfolk, presented a Petition signed by the Archdeacons of Norwich and Sudbury and 900 of the Clergy of the diocese of Norwich, *in favour of Catholic emancipation.* An immense number of Petitions were presented by various Members from different parts of the United Kingdom, for and against further concessions to the Catholics; Mr. Canning presented two, one from the Catholic inhabitants of Liverpool, and another from the county of Clare.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT then rose and addressed the House in a long & eloquent speech, in which he particularly dwelt on the Treaty of Limerick, and the necessity of conceding the demands of the Catholics. He concluded by moving—

"That it is expedient for this House to take into immediate consideration the state of the Laws which impose civil disabilities upon the Roman Catholic subjects of this country, with a view to their repeal."

The motion being seconded in an able speech by Lord Morpeth, Mr. Dawson followed in opposition to the motion. Mr. Rice, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Brownlow, and several other spoke in the course of the evening, and the House, after a very animated debate, adjourned at one o'clock in the morning.

House of Commons, March 6.

CATHOLIC QUESTION RESUMED.

Sir John Newport and Lord Elliot addressed the House in favour of the motion, Mr. Hart Davies against it.

The Master of the Rolls then spoke against the motion at great length, and was admirably answered by Mr. Plunkett, the Attorney General for Ireland.

Mr. Secretary PEEL then rose, but the opening of his speech was frequently inaudable. He spoke of the painful nature of the duty he was called upon to perform, in reference to the necessity under which he found himself differing in this only instance from his colleagues. He had no refuge from those painful feelings but in the consideration that he meant to speak the truth, and to obey the dictates of his conscience. He considered not of those, who, after the lapse of two years, might have looked at this question in a different light, and changed their opinions in consequence; so far from it, that if he saw cause to change, it had been effected in his own mind he should have been as ready to declare it, as he had been to assert his former opinion. But as long as he remained unconvicted of the error of that opinion, he would stand up and maintain it; he would not shrink from that duty, though it separated him from his colleagues and from the majorities of the House. He had hoped to be relieved from the painful necessity of referring to any thing of a personal nature to himself—and the only point upon which he should feel called upon to do so was that which related to the Treaty of Limerick—When this question was before the House in 1825, he had said that if he could be satisfied that any privileges were withholden from the Roman Catholics by the treaty of Limerick, they had given any valuable consideration, his judgment would be materially influenced by the proof of such a fact. But having looked with the greatest attention at this point of the subject, he was bound to say, that he was not satisfied of the truth of that assertion, but on the contrary, was more and more convinced that relief from political disabilities was not contemplated by the treaty of Limerick. The terms of the article upon which so much stress has been laid were, that the Roman Catholics should be guaranteed in their religious privileges, and in the exercise of their religious worship without disturbance. This was argued to extend to political privileges; but he asserted that all the writers of the age, Lord Clarendon among the rest, defined the terms as being limited to that which was connected with the profession and practice of the Roman Catholic religion. Besides this he had the words of King William himself, to whom them the greater was the mystery, and the greater his disgust. And when he reflected that this paper was sent by rational men, and received by rational men, for the purpose of seeking out the ignorance and superstition of the uneducated, he thought it pretty evident that there must be other objects than those of religion. Although he held no objection to individuals entertaining a professed creed of the Catholic faith, yet he had a strong objection to the political system connected with it. If he looked to countries where this religion luxuriated and held an undivided sway—if he looked to countries where it was left to struggle with rival establishments—and if he looked at home, where it was hidden with certain limits and restrictions—he was forced to the conclusion, that that state was the happiest and the most fortunate which supported a mitigated, moderate, temperate predominance of the Protestant Church. It would be the natural conduct of Catholics when once admitted to Parliament, to take every opportunity of improving the condition of their religion, and placing it in a more favourable condition in England. It was not the eventual destruction of the Protestant Church which he apprehended, but the conflicts and struggles which must follow any attempt to accomplish that object. His Rt Hon. Friend had told them that this measure would be the final

religious words were explained in favour of the Irish." Under these circumstances then, he thought he was entitled to withhold his assent to the motion of the Honorable Baronet, at least upon the ground of the Treaty of Limerick. [Cheers.] He now came to the general question; and here he must confess that no fear was what had been urged by those who had supported this motion, from decreasing his reluctance to grant the general question, that it had only increased his distrust, and aggravated all his objections. When the Hon. Baronet declared there was no difference in the principle which sent a man to the faggot, and that which inflicted the penalties now existing in this country—and when his Right Honorable Friend the Attorney General for Ireland, told him that if they withheld the same power from any body of Englishmen, they would rise in arms—[Loud Cheers.]—when he heard these things asserted for the purpose of influencing the decision of that House, he started from them with abhorrence. [Cheering.] And was he to hear the names of Burke and Pitt leveled to the aid of such abominable doctrines? [Continued Cheering.] Was he to hear his Right Honorable Friend make such a declaration as this when a large body of his fellow subjects in England were actuated by the condition supported upon which he remembered that his Right Honourable Friend presided over the legal administration of Ireland—[Cheers]—and was he to, under such circumstances, agitate? [The Right Honourable Gentleman was here interrupted by immense cheering.] His astonishment increased beyond his power to express it. Mr. Burke and Mr. Pitt utterly repudiated the doctrine these claims could ever be demanded as a birthright.

Mr. Pitt's words were these—"These are the grounds upon which this measure can alone be discussed; for I cannot allow that, under any circumstances of change in the state of affairs, we can enter the discussion of the question as a right. I never was one of those who held the term, 'Emancipation,' as at all applicable to a repeal of the few remaining disabilities. Thus he not only rejected the doctrines of those who now supported the measure, but even their very name. Mr. Pitt then went on to declare his opinion that it must be in human nature to endeavour to obtain, and to advance the interests of their religion, when time and opportunity offered. This was also his (Mr. Peel's) opinion. It was because he held, with Mr. Pitt, that when the Catholics would do all in their power to advance their religion, that he would prefer exclusion to securities, and take his stand at once against further concessions. He would fairly own, that, upon constitutional grounds, he had a distrust of the Roman Catholic religion. He found fault with no man for his faith; he never applied his objections to the individual, but if he found that a particular religious faith, there was, and had been grounded a scheme of worldly policy, he had a right to inquire into its nature; and if he found it pernicious, he was bound to take precautions against it.—[Hear, hear.] Could any man doubt, then, that those who presided over the Roman Catholic religion, had something more than the purity of religious faith in view? When he saw that religion calculated to give man power over man—when he saw such doctrines as those of absolution, confession, and indulgences—what was it to him whether they called it spiritual or temporal authority—here was an authority, an influence exercised over men's minds, which must have some object beyond the simple interests of religion. When he found that so lately as in the year 1807, Pope Pius the VIIth, issued a bull which was promulgated in Ireland, offering three hundred days indulgence to any good Catholic who should devoutly utter pious ejaculations therein named, in favour of the souls then in purgatory, he was astonished and disgusted. As to the attempted explanations of such things the more they explained them the greater was the mystery, and the greater his disgust. And when he reflected that this paper was sent by rational men, and received by rational men, for the purpose of seeking out the ignorance and superstition of the uneducated, he thought it pretty evident that there must be other objects than those of religion. Although he held no objection to individuals entertaining a professed creed of the Catholic faith, yet he had a strong objection to the political system connected with it. If he looked to countries where this religion luxuriated and held an undivided sway—if he looked to countries where it was left to struggle with rival establishments—and if he looked at home, where it was hidden with certain limits and restrictions—he was forced to the conclusion, that that state was the happiest and the most fortunate which supported a mitigated, moderate, temperate predominance of the Protestant Church. It would be the natural conduct of Catholics when once admitted to Parliament, to take every opportunity of improving the condition of their religion, and placing it in a more favourable condition in England. It was not the eventual destruction of the Protestant Church which he apprehended, but the conflicts and struggles which must follow any attempt to accomplish that object. His Rt Hon. Friend had told them that this measure would be the final

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

House of Commons, March 6.

At four o'clock the Speaker took the Chair. Mr. Bernet, upon the subject? After describing the ratification of the Treaty, he adds, "and some an-

March 24, 1827. 7—6 Geo. IV. Session 1826—7.

consumation of all that was wished and hoped for by the Catholics; he did not believe it. He thought that the Catholics once in the House, would soon unite themselves in the the pursuit of ulterior objects, for bettering the condition of their Church, and that they would by degrees find the means of gaining support and perhaps success. As he thought it was to guard against this possible increase of the influence of the Roman Catholics, and that the penal laws were passed; it was in order to continue that safeguard that he now opposed their removal; yet, so anxious was he for the tranquility and security of Ireland, that he had no hesitation in declaring—that if he thought such an immense good could be derived from the present measure, he would be ready to purchase it by the sacrifice of these possible remote effects upon the Constitution. If he was sure, indeed, that this was the way which would lead them to the Elysian Fields, he should think the risk subordinate to the certain advantage of such an acquisition. (Hear.) But he could not make up his mind to any such conclusion The Hon Member for Armagh had said, "Having got thus far, let us now go to the top of the hill," and so he would, could he believe that to be the end. But was perfect one as such, that gained, other heights will be seen, and Alps on Alps arise! He thought that when the Roman Catholics were admitted to an equality, the same disposition to struggle for a little more power which now agitated the country would still be carried on. If the authority of the Priests were to be admitted now, how would they deny it after such a measure? (Hear, hear.) Was this Right Honourable Friend called it patriotism now. (Cheers) Patriotism! (Cheers and laughter.) It was patriotism now, because they supported his Bill. But when that was passed, they would be the judges of what was patriotism themselves; and it would then be too late to deny their right of exercising this spiritual authority for the furtherance of their own views. With regard to the professions of the Resolutions of the Catholic Prelates, he could not, as a public man, give the same confidence which they had so readily obtained from his Right Honourable Friend. (Hear.) Right Honourable Friend had thought it meek as roughly with demagogues as any one could well do. He had admitted that their object was to infuriate the people, and thereby intimidate the House into concessions. But had the House of Commons countenanced these demagogues who so excited his Right Honourable Friend's indignation. Had they advised the Catholics of Ireland to submit to the law, and not to be led away and misled either by the demagogues of the Catholic Association? Or the Catholic Prelates who signed the Petition presented to the House by his Right Honourable Friend, also were members of the Association. (Cheering.) The system which he had been content to follow with regard to Ireland was, to enforce the laws with impartiality, to inquire into all abuses, and to redress grievances when they were found to exist. Further than that, according to the present firm conviction of his mind he could not go. It was with unfeigned sorrow that he differed from his friends around him, whom he in common respected, and from whom he differed upon no other question in the slightest degree.—(Cheers from Mr. Canning.) The interests of some great and illustrious names had lately been put in that state of the question which he advocated. He never had adopted his opinion from the influence of station, however illustrious, or of names, however powerful. He could not be deeply lamented by those whom his country had sustained, it was some consolation to him to feel that he was now continuing to support the cause which he formerly espoused, when no name could illegally support it, or any influence into which considerations of personal advantage could by possibility enter.—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down, amidst the loud cheering of the House.)

Mr. Secretary CANNING then rose at half-past two o'clock in the morning, and spoke to the following effect:—"Sir, after the protracted discussion to which this debate has been already extended, the House has a security in my discretion, as well as in my present inability to address it at any considerable length, that I shall not trespass long upon their attention. Indeed, I am principally induced to rise lest it might appear disrespectful to the House and unbecoming in me were I to abstain from stating (at least shortly and succintly,) the grounds on which I give my vote this night. In doing so, I think it may not be inexpedient to recall the attention of the House to the accurate point it has been called during the greater part of the discussion, to the question immediately before the consideration of the House. The Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Burdett) we brought forward a Motion, introduced it with a generosity and prodigality of argument and remark, which prevented him from confining himself merely to the motion itself—to the accurate statement of what the substance of the proposition is. Of that omission on the part of the Hon. Baronet, I must say very unfair advantage has been taken in the course of this discussion. Because the Hon. Baronet, did not distinctly state that the present opposition was one that merely asked of you, the present House of Commons, whether you do or do not, entertain the same opinion as your predecessors of the last session, respecting this important question, I did not expect that, therefore, objection would have been made to him for having omitted to fill up the details of a measure in a preliminary resolution of principle.—(Hear, hear.) I should not have expected this misconstruction of argument from a Member who had only sat in this House for the first time; but I confess I was little prepared to have an example of such a confusion set by judicial accuracy. (Cheers and laughter.) The speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Master of the Rolls,) has been partly historical and partly critical. The historical part, on the admission of the Right Hon. Gentlemen himself, was inapplicable to the present question; and I shall presently show that his critical part was not less inapposite. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman began, continued, and ended his speech, by complaining that no securities were offered on the part of the Roman Catholics. If the Right Hon. Gentleman were not aware that securities were offered, he might look to the Statute Book, discovered the first instance, introduced a measure in all its details to the House. The Hon. Baronet had done right in omitting to do so. He would have only perplexed and distracted the House, if he had encountered it at this stage of the discussion, with all the topics et cetera which might have been gleaned and collected from the deluge to the revolution. (Hear, and a laugh.) The Right Hon. Gentleman had not

of the question. The New York papers just received, bring us no later news.

Among the Resolutions which were "unanimously adopted," by the "select party of the friends of those in opposition to the Alien Bill" (they will persist in giving it this *mis nomer*) who "met and dined together at Port Hope at the House of Mr. Mark Hewson" and who "*after*" drinking "*several* loyal and appropriate Toasts," (*secundum artem* in *bumpers* of course) had *resolution* enough to pass eighteen resolutions; the following is one:—

"That this meeting feels it as by no means the slightest, or least considerable, of the evils of the present administration, that every kind of false and unjust representation of the feeling of the country, or of particular sections thereof, is admitted into the columns of the Gazette, by *Authority*, and sent to England, evidently for the purpose of creating impressions adverse to our interests, whilst all remonstrance, or refutation is carefully and studiously withheld from that paper, least the public opinion, both here, and in England, should be undeceived."

Now, on looking over the columns of the '*Gazette*,' it will be easily seen, that they contain Proclamations —Official Notices—Sheriff's Sales. These are of course inserted *by authority*, and if by these "the select party" mean the 'unjust representations' which the account of their "dinner" speaks of, it can only be attributed, as that account itself says "to the proper source" namely—that the aforesaid *bumpers*, had got the better of their understandings. If the attack had been made in *sober earnest* on the *U. E. Loyalist*, we might have considered it necessary to take notice of it. But really when "a select party," *over their Wine cups, after* pouring out *several* libations to the "Jolly God," appear to be so far gone, as to mistake the *U. C. Gazette*, for the *U. E. Loyalist*—'tis laugh-able—and so we dismiss the subject; hoping that the *select party*, found Mr. Mark Hewson's Port, at *Port Hope*, of *good quality*, and that the following morning restored them to a proper use of those faculties, over which the aforesaid "Jolly God" seems for a time to have exercised his sway.

In the *reported* Speech of Mr. Baring, as contained in some of our Provincial Journals, on the subject of the Bill for the Sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, that Hon. Gentleman is said to have made use of the following language:—

"Before a Committee which sat last year, the Attorney General, or some other law officer from Upper Canada, was examined as a witness on these Clergy Reserves. A question was put to him as to the numercial proportion of the Church of England men in Upper Canada, to Roman Catholics, and Members of other professions. The question was, "How many Church of England men belong to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada?"— The answer was, "Two," (hear)—and of these two one was the Attorney General himself."

There must be some mistake in this matter; for we are authorized to say, that such a question was not put either to the *Attorney General*, or *Solicitor General* of this Province, as by some means or other we observe, that it is mentioned in one of the Journals, that the question was put to, and answered by the *latter* gentleman. The impossibility of its having been put to the *former*, rests on the *fact*, that he was not in England at the time. That the question, however, was put to *another person* from this Province, who was examined before the Committee, and answered as stated in Mr. Baring's Speech, there can be no doubt. In the hurry of Debate, it may have escaped Mr. Baring's recollection, that this person is not a Law *Officer* in Upper Canada. The *fact* besides is otherwise—we can venture to assert with safety, that there are many more than *two* Members of the House of Assembly in Upper Canada, who are Church of England men.

It is a falling with some men, when fairly driven from the field of argument, that they have recourse to intemperate language, thereby exposing themselves, and giving the most powerful proof, that they feel their opponent has the better side of the question. Some of our late remarks seem to have fallen like 'Iron blows" on some of our cotemporaries, who, finding their arguments "without a leg to stand upon," have resorted to personalities, which although uttered in the hope of moving our equanimity of temper, we do assure them can only have a directly contrary effect. Whenever we find such persons attempting to mislead public opinion, we shall always feel it to be our duty, to arrest them in their progress of mischief—personal attacks, we shall on all times consider as unworthy of notice.

Cow-Pock.—We are requested to state, that the children of the poor will be vaccinated *gratis*, on their Parents calling with them at Dr. Widmer.

Melancholy accident.—A Child of *Mr.* John Sandison, of York, two years old, was unfortunately drowned on Friday 27th ult. by falling into a Cistern, which was sunk near the House for the purpose of keeping rain water.

Monument to the memory of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, at Edinburgh in Scotland.

Subscriptions will be received at the York Reading Room, and Gazette Office.

Died,

At Niagara, on Thursday 31 last. John Powell Esq. late Clerk of the Hon. the Legislative Council.

EAST YORK COMMON SCHOOL.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the above School, lately taught by Mr. J. Padfield, will be opened on Monday next, the 7th instant.

THOMAS VAUX,
Preceptor.

York, May 3, 1827. 49tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday. the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, York, 26th April, 1827. 48-5w.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers, until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
Company's Office, *York, U. C. May* 5, 1827. 49tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—The whole of the Household furniture &c., belonging to Lieut. Col. M'Gregor, consisting of—Mahogony Dining, Loo, Bagatelle and Card Tables, Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Hair Matrasses full size, Palliasses &c. Silver Tea Equipage, Soup, Desert and Tea Spoons and Forks, a set of Silver Casters—Plated Ice Pails, corner covered Dishes, and hot water, and Venison Dishes—Tea and Coffee set, three pairs Salt Cellars, Mustard pot, Bottle Stands, 8 pairs Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, pair Tea Caddies, Waiters, Bread Basket, Wine funnel, and other articles —Sets knives and Forks, 4 Black Walnut Chests Drawers, two Sofas, Press, Looking Glasses, Camera Obscura, Two Oil Paintings—pair Table Lamps—Cooking Stove and Cooking articles, Four Carpets containing 48—42—40, and 22 yards each—Hearth Rugs—Cut Glass, a few articles Table Linen, China, Desert, and a large quantity of substantial Blue Dinner ware, with many other articles.

Also.—Two serviceable Horses—Harness, Saddlery.

A few dozen of old Sherry, Madeira, and Claret.

The Sale to take place at the Garrison on Thursday 10th May next, at 11 o'clock, The articles may be viewed two days previous to the Sale.

York, 14th April, 1827. 46-4.

Desjardin's Canal Office, *Dundas, April* 13, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
47-9w. *Secretary.*

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.	
The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of do	1600
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 6th and 19 in 6th do	300
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession do	200
Lots Nos 1, 2, & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800
WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Lots Nos 12 & 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 2d Con do	1000
Lots Nos 17 & 18 in 1st 17 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3rd concession of Harwich	1000
Lots Nos 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 2nd Concession of do	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on West Side of communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich	40
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and East half of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich	200
Lot No 14 on East side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd 6, 7 & in 3rd 6, 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich	1800
HOME DISTRICT.	
Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Guillimsbury	100
Acres	15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12w.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 2s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 71-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office,
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femora', Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-tf.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit* and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21st March, 1827. 44tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence halfpenny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

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VOL. I. NO. 60.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Friday the Fourth day of May, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Twelfth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland:* Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieu-

tenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

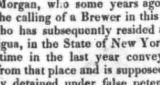
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st *January*, 1827.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s*. 6*d*.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, March 13, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of

July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day

of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, sold.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day

of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May

next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April

next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the twelfth day of May next.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 30th April, 1827.

William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July

next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day

of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, sold.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day

of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
To Wit: } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } 12th day of May

next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John Ryder, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Micajah Purdy, viz:—

Lot number Three, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 23, 1827.—37 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 28th day of April

next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, January 22. 1827.—37 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the twelfth day of May next.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 30th April, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May

next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30. 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Beach, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 23, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Leslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
27th May 1826. } 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Haslop, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Waimfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvment—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
16th May, 1826. } 45-6*w*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
15th March, 1827. } 43-10*w*

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827. NO. 6.

Poetry.

ON VIEWING SOME RUINS, OF GREAT ANTIQUITY.

I look'd on the ruin'd castle walls,
Which frown'd in sad decay,
And told a melancholy tale
Of ages past away!

The grass had grown in the noble hall
Where the Norman chieftains sat;
And the clustering ivy had made a home
For the dull and gloomy bat.

Oh! where, I exclaimed, are the knights,
Who fought on yonder plains;
And minstrels, who their praises sang
In loud and swelling strains?

Silent, and gone! the conqu'ring grave
Has long entomb'd them all!
And their bravest deeds are shrouded o'er
By Death's funereal pall.

Never more shall the trumpet's note
Sound to the warlike fight,
For they are deaf to earthly sounds,
And powerless in might:

While those who watch'd their gay career
With bright and beaming eyes,
And gave, with blushing sweetness, *then*,
The bravest knight the prize,

Alike are sleeping in the dust;
And, though of lofty race,
There is not one memorial left
To mark their resting-place!

Oh! Time! how powerful thou art!
For e'en the strongest tower
Falls, as thy mighty course sweeps on,
Beneath thy with'ring pow'r!

Yet, when thy race at last shall cease,
Then man shall conquer thee;
And, in another world, enjoy
An immortality.

Miscellaneous.

THE MISER

The sole survivor of the wreck, Harold gazed the next morning on the scene of desolation with feelings more easily imagined than described. The waves had washed back some of the bodies of the unfortunate beings which the ocean had the night before engulphed. Harold stooped to recognize them. Here lay one, lately full of rude health and over-joyous spirits, pale, cold, and distorted; there another, whose few grey hairs told of many winters —he had seen his last—the few remaining sands had been rudely shaken from the glass. Not far from him lay stretched a youth of seventeen; and Harold, who had as yet shed no tears, felt *one* drop as he relinquished the cold hand of the boy, and saw it fall heavy and powerless upon the rock. He remembered the anticipations in which he had so lately indulged, as the approach to England brought the hopes of home still closer to his heart. "Poor lad!" cried Horlald, "would I could give thy heart the warmth of mine, and send thee to joy the eyes, that now are doomed to weep for thee! I could have lain in thy place without costing any in the world a pang" He turned away, and just then a burst of sunshine mocked his heart with its brilliancy. When all is desolate within, how vain the lustre of external objects: there is no chord can be touched in unison with them; the violent contrast creates a jar, a discord, abhorrent to the soul.

They had been wrecked on the coast of Scotland, Harold's Native place. He had left it in the flush of youth, impelled by necessity and allured by hope. The former had brought him back, but the latter had long flown away, with all her fairy-colours, and left his barren fortune such as she first found it. Time had been still more unkind, and one by one had robbed of all that makes country precious. The mother, whose clinging arms circled him in a last embrace the day he quitted home had soon after ended her weary sojourn here: his father had gradually shrunk from all his early friends after the loss of his wife, sought a new scene, and died among strangers; while the few who were Harold's playmates in his little native village, were scattered or dead.

Such were the tidings time had brought him. Having been an only child he was brotherless, and all the fond affections which grow out of the relations of life were wanting to his heart, which, like a country denied the blessing of fertelizing streams, now felt parched and desolate. Nature had given him the quickest sensibilities, and by a singular chance, the circumstances and changes of his fortune had increased them; he was therefore particularly alive to the isolation of his fate. The hopeless man—he who has none to love, to hope, to fear for him—is the most pitiable object in creation. To him the future is a matter of indifference; no eye will brighten at his prosperity, or glisten with a tear at his distress. He grows reckless of all around him, and the chance is that he becomes a bad man, From this Harold's better angel had preserved him, and perhaps few men had reached nine-and-twenty with less of error to bemoan. The sensibilities which betray so many had preserved him; his heart readily attached itself to the unfortunate, and thus he had in turn united himself to many as a friend and benefactor. But an unkindly fate had still pursued him, and in looking back on the past he had to mourn the ingratitude of many and the death of ONE who was never to be replaced in this world; with whose gentle nature blended the firmest virtues, and who endured sorrow and suffering *here* with the mildest patience, in the bright hope of a transition to *that* place where they are unknown.

The common, and it is said the strongest principle that actuates the heart of man—self-preservation—led Harold on. The tempest had only paused as if to gather new strength; the winds appeared to have returned with fresh forces to tear the few stunted pines that remained from the rocks; again the waves came on with their high crest of foam, as if indignant that nature should have placed *any* barrier to their impetuous course, and broke with redoubled violence against the opposing rocks. The skies grew denser every moment, and Harold felt that his exhausted strength could not long bear the buffet of another storm. His soul looked up to the Author and Director of all; and, in the midst of all the horrors that surrounded him, felt the good man's hope. On the inscrutable and resistless power that directed all he threw himself.

The wind again fell; and, cheered by the view of a distant light, Harold renewed his course and re-assured his heart. The day just served him to discern the habitation he approached, and as soon as he had gained it he knocked loudly at the door, No answer was returned. Again he knocked, and convinced by the marks of footsteps outside as well as the light within, though the latter was now extinguished, at least no longer visible, he raised his voice in supplication for shelter and relief. Alas! the waves that beat the distant rocks were not more powerless to impress them, than was the voice of Harold to move the flinty heart that he appealed to. Avarice had left no room for any feeling but the love of gold; that which had been bestowed as a blessing, was perverted to a curse; instead of forming and increasing his means of communication with his kind, it served as a barrier against them; and the wretched miser beheld, in every fellow-being who approached him, the open marauder or the secret plunderer. A good office was looked upon as a covert attack upon his purse, and induced suspicion instead of gratitude; the very commonest interchange of general salutation seemed, to threaten him with leading to an acquaintance which might involve disbursements, and they were consequently avoided. Thus had the old man been suffered to become a complete recluse, seldom seen in the wretched hamlet near which he had fixed his abode, and as seldom thought of.

Among the circumstances of Harold's propitious fortune, perhaps this was the worst. The inhospitable door was immovable. As the winds grew louder, his fainting voice became wholly inaudible—probably as much from that sickness of the soul at the callousness of the being he implored, as from the effects of physical suffering. Crouching himself at the door, he waited till the last vital drop should stagnate, the last pulse of agony cease. He did not wait long; that heart, so warm with sympathy for others, at last grew cold; the languid pulses fluttered for a moment, and then ceased forever! He died and there was none to close the glazed eye, to compose the shrunken limbs, or wipe the last tear of agony from his hollow cheek.

Again with the returning morning the sun looked forth upon him, as powerless to reanimate his heart, as to thaw the frost in which every limb was bound. The bright icicles hung from his black hair; his hands were clasped in the attitude of prayer, or imploring; probably the former, for having proved that, however near, it was vain to hope for human aid, he would naturally turn to that power which he could not appeal to in vain, and in the hope of whose mercy only we can dry the tear that falls to Harold's fate.

With morning, too, the many bars of the miser's door were removed He listened between every one; no sound arose to alarm his fears, and at length the door slowly turned upon its hinges: it opened, and the stiffened corpse fell in! As its cold heavy weight rolled at his feet, even the miser shuddered! The unreproaching silence, the passive helplessness, was more eloquent than its living tones of supplication, and with some feelings of compunction he bent to raise it. The matted and frozen hair had fallen over the face; he pushed it aside from the pale cold brow, and, as he did so, discovered the features of his son—his only son! The unconscious corpse fell from the arms that had too late been stretched forth to sustain it, while a groan, such as never issued before from mortal lips, spoke the horrid compunction and worldless agony of his fathers heart.

After the departure of his son and the loss of his wife, chance had thrown some portion of wealth into the old man's hands. At first he treasured it up for his child, and fed his fancy with the hope of making him rich; but he gradually began to love his gold for itself, and when report told him he was childless, he abandoned himself wholly to the passion of avarice, and made his wealth the only object of his contemplation, the only idol of his worship.

With a delirious yet despairing hope, the wretched old man dragged the remains of his ill-fated child into the house. A few hours sooner, that act would have preserved to him a son to solace his closing years, and an inheritor of his now useless wealth. "Too late—too late!" he gasped at intervals as he madly tried to call back the life he had refused to save. "Too late! Oh! all too late!" he murmured, as he sank and expired on the corpse of Harold.

Summary.

We regret to state that the Earl of Onslow died on Thursday sen'night, at a quarter before five o'clock, at his seat, Clandon, near Guilford, in the 73d year of his age. His Lordship had been confined to the house a few days only. His Lordship is succeeded by his son, Arthur George, Viscount Cranley, born in the year 1777.—*March* 4.

Death of Dr. Kitchener.—This eccentric but truly amiable man died suddenly at one o'clock on Tuesday morning. For a few previous days he had laboured under a slight indisposition, which, however, gave his friends no reason to apprehend any melancholy result. He had been dining with Mr. Braham, and returned home about 11 o'clock, when he was seized with a palpitation of the heart, a complaint to which he was subject; after lying on a sofa for half an hour, he felt better, and went to bed, where he was attacked still more violently. At his own request a little brandy was administered, when he turned his head, heaved three sighs, and expired. He has left behind him one of the most valuable musical libraries in the kingdom, consisting of the works of most of our native composers, ancient and modern. He composed several pieces of music, particularly in the Opera of *Ivanhoe*, which have been most favourably received.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, and the evidence of his servants having corroborated the above statement, the Jury returned a verdict "died by the visitation of God."

An unusual sensation was momentarily excited on Tuesday night in the House of Commons, upon the Speaker's pronouncing in a marked tone the name of "Lord Castlereagh's, during the presentation of petitions. All eyes were turned within the House to the quarter to which the Speaker directed their attention, and strangers in the gallery endeavoured, with eager curiosity, to catch a glance. The last time that name was pronounced from the Chair, it was to call up the leading Minister from the Treasury Bench, and some members and strangers stared on this occasion, as if they expected to see his ghost. Their attention was, however, gratified by the appearance of his nephew, who bears his name, and who made a respectable maiden speech in presenting a Catholic petition.

Below the bar, and under the gallery of the House of Commons, on Thursday night, there were many Peers; amongst them the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Clanricarde (Mr. Canning's son-in-law,) &c.; and in the inside, or Member's Galleries, for the want of adequate accommodation below the bar, were the Marquis of Queensbury, Lord Kensington, &c. The roof of the House of Commons was besieged, in the anxiety to hear Mr. Canning; there were several ladies accommodated with chairs there—but they could only hear through the ventilators; the sight of the Commoners is forbidden the fair. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman looked as well as usual on Thursday; but he delivered his speech (which was a much shorter one than had been anticipated) in the most cautious manner, never suddenly elevating his tones, nor indulging in any oratorical display that might have required extra energy of manner and action; and yet the perspiration of his face was tolerably visible, and afforded proof of the weakness resulting from his recent serious indisposition.

On Friday morning the Duke of Wellington attended at the Tower of London, for the first time since his appointment to the office of Constable of that fortress, when his Grace was sworn into the office by the Lord Chamberlain.

It appears, by the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates of the charge of the disembodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1827, that the total amount of charge for Great Britain will be £192,935 11s. 10d.; and for Ireland, £98,750 1s. 8½d.

Maubreuil who robbed the Queen of Westphalia of a number of valuable jewels, and who lately committed a violent assault on Prince Talleyrand, has been sentenced for the latter offence to five years imprisonment a fine of 500 francs, ten years' surveillance of the police, and security of 3,000 francs.

A few days ago, a tesselated pavement was discovered in an arable field, in the parish of

the Leigh, the property of Mrs. Hill, near the turnpike-road leading from Gloucester to Tewkesbury. This curiosity is about two feet below the surface of the ground, and is about 60 feet long by eight feet wide.

At a numerous meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, held at the Freemason's-hall, London, on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to erect a monument or statue, as a perpetual token of national gratitude to the late Commander-in-Chief; and it was also agreed, that His Majesty's pleasure should be taken as to the particular part of the metropolis where the monument should be placed. A subscription was immediately commenced, which amounted, in the course of that and the following day, to upwards of £4,000. The highest sum upon the list is that subscribed by Lord Darlington, £800.

The amount of parochial and other subscriptions, collected under the King's letter, for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, is £71-000.

From an account presented to the House of Commons, it appears that in 1826, the total number of acres of land under the cultivation of hops was 50,471.

We cannot speak with certainty (says the *Preston Chronicle*) as to the precise amount which the respective candidates paid at the last election, but we believe we shall be very near the mark in giving the sum as follows:—The Hon. E. G. Stanley, £3,000, Mr. Wood £4,000, Capt. Barrie £6,000, and Mr. Cobbett £1,000.

The Duke of Athol has transferred to the Crown his interest in the Custom House duties levied in the Isle of Man, for the sum of £30-000. The Crown is now possessed of the entire duties.

England.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. Secretary PEEL rose and addressed the House to the following effect:—The motion, Sir, which, in pursuance of a notice I gave at the commencement of the Session, I am now about to submit to the House, will be for leave to introduce four Bills connected with the Consolidation of the Statute Criminal Law. (Hear.) The first of these Bills will have for its object the Consolidation of the Law respecting the crime of theft; the second will have for its object the consolidation of the laws relating to another class of offences against property—namely, malicious injuries to property; the third Bill will comprise the Statute, by the provisions of the various laws which relate to the recovery of damages from the hundred; and, in order that I may not encumber these three other Statutes—which will probably be lengthy—with provisions that require consulted, almost daily—with provisions that it will not be necessary to include in them, I propose to reserve, for the fourth Bill, the repeal of all the existing Statutes, or clauses of Statutes, that may be, by the other Bills, rendered unnecessary. (Hear.) The three Bills, therefore, that will be the subject of the House's consideration, will not be encumbered with any provisions which will not be absolutely necessary to the objects proposed by them. I entered, in the course of last Session, so fully into the details of the consolidation which it was intended to effect, and explained the principles, so carefully to demonstrate the principles of these Bills, that, although I am now addressing a new House, and, indeed, a new Parliament, I am not sure that it will be necessary for me to offer any additional observations or arguments, in order to show the policy and expediency of consolidating the criminal law of this country. Sir, it does appear to me so consistent with common sense and reason, that the law should be rendered as plain and intelligible as possible—that, where all are bound to know that law, its provisions may be known to all—and that its enactments with that view, should be couched in terms that, as far as such an object could be effected, shall be clear, definite and precise—that I cannot but anticipate that this House will concur in the decision of its predecessors, by acquiescing in the motion I make this night, to allow me to submit my propositions to its consideration. (Cheers.) Some of the Statutes have been introduced carelessly, and with reference to preceding Acts; others as encumbered with exceptions, provisions, and clauses, each by reference to one and the same Statute, of the nature of the offence, and the amount of its punishment. (Hear.) There exists at present, in the law of England, and has always existed, a distinction between the crime of "Grand Larceny," and the crime of "Petit Larceny." The whole distinction between these offences depends on the amount of value or the sum stolen. If a man—I am now speaking of simple larceny, independent of any aggravating circumstances—if a man steals an article under the value of one shilling, he commits the offence of petty larceny; if he steals an article of any greater value, he commits the offence of grand larceny. Now, I confess, I cannot see that any good object is gained by the fact of the law's resorting to this sort of distinction. (Hear.) Again, many Courts of inferior Jurisdiction—for example, Courts of Corporate Jurisdiction, have the power of trying the offence of petty larceny, but have not the power of trying charges of grand larceny. What is the consequence of this in point of practice? These Courts of inferior Jurisdiction, feeling, in many instances, the inconvenience and expense of sending to a distant Town, the man who has stolen to the amount of two shillings, or upwards, in order to take his trial for grand larceny—feeling the inconvenience and expense of sending to another Jurisdiction—evade the law, in a manner, perhaps, not very creditable to the law itself. They state in the indictment, that the article stolen is of the value of one shilling—though it is perfectly notorious to every body that the value is much greater,—and they thus preserve their Jurisdiction. (Hear.) Now, Sir, I propose to abolish all distinctions of this nature, between the offences of grand larceny and petty larceny. I believe the maximum of punishment, in all cases of larceny, is, in fact, the same; and that is, transportation for the term of seven years. I think it would be difficult, indeed, to assign any valid reasons, (and I confess I see none myself,) why the inferior or Corporate Court, which has jurisdiction to transport for seven years the man who steals to the value of twopence, should not have the same power of transporting for seven years, (for, neither in this case, be it observed, nor in any other relating to larceny, do I impose the punishment that would have man who has stolen to the value of two shillings. But there is a material difference, as to the penalty, between grand larceny and petty larceny, supposing the offence to be committed by a person against whom simple petty larceny has been repeated, by one individual, five or six times over, that individual, on being convicted for the last offence, is not liable to a greater degree of punishment than he would have incurred for the first. But it is well known, that if he commits the crime of grand larceny a second time, he is liable to that which, by the Law of England, is called, "Punishment by Benefit of Clergy," and becomes liable, on that account, to capital punishment. (Hear.) Now, in the first place, I propose so far as concerns this matter, to do away with a phrase that has long existed in the Law of England, but which, nevertheless, appears to me to have been productive of great confusion in the administration of that law—I mean as to that of distinction of crimes to clergyable or what are called "Clergiable offences." (Hear.) I propose that it would be a most important simplification of the law, if that singular discrimination could be got rid of.—(Hear.) When the law was first obtained, in favor of their own body, this kind of benefit into effect, the precise period of our history—under what circumstances—or on what condition—this distinction crept into the system of our criminal law, it might be at present difficult to state with any degree of accuracy. Certain it is, that a distinction, the origin of which no longer exists—that privilegium clericale, of the older law books, which consisted in allowing persons who had the tonsure, or were members of the Church, to be exempted from certain punishments attaching in the case of all other subjects, to the commission of certain offences—certain it is, that this distinction, however it took its short, and which had been continued down to our times, but with very different application. Instead of saying that a man who has committed grand larceny a second time, has committed what was formerly benefit of Clergy, I propose to say, in future, that he has committed a felony for which he shall be liable to transportation for life. (Hear.) I apprehend that this description will be more applicable to the offence and its penalty, and much more intelligible to every body, than the other; and, on making this proposition, let it be observed, that I advance one step towards the simplification of the criminal law. (Cheering.) I introduce into these measures, as to the nature of punishments. (Cheers.) Where I have made any alterations at all, as to capital punishments assigned in the existing Statutes, I have mitigated those penalties. (Hear.) Wherever I have made any alterations in those penal Statutes, the tendency of my acts is, to reduce the number of capital crimes. And in these, Sir, I think a material alteration, when I say, that a man who has committed grand larceny a second time, shall be no longer liable to the punishment of death for that offence, but to transportation for life. (Hear.) It has been made matter of reproach to us, that a vast number of the crimes designated by those laws, capital punishments are attached, which we are absolutely afraid to carry into execution. (Hear.) In another instance, I propose to mitigate the punishment of the criminal law. (Hear.) At present the stealing to a dwelling house, to the amount of 40s. is a capital offence. The smaller or larger amount of the sum stolen, is no very material matter, as to the moral guilt of the offence; yet it is a sort of test which our law existed in the law of England, and which I am not altogether prepared to abolish. But I am disposed to raise the limit in this instance; and instead of fixing the amount, which shall constitute the offence capital, at 40s., I propose to raise it to some higher sum, and thus to reduce materially, in practice, the number of cases of conviction, at present renders the offender liable to the punishment of capital offence. (Hear.) As I said before, therefore, in every case where I have materially altered the Statutes, which attach capital punishments, the tendency of my Bills will be found to mitigate those punishments. (Cheers.) And this brings me, Sir, to some considerations of great moment and interest. Whether or not, at some future period, it may not be advisable to carry this principle of mitigation yet further, is a question which I shall not now attempt to discuss. But, whenever that question shall come before Parliament, I think I may at least claim the credit of being prepared to discuss it, without any hostile or prejudiced opinions previously conceived on the subject.—(Cheers.) Sir, I believe I may aspire, Sir, to the merit of having already done more to mitigate the severity of the Criminal Law of England, than any other individual in the country. (Cheers.) I understand that I have reduced the number of capital punishments in a greater degree than any other person has yet been fortunate enough to do; and while I am on this matter, I think I may also refer, not without a conscious feeling of gratification, to the practical admendments which the law since I entered upon the office which I have now the honor to fill, in order to prove that I have been actuated by no love of severity, or the frequency, of capital punishments. And I have the pleasure of believing that it will be found, on the comparison of the number of executions, in relation to the number of capital convictions, during the last five years, with five years of any former period, that the merit I do in this instance claim for myself, is confirmed by facts. (Cheers.) Without entering at all, at present, into the particular provisions of the Bill which I hold in my hand, the Committee, of course, will give me credit for condensing the effect of much useless matter, and of various enactments scattered through a multitude of Statutes. I am now only referring to the general principle on which the new Bill is drawn up; and I certainly have, with the very able assistance that I have received in the preparation of this Bill, attempted—I am afraid I might almost say—to set at rest the Committee, of course, drawing up such Bills, for the future, in an intelligible manner. (Laughter.) Not being myself a legislational man, and possessing, of course, no technical knowledge, I am happy to say that there is no task which I contemplate with so much distrust, as the reading through of an ordinary Act of Parliament. In the first place, the long recapitulations, the tedious circumlocution, the useless repetitions, the providing in designating offences, or punishments, for the specific case of men, women and children, and for every degree and relation in society—and the necessity of enacting those several personages and matters by almost as many separate recapitulations, and designations—then the confusion resulting from the attempt to describe and constantly re fer to many different descriptions of property—really, Sir, all these various causes of perplexitations, and references, are so tedious and so perplexing, that I, for one, almost invariably find myself completely puzzled before I get to the end of a single clause. (Laughter.) The plan I have adopted in this Bill, to obviate all this confusion and uncertainty, does seem to me, I speak it with deference, much more eligible and precise than the usual phraseology adopted in these Acts, and which, I cannot help thinking, be pursued with advantage in Bills which may be brought in hereafter. I will give an example—It is enacted in my Bill, that if any person be convicted of entering into and stealing in any house, room, &c. in the night, and all of them, be deemed to intend and demonstrate any number of persons or parties, and of any description of persons or offenders, under this Act. That there may be no doubt arising from want of specification in the act, as to the identity of the offender, there is a clause to this effect:—And, in order to remove all doubts as to the meaning and intention of certain words in this Act, be it hereby further enacted, that wherever the words person, party offender, and so forth, occur in this Act, each, and all of them, be deemed to intend and demonstrate any number of persons or parties, and of any description of persons or offenders, under this Act. If any person, therefore, commit the offence contemplated by that Act, he will, under the general description, be liable to the penalty affixed to such offence. My Bill, therefore, in this description, will include every person, whatever, his station, and of any rank or condition, if offending under its enactments. (Hear.) Some years ago this House appointed a Committee to inquire into the fees, emoluments, and duties of all offices connected with the Law Officers in the existing Establishments of this part of the Country. All the Judges of the Court of Westminster, and all those jurisdictions which may be said to be under our particular cognizance, submitted to the requisitions of that Commission, and to the Bill which contained the provisions of so many previous acts, statements and returns which were called for But very few of those who have been able to learn, was ever unanimous into the duties, fees and emoluments, of those, into whose gains and offices I think it is now high time that some such inquiry should be made—I mean, Sir, the subordinate officers connected with the Administration of Justice in this Metropolis. (Hear.) I will only say, that I did not, and could not, certainly expect that the single statute I had the honor of introducing to the House, consolidated the provisions of so many previous acts, would work with so little difficulty as that has done. I know, Sir, that it was objected at the time that the Larceny Consolidation Act was a futile attempt to reform the Statute Book. It has, however perfectly succeeded, nor have I heard a single complaint made against its operation. I have seen it acted on in several cases, and the Metropolitan have admitted to bail individuals charged with offences under it, but whom they have thought it better, looking to the circumstances and the nature of the charge, so to admit to bail, than to send to prison previous to trial. (Hear.) I have heard it said that the Act of last Session, which enables Judges to award certain expenses in the prosecution of misdemeanors, has enormously increased the expenses of counties; and that, in several cases, it has absolutely had the effect of doubling the County Rates.—I beg way of exemplifying the objections, it has been said, that the operation of the Act has been to burthen the county of Surrey with an extra sum of £500, incurred in the prosecution of two or three individuals who were charged with having committed an atrocious assault some time ago, at Fetcham, in that county. These parties were tried, and no true bill was ever found against them. Of course, it became necessary, in the first instance, to trace those guilty, in order to consign them to the hands of justice. It is, I believe, from this source that most expenses were incurred in apprehending them, and bringing them before the Grand Jury; but is it not evident, that no part of those expenses depended on the enactments of my bill, for that bill regarded solely, prosecutions for misdemeanour. This of course was a case of capital felony. (Hear.) I am not prepared to say whether the outlay of £400 or £500, on this business, was or was not a lavish expenditure of the county's money. Certain it is, I did not authorise an expenditure with which I had nothing to do. There were some expenses occasioned by that case, which I did authorize; but they were defrayed out of public funds placed at my disposal. It is perfectly true, Sir, that the expenses of prosecutions during the two last years were increased, upon a comparison of two corresponding years, out of each year, from £1,697 to £2,343. The statement, therefore, is correct, as to the amount of the expenses incurred; but the writer omits altogether to state, that the number of felonies during the same periods had increased from 406 to 521, and leaves to be inferred that the expense of prosecuting the increased number of felonies remained precisely the same as it stood at in the first of the two periods. Forty-five misdemeanors of a very aggravated nature, such as extorting money, under particular circumstances, attacks on officers in the discharge of their duty, and so on, were prosecuted at those sessions. The parties being in a low situation of life, had, however, prosecuted at their own expense, and the Grand Jury satisfied with the cases they set up, admitted their claims, and directed them to be reimbursed. But the whole expense incurred by the prosecution of these misdemeanours, was but £45 instead of £2,300 as had been alleged; and so far from causing a double expense, as was stated, the whole cost of prosecuting forty-five aggravated misdemeanors only came to this very small sum. I hope I have explained the question sufficiently that there can be no objection to my plan on the ground of additional expense; but in addition, to those who think that the laws shall remain as they are, for fear some persons who, on the other hand, are of opinion that, while going on as they have gone, they have gone, every thing that has been done is totally useless. To those persons I answer in the first place, that I only propose to do as much as can with safety, and that the laws are capable of being put to further experience; and, in the next place, I say to those who complain of the manner of my proceedings that by the course I have pursued, the total expense of the Bill which I have brought in, and my appointment to the office of Secretary of State, and during a period of five years, has amounted to the bar sum of £1,900. (Hear.) My practice has been to keep down the duty and the inquiries necessary for the purpose I had in view upon a single individual, and, upon my honour, I doubt much whether the appointment of Commissioners, with salaries of £1,000 each, would have enabled the country to derive equal benefits, or me to arrive at the same results. (Hear.) By this means, too, I have been enabled to have the advice of the Judges, and of those in the habit of the uniform cheers from all parts of the House, which sustained him throughout. A very important consideration, to which an Honourable Gentleman had adverted, and which had not escaped his own attention. was the melancholy increase of crime throughout the whole Empire. That subject, he repeated, had occupied much of his time and attention, and, although he was not sanguine enough to hope for immediate and effectual change, yet he was far from despairing of ultimate amelioration.

Leave was then given for the introduction of the several Bills proposed by the Right Hon. Secretary.

Railways.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman travelling in England, dated the 14th Feb. 1827:—"The engineer and myself having completed, to our satisfaction, an investigation of the Railways of this Kingdom, the parts from me this day, and proceed down to our first packets for New-York. Although I have been for two months examining railways, I am in a greater state of admiration than ever about them. As to the phenomena of Hetton railway, you can scarcely believe them true when in the midst of them. I will look to you like Rhodomontade to speak of twenty four tons weighing, weighing more than thirty tons, being forced up hill, all the way by steam, at the rate of *eighteen* miles an hour, and this upon a plane a mile and a half long. I came down the whole length, standing on the fore-end of the hindmost waggon of 54 loaded ones, weighing altogether one hundred tons, they descend the plane by their own gravity, at first slow, and with a solemn sort of grumbling; but, when the acceleration gathers to a head, it is as fearful as it is sublime. They are the popular mode of communication here. Great Britain will soon be covered with them.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE GREEKS.—We have not much of what can be called news, from Greece. Another reverse of the Turks, in the neighborhood of Acarn, is spoken of, in which they are said to have lost 1500 men. The Greeks have re-possessed themselves of the ruins of Missolonghi. Advices from Constantinople, principally thro' the German papers, are to the 17th of February. We copy the following paragraphs, according to their dates, upon the subject of the attempts of the Ministers of other powers to interpose their good offices in behalf of the Greeks:—

"*Odessa, Feb.* 17.—We have news from Constantinople up to the 9th instant. The English Ambassador, after failing in all his confidential proceedings, with respect to the pacification of Greece, sent an official note to the Reis-Effendi, in which he insisted on a suspension of hostilities, in order that they might endeavour to come to some definite arrangement. The other European Ministers took no part in these proceedings, except M. Minutzicky, who also sent a note, demanding a settlement with the Greeks, in virtue of the protocol of St. Petersburgh, dated the 4th of April, 1826. He added that the Greeks were in such a situation as would sooner or later effect their emancipation; and that should it turn out otherwise, Russia would not remain a passive spectator during their destruction. This co-operation on the part of two preponderating powers, gives hope to the cause of the Greeks."

GREECE.—The information concerning Greece is of considerable interest. Lord Cochrane at last sailed for Greece from St. Tropez, in the beginning of March, in a brig the purchase, fitting out, and arming of which cost 26,000 francs, or about £50,000. He was furnished besides with 355,000 francs to pay the crew and troops under his command, it being thought necessary, for the preservation of harmony, that he should be able to maintain his crews. The steamboat Perseverance, Captain Hastings, which had been sometime in Greece, had done considerable service. Another steamboat the Enterprise, was nearly ready to sail from England for Greece to join the Perseverance. She was tried on the 12th of March, and made a trip to the Nore, running a distance of nearly 50 miles, in five hours and a half.

A letter from Legborn of the 5th of March says: "Yesterday (4th) Lord, with Lord Cochrane on board, appeared off the point of the Mole. It happened oddly enough, that it passed very near the Egyptian corvette; but instead of entering the Port, the Unicorn suddenly tacked, and to day we see it at the distance of 8 miles. It is believed that the only object of this manœuvre was to examine the corvette, in order to pursue it with greater certainty when it shall be time. The appearance of the Unicorn in those seas had excited the greatest terror in the agent of the Pacha of Egypt, M. Rossetti was palpably lowered all the sails of his vessel, though he was ready to depart."

Mr. Gordon is said, in letters of a late date, to be at the head of 5000 men, better appointed and better disciplined than any that have been under the command of the Greek chiefs are represented as only waiting the arrival of Lord Cochrane, who was hourly expected, to commence active exertions. The Neapolitan General Church (an Englishman) and Mr. Lambton, the late member for Durham, have sailed from Naples to join the Greeks.

FROM CARTHAGENA.—Capt. Shipman, of the Athenian, who left Carthagena, on the 4th inst. informs, that the country was considered in rather an unsettled state. The British resident at the Railways of this Kingdom, he has consented to go down to Portsmouth, and there join the crew and troops under his command, it will be

Lower-Town. The water rose in St. Paul's Street to the depth of four feet. The wharves have sustained much injury, as did the Government Brig on the stocks; a schooner laden with wheat was crushed, several other and smaller boats injured against the sides of the wharves. The Lower-Town landing place is strewed with wreck. We have also understood that a boy lost his life by falling from a wharf among some floating logs which crushed him.—Trees were blown down in the Upper-Town; and we fear we shall hear of further mischief being done in the neighbourhood, if not to the shipping which may be supposed to have been not very far distant at this advanced season of the spring.—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

To read the Paragraphs respecting "troubles in Canada" which are circulated in some of the American Papers, it would seem that this Province is in an almost down-right revolt—when in truth the contrary of all this is the fact: the people throughout the Province, are pursuing their ordinary business; and (though perhaps we may be thought odd in our opinion) we really think that four-fifths of the Inhabitants of Lower-Canada trouble themselves very little about which way the bill of supplies is granted. We must, however, express our good opinion of the inhabitants of all denominations, in so far, that if necessity required their joint efforts to repel a foreign invasion, the domestic "troubles" would soon be hushed.—*Canadian Courant.*

On Friday morning last, the Royal Engineers on the Rideau Canal left Montreal, to pass through the whole line from Hull to Kingston, in order to set agoing the works from the one end to the other.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1827.

By the Ship Emerald arrived at New York London dates to 14th March are received.

Lord Liverpool was convalescent, but did not recover the use of his speech in the same degree as his other faculties.

Mr. Canning was attending to his Parliamentary duties, though not perfectly recovered.

London, March 24.—Consols at 92¼ at 1 P. M. they have since declined full one per cent. The sudden change is accounted for by the various reports in circulation—such as unfavourable news from Portugal, and a change of ministry.

Affairs of Portugal.—It is said that from the general complexion of the conflicting accounts from the Peninsula, it is thought that the rebellion in Portugal is not as completely crushed as was supposed. Fresh Troops were on their way from England. The Globe says, however, "all the reinforcements going to Portugal, amount to a few Horses [less than fifty] and just men enough to take care of them."

Reports were in circulation that Lord Liverpool had intimated his desire to resign.

The Buoy storm in Scotland, had been attended with most disastrous consequences. Many lives were lost in different parts of the Country. It is said to have been the greatest snow storm experienced for 33 years or since the year 1794. A letter from Scotland of 12th March says—"no Post has arrived—no Carriages or Coaches can go out, and the world appears immersed in snow. Many lives and much property are lost."

The discovery Ship Hecla, Capt Parry, was to take her departure from the Nore, the first week in April.—She was to go unattended by any other Vessel, and carries provisions for 19 months—her Crew consists of 64 men.

Burlington Canal.—We have been furnished with the following statement of the undermentioned articles which have passed through the Canal to 1st May, from authenticated documents, and of the total quantity estimated to 8th inst.

Potash, 46 Barrels.
Pork, 70 "
Flour, 7100 "

7216 to 1st May—since that period.

3 Cargoes estimated at 2000
Wheat &c. equal to 2000

to 8th May—11,216 Barrels.

There is now a sufficient depth of water through the Canal to admit the passage of Schooners, and from the above statement, it is evident that the utility of the work is beyond all question, and that the Country is making rapid advances in prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND and Staff left Niagara, on Tuesday last for Kingston, where we understand His Excellency is to inspect the Troops stationed at that Garrison.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Chief has issued His Proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the discovery and apprehension of the murderer of the late Mr. Watson of Montreal.

It will be seen from an extract in this days paper from the Quebec Gazette, that, that place had been visited by a dreadful storm which has done much damage. High winds have been prevalent during the spring in this part of Upper Canada, and the Season is altogether backward. On Sunday last a good deal of Snow fell on the Niagara Frontier. The fruit trees in that part of the Country are however in bloom. At York vegitation is very backward.

A Pamphlet containing "the Naturalization Bill with observations," which was printed at our Office, and has been in circulation, for the last six weeks, has at this late hour roused the indignation of one of the public Journals in this Town. The plain and irresistible force of its arguments, being incontrovertible, the Editor has contented himself, by throwing out some personalities in his usual style, against those who we are assured consider them of no consequence.—He must guess again, for he is mistaken in the Author. The Pamphlet we are satisfied has had its effect, in counteracting the many gross misstatements which were put in circulation. We recommend it to the perusal of our readers, who will be furnished with a copy of it on application at our Office.

On Wednesday last a quarrel arose between a man of the name of Wiggins, and a Squaw, near the Town, when the latter seized an Axe, and inflicted a severe wound on Wiggins's head. The Squaw has been Committed to Jail. We hear that hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove fatal.

Birth,

On Saturday last, the 5th Instant, Mrs. Thos. Ridout, of a Daughter.

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE.

Proposals will be received at the Desjardins Canal Office, at Dundas, on Saturday, the 19th inst., for excavating, Sections, Nos. 4, 5, & 6, on the Desjardin's Canal, and Contracts immediately entered into for the excavation of the same. A plan and specification of said Sections are ready for examination at this office.

(By order of the Board)
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

Desjardin's Canal Office,
Dundas, 1st May. 1827. } 50–1w.

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf

A FEMALE SERVANT WANTED—of good Character, who understands household work, Cooking and Washing—The highest wages will be given.—Apply at this Office.

York, 10th May, 1827. 50tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 26th April, 1827. } 48-5w.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers, until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph;* in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph,* from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph,* but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE,
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.
47-9w.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. HEWITT, *Patent Truss Manufacturer,* from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of FRANCIS & JOHN LEYS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with FRANCIS LEYS, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts, that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.

Pickering, April 11, 1827. 47-3w.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
April 14, 1827. }

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. JOHN HENRY DUNN,
The Hon. JOSEPH WELLS,
JOHN R. ROBINSON,
HENRY J. BOULTON,
D'ARCY BOULTON,
GEORGE KEELE,
JOHN CLARK, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. JOHN H. DUNN and HENRY J. BOULTON, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President,* for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
JOSEPH WENHAM,
47-3w. *Secretary.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

⁂ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers,*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleille*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Port Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

VOL. I. NO. 61.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, May 12, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal, WILLIAM B. JARVIS Esquire to be Sheriff of the Home District, in the room of SAMUEL RIDOUT Esquire, resigned.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to make the following appointments under the Privy Seal, viz:—

SAMUEL RIDOUT Esq. to be Registrar for the County of York, in the Home District, in the room of STEPHEN JARVIS Esq. resigned.

And JOHN LYONS Esq. to be Registrar for the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, in the Niagara District, in the room of JOHN POWELL Esq., deceased.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Friday the Fourth day of May, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Twelfth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereon to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland:* Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein,

have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation may be better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules. The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1.f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon, George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Spafham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } ecution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } ninth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30. 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 10, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
27th May 1826. } 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Haslep, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 46, and part of Lot No. 47, in the 7th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, containing 150 acres, 40 of which is under good improvement—which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday in May in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
16th May, 1826. } 45-6*w*.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office,
15th March, 1827. } 43-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
To wit. } of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Ezekiel Foster, in my District at the suit of Henry D. Sewell,—I have seized and taken in Execution the following lands viz:—

		Acres.
Lot No 1 in the 11th Con of Walsingham	}	200
West Half of Lot No 14 in the 10th Concession do	}	100
East Quarter of Lot No 8, in the 5th Concession do	}	50
Lot No 9 in the 10 Con of Bienheim	}	200
Lot No 5 in the 9 Con of do		200
Lot No 15 in the 7th Con of Townsend		200
South half of Lot No 2 in the 2nd Concession do	}	100
Parts of Lots Nos 7 and 7 in the 7th & 8th Con do 27 Acres 34 perches	}	27 034
Parts of Lots Nos 17 & 18 in the Gore of Woodhouse	}	161 1

1238 1 34

containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and thirty eight Acres one rood and thirty four perches more or less—all of which lands I shall expose to public sale on the Twenty Eight day of May, now next at the Inn now kept by Thomas Finch in the Village of Vittoria, in the said District at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. Any person or persons having any lawful incumbrances by mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned lands, are required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE.
Sheriff, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Vittoria, Nov 29, 1826. } 44-8w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle, or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at Wragg & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*

TO BE SOLD.—An Elegant London built Phaeton, with Seat for a Servant, hung on the Mail Springs; the Carriage is in excellent order, and furnished with Pole Straps, drag Chain, screw-wrench and a new brown linen Cover. Price Sixty Pounds Halifax C'y.

ALSO,

A good strong Carriage Horse, rising six years old, height fifteen hands 3 inches, remarkably well broke, and gentle both in single and double Harness.

Price Twenty five Pounds H'x. Cy. the Carriage or Horse can be seen at any time, upon Application to the Printer.

York, April 14, 1827. 46-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 2s. Cy. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½-2d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

FOR SALE, Six Building Lots on Dutchess Street, near Miss Purcell's School House. For terms inquire of the Subscriber, W. B. JARVIS.
Agent for the Proprietor.
York, 6th April, 1827. 45-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit,* and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—A supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21st March, 1827. 44tf

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

THE undermentioned Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late James Dunlop Esq. of Montreal, will be Sold at Public Auction, in the Town of York, on the Twentieth day of June next, without reserve, for ready money. They will be sold in Lots of 200 Acres, or in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room of Mr T. Mosley.

LONDON DISTRICT.

The South half of Lot No 14 in 1st Con of Dorchester, ... }	100
Lots Nos 3, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 & 22 in 2nd Con of. . . . . do }	1400
Lots Nos 14, 16, 18, 19 & 20 in 3rd do	1000
Lots Nos 15, 17, 19 & 20 in 4th. . . do	800
Lots Nos 16, 18, & 21 in 5th. . . . do	600
Lots Nos 19 in 5th and 19 in 6th. . do	300
Lot No 20 in 6th Concession . . . do	200
Broken Front Lot No 21 on River Thames in 6th Concession . do }	200
Lots Nos 1 . . & 4 in 7th Con of Yarmouth	600
Lots Nos 24, 25, 26, & 28 in 4th Con of do	800
Lots Nos 18, 23, 26 & 27 in 3rd Con of do	800
Lots Nos 15, 17, 18 & 19 in 2nd Con of do	800

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 12& 13 in 1st & 12, 13 & 14 in 2nd Concessions of Romney. . . . . }	1000
Lots Nos 8 & 10 in 1st & 8, 10 & 11 in 2d Con of Tilbury East, ... }	1000
Lots No. 17& 18 in 1st, 19 & 18 in 2d & 18 in 3rd concession of Harwich.	1000
Lots No 14, 15 & 16 in 1st & 14, 15 & 16 in 2nd Concession of . . . . . do }	1000
Lots Nos 14 & 15 on W. side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in the Township of Harwich . . . . . }	400
Lots No 17 & 18 in 4th Con and Easthalf of 17 & 18 in 3d con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich. . . . . }	600
Lot No 16 in 4th Con from River Thames in said Township of Harwich. . . . . }	200
Lot No 14 on . . . side of said Communication to Point Aux Pins in do . .	200
Lots Nos 7, 8, & 9 in 2nd & 7 & in 3rd & 7 and 8 in 4th Con of Harwich. . . . . }	1800

HOME DISTRICT.

Lots Nos 9 & 10 in broken front 22 & 23 in 5th Con North Gwillimsbury . . . . . }	100

Acres 15,800

York, March 27, 1827. 44-12w.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. Hewitt, *Patent Truss Manufacturer*, from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Navil, Femora', Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-*tf.*

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, *Dundas, April* 13, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
47-9w. *Secretary.*

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE.

Proposals will be received at the Desjardins Canal Office, at Dundas, on Saturday, the 19th inst., for excavating, Sections numbered 4, 5, & 6, on the Desjardin's Canal, and Contracts immediately entered into for the excavation of the same. A plan and specification of said Sections are ready for examination at this office.

(By order of the Board)
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r. *Secy.*
Desjardin's Canal Office, }
Dundas, 1st May, 1827. } 50-1w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the Executors of the late Richard Hatt, Esq. requests all persons indebted to that Estate, to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them to him for settlement.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Executor.*
Dundas, Jan. 29, 1826. 36-3m.

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827. NO. 62.

Poetry.

THE CAPTIVE.

Wake not the waters with thine oar,
My gentle gondolier!
The whispers of the wave and shore
Still linger on my ear.
Lonely the night, and dark its sleep,
And few the stars that glow
Within the mirror of the deep,
That lies outspread below.

But fix the mast, the sail unfurl,
My gentle gondolier!
The wind is soft—the calm waves curl—
The moon is near.
And in this light, our little sail
May well escape his ken!
And we shall meet, ere dawning pale,
Our long-lost country-men.

Long years the iron manacle,
My gentle gondolier!
Hath worn these limbs in death-damp cell,
'Till they are stiff and sere.
Yet little heed I strengthless limb,
Or think of anguish past,
So we escape while night is dim,
And Heaven is overcast.

"Hark! 'tis the wakeful sentry's call!"
Nay, nay, my gondolier!
We're far from castle-moat and wall—
The sentry cannot hear.
'Tis but the plunging sea-dog's feat,
Or wild-bird on the cliff;—
And lo! the wind is in our sheet,
More swiftly shall we skiff.

More swiftly, and more swiftly yet,
My gentle gondolier!
The gale is fresh—our sail is set—
And morn will soon be here.
Oh! we're old friends wondrously
In human heart expand,
As mine, to see thee ere I die,
My own—my own loved land!

Miscellaneous.

MACDONELL'S MESSENGER.

A TRADITION OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

During the proscription of the last John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, letters of fire and sword were granted to the Gordons, the Mackays, and the Mackenzies, against the clan Donald. The lands of the denounced race were in consequence overrun by these families, and not a small part became a prey of the Mackenzies. No charter or transcript, however, conveyed them in right from their former to their latter masters; but each, as he might, held what he had obtained by the strong hand. In the reign of Charles the Second, Lord Macdonell, and chief of the clan Donald, sent a formal summons to the Eral of Seaforth to surrender to him some part of the conquered lands; and in case of his refusal, he desired him to name a day and place on which to meet him with his clan in arms, and decide their dispute by the clay more and the dirk.

The bearer of a message such as this, was always a man chosen from the clan for his circumspection, fidelity, and understanding; one who could not only be trusted to fulfil his charge with diligence, but who could be relied on to remark every circumstance which attended the execution of his mission, and to gather every practical information in the castle, and among the people of the hostile chief. These qualifications were displayed in an eminent degree by the man who in the present instance was the bearer of the letter from Macdonell to Seaforth. He performed his journey with singular despatch, and at his return gave to his chief the following account of his reception and mission.

As I was passing up the stairs of the castle, I overlooked a man in Sleat hose,* and who, from his appearance of travel, I also judged to be the bearer of some letter or message to Mac Chuinich (Seaforth). I did not think any man's messenger had a right to go before my chief's, and I sprung before him, and entered the first room of the Earl of Seaforth, and delivered my letter before the Macdonald man appeared. I observed that when Mac Chuinich read the letter, he looked extremely sad, frowned, and bit his lips, as if in great perplexity. After having read it himself, he handed it round to those who were with him; and all, as they read it, showed the same agitation. Shortly after, the man in the Sleat house was brought in, and also delivered a letter to the Lord Seaforth. When the chief read it, the sadness of his countenance wore away, he smiled, and a sneer seemed upon his lips. He gave the paper to the rest, and as they read it they also smiled, and appeared to recover cheerfulness. I waited very much to know why the letter of my chief made them all look sorrowful, and that of the man in the Sleat house made them laugh; and I thought if you could see it, it might make you laugh also: for this reason I wished to get possession of it. Whilst the Mackenzies were drinking, the letter happened to fall from the table near where I stood; and waiting an opportunity, I got it under the point of my sword and drew it under my foot, and whilst every body was employed in drinking and consulting, I picked it up and put it in my plaid. Shortly afterwards I was dismissed; and here is the paper."

When Lord Macdonell had read the letter, he found it to the from Macdonald of Sleat, son-in-law to Seaforth. The purport of the epistle was to inform the latter of the proposed demand of the old lands of the Macdonells to be made by the Lord of Ross, and also to encourage Seaforth to hold no fear of the threats of hostility which might be used, assuring him that Sleat would assist him with all his power, though it was a gainst his own blood. Encouraged by the tone of confidence, Lord Seaforth had returned an evasive reply to the demands of Lord Macdonell, and proposed an amicable meeting, to discuss and adjust the disputed claims.—Lord Macdonell, however, was determined on unequivocal restitution, and prepared forthwith to carry fire and sword into the country of the Earl of Seaforth. But in the meantime, the latter, unwilling to abide that mode of balancing differences, made application to Lord Lauderdale, (then the man in power, and the mutual friend of himself and Macdonell,) and requested him, by some appointment of the Lord Chancellor's, his advocate in court, in order to divert him from the feud. Lauderdale complied with the views of his friend, and immediately sent an express into Scotland to inform Lord Macdonell that the matter had been pleased to appoint him to a place about his person, and desired him to come immediately to court. Lord Macdonell, as soon as he received this letter, exclaimed, "By G—d, this is Seaforth's contrivance to get me to disregard his appointment, and pursue his hostilities against the Mackenzies at the risk of the king's displeasure. However his friends on cooler consideration prevailed with him, and he set off for the court. In London he was detained by Lauderdale for some time, and finally by the mediation of friends, was induced to marry his son to the Earl of Seaforth's daughter. By this means the disputed lands again returned into the possession of the Macdonells.

* Hose of the pattern worn by the inhabitants of Sleat in Sky.

FROM THE LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Singular and affecting case.—The distressed situation of six children who were, in consequence of their desolate condition, adopted by a humane named French, and resides in Quebec-street, London, attracted much attention some weeks ago. Sir Francis Burdett was struck with the singular humanity of the butcher, who has a number of children of his own, and directed that inquiry should be made into the circumstances of so unostentatious an act of charity. Finding that the facts were correctly stated, the worthy baronet sent a check for fifty guineas to the butcher, and a second hundred guineas for the use of the poor children. It seems that Sir Francis employed a gentleman to inquire into the circumstances attending the desertion of these children by the father, and the adoption of them by this humane butcher; and the following is an extract from the report made to him by the gentleman who instituted the inquiry:—"Having inquired the character of Mr. French, the butcher, in Great Quebec-street, and ascertained that it was respectable, I went to his house, and entered into conversation with him respecting the six children he has taken into his family. Mr. French, a plain man, of few words, handed me into the parlour to his wife, who, he said, would give me all the information I desired. Mrs. French, a most respectable and intelligent woman, told me, that the father of the children owed them (the French's) nearly £1,500. Upon questioning her how he came to owe them so large a sum of money, she said, that her husband had taken security to the amount of £1,200; that the father of the children ran away, and left them to pay the money: that the money was raised for this purpose from the sale of two houses which he had built, (Seaforth). I did not think any man's messenger had a right to go before my chief's, and I sprung before him, and entered the first room of the Earl of Seaforth, and delivered my letter before the Macdonald man appeared. I observed that when Mac Choinich read the letter, he looked extremely sad, frowned, and bit his lips, as if in great perplexity. After having read it himself, he handed it round to those who were with him; and all, as they read it, showed the same agitation. Shortly after, the man in the Sleat house was brought in, and also delivered a letter to the Lord Seaforth. When the chief read it, the sadness of his countenance wore away, he smiled, and a sneer seemed upon his lips. He gave the paper to the rest, and as they read it they also smiled, and appeared to recover cheerfulness. I waited very much to know why the letter of my chief made them all look sorrowful, and that of the man in the Sleat house made them laugh; and I thought if you could see it, it might make you laugh also: for this reason I wished to get possession of it. Whilst the Mackenzies were drinking, the letter happened to fall from the table near where I stood; and waiting an opportunity, I got it under the point of my sword and drew it under my foot, and whilst every body was employed in drinking and consulting, I picked it up and put it in my plaid. Shortly afterwards I was dismissed; and here is the paper."

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On Sunday forenoon, a circumstance of a most distressing nature occurred in Argyle-Street; a spirit-dealer in a fit of derangement, having cut the throat of his own child with a razor. He belonged to Dumbartonshire, and was an auctioneer for a number of years in the Parish of Kilmarnock; some time since he commenced business as a wholesale and retail spirit-dealer; he became unfortunate, and was thrown into prison. After his release he opened a small cellar, which has afforded him a scanty subsistence for some time past; he progressively fell into the deepest despondency, and was in the habit of sitting in the chair two or three nights in the week, brooding over his losses and misfortunes. He sat up on Saturday night, and his afflicted wife kept him company till four o'clock on Sunday morning. About nine o'clock, the poor woman, while nearly asleep, heard the child at her bosom give a gurgle, as if choaking; she started up, and found her infants throat cut from ear to ear. Her screams alarmed the neighbours, and she requested them to take the razor from her husband, lest he should hurt himself. He gave up the instrument with the greatest composure. He stated that he meant to have murdered them all, and then finished himself. He was soon afterwards taken into custody.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Summary.

The Romney sailed from Plymouth for Lisbon, April 5, with detachments for Lisbon.

It is stated that the London Bankers alone have on hand no less than between forty and fifty millions in the Bank of England, finding no employment for it. Discounts even at a low rate of interest are for this season, sought after with avidity.

Dr. C. Hall, Dean of Durham, is dead.

The Dublin papers state that the Irish Catholics are determined to pray for a reconsideration of their case in the present Session.

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, had taken her departure on his third northern voyage of discovery.

A letter of March 18th from Florence, announced that the Egyptian corvette which had sailed from Leghorn, has been captured by Lord Cochrane.

Mr. Canning in the House of Commons, March 26th, laid on the table of the House the convention with that country for settling the claims for slaves carried away by the British Army, and copies of the correspondence between the British and U. States Governments respecting the intercourse between this country and the British Colonies Mr. Canning remarked that as a part of the correspondence had been laid before the American Legislature, it was fitting that the whole should be published. Among these documents are a letter of Mr. Canning to Mr. Gallatin of November 13 1826. One of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Canning of December 26, 1826, and a reply of Mr. Canning to Mr Gallatin of Jan. 27, 1827. These documents being ordered to lie on the table, Mr. Hume asked if the correspondence was final. Mr. Canning replied that "he conceived it to be final, for he had had the last word."

In the letter of January 27, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Gallatin that when intelligence was received of a proposition in Congress to accede to the terms of the British act of 1825, an instruction was sent to Mr. Vaughan at Washington, grounded on the belief of the British Government that Congress would not separate, without adopting the resolution. In that case, and upon receiving an assurance from the American Government that the restrictions and charges on British shipping, and British Colonial produce, would be withdrawn by the United States, Mr. Vaughan was authorized to deliver a note to the American Secretary of State, declaring that the discriminating duties imposed upon American ships and their cargoes, in the West Indies, should immediately cease. Mr. Vaughan was in possession of this instruction when the resolution was rejected. He adds, it was no part of Mr. Vaughan's duty to make any communication upon the subject to the American Government before the result of the discussion was ascertained. We have not time to enumerate the interesting letters of Mr. Canning's letter. After remarking that he shall not allow himself to be drawn again into a discussion of topics already more than once debated, Mr. Canning concludes his letter with assurances of the most cordial desire, on the part of Great Britain, to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

The Pylades Galatea had arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, having left the Tagus March 23. It is stated, "all the accounts represent the anticonstitutionalists' cause as being at an end."

The state of Portugal is in conformity with the resolutions already published, modified only by the adoption of the Imperial, in place of the Winchester measure, with a corresponding alteration of the address, so as to make the effect the same, was read the second time in the House of Commons April 24, and passed by a vote of 243 to 78. The bill is to take effect from the time of its passing.

Accounts from Corfu to Feb. 16, gave favorable information of the citadel of Athens. A supply of provisions had been thrown into the fortress, and some loss had been inflicted on the Turks in the vicinity.

The King of Great Britain had given £100, which, with a like contribution from the funds of the Philharmonic Society, had been sent to the relief of Beethoven, who was suffering from disease and poverty at Vienna.

A tunnel from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore under the Mersey, is proposed, a distance of more than a mile. The length is much greater than that of the Thames tunnel. The expence is estimated at £300,000.

Notice is given that the pensions and allowances to American loyalists would be paid on the 5th.

The British troops in Portugal were encamped at Coimbra, on the 10th of March.

Intelligence from his Majesty at the Emperor of Brazil, for the abolition of, the African Slave Trade, was signed at Rio de Janerio, Nov, 23d 1826.

Capt. Huskisson, of the Royal Navy' is appointed to succeed the late Mr. Smith, as Paymaster of the Navy.

The celebrated French Duke La Rochefoucault has died.

The Paris Etoile of the 30th of March give, as among the lies of the day circulated, that Mr. Lamb, the British Ambassador at Madrid, had insisted upon the dissolution of the Spanish Army assembled on the frontiers of Spain, his requiring 78,000,000 francs for the expenses of the war in Portugal, and the hand of Carlotta as security for its payment. Ferdinand is said to have answered very energetically to some demands of this kind, and to have said, that as long as an English soldier remains in Portugal, he will not be dissolved but increased.

Amongst our Parliamentary notices, we observe that Mr. Hume has moved for a return of the population of Lower and Upper Canada.

So great had been the importations into England of French silks, that persons engaged in the silk trade contemplated a memorial to ministers, representing the ruin that must ensue unless measures were contemplated to lessen the importations. A complete stagnation in the trade was produced in London, and the distress among the weavers in Spitalfields had been exceedingly extended.

A mechanic of Exmouth, (Eng.) had constructed a model of King Solomon's Temple, in shell work and minerals, containing 980 windows 11 towers, 360 pinacles, 180 pillars, formed of 150,000 English shells. The model is four feet ten inches in length, and three feet seven in breadth; the centre tower four feet six in height.

The Duke of Cumberland became nearly blind caused by his late illness. An operation has been performed on his eyes which afforded him relief.

The Marquis of Hertford, in his splendid mission to the Emperor of Russia, will, it is said, be attended by a numerous assemblage of young noblemen of the highest families in the Empire.

LONDON, April 16.

The Board of Trade have given a final answer to the application of the Committee of the Ship Owners in favor of Canada Timber. It has been refused on the ground of Treaties existing with the Northern powers of Europe.

The *Morning Herald* of the 14th April mentions that the British Army in Portugal was preparing to occupy the old lines in Lisbon. All was quiet.

The following is the value of Sir W. Scott's literary property, as appears from the accounts of Constable and Co.—Copyright of publisher works, estimated at the rate obtained from Constable and Co. for similar works:—

St. Ronan's Well - - - -	£1,500
Redgauntlet - - - - -	1,500
Crusaders - - - - -	2,000

Produce of new works, at present in the course of publication, after deducting paper and printing and expenses of sale:

Woodstock - - -	£3,050 0 0
Life of Buonaparte. 11,250 15 4—	£19,810 15 4—

At a meeting of the creditors of Constable and Co. and Ballantyne and Co., Sir W. S. communicated his intention of using every exertion in his power, by the employment of his talents, and a strictly economical life, in their behalf.

England.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of exports from Great Britain, in the year 1824. (According to M. Cesar Moreau), was fifty six millions and a quarter; in 1825, sixty three millions and a quarter; and, in 1826, sixty millions and three fourths. This fact is so much the more worthy of being noticed, that the excessive production of 1825, has been often and forcibly dwelt on; and many of the evils which have afflicted the country, have been attributed to that cause; yet the exact difference of the exports of 1825 and 1826 amounts only to £3,344,000. The imports present a still more curious result. It has been repeated, until every one believed it, that the artificial stimulus given to commerce in 1825, increased our imports beyond all example, yet in point of fact, the imports in 1825, fall short of those of 1826, by no less sum than £7,467,296.—There is a circumstance connected with the imports and exports of the country which appears, at first sight, inexplicable. In 1824, the country was in the highest prosperity; and, in 1826, it is not to be denied, it has been in a very depressed condition —now, in the former year, the imports and exports fell short of those of 1826, by about nine millions and five millions, respectively; and, therefore, on general principles, we would say, that commerce, in the latter year, was much more active than in the former period. The falling off in the exports of 1826, compared with 1825, is chiefly in the Old World. In the exports to the Peninsula, it amounts to half a million; to Italy, a million; to the East Indies and China, about a million and a half. In the New World, the increase is considerable. The exports to the United States were, in 1825 £7, 150,000; and in 1826, £7,630,000. The exports to Brazil have also increased by nearly half a million, to the West Indies and to British America have fallen off; while in those to Mexico, there is an increase of nearly a million. The total exports to the new American States and the Brazils, last year, amounted to above eight millions and a half, being a million more than the exports to the United States, and upwards of a million and a half more than the exports to the British West Indies and Canada.—*Courier.*

Very Important despatches were received at the Colonial Office and Admiralty, on 30th April, from Lt. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, at Coimbra, and from Vice-Admiral Lord Amherst in the Tagus. From these documents, it appears that the contest in Portugal is nearly at an end.—*Belfast News Letter.*

The account of the Quarters Revenue to the 5th April shews a diminuation as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year £489,543. This decrease, all circumstances considered is less than was anticipated and when the causes of it are satisfactorily accounted for it is by no means calculated to excite alarm. The Quarter of last Year included an incidental payment from the Government of the Netherlands, the real produce therefore of the Revenue by taxation, in the present quarter, divested of all incidental advantages, is as nearly equal as possible, and by no means indicates a permanent depression.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, April 10. 1827.—The present stock of Ashes is very heavy, of Canada there are 7,000 barrels, and 10,000 Pots and about 4,400 States, making in all 21,400 barrels. Some purchases have been made this week for the Irish market, at 24s. per bl. and 23s. 6d. for Pot, Several heavy sales having been advertised for next week, we fear a further reduction in prices will take place, the stock in London and several other quarters is also very heavy.

London Corn-Exchange, April 9.—Our Market was but moderately supplied with all descriptions of Grain; nevertheless quite sufficient for the demand, which has been very limited this morning, barely from hand to mouth, the consumers confining themselves entirely to their immediate wants. Superfine samples of Wheat, with difficulty, obtained last Monday's prices—all other descriptions were quite unsaleable.

Wheat, 60s. to 65s.

Liverpool Corn-Exchanges, April 10.—At our corn Exchange to-day, there was a thin attendance and good show of samples fresh arrived; Wheat met a very limited sale at our quotations.

English Wheat, per 70lb. 8s. 6d. a 9s. 9d.
Ashes—Canada—Pot, 24s.
Pearl, 24s. a 25s.
Oak—Quebec—2s. 3d. per. cwt.
Pine— do. —1s. 2d. a 1s. 8d.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Albion (Supplement) May 9

THE CABINET.

The arrival of the *Dalhousie Castle* from Liverpool has confirmed the report received on Sunday from Frances of the elevation of Mr Canning to the high station of *Premier*, and the resignation of the greater part of the other members of the Cabinet. The latter event is so extraordinary and unexpected, and its causes involved in such inexplicable difficulty that we will not trust ourselves to express any opinion thereon. We have therefore selected the most important articles contained in the London papers, and submit them as they are to our readers. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to say, that we do not believe that all those noble persons have vacated their seats from *personal* dislike of Mr. Canning—some other cause must have been in operation—doubtless some great point of national policy, and what more likely than the *Catholic Question ?*

The Dalhousie Castle has brought London papers to the 15th April, at which time nothing was done towards the reorganization of a Ministry. Parliament, it will be recollected, had adjourned to 1st May. The Dalhousie had a remarkably fine passage and beat two of the line ships.

The Corn Bill passed the House of Commons on the 12th April.

RESIGNATION OF SEVEN MINISTERS.

MR CANNING is appointed PREMIER—in consequence thereof, the following seven members of the Cabinet have resigned:

The Lord Chancellor Eldon,
The Duke of Wellington,
Lord Sidmouth,
Lord Bathurst,
Lord Westmoreland,
Lord Bexley,
Mr. Peel.

Lord Louther, son of Lord Londale, also resigned as one of the Lords of the Treasury.

House of Commons, 5 o'clock 12th April.

Mr. Wynn, president of the India Board, moved that a writ of election issue to the borough of Newport, to elect a member in the room of the Hon. Geo. Canning, who had accepted the place of first Lord of the Treasury, (Great cheering from all parts of the House.) Mr. Wynn then moved an adjournment to the 1st May, in order to afford time to Mr. Canning to frame his new Cabinet. Mr. Tierney objected, saying that time enough had been taken to form a new Cabinet, and as it was understood that several of the old members had run away and nobody knew when they would return, it was not worth while to wait. The adjournment, however, was carried.

It is impossible for us, at this distance, to conjecture who will be Mr. Canning's associates. The times of April 14 says—that he, Mr. Canning, having refused to accept the station of Premier unless with unrestrained authority to form a Cabinet, had carried his point, and was perfectly free.

Lord Grenville, the British Ambassador at Paris, is mentioned for the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Scarlett as the successor of the Lord Chancellor.

London Saturday, April 14.

Half-past 7 o'clock.—Mr. Canning and the character of the administration about to be formed by him, have furnished a most animating topic to-day in the city, and the Exchange has been constantly thronged with inquirers, eager to collect authentic intelligence from the Court-end of the town. The first point which parties have been anxious to establish, is, whether the Minister is in possession of the King's cordial support, and whether he is likely to form such an administration as will secure the confidence of the country, and maintain its ground against the high aristocratical party now avowedly opposed to it. It is understood here, that in the interviews which Mr. Canning has had with the King, in which he delivered in His Majesty the resignation of his colleagues, some very unequivocal assurations were afforded of the effect produced by that event on the King's mind. It has been roused, it is said, to a degree of energy and firmness, for which the public, and probably the ministers who have resigned, will not believe here but that the seceding members of the late Cabinet have calculated on the overthrow of Mr. Canning by this step, and that the offices they held were placed by it, permanently, out of jeopardy. They probably concluded that the King's mind would have been overcome by the desertion at one time, of so many of his supposed friends, and that their resignation would not be accepted. They have been, however, it is said, completely disappointed in this expectation, the King having, without hesitation, signified his acceptance of all the resignations tendered, accompanied with a tone and manner which, in all probability, will effectually preclude their return to office hereafter. The King, it may be affirmed, we believe, is too much irritated at their conduct ever to receive them, willingly, again to favour; and thus is the full tide of royal favour, of course, secured to Mr. Canning. Various lists of Ministers for the new Administration have been handed about to-day, in the City; but it would be idle to repeat what is circulated on such occasions. Among the rumours that appear best entitled to attention, is one, that a very essential change is contemplated with respect to the Admiralty, it being the intention to abolish the Board altogether, and to revive in the Office of Lord High Admiral in the person of the Duke of Clarence, who will conduct the affairs of the Navy with the aid of a council. This is supposed to have been the cause which led to the Duke's visit to Windsor, whither he was sent for by the King, and that his acquiescence in the arrangement was obtained in the interview which followed. The appointment, if the reports on the subject may be relied on, will be a good omen of the tact by which the minister is governed in forming his new arrangements. It is also rumoured here, that the command of the army is to be offered to the Marquis of Anglesea.

Of the motives of the Duke of Wellington in resigning the latter office, there is one account in circulation which is too honourable to his Grace not to be mentioned; particularly as it has obtained belief in the first military circles. In his interview with the King, in which he tendered his resignation of the Ordnance Department, that he reported to have said, that, having declined taking any part in the administration of which Mr. Canning was at the head, he did not conceive that he could consistently retain a post (the chief command of the army) which it was so important to subject to the controul of the new administration. As the Duke of Wellington's motives have been variously explained and commented on, it would be injustice to withhold one explanation which may be interpreted so honourably for his character. It is said, that all the individuals who have received subordinate appointments under the Duke of Wellington, both at the Ordnance Office and at the War Office, will retire with him, and that their number exceeds forty individuals.

Other reports assign the Chancery to Sir J. Copley or Mr. Brougham; and it has been affirmed, with some colour, that overtures to induce the Marquis of Lansdown to form a part of the new administration have been made, and that they have not been rejected. These latter reports, however, are to vague at present to deserve attention.

One decisive and important step has been taken since yesterday; decisive as indicating the feelings which may well be supposed to possess the royal mind under the existing circumstances of his Majesty's Government: and important, as affecting the interests of a popular branch of the public service.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to be Lord High Admiral, and we have the satisfaction of being able to add, that it is understood the whole of the present board of Admirality, (with the exception of Viscount Melville, who resigned three days since,) will continue their services, as the Council of his Royal Highness.

The retirement of the Viscount was *that* which was received by the public, if not with the most regret, at least with the greatest surprise. His Lordship, both in the House of Commons, and the House of Lords, has been a steady voter for the Catholics, so that it was not to have been at all expected, on *public* grounds, that he would have made common cause with the *protestant* members of the cabinet, who might (unjustly, we certainly think, but perhaps not unnaturally) have been averse to see a supporter of the Catholic claims at the head of the Government. His Lordship's session seemed to give a different character to the knot of resignations, so that it would have been, had it been composed of protestants only, and appears to warrant a suspicion that there must be some *personal* motives for the sudden defection of no less than seven members of the late cabinet.

We alluded yesterday to the rumour of the resignation of the Duke of Wellington; it is true he has resigned. His Grace retires, not only from the Horse Guards but from the Ordnance; there seems no sufficient political reasons for this step on the part of His Grace, and we should be sorry to think he is acting from any other motives than such as may be consistently and conscientiously avowed.

We have to announce, also the resignation of some of His Majesty's household. His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain; his son the Marquis of Graham, Vice Chamberlain; and His Grace the Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse, have retired from their respective departments. They are completely subordinate, and not, perhaps, unexpected movements, but what that must the country think of the King's choice in the circumscribe his authority—to abridge His Royal prerogative is not to be found we believe, in the history of this country; certainly not within the last century. We have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that His Majesty views the matter as a sovereign so circumstanced should do; and thus the proof of that can be given of this, if proof were needed, is the promptitude with which the vacancy created by the secession of Viscount Melville has been supplied.

Of the seven retiring ministers, whose names we announced yesterday, we have to state, that Lord Bexley has signified his wish to resign his situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which has been accepted. The appointment, if the reports on the subject may be relied on, will be a good omen of the tact by which the minister is governed in forming his new arrangements. It is also rumoured here, that the command of the army is to be offered to the Marquis of Anglesea.

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The retirement of the Viscount was *that* which was received by the public, if not with the most regret, at least with the greatest surprise. His Lordship, both in the House of

ning and Mr. Peel, when the former received His Majesty's express commands to form an effective administration, nothing could exceed the frank, manly, and honorable conduct of the latter, or the generous and conciliatory proceedings of the former. There were, however, unfortunately, difficulties in the mind of Mr. Peel which he could not conscientiously remove; and he, therefore, felt it impossible to continue to hold the Seals of the Home Department.

The opinions, we know prevails, that Mr. Peel's decision has been taken in concurrence with that of his colleagues, who have also sent in their resignations. It is of some importance that this erroneous notion should be removed. Without professing to state what may have been the precise motives which influenced the right honorable gentleman, we feel justified in affirming, that he has acted from considerations arising out of views, entirely personal to himself; and we believe we may add, that in separating himself from the government of Mr. Canning, he quits office with the same cordial feelings towards the right hon. gentleman, which have animated him during the whole period of their official connexion.

It has been erroneously stated in some of the morning papers, that Lord Sidmouth is one of those who sent in his resignation. Lord S. is not a Cabinet Minister, and therefore could not be affected by the state of the Ministry.—*Courier, April 13.*

London, April 16. Evening.—Much as expectation, little effect has been produced on the Funds by the dissolution of one Ministry, and the hostile incidental to the formation of another. Consols for the account were done at 82 3-4 at the commencement of business, but underwent little variation afterwards, and left off at 82 3-4—buyers.

United States.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Collector of Boston, is published for the sake of those to whom its contents may be of importance, in the other commercial districts of the Union:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *May 2.* 1827.

Sir; In reply to your letter of the 24th of April, I have to state, that a remission of the forfeiture that attached in the case of the British brig Belfast, and cargo, which arrived at Boston, from Bermuda, having been granted, on satisfactory proof, duly laid before the Department, that no intentional violation of our laws was committed in the case, it follows, that this vessel may now be permitted to depart, with a cargo in like manner as any other British vessel could lawfully do. But it is very clear that she cannot be permitted to take a cargo to any British Colonial port, from which the vessels of the United States have been, by that nation, excluded; to guard against which, you will take care to require the penal bond specially prescribed in such cases, by the act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820.

I remain your most obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.
Collector, Boston.

Steam boat Thefts.—The public should be put on their guard against a gang of fellows who resort to the steam boats in New-York, at the moment of their leaving for Albany and this city, for the purpose of depredation. Passengers are frequently in the habit of putting their cloaks or surtout coats on the little shelves in their births; and these persons, in the bustle of the boat's departure, take them out with the greatest assurance, and deliberately walk off. If the owner happens to discover them, they "beg pardon—they thought it was their own —they must have mistaken their birth." Two or three gentlemen of our acquaintance, have lost coats in this manner, within the last week, and we have heard of many other similar instances.—*Troy Sent.*

Colonial.

Halifax, 18th April, 1827.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES KEMPT, on proroguing the Provincial Parliament in Nova Scotia.

Mr. PRESIDENT, *and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,*

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

Having given my assent to all the Bills which you have passed and presented for my concurrence, in the course of the Session, I now give you pleasure in releasing you from your Legislative Duties.

I thank you in His Majesty's name, for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the Public service. My warmest thanks are also due to you for the ready attention which you have been pleased to pay to my recommendations, and for the confidence which you have reposed in me, by placing considerable sums at my disposal for various important purposes.

It will be, you may believe, my earnest endeavour to see that all monies so placed, are managed with care and economy; and faithfully applied to the objects they are intended to promote.

In making these acknowledgments I perform a very pleasing duty; but I cannot refrain at the same time from expressing my regret, that the Session should close without any appropriation for the encouragement of the Fisheries, (the great Staple of the Province) and also without the adoption of some measures to render more generally beneficial, than it has hitherto been, the School Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature

The President of His Majesty's Council then, by his Excellency's command, declared the Assembly prorogued until Thursday, the fifth day of July next.

The last census of this Province was so far below the real amount of the population, that we feel much pleasure at finding that a new one is about to take place. It may not be overrating the number of inhabitants in Nova Scotia proper and Cape Breton to estimate them at 135 or 140,000. Cape Breton alone is supposed to contain above 25,000. The district of Pictou about 15 or 20,000—Halifax proper perhaps about the same amount.

The weather has been much milder since the middle of last month, than has been known in this country. Indeed the appearance of every thing would induce one almost to suppose that May had come this year without waiting for April.

Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, with his secretary Lord Valentia, left town on Tuesday last, for St. John, N. B.—From that city, we are informed, they intend to proceed to Fredericton, Miramichi, Pictou, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton—and after having completed this tour will return to Halifax.—*Nova Scotian.*

Upwards 27,000 barrels of Flour have been entered at the Custom House, since January last.—*ib.*

Army.

63th Regiment—Ensign E. M'Pherson, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith promoted; G. Withers, to be Ensign by purchase.

76th Regt.—Lieutenant J. Montgomerie, from half pay, Rifle brigade, to be Lieutenant vice Gould.

UNATTACHED.—To be captain by purchase, W. B. R. Smith, from 68th Regiment. To be Ensign, Lieutenant L. Guy, from half-pay, late Canadian Voltigeurs.

Captain R. Loring 76th Regiment, having brevet rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half-pay.

Captain R. E. Armstrong, Nova Scotia Fencibles, has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay.

WAR OFFICE, April 3.

37th Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Francis Seblance, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Gabriel Burer who exchanges.

76th Regiment—Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Stephenson, to be Captain.

Domestic.

The subjoined letters have been laid on the table of the Quebec Exchange and Reading Room, for the information of its Trade :—

" The Committe of Trade have much satisfaction in announcing that by recent accounts from Mr. Felton, the Commercial Agent of Lower Canada, it appears that his mission will be attended with the most beneficial results.

" Confident hopes were entertained that the new Corn Bill, placing our trade in Grain and Flour on the advantageous footing contemplated by the original resolutions of the House of Commons, would, without any essential variation, pass the House.

" Montreal, and Kingston in Upper Canada, are to be declared Free Warehousing Ports; and to extend the benefit of the bonding system to the utmost limits, permission will be given to enter all commodities admissible under 6th Geo. 4th, cap. 114, at the Provincial Custom House, on giving security for their deposit in the King's warehouse, in any of the free warehousing ports in the Province, and to Halifax. And to enable us to supply the West Indies at the lowest rates, fresh pork and fresh beef will be admitted, *duty free* ; as will also fresh fish, saw logs, fire-wood, &c.

" In respect to the lumber trade with the United Kingdom, the Committee regret that there is no reason to hope that it will be placed on a more favorable footing than the present ; an application from the Committee of ship-owners for a reduction of duty on colonial lumber, having met with a positive refusal from the Board of Trade, and a suggestion made to the President of the Board, by Mr. Felton, being likely to meet the same fate.

" The importation of East India goods, and of French silks, by inland navigation, will be repressed, by the duties being raised to 30 per cent ; and the import of cotton and woollen goods, by a duty equal to that levied on similar articles of British manufacture in the United States.

" In conclusion, Mr. Felton expresses his satisfaction in stating, that His Majesty's Ministers evince the utmost solicitude for the prosperity of the North American Colonies.

" By order of the Committee of Trade,

(Signed) W. WALKER, Sec'y."

Committee of Trade Room, 4th May 1827.

" THURSDAY, May 3d."

" DEAR SIR.—In returning you Mr. Felton's letter which you put into my hands this morning, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of the Trade, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with the advice of the Council, has determined to give orders to the Collectors at Coteau du Lac and St. John, to admit to entry such goods, &c. as may lawfully be brought from the United States to those ports, on the importers therefore entering into bond, in the form prescribed by law, that the same shall be brought to Quebec and lodged in the King's warehouse, to be subject to such conditions as are provided by the 6th Geo IV. cap. 114. I remain, Dear Sir, your faithful servant,

(Signed)
A. W. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

W. FINLAY, Esq.

QUEBEC, MAY 8.

The Honble the CHIEF JUSTICE it is understood, was to leave England for this port, early in May,

Col. COCKBURN is expected here by the river at the beginning of the ensuing month.

The number of Emigrants who have already arrived at this port is about 1500, and preparations both from Ireland and Scotland were making at the commencement of April, for the embarkation of thousands at the expense of the emigrant himself. Indeed from what we have heard, we might almost say that the larger number of poor Manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley are only prevented from coming out by the want of means. From Ireland thousands are coming out on their own account. Government have given information that 16,000 will be immediately sent out at its expense. We suppose that 25,000 emigrants will arrive this season.

The number of vessels arrived in port is now 74. Many of them have had passages of between 11 and 22 days, which we believe almost without example. Some of them had not an hour's contrary wind from leaving the British port to their anchoring here The passages were generally pleasant. In the river, however, the wind was extremely violent on Tuesday. It was impossible at one time to carry sail. Some of the vessels which arrived here that evening, were off Gaspe on monday morning, and passed Bic at 6 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday. Some fields of ice were seen on the Banks of Newfoundland, and a little field ice on the Cape Breton shore, but it was not considerable enough to offer any obstruction.

Counterfeit Bank Notes !—There are in circulation at present Ten Dollar Bills of the Montreal Bank, of a late issue, which have been altered from the one dollar bills: in doing this, the counterfeiter has not altered the device of the one dollar bill, which is Britannia with a spear, but has altered the head after the signature of the Cashier, but only the body of the bill and the checks in which the figures ten occur, In the good bills, the device is a *Ship*, the words *Bank of Montreal* are in the first line and not as in the forged bill in the fourth. The check of the forged bill is also crossed with a common pen. Otherwise it is difficult to detect the counterfeit bill. The public ought carefully to examine the bills of the above denomination which they may receive.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

April 30—Brig Quebec Packet, Anderson, from Alost, 16 settlers.

May 1—Ship Bolivar, Crosby, from Belfast, in ballast, 229 settlers.

....Brig Sophia, Neil, from Greenock, general cargo

....Ship Brilliant, Barclay, from Aberdeen, in ballast.

....Schooner Sarah Ann, Croik, from St John's, with rum and sugar.

....Bark Tilsac, Cairns, from Berwick, in ballast.

....Brig City of Aberdeen, Duthie, from Aberdeen, general cargo, 3 settlers.

....Ship Erie, Stoddard, from London, in ballast.

....Schr. Gaudy, Collin, from St. Michels, with fruit.

....Ship Sir W. Bensley, Smith, from Portsmouth, in ballast.

....Ship Marys, Jacobson, fm Newcastle, in ballast.

....Ship Champlain, Hughes, from Cork, in ballast, 166 settlers.

....Ship General Hewit, Williams, from Waterford, ballast and goods, 456 settlers.

May 1—Ship Friends, Clark, from Newry.

....Ship Teviotdale, Sims, from Liverpool, general cargo, 8 settlers.

....Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, from Waterford, in ballast, 192 settlers.

....Ship Three Sisters, Ritchie, from Leith, in ballast

....Ship Ottawa, Douglas, from London and Portsmouth, general cargo.

....Brig Europa, Willis, from London, in ballast.

....Ship Priscilla, Mitchell, from Plymouth, ballast and goods, 3 settlers.

....Brig Cheron, Miller, from Greenock, general cargo for Montreal.

....Brig Princess George, Morrison, from Alloa, coals.

....Brig Mersey, Bastrick, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, from Aberdeen, in ballast.

....Brig Liddle, Thompson, from Bristol, in ballast.

....Brig Favourite, Allan, from Greenock, do.

....do—Brig Thomas Farrel, Barry, from Wexford, in ballast, 90 settlers.

....Ship John, Richardson, from Cork, in ballast.

....Ship Clarkson, Ward, from Hull, general cargo, 44 settlers.

....Gen. Wolfe, Stanworth, from Bristol, general cargo.

....Brig Amethyst, Thomson, London and Plymouth, from Plymouth, general cargo.

....Charlotte, Shaw, from Liverpool, salt.

....Ship Montreal, Uday, from do. general cargo

....Ship Winscales, Messenger, do. do.

....Brig Downshire, Minnett, from Hull, do. do.

....Bark John Howard, Breen, from Cork, general cargo, 44 settlers.

....Brig Pensuen, Smith, from Poole, general cargo

....Brig Mary, Hall, from Bristol, do.

....Brigantine Felix Soulegre, Palmehard, from Trinidad, rum and sugar.

....Ship Crown, Hopper, from Portsmouth, ballast.

....Ship Argyle, Ferrie, from Plymouth, in do.

....Ship Brailsford, Moor, from Hull, do.

....Ship Volunteers, Thompson, from Cork, in ballast, 28 settlers.

....Ship Greenock, Wilkie, from Cork, in ballast, 25 settlers.

....Ship Perseverance, Thomson, from Plymouth, in ballast

....Ship Constitution, Bankier, from Plymouth, in do.

....Ship James, Cary, from Falmouth, in do.

....Ship Asia, Ward, from London, in do.

....Ship Quebec Packet, Atkinson, London and Lowes, from do.

....Brig Ann, Richardson, from London, in ballast.

....Brig Hannah, Walker, from Portsmouth, in do.

....Brig Ann, Richardson, from London, in do.

....Brig Ann, Eliza and Jane, Dodds, from Sunderland, coals.

....Ship Dunlop, Gowan, from Belfast, ballast and goods, 149 settlers.

....Brig Horatio, Sparks, from Liverpool, general cargo, 8 settlers.

....Bark Town of Ross, Kay, from Ross, in ballast.

....Brig Medusa, Sampson, from Portsmouth, in ballast.

....Brig Phœbe, Fine, from Bonghall, in ballast, 40 settlers.

....Brig Fidelity, English, from Cork, in ballast, 30 settlers.

....Ship Clifton, Bushby, from Liverpool, general cargo, 8 settlers.

....Brig Argus, Forster, from Plymouth, in ballast.

....Bark Industry, Lodge, from London, in do.

....Ship Elizabeth, Robertson, from Plymouth, in ballast.

....Brig Denisou, Richardson, from Yarmouth, do.

....Brig Brothers, Monagh, from Sunderland, coals.

....Schr. Sterling, Shearer, from Liverpool, salt.

....Brig David, Scotland, from Cork, in ballast, 34 settlers.

....Bark Helena, Currie, from Dublin, wines, 153 settlers.

....Brig William M'Gillvery, Stoddard, from London, general cargo.

....Brig Thames, Adams, from Glasgow.

....Brig Richard Sands, Owens, from Chatham, in ballast.

....Brig George Comming, Craig, from London, in ballast.

....Ship Edward, Lawry, from Greenock, general cargo, 20 settlers.

....Brig Gratitude, Galletly, from Dundee, general cargo.

....Brig Royal, Swinburn, from Lisbon, salt and fruit.

....Brig Nelly, Pallenger, from London, in ballast.

....Bark Duncan Gibb, Evans, from Dublin, goods, 239 settlers.

....6th—Dependant, Carr from Liverpool, general cargo.

....Ship Crown, Wray, from Portsmouth, ballast.

....Bark William, Waller, from London, do.

May 1—Ship Bolivar, Crosby, from Belfast, in ballast, 229 settlers.

....Brig Sophia, Neil, from Greenock, general cargo

....Ship Brilliant, Barclay, fm Aberdeen, in ballast.

....Schooner Sarah Ann, Croik, from St John's, with rum and sugar.

....Bark Tilsac, Cairns, from Berwick, in ballast.

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....Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, from Waterford, in ballast, 192 settlers.

....Ship Three Sisters, Ritchie, from Leith, in ballast

....Ship Ottawa, Douglas, from London and Portsmouth, general cargo.

....Brig Europa, Willis, from London, in ballast.

....Ship Priscilla, Mitchell, from Plymouth, ballast and goods, 3 settlers.

....Brig Cheron, Miller, from Greenock, general cargo for Montreal.

....Brig Princess George, Morrison, from Alloa, coals.

....Brig Mersey, Bastrick, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, from Aberdeen, in ballast.

....Brig Liddle, Thompson, from Bristol, in ballast.

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....Gen. Wolfe, Stanworth, from Bristol, general cargo.

....Brig Amethyst, Thomson, London and Plymouth, from Plymouth, general cargo.

....Charlotte, Shaw, from Liverpool, salt.

....Ship Montreal, Uday, from do. general cargo

....Ship Winscales, Messenger, do. do.

....Brig Downshire, Minnett, from Hull, do. do.

....Bark John Howard, Breen, from Cork, general cargo, 44 settlers.

....Brig Pensuen, Smith, from Poole, general cargo

....Brig Mary, Hall, from Bristol, do.

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....Ship Perseverance, Thomson, from Plymouth, in ballast

....Ship Constitution, Bankier, from Plymouth, in do.

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....Bark Helena, Currie, from Dublin, wines, 153 settlers.

....Brig William M'Gillvery, Stoddard, from London, general cargo.

....Brig Thames, Adams, from Glasgow.

....Brig Richard Sands, Owens, from Chatham, in ballast.

....Brig George Comming, Craig, from London, in ballast.

....Ship Edward, Lawry, from Green

with 70 of her passengers; the remainder had proceeded for Quebec by land. The total number of settlers embarked in the Rob Roy at Belfast, amounted to 150, out of which 3 men two women, and 19 children perished on board at L'islet, where the vessel stranded. The bodies were all taken on shore and buried on Thursday morning. The accounts from the brig are very distressing. One passenger, (Frank Chrasty,) lost his wife and three children: another, (David McGarrow,) out of four children lost three, the one saved is deaf and dumb, aged about four years. Thomas Millar, who had come out to settle with his friends in York U. C. lost two children, his sister-in-law, (Mrs. Lamb,) with seven children, lost her husband and one child. The latter family had property on board worth near five hundred pounds, the whole of which is lost, and not a farthing insured. The vessel is a total wreck. Many of the settlers which have come up from the wreck, have been in respectable circumstances, several having embarked with considerable property. The Emigrant Society, we understand, will forward the most deserving objects to their several destinations:—They met with every assistance from the Canadian Inhabitants near the spot where the disaster occurred.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, 6th May, 1827.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces having completed his half-yearly inspection of the 71st Light Infantry, preparatory to their change of Quarters to Montreal, has great satisfaction in assuring *Lt.-Col. Jones*, and the Battalion generally, that he has never seen on such occasion any regiment in more perfect order, or where the appearance in the field was more steady and correct, altogether reflecting infinite credit on the Officer in command, and on those who so zealously support him.

(Signed) C. FOSTER, *Actg.* D. A. G.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1827.

We were enabled by the politeness of a friend who furnished us with the Supplement to the Albion, to give our Town Subscribers an extra Sheet, on Wednesday last, containing the late important news received from England by the Dalhousie Castle For the information of our more distant readers, it is inserted in this days paper. No Official intelligence is yet received as to the successors of those who have resigned their seats in the Ministry.

Misrepresentations in Public Journals corrected—The last Colonial Advocate, with its usual disregard *of fact*, when making such statements, contains the following paragraph:—

"We are credibly informed that Mr. Warren the Post-master of Whitby has been struck off the commission of the peace for having, in consequence of the request of some of his neighbours, attended a meeting upon the Alien question in that Township, and consented to remit their subscriptions to York, although he neither spoke nor voted on the occasion.—It is useless to talk of an independant unpaid magistracy in a country where such examples are placed before those in the commission of the peace. One turn out will serve for a District in silencing the bench from speaking what they think."

The *fact* is that, Mr. Warrens name is not, and never was in the Commission of the Peace. We would remind the Advocate of a motto, not long since used by himself,—' *How beautiful is truth!*'

The Shipping have had short passages to Quebec this Spring, as will be seen by a reference to the list of arrivals. The loss of the *Rob Roy*, some particulars of which are copied from the Quebec papers is a melancholy case of Shipwreck

Settlers, are arriving in great numbers, and it is supposed that twenty-five thousand may be expected during the season.

The Steam Boat Queenston met with an accident while lying at the Wharf here on Saturday last. In raising the steam, before proceeding to Niagara, the Boiler was partially burst. The accident was not attended with any serious consequences. The Queenston was delayed until the following Thursday in making the necessary repairs, before she proceeded on her voyage.

Melancholy Accident.—This morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, Michael Donelly, one of the labourers employed in building the new Episcopal Church in this place, was precipitated, by some accident, from the top of the steeple, and killed on the spot. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and about forty years of age. He has left a wife and two children.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

We observe by the Edinburgh Weekly Journal of the 14th March, which we received last Monday, via New-York, that the Earl of Dalhousie has been unanimously elected Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland for the ensuing year.—*Montreal Herald.*

The passages this Spring have been of uncommon celerity. The Ottawa was only 18 days from Falmouth—the Bolivar 19 from Belfast; and we have just seen Mr. H. Perrerton, who was of the Cove of Cork yesterday fortnight! He brings a London paper of the 11th April. There is also at the Exchange a Liverpool paper of the 12th.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Private letters from a respectable source mention that the grand Emigration system will not be carried into effect until next spring, after the return of Col. Cockburn to England. That Gentleman is said to be intended for a new situation in the Colonial Office; and that he will have for his department the business of Emigration.—*Ib.*

Married,

At Kingston, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Stuart, Mr. James Morris, of Brockville, Merchant, to Miss Emily Murney.

Died,

At Williamston, Glengary, on the 27th ult. in the 6th year of his age, Duncan Alexander, eldest son of Duncan Cameron Esq. M. P. P.

On Wednesday, at St. John, N. B. March 28, in the 90th year of his age, after a painful illness, which he endured with extraordinary patience, the Hon. C. Billop, a Member of His Majesty's Council in that Province. He was formerly of Staten Island, New York, where he owned a very valuable property but from which he was driven by his firm and inflexible loyalty; his intrepid zeal and indefatigable exertion in the Royal Cause during the American Rebellion, brought upon him the vengeance of the Revolutionary Government, placed him and his possessions in the proscribed list. Since then he has resided in this Province, and was an active and useful Representative in the first House of Assembly—and during a long life he has ever been distinguished for the strictest honor, and an undeviating independence of mind.

HALF-PAY, Pensions and Retired Allowances Payable by the Commissariat. The Commissary General hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half Pay, or other retired allowance within his command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for thier accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorized to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

Commissary-General's Office.
Quebec, 27th April 1827.—51 4

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.
York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

JUST PUBLISHED—and for Sale at the Gazette Office, the Churchmans' Remembrancer or a *Defence of the Established Church of England; its Government, its Doctrines, and its usages* —by A Member of the Church of England. Price 1s. 3d. Cy. 51–tf.

WANTED—to employ as a Clerk in a Retail Store, a young man of respectable character, to whom liberal Wages will be given—References will be required—Apply at the Gazette Office.
York, 19th May, 1827. 51–4w.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Francis & John Leys, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts with Francis Leys, who is duly authorized to receive and pay all debts, that the said Firm is in any way connected with.

FRANCIS LEYS,
JOHN LEYS.
Pickering, April 11, 1827. 47–3w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44–tf.

MILL MACHINERY & Patterns for Castings—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
York, 10th *May* 1827. 50tf.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
Company's Office, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THOS. G. RIDOUT.
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 26th April, 1827. 48–3w.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers, until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

A FEMALE SERVANT Wanted—of good Character, who understands household work, Cooking and Washing—The highest wages will be given.—Apply at this Office.
York, 10th May, 1827. 50tf.

Welland Canal Office,
April 14, 1827.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, held at St. Catharines on Monday the 2d inst., pursuant to notice, the following persons were chosen Directors, viz:—

The Hon. John Henry Dunn,
The Hon. Joseph Wells,
John B. Robinson,
Henry J. Boulton,
D'Arcy Boulton,
George Keefer,
John Clark, Esquires.

And at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 9th inst. the Hon. John H. Dunn and Henry J. Boulton, Esq. were elected *President* and *Vice-President*, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH WENHAM,
47–3w. *Secretary.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

AGENTS.

Mr. F. Bellanger, P. M.	*Quebec,*
M. J. Bignell, P. M.	*Three Rivers*
Mr. Wm. Suter, Librarian,	*Montreal*
P. Van Koughnett Esq.	*Cornwall*
Duncan Cameron Esq.	*Williamstown & Lancaster,*
Alex. Mc. Lean Esq.	*Prescott,*
W. Morris Esq.	*Perth & Richmond*
Messrs A. W. Morris,	*Brockville*
Messrs C. & J. McDonald,	*Gananoque*
Mr. John Strange,	*Kingston*
Geo. McAulay Esq	*Bath,*
J. McGregor Esq.	*Napanee*
Mr. Tho's Parker, P. M.	*Belleville*
Henry Ruttan Esq.	*Haldimand*
J. G. Bethune Esq.	*Coburg*
Dr. Read,	*Peterborough*
Mr. D. Smart, P. M.	*Port Hope*
W. B. Robinson Esq.	*New Market*
John Burwell Esq.	*Hamilton & Ancaster*
J. Crooks Esq.	*Niagara*
Mr. C. Stanton,	*Chippewa*
John Waren Esq.	*Fort Erie.*
George Brouse Esq.	*Matilda.*

VOL. I. NO. 62.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Friday the Fourth day of May, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING;

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Friday the Twelfth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.
[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad;* and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports; and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Free Ports.

Rum from West Indies to Canada. XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *North America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation. XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland*: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland.*

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse. XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

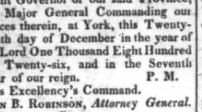
AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieu-

tenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

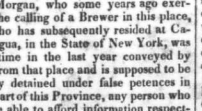
By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot.—Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

H.M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A Valuation will be furnished made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing hrough the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*4f. Clk. Ex. Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon, George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicholls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock,(Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 13, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favor of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Exention issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } BY virtue of a
To Wit: } Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN-SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. 42-8*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the tho hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. 40-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the* 21*st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett.—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 20, side of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 14*th* 1827. 52*tf*.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements which were of Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Jacob Vaughan, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Jacob Vaughan, senior, deceased, at the suit of David Thompson, I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 19, in the Township of Gainsborough, containing two hundred and thirty acres, 80 of which is under good improvement.—Which property I shall offer for sale on the last Monday, in May, 1827 next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
27th May 1826. 45-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Western District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, the West half of Lot No. 10, in the seventh Concession of the Township of Dawn, containing One hundred Acres, more or less, which property I will sell at public sale at my Office, near the Town of Sandwich, on Saturday the Second day of June next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash only.

Any Person or Persons having any claims on the above Land by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

W. HANDS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, }
15th March, 1827. } 43-10w

NOT OFFICIAL.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.



CANADA COMPANY NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph;* in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph,* from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph,* but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-tf.

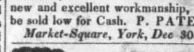
FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.

Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed under An Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the building of a Gaol and Court House at Cornwall, in the Eastern District, being authorized to raise by Loan, on the credit of the said District, at a rate of Interest not exceeding 6 per cent, a sum not more than £4,000 the Interest payable annually and the principal at such time or times as may be agreed upon, hereby give Notice that they will receive Proposals from any Person or Persons willing to advance the said sum or any part thereof, till the 17th day of May next. Application may be made to Donald M'Donell Esq. Sheriff, James Pringle, or Noah Dickenson Esqs. the Commissioners appointed for the above purpose.

Cornwall, April 4th, 1827. 46-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.

Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

A CURE for Rupture.—W. HEWITT, *Patent Truss Manufacturer,* from England, respectfully informs Medical gentlemen, and the Public of Upper Canada, &c. that he Manufactures Trusses of every description, for the Exomphalos or Naval, Femoral, Inguinal, Congenital or Infantile Hernia. His Trusses are so constructed, that the most delicate Persons can wear them without pain or inconvenience. From an experience of nearly eighteen years, it enables him to say that he can give relief in the worst of cases—A fair trial is recommended.

References will be given to those persons who are now wearing them with satisfaction.

☞ Produce of the Country taken in payment.

York, March 17, 1827. 42-tf.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, JUN'R.
Secretary.

47-9w.

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS and RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE by the COMMISSARIAT. The Commissary General hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half Pay, or other retired allowance within his command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorized to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissury-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

Commissary-General's Office.

Quebec, 27th April 1827.—51 4

JUST PUBLISHED—and for Sale at the Gazette Office, the CHURCHMANS' REMEMBRANCER or a *Defence of the Established Church of England; its Government, its Doctrines, and its usages* —by A Member of the Church of England. Price 1s. 3d. Cy. 51-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THOS. G. RIDOUT. *Cashier,*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 26th April, 1827. } 48-5w.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers, until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf

The U. E. Loyalist.

VOL. I. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1827. NO. 63.

Poetry.

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

The stately Homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land!
The deer across their green-sward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam;
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry Homes of England!
Around their hearths by night
What gladsome looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told;
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness
That breathes from Sabbath-hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage Homes of England!
By thousands, on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet-fanes.
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And fearless there they lowly sleep,
As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, Long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be rear'd,
To guard each hallow'd wall!
And green for ever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its Country and its God!

Miscellaneous.

MACVIC IAN.*

A TRADITION OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

The Mac-Ians, or Johnsons, of Ardnamurchan, were descended from John, a younger son of Æneas or Angus More, King of the Isles, the fourth in descent and succession from Somerled. The ancient Lords of the district of Ardnamurchan, were surnamed Connals, and were thus distinguished in the days of St. Colomba, as appears from his life by Adamnanus.

The Connals having failed in the male line, a confidential person in their service, perceiving that much contention was likely to arise about the marriage of the heiress, wisely resolved on securing his own interest by negociating a treaty of marriage between its young nurslings and John, the son of the great and powerful chief of the Macdonalds, though he was aware that her own inclination led to a very different person. This politic Caledonian was named Ernin Clerich, or Edmund the Clerk; and though his offspring assumed the name of Macdonald, they are still distinguished for prudence and address, after the lapse of more than five hundred years.

John erected a Castle of very considerable dimensions, the walls of which are perfectly entire at this day; it stands at the western extremity of the Island of Mull, and is well known to travellers under the appellation of Mingary Castle.

To this tribe of Mac-Ians of Ardnamurchan, so termed to distinguish them from those of Glenco, who bore the same patronymic, became numerous and powerful, and in process of time, were considered among the most warlike and turbulent septs in the western Highlands. The heads of the elder branches of the Macdonalds being dead, and several of their heirs being under age, this family at one time made an attempt to usurp the crown of the Isles, to which they had very near forced their way, by various artifices not reputed very laudable. The contest came at last to an issue in the field, and a bloody battle was fought between the parties at Craigmaraigid, in Glendrein, by ancient chroniclers called the conflict of the Silver-rock. It is said that four-and-twenty chiefs in coats of mail fought on this occasion, at the heads of their various clans, and the slaughter was very considerable, as the cairns seem still to attest. The Mac-Ians were defeated after a very hard struggle; and the loss which they suffered was so severe, that they never again recovered their influence. This happened in the very beginning of the fifteenth century.

A considerable time afterwards, the young chieftain of Ardnamurchan eloped with a daughter of Maclean, and conveyed her to his castle in safety, though warmly pursued. Like many modern marriages concluded in Gretna Green, this turned out by no means a happy one. The lady was very anxious to have a proper dowry settled upon her, and Mac-Ian told her that he would give her all the land which she could see from a very high piece of ground which he mentioned, if that would satisfy her. The lady cheerfully embraced his offer, and he conducted her to the specified spot, accompanied by witnesses; but, to her great mortification, she found that her view did not in any direction extend a bow-shot. The stone on which she stood is still pointed out, and the valley is distinguished by the appellation of "The Lady's Dowry," at this day.

The lady was determined to be revenged; and what will not disappointed ambition do! She taught a tame raven, which she kept as a pet, to express some words not the most pleasant to the Laird of Ardnamurchan. He was a keen sportsman, though sometimes very unsuccessful. His mother's name was Eva; and one day when he came home empty handed, the raven met him in the court of the castle, and to his no little surprize called out—"Eva's son has had no sport! Eva's son has had no sport!" "A blessing on thee; but a curse on thy mate!" said the angry chieftain. His wife met him sneering, and he unfortunately insulted her—he putted her nose; a treatment which she appears to have deserved. These circumstances, trifling as they may seem, were productive of very unhappy consequences. Long and bloody feuds between the Mac-Ians and Macleans took their origin from these events; and many a widow and orphan lamented the chattering of the raven.

* The son of John's son. The chief is called the son, and the cadets the son's sons, to this day, in the Highlands.

NEWTON.

March 20, 1726.—Sir Isaac Newton died at the advanced age of 84 years and 3 months. He was born on the 25th December, 1642, at Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was Lord of the manor, and cultivated his own moderate paternal property. His mother was Hannah Ascough, of an ancient and respectable family. She lost her husband some months before the birth of her son. The infant was so puny and diminutive, that serious apprehensions were entertained for his life; the mighty genius, which was destined to enlighten the world, appeared to struggle for a mere existence. After receiving the rudiments of education from his mother, he was sent, at the age of 12, to the grammar school at Grantham. The bias of his early genius, by a skill in mechanical contrivances, excited great admiration; whilst other boys were at play, his leisure was employed in forming models of mills and machinery. He erected a water clock from an old box, which had an index moved by a piece of wood sinking as the drops fell from the bottom, and a regular dial plate to indicate the hours. His scientific paper kites, sent up in the dark, with Chinese paper lanterns attached to them, passed for meteors, and astonished the rustic gazers, at a time when such sights are rare and new:—the yard of the house in which he lived he turned into a useful sun-dial by marking, from numerous observations, the hours upon the walls and roof. In his studies at school, his own report states him to have been negligent, till he was stimulated to exertion by the tyranny of a boy above him, on whom he determined to revenge himself, by passing him in the class; and he never rested till he became the first scholar.

His early attainments were not confined to mechanics; he showed a taste for the fine arts when he was a mere boy, and made very considerable proficiency in drawing, without having received any instruction; he copied prints, and even sketched portraits from life, with tolerable fidelity and success. The walls of his room were decorated with these productions of his leisure hours, and perhaps, at some public sale, the competition of great collectors may be excited by the offer of a drawing, warranted genuine, by the hand of Sir Isaac Newton:—such a rarity would undoubtedly command a high price. He lived, when at Grantham, with Mr. Clark, an apothecary, who was brother to an under master of the school. Miss Story, the young and blooming niece of Mr. Clark, was the only female who is supposed to have made an impression on the heart of Newton. Instead of playing with other boys, he was in the habit of making for her convenience and amusement, little tables and carriages, which moved mechanically like Merlin's chair: his attachment to her is said to have continued even after he was sent to college; but as he could not marry without forfeiting his chance of a fellowship, as he had no means of supporting a wife and family, he subdued his predilection in silence, and found consolation in the severest labour of study. He retained his feelings of kindness for her whilst she lived, visited her occasionally after she became Mrs. Vincent, and when she sunk into poverty, he liberally supplied her wants. It has had been by nature a calculator—if, like thousands of his fellow-creatures he had listened to the dictates of passion, rather than the counsels of prudence—if he had married and turned farmer as he probably must have done, for a subsistence, he might have lived and died a happy, obscure, substantial yeoman: the world would have wanted the *Treatise on Optics,* and its records would have been deprived of one of their greatest ornaments.

Ice Islands.—It was mentioned in the ship news, published in this paper on Monday evening, that the Pacific, in her passage from Liverpool, saw immense bodies of ice near the Grand Bank. Navigators who are about to sail for Europe may feel an interest in seeing the particulars somewhat more minutely stated. The floating islands lay along the eastern edge of the bank, in the latitude of about 43 degrees, and between the 40th and 52d degree of longitude. Several of them appeared to be aground, and in others, the motion upon the waves was perceptible. The officers of the ship took the altitude of one, which rose to the hight of 244 feet above the sea, in a castellated form, resembling a colossal ruin. Others were in the shape of churches, houses and insulated towers, with the billows dashing furiously round their bases. In many instances, fragments of moderate size, apparently severed from the larger masses, were seen close to the ship, fortunately the atmosphere was clear, and a vigilant watch was kept upon the bow of the ship by night and day. For two or three days, the thermometer was below the freezing point, and the shrouds were coated with ice. Capt. Croker, the veteran master of the Pacific, who has crossed the Atlantic *one hundred and thirty eight times,* remarked that he had never seen so many icebergs during a single voyage. The passengers were equally gratified with the grandeur of a spectacle which none of them had before witnessed.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From a late English paper.

Dreadful Explosion.—The following account has reached us from Lancaster: "About ten minutes before 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the inhabitants of this town were dreadfully alarmed by a violent tremor of the earth, which extended from the south western direction of the northward. The first indication of this shock was a slight motion of the earth, which increased for about ten seconds, and terminated by a tremendous concussion, which was felt every where, but without the least perceptable sound. As the shock passed onward it increased and every window, door, chimney, picture, or other suspended or projecting ornament, were effected by its surprising power; and as if by one accord, a number of persons rushed in the direction of the open plains, to the northward of the town. In this flight a peculiar incident occurred, showing the force of animal instinct. The fore horses of one of the northern coaches, then about to proceed to its destination, stood fast and trembled excessively, and one of the leaders fell down, with every appearance of terror. Here and there cats were seen jumping and springing away with that extraordinary activity, which, at any other time than this, would have caused merriment. The shock was felt, it appears by the accounts from the north, at Carlisle, where the same opinion as to its course was expressed. Near the sheep fells (a range of hilly moorland) in Westmoreland, 28 miles from this town, the shock was very violently experienced, and the windows of Brougham Hall, the residence of Mr. Brougham, were shattered. The Ulverstone carriers describe the shock as dreadful. The sands were hurled into the air in heavy showers, and men and horses were overthrown in several places of that dangerous tract of sand which these poor people cross daily with peat, turf, &c. As we have stated, every person for about ten miles considered this a shock of an earthquake, until by the arrival of the Ulverstone over Sand coach, on Saturday night, the cause of this alarming sensation was correctly stated: and we are now enabled to lay before our readers the circumstances. A dogger vessel, trading from Lancaster to Liverpool, the Commerce, took in about ten tons of gunpowder, in bags and barrels, at Beebo-rough Hill. The vessel sat deeply in the water, and made but indifferent way, when, shortly after two o'clock in the day, one of the crew observed a smoke ascending from the main hatchway. The Captain ordered the tiers in the hold to be divided, but in a few minutes the horrible fact of the cotton being on fire close to the gunpowder was discovered, and the crew found that the opposition of the two elements would be useless, because the fire had obtained such powerful ascendancy: therefore, the boat was severed instantly, and the ship being scuttled, and the water admitted through the lower tier, the crew departed, being then about six miles from the shore: and a very strong easterly breeze prevailing, the ship steered for land, and being the direction of the helm, sailed before the wind for about two minutes, when a sudden thickness of smoke arising from her announced that the blowing up was at hand. The men say that in a few seconds after the ship seemed lifted by her knees out of the water, and blew up momentarily afterwards, with a most terrific explosion; the shock they describe as dreadful; their boat was lifted out of the water, and but for the circumstance of their ship being to windward, they must all have perished. They made for the shore, which was lined by hundreds who had witnessed the accident from the land, and many of whom were seriously bruised from being dashed to the ground by Woodhouse's concussion produced by the explosion. The ship was blown almost to atoms, scarcely a vestige of her timbers or cargo being recovered, and it appears from the circumstance of their being but one explosion, that the powder must have ignited in several places at once. The damage done to the house at Peel Castle, Backborough, and along the immediate vicinity of the coast, is very great; several being blown down, and the mischief is generally experienced. By the arrivals from the south the shock, it is said, was felt forcibly at Liverpool and other places adjacent. It was there also attributed to the partial shock of an earthquake.

Valuable invention.—We yesterday afternoon witnessed the operation of Capt. Thomas Brownell's pump, put in operation by wind power, and feel confident of its success. With a good breeze each pump makes 8290 strokes in a minute, and discharges a gallon at each stroke. The machinery is very cheap, takes up but little room, and is so constructed as to be worked by hand, with trifling labor compared with the usual mode of pumping. The calculation is, that one man, by this machine, can discharge us much water as eight with the common pump. The old saying, that "necessity is the mother of invention," applies particularly to Captain Brownell; for it was on board a leaky ship that he hit upon this contrivance, and by it he saved his vessel and crew, after suffering every thing but death. He deserves support, and we hope he will receive it.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Summary.

The Oriental and European weapons, firearms, trinkets and jewellery, &c. belonging to the late Duke of York, commenced selling at Christie's rooms on Tuesday, attended by an immense assemblage of Nobility and Gentry. Some of the articles were of the most unique and costly description, and fetched very high

prices, far exceeding their original cost.

The whole of the silver and silver-gilt plate sold at the late auction belonging to the Duke of York, amounted, as at present ascertained, to 45,429 ounces, and made £22,540.

It is at length determined that the first floor of the New Palace, built by the Duke of York, shall be appropriated to a National Gallery. The ground-floor of the Palace is to be divided between the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries.

The 'Ways and Means' of Government will be increased this year by the sum of £30,000 —the stamp and legacy duties payable under the wills of two individuals, the late Mr. Rundell and the late Mr. Stavens.

Several Members of the House of Commons were ordered to be taken into custody on Wednesday by the Serjeant at Arms, for being absent without leave from the ballot on Tuesday. Among them was Mr. Wilks, jun., whose excuse for non-attendance, being engaged in important business on the Assizes, was deemed insufficient.

The Northern Expedition.—On Saturday evening at about 10 o'clock the *Hecla* discovery ship took her departure from the Dockyard, Deptford, on her voyage to the Northern regions. She was towed out of the dock by the steam-boat *Lightning*, amidst the cheers of a vast number of persons who had arrived to witness her departure. The crew appeared in high spirits, who, with their gallant and enterprising commander, returned the compliment paid them.

A convention has been concluded between this country and Portugal for the maintenance of the British troops in that Kingdom. The only expense incurred by England will consist of charges necessary for the sending out and bringing back troops now there, or those which may hereafter be embarked.

Dutch papers state, that accounts from Batavia, of a favourable nature, had been received. The insurgents continued to resist; but the Netherlands troops, strengthened by some newly-arrived reinforcements, were successful, and were preparing for more decisive operations.

The new building at the British Museum, in which is intended to be deposited the valuable library presented to the public by his present Majesty, will, when, complete, be one of the first rooms in Europe. It is between three and four hundred feet in extent, and is superior to the splendid saloon of the Royal Library in Paris.

A patent has recently been obtained for an easy chair; the seat, the arms, and the back of which are formed entirely of iron.

Official Documents have been published at St. Petersburgh, from which it results that, in the Russian Empire, there is a population of 59,584,000 souls upon a superficies of 375, 174 square miles.

The receipts of the Portugues goverment in 1827, were about ten millions, and the expenditures upwards of twelve millions. A loan will be required to make up the deficiency.

In the event of Mr. Robinson being called to the Upper House, it is reported that his title is to be Baron Harold.

Mr. Huskisson, we are happy to state, is much better. The Right Honorable Gentleman attends daily to his official duties at the Board of Trade, of which he is President.

Nothing has yet been resolved on respecting the appointment of a Governor-General for India. The impediments arising from the state of the Ministry, combined with other causes, have, in fact, rendered the period when the determination may take place so extremely uncertain, that a request has, we understand, been sent out to Lord Amherst, to delay his relinquishment of office beyond the time which his Lordship originally fixed (we believe the end of the present year), in order that the necessary arrangements for the appointment of his successor may be completed without inconvenience.

Mr. Lushington, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, who was nominated some time since to the Government of Madras, was sworn in on Wednesday at the India House, to that important office. It is understood that he is to be succeeded at the Treasury by Mr. Planta, of the Foreign Office.

It is at present understood, that the House of Commons will adjourn, for the Easter recess, on the 12th of April to the 30th.

We understand that the Rev. John James, Rector of Fitton, Bedfordshire, is to be the new Bishop of Calcutta.

The foundation stone for the London University in Gower-street is to be laid on the 27th of April, by the Dukes of Sussex, Norfolk, and other leading friends of the University.

The wife of the confidential clerk of a Poole Bank, is in custody, for robbing the strong box. She purloined the key from her husband, who resides on the premises, and after she had concealed the plunder, gave an alarm of robbery, but her contrivance was too clumsy to pass. The property has been recovered. Not the least suspicion attaches to the husband.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has communicated to the Trustees of the British Museum, that in consequence of the depressed state of the finances of the Country, only twelve thousand pounds per annum can, in future, be appropriated to the new buildings, instead of forty thousand pounds, the sum given during the last two or three years.

On Tuesday last, Sir James M'Gregor, M.D. Director-General of the Army Medical Department, was re-elected Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

An account of the last illness and decease of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York; being a Journal of occurrences which took place between the 9th of June, 1826, and 5th of January, 1827, by Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. &c. &c. is just published, in 8vo.

An application has been made in England to obtain a patent for an invention to clear London from the dense cloud of smoak in which it is generally involved. The plan is to convey the exhalations in subterraneous flues to a distance from the city.

Steam Boat.—A late Limerick (Ireland) paper mentions that a beautiful steam vessel had arrived at the canal harbour in Limerick, from Dublin, attended by two of her fly boats from Killaloe, being the first instance of the application of steam to the navigation of the interior waters of that country, and will, we have no doubt, remarks the Limerick editor, remedy that great defect in the inland navigation between Dublin and Limerick, arising from the difficulty and uncertainty of crossing with the craft hitherto in use, the broad waters of the Shannon, above the town of Killaloe.

A most surprising and dreadful occurrence lately took place in one of the provinces of France. A quack-doctor, who had been condemned to be hung, made his escape on the way to the gallows, and took refuge in an hospital. After some search he was found, as was thought, disguised. He was carried off, uttering not a syllable, but gesticulating vehemently, and exclaiming, "I was shortly afterwards discovered that the officer who had the deaf and dumb brother of the convict, who had resided long in the hospital. The real criminal was recommended to the royal clemency.

It is mentioned, in proof of the great value of the newly acquired English possessions on the Jenasserian coast, that samples of cotton have been already produced, superior in quality to the Bandu, which has been considered the finest grown in Hindoston. They are flattering themselves with the hope that this cotton would become a competitor in the English market with the American Sea Islands.

Two steam boats are now ready to be launched at Calcutta, for the Indian Government, called the Lawadi and the other Ganges. Two forty-horse power engines for each boat, had been already received from England. The boats are to carry eight guns each, and are designed to maintain a constant intercourse with the ports on each side of the way.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 11.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Report of the Committee on the Postage Duties Bill having been presented,

Mr. Herries observed, that one object of the Bill was to facilitate communication with the Colonies, Regulations were to be introduced in accordance with the resolutions of a former evening, which resolutions were to the following effect :—

1. That there shall be payable on the conveyance of printed votes and proceedings in Parliament, to any of His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions, a packet postage, after the rate of one penny halfpenny for every ounce weight thereof.

2. That there shall be payable on the conveyance of Colonial Legislative proceedings, from any of His Majesty's Colonies to the United Kingdom, a packet postage, after the rate of one penny halfpenny for every ounce weight thereof.

3. That there shall be payable a duty of three pence on every newspaper printed and published in any of His Majesty's Colonies brought into the United Kingdom, in His Majesty's packets, or by ships other than packets, and sent to the Post Office of the port or place at which the letters brought by such ships are landed.

4. That there shall be payable a packet postage of one shilling for every pamphlet, magazine or periodical publication not exceeding six ounces in weight, sent from the port of Falmouth to any of His Majesty's Colonies, and a further sum of three pence per ounce for any weight thereof exceeding six ounces.

To carry these various alterations into effect, he said communications with the heads of the requisite departments, and had ascertained the practicability of them. There was one amendment of considerable importance, or rather convenience, to which, apprehensive of delay, he had paid little attention—that respecting the time for putting papers into the post after the day of publication, so as to have the benefit of these regulations. The time (we understood the Right Honorable Gentleman) for putting papers into the post was to be extended to seven days after the day of publication. Another amendment regarded invoices. Heretofore, except the invoice formed part of the sheet of paper on which the letter was written, there was a charge of double postage. This was found to be a serious burden on merchants. It was now proposed that advices accompanied by invoices, should not be charged extra postage—(Hear.)

This was of importance to merchants; but it was obtained by a sacrifice of revenue, it was calculated, of between £90,000 and £100,000 a year. Another object of the proposed regulations would be, an equalization of the postage-rates of Ireland to those of England—an object exceedingly to be desired: but which would be attended with loss to the revenue of about £30,000. The sacrifice was considerable but the regulation was deemed of advantageous tendency. But another regulation respecting Irish letters, there would be some advantage resulting to the revenue; the inland postage rates would be continued the same in the English currency that they had been in the Irish currency. The loss which would be sustained would not exceed perhaps £10,000. However, before the regulations to which he had adverted, (that respecting invoices, and the equalization of English and Irish rates of postage), the revenue, it was calculated, would lose at least sixty or seventy thousand pounds a year. The rate of transmitting Legislative or Colonial proceedings was mentioned in the resolutions; the papers were to be distributed from the Vote-office. This would put a stop to collusive communications. Sometimes the legislative or newspapers packages from the Colonies were charged as merchandize, and at other times as postage Now, if brought in as postage, they were to be two penny postage, & the Post-office the other penny rate for delivery. The newspapers to the Colonies might be forwarded by private ships—the Post-office would have no objection to such shipping, for, though there was no objection to their being forwarded by means of the packet, they could not be passed by the mail. Sometimes there were no packets for months, and then examined in an evening; sometimes the number was even 90,000, averaging about 60,000 every day, taken together. These should be transmitted rapidly, the examination took place every day, and it was found that about eight in every 100 newspapers were missing the medium of a correspondence which should be carried on by letter, and which was a great fraud on the Post-office. He was assured that in one town a regular system of correspondence was daily carried on with London. This showed the necessity of examining the newspapers to prevent this fraud. By the present measure, all letters and parcels above six ounces should be sent with a bill to her destination, and it would be no longer necessary to put the letters into the office at the next post town to the ship. It was also under contemplation to put the postage of letters to Ireland on the same footing with the postage of letters from the same distance in England.

The report was ordered to be received to-morrow, April 11.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, *Saturday, April* 14.

Several public sales of Ashes have been brought forward this week—prices have again given way, and quotations generally must be reduced 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; the total sales, including what have been sold by public auction, for the week, are 1,200 barrels, viz: 850 Montreal Pot at 22s 6d to 23s for old, and 23s to 24s for new, principally at 23s to 23s 6d per cwt; 250 Montreal Pearl at 23s 9d to 24s for old, and 24s to 24s 3d for new; and 100 New-York Pearl, of the brand 1826, for export, at 27s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, *April* 14.

The grain market has remained dull all week, and having had a fortnight's supply from the British ports. This we imagine, was meant as a boon to the shipping interest.

Ireland.

MAS. FRY.—The visit of this amiable lady to our country prison at Carrickfergus, on the 13th instant, is likely to be productive of the best effects. A society composed of the most respectable ladies at Carrickfergus, and its vicinity, has been formed under Mrs. Fry's direction, who, in rotation, visit the gaol, and there co-operate with Mrs. Orr, the respectable matron, in the laudable endeavours of improvement in the morals, industry, and behaviour of the unfortunate inmates, is quite apparent. Mr. Gurney, the brother of Mrs. Fry, made some very excellent observations upon this occasion; he lamented the confined state of the prison, and expressed his astonishment that a county so respectable and populous as Antrim, should not have a much more extensive gaol—one which might afford a strict and proper classification, so desirable and necessary in all such establishments, but which, from the limited accommodation, and the present crowded state of the prison (containing 267 persons within its walls), is quite impracticable. These philanthropic strangers complimented the Chaplains, Inspectors, Governor, and Matron, upon the efficient manner they discharged their various duties, and seemed particularly to feel, that so far as to cleanliness, order, and regularity, every attention which could be afforded in a small and crowded prison was bestowed by Mr. Erskine, the present and vigilant Governor. Mr. Garney spoke in flattering terms of the schoolmaster, than whom there is not a more zealous friend to religion and instruction any where to be met with; and he concluded his judicious remarks by a strong recommendation to the gentlemen of the country to erect a proper building commensurate with so respectable and extensive a population. Mrs. Fry made a donation for the purpose of granting small sums as premiums, to the deserving of the female prisoners.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Foreign Intelligence.

We learn from Moscow that commercial letters have been received there from Tiflis, according to which military operations against the Persians have not been very active since the beginning of January. Nothing can be mentioned except the expedition of Prince Mazaloff to the Araxes, where he delivered several Nomade families, and then resumed his former positions on the Araxes.

Private letter, from Constantinople of the 1st of March, announce that the French Ambassador had expressed his concurrence in the project of uniting Greece to Turkey, as a fief.

Sir John Copely to be Lord Chancellor.
Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary.
Mr. Robinson, (with a Peerage,) Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Huskinson, Home Secretary, (this not certain.)

Lords Dudley and Ward, Privy Seal.
Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, (not certain.

Marquis of Anglesea, Master of the Ordnance.

Lord Bexley is allowed to come back to the Cabinet.

The new title of Mr. Robinson, is 'Lord Strathearn.'

The Marquis of Londonderry resigned his Embassy to Vienna on hearing of Mr. Canning's appointment.

One paper says it is believed the Duke of Cambridge will be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Another paper says the Marquis of Anglesea has been offered that post.

Corn Bill.—It is provided that the warehousing of corn is to be permitted under the new Act, and that the duty is to be levied according to the price in the home market, not at the date of the importation, but at the time when the corn is taken out for consumption. This arrangement was strongly objected to by the agriculturalists; but it was justly observed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if a different rule were adopted, the effect would be, to transfer the freight and warehousing to the Dutch, in whose hands the corn would still be within a day or two days sail of our own market. A clause was proposed by Mr. Grant and agreed to, giving the Privy Council the privilege of prohibiting the importation of grain from foreign countries, which impose heavier duties on our shipping than the ships of the countries in question impose on British ports. This we imagine, was meant as a boon to the shipping interest.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From Ackerman's Repository of Arts)

Carriage Costume.—Pelisse of primrose *Gros de Naples*, of lutestring, lined with white sarsnet; the *Corsage* long, fastened behind, and ornamented with two rows of crescents interlaced, the points projecting outwards. The same kind of trimming is continued down the front of the skirt, and nearly round the waist, but wideus and enlarges as it descends; it turns off circularly, and forms the border of the dress: a roulcau, raised in front and formed into an extended bow fills the intermediate space, and unites with the crescent trimming; the ends of the bow continued all round, bounds the border, and wadded rouleau here terminates the dress. The sleeves, of the same material, are long and easy, the wr

portions of the Empire. We contemplate the most favourable results to the interests of this Province from having an active and intelligent commercial agent in London at this eventful period, and rejoicing the fullest confidence in the wisdom and liberal character of His Majesty's Government and the importance which appear now to be attached to the valuable Colonies, we are persuaded that the only requisite sound and correct information dictated by enlarged and comprehensive views embracing general and not merely local and individual interests. Such information we have the justest reason to believe Mr. Felton has been furnished with by the combined instructions of the enlightened members of the Committee of Trade at Montreal and Quebec. —*Montreal Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter in the Glasgow Courier, March 29, received from a Mercantile House at Quebec.

QUEBEC, 13th Feb. 1827.

"If the intercourse between the United States and our West India Colonies be permanently stopped, we shall be well prepared to meet a large demand from that quarter for for flour, provisions and staves. In this case, some of the British West Indiamen might with advantage call here in their way out for supplies for the estates, or cargoes for the markets. If this trade were confirmed to us, such encouragement would be given to agriculture, and such exertion made to keep our market supplied with staves and lumber, that with some assistance from Great Britain, our Colonies would in three or 4 years be made independent of the United States for supplies. When the Welland Canal is completed—which will establish sloop navigation from the upper Lakes downwards, it will open the resources of the most fertile country in the world to us. A Canal for sloop navigation is going on from Kingston to Ontario, by the River Rideau, which will be completed at the same time with the Welland, and that will open to us inexhaustible resources for the finest oak timber, and establish a most fertile country.

Emigration.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated London 3d March, addressed to an Officer of rank in this Garrison:—

"There has been for some time past a plan in agitation by Government for relieving Ireland, by emigration to Canada, and a Committee of the House was appointed to consider the expediency of the measure, but they rather damped the project by reporting that they did not think it advisable that the public money should be employed in originating the scheme, and that if any funds were to be applied, they ought to be so, only in aid of any private, or voluntary, contributions that might be made in furtherance of emigration."

The following is a comparative statement of the arrivals last year with those of this on the 14th May. viz:—1826: 16 vessels, 56 settlers.——1827: 126 vessels, 3,122 settlers.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 3.—Schr. Echlin, from St. Michels, with fruit.
..10th—Brig Margaret, Troup, from Aberdeen, coals. 10 settlers.
....Brig George Canning, Stephen, from Aberdeen, in ballast.
....Brig Aid, Archbold, in ballast.
....Brig Heroine, Hall, from Cork, in ballast. 102 settlers.
....Ship Lady Gordon, Bell, from Liverpool, general cargo.
....Ship Briton, Wilson, from Whitby, in ballast.
....Bark Tottenham, Thomas, from Ross, in ballast. 130 settlers.
....Brig Laughton, Dawson, from Glasgow, in ballast.
....Brig Calisto, McKenzie, from Sunderland, coals, &c. 2 settlers.
....Bark Elspriet, Williams, from Portsmouth in ballast.
....Geo. IV, Morgan, from Waterford, 144 settlers.
....Bark St Lawrence, Harby, from London, general cargo.
....Ship Æolus, Williams, from Waterford, in ballast. 146 settlers.
....Bark Marmion, Wright, from Liverpool in ballast. 147 settlers.
....Bark Quebec trader, Halm, from Dublin in ballast. 147 settlers.
..11th—Brig John Callender, from Newcastle, coals and glass.
....Brig Uranie, Headley, from Hull, in ballast.
..12th—Brig Elegant, Garthwaite, from Shie'ds, coals.
....Schr. Planet, Gray, from Halifax, rum and sugar.
....Brig Ann, Weatherstone, from Newcastle, general cargo.
....Brig Mary-Ann, Marshall, from Halifax, with sugar.
....Brig Elizabeth, Murphy, from Whitehaven coals, &c. 5 settlers.
....Brig orion, Craggs, from Sunderland, coals.
....Schr. Julia, Wilson, from St. Vincent, rum and sugar.
....Bark Triton, Keightley, from Hull, in ballast.
....Brig Ersto, Robinson, Jamaica, from Halifax, rum, &c.
....Brig Polygon, Mulgrove, from St. Vincents, rum, &c.
....Ship Arabian, Thompson, from Charleston, (U. S.) coals.
....Ship Percival, Leithby, from Plymouth, goods.
....Brig Southampton, Turo, from Grenada, rum and sugar.
....Brig Attalia, Hetherington, from Sunderland, coals and glass. 14 settlers.
....Anne, Ainslie, from Newcastle, coals and cinders.
....Union, Taylor, from Milford, in ballast.
..13th—Armenia, Rainford, from Halifax, sugar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ersto and Arabian, from the West Indies, ordered off at New-York and Charleston, have arrived in port.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last William M'Gillis, a native of Scotland, was drowned on the River Trent. We find the following particulars of the occurrence stated in a letter from Mr. William Robertson, in whose service the deceased was at the time of the Accident.

"After running a drum of timber down the Trent on Saturday evening, we returned home in the dusk—when at the landing opposite my place, we were too many in number to cross at once, so five of us went into the skiff and landed safe on the other side. M'Gillis and I returned for the rest, and after getting some distance on the main current, from some unfortunate motion, the skiff rolled so that he fell on one side, in consequence of which both of us were plunged into the river. By exertion we got again into the skiff, but it filled with water, sunk under us, and immediately overset. We scrambled again to the skiff, but seeing the danger of being carried into the rapids, we abandoned it, and made the best of our way to the shore. The current was so rapid that we made but little progress. He appeared at first to make better way than myself. I got so much exhausted that I thought ever getting ashore was beyond possibility. Thinking that I might relieve myself, I turned on my back, and swam some distance in that way. I then turned on my face, and I was so overdone that I sunk; M'Gillis was making good way all this time) but I made a spring and got to the surface again. I than heard the bubbling which my lamented friend made going to the bottom, never to appear again. All this time I called aloud, so as to heard on both sides of the river, but unfortunately no craft was to be had to render us any assistance. I made the shore—but I may thank Providence and not my own exertions. I alarmed the neighbourhood, but to no effect: his remains were found next morning."—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Mr. Editor,

I was born in the United States of America and emigrated to Canada when I was fourteen years of age. I have resided in the District of Johnstown twent-seven years. At the particular request of many of my neighbours I beg leave to state to the public that many persons, who like myself were natives of the United States, and have resided a number of years in this Province, have lately been seriously alarmed by the representations of some artful and designing men, who, under the cloak of friendship, have caused the aged parent, the widow and orphan to mourn and shudder at the sad fate which they were informed awaited them; for it has been most industriously reported that the government have some secret design to injure all such as have emigrated to this Province from the United States; and that for this purpose they have caused a bill to be passed in the two Houses of the Legislature at the last session, which, if passed into a law, will put the property, the lives, and the liberty of the people in jeopardy. Yes Sir, so strong has the alien cry been kept up by a set of factious persons, that many an ignorant, but well disposed person, would tremble at the idea of being shortly, with his family and dependants, turned from his property on the wide world, without food to satisfy the keen demands of hunger. For it was again and again told that all who had emigrated from the United States must take the most dreadful oaths, and register themselves perjured persons for having voted at an election, or quit the Province within twelve months, without having leave to dispose of their property; and that the children of aliens, although born in Canada, could not hold any real estate on account of their parents being aliens. Under these circumstances they viewed their case as truly deplorable; and I know not how long they would have remained ignorant of the benevolent intentions of the British Government towards them (in recommending a speedy relief to to many of their subjects who stood in need of it), had not the real friends to the people, and to the Government, taken great pains to expose the wickedness and treachery of these deceivers of the people. Great exertions were made by the opposers of the Naturalization Bill, to prevent the Inhabitants from having any conversation with one who was known to be in favor of either the Bill or the Members who supported it in the House, and particularly to turn their minds against the Jones'. It was at a numerous Meeting called by a Mr. Tidd, at the Inn of Mr. N. F. Soper in Beverly, on the 17th March last, (for the purpose of getting signatures to a Petition against the Bill), that I first heard it read and explained by J. K. Hartwell, who addressed the Meeting with so much apparent anxiety for the welfare of those who were placed in the same situation with himself, (he being a native of the United States), that I can bear witness, that almost every man present was soon convinced that (as Mr. H. justly observed) "thousands in the Province had been deceived by the blackest of lies." Yes, Mr. Editor, it was at a factious Meeting, called to poison the minds of the people against a just Government, and honest and faithful Representatives, that many with myself saw the danger which we had formately escaped, and became fully acquainted with the merits of the once hated, but now much beloved Naturalization Bill. The scene was changed; many who attended the Meeting, with almost bleeding hearts, returned to their families with the joyful news, that the Naturalization Bill, so far from proving an annoyance to their feelings, would be a consumation of the almost numberless blessings which they had enjoyed since resident under the British Government. I have now in my possession the Bill, accompanied by a fair and candid explanation by J. & C. Jones, Esquires, who, instead of deserving censure for the part they have taken in this Bill, are, with other honorable Members who warmly supported it, justly entitled to the thanks of their Constituents; and I trust that the time is not far distant when their laudable exertions in favor of the people will be duly appreciated. I have taken some pains to find out the minds of the inhabitants of this District, and although, I dare say there are beings among us of human shape, who will yet say that the people are dissatisfied with the Government and the Members for this County, yet, allow me to state, that the great mass of the people are only dissatisfied with those demagogues who have endeavored to spread discontent through our happy land; and should Mr. Charles Jones again offer himself as a Candidate, he will see how highly the voters in this neighborhood apprize his services in the House of Assembly; and if I am not greatly mistaken, he will meet with equal support in other parts of the County.

FELLOW ALIENS, throughout the Province, let me entreat you, as you value your best interests, no longer to suffer yourselves to be gulled and misled by those who would fain persuade you that they are your friends, while they insidiously seek your ruin for the purpose of gaining a most unwarrantable point. Place implicit confidence in the Government Officers of this Province—keep in the House of Assembly honest and intelligent Members, and your days will be days of happiness, and all your paths will be peace.

I cannot close this Communication without observing that Mr. Hartwell has the sincere thanks of myself, as well as of a great many others, for his unremitting assiduity in exposing the treachery of wicked men, and for relieving the minds of the public from the anxiety under which they laboured, by shewing in a proper light, the good intentions of His Majesty's Government towards all who repose a proper confidence in their protection.

A CONVERTED ALIEN.

South Crosby, May 2, 1827.

Died,

At Bath, England, on the 10th March, in her 81st year, Mrs HUNN, mother of the Right Hon. George Canning.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, May 23, 1827. 52-8w.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL, *St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.*—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of SIX SUITS OF APARTMENTS, *(suitable for families)* to his NEW HOTEL, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of GUESTS than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his SALOON is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters,* &c. In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choicest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52-8

THE ALBION HOTEL, No 26 Notre Dame Street, third House east of the New Parish Church, WILL BE OPENED on MONDAY the 21st instant, for the reception of Company.—The situation of the ALBION HOTEL presents peculiar advantages to TRAVELLERS, and persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, being established in the centre of the City, and within a minute's walk of the Public Offices.—The elevated site of this building ensures to its apartments, a free circulation of air. The DINING, SITTING, and COFFEE-ROOMS, are pleasant and commodious, and the BED-ROOMS particularly comfortable.

A stock of the best WINES AND LIQUORS, with the choicest FRUIT, will be kept; and the LARDER supplied with every delicacy the Markets can afford.

To this Establishment is attached an extensive CONFECTIONARY SALOON, which shall be supplied with every kind of refreshment; and the Proprietor will use every exertion to make it one of the most elegant and fashionable resorts for evening Parties. Apartments are also neatly fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to this part of the establishment. The Proprietor feeling grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him, will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension, in sanguine expectation of which he pledges himself to use his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons; and begs them to do him the honor of calling on him at the ALBION HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., when the satisfaction and approval of his visitors for his means of entertainment will be his best and proudest recompense.

N. B.—Good and convenient STABLES are prepared to receive Horses on Livery.

Montreal, May 12th 1827. 52-4.

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21st May, 1827. 52-8w.

WANTED—to employ as a Clerk in a Retail Store, a young man of respectable character, to whom liberal Wages will be given—References will be required—Apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 19th May, 1827. 51-4w.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.

York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.

39tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 1.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, May 14, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments under the Privy Seal:—

GRANT POWELL, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Honorable the Legislative Council, in the room of John Powell, Esquire, deceased, and—

JAMES FITZGIBBON, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Commons House of Assembly, in the room of Grant Powell, Esquire, appointed to the Legislative Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to grant Licences to *Jacob B. Chamberlain*, Gentleman, of the Township of Fredericksburg, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery; and *Samuel Neilson*, of the Township of Ernestown, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Midwifery, and the common operations in Surgery.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, May 15, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to approve, under His Sign Manual, and Office Seal, of the appointment by the Honorable the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, of *Samuel P. Jarvis*, Esquire, to be Deputy Secretary and Registrar thereof.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 1st June, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Clerks of the Peace of the several Districts of this Province, Commissioners for their respective Districts, for receiving testimony, touching claims to Land under the provisions of the Statute commonly called the Heir and Devisee Act.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Friday the Fourth day of May, inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Nineteenth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Fourth day of May instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this First day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

ANNO SEPTIMO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

CAP. XLVIII.

An Act to alter and amend the several Laws relating to the Customs.

[26th May, 1826.]

Possessions Abroad. Free Ports.

XLIII. And whereas another Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad*; and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner herein-after provided: And whereas by the said Act certain Goods are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, except into some of the Ports in such Possessions called Free Ports, and enumerated or described in a Table contained in such Act; be it therefore enacted, That if any Goods shall be imported into any Port or Place in the said Possessions contrary to such Prohibition, such Goods shall be forfeited.

Rum from West Indies to Canada.

XLIV. And be it further enacted, That Rum or other Spirits, the produce of any *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*, when imported from any *British* Possession in *America* into *Canada*, shall not be deemed to be Foreign, nor be charged with Duty as such; and that the Duty of Sixpence the Gallon, imposed by the said Act to regulate the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad, upon such Rum or other Spirits, when imported into *Canada* from the United Kingdom, shall be payable over and above any Duty thereon there payable under any Colonial Law, any thing in the said Act or this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Certain Goods brought Inland into Canada for Exportation.

XLV. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Ashes, brought by Land or Inland Navigation into *Canada*, and duly shipped and exported from thence, shall, upon Importation into the United Kingdom, be deemed to be and be imported as the Produce of some *British* Possession; and that it shall be lawful to bring into *Canada*, by Land or Inland Navigation, any Beef or Pork, to be there warehoused for the purpose only of being exported to *Newfoundland*: Provided always, that Security shall be given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, upon the First Entry of such Beef and Pork, that the same shall be duly conveyed to and warehoused in some warehousing Port, to be from thence exported direct to *Newfoundland*.

Duty on Wheat Flour imported from a Warehouse.

XLVI. And be it further enacted, That Wheat Flour which shall have been warehoused at any free warehousing Port in the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and which shall be imported direct from the warehouse at such Port into any *British* Possession in the *West Indies* or in *South America*, shall upon such Importation be liable only to a Duty of One Shilling for every Barrel of such Flour, instead of the Duty of Five Shillings now payable on the same under the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions Abroad.

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the

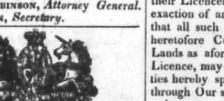
faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness, Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

H. M. Receiver General's Office, *York, U. C. March* 19, 1827.

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office, *York 7th February*, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st *November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—cf. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davison, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 15, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to Wit. } ON Saturday the fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale, —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30. 1827.

The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the Twenty-third day of June next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 12th May, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to Wit } ON Saturday the 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 3*d*, 1827.—48-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

A persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District. } ON Saturday the Sixteenth day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, }
Cobourg, March 6, 1827. } 42-8w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 23, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of Scott, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th February, 1827. } 40-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, again

the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By John Thornes,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erie, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.

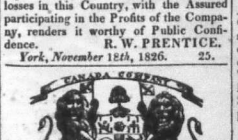
York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for—term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of unclcared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 40tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31*tf*

THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13*w*.

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, JUN'R.
47-9*w*. *Secretary.*

BANK NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday, the Fourth day of June, next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, 26th April, 1827. } 48-5*w*.

N. B.—Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers, until the day of election, and then send their account into the Bank for payment.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1827. NO. 1.

Miscellaneous.

FLORENCE WILLESDEN.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

'Tis a common tale.
An ordinary sorrow of man's life;
A tale of silent sufferings, hardly clothed
In bodily form. WORD—SWORTH.

A Village in the south of England is one of the loveliest sights in nature; and it is what it seems, the very nestling-place of poetry, love, and happiness. It glitters, with its white-washed cottages and garden walls, among the green trees 'mid which it is embowered, like the golden fruits of Spain, peeping from beneath the rich foliage that does but partially conceal them. Its meadows, its stream, its tapering church-spire; its hedge-rows, its lanes of sweetbriar and wild-roses; its latticed, with their clustering jessamine and honey-suckle; its gardens, with their bee-hives; its orchards, with their odoriferous blossoms; and above all, its simple, yet cheerful inhabitants, ignorant of the great world, and unwilling to have that ignorance enlightened; all combine to render a village in the south of England the most delightful spot in the universe. How sweet to retire from the world to such a haven of repose; and there to cultivate only the purer affections of one's nature, and keep the soul divided, by a rainbow zone, from the grosser atmosphere of common existence. There are many little paradises of the kind I speak of, and I should be contented with one of them; although, if I had my choice, I should perhaps fix upon Woodburn, in preference to all the rest. My predilection is the more singular, as all my associations connected with the recollection of that village are of a peculiarly melancholy cast. Even there the spoiler, sorrow, had found an entrance; and his victims were not unknown to me. I will endeavour to reveal their story: it is a simple one; but it suits well the mournful temper of my mind, and I shall therefore avail myself of this opportunity to narrate it.

Let me paint her as I first saw her.—It was in her cottage garden, on a bright summer morning, when the dew was still sparkling on the flowers. She had a book in her hand, but she was not reading. She stood wrapped in a delightful reverie, with her eyes fixed on two young roses before her, and then the one she was my old friend's only child, yet I stopped involuntarily to gaze upon her. I had never before seen aught so beautiful; and that, too, without the shadow of pretence. I cannot describe her features, but there combined effects irresistible. There was a word of expression—an unfathomable depth of feeling, in her dark blue eye. I saw a tear start into it; but the thought that called it up was merely transient, for a smile gathered upon her lips immediately afterwards, and dimpled away with its light the little harbinger of sorrow. At that moment, the gate was thrown open, and a youth entered. He was her lover; I knew it at a glance. A deeper crimson spread itself over her cheek, and her smile kindled into one of more than delight. They stood together; England could not have produced a nobler pair. They seated themselves in the sunshine; the youth took the book and read aloud. It was a poetic page over which they hung. She leant her white arm on her lover's shoulder, and gazed upon him with delighted and breathless attention. Who is it that has said there is no happiness on earth? Had he seen Edmund and Florence on the calm, blue morning, he would have confessed the absurdity of his creed.

Edmund was the eldest son of the village rector:—a man "to all the country dear." Florence was the daughter of an old, respected soldier, who had served in many a campaign, and who now lived in retirement, upon the small pension which was given him by government, as the reward of his long and valuable services She had lost her mother almost before she knew her, and all her filial affection was centered in her only surviving parent; her heart she had bestowed upon Edmund, and he was by no means insensible of the value of the gift. They had been companions from their infancy. All their recollections of times past were the same, for all their amusements and studies had been similar. But Edmund had made considerably more progress than Florence. Nature had heaped upon him all those mental endowments that constitute genius. She had given him a mind capable of the profoundest aspirations; a heart that could feel more deeply, a fancy that could wing a bolder flight, than those of most other youths of his age. He, as yet, knew nothing of the state of society beyond the limits of Woodburd. He had never been more than twenty miles from home during his whole life. But he was now eighteen, and Florence was only a year younger. They had ceased to be boy and girl. She, indeed, would have been contented to have continued as she was for ever, blest with her father's and her lover's affection; more than happy in the discharge of her domestic duties; in her summer evening rambles, in her books, her bees, her fruits, and her flowers. But Edmund, although he loved her with all the enthusiasm of a first love, had more ambition in his nature. He wished to mingle in the crowd, in the pursuit of glory; and he had hopes that he might outstrip at least some of his competitors. Beside, he was not possessed of an independent fortune; and exertion, therefore, became a duty. His resolution was at once formed; he determined to fix his residence in London, for at least a couple of years, and ascertain whether, in truth, ability was there its own reward. It was sad news to Florence; but on reflecting on the advantages which Edmund might derive from the execution of the scheme, she looked upon the grief as selfish, and endeavoured to restrain it. The evening before he left Woodburn, they took a farewell walk together, in her father's garden. Florence had succeeded in keeping up a show of cheerfulness during the day; but as the yellow beams of the setting sun came streaming in through the poplars and elms that lined the wall, and as she thought how often they had seen the sun set before, and how long it would be ere they should see it set again, a chord was touched which vibrated through her heart, and she could no longer restrain her tears. Edmund besought her, with the utmost tenderness of manner, not to give way to emotions so violent; but she only locked his hand more firmly in her own, and, amid convulsive sobs, repeated again and again—"Edmund! we shall never meet more! I am not superstitious, but I know that I am right;—we shall never meet more!" Her lover had recourse to every soothing argument he could think of; but though she at length became calm, a gloomy presentiment of future ill seemed to have taken possession of her mind.

A year elapsed, and Edmund's early dream had been more than realized. He had risen into fame at once: his reputation as a man of genius was acknowledged throughout his native land. His fortune was secured, and his name had already become illustrious. Every where was his society courted, and his opinions listened to with deference and admiration. There seemed to be no honours to which he might not aspire; no rank in society which he might not hope to attain. His ardent spirit, and his growing ambition, became only the more insatiable. Every difficulty had yielded before him; he had flown on upon the wings of success; his life had hitherto been a brilliant dream—a dream from which he saw no prospect of immediate awaking.

It was an evening, and he was alone in her splendid drawing-room, with the loveliest woman in London—the daughter of a viscount. A hundred lamps, reflected by a hundred mirrors, shone around them. There was to be a magnificent entertainment at the company had not yet arrived. Edmund, and the lady Matilda, would not have cared had they never arrived at all. They sat near each other, and talked in low, soft tones of all that youth and beauty love best to talk about. Edmund had never felt so vain in his life before; for here were hundreds in the metropolis, blest with all the advantages of rank and birth, who would have given both their titles and their fortunes to have secured *one* of those smiles which the proud maiden now lavished upon him. And she—she had read his works, she thought of his fame, she looked upon his elegant form and handsome features, and forgot the hundred scions of nobility who had offered up their incense at her shrine. A carriage was heard to stop, and they were soon to be interrupted. "I have taken a fancy to that emerald ring of yours," said the lady Matilda, "will you exchange it for one of mine?"—She took a glittering diamond from her finger, and put it on Edmond's; and at the same time his emerald became one of the ornaments of the prettiest hand in the world. It was a ring which Florence had given him, the very morning he left Woodburn.

The two years he was to be away had expired.—"Florence," said her father to her one morning, "I never saw you looking so well, your cheeks are all roses, my sweet girl; have you been watching the sun rise?" Florence turned away her head for a moment, to brush a burning tear from her eye, and then answered cheerfully to her unsuspecting father, that she *had* seen the sun rise. There was not a person in Woodburn, except her father, who had not observed how dreadfully Florence was altered—not in her manners, nor habits, nor conversation; but in her looks. Her cheek, it is true, was red, but it was the hot flush of fever; her eye was bright, but it was the watery clearness of an insidious malady. She had heard of Edmund's success, and there was not a heart in the world that beat so proudly at the intelligence but she soon heard of more than his success, and his letters became fewer, shorter and colder. When her father was from home, she would sit for hours in her garden, by herself, listening, as she said, to the chirping of the birds, but weeping bitterly all the while.

"I have not heard you speak of Edmund lately," said her father to her one day, about the beginning of June. "I do not think of him the less," answered Florence, with a faint smile. The old man knew nothing of his apostacy. "I have good news for you," said he; "I saw the rector to-day, and Edmund is to be in Woodburn by the end of a week." Florence grew pale; she tried to speak, but could not; a mist swam before her eyes; she held out her hand, and threw herself into her father's arms.

It was Sunday evening, and she knew that Edmund had arrived early on the previous day, but she had not yet seen him. She was sitting in the summer-house of her father's garden, when she heard a step on the gravel walk; she looked through the willows and honeysuckle;—it was he! he himself—in all the bloom and beauty of dawning manhood! A strange shivering passed over her whole frame; and her colour went and came with fearful rapidity. Yet she retained her self-possession, her appearance, however, struck him immediately;—"Good God! you have been ill! you are altered, sadly altered, since I saw you last." "Does it?" "Yes, not as so very beautiful, Edmund?" said Florence, gravely; "are you not altered too?" "Oh, Florence! I have behaved to you like a villain! I see it now—cruelly, fatally do I see it! I wished to believe that you did not care about me, but I was deluding myself—was madness—it was guilt! and now it is too late!" "Edmund, that I *did* love you, you sitting sun, which shone upon us when last we parted, can still attest, for it was the witness of my grief. It has been the witness, too, of the tears I have shed in my solitude,—tears which have been revealed to no earthly eye;—and it shall be the witness, even yet," she continued, an almost heavenly smile illuminating her pale countenance, "of our reconciliation, for the wanderer has returned, and his errors are forgiven." She held out her hand to him as she spoke, but he shrunk back:—"I dare not—I dare not take it! It is too late! Florence! I am married!"——There was not a sound escaped her lips, but her cheeks grew deadly pale; her eyes became as fixed as stone; and she fell on the ground like a marble statue.

Her grave is in the church-yard of Woodburn; she lies beside her father. There is no urn nor monumental tablet to mark the spot, but I should know it among a thousand. Edmund's fame has travelled into other countries, and men have looked up to him as to a demi-god.—Florence Willesden was never heard of beyond the limits of Woodburn till now.

Burning of Hindoo Widows.—At a quarterly court of the proprietors of the East India House, held in London on the 23d March, the subject of human sacrifices in India was discussed, and measures taken to check the horrid practice. From a statement made on the occasion it appears that the number of widows sacrificed on the funeral piles of their husbands, in the presidency of Bengal, from 1815 to 1825 inclusive, was 5425, and taking the number immolated in the presidencies of Fort Saint-George and Bombay, the number would amount to about 6000.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—In the brig Leander, which arrived last evening, from Malaga, came passenger, *Cpt. William Thomas*, master of the brig Williams, of Portland, and the only survivor of the persons on board when the vessel was wrecked. He was taken off after being on the deck twenty-nine days, by the schr John George, from Charleston for Corunna.

The William sailed from Portland on the 29th December, bound to Havana, and on the 3d day out, lat. 34, long. 71, experienced a gale which lasted several days, during which the vessel sprung sleak, was dismasted, thrown on her beam ends, and filled with water. After clearing away the rigging, the vessel righted, and lay at the mercy of the winds and waves, the gale continuing for a number of days and the sea breaking over her. In this dilemma, a half barrel of flour and some rum was saved from the cabin and lashed to the windlass, being the only place which it was possible to remain, the vessel having settled considerably in the stern. In this awful situation, the crew remained several days, suffering the most excruciating distress, with hunger and thirst. On the 13th day, Hiram Waldron, seaman, died; on the 14th day, Charles Wolf, and Stephen Bartlett, seamen, died; on the 17th, Mr. Rackliffe, the mate, and on the 20th day, the cook, a coloured man, died—leaving Captain Thomas the only survivor. He continued on the bow of the wreck for eleven days longer, with nothing to support existence but a little flour, which was mixed with salt water, a little rum, and occasionally a little water, procured by hanging out his handkerchief, and some clothing when it rained.

Since the above was in type, from the morning papers, we have the following additional particulars from Cpt. Thomas himself:—

"We had succeded in saving a topmast studdensail and some pieces of canvass, with which we made a shelter from the wind, but were continually wet by the salt water and spray which came over us. During our stay on the wreck saw two sail, neither of which discovered us; in this extremity I remained 11 days alone in a tempestuous ocean solely dependent on the mercy of Divine providence; my little stock of flour nearly exhausted; life nearly extinct and but a remnant of hope remaining, when I discovered a vessel bearing down for us, which proved to be the schooner John-&-George, of Marblehead, Francis Fruto, master, from Charleston, bound to Corunna, by whom I was taken off, having been 29 days on the wreck, and treated with every kindness and attention my weak debilitated state required. It may not be important here to remark, that the death of the crew was probably accelerated by using salt water which many of them not only drank freely, but made use of it to mix with flour in the heel of an old shoe, which they ate greedily, as they were all siezed with violent derangement before dying. I would also embrace this opportunity of expressing my sincere sense of the obligations I am under to Capt. Conklin, of the brig Pacific, of Baltimore, (who I met at Corunna, and with whom I took passage to Gibraltar to find a vessel homeward bound,) for the favor and kindness shown to me.

Summary.

At Christie's rooms, on Thursday, (the third day's sale of the Duke of York's trinkets,) a powerful contention was excited between the agent of his Majesty and the Marquis of Hertford, for the purchase of a magnificent seal, the handle composed of a block of lapis lazuli, with the Royal Arms engraved upon a Brazil pink topaz, of unparalleled size and beauty, the mounting of exquisite chasings, in variously-coloured gold, set with one large turquoise. It was at last bought by the King for one hundred and one guineas.

The celebrated Beethoven died at Vienna on the 31st March, about six o'clock in the evening.

Two boys, on their return from school, strayed the other day into the kitchen of a country inn, where a showman had also put up with a little female dwarf, whom he was showing about the country. On entering the kitchen, the boys found no one there; but, in a corner, a box was standing, in which, from an inscription on the lid, they had every reason to believe the little fairy lay concealed. The lads were desirous of seeing the sight, and had no copper to bribe the keeper; they therefore hit on the following stratagem. They shoved the box so very near to a large fire that was blazing in the chimney, that the dwarf, from the increased heat of the climate, was obliged to open the door, and favour them, gratis, with her wished for presence.

At an Anniversary Meeting of one of the Religious Societies, held a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Pentonville, it was stated, there were upwards 50,000 children attending Sunday Schools, in the metropolis, and no fewer than 9,000 teachers employed in them; among the latter of whom is one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley died suddenly on Tuesday morning, at his residence in Piccadilly. His Lordship was in the enjoyment of his usual health, on Monday night, and went to bed at 12 o'clock; about an hour afterwards his Lordship was taken very ill. Sir H. Halford was sent for, and came directly to attend his Lordship. The Noble Marquis, however, we regret to state, expired at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A petition has been presented to the British Parliament by a number of Operatives, praying that Govt. would fix the minimum price of labor, as they were about to do of grain.

A formidable conspiracy has been discovered at the very gates of Madrid—Several persons have been taken and shot. The conspiracy consisted of 500, at least. It was in favour of Don Carlos, the brother of the present King of Spain.

Gen. Ashley in his late expedition over the Rocky Mountains, fell in with a Lake 100 miles long, and 60 or 80 wide. Its water is salter than that of the ocean—and rock salt near it.

All ideas of a dissolution of Parliament, arising out of the change in the administration, were considered premature, till an actual trial of strength between the conflicting parties had taken place.

A Carlisle paper says, that a number of operatives have set out to embark for America, or are preparing to do so. The price of weaving the low qualities of gingham is now so much reduced as to render it perfectly impossible for a weaver to provide for a large family, even with oatmeal or potatoes, though he toil fourteen hours a day.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on the 13th April.

Spain.—All the reports in circulation were of a warlike character. At Madrid many laborers were employed in making cartouches, which were despatched to Chudad Rodrigo. The Marquis of Chaves was about to make a new inroad into Portugal.

Statistics.—By the last population returns, it appears that London contains 1,225,694 resident inhabitants, besides 50,000 visitors and seamen. The females exceed the males by 65,000. The inhabited houses were 164,881; and the number of families, 187,101. Houses building, 3,899. Houses unoccupied, 8,240.

Within a radius of three miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose surface over which the population is taken) the numbers double those of Paris, and amounted to 1,484'500.

In eight-births of the population of Great Britain, there are 84,964 males, and 48,094 females, between 90 and 100; and 191 females above 100.

In Great Britain there are 2,429,630 houses inhabited; 54,484 houses unoccupied, and 21,679 building.

The families employed in agriculture are 857,470; the families employed in trade, handicraft and manufactures are 1,860,739. The number of other families are 612,482. The total population is 13,291,661.

England.

From a Liverpool Paper of the 16th April brought by the Margaret.

LONDON, 16th April.—Evening.

The Stock Exchange has been closed on account of the Holidays, but the assemblage of brokers and jobbers on the Royal Exchange, has been greater than usual. Nothing definitive on the subject of the new administration has transpired in the city, except that it is generally understood that Sir George Clerk will not form a part of the new Admiralty, and that his place will be filled by Lord Beaning. It is understood that some office under the Ministry is to be given to the Marquis of Huntly, in consequence of a despatch having been sent to him at Genoa. Other city rumours are, that the Duke of Cambridge will be offered the post of Commander in Chief of the Army, and that the Duke of Sussex will take the government of Hanover. All these rumours, however, have failed in producing any effect on the funds; and the interest of the question, indeed, which turned entirely on Mr. Canning's ability to form an administration, subsides in proportion as he is considered to be secure in the maintenance of his high station. In the few private bargains effected in consols in the market has shown a tendency to raise rather than otherwise, and the extreme variation has been between 84¾ and 85¼ for May account.

The Marquis of Hertford, it is said, is to be raise to a Dukedom, and will except an appointment in the Household. The Earl of Carlisle goes to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. The Marquis Wellesley, who is on his way, probably, to this country, will take the office of President of the council. The Duke of Cambridge is naturally pointed to as the new Commander in Chief.

It is reported in the political circles that in the new arrangements of Ambassadors, Lord Mountcharles will succeed Lord Burghes at the Court of Tuscany, with a higher diplomatic character.

COURT CIRCULAR, *April* 17.

Mr. Canning had an audience of the King yesterday, at his Palace of St. James's.

Sir John Copley, Earl Harrowby, the Right Honorable F. Robinson, W. Huskisson, Mr. Wynn, Sir N. Tindal, the Solicitor General, Viscount Granville, Earl Morley, Earl Gower, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Seaford, visited Mr. Canning yesterday, at his residence in Downing-street.

The Duke of Wellington attended at the Office of the Commander-in-Chief yesterday afternoon, and was engaged in transacting official busine ss with Sir Herbert Taylor. Sir Herbert Taylor subsequently conducted bolding his Levees as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the resignation of the Duke of Wellington.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

The ship Milton, Capt. Webb, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 21st ult. four days later than the 1st advices. They contain nothing of importance. The resignations in consequence of Mr. Canning's appointment continued to be sent in. Sir John Copely has been appointed Lord Chancellor. Lord Carlisle goes to Ireland and the Marquis of Hertford declines the office of Lord Chamberlain.

London, April 18.—The corn market continued dull; a few sales at old prices.

City, 2 o'clock.—Consols 83. Mexican bonds 69 ¼. Colombian, 85 86.

The shipwrights had turned out for higher wages on the 15th, and were very violent.

Thomas Campbell has been installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

The Marquis of Anglesea has accepted the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, and despatches have been sent to the Duke of Cambridge renewing the offer to His Royal Highness of the office of Commander in Chief.

Sir N. C. Findal, the Solicitor General has given in his adhesion to Mr. Cannings administration.

Sir Chas. Wetherell, Attorney General, Hon. J. Becket, Judge Advocate General Earl of Straftsbury, Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, Hon. Chas. Arbuthnot, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, &c. have resigned. The following arrangements are under consideration, or have taken place, says the Mercury of the 29th.—Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral; Hon. G. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Mr. Robinson (with a Peerage) Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control; Lord Bexley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

The ship United States, Cpt. Wilson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, binging our advices to the 21st of April, inclusive. The following summary embraces all we find of any moment.

In reply to some charges that Mr. Canning had not proceeded with sufficent promptness in the formation of the new Ministry, the Courier of April 19. says—

"Their accusation is unfounded. It is just one week since Mr. Canning found himself in the unprecedented situation in which he was suddenly placed, and already the two great services of the country, the navy and army, have been attended to, as well as the important civil-office of Lord Chancellor. Does this look like either delay or indecision? We may challenge, on the contrary, those who complain, to produce a case, where so much promptitude, under singular circumstances, has been displayed. There is such a thing as mischievous haste, which leaves more to undo, than is apparently done. We have the satisfaction of knowing that every thing is proceeding in a way entirely egreeable to the wishes of his Majesty, and calculated to convince the country that the new Government, when completed in all its details, will deserve its confidence and support. More than this cannot justly be required."

The same paper contains the following paragraph—

In ordinary times, a Ministerial dinner classes only with the ordinary hospitalities of the day;—but, a moment like the present, it becomes a sort of index of what is, and what may be. We, therefore, announce, in a way that we would not otherwise announce it, that, yesterday, Mr. Canning had the honor to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence at dinner, in Downingstreet, to meet the Members of his Majesty's government.—The Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson, Lord Granville, Mr. Wynn, and Lord Palmerston, dined with Mr. Canning; and there were also present, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord Mount Charles, Lord Clanricarde, Sir E. Cockburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Planta, and Mr. Croker.

The substance of the correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Duke of Wellington, previous to the resignation of the latter, is given in the Globe of the 17th. The first note was Mr. Canning announcing that he had received the King's commands to re-model the administration, and requesting to know whether his Grace would continue in the King's councils. The Duke replied and required to know on what principels the new Ministry was to be formed, and who was to be placed at its head. Mr. C answered, and expressed his surprise at the question, as it was the understood effect of the King's commands to form an administration, that the individual to whom those commands were directed was placed at the head of it; but as this question was raised, he had laid his (the Duke's) note before the King, and had received his commands to state that he (Mr. Canning,) was to be placed at the head of the government. The Duke replied, that under this he would no longer take part in the King's Councils.

No successor for Mr. Peel was spoken of with any confidence. There was some expectation that he would be induced to resume his situation.

The Globe of the 20th, says, no ministerial arrangements can yet be positively announced. The communications between Mr. Canning and the Marquis of Lansdown continue.—Though some difficulties naturally may be expected to occur in the discussion, there is nothing to lead to the apprehension that they will not be overcome.

It is reported that Mr. Plunkett is to be appointed Master of the Rolls, in the room of Sir John Copley, with a peerage.

The news from Straus is to the 1st of April. The sitting of the Chambers had terminated. The accusation brought against the Ministers, of being the authors of the ills which desolate Portugal, by their system of *moderatism*, was rejected. Consequently the Ministry will undergo no change for the present.

The English army remains stationary, and the Quarter-Master-General constantly resides at Coimbra.

The fear of a new invasion seems to have ceased, for the greater part of the officers were at Lisbon for a holiday.

By extracts from the French papers, which are to the 13th, it appears that the Circe frigate had been despatched from Toulon with sealed orders, which were not to be opened till she passed the Straits of Gibraltar.

It is asserted again, that there is no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relative to the affairs of Greece. Orders have been sent to the commanding General, it is said, to concentrate the troops, amounting to 100,000, on the Pruth.

Average price of grain in the week ending April 13. Wheat 56s 4d; barley 38s 8d; oats 30s 4d; rye 38s 5d.

Mr. Gilbert Burns, whose early history is intimately blended with that of his brother, the poet, died at Grants Braes, on the 8th of April, in the 67th year of his age.

LONDON, April 19.

A singularly beautiful fall of snow took place at Dalquise on the 29th inst. The flakes were of a very unusual size, measuring about two and a half inches by two; they continued thus only about seven minutes, and gradually diminished to their usual size. They fell at a foot or eighteen inches distant from each other; the flakes were seen singly at a great altitude.

A letter from Odessa of a recent date, says, that the Russian army of Bessarabia, which, since the ratification of the treaty of Akermann, had withdrawn its advanced posts from the Pruth, has just placed them there again.

It is said that Austria will have on foot two Armies of Observation, of 60,000 men each, one of which will be placed in Italy, the other in Transylvania. Several regiments have already sent out from Bohemia for Italy, where the army will be commanded by Generals Rousseau, Trap, and Leopart, who have just been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Generals. It is thought, that the army in Transylvania is to support Russia, in case the Porte refuses the pacification of Greece.

The Greeks had obtained considerable advantages in different parts of Western Greece, Karaiskaki was in the vicinity of Lepanto, after having raised the whole country between Missolonghi and Salona.

LONDON, (City) Friday Evening, April 20.

In the absence of any definitive arrangements in the Cabinet the rumours of yesterday, at this end of the town, have continued. It has been confidently asserted that the Marquis of Landsdown has been taken into the Cabinet; this assertion, however, was negatived by the Courier of this evening.

The Funds have been steady throughout the day. Consols opened at 83 1-8, and at the close of the market were reported at 83 1 3 to 1-4, with a limited business.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Greece.—The intelligence from Greece is of a vague, though generally favourable character. One report says, that Lord Cochrane had arrived with his steamers at the Morea, and that Athens was free; another says, that the latter place was besieged by 5000 Turks, that the Greeks were well supplied with provisions and would not surrender.

Paris papers recently received at New-York state that the Greeks have had a signal victory over Reschid Pacha.—The Constitutionnal, in giving the account, says, that the Greeks, having seized the Pirœus, and landed 3000 men, the Serakier, who was attempting to reduce the Citadel by famine, fearing that his plans would fail by this manœuvre of the Greeks, marched with all his troops (except 1000 which were left in the city) to dislodge them. He was driven back by the Greeks with loss, and in the mean time the garrison of the Citadel sallied out, dispersed the guard left in the city, and destroyed the camp, Nicetas, Carniscaki, Londos and Botzaris, who were on the neighbouring heights, on a signal given from the Citadel, poured down upon the Turks and completed the rout. The steamboat Perseverance was of great service during the engagement. The number lost on the part of the Turks was not known. A bulletin, published at Prevose, a place occupied by the Turks, states that 2000 of the Serakier's troops were missing. The Turks fled towards Thebes. This is a decisive and brilliant affair, and will urge the allied powers to interfere in behalf of the Greeks.

United States.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, May 21.

Mystery Unravelled.—Some time in the latter part of 1824, or beginning of 1825, (we believe) a horse was found dead in the woods in the vicinity of Cayuga lake, and a pair of saddle bags near him, cut open and rifled. It was then supposed that the owner of the horse, whose name was *Jesse Strang*, had been robbed and murdered, and his body thrown in the lake, and much time and pains were taken by hundreds of people in dragging the lake in search of the body. From that time until last Friday, there had been no intelligence of the lost man. On that day, a gentleman from that country, went to the jail in this city, and the moment he saw Strang, the supposed murderer of Mr. Whipple, he knew him to be the person before mentioned, and on charging him with the fact, Strang acknowledged it, and laughed hartily at the idea of dragging the lake in search of him. The reason for his

practising this description. is said to be, that he had forged several drafts, (one of which was cashed in this city) and he wished to be thought dead, to avoid being discovered. Since that time he passed by the name of Joseph Ortom.

Branch of Canal.—We understand from Simeon Ford, Esq. of Syracuse, that the Embankment and Culvert, west of that village, have given way, and that the damage is of so serious a nature, that it will require at least ten days to repair it.—*Tel.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1827.

The latest accounts from England are to 21st April. Various rumors were in circulation with respect to the new Ministry, but no intelligence has been received that can be depended upon.

We this day present our readers with the first number of a second volume. The year that has past, since we commenced our Editorial labours, has produced events of the utmost importance to the Province. The attention of the Mother Country, is now more particularly directed to this Colony, and it has been to us a pleasing task, to note the interest which she takes, in whatever concerns its welfare. She has commenced public works at her own expense, which will eventually count the most lasting benefits upon us—to others, undertaken by private enterprize, she has rendered the most valuable assistance. The tide of emigration flows in upon us rapidly—our woods are fast making way, before the efforts of industry, for the habitations of men, and fertile fields—Improvement makes a steady advance—the Commerce of the Country is rapidly increasing, and the prospect generally before us, is of a most cheering description.

The satisfaction which has been afforded us, in noticing, from time to time, the advancing prosperity of the Country, has driven far from our minds, any thing like uneasiness, at the attacks which have been made upon us, by some of our cotemporaries. We can sincerely say, that we have at heart the real interests of the Country—it is our *Home;* and in that one word, how many pleasing associations are combined. Our motives and intentions may be misrepresented, but feeling conscious as we do, that our only wish, is for the general happiness and prosperity of "the Land we live in," we shall continue to offer with freedom, such remarks as may, from time to time, appear necessary, to correct the misguided endeavors of those, who would, with a ruthless hand, prostrate the happiness of the people, to serve their own purposes. Let such persons rail, and apply their opprobrious epithets as they please—these shall always—

"Pass by us as the idle wind,
Which we regard not—"

The vilest can make use of intemperate language, and utter disgraceful expressions. There is a redeeming spirit in the good sense of the people, which will point out to them, that he whose pen is ever dipped in gall, cannot have much of the milk of human kindness about him. Birds of the same ill omen have before, at intervals, made a chance migration to this Land, and for a time have uttered their discordant cries—And what has been the result of the labors of those Pseudo Patriots, who would fain have persuaded the people of Upper Canada, that the Land was sunk in political corruption—and that the strength of *their* arm, could alone redeem it? Let the people answer the question. If the Country has been benefitted, and its prosperity increased, has it not been by the active exertions of a Government ever anxious for its welfare?

In conclusion, we beg leave to offer our sincere thanks for the patronage which has been bestowed upon us—happy that we have it in our power, when paying our respects on this occasion, to address ourselves in language different from that, which we have lately seen used by one, who, if his own word were to be taken for it, is the only *Freeman* in Upper Canada—with this understanding, that the word is to be taken in its most unworthy sense—the freedom of bespattering those around him, with language that is *meant* to be offensive.

Our patrons may rest assured that, regardless of the repeated attempts which are made, to drag us into discussions, which would only tend to lessen us in their estimation, we shall continue to pursue that line of conduct, which we are assured will recommend us to their attention, by fulfilling the promise made in our Prospectus, of "conducting this Publication on principles of Loyalty, and by endeavoring to strengthen the bonds of attachment to that Country, among whose subjects we consider it as a proud distinction, to have the right of being numbered."

The Gore Gazette gives the following description of the new Town of *Guelph*, in which Lots are offered for sale by the Canada Company:—

"The proposed Town—or Village—of GUELPH, is situated on the river Speed, about 12 miles from its confluence with the Grand River; 6 from Waterloo; 14 from the Village of GALT; about 30, by the present circuitous route, from ANCASTER, and in a straight line, but 25 from BURLINGTON BAY, the head of Ship Navigation on Lake Ontario.—A road, 8 rods wide, is to be opened immediatly, to connect the Town of GUELPH with the Bay—and, from the energy with which the officers of the Company conduct their operations, we confidently expect that this object will be effected during the present season."

The Parliament of Lower Canada, is prorogued by Proclamation to 10th July next. The *Canadian Spectator*, turns out to be a false Prophet, for he had foretold a dissolution. His statements of such matters, appear to be made on the same kind of authority, as those of the *Colonial Advocate* in this Province, who, with the coolest impudence possible, asserts, in the face of the world, that a certain persons name has been struck out of the Commission of the Peace, whose name was never in it.

The *Ann*, the first Tea Ship for the Season, has arrived at Quebec from Canton, after a passage of 124 days The second is expected in a few days. having nearly completed her cargo, when the *Ann* sailed.

Wiggins, the man who was wounded some time ago in the head, by a Squaw, with an axe, died on Tuesday last. A Coroner's Jury sat on the body, and their verdict, "That he died in consequence of the wound," will put the Squaw on her trial—she is now in Gaol.

Domestic.

From the Gore Gazette.

We are imformed that 15 families of Emigrants arrived yesterday at Dundas, and proceed immediately to GUELPH.

Seven vessels were lying in the Burlington Canal.—The Schr, LADY MAITLAND, which was driven on shore, at that place, in a late gale, has been got off; she is undergoing a thorough repair, and will be ready for sea in a few days.—The Schr. MOHAWK CHIEF, passed through the Canal last week with a full cargo, under full sail, without the least obstruction.—Others have also passed through with full cargoes, without touching bottom.—The Schr. LADY SHERBROOKE, arrived on Friday from Sheldon's Wharf, to Prescott, and back, in the unprecedented short period of 5 1-2 days.—*Ib.*

Canada Company.—We have much pleasure in giving place to the following communication, which announces the foundation of a new city, on the Company's lands, to be called GUELPH.

We congratulate the Canadas that the operations of the Company have commenced; and it is further satisfactory that the first step was an act of gratitude and compliment to His Majesty.

Upon St. George's day, kept also in honour of the King's Birth-day, Mr. Galt having made suitable preparations for laying the Foundation of a Great City, proceeded from Waterloo, attended by a number of surveyors, axe-men, and new settlers, and having marked a commanding situation, deemed the centre of the intended city, Mr. Galt took an axe and gave the first stroke to a great oak tree, which was soon felled, and in its fall gave notice to the sounding forest of their speedy extermination. Mr. Galt, standing on the trunk, proclaimed, "God save our beloved King, and prosperity to the city of Guelph"—after which, refreshments with libations of wine, were partaken of by the multitude, while the air rang with "God save the King."

This, we believe, is the first city so named in honour of the Royal family. From the scite selected, the liberal encouragement the Company hold out, so ably carried into effect by their servants under the personal superintendence of Mr. Galt, we look forward with confidence to an increase of the city, equal to any in modern times. We further learn, that the agent of the Company in New York has already received application from the following description of persons for lots in the new city.

4 Farmers, 11 Weavers, 5 Tailors, 8 Bakers, 6 Carpenters, 3 Shoe-makers, 2 Engineers, 15 Labourers, 1 Butcher, 1 Mason.

English, 17 men, 10 women, 27 children; Irish, 24 men, 11 women, 30 children; Scotch, 15 men, 8 women, 12 children. Total, 154.—*Albion.*

LACHINE CANAL.—Since the Lachine Canal opened for the season on the 16th ultimo, till the 16th instant, 220 Boats of different descriptions, have passed through it.—This is independant of Rafts of Timber and Firewood. A number of boats, owing to the highness of the waters, have, notwithstanding the low rate of the Canal tolls, passed the Lachine Rapids. Last year two Durham boats were lost in that passage and we have been credibly informed, that the *Dundas* struck three times a few days ago on the rocks, and the *Commerce* nearly the whole way. Ten new Durham Boats have arrived from Prescott and its neighbourhood since the opening of the Canal. This intelligence is truly gratifying to the friends of Provincial improvement and is a precursor of the benefits yet to arise to this Province and this City in particular, for when the Rideau, Welland, and Grenville Canals are finished, the whole produce of the country bordering on those water communications will descend to Montreal through the Lachine Canal.—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the Quebec Official Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, 21st March, 1827.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, the copy of a letter from Mr. LACK, dated the 16th instant, by which your Lordship will perceive that it is the intention of the Lords of the Committe of Privy Council, for trade to propose some measure to enable the Merchants to avail themselves of the benefits which it was intended to confer on their Trade by the Acts of 6th Geo. IV, cap. 114, and 7th Geo. IV, cap. 48, more particularly with respect to the importing and warehousing American Flour for exportation to the West Indies, as it is represented that the time should be paid on goods brought into the Province by inland navigation, on the arrival at the Frontier Ports, through which they must of necessity pass, before they call arrive at a warehousing port.

The Lords of the Committe have therefore requested the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to direct the Commissioners of customs, to acquaint their officers in both the Canadas, that all goods which may be lawfully imported by land or inland navigation, should be permitted to enter at the ports of entry, upon security to the satisfaction of the Collector of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free warehousing port in one of the Provinces.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble servant,
(Signed) BATHURST.

Lieut. General
The Earl of DALHOUSIE, G. C. B.
(A true Copy)
A. W. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
WHITEHALL, 16th March, 1827.

SIR,—It having been represented to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that the Merchants of Canada have not been able to avail themselves of the benefits which it was intended to confer on their Trade by the Acts of 6th Geo. IV, cap. 114, and 7th Geo. IV, cap. 48, more particularly with respect to the importation and warehousing American Flour for exportation to the West-Indies, as it is required that the duties should be paid on goods brought into the Province by inland navigation, on their arrival at the Frontier Ports, through which they must of necessity pass, before they can arrive at a warehousing Port; and it being their Lordship's intention to propose some measure, with a view to the removal of this impediment, I am directed to request you will move the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, to direct the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to acquaint their Officers in both the Canadas, that all goods which may lawfully be imported by land or inland navigation, should be permitted to entry at the ports of entry, upon security to the satisfaction of the Collector of the Customs for the due delivery thereof, at some free warehousing port in one of the Provinces.

I am &c. (Signed) THOMAS LACK.
J. C. Herries, Esquire.
(A true Copy)
A. W. Cochran, Secy.

From the Old Quebec Gazette.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—On Sunday morning, about half an hour before one, a fire broke out at Mr. Jacques Leblond's, advocate, near the Court House, and the Castle of St. Lewis, and in about two hours completely consumed five houses, with a number of outhouses.

It is with great concern that we have to state that Mr. WALKER, advocate, formerly of Montreal, now practicing here, whilst zealously assisting at the house occupied by Mr. Hart, was thrown into the fire by the fall of a part of the buildings. The ruins concealed him for some time from the view of persons near him, and his moaning could only be heard. By degrees, however, he was enabled to force his arm between some of the timbers, and it was seen from behind a part of the ruins. At this moment, when all hopes to save him were nearly given up by those around him, some person unknown made a noble effort and succeeded in reaching Mr. Walker, others followed, and with the greatest exertions he was pulled with difficulty through the closed ruins. Mr. Walker was perfectly collected, and had resigned himself to his fate. He was taken to the late Bishop's house, and altho' shockingly burned from the middle downwards, and suffering torture, he has gone so far rather improving; but should he survive, will probably, we have heard, suffer the loss of his limbs.

The fire originated at Mr. Leblonds; it is not known how. It commenced in the lower story, and so dense was the smoke before the inmates were awakended, that MRS. Leblond, who was in the second story, had already lost all hope of escaping by the passage, and had thrown out a feather bed to break her fall on leaping from the windows. Fortunately, Mr. Drolet, who slept in the upper story, came down and prevailed upon her two daughters and herself to try the passage, and they got to the street door compleley exhausted; an exposure of a few moments longer must have destroyed their lives. They were in their bedcloaths. An Irish servant woman was soon forced to throw herself from the window, and lies at the hospital in a dangerous state. For some time Mr. Leblond was supposed to have been burnt in the house, and his family, after suffering the greatest distress of mind, learned that he had been met in St. Lewis-street, having left the house before the accident.

The following is a list of property destroyed, &c. It was insured at the Quebec Fire Assurance Company—

Mr. Leblond, advocate—house insured for £700, totally burnt, not an article of the furniture saved; Mr. L.'s furniture valued at 7 or £800—Mr. Drolet's, £300, not insured.

Mr. A. B. Gray, advocate—house and stable destroyed, insured for £575; furniture insured for £700, partly saved.

Mr. Amable Berthelot's house (occupied by Mr. Desbarats, jr. advocate,) and stable, totally destroyed, insured for £200. Mr. Desbarat's furniture valued at £300 or £400, nearly all destroyed.

Mr. Amable Berthelot's house at the corner, facing the old Chateau, not burnt, but gutted. Mrs. Gray's furniture, and that of Mr. Walker, where he had an office, and Mr. Drolet, advocate, much injured. The house damaged by tearing down sashes, &c. The house and stable were insured for £695, Mrs. Gray's furniture for £200.

Mr. Amable Berthelot's house, adjoining the last, (occupied by Col. Foster, Deputy Adjutant General of Forces), totally burnt, with the stables, insured for £350. Col. Foster's furniture not insured, and almost entirely lost.

Mr. Amable Berthelot's house adjoining the last, (occupied by Mr. E. Hart, advocate,) totally destroyed. Insured for £200—Mr. Hart lost most of his furniture, only £100 of which was insured.

Mr. Amable Berthelot's house adjoining the last, (occupied by Dr. Grasset). with the stables, insured for £325. The stables entirely burnt, the house damaged by tearing down chimney pieces, &c. Dr. Grasset's furniture was much injured and not insured.

Mr. Perrault's house adjoining (occupied by Mr. E. Bedard, advocate), was emptied, but the furniture received very litle damage.

Insured by the Quebec Fire Office,
and entirely destroyed, ... £2,505
Do. do. and partially injured, £250

Total, £4,725
Other losses valued at about £2,000

THE LATE FIRE.—It appearing that during the fire on Sunday morning last, some silver plate, and many other articles, were stolen, some of which have been since offered for sale, and others have been recovered by the Police; those to whom any article may be so offered, under suspicious circumstances, will render a

service to the sufferers, and further the ends of justice, by taking such steps as may ensure the restoration of the property and the detection of the offenders.

We understand that the person who rescued Mr. Walker from the burning ruins of Mr. Hart's house, was a young man named Thomas Elsworth, residing in St. Rock.

A mutilated Meridian Stone, in the S. W. angle of Wolfe's Redoubt, (Quebec) is thus inscribed—

"1735.
Var: 18° 25." W.
Holland,
Williams R. A."

A land surveyor of much experience, states, that at the same place in 1804, the variation was 18° 80" W. being a difference of 5 minutes in 19 years, or about 1 minute in four years, or 15 seconds in one year.

Extraordinary Escape.—On Thursday afternoon, about seven o'clock, whilst the "CANADA FLOATING DOCK," was about to be launched from the Ship-yard of Mr. Farrington, at the foot of the Current St. Marie, a person named T[illegible]s Dow, a ship carpenter, employed in assisting at the launch, and who was on the ways between the vessel and the water, in the act of leaving the way, the vessel coming too close to permit him to escape in the usual manner, as the only alternative left to save himself he ran with all possible speed to the river, and dived into the water before he was overtaken. When the vessel was safely launched and it was believed that the man must have been crushed beneath her, he made his appearance on the top of the water, 50 yards from the shore, which distance he had been driven by the force with which the vessel moved the water. When taken up he exhibited no marks of injury further than the wetting he had received and having the top of his head thoroughly greased by the vessel's bottom pressing against it while in the water. In reply to some questions as to how he felt when in his late perilous situation, he jocularly remarked that he was so little discomposed by it, that for a trifling remuneration he would "try another race with her."

The "Canada Floating Dock" we understand is to be taken forthwith to Quebec, where she will be used as a dry dock wherein to repair vessels, and it is thought by persons who are supposed to be judges, that she will answer the purpose desired.—*Canadian Courant.*

The Steam-boat La Prairie, on her passage up from Quebec, got aground near Batiscan, and has not yet been got off. It is said that she will require to be launched before she can be extricated. She had a number of passengers on board when she grounded, most of whom have reached this city in the other Steam-boats.—*ib.*

Rise of the Great Lakes.—The Detroit Gazett states, that owing to the immense quantities of snow that have fallen during the last winter at the north-west, and the rain that has fallen during the present spring in that quarter, the great lakes and the Detroit river are higher than they have been known to rise for the last twenty years. Some people still suppose that the rise of the lakes is periodical, and that the cause has never been discovered; but a little attention to the various opions that are entertained respecting the periods of this rise, would convince them of the error of the opinion.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 16th—Brig Bob Logic, Anderson, from Jamaica, with rum and sugar.
....Ship Sir Francis Burton, White, from Liverpool, with salt.
....Ship Asia, Stead, from Canton, with Teas.
....Brig Isabella, Morris, from Limerick, in ballast—130 settlers.
....Brig Percefal, Johnson, from Leith, general cargo—47 settlers.
..17th—Brig Blenheim, Warren, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Brig Earl of Dalhousie, Boyd, from Greenock, general cargo—9 settlers.
..19....Brig Donegal, Heyton, from Liverpool, general cargo—65 settlers.
....Bark Star, Atkinson, from Lancashire ballast.
....Ship Margaret, Sumpton, from Liverpool, general cargo.
....Bark Britannia, Tyrie, from London, ballast.
....Brig Portaferry, Duncan, from Portaferry, with goods—69 settlers.
..18th—Brig Alexander, Marshall, from Liverpool, general cargo.
....Brig Sprightly, Johnson, from Dunalk, in ballast—95 settlers.
....Brig Jean, Thompson, from Aberdeen, ballast.
..20th—Harmony, Peart, from London, in ballast.

Army.

GENERAL WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT.

The late General Cartwright entered the service on the 22d February, 1769, as a Cornet in the 10th Dragoons; obtained, on the 24th March, 1775, a Lieutenantcy in the same Corps; was promoted, on the 25th December, 1776, to a Company in the 3d Dragoons; was transferred, on the 29th June, 1779, to the 10th Dragoons, obtained, on the 10th May, 1786, a Majority; and, on the 4th December, 1793, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the same corps. He was appointed, on th 15th September, 1796, Aid-de-Camp to the King, and Colonel in the Army; was raised on the 29th April, 1802, to the rank of Major General: on the 25th April, 1808, to the rank of Lieutenant General; and on the 12th of August, 1819, to that of General. He was appointed, on 18th September, 1804, Colonel of the 23d Dragoons; was transferred, on the 18th November, 1807, to the Colonelcy of the 3d Dragoons; and, on the 25th January, 1821, to that of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

LIEUT. COLONEL RADCLIFFE.

The late Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe was Major of Brigade to the Cavalry in Great Britain. This distinguished officer served in all the campaigns in the late war, commencing with the Duke of York's in Flanders, in 1793, and ending with the sanguinary battle of Waterloo. There he received a severe wound from a musket ball, which lodged in his knee; the constant pain and irritation of which, as it could not be extracted, has thus prematurely destroyed his valuable life. His Lieutenant Colonelcy took its date from that fatal day. He was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, the blockade of Pamplona, and the attack of Bayonne, besides numerous engagements of minor note. He was Major of Brigade during the campaigns in Spain, to the battle of Toulouse, inclusive; after which he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the Cavalry, and accompanied it as such through France to England. He was a most dexterous and scientific swordsman, a skilful officer, and an able tactician. So entirely was his mind devoted to his profession, that almost the last words he spoke, in answer to a question from his physician, were—"*I am retreating, retreating, retreating—I cannot advance.*"

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War Office 9th April 1827.

70th ditto—Lieut. Benoit Bender, from the h. p. 40th foot, to be Lt. v. Jas. Fleeson, who exch. Dated as above.

Edw. Kelsall gent. to be Ens. by pur. v. Harvey, prom. Dated 10th April 1827.

To be Lieuts. of Infantry, by pur.—Ens. Gerard Lake Harvey from the 70th foot. Dated 10th April, 1827.

Married,

On Thursday, 31st ult., in St. James's Church, York, by the Rev. Dr. *Phillips*, ROBERT BALDWIN, Esquire, Barrister at LAW, to Miss AUGUSTA ELIZABETH SULLIVAN.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Will be sold, on Monday the 2d July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the Wharf, the *Steam Boat Frontenac*, with her Anchors, chain Cables, Rigging, &c.—Also, the Engine, of 50 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on board.

For any further information, application to be made to Mr. STRANGE, Kingston, or to JOHN HAMILTON, Queenston.

June 1, 1827. 1-5*w.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN MALLERY, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.

Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8*w.*

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE by the COMMISSARIAT. The Commissary General hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half Pay, or other retired allowance within his command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for thier accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorized to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commisariat by whom the same shall be issued.

Commissary-General's Office.

Quebec, 27th April 1827.—51 4

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most appproved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Marker King Street York, will be punctually attended to. JOS. ANDERSON.

York, 10th May 1827. 50*tf*

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street,* MONTREAL.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of SIX SUITS OF APARTMENTS, *(suitable for families)* to his NEW HOTEL, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of GUESTS than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his SALOON is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choisest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52–8

THE ALBION HOTEL, No 26 Notre Dame Street, third House east of the New Parish Church, WILL BE OPENED on MONDAY the 21st instant, for the reception of Company.—The situation of the ALBION HOTEL presents peculiar advantages to TRAVELLERS, and persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, being established in the centre of the City, and within a minute's walk of the Public Offices.—The elevated site of this building ensures to its apartments, a free circulation of air. The DINING, SITTING, AND COFFEE-ROOMS, are pleasant and commodious, and the BED-ROOMS particularly comfortable.

A stock of the best WINES AND LIQUORS, with the choisest FRUIT, will be kept; and the LARDER supplied with every delicacy the Markets can afford.

To this Establishment is attached an extensive CONFECTIONARY SALOON, which shall be supplied with every kind of refreshment; and the Proprietor will use every exertion to make it one of the most elegant and fashionable resorts for evening Parties. Apartments are also neatly fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to this part of the establishment. The Proprietor feeling grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him, will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension, in sanguine expectation of which he pledges himself to use his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons; and begs them to do him the honor of calling on him at the ALBION HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., when the satisfaction and approval of his visitors for his means of entertainment will be his best and proudest recompense.

N. B.—Good and convenient STABLES are prepared to receive Horses on Livery.

Montreal, May 12th 1827. 52-4.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, May 23, 1827. 52-8*w.*

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21st May, 1827. 52-8*w.*

WANTED—to employ as a Clerk in a Retail Store, a young man of respectable character, to whom liberal Wages will be given—References will be required—Apply at the Gazette Office.

York, 19th May, 1827. 51–4*w.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

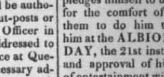


VOL. 2. NO. 2.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-fi.st day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

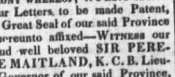
KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of certain other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for prompting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth [illegible] of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches

And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Bricklayer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. Aquit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—f. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6w. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught James Irvine, and James Lessle, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in Town of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6w. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6w. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Kehoe, one at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, the other at the suit of Henry Graham, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Kehoe, the South West half of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davison, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres.

Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres.

Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres.

North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres.

North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30. 1827.

The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the Twenty-third day of June next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 12th *May*, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11w

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } BY virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Mauland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Exection issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } ON Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } BY virtue of two writ
To Wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and one at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie; I have taken in Execution the following Lands, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, No. 19 South side of Duke Street, Town of York, one fifth of an Acre, also the east half of Lot No. 9, in the first Concession of the Township of York, in the Home District, 100 Acres; all of which Lands I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, for cash only.

All persons having any claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, I have taken in Execution as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. 25, in the 7th Concession, of the Township of Uxbridge, and District aforesaid, Containing 200 Acres; which I shall sell at public Auction, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday, the ninth day of June next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon for Cash only.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lands, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of Sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th February, 1827. } 40-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Samuel Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the

south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14th 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-1m-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his wor he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hard-Ware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph;* in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31-*tf*

THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13*w.*

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, JUN'R.
47-9*w.* *Secretary.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

GEO. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26*th*, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—a Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit,* and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.
York, 21st March, 1827. 44*tf*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1827. NO. 8.

Poetry.

THE BLACK WATCH.

AIR—"*The Forty-second's March.*"

This is our own, our native shore—
It ne'er shall be the Stranger's!
May Heaven preserve it evermore,
In Discord's hour and Danger's!
These hills have seen our banner spread,
And o'er the dead and dying—
O'er gallant hearts and broadswords red,
Our Unicorn still flying!

We on the thistle pour our love,
In our free soil we strike it;
On plains below, or rocks above,
There blooms no emblem like it,
To every sterling Scottish heart
It tells a kindling story;
It bids us spurn at modish art,
And think of ancient glory.

Old Scotland's spears shall never turn,
When Faith and Honour lead 'em;
At Roslin and at Bannockburn,
Our Fathers drew for freedom;
And that their sons are valiant too,
Let History on her pages
Write Egypt, Spain, and Waterloo,
In blood, to coming ages,
Land of our love—our native land!
Dear is each stream that dashes,
In whirling tides, thy Rocky strand,
Dear ocean's wave that washes,
Dear are thy forests, dear thy plains,
Dear are thy hills of heather;
Dear are thy daughters and their swains,
Dear art thou altogether!

And beats from Thule to the Tweed
One heart that dares to slight thee—
One craven heart that would not bleed
Rejoicingly to fight thee!
No; thou art Freedom's choicest seat,
Religion's chosen centre;
And life in us must cease to beat
Ere foreign foot shall enter!

Miscellaneous.

HASLAN GHERAY.

THE HERO OF CIRCASSIA.

A notice of this interesting personage, who appears to have possessed all the best and noblest feelings of that spirit of chivalry, the loss of which it is so common now to deplore, is to be found in the "Journey of the Count de La Garde from Moscow to Vienna." The Count de La Garde is already known as one of the best lyrical poets of France, by means of those delightful songs and romances to which the late Queen of Holland composed the music.—The letters in which he gives an account of his journey are scarcely less agreeable productions. They are written in a spirited, light style, and have all the tone and polish which belong to good society, without any of the affectation that commonly encumbers it. The observations of the author, respecting the countries of the North of Europe through which his journey lay, are new and interesting in an extraordinary degree: and are not less valuable for the information which they impart, than they are charming for the manner in which that information is given. His opportunities for acquiring knowledge seem to have been such as are not commonly enjoyed by travellers, and he appears to have fully availed himself of them. Among many delightful anecdotes and episodes with which his volume abounds, that relating to the hero of Circassia, a translation of which follows, is perhaps the most interesting. It appears admirably well adapted for a poem, and we should be delighted to see it treated in that shape by the author whose prose version of it has been so happy.

"In the delightful regions of Circassia, on which nature has so prodigally bestowed her gifts, Mouradin Bey inhabited a deep valley, situated to the north of Caucasus, bounded and fertilized by the waters of the Kuban.—Chief of a warlike race, this prince, who was perfectly absolute, and who dispensed no laws but such as were dictated by his will, had acquired immense treasures, by means of unjust extortions, which had made him the terror of his vassals, and the scourge of his neighbours.

"Notwithstanding so many reasons for his being detested, almost all the surrounding chiefs and princes were attracted to him by an irresistable feeling. Mouradian was a father, and the numberless perfections of his daughter Alkazia gave sufficient proof that virtues and vices are not hereditary. Possessing an affectionate disposition, and good sense, Alkazia united to a slender elegant figure delicate and expressive features, enhanced by all the attractions which modesty gives to beauty. The qualities of her mind surpassed the loveliness of those features, as much as she excelled in charms all the females of her father's court.—Such was the child of Mouradin; in whose bosom numberless adorers had not been able to excite one responsive sigh.

"The Bey, proud of his daughter's charms, and anxious to display his magnificence, often assembled at public festivals the princes and warriors who aspired to the hand of the beauteous Alkazia. The women of Circassia are less enslaved than elsewhere in the East, and unpermitted may appear unveiled in the temples, and at public fetes. The daughter of Mouradin always presided at those games, where the address, strength, and courage, of the persons engaged in them were displayed, in throwing the dart, handling the lance, drawing the bow, wrestling, racing, and still more in the dangerous task of breaking in a wild horse. Among all the rivals for glory, the young Haslan Gheray distinguished himself, as much by the dignity of his deportment as by his address, in all gymnastic exercises. He was descended from the old sovereigns of the Crimea; and his whole appearance revealed his illustrious birth. He had just attained his twenty-fifth year; but his reputation for impetuosity in battle, and his modesty after his victories, caused his friendship to be sought by all the chieftains. Such was the interesting hero whom Alkazia had often crowned, and to whom she sometimes ordered the combat.

This scion of an illustrious race, who lived only for glory, might have viewed the charms of Alkazia without emotion; but that when, as conqueror at the wrestling match, he received, kneeling, from Alkazia a sash, embroidered by her own hands, in rising his eyes met her's—a tear hung upon the long jetty eye-lashes; that first tear of affection acted as a spell upon Haslan—and that one glance decided the hero's destiny. From this moment he never quitted her. After some time spent in assiduous attention, he ventured to solicit her to return his passion. 'Say that you love me, or I die!' said Haslan, falling on his knees before the timid virgin. 'Oh! my father!' exclaimed Alkazia, while unbidden tears rushed into her eyes, and she sunk into the arms of him with whom she felt her destiny was for ever united.

But many obstacles yet existed to oppose their felicity! Haslan Gheray was poor, Mouradin haughty, and so avaricious that he would sacrifice to his love of riches the happiness of his child! However, Haslan solicited and obtained an interview with the father of his beloved, and towards evening he repaired to the palace of the King of the Valley. Timid for the first time, this hero, a thunder-bolt in battle, entered with trembling steps the hall of council, the walls of which were hung round with glittering arms. Mouradin, stretched on a divan, surrounded by his bravest companions, was conversing on an expedition which promised an immense booty. 'What is your wish, Haslan?' said the prince, with a kindly smile; 'do you come to proffer me your aid in the war that I purpose undertaking?' 'I come,' answered Haslan, with a submissive air, 'to ask of her father the hand of her I love: our affection is mutual; to make her happy will be the desire of my life. I am descended from warlike princes, and my fate as well as my inclination compel me to walk in their footsteps. By unjust treaties we have been despoiled of our possessions: conquest may give them to me again, and this hope, and my legitimate rights, encourage me to address myself to the powerful prince, father of the lovely Alkazia.'

'My astonishment equals my anger!' said the old chief of the valley, throwing on Haslan a look of the greatest rage. 'Do you not know how many princes of Circassia would give half their treasures for such an alliance? and you dare make me such a request! you, —you, who, without country or connection, can only give my daughter a tent for shelter, and your pay for portion! Renounce such pretensions, which are at once audacious and vain; for this time I forgive your temerity; but remember well, if I learn that Alkazia, rebellious to my commands, even sees you again, I will sell her instantly to whoever shall bring me intelligence of her disobedience. This is my answer; depart, Haslan, and by your services endeavour to efface the remembrance of your offence.'

The father of his beloved was sacred in the eyes of Haslan; he brooked the affront, and, preferring to die rather than to take vengeance, he left the palace, overcome with grief.

At the house of Alkazia's nurse, the confident of their mutual affection, the lovers once more met. Resolved to leave a country where every thing reminded him of his misery, Haslan had saddled his horse, and, fully equipped, repaired thither to take a last adieu. As soon as Mouradin's daughter preceived him, drying the tears that bathed her face, she asked, 'Is it true, Haslan, dear Haslan, that you leave me?'

'Alas!' he replied, 'can I continue here, since you can never be mine? and can I ever again look on your father, who is the author of my shame and misery?'

'You abandon me then, Haslan?'

'I will die in a desert, since I cannot live with her I love.'

'But what will become of me without you?'

'Tell me, Alkazia,' he said, solemnly, 'dare you follow me? We will be united, Alkazia, my best beloved: let our's be one love—one tomb.'

'But my father, Haslan!'

'He has threatened to sell you! can he be your father? Let us fly, my Alkazia; we may cross the Kuban by the path across the mountains: I am either implores the clemency of the barbarian, or throw ourselves on the generosity of our enemies, the Russians; they cannot be less merciful than your father!'

This conversation was suddenly interrupted by a loud noise—the palace gates flew open —lights were seen scattered in every direction over the garden—and Mouradin's voice was heard, furiously calling down a malediction from heaven on his daughter's head.

'Alkazia, your liberty is at stake!' cried Haslan.

'Yes,' replied the maiden; 'and, dearest Haslan, thy life also. I am thine, let us fly to the desert!'

With a vigorous arm, the young prince placed her on his horse, leaped lightly behind her, pressed her to his heart; and the noble beast, as if conscious of the treasure he sustained, bore swiftly from the palace the hope and happiness of his master. But, rapid as was their course, the darkness of the night bewildered them, and they wandered from the road. It was not till break of day that they reached the banks of the Kuban; and, at the same moment, they heard the tramp of horses, and the cry of their pursuers. In this extremity Haslan hesitated not a moment; he hastily concealed Alkazia amongst the tall reeds which bordered the stream, and flew to face the satellites of Mouradin. His courage and address [illegible] astounded them; he fought for his life and love: at every stroke an enemy fell, and the few who escaped his fury fled, terrified, to rejoin the detatchment they had preceded. Haslan then hastened to his Alkazia. 'Unbuckle my cord of maid, my best beloved,' said he; 'place it before you on the saddle, and may love be propitious to us!'

Instantly he plunged into the river, holding his courser by the bridle, and, contending with the rapid current, endeavoured to reach the opposite bank. The sun, which was now risen, had enabled the Cossacks of the Black Sea, who guarded the Kuban, to see the fight, and the event of this bold enterprise. Some of them sprung eagerly into the boats, and hastened to the relief of the lovers just at the moment when the whole guard of Mouradin arrived at the river side. 'Soldiers,' said Haslan, when they had taken him on board, 'you, who, even with us, have gained the reputation of bravery, receive the thanks of two beings who are indebted to you for more than life, and finish this benefit by presenting us to your chief.' They instantly conducted them to the Duc de Richelieu, who then commanded this division of the Russian army. Hardly had Haslan entered his presence, when, addressing him with all the energy and nobility of his character—'In the name of honour,' said he, 'do not deliver us into the hands of the assassins, our pursuers, grant your protection to the two unfortunate beings who are before you. I will adopt Russia for my country, and my blood shall be shed for her; but if you refuse my request, and think that your duty compels you to give me up, let it not be in chains—at least let me have vengeance ere I die!'

The duke immediately assured the noble fugitive that he was perfectly free; and, as his valour was well known, gave him the commission of an officer in the Russian army.

'Devote yourself to the emperor,' he said, 'who knows how to appreciate services, ability, and worth, such as your's, and delights in rewarding them.'

'May the God whom I adore protect the country I adopt, and which I swear to defend!' cried Haslan Gheray.

The duke instantly gave orders that every attention should be paid to the lovers, which their situation required, and felt the interest for them that they so well deserved.

An occasion soon offered itself to the young prince, to prove the sincerity of his protestations. The Russians received orders to attack Amassa: he presented himself to the Duc de Richelieu, completely armed, and solicited permission to guide the troops among the mountains, of which he was acquainted with the most intricate passes. After the conquest of Amassa, the Russian army pursued the Circassians over the Caucasian mountains. Here they met with such obstinate resistance, that they were often obliged to march in square battalions fourteen hours together.

Haslan was always at the head of these columns, and distinguished himself so as to merit the praises of the general, and the esteem of the whole army. His services were so highly appreciated by the emperor in this campaign, that he conferred on him the order of St. George, and presented him with an honorary medal.

In the month of December, 1810, another expedition was sent against the Fortress of Sudjuk Kale, in the country of the Abazes. Haslan again distinguished himself by such impetuous bravery, that the sight of him alone was sufficent to throw the enemy's ranks into confusion; the Circassians fled before him crying 'Haslan Gheray! Haslan Gheray!' After the reduction of this place, he received from his beloved Majesty a sabre, the hilt of which, enriched with diamonds, bore this inscription:—*'the reward of valour.'*

His first steps in Russia had been attended by glory—a hero's death was reserved for him. He had only enjoyed a few months of happiness with his Alkazia, when he was again called upon to give fresh proofs of his devotion to his adopted country. In November 1811, the Chassiques, one of the most warlike nations of Circassia, had made incursions on the frontier of Russia. Troops were sent to repulse them; Haslan commanded a detachment in the Valley d'Aphippe, near a small river of the same name, which rises in the Caucassian mountains. Hurried away by his usual intrepidity, he advanced before his soldiers, and received a shot which pierced his cuirass, and forced some of the links of his coat of mail into his body. The Sultan, Selim Gheray, his relation, flew to the assistance of his friend. 'Selim, Selim!' cried the dying Haslan, 'support me in your arms; do not allow the Circassians to see Haslan Gheray fall!' He was conveyed with the greatest difficulty to the tent of General Roudzewitz, who was the second in command under the Duc de Richelieu.—Haslan, convinced that his wound was mortal, commended his wife and child to the greatest favor to this general; 'Be a protector to my Alkazia,' said he, 'and I die content.' They were his last words: a few moments after the young hero expired, at the age of twenty-five years. All that was tried to alleviate the affliction of Alkazia was useless: her grief, as calm as it was deeply rooted, did not allow of tears; they never left her heart, but froze there. Immediately after the funeral, retiring to Bevastopol, in the Crimea, by her direction a mausoleum, sufficiently large for her to live in, was erected; and there, near the body of her lover, she waits till the angel of death summons her to rejoin him whom she will regret while she exists.

[1] The warriors of Circassia, at this day, wear a hood and hauberk of chain mail, in fashion and material very similar to those worn during the Crusades by the European chivalry.

DISCOVERY SHIP.

On the 30th March the *Hecla* manœuvred from her former anchorage, a little below the Kings Yard, at Deptford, ahead of the Monmouth, 64, sheer hulk, and warped out more into the middle of the river. She had her ice-boats on board; one of which was on her quarter gallery, with her head upwards—every thing being prepared for starting the following morning at ten. Copper life buoys were hanging over her stern, in case of any person falling overboard, ready to be thrown out to them to catch hold of, and support themselves until boats can be sent to afford assistance. At six in the evening she hauled her colours down.

Next day morning (Sunday), there was no blue Peter hoisted, no fore-top-sail loosened, or gun fired—the usual signals for departure of ships of war, requiring every person belonging to such ships to repair forthwith on board. An old Union Jack at the fore-top-gallant mast-head, was the only indication of the intended movement.—Capt. Parry, with Mrs. P., went on board early in the morning, and precisely as the clock in the Dock Yard struck ten, the *Hecla* was under weigh and moved downwards, having been taken in tow by the *Lightning* steamer. The men on board the *Lightning* steamer were mustered upon deck, with their marines drawn up, and gave three hearty cheers, and making other demonstrations of joy, as a mark of success on her voyage out and home again. The crew of the *Hecla* returned three cheers. The other ships of war, store-ships, merchantmen, and steamers, as well as well the spectators in boats and on shore, were equally vociferous, and evinced, by loud and tumultuous acclamations, the deep interest they took in the prosperous issue of this singular and daring enterprize. The wind was favourable, and the tide contrary. The *Lightning* steamer moved on rapidly, though not near so quickly as her name would seem to import, proceeding at a rate of six or seven knots an hour. All eyes continued fixed on the two vessels until they had passed Greenwich and the point of Land below it, formed by the curvature of the river Thames. Long after they were out of sight, shouts of Londoners continued to arrive, anxious to witness the departure of the fat famed North Pole Expedition, and felt sorely disappointed at being too late. The Tunnel, with the eagerness to catch a glimpse of this nautical raree show, were determined to follow her to Northfleet, near Gravesend, where it is expected she would anchor by seven o'clock yesterday afternoon, and remain four or five days.

In his person, Captain Parry is tall and slender; his complexion is sallow; his eye, quick, keen, and penetrating; his forehead is, as phrenologists would say, well developed. His reflective organs of comparison and capacity are prominent, and still more so are the organs of space and locality, which form so great an elevation over the frontal bone, that the organ of individuality, or memory of facts, between and below the two former, appears depressed, like an indentation or furrow in the hardness of the brows. Great travellers, geographers, and astronomers, are remarkable for this formation of the skull, as any one may convince himself by looking at the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, or that of Cook, or by inspecting the heads of migratory birds.

Mrs. Parry has very fine features, but grief and anxiety, on account of the multifarious dangers awaiting her husband, seem, for the present, to have nipped the roses on her cheek.

The burden of the Hecla is about 400 tons, and though a fine ship, she carries only 375 tun dead weight, and a complement of 64 men namely

Three Lieutenants; first Lieutenant, Mr. Ross; second ditto. Mr. Foster, who acts likewise as Astronomer and Surveying officer; third ditto. Mr. Crozier; Master, Mr. Crawford—a gentleman well acquainted with the Greenland navigation and trade, who has made four voyages in the *Hecla* before; Purser's Mate, Mr. Wood, lately returned from Africa; Surgeon, Mr. Beaver-y; Assistant Surgeon, Mr. M'Cormick; three Midshipmen. In all 20 officers and warrant officers; seven marines and the rest a fine crew of seamen.

The ship is about twelve years old—the expedition to Algiers, in 1816, having been her very first trip. She carries 19 months' provisions, 45 chaldrons of coals and her water in bulk, in or more properly speaking, in tanks, instead of water casks, which constitutes a great saving in the stowage; an object of great importance in a ship of her size.

The greatest attention has been paid to the victualling department of the ship. Preserved meat, beef, Pork, veal, and mutton, besides vegetables, are carried out in canisters, and the former into thousand pounds weight of pemmican, a concentrated essence of meat dried by a fire of oak and elm wood six pounds of the best beef being reduced to one pound, at the entrance of a Mr. Holmes, a gentleman and late resident at Hudson's Bay. Samples of this quintessence of animal food are shown on board having the appearance, and somewhat the flavor of German sausages, with this difference, however, that the expense of it is said to be 17s per pound. This is intended to be used in the boats after leaving the ship at Spitsbergen, as well as the biscuit powder

The strength of rum is rectified to 55 per cent. above proof.

The ship herself is secured by strong iron knees, both fore and aft. She is lined all over with a coating of cork, in layers of three inches thick, to protect the men against cold and damp. Iron flues, of a semi-cylindrical shape, convey heated air to all parts of the ship, from a stove below the lower deck, as well as from the caboose between decks, subject to the regulation of a thermometer. From 60 to 70 dead lights, in various parts of the deck, convey light to not only all the officers' and warrant officers' cabins, but likewise to the crew; they are so arranged that they may be taken out, and ventilators screwed in their places to air the ship. The boards of the upper deck are not laid longitudinally, as usual, but diagonally, for the sake of the greater strength. A patent capstan, by Phillips, is a purpendicular position, with a three inch purplying wheels, is placed betwixt the main and mizen mast, besides a horizontal one aft of the forecastle, the former being of a new construction. In comforts for the crew, the *Hecla* far exceeds any ship of her size, the sleeping-places, tables, &c. being arranged with great judiciousness. Every two men have a large box like an arm-chest assigned to them, duly numbered, which serves for a seat. The tables are covered with green baize. Light, airiness, elegance, and salubrity, characterise every part between decks. Two stanchels, four pumps, three compasses, one of them on an elevated stand, and five boats, are upon deck, and three ice-boats have arrived from Woolwich, but are for the present deposited in the King's Yard; they were especially built with wheels and sledges, and transported by means of their own wheels, from Woolwich Dockyard to Deptford. Each boat is provided with a mast, sail, and rudder in the centre, while the third, under the fore part, similar to that of a Bath chair, serves as a rudder, or conductor. Round the mainmast is an assemblage of boarding pikes, to keep the beasts off, or any such instrusive visitors.

Captain-Parry's great cabin contains a library of a considerable number of miscellaneous works; and besides the usual conveniences, a large assortment of clothing, furs, and other equipments, calculated for the climate he purposes to revisit. For jackets, coats, or rather tunics, of Esquimaux manufacture, you may purchase at the value of seven or eight shillings each; some lined with seals skins, others with wolf racoony or bear skins; some for wear in the day time, others to sleep in at night. All eyes continued fixed on the two vessels until they had passed Greenwich and the point of Land below it, formed by the curvature of the river Thames. Long after they were out of sight, shouts of Londoners continued to arrive, anxious to witness the departure of the fat famed North Pole Expedition, and felt sorely disappointed at being too late. The Tunnel, with the eagerness to catch a glimpse of this nautical raree show, were determined to follow her to Northfleet, near Gravesend, where it is expected she would anchor by seven o'clock yesterday afternoon, and remain four or five days.

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Summary.

The estimated consumption of wheat in the kingdom, yearly, is about 12,000,000 quarters. The importations of Foreign Corn in the last year, amount to about 582,000 quarters of Wheat, and about 1,666,000 quarters of other descriptions of Corn. Thus, it would appear, that when the importations have been considerably beyond the average of many years past, they have not exceeded one twenty-second part of the total quantity consumed.

BRITISH SHIPPING.——A final return has been given by the Board of Trade to the applications of the ship owners, &c. offer, in their memorials, several plans by which the shipping interests, in their opinion, might be relieved.—Among the suggestions, it is understood, where the reduction of the duty on timber from British North America, and a provision, that all supplies for his Majesty's dock yards should be brought by British ships; a reduction on sea policies, stamps, &c. The answer from the Board is quite clear and decisive; the suggestions are peremptorily rejected.

It appears, by official returns, that the quantity of foreign Wheat now in bond in the warehouses of Great Britain and ireland, amounts to 628,654 qrs. 3 bushels; and of wheatmeal and flour, to 61,288 Cwt.

From Batavia which have been just laid before Parliament, an immense increase of the total quantity of Spirits distilled in Great-Britain and Ireland appears to have taken place within the last three years. The quantity distilled in 1824 was, in round numbers, *fifteen millions*, and in 1826, *twenty millions* of gallons. Of this increase, about *half a million* belongs to England, about two millions to Ireland, and two and a half to Scotland.

The number of officers in the Royal Navy, on the 1st of January 1827, was as follows:—Admirals of the Fleet, 2; employed, 2: Admirals, 68, six of them employed: Rear Admirals, 67, four employed; Captains, 808, 73 employed; Commanders, 847, 75 employed; Lieutenants 3,712, 682 of whom were employed.

Emigration.....Mr. Barker brought up on the 5th. instant the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of Emigration, which was ordered to be printed.

Forty seven of the principal manufacturers in Bolton have signed a petition, praying to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons, on a plan for relieving the poor.

BRITISH SHIPPING FOR THE YEAR 1826.

The returns ordered by the House of Commons show that the number of ships built and registered in the British empire and plantations for the years ending the 5th January, for the last six years, were, for

Years.	Ships.	Tons.
1821	872	74,847
1822	780	67,144
1823	1,017	86,028
1824	1179	149,741
1825	1539	204,024
1826	1522	179,23

Of these, for the last year, 601 were above 100 tons, and their total tonnage was 134,488 and a similar proportion as to the vessels above and below 100 tons prevails for the other years. It appears also, that 178 vessels of above 300 tons, and measuring 49,040 tons, and 205 below 100 tons, and measuring 9,446 tons, were built in the British plantations.

The number of steam vessels in the United Kingdom was last year 72, measuring 8,638 tons, or about three times the number and tonnage built in any preceding year. The total number built since the year 1814, inclusive, is 228, measuring 28,106 tons.

The total number of British ships that entered the ports of Great Britain, for the year 1826, was 11,623, measuring 1,796,050 tons, navigated by 105,109 men; and the number of foreign ships that entered during the same period was 5,439, measuring 643,922 tons, and navigated by 37,137 men.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, April 17.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent, to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Clarence, Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet, to be High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominions, Islands and Territories, thereunto belonging.

It is said that the country branches of the Bank of England are beginning to make profitable returns to the parent establishment, and that the Directors consequently meditate an extension of the system to Norwich, and Bristol.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM CALCUTTA.

An Earthquake took place at Calcutta, on the 19th of January, but it is not stated that any damage was done.

It has been proposed to establish a new paper at Malacca, in the Chinese language, in which the latest news from China will be inserted.

PERSIA.

"We understand, says the editor of the Bombay Gazette, by a letter from the Gulf of a recent date, that a Persian Chief named Moostopha Khan, brother-in-law to the King of Persia, at the head of six thousand troops was marching towards Trifsees (in Ganjah) and, meeting an encampment by the way, approached it, in order to ascertain its strength and pillage it, if deserted: no sooner had he entered it, however, than suddenly a troop of Russians sallied forth from different directions and put to the sword the whole of the army, with the exception of the leader and a few followers who narrowly escaped and took refuge at the head quarters of Abbas Meerza, at which the same time was engaged in battle with the inhabitants of Shoosh, (a city in Arminir.) The Russian troops closely pursuing the enemy, met the grand army of Abbas Meerza, and fought them with great slaughter, in such a manner that Abbas Meerza was obliged to ask an immediate succor of the troops that were stationed at Ganjah, who immediately came to the assistance of the Prince Royal. The Persians at last giving way to the conqueror, dispersed, and Abbas Meerza, after leaving the enemy sole master of his Garrison and twenty pieces of cannon, made his escape. The Russians finding the city of Ganjah wholly deserted, entered it without the least bloodshed."

Later, accounts from Bombay, given in the India Gazette, offer the following confirmation of this account:—

"A despatch from our resident came in this morning, announcing the total defeat of the grand Persian army by the Russian Gens. Paskewitch, with a force of 10,000 men, and that he had employed his artillery alone, making his adversaries scamper off with great loss and slaughter. He is expected soon to be at Tobriz, and General Yermaloff has got as far as Tehran. No doubt some difficulty on the part the Russians would overrun Persia: the consequences it is not easy to foretell, but the correctness of the above may be depended upon."

St. Helena.—From the St. Helena Calender for which we are indebted to General Walker, the Governor of that Island, we gather some facts concerning this "half way house" of the ocean, which are new to us, and probably so to many of our readers. The Island contains six schools, a post office, a printing office, and eleven societies and institutions, for humane and other purposes, exclusive of the civil and military establishments. The schools are under the superintendance of an officer appointed by the "Hon. Company." The Post Office is an important department, being the great centre of transit for letters to and from the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, the Pacific Ocean, and Great Britain. Among the societies are the St. Helena Missionary Society—the Savings Bank—the Benefit Society—the St. H. Library, &c. &c. The Island was discovered by the Portuguese, and named after St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, in 1502, but they abadoned it to the Dutch who colonized it in 1645, and in turn deserted it when the English East India Company took possession of it in 1651.

From the list of arrivals and departures of vessels for 1826, there appears to have been of English men of war, 2: Indiamen, 37: Transports, 3; English merchant ships, 125; Whalers, 10: Dutch men of war 4; do. Merchant ships, 16; Americans, 19; French men of war, 1; do. Merchant ships 13: Portuguese 3; Danish, 1; Russian men of war, 1; Norwegian, 1; total 236. The highest eminence of St. Helena is Diana's Peak; 2697 feet above the level of the sea.—Superficies of the Island, 30 miles 10,000, of which 2237 are freehold, and the remainder on the lease from the East India Company.

When one contemplates this solitary rock nearly equidistant from the two hemispheres—the place of refreshment and refitting of vessels of sensible receiving tidings from long separated friends—a sort of Caravansera for the nations passing from the remotest quarters of the globe—the poetry of feeling arises unbidden and invests it with a character of sublime importance. It was from this point of interest of its having been the prison and the grave of Bonaparte.—*New York paper May 16.*

Frontiers of Catalonia, April 6.—A general movement was about to take place in a part of Catalonia; its execution was even begun. Public opinion had been abundantly manifested against the Infant, who abuses the name of Heir Presumtive of the Crown of Spain. It appears that every town of Lampourdan was to furnish a certain number of men, who were to form a junction with the detachments that came down from the highlands. At Rippol the Royalist volunteers conducted themselves well. They opposed the movement of the people, but as they were the minority they were disarmed. The assembla of armed men which set out from Rippol arrived too late, before Cardona, and was beaten by the insurgens, which had come from another quarter, not being sufficiently strong, missed their aim at this place, which being fortified, would have been an important rallying point for them. They were vigorously driven back by a great number of the inhabitants and royalist volunteers. This check re-established tranquility at Manreza and Solzona. There can be no doubt that this rising had extensive ramifications throughout Spain. Many of these assemblages, which may at present be regarded as merely put down, have levied contributions on the villages.

Scotland,

It is calculated that there are at present about 4000 uninhabited houses in Glasgow and the neighbourhood.

Emigration is rapidly proceeding from this district. Four vessels about to sail from the Clyde for British America and the United States are already supplied with passengers. Several of the persons about to abandon their native home have long been in Glasgow, and were considered the most efficient in their respective trades.

We have often had occasion to notice the perfection to which steam navigation has been brought on the River Clyde, but have not before known any performance equal to the Maid of Islay No. 1, she having, without the assistance of sails, made the passage from Greenock to Glasgow, a distance by water of 25 miles, in one hour and 52 minutes, including four stoppages by the way to land passengers; and on Wednesday she came from East Tarbaloff, with a force of 10,000 men, and that she had employed his artillery alone, making his adversaries scamper off with great loss and slaughter. He is expected soon to be at Tobriz, and General Yermaloff has got as far as Tehran. No doubt some difficulty on the part the Russians would overrun Persia: the consequences it is not easy to foretell, but the correctness of the above may be depended upon."

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Colonial.

There has never been a period since the close of the last American war in which our harbour was so full of shipping. During the last ten days we have had five or six arrivals daily—from England, the West Indies and America—and in going upon any of our central wharves there now meets the eye on either direction a thick grove of masts.

In one week last month, 41 vessels arrived at St. Johns, N. B. from the ice, bringing *sixty nine thousand eight hundred and fourteen* seals. Since that time many others have returned with equally good fortune. One schooner left the port on a certain day, fell in with the ice on the next, and on the evening of the 3d had taken upwards of 800 seals. On the 6th day she was completely filled and returned with more than 3,000. Another in about the same time, was still more successful, having brought in 3,500.

We have heard that Lieut. M'Laughlan, of Fredericton, has been appointed Agent under Col. Cockburn, for the settlement of Emigrants in this Province.—*New Brunswick Courier.*

Domestic.

"The works on the Ottawa have commenced this spring with more spirit and on an earlier period, than in any preceding year."

Last Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, Mr. Molson's new steamboat was launched from the ship-yard of the Canada Ship Company, and glided majestically into her destined element, amid the acclamations of the comparatively few spectators whom the wetness of the weather permitted to be present; shortly after which she was towed by the steam-boat Swiftsure to the mouth of the Canal, where she now lies to take her engine aboard. Her length of keel is 165 feet, breadth 24, depth of hold 8, present draught of water 5, expected draught, when loaded, 7; and her engine, (partly composed of the materials of the Lady Sherbrook's, and the remainder supplied by Mr. Ward,) is of 120 horse power.

One day last week a serious accident happened in the neighbourhood of this city. Mr. Raby from Quebec, was out shooting near the mountain. He had fired off his piece and was putting another charge in it, when some fire remaining in the barrel ignited the powder which communicating with that in the horn, caused it also to explode, severely burning Mr. B's. face. He is still confined to the house from the effects of the explosion.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is with great regret we mention the death of Mr. Walker, Advocate, late of Montreal, who died this morning of the injuries he received at the fire.—*Quebec Gazette.*

MASONIC FUNERAL.

On Friday last the 26th inst. the mortal remains of Mr. John Walker, a member of Lodge No. 77, and Freemason in Quebec, were conveyed to their last resting place, and deposited in a vault belonging to the Right Worshipful Claude Denechaud, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for the district of Quebec and Three Rivers, in that part of the new English burying ground allotted for private families. On this occasion, actuated by feelings of the most affectionate regard for the memory of a worthy and respected Brother, (who had generously fallen a sacrifice in the cause of humanity whilst attempting to save the property of his friends,) and to arrest the progress of the fire which broke out with such alarming fury in this City on the 19th inst.) not only all the Lodges in Quebec, including the Provincial Grand Lodge but a great number of old and highly respected transient Brethren, eager to testify their regard on this solemn occasion, proceeded to the Albion Hotel, where being clothed in deep mourning and the Lodges duly formed, the procession, preceded by the band of the 79th Cameron or Highlanders, moved to Holgate's Hotel, where the body laid; from whence it proceeded to the English Cathedral, the service there being concluded, the procession then moved on to the English burying ground, St. John's suburbs. The body being deposited in the vault, and the burial service concluded, the usual Masonick ceremonies were performed by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 77, and the procession returned in the same regular and uniform manner to the Albion Hotel. An immense concourse of spectators were assembled on the above solemn occasion, attracted not less by the awful manner in which the deceased had met his death, than by the remembrance of his many excellent and entertaining qualities. The Lord Bishop, and his Chaplain, the Judges, Members of the Bar, and the principal inhabitants of Quebec followed the body as mourners.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A young man, by the name of Marteau was accidentally shot yesterday, near the Tannery, by one of his companions in a shooting excursion. The unfortunate youth after receiving the contents of the gun in his side almost immediately expired.—*Montreal Gaz.*

A good deal of rain fell on Tuesday night, and the country has assumed some of its vivid green.—The leaves are nearly out, and several kinds of the wild fruit trees are in blossom. Damp and cold easterly winds have blown for about six weeks almost without a day's intermission, and have kept back vegetation. We have had, however, one or two pretty warm days.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

..*May* 21st—Richard & Ann, Smith, from Shields, general cargo.

....Brig Carricks, Ilea, from Liverpool, do.

....Brig Ann Elizabeth, Pengelly, from Liverpool, general cargo—17 settlers.

....23—Schr. Sir Jas. Kempt, Ernest, from Lunenburgh, rum and sugar.

....25—Brig Young Thomas, Horsley, from Dublin, in ballast, 116 settlers.

....Ship Lady Ridley, Scott, from Dublin, to order, ballast, 200 settlers.

....Brig Golia, Traude, from Trinidad, rum and sugar.

....Brig Thomas Washam, Cant, from Newcastle, general cargo.

....Ship Dominica, Bowman, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Brig Ann, Acheson, from Jamaica, rum.

....Bark St. Charles, Cousens, from St. Michaels, general cargo.

....Schr. Canso, Whitman, from Dominica rum and sugar.

....24—Schr. Nymph, Champion, from Newfoundland, salt.

....Schr. Wanderer, Boyes from Messina, dry fruit.

....27—Brig John Twinell, Gelley, from Dublin, in ballast, 150 settlers.

....28—Brigantine Chorub, Queen, from Halifax, rum and sugar.

....Bark Wallsend, Watts, from Hull, in ballast.

....Brig St. Lawrence, Marchand, from do.

....Bark Henry Cerf, Cowey, from London, in ballast.

....Brig Diadem, Shields, from Sunderland, with coals and glass.

....Bark Princess Royal, Townshead, from Grenada, rum and sugar.

....Ship Rose, M'Grath, from Newfoundland, in ballast. 91 settlers.

....Bark London, Smith, from Portsmouth, in ballast.

....Brig Phillis, Penrice, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Schr. St. Ann, Richardson, Jamaica, from Aricbat, with rum and sugar.

....29—Schr. Ranger, Roach, from Newfoundland, with sugar.

....Schr. Olive, Seyright, from Halifax, with tar.

....Brig Quebec Packet, Eitchburn, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Brig Carrington, 3d Dougal, from St. Vincents, with rum.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Amherst, 108 days from Canton, with teas, arrived at Halifax, 1 April.

The American Schr. Juliet, Rowley, left Boston May 10th for Quebec with a general cargo.

May 26—Exchange at New-York on London 11 per cent

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, June 9, 1827.

The papers by the last mail, bring us no further intelligence from Europe.

After a long period of service in Canada, Lt. Colonel McGrigor, left York during the last week for Scotland. It is probable that Colonel McGrigor will not again visit this Province, and we feel assured that, we are expressing the sentiments of the inhabitants of the several Towns in which he was stationed with his Regiment, when we say that he carries with him to his native country, their good wishes, and that his name will always be remembered by them, with feelings of kindness and respect.

Our remarks last week, on commencing a second volume, have stirred up the wrath of the Pseudo Patriot, whom we alluded to, as considering the rights of a Freeman, to consist in the privilege of despatching those around him, with language, most to be offensive. The cause of all this wrath, (which vents itself as usual, in railing, and calling hard names), is, that we are not ashamed to avow, that, in conducting our Journal, we are actuated by loyal principles, and a desire to strengthen the bonds of attachment to the Mother Country. This being the very opposite of that conduct, which is pursued by this *Freeman*, he works himself into a phrensy, and says, that we deserve no credit for our profession. The assertion is easily made; and when passion usurps the place of judgment, men are apt to make hasty assertions—which few will be inclined to believe.

It was our intention to have abstained from any further remarks respecting the Naturalization Bill; but as we are accused of not saying a word of the sales of property which have been made, in consequence of that odious Bill, as its calumniators call it, we will just state that, owing to the misrepresentations of this *Freeman*, and some others of his stamp, in the country, sales have been induced, and we believe at a sacrifice, to part with their Farms, but who now regret their inconsiderate haste, and are convinced that, they have been led astray by designing men In many instances where such sales have taken place, offers have been made for the repurchase of the properties, and there can be little doubt, that the period is not very distant, when imprecations will be heaped on the heads of the authors of those misrepresentations, which have induced some persons, inconsiderately, to make conveyances of their properties, at under value. Can it be thought surprising that this should be the case, when it is remembered what unceasing pains were taken, to impose upon the credulity of the people, by telling them that the Bill was intended to *strip them* of their very Farms? than which nothing could be more utterly false. We would ask whether any of the members of the celebrated York Committee, ever entered with a foot of their lands at less than its real worth—or whether indeed, they have been so much alarmed by the *odious* Bill, as to think of disposing of any part of their ample possessions? Can the propagators of such calumnies hope to escape the indignation of the people, when the truth comes to be known? And known it will be, to the utter confusion of those who have used the most unjustifiable means, to prejudice the minds of the people against a measure, intended solely for their security.

Errors and misrepresentations in Public Journals corrected.—The Colonial Advocate complains, that we come out full cry, as he calls it, against any "*little trifling typographical error*," of which he may be guilty. This is an *awful* misrepresentation The Advocate has amused himself by hunting out some imperfection of the kind in our paper.—When dealing with him, we look to what is of more consequence. We like a fair proof, but we like *truth* better, and when we find the Advocate departing from it, we put him right again. This we shall continue to do; and if the Advocate continues to pursue his old path, there is every prospect that the occasions will be frequent.

Bank of Upper Canada.—The affairs of this Institution appear to be in the most flourishing condition.—From a notice in our paper it will be seen that a half yearly dividend of Four per Cent is declared, and further, that a Bonus of Six per Cent is payable to the Stockholders. In the face of such *facts* as these, it is absurd enough, to hear the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, say that, any part of the system pursued by such an Institution "cannot be too severely reprobated," and when in his own *paper*, a monied man offers a "*liberal premium*," for shares in the Stock of the Bank.—The Advocate is constantly running his head against the wall.

We copy the following important intelligence from the *Statesman*:—

The Arctic Land Expedition.—The editor of the Detroit Gazette has received a letter from Fort de St. Marie, dated April 29th, informing him that despatches had been received there from the expedition under the direction of Captain Franklin. "When the bearer left Fort Franklin, in October, the members of the party were in fine health, and greatly exhilirated by the success with which their enterprise had been crowned during the preceding summer. They have established the fact of the continuity of water communication from the mouth of the Coppermine to M'Kenzie river, and from thence have pushed their examinations so far

as one hundred and forty-nine degrees and thirty minutes of west longitude. At this point, they were compelled by the density of the fog, to relinquish the design of proceeding to the Pacific Ocean by Icy Cape. The botanist, during the absence of the exploring party from the Fort, has been engaged in investigating the vegetable productions of the Tashatchewin country.

It is further stated that the party will return hither in July next.

This intelligence is extremely important, and yet mortifying. Having reached to long 150 W. Capt. F. must have been almost certain of success, being so near to Icy Cape; from which latter point he could with ease have effected his escape into the South Sea, and joined the Blossom.—*Albion.*

On the 12th April, a conversation occurred in the House of Commons on the subject of emigration to Canada. Mr. Labouchere objected to the sending out of the country its skill and talent, adding, that whatever may be the advantage to Canada, it would only accelerate its separation from the Mother Country. Mr. Horton begged the House to suspend its opinion on the emigration to Canada, until the evidence was before it. He deprecated any thing which went to show that emigration was carried on with any other view than the welfare of the people most interested. Mr. Leveszter then recommended the cultivation of the waste lands in the three Kingdoms, in preference to emigration to Canada; and advised that portions of these lands should be assigned to persons desirous of emigrating, and be exempt from rent and tax for a certain number of years. Mr. Horton replied that persons disposed to emigrate would not accept the alternative of the waste lands in Great Britain, offered them by the Hon. Member. Most of them had friends and relations in Canada, who induced them to go to that country, by representing in letters, their prospects and present condition. The conversation dropped on the petition being received, which was from the Secretary of the Emigration Society.—*Quebec Gazette.*

From the Canadian Courant.

West Indies Trade.—The advantages which it was expected this country would reap from the recent changes in the system of commercial intercourse between the British Colonies and the United States, we are happy to say has every appearance of being completely realized; and we believe it to be made a free port of entry, we may congratulate ourselves on being thus enabled more fully to enjoy the advantages which the wise measures of the mother government have thrown in our way. The west Indies are naturally dependent on the United States and the British American Colonies for the articles of Flour and salted provisions; and truly in the present infant state of the Canadas, but little of their own growth can be exported; but the United States require a market for their surplus of those commodities, and 'tis in the West Indies they will seek it—thus the consumption by the one country of the surplus of the other is equally required by both, and is equally advantages to both in the end. The prohibition of a direct intercourse between the United S. and the West Indies, and the permission given to the produce of the former to enter, or pass through the Canadas on such favourable terms, will of course draw it through these provinces, and will give an impetus to commerce here which we have not before witnessed. The following paragraph copied from a paper published in Rochester, State of New York, will tend to shew that our expectations have not been too sanguine:—

"It will be seen by letters in this paper, that facilities for sending our produce to the West Indies, through Canada, have been provided. This is vastly important to our section of the country, and arrangements are making by our millers to give that direction to large quantities of flour."

PUBLIC MEETING AT PORT HOPE.

At a Meeting held on Saturday the 2d June at the Mansion House Hotel, in the Village of Port Hope, pursuant to Public Notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity and practicability of constructing a Harbour and building a Wharf at Port Hope, and to consider of the best means of carrying the same into effect—John T. Williams, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Erasmus Fowke appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That the absolute necessity of a Wharf and Harbour, having been experienced for many years, and the greatly increased population of the County of Durham having rendered that necessity still more imperative, it is the opinion of this Meeting that an application should be forthwith made to the Legislature for the purpose of carrying that desirable object into effect—(Proposed by John D. Smith, Esq. and seconded by John Brown, Esq.)

2d. That a Notification, according to Law, be immediately forwarded for insertion in the U. C. Gazette, stating, that an application to the Legislature will be made at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, for the privilege of constructing the said work as a County measure—(Moved by C. Fothergill, and seconded by David Smart, Esquires.)

3d. That in furtherance of this object, and this alone, and to raise an additional fund in aid of the work, an application should also be made to the Legislature, at the expiration of the present Assessment Law, for the purpose of Assessing all Town Lots in Port Hope, according to the rate now levied in the Town of Brockville—(Moved by John T. Williams, and seconded by John D. Smith, Esquires.)

4th. That to make up the requisite sum for the completion of the work, an additional assessment be levied throughout the County of Durham, to be continued until the principal and interest of the money borrowed be fully liquidated, and no longer—(Moved by John Brown, and seconded by J. Hutchinson, Esq.)

5th. That C. Fothergill, J. T. Williams, and D. Smart, Esquires, be a Committee to draft a Petition to the Legislature, and to obtain signatures thereto—(Moved by Mr. D. Bedford, and seconded by Mr. E. Wilson.)

6th. That as it is possible the object of this Meeting may not be carried through the Legislature as a Private Bill, and that it may be possible to obtain it as a Public Measure, the introducer of the Bill in the House of Assembly be instructed to accept it as such, rather than lose it altogether—(Moved by Mr. James Robertson, and seconded by Mr. William Brogden.)

7th. That Charles Fothergill, Esq. our present Representative, be instructed to introduce and advocate the measure in the House of Assembly—(Proposed by Mr. Horace Grant, and seconded by Mr. Calvin Hamlin.)

8th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John T. Williams, for his able conduct in the Chair—(Moved by Mr. Job Fowke, and seconded by John Hutchinson, Esq.)

(Communicated.)

RETURN of Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, chosen at the annual Election on Monday the 4th inst. to serve for the ensuing year:—

Appointed by His Excellency the Lt. Governor:
Hon. James Baby,
" Peter Robinson,
D'Arcy Boulton, and
C. C. Small, Esquires.

Elected by the Stockholders:
Hon. William Allan,
Christopher Widmer, Esq.
Hon. Joseph Wells,
Samuel Ridout,
F. T. Billings, Esquires.
Hon. John H. Dunn,
John Monro,
Samuel P. Jarvis,
Robert G. Anderson,
James FitzGibbon, and
Henry J. Boulton, Esq'rs.

And at a General Meeting of the Directors, held at the Bank on the following day, the Hon. William Allan was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, June 6, 1827. 2-3w.

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel Gun, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.
York, June 9, 1827. 2-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. J. Proudfoot's Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "Canada;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.
York, June 7, 1827. 2-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, May 23, 1827. 52-8w.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Will be sold, on Monday the 2d July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the Wharf, the *Steam Boat Frontenac*, with her Anchors, chain Cables, Rigging, &c.—Also, the Engine, of 50 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on board.

For any further information, application to be made to Mr. Strange, Kingston, or to John Hamilton, Queenston.

June 1, 1827. 1-5w.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. John Mallery, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.
Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8w.

HALF-PAY, Pensions and Retired Allowances Payable by the Commissariat. The Commissary General hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half Pay, or other retired allowance within his command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for thier accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorized to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

Commissary-General's Office.
Quebec, 27th April 1827.—51 4

MILL MACHINERY & Patterns for Castings—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Marker King Street York, will be punctually attended to. JOS. ANDERSON.
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf

THE ALBION HOTEL, No 26 Notre Dame Street, third House east of the New Parish Church, Will be Opened on MONDAY the 21st instant, for the reception of Company.—The situation of the Albion Hotel presents peculiar advantages to TRAVELLERS, and persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, being established in the centre of the City, and within a minute's walk of the Public Offices.—The elevated site of this building ensures to its apartments, a free circulation of air. The Dining, Sitting, and Coffee-rooms, are pleasant and commodious, and the Bed-rooms particularly comfortable.

A stock of the best WINES AND LIQUORS, with the choisest FRUIT, will be kept; and the Larder supplied with every delicacy the Markets can afford.

To this Establishment is attached an extensive Confectionary Saloon, which shall be supplied with every kind of refreshment; and the Proprietor will use every exertion to make it one of the most elegant-and fashionable resorts for evening Parties. Apartments are also neatly fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to this part of the establishment. The Proprietor feeling grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him, will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension, in sanguine expectation of which he pledges himself to use his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons; and begs them to do him the honor of calling on him at the ALBION HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., when the satisfaction and approval of his visitors for his means of entertainment will be his best and proudest recompense.

N. B.—Good and convenient STABLES are prepared to receive Horses on Livery.

Montreal, May 12th 1827. 52-4.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street,* Montreal.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of Six suits of Apartments, *(suitable for families)* to his New Hotel, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of Guests than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his Saloon is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choisest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52-8

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21st May, 1827. 52-8w.

WANTED—to employ as a Clerk in a Retail Store, a young man of respectable character, to whom liberal Wages will be given—References will be required—Apply at the Gazette Office.
York, 19th May, 1827. 51-4w

U. E. Loyalist,

EXTRA.

YORK, U. C. MONDAY JUNE 11, 1827.

YORK, U. C. MONDAY JUNE 11th 1827.

A Supplement to the Albion of the 5th instant is just received, containing London dates to 30th April, by the Packet Ship *Canada*, from which we copy the following:

NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Courier, April 28.

We are, at length, enabled to lay before our readers an official list of the Ministerial arrangements, which have been so long an object of anxious expectation on the part of the public.

LIST OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET.

PEERS.

Lord Chancellor,	Lord Lyndhurst,
Lord President,	Earl of Harrowby,
Lord Privy Seal,	Duke of Portland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,	Lord Bexley.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,	Viscount Dudley.
Secretary of State for the Colonies,	Viscount Goderich, (late Mr. Robinson.)

COMMONERS.

Secretary of State in the Home Department,	Rt Hon W. Sturges Bourne
President of the Board of Trade,	Right Hon. W. Huskisson.
President of the Board of Control,	Right Hon. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War,	Viscount Palmerston.
First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Right Hon. G. Canning.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord High Admiral,	His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
Master General of the Ordnance,	Marquis of Anglesey.
Lord Chamberlain of the Household,	Duke of Devonshire.
Master of the Horse,	Duke of Leeds.
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,	Hon. W. Lambe.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Master of the Rolls,	Sir John Leach.
Vice-Chancellor,	Mr. Hart.
Attorney-General,	Mr. Scarlett.
Solicitor-General,	Sir N. Tindal.

It will be seen, by comparing the above with the lists which were given in several of the morning papers, that none of them were entirely correct. It will be seen, also, that the offices of Judge Advocate General, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Master of the Mint, which, in the lists referred to, are given to Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Calcraft, and Mr. Tierney, together with several other comparatively subordinate appointments, remain yet to be filled up.

The name of the Marquis of Lansdowne does not appear in the above list; but we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that the Noble Marquis has consented to give the support of himself and that of his political friends to the Government of Mr. Canning, though, for the present, at least, he declines taking office. The acceptance, indeed, of the post of Lord Chamberlain by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire is the best proof of the intended concurrence of the Noble Marquis, and that of those moderate friends, (to whom we yesterday alluded) who usually act with him.

In laying before our readers the name of the distinguished individuals who will henceforth constitute His Majesty's Government, we cannot omit the opportunity of expressing our great satisfaction at the appointment of the Hon. W. Lambe, to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The manly, and every way high and estimable qualities which distinguish that gentleman, must render his accession to any Government a topic for congratulation.

His Majesty will hold a Council on Monday at two o'clock to receive these Noblemen and Gentlemen, when the Ministers who have retired will deliver to the King the Seals of their respective Offices, who will immediately transfer them to the hands of their several successors. Some Members of the new Cabinet will afterwards be sworn in of His Majesty's Privy Council, and take their seats accordingly.

We feel assured that the arrangements, now finally made, will give general satisfaction. It combines those qualities which are well calculated to inspire public confidence; and abstaining, as we are anxious to do, from any one expression that may revive the recollection of what has passed, we feel warranted in anticipating that the new Cabinet will possess an energy and efficiency capable of promoting the best interests of the Empire.

Whitehall April 23.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, in the county of Southampton.

Whitehall April 24.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. George Canning, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles,) Francis Leveson Gower, Esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower,) and Edward Granville Eliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot,) and also Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. to be commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Granting to the Right Hon. George Canning the offices of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer.

Whitehall, April 25.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Goderich, of Nocton, in the county of Lincoln.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable William Conyngham Plunket, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Plunket, of Newtown, in the county of Cork.

THE ARMY.

The Appointment of Apothecary G. H. Reade, from the half pay, to be Apothecary to the forces, stated to have taken place on the 12th October last, has not taken place.

Summary.

Mr. P. Robinson, who has superintended the emigration from Ireland to Upper Canada since the year 1825, arrived this morning at the Colonial Office with despatches from Major General Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. at Canada.—*Courier, April 26.*

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Crown Office, April 27, 1827.—Town and Port of Seaford—The Right Hon. George Canning, of Downing street, in the city of Westminster, in the room of the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis, who has accepted of the office of Steward of the Manor of East Hundred, in the county of Berks.

Town and Port of Hastings—Joseph Planta, jun. Esq in the room of James Law Lushington, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Newport (Southampton)—The Hon. William Lamb, of Brockett-Hall, in the county of Herts, in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning who has accepted the office of First Commissioner for executing the office of Treasure of His Majesty's Exchequer.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of 1st May says, "We believe there never was a period when the number of persons emigrating from this port [Liverpool] to the United States, and to Canada, was so great as at this present time.

It was generally reported in the political circles, that as soon as Parliament met, an *expose* would take place in both houses, of the circumstances which led to the breaking up of the late administration; and that in the Lords it would be made by the Duke of Wellington or Lord Eldon; and in the Commons by Mr. Peel.

In the early part of the morning Consols were done at 83 1-4 buyers; they then fell to 82 7-8, afterwards recovered a little, but finally closed at 82 7 8 to 83.

From the London Gazette, April 27.—Average Price of Grain for the week ending 20th April, 1827—Wheat, 58s; Barley, 29s. 6d.; Oats, 30s. 2d.; Rye, 30s. 9d.; Beans, 46s. 9d.; Peas, 15s. 8d.

VOL. 2. NO. 6.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, June 7, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of the Legislature, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, in the London District, viz:

JAMES HAMILTON,
JOHN MATTHEWS, of Southwold,
MAHLON BURWELL,
JOHN BOSTWICK, and
CHARLES INGERSOLL, ESQUIRES.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint *Zacheus Burnham*, *Thomas Alexander Stewart*, and *Alexander M'Donell*, Esquires, Commissioners, under another Act of the last Session, granting a Sum of Money to aid in the erection of a Bridge across the Otanibee River, in the District of Newcastle.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U.C. June 14, 1827.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint *Lieutenant Colonel Walter O'Hara*, (of the retired List Portuguese Service), to be *Assistant Adjutant General*, with the rank of *Colonel* in the Militia Forces, vice *Fitz Gibbon*, who resigns, retaining his rank of *Colonel* in the Militia.

By Command of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
N. COFFIN,
Adjutant Gen'l. of Militia.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands; for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE farther, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

H. M. Receiver General's Office,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

The Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Twenty five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office,
York 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Governor through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

Notice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, March 12, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adcudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6*w*. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make

the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6*w* D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. } 1-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adcudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6*w*. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davison, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres. All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sherif.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 15, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30th, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30. 1827.

The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the Twenty-third day of June next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 12th May, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland Disuict, } On Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } On Saturday, the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, by virtue of a Writ of Extent in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, against the Lands and Tenements of John Theodore De Misanie, viz.—Lots number Three and Eighteen in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland } By virtue of a Writ of Ex-
District. } tent issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King against James Meagher, I shall dispose of the following property, belonging to the said James Meagher, at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the sixteenth day of June next, viz.—Lot No. Nine in a certain Town Plot laid out on Lands sold by John and Magdaline Ferguson to the late Charles Stuart, in the first Concession of the Township of Kingston; which said Town Plot is generally known and called by the name and description of Stuartville. Lot number Three hundred and forty-two in the Town of Kingston. Also, Lots No. Five and Sixteen in the Military Reserve, in the said Town of Kingston. And also, the unexpired Term of the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises, situate on the Church Reserve in the said Town of Kingston, now in the occupation of James W. Armstrong, Merchant.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon, George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicholls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF,S SALE.

Midland } On Saturday the Sixteenth
District. } day of June next, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Property, belonging to Thomas Norman, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, in favour of our Sovereign Lord the King, viz.— Lots No. One, Two, and Twenty in the Military Reserve in the said Town of Kingston.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock Noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, 12th December, 1826. 30-tf.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } By virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of
to wit: } two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench; and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of

cultivation, an asbery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14th 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 8th June, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
9-7w.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.

York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

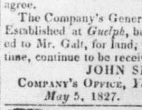
The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the meantime, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week*.—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

HARNESS FOR SALE.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON,
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, April 13, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further Instalment of Five per Cent. on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES DURAND, JUN'R.
47-9w. *Secretary.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE & JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

PORT HOPE.
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 23 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827. NO. 8.

Poetry.

GLOOM is upon thy lonely heart,
O silent House! once fill'd with mirth.
Sorrow is in the breezy sound
Of thy tall poplars whispering round.

The shadow of departed hours
Hangs dim upon thine early flowers;
Even in thy sunshine seems to broad
Something more deep than solitude.

Fair art thou, fair to stranger's gaze,
My own sweet Home of other days!
My children's birth-place!—yet for me
It is too much to look on thee!

Too much! for all about thee spread
I feel the memory of the dead,
And almost linger for the feet
That never more my path shall greet.

The looks, the smiles,—all vanish'd now,
Follow me where thy roses blow;
The echoes of kind household words
Are with me midst thy singing-birds.

Till my heart dies, it dies away
In yearnings for what might not stay;
For love which ne'er deceived my trust,
Ere all which went with "dust to dust!"

What now is left me, but to raise
From thee, lorn spot! my spirit's gaze,
To lift through tears my streaming eye
Up to my Father's House on high?

Oh! many are the mansions there,"
But not in one hath grief a share!
No sighing shades from things gone by
May enter o'erweep th' unchanging sky.

And they are there, whose longloved mien,
In earthly home may ne'er be seen;
Whose place, where they smiling state,
Are left unto us desolate.

We miss them when the board is spread,
We miss them when the prayer is said;
Upon our dreams their dying eyes
In still and mournful Gadeses rise,

But they are where these longings vain
Trouble no more the heart and brain;
The sadness of this aching love
Dims not our Father's House above.

Ye are at rest, and I in tears,!
Ye dwellers of immortal spheres!
Under the poplar boughs I stand,
And mourn the broken household band.

But by your life of lowly faith,
And by your joyful hope in death,
Guide me, till on some brighter shore,
The sever'd wreath is bound once more.

Holy ye were, and good, and true!
No change can cloud my thoughts of you.
Guide me like you to live and die,
And reach my Father's House on high!

*"In my Father's house are many mansions."—St. John's chap xiv.

†From an ancient Hebrew dirge—"Mourn for the mourner, and not for the dead; for he is at rest, and we in tears."

Miscellaneous.

DISAPPOINTED MEN.

Vandyke Sonne was the eldest hope of a respectable family. His education had been liberal, though far from costly. A sense of dependence of his own exertions had, from the first beaming of reason, been present to him; and an ambition to distinguish himself among men was his first rational desire. His appearance, when but a boy, bespoke the feelings which possessed him; his fame, like that of the Sybil, owned the presence of the divinity —the mortal was shaken by the immortal. The deep flushings which, on the slightest excitement, overspread his face, with the trembling of his lip and eyelid, arose from the fire and the music of the soul within. Even men of the bluntest perceptions would, in a manner, be confounded at his demeanour. The clowns of the neighbourhood have stared and gaped to hear him link together a chain of fancies; like savages in the desert, at the musical snuff-box of the voyager, they have been astounded that so small a frame could yield sounds so mysterious and exquisite. We know there are many sceptical of physiognomical expression—they think that men, like candles, are all taken from the same vat of clay, and are incapable, by outward means, of displaying in the least their internal resources. To such men, the god-like head of the Great Poet presents nothing more than chin, lips, nose, cheeks and forehead—and to such the front of a baboon exhibits the like adornments. To such we will not attempt to describe our second luckless hero; but to those who feel assured they have seen streaming through the eyes, from the heart and brain, the immortal light of mind—who have seen thought pluck at the lip, and sweep over the brow like the wind over water—who, startled at such development of soul, have almost believed it to rustle in the hair, and to make a halo round the head of the elect: to such we shall not appear a visionary, when we affirm that Vandyke Sonne, in his early days, exercited such imaginings in the bosom of the acute observer. His figure was small, and even fragile: his face pale and rather elongated; his eyes somewhat deeply seated; his eyebrows slightly overhanging; and which would have imparted a degree of austerity to his countenance, had it not been for the exquisite beneficence of his mouth, and the delicate oval of his chin. The general expression of his face was that of intense inquiry and perpetual self-communing. His look was of one who would watch nature as a spider, in her mystic web, follow her through the darkest outlets, trace affinities in the slenderest ties, and almost bring himself into an unconsciousness of his mortality in the keen, constant, and soul-absorbing study of creation. It was these feelings which grew up with him, which, like parasitical plants, clung around him, destroying the free current of the sap of life—and whilst they were green, and nearly bursting into flower, the prop around which they sprang was all unheeded by him. With the strong habit of thought, Vandyke Sonne had, at intervals, the glee, the ringing sprightliness of a child. When Hope—pity that he was one of her most plucked and ill-used suitors—or Humour directed, he could smile with the cheerfulness and laugh with the loudest. He could throw a way the mantle of philosophy, and exhibit the motley jerkin of the fool—shut up the volume, and shake the rattle—put aside the thoughts of laurel-leaves at the academy, for the hissing chesnuts at a winter fire.

Perhaps, ere this, our readers should have been advised that Vandyke Sonne had devoted himself to that art towards which the bosoms of Raphael and Corregio had burned. His first wish of reason was to become a painter. Almost every subsequent desire of his life was that of excellence in that art which had captivated his infant mind—which had weaned him from every other hope and aim. His first striking development of this preference was occasioned by the following circumstance. A distant and wealthy relation of Mr. Sonne's, by name Lord Noword, the eldest son of a little Vandyke, invited him to spend a season at his house. It was during his stay that the boy, one evening, retiring alone to bed, observed, on the way to his chamber, a door, till then unnoticed by him, without beholding, he opened it, and entered a large and apparently deserted room. He was about to return, when an object in the corner of the apartment made his young heart beat again, and held him, for a time, immovable. It was a painting by Salvator—an armed bandit, bearing forward against an angle of a precipice, in the act of awaiting his victim. After the intensity of the boy's surprise had, in some manner, abated, he approached nearer the cause of his astonishment and admiration; and, placing down the light, sat himself upon the floor, directly under the picture, and with his head uprised, his eyes searchingly fixed, his lips unclosed, and his little hands and feet in such perfect quiescence, that if the spirit of Salvator could, for a moment, have flitumed the pictured core of the robber, it would have seen more perfect, the unfeigned and intense veneration in the lineaments of a child, than it ever could witness in adult beholders. Poor child! he was then gazing on the basilisk which destroyed him—he was then inhaling an atmosphere which was to blight and mildew every blossom of existence.

In the morning the greatest consternation reigned throughout the house: Vandyke's bed had never been touched—none of the servants had seen the child leave the house, and a messenger was about to be despatched to the boy's friends, when, whilst two or three of the domesties were once more searching through the rooms, a spaniel that had accompanied them sprang playfully away, and in a minute returned, and again gamboling forward, led the servants to the object of their search, who had fallen asleep, even where he had at first placed himself. There hung the picture, and there lay the boy—at once presenting the altar and the worshipper of art.

From this moment the course of Vandyke was taken; and when other children his age were busied in infant sports, our little hero was seated on a bench, sketching "the milky mother of the herd;" or, perched like a young sparrow-hawk on a cliff, sending forth his spirit to pounce at "misty mountain tops" and sweeping clouds. Thus placed, the young enthusiast would feel as if all creation were sitting to him, and the vast thought would engender within him glorious dreams of professional supremacy—the applause of the great and high-minded, the homage of society. The thought of dying in obscurity, of passing away with the nameless hundreds that are every day consigned to dust was, even in infancy, a painful reflection to our hero, and time seemed to add a pang to the fear of so ignoble a fate. He would say, "I never to autumn pass beneath a tree, and tread upon its withered foliage, but as I hear the crushing of the leaves, I think of the foot of Time pounding the bones and the marrow of men into dust, and never a word written in the book of human deeds, to say that such once breathed."

The time arrived when Vandyke Sonne was compelled to seek the metropolis. Death had deprived him of his parents, and his only inheritance was that which he held from nature —high feelings, and an uncorrupted heart. The love of his profession, and the brilliant fame he had promised himself in the exercise of his powers, bore him up against the shock with which providence had visited him. He was, indeed, full of hope; and his appearance bespoke a man conscious of a superiority, and doubting not of its speedy recognition by the world. There was, in truth, but little vanity in this—his bearing arose rather from a buoyancy of spirits than an overweening and impertinent valuation of his abilities; he was confident, but not obstrusive. Shortly after his arrival in London, he sprized us of his having left with a friend of his father's, a few letters of recommendation from his worthy relatives—all their generosity could afford the young adventurer,—and the epistles had insured unusual patronage for their youthful bearer. "Lord Noword," said Vandyke, his eyes flashing, and his whole countenance lighted up with a deep glow of satisfaction, "my Lord Noword has bespoken a landscape; he has also promised to recommend me for some subject of imagination to his particular friend, from whom, he says, I may depend on the warmest encouragement, as he knows the Duke of ——; and when once recognized by him, the fault must be in the artist if either fame or profit be wanted. And yet," he would add, "in the midst of all these successes, I cannot but feel a sadness that the gratification of those to whom this good fortune would have been most sweet."

Day passed after day, and Sonne received no definite answer from his Lordship. The nobleman wished to give some splendid opportunity for the development of the young artist's powers; "and this," said Vandyke, "I take to be most considerate and kind in his Lordship: he must also have many serious affairs to call him from the contemplation of those arts which the excellence and ingenuousness of his own mind must render most gratefully to him. Indeed, I began to feel that I have more charity and consideration for men in high life, and, I may say, for the world at large, than I could a short time since have reckoned on." Still, however, there was no summons from the nobleman. The resources of Sonne gradually declined—the freshness of his apparel had some time since been on the decay, and the easy and benevolent confidence which had outlived the most chilling procrastinations, at length began to give way to a fitful restlessness, sometimes dispelled by returning hope. Indeed, the stand poor Sonne made against despair, and that misanthropy which was a hour to pervert one of the highest of earth's spirits, was noble and heroic. He battled off the thronging doubts and fears, the terrors of abject want, and—to his finely directed mind, the worse than all—the horror of oblivion, with a strength, a valor, with even a joconeness of spirit, which few can either compass or appreciate. We wonder at the firmness of the man who holds forth, without a wince, a limb to the amputating weapon of the surgeon; we laud him as a heart of oak, a hero; but, alas! we think little of those whose wounds bleed inwardly, and who, whilst the darts of scorn and undeserved obloquy are festering in their souls, still lift an unblenched brow to heaven, and a look of kindness to their fellow-men. These are, indeed, conquerors; albeit, they be superficially esteemed "fellows of no mark nor liveliehood." Poor Vandyke still strove to cheat himself into a confidence of future success. "If," he said, "his Lordship, and I cannot think he will, deceive me, I have yet another resource. There are many who might foolishly have been content to live on the promise of a Lord, but I, with unemployed hands, awaited his bidding. I have acted more thoughtfully—I have still been at work." He had so; and a more admirable sketch rarely came from so young a pencil than that which in his hours of misery and solitude, in a wretched three-pair back room, admitting scarcely a sufficiency of light to read by, had employed the mind of Sonne, and weaned it for a time from the evils which beset it. The work partook of the temper of the artist. It represented a young and wearied pilgrim eashing at the garb of Hope to steady his steps towards a spire of glass, on the top of which sat Fame, dispensing her wreaths to all who approached her. Several hapless wretches were depicted examinate at the base—several slipping when in sight of the object of their idol. It was this work which had, in a great degree, absorbed the feelings of the artist, and rendered him less susceptible of the neglect cast on him by his specious patron, Sonne, as usual, hoped largely from this work of his retirement. One morning, ere he quitted his lodgings to call at his Lordship's mansion, he gave the last touches to the picture. Fired with the triumph which the happy completion of a work of mind awards to the artist, Vandyke, as he left his room, treated his dunning landlord with more than his wonted share of scorn—and surely the young artist was to be forgiven. He had just left his work—his bosom beating with that indefinable ecstacy known only to those whose tasks are of the intellect—his fancy flushed—his feelings highly heightened, and all the dull, coarse, heart-crushing realities of life forgotten in the delightful dream of fame, when he was stayed by the hand, and his very heartstrings jarred by the rough queries and upbraidings of a stubborn creditor. However, escaping from his landlord, Vandyke once more struggled for the mastery of his feelings, and attended at the residence of his lordship, when, unbeliever as he had been, he could no longer doubt the hollowness of the Peer. Penniyless and wanting food, there was no other asylum than that Hecate's cave, an unpaid-for lodging. Sonne returned home; but on entering his room, discovered that the picture was gone. He made instant inquiry, and found that the work which had beguiled him of so much wretchedness, over which he had glowed with all the exquisite fondness of a father over the opening beauties of a child—the effort which was to have raised him to fame, and to have administered to his most pressing necessities, had that morning been sold to a sworn broker for sum exactly the worth of the canvass. It was at this moment that the spirit of hope and charity winged its flight from the breast of Sonne, giving it up as the eyrie to a harpy—it was at this moment he fell from the hand of men, and declared himself an alien to the sorrows or affections of all human kind. Some days passed after this fatal accident ere we met the crushed and disappointed artist; and then how changed! Time seemed to have put the works of years into one short week. Sonne looked an spectate from benevolence; he also looked but a tym misanthrope. His brow was seared—his eyes shone, but with a glassy brightness—his lips was livid and tremulous—even his hair seemed to have lost its wonted gloss and freshness, and hung lank and thread-like. His beard was long, and its blackness yielded a

terrible relief to the ghastly yellow of his attenuated cheek. We started back as he approached: and, without uttering a syllable, he strided past us, leering with such a glance of mingled malice, thirstiness and scorn, that for the moment we thought the enemy of mankind had loosed his infernal spirit in the semblance of our friend. Never again did we behold Vandyke Sonne.

Some months after, when passing through an obscure street, we observed a child sell a few paces before us. On raising the infant from the earth, we remarked in its lap, among other toys, the sketch of a babe, which we instantly recognised as the work of Sonne. Never shall we forget his remarks on the circumstances which gave rise to that picture. "There is not," he said, "to me a more touching sight than that of a mere infant seated on the grass. I am involuntarily reminded of the origin of man, and see in the crawling babe a little Adam in its early paradise. It was a lovely summer's evening when I saw the child—the original of this sketch—playing on the sward; the pure blood glowing in its cheek, its eye glistening, and its red lip pursed up at the satisfaction with which it was plunging its little hand into the soil. As I stood wrapt in meditation, the infant raising its hand, I observed an earthworm had ringed itself around one of the child's fingers, who looked at the turning reptile with an eye of wonderment and half-smiling, half-pouting curiosity. Whether it was altogether owing to the state of my mind I know not; but at this spectacle of the infant and the worm—at this early union of ordained companions—at this contrast of childish joyousness and the grave's corruption, I could no longer refrain from tears. The features of the child were impressed on my mind; and, on returning home, I took the sketch."

All this passed rapidly through our brain, as, asking of the child the place of its abode, the mother of the babe came up. On inquiring as to her possession of the picture, she informed us that it was once the property of a lodger of her's; "and a strange gentleman he was, Sir," she continued: "for although he would never speak, he would at all nights and groan as though his heart was breaking. At last, Sir, the poor gentleman died; and this picture, and a few ragged clothes, were all he left behind." "And his funeral—" "He was buried by the parish."

After some further inquiries, the good woman accompanied us to the church-yard, where we found the sexton turning up the earth from the grave of Sonne to make room for another of the dead. "For whom, sexton, is this grave?" "Why, for a man hanged last Tuesday, for burglary!"

In life an outcast, and even in death the companion of a felon! Was not Vandyke Sonne a disappointed man!

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following letter from Genoa the contents of which will be found amusing.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE "NEW MENECHMI."

One of these men is Genius to the other;
And which the spirit?—*Comedy of Errors.*

There is at present at Genoa a Corsican, a Major in the Sardinian Guards who bears so striking a resemblance to the Emperor Napoleon, as to have produced a considerable excitement among the military and others, who enjoyed the advantage of beholding his late Imperial Majesty. When the ex-Empress, Maria Louisa was here, she saw this "Dromio" at the theatre, and she was so much struck with the likeness, that she ordered the opera box, after exhibiting the powerful effect it had on her feelings. To render the similitude more remarkable, he usually dresses in the costume of Napoleon, and imitates his peculiar gait and demeanour. So great has been the excitement produced, that his Sardinian Majesty, with that sensitiveness so peculiar to petty despots, has lately ordered him away to take command of a regiment at Savana. The first time I saw him, was at the *Café de Carisi*; I was in company with a French officer who had served under Napoleon in his campaigns, and who beheld him for the last time at the battle of Leipsick. "I perfectly remember the Emperor's appearance during that fatal day, (said my companion after pointing the Corsican officer out to me,) when I solemnly assure you that were not Napoleon dead, my feelings are now such as to be tempted to exclaim, 'vive l' Empereur.'

The Prussian Soldiers.—The Prussian soldiers are certainly magnificent young men; if they have a fault, as soldiers, it is, that, as a body, they are far too young; but they are handsome, very erect, and clean limbed, their clothing (blue) is admirably made, and most becoming. They are clean and smart under arms, and steady as a wall. Still, it is my opinion, and I attentively watched their system of drill in many places, that we in England have just struck upon the happy medium. The laxness of bad discipline in France makes the French soldier unsteady on parade, and placing no habitual check upon the eager restlessness of his character, causes him often to be dangerously self-willed and insubordinate in the field of battle. The severity, on the contrary, of the German discipline, makes the soldier a mere machine, to advance or retreat, charge, fire, stand, or even fly, unhesitatingly, when ordered, and only when ordered. I saw not such a thing on the continent of Europe as what we call, and my military readers will understand me, a *saucy* English light company, or any thing resembling those true old English grenadiers who could sing the good old song, with its nasty tow-row-row, so harsh and happy chorus. These be the men, and this was the free spirit and feeling which, controlled and guided by a firm, judicious hand, that knew when to check the rein, and when to give the head, won for England her renown. Often I saw on the continent troops of the most warlike and martial appearance—but I always felt the truth of our ambassador's reply to Frederick: "Do you think an equal number of English soldiers could be found to beat those?" "I said the King, pointing to the *elite* of his famous guard, an *elite* composed of men of all nations, remarkable for their fine size, their discipline, and their prowess. "Sir I cannot tell; but I know that half the number would try." This was, and, I hope will ever be, the character of British soldiers in the field. "Dare greatly, do greatly," is a glorious motto.—*Rambles in Germany.*

Summary.

An arrival at Bordeaux, from Calcutta, brought a report that the crew of the celebrated La Perouse, had been discovered at an Island near New Zealand, by the E. I. Company had sent a party to ascertain the truth of the report.

The King of Great Britain has given 100 pounds, to be sent to Beethoven, who was suffering from dropsy and poverty at Vienna. The Philharmonic Society of London have given a like sum. Beethoven is since deceased.

The King of Prussia by a late edict calls upon all his subjects, *under* penalties, to send their children to school, between the ages of six and the King of Sardinia, by an edict of nearly the same date, forbids all persons, who do not possess a certain annual income, from attending the literary institutions of his kingdom.

Paris, April 14.—The Journal de Paris announces without answering for the authenticity of the news, that Lord Cochrane has arrived on the coast of Morea, and that Athens is free.

The advance made by the Spanish troops, towards the frontiers of Portugal, is ascribed to the knowledge which the Commander in Chief of that army had of the march of the English troops to draw nearer to the Spanish frontiers.

The armies of the two nations are, as it ware, opposite each other, but without shewing any signs of hostility.

PORTUGAL.—The latest Lisbon dates are of April 9. The Romney, man of war, arrived on the 8th from England, having on board 250 troops.

The great and important work of a grand ship canal from London to Portsmouth, it is understood, is certainly to take place.

The Egina Gazette, of Feb. 15th, says the Turkish garrison of Salona, have abandoned that fortress, which has fallen into the hands of the Greeks; "so that all western Greece is now free." Omar Pacha was routed at Distomo. Sesini, Dragon, Sestre, St. Elie, and Acarnania have been cleared of the Turks.

From Gibraltar.—The Dingle, or the ship Addison, in 35 days from Gibraltar, at Philadelphia, states, that accounts had been received there and were confirmed by letters from the intermediate ports, that the inhabitants of the principal towns of Catalonia had risen simultaneously and declared in favour of the Infanta Don Carlos.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The interior troubles of Spain increase. In Catalonia armed bands are running through the country crying Vive Charles V—Death to Ferdinand VII—Vives Charles V and the Inquisition. Gerronne although occupied by the troops of Ferdinand, supports the conspiracy in this province. Rebels have threatened also to enter Figueras and have even appeared at the gates. Bands multiply and threaten Puycerda. The authorities are greatly alarmed and have sent to Perpignan for assistance. The exportation of powder from France has been prohibited; but women have attempted to purchase it at Perpignan. The greatest excesses are committed by the rebels towards constitutionalists. The Marquis of Tamarites is at the head of the conspiracy at Tortoso together with some monks. Troops to the number of 500 have refused to obey the intendant general of Zamora, and set his authority at defiance.

The Princess Regent of Portugal, has suspended the act of amnesty granted to the soldiers who had taken part with the rebels.

United States.

Facts speak louder than words or arguments.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend, for the following table of importations for one year, at Jamaica. It shews how much our agricultural interest was concerned in the colonial trade we have lost, and proves very clearly that we had nearly monopolized that commerce to the exclusion of the British &c&c. Under our present wise administration, however, the tables will be completely turned upon us. We are not surprised that the Canadians should rejoice at the strange policy of our government; nor that the Editor of a Quebec paper, should, with an exulting irony, propose to present to Mr. Adams, for his friendship to Canada, "a service of plate."

Importations at Jamaica, for the year ending the 30th September, 1825.

	From the U. States.	From British Colonies
Flour,	53,378 bbls.	1,417 bols.
Bread,	4,686 bbls.	76 bols.
	3,381 kegs.	200 kegs.
Rice,	2,600 tierces	46 tierces,
	559 bags	50 bags,
Corn& Meal	61,644 bushels	823 bushels,
	20,153 barrels	410 barrels,
Peas & Beans,	667 bbls,	100 bags,
	1,797 bags	
Staves & Heading,	3,799,572	652,759
Shingles,	4,713,419,	409,800
Lumber,	3,191,555 feet	2,296,820 feet.

New York, Evening Post.

Montreal Herald.

We are happy to be able, from undoubted authority, to lay before the public, rather interesting particulars respecting the artic land expedition. It appears by letters from Captain Franklin, dated at Fort Franklin, the 12th of June last, that this enterprising traveller was then in boat starting from his winter quarters. Another letter, written on the river of June, was dated at Fort Norman, when he was on his way down Mackenzie's river towards the Pacific Ocean. Having reached the mouth of this river, the Expedition proceeded to survey the coast of the Pacific, which they did from 113o to 149o, 38 west longitude. They suppose that in five days further progress, they would have reached Icy Cape, but for the circumstance of their having, for fifteen days, been involved in dense fogs which put a stop to their operations in that direction. The expedition met with some annoyance from the Esquimaux, who attempted to pillage, but these people were easily dispersed by the simple and humane process of firing a few blank shots over their heads. On the 17th of August, Captain Franklin began to retrace his steps eastwards, and, as will be seen by the following circular, reached Fort Franklin on the 21st of September.

To the Chief Factors, Chief Traders, and Officers in charge of the H. B. Co's Posts.

FORT FRANKLIN, GREAT BEAR LAKE,
21st September, 1825.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to request that you will have the goodness to forward the accompanying despatch * to Montreal, with the least possible delay:

I am happy to inform you of the safe return of every member of the Expedition to this establishment, after having surveyed the ice Coast from the Longitude of 113, to 149, 38 west.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed,) JOHN FRANKLIN,
Captain & commander of the Expedition.

* The despatch above alluded to, which was for government, not having passed through the Post-Office here, must have been transmitted from Sault St. Mary's (where it arrived the 12th of April last) by York and the United States' for England.

We are happy to add, that Captain Franklin and Doctor Richardson may be expected in this city, in August next, on their way to Britain. Captain Back and Mr. Kendall it is supposed will go home by Hudsons' Bay.

The Hudson Bay Company's posts in the interior, by last accounts, were tranquil, with the exception of petty disturbances with the numerous tribes of the Sashatchewan river, which is considered nothing unusual. Their prospects in regard to trade are favourable. A regulation prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors into a certain portion of the Company's territory, (viz, from lat. 54o to the Frozen Ocean,) and that was tried merely as an experiment, which, if successful, would be extended to the rest of their possessions, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. Since the passing of the regulation, not one drop of any description, has been imported for either the natives or the officers and servants of the Company, and the good effects of the regulation are beginning to appear on the morals, comfort, and happiness of all parties. From a private letter dated Red River Settlement, of the 30th of January last, we are enabled to give the following extract. "The settlers seem very comfortable and happy, and are much better housed than before the great inundation which happened last spring. Nothing, I believe, less than a calamity such as this, could have induced them to live upon their former miserable hovels. Such of them as had not a sufficient quantity of food from the produce of their farms, have taken to the neighbouring lakes and plains for subsistence; but those are principally Canadian Voyageurs, and half breeds, who, as yet, prefer that precarious life to the more certain, but laborious one of a farmer. The high order of settlers are in the midst of abundance, and in the utmost harmony and good will with each other."

Colonial.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE,

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, in New-Brunswick,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH:—

That they entertain serious apprehensions with regard to the contemplated Trade to His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, from the United States, may now take, through the Foreign Possessions in the West Indies.

It appears to be the expectation of the Citizens of the American Republic, as well as the opinion of many in the British Colonies, that American Produce exported to those Foreign Possessions, may from thence, be re-shipped to any of His Majesty's West India Colonies: that this anticipation will be realized, the intention of the late Order in Council, interdicting the Trade by American Vessels, with His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, would in a great measure be defeated; as the Ships of the Republic would then enjoy a very large proportion of the Carrying Trade to supply these Colonies, and in conveying the Produce thereof, received in return for such supplies, back to the United States.

Your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to state, that such a course of Trade would also be extremely prejudicial to His Majesty's Colonies in North America, as they never have been enabled to enter into successful competition with the Citizens of the American Republic in those Markets to which the produce of that Republic could find access, even in supplying the article of Fish, which abounds on all the Coasts of His Majesty's North American Colonies; the Americans by reason of Treaties, possess rights equal to those of British Subjects in prosecuting the Fisheries on most of those Coasts—rights far greater than have ever been conceded to any other nation.

The Chamber of Commerce, while they acknowledge that the particular interests of the Province of New-Brunswick have led them to the consideration of the above subject, yet they beg leave to assure your Lordships, that other considerations far more interesting and important, and which are of a National character, have also had due weight. If His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies are permitted to be supplied with American Produce, through Foreign Possessions, the carrying Trade of all Articles of such Produce, as before observed, would in the proportion of more than four to one, be thrown into the hands of the American Ship Owner; and therefore, the intercourse with His Majesty's Subjects in the West Indies, and the Citizens of the American Republic, could not, to any National purpose, advance the interests of Great Britain; on the contrary, it would add much to the Maritime strength of the Republic, and in equal proportion, diminishthat of the British Empire.

The Chamber of Commerce beg leave to suggest to your Lordships, that the only remedy which can be applied to counteract the disadvantages which the British Ship Owner has so long laboured under, with respect to the United States of America and which will also give full effect to the Order in Council before referred to, will be, to prohibit (except in extreme cases) the entry of any Produce of the United States, *into* any British Port or Place in the West Indies, *from* any Port or Place, whether *British* or *Foreign*, south of the Port of Halifax in Nova Scotia; from which Port and the other Free Ports in His Majesty's Colonies in North America, ample supplies could be conveyed to the West Indies, and at as cheap rates as the same are now conveyed through other channels; thus no sacrifice would be required from the West India Planter, and the benefits of the long voyage would be restored to the British Ship Owner, except perhaps a very small proportion of Benefit, which might fall to those Nations (if any who had not (like the American Republic) denied to British Subjects, a Commercial intercourse upon terms of reciprocity.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOMAS MILLIDGE, Chairman.

Saint John, N. B. May 2, 1827.

CANALS.

From the New-Brunswick City Gazette.

By the insertion of various extracts from Canada Papers, and by occasional editorial allusions, we have for some time past endeavoured to turn the attention of our readers towards the great and important public works, which are in progress in that country; We allude to the Welland and Rideau Canals. The Welland Canal which is now considerably advanced, and which will be completed in the course of this season, will connect Lake Erie, and of course all the country above it, with Lake Ontario. By means of this connexion, all the surplus produce of Upper Canada above Niagara, and much of the productions of the vast territory bordering on the Lake Michigan, may be conveyed to the New-York market find their way to Montreal and Quebec. The Rideau Canal is stated to be a most stupendous work, and will present equal advantages in the interior, and by means of these two a safe and easy communication, will be established from the extremity of that vast and fruitful country to the other.

The Government of Great Britain upon consideration of enjoying certain privileges has given £16,000 in aid of Welland Canal. And as the Rideau Canal is a work of a magnitude so far beyond the means of any private individual or company, the Government has undertaken that altogether. Our reasons for bringing these things before our readers, are to make them acquainted with what is going on for the welfare of those with the Canadas that they may see the zeal with which works of Public usefulness are carried on in that quarter, and that they may mark the fostering care of His Majesty's Ministers, and their liberality in promoting and supporting works of this and national importance to the Colonies; and also, and chiefly, that after having made a suitable impression upon the minds of our readers,—we might when a proper time arrived, direct their attention to a work of great national utility and importance in this Province, which will be equally practicable to be completed in order to give full effect to those great undertakings in the Canadas, which we have just mentioned.

We conceive that the proper time to introduce this subject is now come, and the great work on which it treats, will certainly request the attention of our readers is the Canal which was much spoken of, some two or three years ago, by which the waters of the Bay of Fundy, may be connected with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By means of the Canals Canals, Montreal and Quebec will become the Emporiums of all the surplus produce of the almost boundless Countries bordering upon the great western Lakes. But those Ports being shut up from the ocean by ice, nearly one half of the year, in order to give them all the benefit which they ought to derive from their commanding situations, on the great St. Lawrence, they should be connected with a Port open to the sea, and accessible at all seasons of the year—And that Port is St. John, New-Brunswick. If therefore the long talked of Canal, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence were opened and in full operation, St. John would then be to the Canadas a *depot*, for a great part of their marketable commodities, and what the Canadas could not sell or ship to the West Indies during the summer months, could be warehoused here, as a place of transit, and at a trifling expence, and be ready for exportation all the year round. Prince Edward Island, and the Islands and settlements along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, would also derive immense benefit from this communication. And though possibly Nova Scotia, might not derive equal benefit with the places already mentioned, yet she could not hardly fail to derive important advantages in this arrangement.

June 2—Exchange at New-York on London 10 3-4 to 11 per cent.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827.

For the latest news from England, we refer our readers to our EXTRA Sheet of Monday last, in which the list of the new Ministry is given. The appointments are spoken of, as generally affording satisfaction. We may expect important intelligence, as Parliament will resume its sittings, now that the Cabinet is formed.

The Talbot Anniversary was held at the Town of St. Thomas in the London District, on the 21st May, the day of the Honorable Colonel TALBOT's first arrival, and the commencement of the Settlement which bears his name. A large and highly respectable number of the inhabitants belonging to the Settlement, attended on the occasion, as well as several gentlemen from adjoining parts of the Country. At 5 o'clock, the Company, to the number of eighty, sat down to an excellent dinner, in a room fitted up for the purpose, by Mr. Spades.—After the Cloth was removed, the following Toasts were given:—

THE KING—God bless him. May his life be as long and happy, as his Reign has been great and glorious—4 times 4. *God save the King.*

The memory of His late Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK.—His grateful Country will long remember the *Soldier's Friend.*

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND—May the inhabitants of the Talbot Settlement ever do justice to His mild and equitable administration —3 times 3. *Duke of York's Troops.*

THE HONORABLE COLONEL TALBOT—May his exertions for the good of this Settlement ever be remembered with gratitude and affection.—3 times 3 *Rural felicity.*

This toast was received with peculiar enthusiasm. Col. Talbot rose, and in an appropriate Speech, returned thanks for the very gratifying manner in which his name had been mentioned, expressing his heartfelt satisfaction on witnessing the improvements which had taken place in the settlement since its commencement, and his high sense of the honor paid to himself, and the Talbot Settlement, by the presence of those gentlemen who had come from a distance to join in the celebration of the day.

LADY SARAH MAITLAND, and the Fair of Upper Canada—3 times 3. *Bruce's Reel.*

Several volunteer toasts were drank, and the utmost good feeling prevailed, until a summons called them from the festive board, to join in the sprighly dance. A large party of Ladies was assembled in the Ball room, and it was not till after "the dawn gave note of days approach," that any disposition was shewn, to depart from the place, from whence "dull care" was banished, and where the spirit of harmony presided over the festivities of this annual celebration of the Talbot Settlement.

[*Communicated.*]

We have much pleasure in stating, that the LORD BISHOP, with his accustomed liberality, has given the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, towards the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church, on a Lot reserved by the Canada Company for that purpose, in the new City of *Guelph.*

We are happy to hear that the Steam Boat *Niagara* has been got off the rocks near Log Point, and that she is now lying in the harbour at Kingston, undergoing repairs. She is stated to have received but little damage; and it was expected, that in the course of a month, she would commence her regular trips across the Lake.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a copy of the Report, together with the minutes of evidence before the Committee, on Emigration from the United Kingdom. It is extremely voluminous, and contains a variety of the most useful information, resulting from the evidence of several persons examined by the Committee, from all the Provinces in British North America. Some of the facts stated in the evidence are new to us, and may be interesting to our readers.

Mr. Felton, a Gentleman who may be supposed to possess correct information, and who is employed in London by the Board of Trade in Lower Canada, on matters connected with the Commercial interests of the Province, is one of the persons examined. The answer he gives to one question, has rather surprised us, as we were not before aware, that the average produce of the Lands in the Seigneuries, was so very small. He is asked—Can you state the average produce per acre of that Land which is held under the Seigneurs? The average produce is too trifling to be mentioned—I do not believe it exceeds seven bushels an acre. The Farms, he says, are imperfectly and inconveniently cultivated, but partially manured, and do not return more than one half of the produce which they are capable of affording. The average crop in Upper Canada, may, we think, be fairly estimated at from 16 to 20 bushels the acre. The Lands at the disposal of the Crown in Lower Canada, are, however, considered of superior quality; and under a different system of tillage, would, it is thought, be more productive.

The sub-divisions of Estates, so strongly contended for by some members in our Assembly, *Mr. Felton* speaks of as an imperfection in the French Law, and says, that the practice in Lower Canada, has frittered them away into portions, in many cases too small, to support the proprietors. With such an example so near to us, it may be worthy the serious consideration of those, who so warmly advocate the theory of sub-division of property, to look more closely into its practical effects. *Mr. Felton* states, that Flax is already extensively cultivated in Lower Canada, sufficiently so, to clothe the majority of the inhabitants. This confirms us in the opinion we have always entertained, that a greater quantity of imported Goods is consumed in the Upper Province, in proportion to its numbers, than in Lower Canada. The proportion of duties payable to Upper Canada, is, however, regulated by a reference to the population of both Provinces.

From the evidence of *Mr. Uniacke*, with respect to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it appears that Coal is found in those Provinces, in the greatest abundance. The Coal of Cape Breton alone, he thinks, would supply the consumption of half Europe, and from the superior advantages of communication, he is of opinion, that the United States must become tributary to us for that article —he says, that the Coal discovered in Pittsburgh County, upon the upper part of the Potomac, and upon the Missouri, are all so situated, that they can never draw any great resources from them, while our mines at Cape Breton are working, and can never reach New York with the same facility and expedition.

With respect to the subject of Emigration generally, we shall conclude our extracts at present, with the opinion expressed by *Mr. Uniacke*; an opinion in which, we think, most persons will concur. He says—

"Every man in any part of British America, will at least, consume three pounds worth of something that he does not possess himself; and, therefore, every man that is added to that Country, will increase the market for the productions of England. Should the commercial system, which established there of humanity, such as this Committee have in view, will transmit to his posterity to the latest day, a degree of affection for his mother Country, that will never be obliterated. I have the gratitude that is felt by a poor man, who is brought from Ireland, and settled down in a Country, where he is in every respect comfortably provided for; it is a gratitude that will never be forgotten in his latest day; and I consider that this operation of emigration, carried on under a British Grant, would be highly beneficial, by its establishing regular places as the beginnings of Settlements, which would be rallying points, to which the voluntary emigration of the whole Country would resort. The first settlers will say, 'we were established here by the bounty of Great Britain;' and they will impress upon the new comers, as well as upon their posterity, an attachment to this Country that it will not be in the power of the world to shake. Independently of that, those people, settling in the way that I have described, would imperceptibly draw to their Settlements many of their friends and relations from the old country, and so would relieve it of a portion of its redundant population."

Mr. Turquand, Commissary General of His Majesty's forces in British America, arrived in town last week from Canada, and will depart again on Tuesday.—*Albion.*

Passengers in the Columbia, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British Navy, and servt. Major Loring, of the British Army, two children and servt.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Moril McGoon, Francois Gayette, John Chief Alexander Bourgain, and *Francios Lambert*, alias *D'aigle*, who have been condemned to transportation, arrived yesterday from Montreal in the Steam-Boat Quebec. With several others in the Quebec Jail; they will embark about the 10th instant, we understand, on board the Colonial Brig for Halifax.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Domestic.

THE RIDEAU CANAL.—We yesterday visited the foot of "Tuttle's Hill" the place at which, a few days since, ground was broken for the first time on the Kingston section of this splendid work. A Mr. Macdermott has contracted for the first two miles and a half of the Canal, and has cleared away the greater part of wood from the scite. He commences digging on Monday. There is already a village laid out at the foot of "Tuttle's Hill," where the Canal intersects the road leading to Montreal—and is termed the *Evergreen Village.*—*Kidgston Chronicle.*

The 15th company of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Victor, arrived here a few days ago on their way to the Rideau.—*Canadian Courant.*

Officers and detachments arrived at Quebec in the Southwold Transport, Lieutenant Saunders, R. Navy Agent:—

Major Durnford, Royal Staff Corps, Captain Bayley, Lieutenants Tylden and Wingfield, 2 Serjeants and 71 Rank and File, Royal Artillery; Capt. Victor and Lieutenant, Frome, Royal Engineers, 2 Serjeants and 57 Rank and File, Royal Sappers and Miners. Assistant Surgeon Tuthill, Ordnance Medical Department. Ensigns Hon. R. Boyle and A. Flint, with 90 Rank and File, for the 68th Light Infantry.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

BELLVILLE, 5th June, 1827.

Yesterterday being the day of public review, the officers of the First Regiment of Hastings Militia, partook of a dinner prepared by Mr. Daniel Pringle in a style that does him much credit, at which several guests were invited. Colonel Wm. Bell being called to the Chair, and Major Thomas Coleman acting as Vice President; upon the removal of the cloth, the following toasts were given from the chair.

1. The King—God bless him. 4 times 4.
2. The memory of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—in the superior discipline of our Army we have a lasting monument of his worth—in the unbounded affection of the nation the best evidence of regret at his loss, Drank in silence.
3. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy. 4 times 3.
4. The Army. 3 times 3.
5. Earl Dalhousie, Governor in Chief, 3 times 3.
6. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lieutenant Governor—the rapid improvement and prosperity of this Province furnish the best comment on his administration. 3 times 3.
7. Lady Sarah Maitland and the Canadian Fair—may the bright example of the one never be lost on the other. 3 times 3.
8. Our glorious Constitution, the Palladium of Liberty—the admiration of the world. 4 times 4.
9. The Right Honorable George Canning—exalted by his merits to the Premiership, may he fulfil the hopes of his gracious Sovereign and the nation. 3 times 3.
10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—May the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, ever continue united, and remain the admiration and terror of the world. 3 times 3.
11. The Canadas—may the bright Sun of Britain guide them to wealth, as it has already conducted them to liberty and glory 3 times 3.
12. The first regiment of Hastings Militia may loyalty to their King, obedience to their officers, and terror to their foes, ever distinguish them. 3 times 5.
13. The Second Regiment of Hastings Militia—may its ranks speedily be filled by sturdy defenders of the soil. 3 times 3.
14. Major Coleman, our Representative, in which capacity our thanks are due to him for his able support of the Naturalization Bill. 3 times 3.

The following volunteers were then given by different members of the party.

1. Our National Church and Clergy.
2. The Kirk of Scotland and Clergy.

3. The Hon. and Venerable D. Strachan —his indefatigible exertions for the good of this Province entitle him to its unbounded praise.

4. The Attorney General of Upper Canada —the able Lawyer and efficient Legislator— may we duly appreciate his services.

5. The Militia of Upper Canada.

6. The County of Hastings.

7. The town of Bellville—may its inhabitants ever be actuated by public as well as private virtue.

8. The various internal improvements now in progress—may they advance with rapidity, and hasten to develope the abundant resources of this valuable Colony.

9. Our worthy Chairman.

The utmost hilarity prevailed throughout the whole, and the clock had told 12 and the succeeding dawn began to glimmer in the east e're all the faithful spirits had retired.—*Communicated.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

June 2—Lalla Rookh, Jones, from Hull, to order, in ballast.
...20—Bark Liberty, Cooper, from Halifax, with rum and sugar.
....Ship Southwold, Embleton, from Plymouth, in ballast.
....Schr. Frances & Elizabeth, Hewison, from Trinidad, with rum and sugar.
....Brig John Lawson, Cockhart, from Grenada, with rum and sugar.
...21—Schr. Esteps, Gibbs, (Jamaica) from Halifax, with rum and sugar.
....Schr. Mosquito, McNarron, from Halifax, with rum and sugar.
....Brig Albuera, Holmes, from Belfast, with wines &c. 95 settlers.
....Brig Douglas, Athol, (Jamaica) from Halifax, with rum and sugar
Four sail at hand, bound up.

CLEARED.

June 2—Friends, Clark, Cork, Geo. Symes.
Aid, Archibold, Cardigan, John Leather & co
Anne, Elina and Jane, Dodds Bristol, M.b.f.
Fidelity, English, Cork, W. & G. Pemberton.
Quebec Packet, Atkinson, London, H Atkinson.
Southampton, Tuzo, Grenada, J. Lesycraft.
4—Brig Cherub, Miller, Greenock, Robt. Shaw.
Bark Oxenhope, Minnett, Hull, G. Symes.
Schr. Clarissa, Miville, Halifax, H. Dubord.
Ship Genl. Hewett, William Waterford, W. Price, & co.
Brig Sophia, Neil, Greenock, G. Ross & co.
Ship Perseverence, Thompson, Belfast, T. Hayes.

PASSENGERS

In the Champlain, hence last Thursday for Cork, Miss E. Seymour and servant, Dr. D. F. Bardy, and Master H. Atkinson.

INTELLIGENCE.

A number of vessels are on their way down from Montreal. The steam boat Quebec saw about 20 sail of square rigged vessels in Lake Saint Peter on Sunday last.

Spoken with—9th May, in lat. 94, long. 79, by an American brig at New-York, the Mary Louisa, Hall, from the West-Indies to Quebec

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. Meighan's, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-*tf*.

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz :—

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
AUCTIONEER.

York, 15th June, 1827. 3-4w.

POLICE CONTRACT.—NOTICE to Masons—Tenders will be received by the Committee of management for the Gaol and Court House (to be left at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace) until Wednesday 27th Inst. for Constructing a Barrel Drain from the new Gaol to the main Drain opposite the Court House, 14 inches Diameter in the clear, and the width of a Brick in thickness.—The tender to state the price per yard—All materials to be furnished by the Contractor and the work to be completed forthwith.

York, 16th June, 1827. 3-2w.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
York, to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
15th June, 1827. } 3-3.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry.

(Signed)
GEO. PHILPOTTS. *Capt. Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.*

Royal Engineer Office }
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. } 3-4.

FOR SALE—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3-8w.

RETURN of Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, chosen at the annual Election on Monday the 4th inst. to serve for the ensuing year :—

Appointed by His Excellency the Lt. Governor: Hon. James Baby, " Peter Robinson, D'Arcy Boulton, and C. C. Small, Esquires.

Elected by the Stockholders: Hon. William Allan, Christopher Widmer, Esq. Hon. Joseph Wells, Samuel Ridout, F. T. Billings, Esquires. Hon. John H. Dunn, John Monro, Samuel P. Jarvis, Robert G. Anderson, James FitzGibbon, and Henry J. Boulton, Esq'rs.

And at a General Meeting of the Directors, held at the Bank on the following day, the Hon. William Allan was unanimously re-elected President of the Institution.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, June 6, 1827. } 2-2w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, May 23, 1827. } 52-8*w*.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. J. Froudfoot's Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "Canada;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, June 7, 1827. 2-*tf*.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Will be sold, on Monday the 2d July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the Wharf, the *Steam Boat Frontenac*, with her Anchors, chain Cables, Rigging, &c.—Also, the Engine, of 50 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on board.

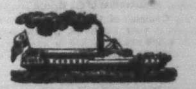
For any further information, application to be made to Mr. Strange, Kingston, or to John Hamilton, Queenston.

June 1, 1827. 1-5*w*.

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel Gun, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.

York, June 9, 1827. 2-*tf*.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. John Mallery, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.

Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-3*w*.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street*, Montreal.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of Six suits of Apartments, *(suitable for families)* to his New Hotel, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of Guests than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his Saloon is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choicest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52-3

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.

York, 21st March, 1827. 44*tf*

VOL. 2. NO. 4.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the *"Canada Company,"* for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be registered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of " The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches

And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as Our Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our Trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, }
31*st January*, 1827. }

H. M. Receiver General's Office, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

The Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office, }
York 7th February, 1827. }

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826 }

Notice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, March 12, 1827. }

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w.* *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
21*st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

4-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adcudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6*w.* *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6*w* D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. } 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Kehoe, one at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esqure, the other at the suit of Henry Graham, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Kehoe, the South West half of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 15, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davions, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
April 3, 1827. } 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit. } fifth day of May next will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lot number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*
Kingston, January 30*th*, 1827.—37 tf.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 30, 1827.

The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the Twenty-third day of June next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, 12th May, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit } 9th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon, George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore a rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Ned. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6*w.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 8th June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
8-Tw.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.
Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.
June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.
Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of
HATS & BONNETS,
equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.
21st May, 1827. 52-8*w*.

BLACK TEA.—3 Chests (Souchong) Black Tea, in Lots to suit Families, cheap for Cash, at WRAGG & Co.'s Hardware Store.
York, March 10, 1827. 41-*tf*.

HARNESS FOR SALE

ONE Set Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Set, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. F. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31*tf*

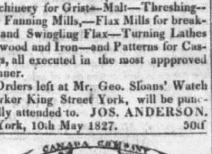
ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to. JOS. ANDERSON.
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 20th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

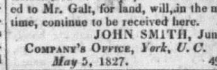
The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C. May* 5, 1827. 49tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf*.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. 48-*tf*.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13*w*.
Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26th, 1827. 44-*tf*.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.
Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.
Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a one story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-*tf*.

THE ALBION HOTEL, No 26 Notre Dame Street, third House east of the New Parish Church, WILL BE OPENED on MONDAY the 21st instant, for the reception of Company.—The situation of the ALBION HOTEL presents peculiar advantages to TRAVELLERS, and persons engaged in mercantile pursuits, being established in the centre of the City, and within a minute's walk of the Public Offices.—The elevated site of this building ensures to its apartments, a free circulation of air. The DINING, SITTING, and COFFEE-ROOMS will be clean and commodious, and the BED-ROOMS particularly comfortable.

A stock of the best WINES AND LIQUORS, with the choicest FRUIT, will be kept; and the LARDER supplied with every delicacy the Markets can afford.

To this Establishment is attached an extensive CONFECTIONARY SALOON, which shall be supplied with every kind of refreshment; and the Proprietor will use every exertion to make it one of the most elegant and fashionable resorts for evening Parties. Apartments are also neatly fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to that part of the establishment. The Proprietor feeling grateful for the patronage already bestowed on him, will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension, in sanguine expectation of which he pledges himself to use his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons; and begs them to do him the honor of calling on him at the ALBION HOTEL, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., when the satisfaction and approval of his visitors for his means of entertainment will be his best and proudest recompence.

N. B.—Good and convenient STABLES are prepared to receive Horses on Livery.
Montreal, May 12th 1827. 52-4.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1827. NO. 4.

Miscellaneous.

In the absence of any later news from Europe, we feel much satisfaction in being enabled to lay before our readers the following most interesting "EXTRACT of a private letter "from a Gentleman connected with the Expe"DITION under Capt. FRANKLIN, R. N.; dated

[*Quebec Official Gazette.*

"GREAT SLAVE LAKE, Nov. 12, 1826.

"The principal object of the expedition was to discover a navigable passage, westward from the mouth of the Mackenzie, to Behrings Straits, and His Majesty's ship, Blossom was despatched round Cape Horn for the purpose of meeting it, at Icy Cape, or in Kotzebue's sound. If Capt. Franklin's means permitted, he was directed also to send a detachment to the eastward, to survey the coast between Mackenzie and Copper-mine Rivers, and to return over land from the mouth of the latter to the establishment on Bear Lake.

"From the skill with which Capt. Franklin's arrangements were made, he was enabled to descend the Mackenzie and visit the Arctic Sea, last year, within six months of his departure from England, and to return again up the river, to our destined winter quarters at Fort Franklin, in Bear Lake, by open water. In the mean time I had sailed round Bear Lake, and ascertained the distance between its eastern extremity and the Copper-mine River. The knowledge of the country gained by these excursions, tended much to perfect the plans of operation for this year, and the liberal supplies of provision furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company this spring, enabled Capt. Franklin to equip both parties. Three boats were built for the service in England, of mahogany, as wood considered to be well adapted for the purpose. They were necessarily small and of a light construction, that they might be more easily carried over the numerous portages which occur on the route from York Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Bear Lake, but from the care bestowed in building them they reached that place without material injury, and eventually answered even better than they were expected to do. A fourth, of a similar size and form, was built at Bear Lake of fir, and proved as good as the others. The main part of the provisions which were to proceed to the westward, under Captain Franklin's immediate command, in two of the boats, which were named the Lion and Reliance, consisted of Lieut. Back, eleven British seamen, marines and landsmen, two Canadian voyagers and an Esquimaux Interpreter. The Eastern detachment comprising Mr. Kendall, assistant Surveyor, one seaman, two marines, six landsmen, and an Esquimaux embarked in the Dolphin and Union, and were put under the charge of Dr. Richardson.

"We left our winter quarters on the 21st of June, descended the Mackenzie till the 2d of July, and as far as latitude 67° 8m. N. long. 135° 58m. W. At this place, named Parting Point by Captain Franklin, the river divides into a number of widely diverging branches, separated from each other by low and partially flooded lands. It was determined that the two divisions of the expedition should separate here, and that each party should follow the channel which accorded best with their respective routes. Captain Franklin, in the pinnace and yawl, had ascended a middle channel, and reached the sea at Garry's Island, in latitude 69½° N. long. 135½ W. He now entered the most westerly arm which winds round the base of the Rocky mountains, and reached its mouth on the 7th of July. Its outlet is so barred by sand banks, that the crews were compelled to pledges himself to use his zealous exertions drag the boats for miles, even at the top of high water. In this unpleasant situation they were visited by a large party of Esquimaux, who at first behaved quietly and carried on a barter in a amicable manner, but at length prompted by the desire of plunder, and confiding in the superiority of numbers, on a preconcerted signal, upwards of 250 stout fellows, armed with long knives, rushed into the water at once, and seizing on the boats, dragged them on shore. The judicious measures pursued by Captain Franklin, well seconded by the prompt obedience and determined conduct of Lieut. Back and the crews of the boats, rescued the provisions and all the property of consequence from the hands of these freebooters, and the boats were ultimately got afloat without a shot having been fired, or any personal injury received on either side. The same party came twice that night and next day with hostile intentions, when the expedition had put a shore to repair the rigging of the boats which had been cut in the affray, but the posture of defence in which Captain Franklin drew up his small force, deterred them from renewing the attack. The smaller party of Esquimaux, that were subsequently met with, on the sea coast, behaved in a friendly manner.

"On the 9th of July Captain Franklin was stopped by ice, unbroken from the shore, and from that date up to the 4th of August, he could only advance as the separation took place, and seldom more than a mile or two a day. In this tedious way, he reached the 141st degree of longitude, by which time the ice had given way so as to give a passage to the boats, but other obstacles of a most serious nature now opposed themselves to his progress. The coast was so low and difficult of approach from the shallowness of the water, that a landing on the main shore was effected only once after passing the 150th degree of longitude, though it was frequently attempted, by dragging the boats for miles through the mud. On all other occasions, he had to land on the naked reefs, that skirt the coast, where, after the departure of ice, the party suffered severely from the want of fresh water, and once passed two entire days without that necessary article. Thick fogs and heavy gales of wind prevented the expedition from quitting this inhospitable part of the coast, and it was detained on one point of land by a fog so dense that all objects were obscured at the distance of a few yards, storm and weather prevailing all the time. Notwithstanding these almost insurmountable obstacles, the resolution and perseverance of Captain Franklin and his party enabled them to reach nearly the 150th degree of longitude by the 18th of August. They had then perceived more than half of the distance, along the coast, to Icy Cape, had plenty of provisions, boats in good order, and an open sea before them, and although, from the fatigues they had undergone, the strength of the crews was somewhat impaired, yet their spirit was unbroken, but the period had now arrived when it was Captain Franklin's duty, in pursuance of his instructions, to consider the probability of his being able to reach Kotzebue's sound, before the severe weather set in; and if he did not expect to attain that object, he was prohibited from hazarding the safety of the party, by a longer continuance on the coast. It would have been the extremity of rashness to have attempted to get to Kotzebue's Sound, by traversing an unknown coast at that advanced season, even had it been certain that the Blossom had reached that place, but the uncertainty attending all voyages in high latitudes, made it extremely doubtful whether that vessel was actually at the rendezvous or not. It was therefore in conformity with Capt. Franklin's usual judgment, and the almost paternal anxiety he has always evinced, for the safety of those who have had the happiness to serve under his command, that he decided upon commencing his return to Bear Lake, at that period.

"It was a matter of the deepest regret to himself and his whole party that they turned their backs upon an unsurveyed part of the coast. The only feeling that will be excited in the minds of others, will be surprise that he was able to surmount the obstacles opposed to his progress, to the extent that he did. The propriety of Capt. Franklin's determination was evinced by the setting in of stormy weather, which speedily set in, and by intelligence he received from some friendly Esquimaux lads, that their countrymen were collecting in numbers about the mouth of the Mackenzie, and that a large party of the mountain Indians were on the march to intercept him, on account of his having come as they supposed to interfere with their trade with the Esquimaux. Had he been only a few days later it is more than probable that he could not have escaped the numerous enemies, without a contest. He arrived with his party in perfect health, at Bear Lake, on the 21st of September, and despatched an express the following morning, with an account of his proceedings to Government. As it was necessary that the express should set out without delay, to enable it to ascend the Mackenzie whilst the navigation continued open, Captain Franklin had merely time to write me a short account of his proceedings; the preceeding sketch is therefore very imperfect. I have omitted to mention that the trending of the coast carried the expedition into 70½ degrees of North latitude.

"With regard to the eastern detachment of the expedition, on parting from Capt. Franklin they pursued the easternmost channel of the river, which is that by which Mackenzie returned from the sea, and is accurately and ably described by him. They reached the sea on the 7th of July, in lat. 69 deg. 29 min. N. long. 133 deg. 24 min. W. having, on that day, fallen in with a horde of Esquimaux, who whilst the boats were, in a similar situation to Capt. Franklin's, aground on the flats at the mouth of the river, endeavoured to seize upon Mr. Kendall's boat, no doubt for the purpose of plundering it. The attempt, however, which was perhaps merely the impulse of the moment, was not participated in by the whole horde, and was instantly frustrated by the cool courage of Mr. Kendall and the determined attitude assumed by the party, without the necessity of having recourse to violence. They gave no farther trouble, and the party left them with the shew at least of friendship. The parties of that nation which were met afterwards, being inferior in numbers to the expediti , were very civil. They displayed, however, much courage in opening an intercourse.

"After reaching the sea, considerable difficulty was experienced in coasting along shore of a very peculiar nature, to latitude 70 deg. 37 min. N. longitude 148 deg. 52 min. W. The low, flat coast, thus far, consists of islands of alluvial (or perhaps in the present language of Geologists, of delluvial) origin, skirted by sandy banks running far to seaward, and intersected by creeks of brackish water, and separated in part by wide estuaries, pouring out at that season large bodies of fresh water. These alluvial lands are inundated by the spring floods, and covered with drift timber, except a number of insulated mounds of frozen earth, which rise considerably above the highest water mark, and are analogous to the ice hillocks described as bounding Kotzebue's Sound. Betwixt them and the main shore there is a very extensive lake of brackish water, which perhaps communicates with the eastern branch of the Mackenzie, and receives, at least, one other large river.

"This party subsequently traced a rocky and bold shore, and rounded Cape Parry in latitude 70 deg. 12 min. N. long. 114 deg. 45 min. W. and entered George the 4th's Coronation Gulf, by the Dolphin and Union Straits, which brought them nearly to the 114 degree of West longitude. They then steered for the Copper-mine river, and entered it on the 8th of August.

"They suffered some detention, on this voyage, from bad weather, and bad, on several occasions, to cut a passage through toogues of ice with the hatchet, and a way for the boats with much labour and some hazard. The ice retains a great thickness in that sea, some of the floes being aground in nine fathoms water, but under the powerful radiation of a sun constantly above the horizon, in the summer months, it decays with an almost incredible rapidity. As the boats drew only twenty inches of water, they were on several occasions enabled to sail through shallow canals, worn on the surface of these floes by the action of the waves, when from the ice being closely packed on the shore, they could find no passage betwixt the masses of which it was composed. They unfortunately clear weather for these attempts. Had they experienced the fogs that Captain Franklin met with to the westward, they must of necessity have remained on shore. Notwithstanding the quantity of ice they encountered this early in the season, they were convinced that towards the end of August there is a free passage for a ship, along the northern coast of America, from the 109th to the 150th degree of west longitude; and to the eastward of the Mackenzie there are some commodious harbours, although there are none on the part of the coast surveyed by Capt Franklin to the westward. The whole difficulty in performing the North-west passage in a ship seems to be in attaining the coast of the continent through the intricate straits which lead from Baffin's or Hudson's Bays. The flood tide was found setting every where along the coast from the eastward.

"The rapids, which obstruct the navigation of the Copper-mine, prevented them from bringing their boats above eight miles from the sea, and they therefore abandoned them there with the remainder of their stores, tents, &c. a present to the Esquimaux, and set out overland to Fort Franklin, carrying (exclusive of instruments, arms and ammunition, and a few specimens of plants and minerals) merely a blanket and ten days provision for each person. They arrived on the eastern arm of Bear Lake on the 18th of August, and at the Fort on the 1st of September, after an absence of 71 days, in excellent health and condition.

"The two branches of the expedition have thus surveyed the coast through upwards of thirty-six degrees of longitude, which, together with Capt. Franklin's former discoveries and those of Captain Parry, render the arctic sea pretty well known, as far as the 150th degree of west longitude. There remain only eleven degrees of unknown coast betwixt that and Icy Cape, and Captain Beachy has perhaps by this time traced a considerable portion even of that in the Blossom, so that a complete discovery of the North-west Passage, so long an object for which Britain has contended, is now brought within very narrow limits.

"The expedition returns to England next year by the Hudson's Bay Company's ship, with the exception of Captain Franklin and Dr. Richardson, who propose to go home by Canada and New-York. As Captain Franklin is to spend this winter on the ice, he hopes to reach Montreal towards the end of August, 1827."

Summary.

Letters from Tripoli state that Major Laing and Capt. Clapperton met at Timbuctoo and were making their way to Tripoli.

Monday being St. George's Day, and the day appointed for the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, the Tower and Park guns were fired, flags floated on the different churches, and at night the illuminations of the King's tradesmen and the public places were more brilliant than we ever recollect them to have been on similar occasions.

On Monday the Duke of Wellington came to London from visiting the Marchioness of Wellesley at Lemington, and proceeded to the Ordnance Office, where his Grace delivered over the official papers to the Marquis of Anglesea, and on Wednesday his Grace held a Levee at the Horse Guards, which was very numerously attended by General and other officers.

On Wednesday *Lord* Melville delivered over to His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral the official papers of his Department, and subsequently His Royal Highness transacted public business.

Mr. Croker left London last Saturday for Dublin, where he offers himself for the representation of the University in the room of Mr. Plunket, who retires.

Sir Harry Burrard Neale has arrived in London from the Mediterranean, where he has been succeeded by Sir Edward Codrington.

The Lord Mayor of London has lost his eldest son at the age of 22; in consequence of this melancholy occurrence, the Mansion House was closed, and public business transferred to the Guildhall.

That meritorious officer, Sir Edward Owen, K. C. B. is appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

The most important work of a grand Ship Canal from London to Portsmouth, it is understood is certainly to take place; supported by several Government Offices, the East India Company, the Bank of England, several other Public Establishments, and the Commercial and Shipping Interests. Two surveys have been made for that purpose; one by Mr. Cundy, and another by Messrs. Rennie and Giles—the survey of the former begins at Deptford, opposite the London Docks, through Kensington, Wandsworth, by Morden Church to Epsom Common, Leatherhead, Dorking, Ockley Church, Arundel, and from thence to Spithead; making a distance of about 75 miles of which 46 miles are tide level, raising 120 feet, with only four locks up to the summit level of 29 miles. The principal difference between Messrs. Rennie and Giles's survey and that of Mr. Cundy, is that the former pro-

tieneen would take the Canal from Leatherhead Common, through Guildford, instead of Dorking, the objection to which is that it is five miles further; but both surveys are equally practicable. This Canal is to be 150 feet in width and 30 feet in depth; the expense is estimated at £4,000,000, and it will employ 5,000 workmen for four years.

Important Decision.—In the Common Pleas a few days ago an action was brought to recover £175 from two shareholders of the London United Mining Company, for goods furnished to the Company. For one defendant it was urged that he was liable only for his portion of the debt, and, for the other, that, having disposed of his interest, his liability had ceased. The Chief Justice decided both to be liable. Verdict accordingly.

We have been informed that the woolen manufacturers intend to petition Parliament during the present session against the further exportation of sheep and wool, as they conceive the languishing state of their trade calls for the prompt interference of Government. It is a well known fact, that long-wooled sheep are actually bought up in this country, and exported to France, yearly, principally for their fleece.—*Leicester Journal.*

The East of Liverpool has greatly improved in every respect, lately, so much so, that his Lordship has been able to see his private secretary, Mr. Wilmott on business several times.

The powers delegated by the Sovereign to the Lord High Admiral are extraordinarily great and extensive. In him is solely vested the appointment of all naval officers.

Sir Humphrey Davy has written home from Italy, signifying his resignation of the office of President of the Royal society. It has not, as yet, been formally accepted; but Mr. Davies Gilbert and Lord Colchester have been already named as his successor.

St. Giles' Church, in London, has now an illuminated dial; the clock, by its own revolution, lights itself as soon as the sun sets, and extinguishes the same when the sun rises.

Scotland,

The Glasgow Chronicle of April 6th, mentions a fall of snow which took place on the 1st and continued till the 3d, in the afternoon All out-door work was on Monday at mid-day suspended. The snow was not accompanied with such a high wind as in the beginning of March, and in general the roads were not so much blocked up. However, during Monday night and Tuesday morning it drifted to such an extent that the principal roads to the east and south were rendered, for some time, impassable.

A melancholy instance of the dreadful effects of terror on the mind of a child, occurred a short time ago in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. A young girl, about seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those fright ful nursery tales that are imposed on by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thurst into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehensions, and when the door was opened to her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and family are therefore blasted. Their little favourite is now an idiot! *Edinburgh Journal, April 25.*

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Paros on the 15th of March, and was received by the Greeks with inexpressible enthusiasm. The Members of the Government received him in the most solemn manner.—Some days after he resolved to sail with the Brig Tombasi and three vessels on a secret expedition. All this is known in Constantinople, and has caused a great sensation among the Turks.

Trieste, April 12.—The last victory obtained over the Turks was celebrating at Nauplius, when salvoes of artillery from the Fort of Palamedes, announced the arrival of Lord Cochrane; that brave sailor entered the port of Napulius on the 18th of March.

East Indies.—The E. Indies will in a few years enter into a very serious competition in the English market with the southern states in the staple article of cotton. Formerly South Carolina and other contiguous states were extensively engaged in the raising of indigo. This article of value is scarcely thought of in that quarter at the present day. The great Indigo country is the East Indies. There British Capital and industry have performed wonders, and with the aid of many concurrent causes, have succeeded in making the production of indigo in the South of no value whatever. The cotton trade of the British East Indies is at the present day rapidly increasing. It will be the interest of England to give every encouragement to that species of culture, & it is not unreasonable to expect that in a few years it will materially interfere with the staples of the South? With such a prospect before us should not every encouragement, consistent with the other interests of the country be given to the manufacture of cotton in the United States? In a few years the eastern and middle states will from the principal market for the production of the South.—*American paper.*

United States.

New York, June 2.—According to the Almanack, Summer commenced yesterday, and our quarantine has been put into operation the day was so cold as render fires necessary for comfort.

Seizure of a British vessel.—The Elizabeth City ' of the 9th inst. says, " A British schooner has put in at Hampton Bar on Thursday, 31st ult. in distress, said to be the same ordered off from Baltimore lately. She has, with her cargo, been seized by the Custom House Officer at Ocracock, in consequence of putting several bags of coffee on board a small craft belonging to this port, which craft was also seized, and both ordered to Washington, N. C."

COLONIAL.

From the New Brunswick Courier.

We are pleased to observe that on the 21st March a petition was presented in the House of Commons, by Mr. Baring, from the Shipowners of the City of London, respecting the *new Navigation Laws.* Mr. B. was at one time one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Huskisson's Free Trade system. Experience and observation, however, have led him to alter his views, and he now comes forward like an honest Statesman and says, that his views *are altered*, and that the subject is one of deep importance, and requires at least the appointment of a committee of inquiry to report upon it. A good deal of discussion took place at the time, on the subject; but it appeared to be the wish of the majority that the consideration of the matter should be postponed till Mr. Huskisson (at that time unable to attend through indisposition) should be able to resume his seat in the House.

General Gascoyne (member for Liverpool) had previously given notice that he would bring the subject before the House on Friday; but was induced from Mr. Huskisson's illness, and other causes, to defer the consideration of the matter till the 3d of May.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the proposed system of Emigration have given in their report. The report recommends to the Government the granting of £50,000 for the purpose of relieving the suffered of Emigrants in Nova Scotia, &c. which sum, together with £25,000, voted by the Committee for the relief of the distressed Manufacturers, may be supposed to relieve England of about 8 or 7000 distressed operatives of different descriptions. It is doubtful, however, whether Parliament will comply with the wishes of the Committee, and it is matter of doubt also, if it did, whether the measure would be attended with any visible good effect.

On Monday last the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenanat Governor, for the purpose, principally of being made acquainted with His Excellency's views in regard to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy Canal. We are happy to state that he declared himself decidedly in favor of the measure, and that in representing the same to His Majesty's Government, it should have his most cordial support. His Excellency also gave the Committee assurances that their representations to him, not only on this subject, but also on all subjects connected with the commercial interests of the Province, would receive his early attention.

Domestic.

QUEBEC, June 5.

Robbery of the Church funds of Cape Sante. On the morning of the 1st inst., at about one o'clock, four robbers, or perhaps more, after having forced open the door with a log of wood, got into the house of Francois Piche; a habitant of Cap Sante, residing at the top of *l'ancienne cote*, on this side of the river Jacques Cartier, Mr. Piche was not then at home; having gone to sit up with his neighbour at the time dangerously ill. The villains had probably taken exact information of the premises, as the moment that the door was forced open one of them immediately went to the bed of the mistress of the house; seized her by the throat, threatening her life if she did not deliver immediately the key of the place where the money which they knew, they said., was in the house.—That money formed the funds of the *fabrique* of Cap Sante, collected during last year, by Mr. Piche, then one of the church wardens of the parish. While the woman was defending herself, refusing to deliver the key, the villian who held her by the throat, and was choaking her, repeated his usances, encouraged by a nother, who was posted in the next room, to observe if any assistance came; and who cried out not to spare her but to despatch her at once. She at last was overcome by her sufferings and by fear, and delivered the key required; they immediately took from a chest of drawers £70. or £75. The vagabonds took the flight instantly. Early in the morning several persons with warrants of arrest, started in pursuit of them.

Benjamin Agur, Charles St. Germain, Jean Marie Desjardins, and *George Aubbs Ouellet;* we believe all of whom have been committed to the jail of this city on Saturday night for the burglary at M. Piche, Cap Sante.

The apprehension of the above offenders, was principally owing to the activity of George Linton, Constable.

The Steam boats which have arrived for several days past are loaded with American flour and salted provisions intended for exportations, which are immediately warehoused under bond.

QUEBEC, June 2.

A person from the south side of the river reports that considerable damage has been done in the new lands in St. Gervais and the adjoining parishes, by the fires which have spread from the woods, and destroyed the fences and in some cases the crops. He also reports that the labours of the season are generally backward, and many farmers still engaged in ploughing.—*Mercury.*

His Excellency the Baron de Marcell, with his family and suite, arrived here on Saturday evening. A guard of honor, with the band, attended His Excellency at the Chateau, where rooms had been prepared for his reception. On Sunday morning he attended mass at the French Cathedral, and visited the promenade near St. Louis Gate, in the evening, where the troops paraded.

Yesterday His Excellency and party visited the Falls of Montmorenci, and this day at 3 o'clock embarked on board the Steam Boat Quebec. A salute was fired from the Citadel on his departure. *Quebec Mercury.*

Wheat, Flour, and Pease, exported to Great Britain from Quebec, up to the 8th June:—

Wheat, 114,167 minots. Flour, 2,893 bbls: Pease, 8,343 minots.

Exports of Flour, Beef, and Pork, from Quebec to the Southern states and West Indies to 8th June inclusive:—

Flour, 8,823½ barrels: Pork, 1,945½ barrels: Beef, 1,308½ barrels.

The inhabitants of Ste Marie Nouvelle Beauce, Ste. Clair and Frampton, have already suffered from the drought and fires. In these and several adjoining parishes, the inhabitants are at this moment, sowing over their oats and barley, which had been destroyed.

Last night the weather was so cold, that there was a hoar frost; it did, however, we hear, no damage.

The Brig *Carrington*, has gone into the new floating dock, and it answers its purposes very well.

The Rideau Canal.—and the falls of the Chaudiere, we should imagine will soon become as much frequented, and engross as much of the public attention and conversation as the falls of Niagara. The variety of the astonishing productions of nature with which this country so richly abounds. The rapidity of the progress of the Rideau Canal is most astonishing. Colonel By (the superintendant) and his officers went through the whole line in bark canoes and returned in 12 days, at a time when the days were short. He experienced no difficulty in settling the contracts, as the greatest eagerness was manifested by the people to engage in the undertaking. Some of these had only then seen the place for the first time, some had minutely examined the whole of the intended scence of excavations, while others sent in tenders without having seen the ground at all, and this at a time when the rivers were above 15 feet above their natural level. They are now advancing with the utmost vigour in this laborious undertaking, excavating, buildings locks, damming rivers, and clearing rapids are the every days work of these enterprizing individuals.

The manner of travelling to this section of the country, has been wonderfully improved by the commencement of this undertaking. A few years ago it was the journey of a month to proceed from Quebec to the falls of the Chaudiere with a few tons of baggage. The same route was lately passed over by a Gentleman encumbered with five tons of merchandize in four days, and still further advantages may be expected, and the means of transportation and conveyance wonderfully facilitated.

The distance from Point Fortune to Hawkesbury (12 miles) is at present over a stretched road and presents considerable impediment to the passengers, from the baggage having to be landed from one boat, transported in carts and embarked on board of another; but this delay will be obviated when the Grenville Canal is completed. Every one knows the comfortable accommodation afforded in the steamboats, from Quebec to Montreal, it is nearly equally good on the other boats in the remainder of this route. The steam-boat St. Andrews, from Lachine to Pointe Fortune is comfortably fitted up and every attention paid to the wishes of the passengers. The Union boat from Hawkesbury to Hull, has been fitted up this season in a superior style and under equally good management in her internal arrangements. The Columbian Hotel on Hull under the direction of Mr. Gentle has been completely new modelled and adapts to the wishes of excellent accommodation and to the curious a highly gratifying treat being obtained in such a position as to present an interesting view of the Chaudiere Falls—and sufficiently adjacent to the public works to admit of their being visited without the traveller's being inundated with the noise and bustle attendant on such undertakings.

—•—•—

We have received the second report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of Emigration, which we expect to be able to insert in our next. It is dated the fifth April, and the present year. After the confident expectations which have been entertained of an extensive emigration, considerable disappointment will be felt, on perceiving that for England and Scotland, the numbers to be disposed of, have dwindled down to 1,500 families. These are to be selected from among the weavers of Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and Cumberland, in England; and from Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, in Scotland. It appears that the Manufacturing Relief Committee offered to advance £25,000 to assist Englishmen to emigrate, on condition that double that sum could be raised otherwise. The deficiency, the Emigration Committee recommend should be raised by Government. This sum of £75,000, they think, will remove and locate the families above mentioned in Canada.

The Committee at the close of the report say they were about to turn their attention to Ireland, 'whose population,' they remark, 'unless some other outlet be found for them, must speedily fill up every vacuum created in England and Scotland."—*Montreal Herald.*

On Saturday night last the Steam-boats *St. Lawrence* and *St. Andrew* were returning from the Cascades, they experienced a severe gale on Lake St. Louis—in which the latter lost the chimney pipe otherboard, and was towed into Lachine by the former on the following morning.—Soon after the arrival of the St. Andrew at the wharf, a melancholy accident occurred: a son of Joseph Laflamme, aged about six years, while attempting to go on board, was unfortunately drowned. The body has not yet been found.—*Ib.*

Melancholy Occurrence.

On Sunday last, while two children were playing under a covered way leading to a cellar in the village of Waterloo, the roof suddenly gave way and crushed them to death. One of the little sufferers was named Henderson—the other belonged to the family of Mr. Ferris. Their remains are to be interred this day.—*U. C Herald.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

June 9th—Marie Louise, Paul, from Jamaica, with rum and sugar.

....Bark Wm. Pitt, Weldridge, from Hull, in ballast—27 settlers.

....Ship Ann and Amelia, Trist, from Canton, with Teas.

....10th—Brig Norval, Punton, from Newfoundland, with skins, &c.

....Brig Welcome, Hamlyn, from do. in ballast.

....Sloop Devonshire, Wellington, from Bermuda, with rum and sugar.

....Brig Earl Moira, Allison, from Belfast, in ballast—60 settlers.

....Bark Maida, Pocket, from Hull, in ballast.

....Ship Nottingham, Sharp, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, with rum and sugar.

....Ship Robert Kerr, Boyd, from Belfast, in ballast—350 settlers.

....11th—Bark Nile, Lambert, from Plymouth, in ballast.

....Brig Maria, Hewet, from Maryport, in ballast—35 settlers.

....Brig John & James, Nixon, from Dublin, in ballast—140 settlers.

....Brig Wm. Fell, Fraser, from Newry, in ballast—150 settlers.

....Brig Miconac, White, from Trinidad, rum, &c.

....Ship Thos. Wallace, Thoms, from P. E. Island, in ballast.

....Bark Unity, Tor, from Hull, in ballast—23 settlers.

....Brig Providence, Colman, from Newfoundland, with oil and skins.

....Schr. Eclipse, Messenger, from Miramichi, in ballast.

....Brig Sugnal, Ring, from Demerara, with rum and sugar.

....12th—Brig Rose Bank, Boyd, from Belfast, in ballast—300 settlers.

....Bark Urania, Colman, from Hull, with bricks —41 settlers.

....Brig Indian Chief, R. Stewart, from Falmouth, (Jamaica), with rum and sugar.

June 9—Exchange at New-York on London 10 12 to 11 per cent.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, June 23, 1827.

We have no further intelligence from Europe.

Lieut. Colonel Evans, Lady and Family, arrived here in the *Queenston* on Tuesday last. Col. Evans assumes the command of the 70th Regiment; and in noticing his arrival, it is with regret we learn that the period of his remaining in the Province will be of short duration, as the Regiment, we understand, are in the daily expectation of receiving orders to proceed to Quebec, there to embark for England. Col. Evans and the 70th are old friends in Canada, and we have no doubt, their departure from the Country, will be very generally regretted. They have now been stationed in this Command, for nearly fourteen years.

Commissary General Turquand, from New York, arrived here in the *Canada*, on Monday, and proceeded to Kingston on Thursday. After visiting several parts of the Province, he leaves Quebec for England, in the course of the Summer, having lately been relieved in the charge of the Commissariat Department in Canada, by Commissary General Routh. Mr. Turquand was stationed in Upper Canada during the war, after which he was ordered to the West Indies, and subsequently received Commissary General Wood at Quebec, when his return to the Country, was highly gratifying to a very numerous circle of acquaintance, whose esteem he had acquired by his frank and kind manner, and whose kindest wishes he will take with him, on this his second removal from among them.

We observe that the following Letter of a Correspondent to the *Gore Gazette*, has been inserted in most of the Lower Canada papers. The subject is one which materially concerns the Commercial character of the Town of York, and merits the serious attention of all those whose interests are liable to be affected by it, in the Spring Market.

Such a practice, if it really exists, on the part of any individual, must have the effect of depreciating both the character and price of Flour, coming from this part of the Country; and we now give a place to the Letter, with the hope that the Merchants of York may be induced to take some steps, which will effectually put a stop, to conduct so highly reprehensible, as that complained of.

With the prospect before us of an increasing commerce in this particular article, which forms so important an item in the list of our exportations, it is of the utmost consequence to the Commercial interests of the Country, that its character in the market should be raised as high as possible:—

To the Editor of the Gore Gazette.

May 16th, 1827.

Mr. Editor—When in York, last week, a circumstance came to my knowledge, deeply affecting the character of the Flour made in this part of the Country, which if allowed to pass unnoticed, might have a tendency seriously to injure it; and, instead of the Brands on the Head-of-the-Lake Flour barrels, standing the highest of any made in Canada, the practice to which I am about to allude, if not made public, might depress them to the lowest: I therefore hope that you will not only yourself give this communication an insertion in your highly respectable paper, but that you will also endeavour to prevail upon your brother Editors, in Lower Canada, to do the same in theirs—it being in *that* market where the Flour of this Country is chiefly sold.

Having business with the owner of one of the Store Houses on the Bay side, I found him in it, repairing Flour barrels, preparatory to shipping for Lower Canada; and, being desirous of knowing what kind of Flour was sent from *that* part of the Country, I took a small quantity out of the lot which I supposed had been made for the purpose of inspection. On examining it, I found it of the quality of *Middlings*; and, moreover, from its dark colour, I judged it to have been made from *Smutty Wheat*. I next examined the Brand, and you may easily guess my astonishment, when I found it to be "A. Ellis," and made at the "*Darnley Mill.*" The name of "A. T. Kirby, *Inspector*," was also branded upon it. A circumstance, so extraordinary, naturally induced me to make inquiries of the Store-keeper when it appeared, that a person at the Lake Head, had furnished the York Garrison with 800 bbls of Flour last year, and, as soon as emptied, the Barrels were filled with the stuff as above mentioned; no doubt, intending to pass it off as Flour of the best quality—otherwise, they certainly would have obliterated the original Brands. I am aware, that the Act, Geo. III, Cap. 5, Sect. VI, imposes a fine of Twenty Shillings for every barrel, upon the persons guilty of this practice, to be recovered in a summary way, before our Magistrates. But, as the injury will be done in Lower Canada, I am anxious that the Merchants *there* should be aware of the circumstance: as otherwise, the characters of our Millers and Inspectors might be ruined.

I am, Mr. Editor, your very obd. servt.

A MERCHANT.

The New York Spectator of 12th inst. contains an article on, "The Corn Laws of England," in which we regret to find that, the Editor, who in the course of his remarks, is led to the consideration of the Colonial Intercourse, has not observed that moderation, for which on other questions, we are disposed to give him credit. We are aware that the subject is a sore one, and the Spectator in alluding to it, has been thrown off his guard. He thinks that Canada cannot supply the West India Islands with Flour; (we remember, he some time ago hazarded the opinion that, it was inadequate to supply its own consumption)—and says that the making Quebec and Montreal Free Warehousing Ports, is intended only to *decoy*—he appears to be very angry with some of his fellow citizens, whom he calls *disaffected* towards the Government of the United States, because they have expressed an opinion, in which very many sensible and well informed men, throughout the Union concur, that the refusal on the part of the United States to accede to the terms proposed by Great Britain, for regulating the Intercourse between the two Countries, and which other Nations have thought proper to accept, may have the effect of "diverting the Commerce of the North; and that the West Indies will henceforth obtain their provisions, by way of the St. Lawrence, thereby diminishing the transportation upon the American Canals, and reducing the Revenue of the State."—The policy of the United States in refusing the terms proposed, has drawn forth the expression of sentiments such as these, not only from Canadian merchants, who are preparing themselves for more active business, but also from well informed mercantile men, in the State of New York; and we are not a little surprised, that their free expressions, in the Land of free opinions, should draw down upon them the epithet, of dissaffected towards the Government. We should be inclined to think, (to use the Spectators' own words on a later occasion) that the use of such epithets would, "rather, would, "make the blood of the republican brethren to boil a little"—as much at least, as he tells us his "Republican blood boiled," at the mention of the precept—"Honor the King."

Among other reasons *why* we cannot supply the West Indies, even if the Spectator should kindly condescend to be *decoyed* as he calls it, by lodging his provisions in our warehouses—he pompously puts a string of interrogations, which we hope, his cooler moments will convince him, "savor of any thing, but practical knowledge or reflection." "Are English Ships" says he "as well calculated for such a trade as American?—Have they Seamen as good? Can they sail as cheaply?"—Instead of speaking of a Nation,

"Whose Flag has braved, a thousand years,
The Battle, and the Breeze."

it might be supposed he was alluding to a people with whom the art of Ship building was yet in its infancy, and who were without men or money.—And after all this gasconade, he very gravely exclaims "Mr. Bull!" as he very politely calls Great Britain, of our fairness, in refusing a free, liberal and reciprocal trade between his Islands and the United States—till he becomes as it were completely inflated with *pride*. He says "American *pride* forbids our crouching, while we are in possession of "*the vantage ground.*"—right or wrong we suppose. But we are at a loss to conjecture, what this "vantage ground" is, of which his "*American pride*" leads him to speak in such pompous terms. The Americans it is well known, have heretofore enjoyed a very lucrative Commerce with the West Indies, the direct intercourse of which, with no small share of the profits, is now lost to them, and which there is now every reason to hope, will in future be confined, through its more legitimate channel, the Canadas.—If this be the "vantage ground" he means, we have not the least idea that, his "pride," will be offended, by any attempt to disturb him, in the enjoyment of its possession.

Great Britain is accused of "*unfairness*" by the Spectator—but the facts of the case, are comprised within so narrow a compass as to be intelligible to the understanding of every man, and such as must at once shew, that the accusation is altogether groundless. Great Britain says to the United States,—take off your Tonnage and discriminating duties—admit my Ships into your Ports, on the same terms that yours are admitted into mine, and come and share freely with me, in a reciprocal trade.—The terms are considered by other nations as *free* and *liberal*, and as such, they do not hesitate at once, to accede to them. The United States after two years of consideration, refuses them—the period is past, when Great Britain will avail herself in any thing—a consequence, she owes it to her people, and who has she to blame for all this, but herself.

But the sting of this ill-natured article, (for we really consider it as such), is to be found in its concluding paragraph. "If needed," says the Spectator, "we can put in requisition some of those fifty thousand fishermen, whom, it will be recollected, Mr. Atkinson, in his zeal for the cause of his country, cautioned his countrymen to look after, whose arms he represented to be as strong as iron, with skins as hard as leather—with such means united in a just cause, surely we have nothing to fear." This is absolute bullying; and, we repeat, that we are sorry to observe, in such language, such strong marks of a want of that moderation, which is usually observed, in the columns of the Spectator; and we can only say, that when threatening with his *iron* and *leather*, the Spectator should satisfy himself, that his cause is really just, before he endeavors, by impassioned and angry language, such as he has been led to make use of on this occasion, to stir up the bad feelings of his readers, towards a Country, with whom, it is acknowledged by the best and wisest of men, it is their interest, to cultivate a spirit of friendship.

It appears from the following article, that the American Merchants, on the Frontier of the State of New York, are preparing to avail themselves of the benefit of the Warehousing system, established in Canada:—

From the Rochester Telegraph of June 7.

" *Corn Meal for the West Indies.*—Mr. A. Plumb, of this village, has purchased the whole of the wastage offered by the opening of the Canadian ports to American produce. He has already shipped 100 hogsheads kiln-dried Corn Meal to Montreal, and has now in store 1000 barrels more, to go on in a few days, all designed for the West India Market.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Mr. Editor,

The Communication which appeared in your paper Signed Clericus, has made an unfavorable impression upon the minds of some of your readers, both as it respects a benevolent Society and its Agent; justice requires that Lord Bexley's remarks at the formation of the Society with some other papers be inserted.—

AMICUS.

Lord Bexley said—["In Canada, there are Episcopalians, Catholics, and Dissenters of all classes; therefore any Schools which may be for their benefit, must be founded on general principles, independent of particular tenets or forms of church discipline." His Lordship, in speaking of the Indians, for whom this Institution is more particularly designed, said—"Our intercourse with them has been of the most degrading and demoralizing character, we have initiated them into the use of fire-arms, and spirituous liquors, at once giving them instruments of mischief, and stimulating their worst passions to the use of them. We must now endeavour to civilize the rude tribes, instead of hunters and warriors, convert them into peaceable and industrious members of Society, making them happier in this life, and fitting them for a better hereafter. They must be taught how to handle the axe, and to build themselves houses; therefore in country, must be combined with mental cultivation; and the best mode of inculcating such habits will be found in the Bible, which must form the basis of *any* system of instruction, carrying to all men the comforts of time and the cheering hopes of eternity." Lord Bexley closed by moving, "That a Society be now formed in London for training Masters, and Promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and Settlers in such parts of Canada as are not supplied with the means of instruction."]

The following testimonial from Chief Justice Reid and Justice Pyke, will enable the public to judge of its practicability and utility.

" We, the undersigned, having been long acquainted with the Rev. T. Osgood, and having a knowledge of his indefatigable and useful exertions, in diffusing religious instruction throughout the remote and infant settlements of this widely extended country, feel it a duty not only to give him this testimonial, but to solicit for him the support, aid and countenance of every denomination of Christians, in his meritorious efforts to spread the knowledge of the Gospel; nor can we but add our voice in approbation of his proposed plan for the instruction and relief of the now almost destitute Indian tribes of North America, nor refrain to express our wish, that so benevolent a design may meet that support and success it so truly deserves, and which we consider Mr. Osgood so well and peculiarly qualified to carry into faithful execution."

(Signed) "JAMES REID,
Chief Justice King's Bench, Montreal.
"GEORGE PYKE,
Justice, King's Bench.

" *Montreal, 23d February, 1826.*"

The following is the constitution of the Montreal " Society for Promoting Education and Industry in Canada."

(PATRON—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K. C. B. GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.)

At a meeting held in the *Exchange Coffee House*, Montreal, October 24, 1826—Horatio Gates, Esq., in the Chair—The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, by a respectable number of Ladies and Gentlemen, of different religious denominations.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the plan and object of the Society formed in London, for the promotion of education and industry, among the Indians and destitute settlers in Canada, and that our best thanks be given to those British Christians, who have contributed towards the accomplishment of this important object.

Resolved, That a Society be now formed, in compliance with the wishes of our friends in Great Britain, to be called the *Canada Auxiliary Society for promoting Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute Settlers of those Colonies.*

Resolved, That the following rules and regulations be adopted for the Government of the Society and the management of its concerns, viz.

" I. The plan proposed shall sacredly guard the rights of conscience, and extend equal advantages to all denominations of Christians.

" II. The mode of instruction shall be such as the Committee may approve, according to circumstances.

" III. In every school that may receive assistance from this Society, the reading of the Scriptures, and some useful manual labor, shall constitute parts of the daily exercise of the pupils; all shall be required to be strict in their moral conduct, and duly to observe the Sabbath according to the most religious exercises, and at such places, as their respective parents and guardians may direct. But should this be impracticable, on account of the distance of any place of worship, the reading of the Scriptures, and such Lord's day, read and recite those portions of the Scriptures which are calculated to enforce all the relative and social duties of the present life, and point a way to a future eternity.

" IV. This Society shall consist of a Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretaries, and Life and Annual Members.

" V. Each Subscriber of four dollars shall be a member.

" VI. The donor of ten pounds shall be a member for life.

" VII. The business of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee of twelve or more, chosen at the Annual Meeting, which shall be held in Montreal on the last Tuesday in October.

" VIII. The Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries, with all Clergymen and Ministers of Religion who may become Subscribers, shall be considered (ex officio) Members of the Committee.

" IX. The Meetings of the Committee shall be held four times a-year, and oftener if necessary; three Members shall constitute a quorum.

" X. A Special Meeting of the Committee may be called at the request of three Members; and a Special General Meeting of the Society may be summoned on the requisition of the General Committee, of twelve Members, by letter addressed to the Secretary.

" XI. No alteration or amendment shall be made to the Rules of this Society, excepting at a General Meeting."

Resolved, That His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Catholic Bishops in both Provinces, be most respectfully solicited to become Vice-Patrons of this Society; the Hon. Sir John Johnson to be President. His Majesty's Legislative and Executive Councillors, and the Speakers of the House of Commons in both Provinces, be (ex officio) the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Resolved, That John Molson, Esq. be respectfully solicited to be the Treasurer. P. De Rocbaltave, Esq. Wm. M'Culloch, Esq. and Duncan Fisher, Esq. to be the Secretaries of the Society, and the following Gentlemen to form the Committee, with power to add to their number;

Frederick Wm. Ermatinger, Esq. *Sheriff of the District of Montreal.*
John Frothingham, Esq.
Daniel Fisher, Esq.
James Fleming, Esq.
Horatio Gates, Esq.

Major Johnson,
Captain J. M. Lamothe, *Resident at Montreal.*
William Lunn, Esq.
J. Mondelet, Esq.
John M'Kenzie, Esq.
Lieutenant Colonel W. Mackay, *Superintendant of the Western Indians.*
Captain William M'Culloch, *Clerk to the Superintendant General.*
Lieutenant Colonel D. C. Napier, *Resident Agent and Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

Captain T. G Anderson, *Clerk and Store-keeper, Drummond Island.*
Colonel James Givins, *Superintendant at York.*
Colonel George Ironside. *Superintendant at Amherstburg.*

Resolved, That Sub-Committees, and Female Associations be now formed wherever practicable, for clothing and educating destitute children, upon the plan, and in aid of this Institution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Horatio Gates, Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair.

Married,

At Kingston, on Monday the 18th inst. by the *Venerable Archdeacon Stuart*, Mr. WILLIAM STARTON, to Miss CAROLINE SPAFFORD.

TO BE SOLD.—The property of CAPT. JOHNSTONE, in consequence of the Regiment being ordered to England. *Two double barrel Guns*, each with case, Powder Flask, Shot Belt, Turn Key, Scouring Rod, Wad Cutter &c. complete in every respect for taking the Field.—One a Detonator—the other with Flint Locks, *by Knock.* The Detonator has a pair of extra nipples, new—also a pair of extra hammers for the Flint Locks—they are both warranted.

To save trouble the lowest price that will be taken viz.:—for the Detonator, including about 3000 best London caps £27 10s. and for the Flint £20 Hx. Cy. Inquire of Mr. Columbus Gun Smith, York, or to Capt. Johnstone, at the Garrison.

ALSO.—*A case of Excellent Pistols*, fit in every respect for a mounted Officer taking the Field—price £16—original cost £22 Stg.

All demands against CAPT. JOHNSTONE, either as Paymaster of the 70th Regt. or on his private account, to be forthwith presented for payment.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8th June, 1827. 4-12

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN MALLERY, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.

Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-3w.

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz:—

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
AUCTIONEER.

York, 15th June, 1827. 3-4w.

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel GUN, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.

York, June 9, 1827. 2-tf.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. MEIGHAN'S, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-tf.

POLICE CONTRACT.—NOTICE to Masons—Tenders will be received by the Committee of management for the Gaol and Court House (to be left at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace) until Wednesday 27th inst. for Constructing a Barrel Drain from the new Gaol to the main Drain opposite the Court House, 14 inches Diameter in the clear, and the width of a Brick in thickness.—The tender to state the price per yard—All materials to be furnished by the Contractor and the work to be completed forthwith.

York, 16th June, 1827. 3-2w.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby
York, to wit. } given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
15th June, 1827. } 3-3.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry.

(Signed)

GEO. PHILPOTTS. *Capt. Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.*

Royal Engineer Office }
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. } 3-4.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

FOR SALE—The pleasant and healthy place of *May*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3-8w.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, at Mr. J. PROUDFOOT'S Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "CANADA;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, June 7, 1827. 2-tf.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Will be sold, on Monday the 2d July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the Wharf, the *Steam Boat Frontenac*, with her Anchors, chain Cables, Rigging, &c.—Also, the Engine, of 50 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on board.

For any further information, application to be made to Mr. STRANGE, Kingston, or to JOHN HAMILTON, Queenston.

June 1, 1827. 1-5w.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, May 23, 1827. } 52-8w.

BREAD AND BISCUIT of the best quality, and at the shortest notice—Families furnished with *Tea Rusks, biscuit*, and a variety of *Cake* for the Table—a supply of *Confectionary* constantly on hand —*Crackers* by the Barrel at the shortest notice—on Dundas Street, two doors above Mr. G. Robinsons Store, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, by

JAMES D. OLIVER.

York, 21st March, 1827. 44tf

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL, *St. Paul Street*, MONTREAL.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of SIX SUITS OF APARTMENTS, *(suitable for families)* to his NEW HOTEL, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of GUESTS than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his SALOON is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choisest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52-8

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.



VOL. 2. NO. 6.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear,

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches

And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

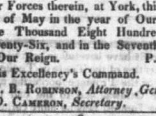
Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

H. M. Receiver General's Office,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

The Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loans.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office,
York 7th February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that under John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

For the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, therefor to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, un ess the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *withi* hat period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 4.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

Notice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, March 12, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16*w. Clerk of the Executive Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less.—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
21st May, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

4-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6*w. Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald McArthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6*w* D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less.—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827. 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6*w. Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald McArthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6*w* D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less.—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
May 21, 1827. 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Kehoe, one at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, the other at the suit of Henry Graham, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Kehoe, the South West half of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
April 3, 1827. 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 35, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
April 3, 1827. 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davions, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of Marck, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 13, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
April 3, 1827. 1-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday the
To Wit } 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—38-11*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } On Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nickalls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By John Thornton,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of two
to wit: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 43, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Garnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house,—And also the whole of Lots No. 25, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Etin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.—If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 14*th* 1827. 52-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York; and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
26th April, 1827. 52-6*w.*

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } By Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th June, 1827.

Whereas several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

Notice is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-28*w. Clerk of the Executive Council.*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *York, June 20th, 1827.*

HIS Majesty's Receiver General gives notice, that the half yearly Militia Pensions, in advance, to 31st December next, will be paid at his Office on application. The necessary Affidavits, and Powers of Attorney, will be required in Duplicate. 3-4w.

CROWN OFFICE, *28th June, 1827.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7th *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 18th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9th *August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL,
Clerk of the Crown.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, *York, 8th June, 1827.*

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
3-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.

York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21st May, 1827. 52-8w.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. 48-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

New Hatting Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS & BONNETS,

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings.* From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to. JOS. ANDERSON.
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
39tf. Librarian.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 80 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, May 23, 1827. 52-8w.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1827. NO. 6.

England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Tuesday, May 1.

The Member's Lobby, and the steps leading to it, were much crowded throughout the day, by persons axious to get a glimpse of the political characters regarding whom there is so much public interest at present. Considerable doubts were entertained as to the possibility of Mr. Canning's taking his seat to-day at all, from an impression which prevailed that he could not take the oaths after the clock struck four; and it was thought that the ballot would not admit of attention to any other business till some time after that hour. All misapprehension was, however, terminated by the appearance of the Right Hon. Gentleman, followed by an attendant bearing his "qualifications" for a seat. His entrance into the lobby was marked by a demonstration of eager curiosity on the part of the strangers in waiting, who by this time formed a body so dense as to make it a work of extreme difficulty for the High Constable, with his numerous posse of subordinates, to keep a clear passage for the Members. "There's Mr. Canning!" burst from many lips as the Right. Hon. Gentleman appeared upon the scene, and began to make his way through the crowd, not without considerable impediment from the curious, to the office appointed for the examination of the qualification of Members newly elected. Similar although less in degree, was the feeling of interest excited towards Mr. Peel

The Gallery was not opened till near five o'clock. At more full attendance, could not be conceived—nor did it seem possible to find room for one additional Member in any part of the building. The side galleries were crowded to excess.

Mr. Peel had taken his place on what is understood to be the neutral ground on the Ministerial side of the House, and the identical seat which Mr. Canning used to occupy during his temporary retirement from office in 1822. Mr. Goulburn sat beside him.

A new writ for the return of a Member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Ashburton, in the room of the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, who had accepted the office of one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, having been moved for,

Mr. PEEL rose and said—Sir, as the motion now put to the House, regards the succession to an office which I had recently the honour to hold, I hope the House will not consider me as preferring an unreasonable request, if I entreat permission to take advantage of the opportunity of explaining the grounds why I have retired from that office, and resigned into his Majesty's hands the authority he had been pleased to confer on me. (Hear, hear.) I am aware, how much of personal matter must be involved in any explanation of this kind, yet, so frequently have I, under other circumstances, obtained the indulgence of the House, that I should feel disappointed indeed, if I found I had been deceived by a vain expectation that such indulgence would be continued whenever I rose to avail myself of an opportunity to declare the motives and the reasons which induced me to take the part I have recently taken. (Hear, hear.) Three weeks have now elapsed, since I virtually resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department—an office which I have had the honour to hold for a period not inconsiderable; and, as during that interval the silence which I have thought proper to observe, may have given rise to many doubts, and to much misconception, I feel doubly bound to address myself to the House to support the course which I have pursued, as one by which I ought to have acted upon public grounds—a course which was necessary to the maintenance of my consistency, and to the preservation of my own character, as of the class of public men. I have been supported by the hope that this day would afford me the opportunity I so much desired, and, that I should be enabled before the House of Commons to repose confidence I am deeply anxious to merit and preserve—to justify the course I have adopted, and to vindicate myself from those doubts, and from that misconception, to which my continued silence has rendered me liable. I say, to vindicate myself, to justify the course I have adopted, because, I do not see that a public man, having embarked in a public cause, and engaged to discharge the duties of a public office, can be warranted, upon light or trivial grounds, to withdraw from such office, and from the confidence of those with whom he had been associated. Sir, if I had acted inconsiderately, indifferently, or with levity—if I had been influenced by any private pique, or by any personal feeling—I should have felt, that although I could not be considered as morally responsible, I should have proved myself unworthy to have held the high office with which it was His Majesty's gracious pleasure to honour me. But, Sir, my motives and feelings have been of a nature far otherwise; they are shortly these—and I will, without further preface, declare them to the House. Sir, the house and the country are well aware that there is a great constitutional question, to one particular side of which I profess myself fervently attached. For 18 years I have pursued an endeavuring course of opposition—have always offered the most uncompromising hostility—against any measure for granting further concessions to the Roman Catholics. During 14 of those 18 years I have held office under the Crown, and during 11 of those 14 years, that office has been closely and intimately connected with the affairs and interests of Ireland. I still retain, and without the slightest variation, the opinions I have so long advocated; and, having so done—above all, having acted the part I have considered my duty, when, in the Lower House of Parliament I was a single Minister of the Crown, opposing the views and desires of the others associated with me—I felt that it would not be consistent with the maintenance of my character as a public man, to acquiesce in any arrangement, which, while it conferred benefit on me and enabled me to retain office, was calculated materially to promote the success of the question, to which under other circumstances, considering the nature of my opposition, that its strength and permanency were well known, I was left but one course to pursue. These, then, being the grounds—the broad, distinct, and intelligible grounds—upon which I acted—my long and well known opposition to any measure for granting further concessions to Roman Catholics—I will be judged by the country, and I appeal to the House, whether I could have given any satisfactory reason for acquiescing in an arrangement which was so plainly and decidedly calculated to promote the object I had invariably opposed, by giving political power to the Roman Catholics—a measure which I had always contemplated, and still contemplate, as tending to dangerous consequences, and, among others, to prevent the upholding of our church establishment, more especially in Ireland. As I know I must be judged by my country, according to the sentiments I had avowed from the earliest periods of my political life, according to the reasoning by which those sentiments had been supported, and according to the strength and permanency with which I had persevered in urging my views and arguments upon the House of Commons, both in office and out of office, I could not for a moment hesitate as to what course it was my duty to adopt. But I confess, even if I had changed my opinions, I should have hesitated to have acted upon that change now that the Duke of York is no more, and that the political voice of Lord Liverpool is silenced. Such, then, Sir, having been the course, the uniform course, which I have pursued during the whole of my public life, and such having been the sentiments which I held when I was appointed to office, I could not, consistently with my own feelings and my own character, continue to retain that office, after the great change to which I refer had taken place.

And now, Sir, I proceed to the next question—whether the appointment of my Right Honourable Friend to be the head of the Administration, and to occupy the place which was recently occupied by Lord Liverpool, would, if I acquiesced in the arrangement, promote the final success of the Roman Catholic Question. Sir, I think it would. I give my Right Hon. Friend the fullest credit for honesty, for sincerity, and for firmness of purpose. I judge him according as I judge myself—I judge him by the whole course of his public life—by the zeal and earnestness he has manifested in the cause to which I refer—and, feeling as I have done, satisfied with the sincerity of his intentions, I felt, that were he placed at the head of the Administration, he would promote ultimately, if not immediately, the measure he had so long desired. Feeling therefore, as I did feel, I could do no less than retire from that Administration. Sir, it is not merely that my Right Hon. Friend differs in opinion from me (that he has long done) and that it would be but just and equitable that he should continue to do so but the change that had taken place, was one which transferred into his hands, all the influence and power belonging, and properly belonging, to the office of Prime Minister. It was not a mere transfer of this influence, and this power, from one man to another, but it was a transfer from the most powerful opponent of the Roman Catholics to their most able and most powerful advocate. Under, these circumstances, then, and with reference to that question, after such a transfer, it was quite impossible that the Government could continue to be carried on under principles similar to those acted upon under Lord Liverpool, and I was, therefore, at once prepared to take the part which I have since found it necessary to take. Now, Sir, I had frequent opportunities of marking the opinions of my Right Hon. Friend, did course pursued by my Right Hon. Friend, with reference to this one and most important question, and I can only say, that each hour contributed to confirm me in the opinion, that his most strenuous exertions would always be called into action, to produce the object he has had in view from the earliest periods of his life, and of which he has been the great and able advocate. I found from the first period, when the restrictions were removed from his present Majesty—then Prince Regent—up to March last, when the Honourable Baronet who represents the city of Westminster, brought forward a resolution, the effect of which was, to grant the demands of the Roman Catholics—I found my Right Hon. Friend, persevering with the same activity and determination in the same career, for the promotion of the Roman Catholic question, which I so determinately opposed. I found in 1812 my Right Hon. Friend, after Mr. Grattan had brought forward a motion for conceding to the Roman Catholics their claims, which motion was rejected by the House—I found, I say, my Right Hon. Friend not satisfied with this decision, but that very Session bringing forward a motion, which pledged the House that, during the next Session of Parliament it would reconsider the matter, with a view to ascertain if the claims of the Roman Catholics might be granted. Now I ask, what was there to prevent my Right Hon. Friend from pursuing, in 1827, the very course which he did pursue in 1812? In 1812 the motion was rejected, but my Right Hon. Friend was not satisfied with this decision, and so brought it forward again during that Session, to be discussed in another shape during the Session that followed. I do not know that my Right Hon. Friend intended, nor do I know that he did not intend, to bring this Question of Catholic Concessions before Parliament during the present Session, or during any other. Of course I asked him for no pledge as to his intentions, and, if I had asked him, I could not expect, that on such a subject he would have given me any; but if I had accepted office under him, it would, perhaps, have been impossible for me to continue in that office, even to the end of the present Session, for, with my sentiments and avowed opinions, I could not have agreed to the consideration of a question during the next Session, which had fallen in the Hon. Baronet's hands during this. Sir, from the year 1812, to the year 1827, on every occasion when this question has been brought forward, my Right Hon. Friend has, in consistency with his professions and continued declarations, given to it his decided, his powerful, and his effectual support. But my Right Hon. Friend has not only supported it when brought forward directly, for I have found him, himself, bringing the subject before the House in such a manner as to induce concessions by parts, (but which involved (and he did not conceal the fact) the whole question. In 1822, my Right Hon. Friend originated a motion in this House for the admission of certain Roman Catholic Peers into the House of Lords. This motion I then opposed, and can I now imagine, that my Right Hon. Friend, invested with an high office, and the power and influence consequent upon it, will take a different view of this matter to that which he then took? How, then, could I stand up before the country, and offer an excuse for giving my sanction to that which I had previously opposed? No word that I say is intended as a complaint against my Right Hon. Friend—far from it—but what I have urged is necessary to vindicate my character, and to exhibit the grounds on which I have considered it necessary to decline taking office under him. What security then, I ask, have I, that my Right Hon. Friend will not do in 1827, that which he did in 1812? I will quote the very language used by my Right Hon. Friend on the 30th April; 1822, on the occasion to which I have referred; "I solemnly declare to this House, that I would not have brought this question forward, had I not felt assured, that the reparation which I ask on the behalf of the Catholic Peers, is, in the name of policy as expedient, as, in the name of humanity it is charitable, and, in the name of God, just." Now, if this measure be, "in the name of policy, as expedient, as, in the name of humanity, it is charitable, and, in the name of God, just," my confidence in the sincerity of my Right Hon. Friend does not permit me to doubt that he will press forward a measure which he so describes, whenever an opportunity occur; and I have reason to conclude that he will not rest here, because, according to his own words on that occasion, he "could not conclude without anticipating that the present partial success would lead to the attainment of the greater concession." Then I say it was not in my power to have taken office, by which I should have been party to a direct attack on those measures which I advocated. It was not in my power to have acquiesced in any partial concessions, which were intended to lead to greater; neither was it in my power to have acquiesced in any motion, whether general or partial, which had for its object the removal of those restrictions which I consider necessary for protecting the Protestant Church and the British Constitution. If I had taken office under such circumstances, I should, in fact, have held that office only upon sufferance, and should have been liable to receive the notice of a week that I must retire, when, perhaps, to do so, would have been more inconvenient than, under present circumstances, it is. Sir, could I have entertained a doubt, after the example that had been set me by my Right Hon. Friend himself, that it was my duty both as a man and a minister, to retire immediately, that my Right Hon. Friend was placed at the head of the Administration? I was, in fact, placed under circumstances nearly similar to those under which my Right Hon. Friend was himself placed in 1807, when he was invited to form part of an Administration in which the Catholic Question was not to be considered as a Cabinet Question, but one on which every individual was to be permitted his own opinions, and to make his own observations. My Right Hon. Friend then stated the grounds on which he retired from office, and he used words which I could never have borne to hear applied to me, had I retained my office as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

On a motion made by Mr. Stuart Wortley, now Lord Wharncliffe, in the House of Commons, on the 21, May, 1818, my Right Hon. Friend took an opportunity of publicly stating the reasons which had induced him to decline connecting himself with those among whom the Roman Catholic Question was to be considered an open question. Nearly do those sentiments correspond with mine. So nearly do the motives which induced him to refuse office, compel me to retire from the public service, that I will quote his own eloquent words, to express what I think and what I feel;—"I have been asked whether, supposing I had accepted the offer that was made to me, I should not have felt myself at perfect liberty to act as my own opinions should dictate upon the great question which constitutes the main bar of separation? I reply, that, as a Minister, I know I should have been at liberty. I do not mean to assert, that if I had joined the present administration, to fight against my own principles under the banners of the Noble Lord, I should not still have had the power of making my solitary speech, and of giving my solitary vote in support of opinions I had previously maintained. I will not even say, that there may not be honorable minds who would be satisfied with such a distinction, and it may be my misfortune, or my fault, that mine is not a mind of that construction. If when out of office, I have lent to any cause that I deemed just, my influence and my authority, I never can consent to accept office under the condition that I shall instantly divest myself of that influence and that authority which ought still to be my companions, and to leave them on one great and vital question, in open and wilful obsyance. Personal objections to the Noble Lord, I declare I have none; I am actuated by no feeling of rivalry, and with this particular question excepted, I could have no earthly hesitation either in acting with or under him; but I cannot allow that the predominance of his opinion shall stifle mine. I cannot enter the Cabinet pretending not to know that the influence of the Noble Lord will be such as to paralyze all my efforts there." [Cheers.]—In these sentiments of my Right Hon. Friend I fully concur. I have, I repeat, no objection of a personal nature to act with or under him, but I could not retain the place I had hitherto held in the Administration of the country, knowing that the predominance of my Right Hon. Friend would completely countervail mine on those important subjects, on which I had, after the utmost deliberation, made up my mind, and expressed my opinions [cheers]: and I felt, above all, that, in thus acting, I must be right, following, as I did, the example of my Right Hon. Friend himself. [Cheers.] My Right Hon. Friend adds something, with respect of his views of what the duties of a Prime Minister are, and added, "if I had joined this *portus siccus* of

dissent, as Mr. Burke called it, we should have formed as beautiful a variety as was ever assembled in so small a collection." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) "But," continued my Hon. Friend. "in such unprecedented differences, on which side is the influence and authority of Government enlisted? That is the main question. This man may hold a blue opinion—another, a white—a third, a green—a fourth, a yellow—and a fifth, a red; but with which of these shades does the sentiment of Government most nearly accord? Undoubtedly, this point will be decided by the individual, who, holding the principal office, pre-eminently enjoys the confidence of the occupant of the Throne—and the additional weight he adds to the scale must overbalance the remainder. I could not, therefore, feel that I entered the Cabinet with honour, if I consented to give there a mere solitary vote. I trust, also' not very fairly put upon my trial, that my conduct is completely justified in the eyes of the House, and of the country." The Right Hon Gentleman proceeded :—I fairly own, that, whatever the situation of rank I should hold in his Majesty's Government, after the line of conduct I adopted this session, and the whole of my connexion with the Administration of the country, I had always felt that a difficulty would have lain in the way of my continuance in office: but not merely in consequence of my expressed opinions upon the Catholic question, and upon other subjects connected with Irish affairs. I have for the last twelve months, felt that difficulty in the two situations in which I was placed respecting those questions and with which my office of Secretary of State for the Home Department intermixed me. I confess the relation in which I stood with respecting these, and in which I should have been placed, with respect to the office of Prime Minister, constituted a new difficulty in the *(For continuation see Supplement.)*

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

House of Lords—May 2.

THE MINISTRY.

Earl GROSVENOR, in presenting some petitions from the Catholics of Ireland, made a few remarks friendly to the cause in general —believed that it would be strengthened by the recent changes in the administration—but, however advisable, he thought, to be again discussed this session—and concluded in saying, that if the just claims of the Catholics were not granted, the peace and prosperity of the nation must be destroyed.

Earl ELLENBOROGH said, that the noble Earl might, if he thought proper, make volunteer speeches on the Catholic question whenever he presented petitions, though he (L'd E.) did not think that the regular course: but of this he was sure, that since the time the present administration was constituted as it now was, there never would be any opportunity of discussing the question of Catholic Emancipation with advantage. It appeared that several noble Lords had resigned their offices they recently held, and for having done so they were most grossly assailed, it being imputed to them that they had acted in a spirit of unconstitutional dictation to the Sovereign as to the choice of his Minister. It was only due to the unblemished characters of those noble Lords that they should take this the first opportunity that presented itself, of stating to the House the circumstances attending their resignation. [Cheers.]

The Earl of ELDON then rose—As to his resignation, with him the thought of resigning was not a new one. He had for years back felt it his duty to consider whether he ought not to have quitted office long before, and if he had still retained it in opposition to his own individual feelings, only because he had been urged and importuned to do so.—[Hear, hear.] Upon this question he had no personal feelings as to the person who might happen to be placed at the head of the Government.—He might be right or he might be wrong, but supposing him to be wrong as to the view he took of the great importance of the Catholic question, he would now say, that it ought not to be postponed any longer, but that some decision ought to be come to upon it. He must also observe that he had intended to resign, even if this question had not created any difference of opinion in his Majesty's Councils. He would not say that the Right Hon. Gentleman who was now understood to be the Prime Minister, did not as zealously and anxiously entertain an opinion in favour of the Catholic Claims, as he (the Earl of Eldon) entertained against them. He again and again considered with himself, whether he ought not to alter that opinion, but he found it impossible to do so. He was decidedly of opinion, that if the question of the Catholic Claims were ever carried, there would be an end to the religious liberties of the country, and with the destruction of our religious liberties our civil liberties must necessarily cease. (Cheers. To his dying day he would support those principles, in whatever situation he might be placed. Therefore he could not conscientiously enter into the views which must be entertained by the Prime Minister of the country, whether those views were intended to be carried into immediate execution, or whether the execution of them was only suspended for the present, in order that it might take place at a future period. He had resigned without any concert or pre-arrangement with his colleagues." No censure could be too harsh for the man who presumed to dictate to his Sovereign the choice of his ministers. If his Majesty should ask advice, no censure could be too harsh for the man who should presume not to give him honest advice. If their Lordships gave him (Earl of Eldon) credit for sincerity, they would believe him, when he assured them nothing should ever prevent him from using his utmost efforts for the preservation of the Constitution as settled at the Revolution. His Lordship sat down amidst loud cheers from the opposition benches.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND next addressed their Lordships.—He did not mean to offer an opinion as to the time when it might be expedient to bring forward the Catholic question, but called upon as he was, in common with his colleagues by a Noble Baron (Ellenborough), he rose for the purpose of explaining the reasons why he was no longer a member of the Cabinet. He felt, as strongly as any man could do, the impropriety of discussions of his nature—he felt as strongly as any man could, the impropriety of revealing what had passed between his Sovereign and himself—he felt as strongly as any man could the impropriety of making the course which the King should adopt, a subject of inquiry in that House. But he felt also that he, as an individual, had been most unjustly and calumniously treated.—[Cheers.] A gross charge had been brought against him by the Noble Earl, that he would not say under the influence of the Government. He should be guilty of injustice to himself if he did not eagerly seize this opportunity to vindicate his character from such foul imputation.

[His Grace here proceeded to detail the history of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Canning, the substance of which was, that unless assurances were given that Lord Liverpool's policy was not to be departed from, he should be compelled to resign; which, in the absence of such assurance, he ultimately did.]—It had been said even, that he went so far as to threaten his Majesty. But would those who knew any thing of his Majesty presume to say that any man could venture to threaten him? It was not necessary there was none, to say so was a gross falsehood. He then proceeded to observe, that when he had so expresse' his desire to withdraw from his Majesty's Councils, he could not remain at the head of the army. The office of Commander-in-Chief could not be a confidential relation with the Minister of the Crown. It was, in fact, necessary that he should be in daily communication with him. He felt pursuaded, from the correspondence that had taken place between him and the Right Honorable Gentleman, that it was impossible for him, from the relation in which he stood towards him, to consider that it would either be advantageous to his Majesty's service, or honorable to himself, to continue in the command of the army. He had now, in conclusion, only to express his wishes, hope that he had satisfied their Lordships that his intentions were pure, and his motives honorable.

Lord BEXLEY lamented the loss of those colleagues with whom he had lately acted, and assured their Lordships that, in retiring from office, there was nothing on his part like concert or conspiracy.

The Marquis of CAMDEN said that unless impossible to see the changes which had taken place in the Government, and not see that it must be conducted with infinitely less ability than that of Lord Liverpool. In him the country had lost a man of the greatest prudence and judgment—the most extensive knowledge of business which any man ever possessed before—a degree of candour which no public man ever exhibited before, rarely recognised in private life.—With respect to the explanations given by those noble Lords who composed the late Government, they appeared to him to be distinct and satisfactory, and he trusted they would acquit him of any unkind feeling in putting the question to them. He assured them that he did not concur in the base calumnies which had been circulated respecting them.

The Marquis of ANGLESEA, in a very low tone of voice, addressed the House. He stated that, upon coming into office, he bound himself to no conditions—he was free as air. It was his principle to uphold the Throne upon all occasions—not that he meant to say that it was attacked now. If any arrangements better than the present could be devised, he would be content to retire with the most perfect good-humour.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA said, that in this most preposterous coalition, some party or other must have compromised their previous political opinions.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 4th.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA rose and said, that seeing the Noble Lords in their places on the opposite side, he would take the opportunity of asking them whether it was their intention to introduce any motion upon the great constitutional questions which had been so ably and zealously supported by some of them. The questions he alluded to were, Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of Sinecure Places, and the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts. If not, he would give notice, that, upon the 11th of June, he would move, that their Lordships resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the nation.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that when the Noble Baron brought forward his motion, it would be expedient to ascertain how the Government really stood. It was confidently reported, that several Noble Lords had been only provisionally placed in office.

The Earl of HARROWBY rose to state, that the Noble Marquis was quite irregular in making such observations, as there was no motion before their Lordships; the Noble Earl having only risen to give a notice.

The Marq. of LONDONDERRY resumed. If, my Lords, I am out of order, I have not the slightest objection to be set right; but if the noble Earl thinks I am to be put down, or prevented from broadly or distinctly stating my opinions upon any subject, I must tell the Noble Earl, that when he does make such an attempt, he must address himself to a man of a different character, and of a different spirit. [Hear, hear, from the opposite benches.]—The extreme haste of the Noble Earl in rising to interrupt me, proves that he anticipated that what I was going to say, would not be very agreeable to him. I have right to state this, my opinion; for it has been said, over and over again, and said publicly, that the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Home Department, were not permanently placed in office. I would, therefore, advise the Noble Earl (Winchelsea) to wait, and not bring his motion forward, until we really and truly know who are to be in Office. This question, my Lords, is really most important, and it is most decidedly one upon which we ought to come to a right and proper understanding. For, my Lords, when I look upon the benches opposite, however, I may admire the dexterity of the artificer who composed the edifice of a sort of rubbish, after divesting it of its main pillars, its ornaments, and its strength, I cannot bring myself to think much of its durability. I doubt, my Lords, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman, the great artificer, will be able to stretch forth his hand and call up the mass of strength from any other quarters, or whether he will be obliged to content himself with the mere endeavour to keep his Administration floating as it is at present. There is another point on which I would fain say a few words, although the subject is most personally painful to me. I cannot, my Lords, without a deep feeling of regret, look back upon years gone by, and remember how, in the early part of my life, a Noble Friend of mine and I, hand in hand, under the auspices of those who carried the glory of England to its highest pitch—I cannot, when I reflect upon his seduous attention to official duties, his unblemished honesty and integrity—I cannot, without feelings of the greatest pain, see him a stranger to the situation opposite—I cannot but express my pain and my surprise, that he is to be found amongst those individuals who have ever been opposed to us—that he should be able to reconcile himself to such a state of things—that he could bring himself to sit down to such a template such a position of this House and of the Country—[Here the Noble Lord's voice completely sunk under the influence of his feelings.]—He then proceeded to speak to the following effect :—I dare say I shall be told that I have been intemperate upon this subject, and that I had no right to say what I have said; but it is only what has been already said in public. My feelings, I confess, are strong; and I consider the state of the Country so peculiar, that I could not, and ought not, to suppress them. I got up with the single purpose of advising the Noble Earl (Winchelsea,) to postpone the bringing forward of his motion, for the reasons which I have already stated; and I certainly did not expect to see so much petulence exhibited on the part of the Noble Minister (Harrowby), nor did I anticipate, that any man would have attempted to put down me. But, my Lords, so long as I have a seat in your Lordships House, so long will I stand up in my place, and fearlessly and distinctly express my opinions. [Hear, Hear.]

Lord GODERICH then rose and spoke to the following effect :—My Lords I feel that I should be wanting in respect to myself, and in respect to your Lordships, to whom I have been so recently introduced, were I to abstain altogether from replying to the observations of the Noble Marquis, whom I will still call my Noble Friend, although I presume he includes me in the rubbish of which he says the Administration is composed. But, my Lords, if the Administration be composed of rubbish, I will not consent to hesten in detail by questions put, that, upon the 11th of June, he would move, when I know, that upon the 11th of June, the Noble Earl [Winchelsea] intends to open a battery upon us—to take us by storm—and scatter our rubbish to the winds. [Hear, hear, hear, and a laugh.] For myself, my Lords, I will say, that I care not one straw for consequences, and that the only circumstance which placed me here was an anxious desire to prevent that very dissolution of the Government, which I am reproached with having carried into effect. If, my Lords, I had not consulted the strongest representations—if I had not yielded to the most earnest entreaties—to abstain from pressing my anxiety to remove from office, lest it should endanger the stability of the Administration—I, for one, would have taken leave of the public before now. This, at least, I am fully entitled to say, and now, to conclude, my Lords, I shall declare that all I ask is, a fair field and no favour; and I will fearlessly abide by the result.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY explained. He did not mean to apply the term rubbish to the Noble Lord who had just sat down.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 9.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY postponed the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the new Administration, to a future day.

May 10.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE, presented a petition against alteration in the corn laws.

May 11.—Earl GROSVENOR inquired whether it was the intention of a noble Earl (Winchelsea) to submit the motion of which he had given notice. The Earl of ELDON said, that, notwithstanding that the present Administration was only provisional, he should only postpone his motion for the present; but unless something satisfactorily occurred within a short period, he should certainly bring it forward.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 11.

Lord J. RUSSEL stated, in answer to a question on the subject, that it was his intention, on the 7th of June, to call the attention of the House to the state of the test and corporation acts, unless, in the meantime, he received an intimation from the dissenters, that it was their wish to postpone it.

He wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) two questions; the first was, whether the Noble Viscount who then held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs was permanently appointed, or to be considered merely as the *locum tenens* of another Noble Lord? The other question which he should ask was, whether any negociation or communication had taken place between the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) and the Hon. Member for Winchester, and his friends, with a view to the accession of that Gentleman and his party to office, previous to the dissolution of the late Ministry?

Mr. Canning rose and said, the first question I cannot answer, and I will tell the Hon. Baronet why. The same question, in substance, has been put to one of my Right Hon. Friends, and his answer having proved satisfactory to the querist, the latter has been pleased to give notice of his intention to make a formal motion on the subject Now, I declare, this formal discussion not being far off, I will not, even in answer to a question, take the motion be brought forward, be moved, by either courtesy or taunts, to utter one word that will bear upon the subject. The second question, and the answer which I have to give to it, is, whether there was, I understood, whether any negociation existed between myself and those Honourable Members with whose support I am at the present moment honoured? I will tell the Hon. Baronet all I know about the time of the dissolution of the late Cabinet.

The Hon. Baronet had, on a former evening, objected to my using the monosyllable—Yes. I hope this evening I will not be obliged to answer to his question, to my saying—No. It would be unjust to others did I not say it. But I will tell the Hon' Baronet, that it was intimated to me, that, in the event of my being at the head of his Majesty's Council, I should receive, not an accession of strength, by certain individuals being willing to take office under me, but by the disinterested support of certain individuals who had usually sat on the benches opposite to me.—(Loud cheers.) This is directly contrary to that bargaining for office, which the mind of the Hon. Baronet seems to have conceived must of necessity have existed.

The Marquis of TAVISTOCK deprecated the spirit of premature hostility displayed against the Government and said, that without professing any strong predilection in favor of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of the Treasury, he thought the attempt to throw him from his seat was extremely unfair. He had sufficient confidence in the Administrations to give his support to the motion now before the House.

Mr. PEEL spoke as follows:—If I rightly understand the noble Lord who has just sat down, there were some passages in his speech which alluded to me personally. I understood him to say, that two Right Hon. Gentlemen who had retired from the Government had joined to oppose the new administration with much rancour and personality against one who had been so long my colleague and friend. I utterly disclaim any such opposition —cheers—and, once for all, I beg that I may be judged by my own conduct and by my own declarations, and not by the conduct or declarations of others. (Cheers.) In the course I may chalk out for myself, I act in concert with no one. The noble Lord was about to charge me with factious and rancorous opposition; but I appeal to my own conduct to disprove it. When I first entered this House, after the change of the administration, I came prepared to support the Right Hon. Member for Liverpool in the same manner as I would have done had I been in the Ministry; but when I saw those who usually occupied the opposition benches not only behind the treasury seats, I confess that I thought I must suspend giving my confidence to the new administration till I knew who were to compose it, and what were the principles upon which the coalition, if there was one, between the opposition and the administration, was to be made. I shortly saw that the principles I had unfairly supported were about to receive a signal triumph, by the accession of nearly the whole of the noble Lord's friends.—The Right Hon. Gentleman distinctly stated, that he should oppose Parliamentary reform, the repeal of the test, and corporation acts. These are my principles, and I say, that they receive a signal triumph by the accession of the Hon. Gentleme n now on the treasury benches.—(Cheers.) With respect to the Catholic Question, the Right Honourable Gentleman has distinctly said, that it is not to be a Cabinet Question. What reason, then, have I for using rancour and personality, when the principles I have so long maintained are to be so ably supported? Therefore, Sir, I repeat, that it is my principles that have gained the triumph by the accession in question.—(Loud cheers.) When I say my principles, I do not mean to say that they belong to me peculiarly, or to one side of the House exclusively, but I mean to say, that myself to any party, but shall act, in respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman, in exactly the same manner as when in office. I do not mean to relinquish the right of inquiring into the conduct of the country, for the purpose of improving them. If nothing shall I change my course. In so acting, it is not with a view to obtain the support or confidence either of those in office or those who support the Government. What may be the principles upon which those who intend to oppose the Government mean to act, I do not know, and will not inquire; but mine I will not alter to agree with either party. Neither do I mean, if the present administration is to retain its present form; I am satisfied with the declaration that the same conduct is pursued now as when I formed a part of it. If, however, there be a change in consequence of parties, I cannot help saying that I think it ought to be immediate and intelligible, in order that all may know the principle by which the coalition is to be guided. I shall not enter into any explanation of the negociation with which I have been so recently connected, and which still, so far, follows the principles I have always advocated.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship *Birmingham*, Capt. Cobb, arrived last evening, bringing the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* London papers to the 8th, Shipping Lists to the 7th, and Liverpool papers to the 5th of May, all inclusive.

The King held a Court on the 30th of April, at which the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Dudley and Ward, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Sir Anthony Hart, and the Hon. William Lamb, were sworn in Privy Councillors. The following were sworn into office:—The Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst), the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, Lord Dudley and Ward, the Marquis of Anglesea, who was also sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlet.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning stated, that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next Session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought on. He hoped the Government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by not doing this Session as much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind.

General Gascoyne brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the British Shipping, and spoke against the Free Trade System introduced by Mr. Huskisson.

The subject of Catholic claims was brought forward in the House of Commons on the same day; and that, with General Gascoyne's motion, excited much warmth, and brought forth the talents of both sides of the House.

In the House of Lords on the 7th of May, the Earl of Mansfield intimated his intention of submitting a motion on the subject of Catholic emancipation on the 8th of June, for which day he moved their Lordships be summoned.

There has been a rumor rather strongly circulated, that Lord Melville has been offered by His Majesty the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

The Globe says, "there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun Ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland, in an hour's notice, to take in troops at the Irish Ports."

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers.

Accounts from Portugal, state that every thing was going on well.

Letters from the frontiers of Spain, state, that all hostilities on the part of the Silveiras was at an end, and that the Marquis of Chaves was on his way to France. Spanish refugees were forbidden all entrance into Portugal, unless provided with passports.

The French Government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico.

The excitement produced in Paris by the disbanding of the National Guards was rapidly diminishing, and the fonds were recovering their former level.

Lord Cochrane had declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks, to be in a state of blockade.

Mr. Spencer Perceval has been appointed an Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department, in the room of Mr. Dawson.

Disbanding of the National Guards.—The French papers bring intelligence of the Disbanding of the National Guards of Paris, in consequence of the disgust expressed by them, (accompanied by departures from the strict rules of military discipline,) at the ministers who attempted to invade the liberty of the press.

The Hampshire Telegraph says—"We have received a letter from Lisbon, dated May 8d, which states, that it is probable the British troops and squadron will be withdrawn from Lisbon, before the end of July."

From India.—Calcutta papers to the 5th of January, had reached London. Sir Archibald Campbell, with the troops employed in the Burmese war, had returned from Rangoon. A report was current that Rangoon had been attacked and taken by the Peguers. The Talicin were said to have advanced immediately after the departure of the British, and, after the loss of four days fighting, gained possession of the town. The Burmans had entrenched themselves in the great Pagoda. There was great reason to credit the truth of the report. The force with the Viceroy, about four thousand strong, was a mere rabble, and the chief man of Syriam, at the head of this insurrection, is known to be a man of energy and courage. It was also reported, that a Carian chief, with a considerable force, had marched against Danabey. Sir Archibald Campbell had despatched the Tornade cruizer to Rangoon on the 12th, to ascertain the state of affairs there.

Domestic.

Providential Escape.—On Friday last, one of the King's Batteaux, on its route from Kingston to this place, in passing through the La Chine rapids, with a crew consisting of the Pilot, got into the *Chiauli Ecarte* or Lost Passage. The boat in going over a pitch of about ten feet, strained itself considerably, and nearly filled with water. The passengers with great exertions bailed out the water, and got with much difficulty to shore. Among the passengers were Capt. McKenzie of the Frontenac, Lieut. Evan McPherson of the 66th Regt. and Walter McCuniffe, Esq. of Kingston.

The 15th and 66th Regiments of foot are under orders to embark from Ireland to Canada to relieve the 70th and 76th Regiments which have been now nearly fourteen years in this command, it is said that the transports were to sail from Cork on the 30th ult.

By the April Mail from England the following appointments in the Civil Branch of Ordnance in this command was notified:

Mr. R. Penn, Store-keeper at Kingston, to be Store-keeper at Quebec, vice Lt. Col. Gore deceased.

Mr. John B. Smith, Depy. Store-keeper at Quebec, to be Store-keeper at Kingston and Manly Gore 2d Clerk of Ordnance to be Depy. Store-keeper General at Quebec.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The number of Emigrants who arrived on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday morning was 1,200. The total number arrived this spring is now 3559.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, June 30, 1827.

From the *Albion*, we give the Speeches of Mr. Peel, and Mr. Canning, on the meeting of Parliament on 1st May. That of the former Gentleman, will, we are convinced, be read with interest, as containing the honest expressions, of an honest man, on retiring from a situation in public life, which he has filled with so much honor to himself, and usefulness to his country. The Speech of Mr. Canning, is as usual, brilliant and forcible. The courteous language he makes use of towards his late colleague, shews how highly his talents and worth, are estimated by the Premier, and the sincerity of the regret he expresses, that circumstances have caused their separation, as well as the ardency of the hope, that, that separation, may not be of long continuance. That Mr. Peel, however, will not return to office under the present administration, may be considered at certain, from later occurrences which have taken place, in the House of Commons. Mr. Peel, while he vindicates his own conduct, on conscientious grounds, considers that of his late colleagues, who have retired from office, as having been governed by motives, equally honorable with his own, and not in any degree, actuated by a desire, to controul the will of their Sovereign, an imputation which had been raised against them, as it appears, without the slightest foundation. The exception made with respect to himself, he candidly disavows, and gives the same credit to the conduct of others, which the public are willing to give to his own.

The *New York Spectator* of 22, gives us dates from London to 14 May, filled with Parliamentary matter of much interest. With a Supplement to this number, we are not able to give more than a brief sketch of these at present, which will be found under the proper head. Among other things we observe that, Mr. Stanley, has postponed his motion, respecting the Protestant Churches of Canada, until next session.

We have seen a Second Report of the Committee on Emigration; but it does not appear to embrace any new matter. The purport of it, is to recommend an appropriation of £50,000, from the public funds, in addition to £25,000, which the "Manufacturers' Relief Committee," offer to advance, for the removal of 1200 families, from some of the manufacturing towns, in England and Scotland, to the peculiar situation of which, the attention of the Committee, appears to have been more particularly directed, in consequence of the advance proposed by the Association. The Committee state that, they are proceeding in their inquiries with respect to the subject, as applicable to a more general system of emigration, and especially as it regards Ireland—The attention of the public in Great Britain, is very generally drawn to the question, and numerous applications are made, for assistance to remove to the Colonies.

Upwards of 8000 Emigrants have arrived at Quebec, since the opening of the Navigation, and it is probable, that the estimated number of 20,000, will be completed during the season. The papers mention that families in great numbers were embarking, from British Ports, for Canada. It is proposed to send the 1,200 families above mentioned to Nova Scotia—We should hope, that it would not in any case, be made a *condition* with the persons emigrating, that they should be sent to any particular Province. It has always been avowed, that the principle of Emigration, should rest on the voluntary act of the individual—the choice of settlement, also, should, we think, be voluntary.

On Friday 22d instant, we experienced a sudden change of weather, accompanied with a severe gale of wind from the North West—heavy rain, and an unusual degree of cold for the Season—fires were necessary to make it comfortable in our houses.

We have not heard of any damage having been done by the gale, in the immediate neighborhood of this place; but we regret to learn, that its effects were attended with disastrous consequences, in other parts of the Province. At Prescott the waters rose to a great height, and injured the wharves a good deal, damaging quantities of Flour, deposited upon them, for shipment to Montreal. On Lake St. Francis, we are informed, that several Durham Boats which were out during the gale, had to throw part of their cargoes overboard, and that those of others, received much damage, and the Boats nearly swamped. The Steam Boat, between La Chine and the Cascades, was detained the greater part of the day, in consequence of the violence of the gale; and the *Queenston*, from Prescott to this place, did not arrive on Tuesday last, until several hours after her usual time, having been detained, waiting the arrival of the Passengers by the Mail Coach.—The weather, during the present Season, has been changeable; and we have not yet had any very warm days—we are told, however, that the appearances of the crops is promising.

Among the Passengers in the *Birmingham*, ar-

rived at New York from Liverpool, on the 15th inst. is the Hon. Col. Ramsay, with Despatches for Lord Dalhousie, with which he proceeded immediately to Quebec.

On Tuesday last, the body of a man, apparently drowned about three weeks, was cast on shore near Cooper's Wharf. His name we understand is John Brown. Verdict of the Jury—accidental death.

Mr. Richardson takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a Key Bugle, from the Young Gentlemen of York, accompanied by a Letter expressive of their esteem and approbation of his conduct in the management of the Canada.

In returning his sincere thanks, for the above mark of their valued esteem, and the high compliment paid him, in the accompanying Letter, he must look upon the warm and friendly colouring, which they have been pleased to give to his conduct, as a picture drawn by the free and generous hand of Youth, rather to emulate, than having semblance to the original. Nevertheless his aim, has ever been, and ever will be, to do credit to those, who placed him where he is, and to support the character of a British Seaman.

York, 30th June, 1827.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire, Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

TO MECHANICS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Desjardin's Canal Office, until the 23, of July next, for erecting *Two Draw or Turning Bridges*, to admit vessels working with Steam or otherwise to pass the Bridges now built between Burlington Bay and Coots Paradise.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary. D. C. C,

Desjardin's Canal Office, *Dundas, 23, June, 1827.* 5-3w.

NOTICE.—The 70th Regiment expecting soon to leave this Garrison, a variety of handsome *Mahogany Furniture*, consisting of Dining and Card Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. with rich *Carpetings*, in the piece—*Scarlet Moreen* window curtains—*Plate*, and Plated Ware—Dinner and Tea Sets, Crockery and Glass—Kitchen Utensils. *Groceries*—Brandy and Hollands, in the bottle—*Old Madeira*, and *Port Wines*, in cases—In short, most articles required by a large family for a two years consumption, will be exposed for Sale, *at the Commandant's Quarters*, in the Garrison, on a day which will be hereafter named.

N. B.—A richly toned Piana Forte, by *Kirkman*, London.

York, June 30, 1827. 5-*tf.*

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, 27 June, 1827. 5-5w

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Soliciter Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. John Mallery, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.

Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8w.

TO BE SOLD.—The property of Capt. Johnston, in consequence of the Regiment being ordered to England. *Two double barrel Guns*, each with case, Powder Flask, Shot Belt, Turn Key, Scouring Rod, Wad Cutter &c. complete in every respect for taking the Field.—One a Detonator—the other with Flint Locks, *by Knock*. The Detonator has a pair of extra nipples, new—also a pair of extra hammers for the Flint Locks—they are both warranted.

To save trouble the lowest price that will be taken viz.:—for the Detonator, including about 3000 best London caps £27 10s. and for the Flint £20 Hx. Cy. Inquire of Mr. Columbus Gun Smith, York, or to Capt. Johnstone, at the Garrison.

Also.—*A case of Excellent Pistols*, fit in every respect for a mounted Officer taking the Field—price £16—original cost £22 Stg.

All demands against Capt. Johnstone, either as Paymaster of the 70th Regt. or on his private account, to be forthwith presented for payment.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8th *June*, 1827. 4-12

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz:—

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 15th June, 1827. 3-4w.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry.

(Signed)

GEO. PHILPOTTS. *Capt. Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.*

Royal Engineer Office
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. 3-4.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel Gun, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.

York, June 9, 1827. 2-*tf.*

Home District. }
York, to wit. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 3rd day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
15th June, 1827. } 3-3.

FOR SALE.—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3-8w.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. J. Proudfoot's Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "Canada;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, June 7, 1827. 2-*tf.*

BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Will be sold, on Monday the 2d July next, at Kingston, as she now lays at the Wharf, the *Steam Boat Frontenac*, with her Anchors, chain Cables, Rigging, &c.—Also, the Engine, of 50 Horse Power, manufactured by Messrs. Watt & Boulton.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. on board.

For any further information, application to be made to Mr. Strange, Kingston, or to John Hamilton, Queenston.

June 1, 1827. 1-5w.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. Meighan's, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-*tf.*

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street*, Montreal.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of Six suits of Apartments, *(suitable for families)* to his New Hotel, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of Guests than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his Saloon is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choicest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11th 1827. 52-3

way of my retaining office. (Hear, hear.)—Being now returned into the ranks of private life, and in no way connected, either actually or prospectively, with office, I may be allowed to state, that I have, for some time, painfully felt the strange situation in which I stood in this House—in which I was the only one of his Majesty's Ministers, who took the view that I did of the Catholic Question. I felt that my situation here was one of delicacy—of difficulty—one of a most embarrassing nature—and that it was not one in which a Minister of the Crown ought to be placed. (Hear hear.) I entered, in the year 1822, upon the office which I had lately the honor to hold, with a full notion of the line of conduct which I should and ought to pursue. In the year 1825, I said, upon the occasion of the debate on the Catholic Question that if I retained office it would not be for the sake of office. On the three Bills introduced in that year—that for what is termed the Catholic Question—that for regulating the Elective Franchise in Ireland—and that for the payment of the Catholic Clergy, which I thought would be something like establishing the Catholic religion in Ireland—I did, in communication with my Noble Friend, then at the head of the Government, represent to him that it would be extremely painful to be separated from my friends; but I also stated the difficulty of my situation, and my most anxious wish to be relieved from it, by being allowed to retire.—at the request of my Noble Friend, however, I consented to remain—he deeming, as I did and do, that the person holding the situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department should be of the same opinion upon all important political subjects with the person at the head of the Government. But I consented to retain office, only on condition that new Parliament should be called. When I addressed the House lately on the Catholic question—I mean when it was brought forward by the Hon. Baronet (Sir Francis Burdett)—I did so with a feeling that I should be in a minority—and I was determined, should that expectation be verified, to retire immediately from office. [Hear, hear.] Although not treated by my Rt. Hon. Friends by any other than good faith, still being the single Member of Government in this House who resisted that motion, I found my situation painful and difficult—particularly when I saw all the other Members of the Administration here, not only advocating the measure, but acting in concord with their political opponents. [Loud cheering] I make no complaint of the conduct of any of my Right Hon. Friends—I only state it as a reason why my position in this House appeared to me one of difficulty. These reasons have, I repeat, for some time past influenced my mind—but if, in acting under him with whom I entered public life, and between whose opinions and my own, on public questions, there was not a shade of difference—and if in his room I found my Right Hon Friend, with whom, on some important points, I differed—I felt it would be impossible to hold the situation which I filled in the Home Department [Hear, hear,]—and if I could not retain that, it is impossible that I could be guilty of the paltry subterfuge of removing to another—[Cheers] no alternative, therefore, remained to me.—The relation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, with that of the Prime Minister, is most intimate. Not only does all the Irish business come under the administration of the Home Secretary, but in every instance of civil preferment—in every promotion of the Church—in short, in every instance of official appointment made by the Prime Minister, the signature of the Secretary for the Home Department is indispensable. I must, therefore say, that the office of the Home Department should not be filled by a person differing in opinion from the person holding the situation of Prime Minister. [Hear.]—No other alternative presented itself to me, therefore, than that of coming into the most painful collisions, or of that of retiring from office, and a pretext for which might be found in some single isolated point, without acquainting the country with the real cause. Thus feeling, it was my duty to prevent the occurrence of the most painful of the alternatives, by retiring from office, rather than run the risk of embarrassing the Administration, and of interfering with the public service, by that collision. [Hear, hear.] These are my views, with reference to the Catholic Question, and with reference also to the duties of the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and mixed up as those duties are with the affairs of Ireland, they furnish, in my mind, imperative reasons why I should not retain office under my Right Hon. Friend. And, acting on these grounds, I did, with regret certainly, but without hesitation, signify to his Majesty, that it was impossible for me to continue to hold office. The first individual to whom I communicated that I should not be able to take any part in the new Ministry, was my Right Hon. Friend himself. At that moment, I not only did not make my intention known to, but was totally ignorant of the determination of any other person on the same point. I am sure that my Right Hon. Friend will do me the justice to say, that, on the very first occasion, the 29th March, on which I mentioned to him my determination, I also told him the nature of my feelings for some time previously, and that they dictated to me my retirement from office. That intimation was conveyed by him to the highest quarter, where no reserve could be preserved. It cannot, therfore, be imputed to me, that I acted with precipitancy, for at the moment when I first mentioned my intention, I stated also the difficulties that presented themselves to my remaining in office. I stated that I would have felt pleasure in remaining connected with the late Administration—that if any arangement could be made, by which an individual of sufficient weight might be placed at the head of Government, with the same principles as those which had governed my Noble Friend, I was willing to retain the office I had previously held. [Hear.] I must also state, that I declared to my Right Hon. Friend, that the Catholic Question, and the connection of the situation of Home Secretary with that of Prime Minister, *formed the only* difficulties that interfered with my retention of office, and that if these could be obviated, I was ready and willing to remain; but that, finding myself in the situation I had described, I had felt from first to last, I could not possibly acquiesce in my Right Hon. Friends' proposition for becoming a Member of the new Administration. Those were the grounds for my conduct, and I trust, that carrying my determination into effect, it will be seen that I acted in the most candid manner. I adopted this course without consulting or communing with any other member of the late Administration—[Here.]—but although I so acted without concert with any one else, let me repel the shameful and scandalous imputation, that they ought to be looked upon as having acted in a spirit of cabal and with an intention to dictate to their Sovereign. [Cheers.] Let me also repel the idea, that I wish my case, or my situation, shall be distinguished or made different from theirs. [Cheers.] I am ready now to meet the charges of combination brought against my Noble Friends, and am prepared to vindicate them, and to show, that in the course pursued by them, they were not only perfectly justifiable, but that their views, and their conduct, were precisely those that ought to be held up as examples to others.—[Cheers.] Their conduct, instead of being censurable, was worthy the imitation of all other public men. [Continued cheering.] The assertion, that their resignations have been the result of cabal, is not only not the truth but is directly the reverse of it. If there was any appearance of concert in their conduct, it was purely accidental—for if they could have been base enough to cabal against their Sovereign, they would have had the cunning to conceal it. [Hear.] I admit, that if such had been the conduct of my Noble Friends and Colleagues, it would have been inexcusable. Acting in conformity with the principles which always influenced me, I declared that if the Government could be re-constituted with my former Colleagues, I might be induced again to accept office; and that, even were I not to participate in the Administration, I would give them my support. Until the 9th of April, the very day before that on which his Majesty laid his commands on my Right Hon. Friend, to form an Administration, I never spoke to my Noble Friend, the Lord Chancellor, on the subject; the charge of concert in that instance, therefore, is untrue; and, upon my honour, I believe the same with respect to every other of my Noble Friends and Colleagues. [Cheers.] I do not believe that one man of them knew or was influenced by the intention of the other. [Hear.] The charge of dictating to his Majesty is untrue as the charge of Cabal; there was no such intention on the part of any Member of the late Administration. [Hear.] I am convinced, therefore, that, not only with respect to myself, but with respect to the Lord Chancellor, and with respect also to the illustrious individual whose name will be stamped forever on the Annals of his country—that individual who has not been more remarkable for the brilliancy of his career than for the simplicity and singleness of his character and conduct, which are only comparable in extent with the repect which he bears to the kingly office, and above all, the sincerity of his devotion and attachment to the sacred person of his Majesty—I am thus convinced, I say, that with respect to them and myself, I have proved that this charge is as unfounded as it is base. When I see that illustrious man attacked, I see something so extraordinary in the ingratitude, as well as in the falsehood, of such a charge, that I can scarcely trust myself to speak of it. [Cheers.] I abstain from going further into detail, because an other opportunity of doing so will be afforded me. I trust that the House will feel, that I was called upon to offer myself to their attention, and I feel deeply the indulgence with which I have been treated. I hope I shall be allowed, on a matter involving considerations of great public importance, with those of strong, private, and personal, feeling to add a few observations more. [Cheers.] My separation from my Right Hon. Friend, with whom I acted with so much cordiality, has been to me a source of great regret—a regret, however, which is much mitigated by the recollection, that I have done every thing in my power to prevent it.

[The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his regret that his retirement from office would prevent him from carrying into full effect his reformation of the Criminal Laws—an object that has been the main hope and solace of his life. He stated, moreover, with exultation, Tory as he was, that there was not a single law in the Statute Book connected with his name that had not for its object the amelioration of the Criminal Code, and a more humane and impartial administration of the laws. During the severe commercial distress of the last two winters he had not been under the necessity of resorting for any greater security in the application of power than the laws already afforded him. He had ever sought to maintain the civil rights of the subject while he supported the just prerogatives of the Crown and maintained inviolate the ancient institutions of the Country. He concluded amidst the loudest applause.

Mr. CANNING then rose and said—The speech of my Right Hon. Friend I shall confirm in nearly all its parts. I can bear testimony that, throughout the whole of the discussions that have taken place since Parliament adjourned, I have kept up with my Right Hon. Friend the most constant intercourse; and throughout I have found in him the same candor and sincerity, and the expression of the same just feelings, and a uniform exhibition of the same high principle, to which he has laid claim in the discourse which he has this night delivered. I assure the House that they much mistake the position in which I have the honor to stand, who believe that position to be one of gratified ambition, or as conveying the feeling of unalloyed satisfaction. [Hear, hear.] From the beginning of these discussions, I foresaw—both of us foresaw—that they must terminate in our mutual separation, which I hope to God may be only for a time. Had the question been merely between my Right Hon. Friend and myself, and had it been to be decided by his retirement or by mine, I do most solemnly declare it should have been decided by the latter. [Hear, hear.] Sir, my Right Hon. Friend had the courtesy to state to me yesterday, his intention of making some observations to the House on the present occasion. I had, therefore, the opportunity of doing that without which I should never have been able to address the House with satisfaction to myself—of asking his Majesty's gracious permission to state such passages concerning him in the late discussions, as might be necessary to explain my conduct. I knew not whether the House will be surprised to hear—my Right Hon. Friend will not, for I have already stated it to him—that when I was first called upon by his Majesty for advice, in the critical situation in which the Government was placed, aware—for why should I disguise the fact?—of his Majesty's individual opinions, I counselled him to make the Government conformable to those opinions. That council necessarily involved my own retirement, and that retirement would have been made with a much more cheerful heart, and a more confident assurance, from the position in which it had placed me, than I had at any subsequent stage of these transactions. Sir, in offering my advice to His Majesty to constitute a Government opposed to my opinions, I begged leave to withdraw myself, as I could not form a part of such a Government. Now, Sir, why did I do this? I, as the House may do me the honor to remember, have always defended, and as I still do defend, the existence of an Administration divided in opinion upon the Catholic question: I will tell the House my reason for so doing. Not many months ago, from quarters which I will not name, strenuous advice was addressed to His Majesty to place his Government on a footing of unanimity with respect to the Catholic question, and that unanimity to be one of uniform opposition to that question. Lord Liverpool, to whom this advice was communicated, at the same time that it was addressed to His Majesty, in a letter to His Majesty, stated first, that having been one of the original authors of a Government divided in opinion on that question, he, for one, never could concur in an Administration excluding one party. Lord Liverpool added also his advice, or rather his opinion, of the great difficulty that would attend the forming of such a Government. Such was Lord Liverpool's opinion; and when I advised His Majesty to form such a divided Government, it was not for me to estimate the difficulties that would impede it. It was, had His Majesty thought fit to adopt the advice, for those of His Counsellors, who were to form part of an Administration so constituted, to counsel such a course as they might have thought would attain their end. I did not disguise either from my Sovereign or myself, that it would be work of difficulty, but I was far from thinking that it would be a work of impracticability. What became of that advice is manifest by the result. It was not acted upon; but for what reason it was not acted upon, I am not aware; and more than I know, I will not state. This I can say, that from the time I saw His Majesty, down to the period at which he came to town, so far from seeking to obtain the situation in which I now stand, my first act was to advise, that the experiment so loudly called for in debate in this House, and which I understand was intended to be brought forward in the abortive motion of the Hon. Member for Somersetshire—[A laugh]—should be tried. I earnestly desired that it might have met with a fair trial, and I declare to God, that there was nothing I more wished, or was nearer to my heart, than to step out of the way, in order that the experiment might be made. But when I was told that such a Government could not be formed, and when I said I could not be a Member of an exclusive Administration, or, indeed, of any which was not constituted upon the same principle as that of Lord Liverpool, with respect to the Catholic Question, viz. a division of opinion on that question, and as a necessary consequence, its not being made a Cabinet measure, a totally new question then arose. It was not, whether I should or should not remain in the Government to be formed, but whether I should remain in a Government discredited in my own and the country's opinion. God knows whether I cast myself in the way of the embarrassing situation in which I afterwards found myself. It was proposed to me, that an Administration should be reconstructed upon the same principle as that of Lord Liverpool's, placing at the head of it, in the same situation as was held by that Noble Lord, some Peer, holding his Anti-Catholic opinions. What principle was I then, in my own person, desired to sanction?—I was desired to give my assent to this principle:—that holding the opinions I do hold upon the Catholic question, was a disqualification for holding the highest office the King had to bestow. [Hear.] I care not for office; I will quit any office; I will go to the extremity of the earth, rather than submit to a condition that I should not hold office on account of holding those opinions. That principle of exclusion would be next in degree only to the exclusion of the Catholics themselves. Now, Sir, that was a condition to which I would not, and never will, submit. I would have quitted office a thousand times, and have consented to be proscribed from it for ever, rather than that any future statesman should have had to execrate my memory for having affixed such a blot upon the character of a question, my strenuous support of which I had ever, up to this time, thought myself free to proclaim. I hope, Sir, I have now vindicated myself from the charge of overweening ambition. [Cheers.] My first object was to quit office altogether. I was willing to retire from office with the other members of the former Government; but I was willing to remain in with them, had I not held the opinions that I did hold on the Catholic Question. I have only to repeat, Sir, here, in reply to another charge which some have preferred against me—"that the new Government which has been formed, consists chiefly of Catholics," (that is, of members friendly to the question of emancipation)—a charge which has been made, and not unintentionally, I think, in a speech which has been delivered this evening—as if there had been a breach of faith on my part, in dealing with the late Cabinet, for not having proposed to my Sovereign a plan for a new Cabinet, that should have embraced an equal portion of the supporters of both sides of that question. I have to make only this reply:—The Hon. Secretary who makes the charge, is himself, well informed that I did suggest, and did endeavor and intend to exe-

quite, such a plan of new administration.—[Hear, hear.] But, Sir, that Hon. Secretary is equally well in formed, moreover, that when, upon the 12th of April last, I went to the chamber of my Sovereign, intending to propose a plan and arrangement which should comprise all the Members of Lord Liverpool's Government, and embrace, therefore, an equality of Protestant and Catholic votes—he is well informed, that a circumstance occurred which prevented that intention from taking effect. And was it my fault, Sir, that, by any sort of concert I certainly will not venture to say, but by a singular coincidence, undoubtedly—at that very time, on that very day, and in that very chamber, six Protestant resignations were put into my hands?—[Hear, hear.]—Observe, Sir, the charge against me is, that I have organized a Government all Catholic, as to its views upon that question, having promised to form one that should be half and half; and my Hon. accuser sinks the indisputable fact, that the protestant half of the Administration contemplated withdrawing themselves. [Cheers.] I think, that it is rather too hard to charge that resignation upon their parts, as a breach of faith upon mine.

[Here one or two Members communicated with Mr. Canning for a few moments.]

I beg pardon, Sir; I have unwillingly included in the number of these resignations my Lord Melville, and am well reminded that we have been told, on the present occasion, that his resignation, also, was upon the ground of the Catholic question, of which he has always been a supporter.—(Hear, hear.) Lord Melville's resignation I did not mean to include in this enumeration: so that, instead of six, I should have said five, Protestant resignations. However, five Protestant resignations, at all events, came into the King's hands, within twenty-four hours; and thus, five of the members on whom I had reckoned for the new Cabinet, were at once withdrawn. I said, upon this statement, I do again ask, whether it is fair to impute to me a wilful non-execution of the orders of my Sovereign, in the formation of that Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) But did the matter rest here, Sir? I received these resignations about the middle of Thursday, and within some two hours of the meeting of this House. I had already given directions for the moving of the new writ—(I e. for the borough of Newport, we presume)—when I received these resignations. Upon receiving them, I said to my Sovereign, "Here, Sire, is that which disables me from executing the orders I have received from you, respecting the formation of a new Administration. It is now open to your Majesty to adopt a new course, for no step has yet been taken in the execution of those orders that is irrecoverable; but I must fairly state to your Majesty, that if I am to go on in the position where you have been pleased to place me, my writ must be moved for to-day, for if we wait until the holidays, without adopting any definite steps, I see that it is quite hopeless for me to attempt to persevere in the objects I have undertaken." I need not repeat to the House, the words in which my Sovereign graciously replied to this representation, but I may state that he gave me his hand to kiss, and confirmed me in the office to which I had been named. (Loud and repeated cheers.) These, then, Sir, are the steps which I really have taken; these are the means by which I have been placed in the station which I at present fill. I have meddled not with the conduct or opinion of any other man. I have already expressed my unequivocal, unqualified approbation of the course pursued by my Right Hon. Friend, Mr. Peel, and of the candor with which he has declared himself on that point. What have been the principles and conduct of others among my late colleagues, for the best of reasons and the wisest, I do not pretend to say; for really I do not know them. (Hear.) That conduct I can only view by its results; results which have been assuredly most painful; and I may truly say, to me, as painful, as in almost every instance—(every instance I do not say, for I assiduously except my Right Hon. Friend)—they were unexpected. Sir, I really know not in what way I had sinned in the eyes of my colleagues—those other of my colleagues I should rather say—that they should refuse acting with me. I had never offended them intentionally, nor did I know that I had ever excited among them unwittingly any feeling so hostile or personal to me, as to be at all likely to lead to this result. (Hear, hear.) Between my Right Hon. Friend and myself, it is almost unnecessary for me to observe, that upon every subject, in every discussion I can call to mind, upon all great questions of foreign or domestic policy or legislation—this one unhappy question of Catholic Emancipation excepted—there has been that sort of general agreement, that I do not believe there exists the individual with whom my opinions are in more complete accordance—(Loud cheers)—and I do not think any greater calamity could have befallen the Country than my Right Hon. Friend's secession from office.

[The Right Hon. Gentleman, speaking of the other seceders from the Cabinet, said, that on all occasions, his administration of the Government, and the Country, had received their decided approbation. Their secession then, he could not account for upon any grounds.]

There were two topics growing out of the speech of my Right Hon. Friend, upon which he will allow me to make one or two observations, that I may set myself right upon points, touching which he has laboured, I think, under some degree of misunderstanding. My Right Hon. Friend says, how should it be possible that when I have been advanced to the high situation in which I now stand, my moral existence, even in that situation, and other contingent results, arising out of it, but for which I am not responsible, should not be in itself a great moral advancement and promotion of the Catholic question and cause. Sir, I cannot deny the truth of the propositions that insinuated, and in that proposition any Hon. Gentleman who will take the trouble to put the question and the answer to the question together, will see that they supply the answer to be given to the taunts of the Hon. Baronet opposite, when he asks, "How do Gentlemen, who have hitherto differed from the Government on the question of Catholic Emancipation, consent to support it now, when that question has acquired an accession of votes in the new Administration?" I answer, Sir, because they see the Protestant votes in the late Cabinet retiring from the new one, they see, that the very reason which leaves me here, in my present situation is the reason that has determined the late Members of that Government to take their places by the side of the Hon. Baronet.—[Cheers.] That state of opinions, or the state of thinks which was thus likely to be produced, might have been a very good reason for advising my Sovereign not to place me here; and I have already shewn the House, that I was prepared, not only to accede to such a determination, but even to anticipate it. But it were a little too much, I think, to say, that the reason shall be good for my Right Hon. Friend to justify his secession from Administration, and not good for me to account for the position in which the new Government I have had to form is necessarily placed. [Cheers.] If my Right Hon. Friend thinks that he ought to take the step which he has taken, and that his late colleagues are justified, also, in declining to act with me, why, surely, others are justified, upon their retirement, in saying that they will support me, because my Right Hon. Friend and his colleagues will not. But I am asked —"is the Roman Catholic Question, in point of fact, with the new Government, a Cabinet Question?" No. [Loud cheering.] It stands exactly, Sir, as it did in the year 1812, which my Right Hon. Friend has not exactly distinguished from another part of that year to which his speech referred. It is very true some to refer to books in discussions of this kind, and not being prepared to anticipate the necessity of consulting them on this occasion, I did not bring them down with me; but in consequence of my Right Hon. Friend's speech, I have sent for them, and I can now regar to them. My Right Hon. Friend says, that in a debate which took place on the 25th of May, 1812, in assigning my reason for not joining Lord Liverpool's Government at that time, I stated, that I should be coming into a Cabinet that would smother my own opinions, or that I used expressions to that effect, and yet, that on the 22d of June of the same year, I brought the Catholic Question into this House, and carried it by a great and extraordinary majority.

But did nothing, Sir, intervene between the 25th of May, and the 22d of June, to cause the change, to which my Right Hon. Friend alludes? Was there no alteration in the condition of the Government, and the feeling of Parliament, upon that subject, during this interval. Yes: for on the 25th of May, which was shortly after the death of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool came to me, to propose to me to become a member of the Administration.—What passed on this subject, Gentlemen will be pleased to remember, was published, together with all the negociations entered into on that occasion; and having been so recorded, cannot have since been altered, they will perceive, to answer a temporary purpose. It appears here, (Mr. Canning was now reading from printed papers) that the first question I asked Lord Liverpool was, whether the opinions and policy of the Government were to be considered altogether unchanged and unalterable, touching the Laws affecting the Roman Catholics? Lord Liverpool answered, that his own opinions upon those matters undoubtedly remained unaltered, and he was not aware that those of his colleagues had experienced any change. Now, here, Sir, I pause to ask what was the condition in which the Catholic question stood then? At the period of the unreserved communication of Lord Liverpool invited into his Government, Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh; and in the very first debate upon this question which took place in this House, after that junction, Mr. Perceval and Lord Castlereagh both declared themselves, in the course of the discussion, inimical to the agitation of the question at that opportunity. Lord Castlereagh said—(the House will observe, that it was upon Mr. Grattan's motion, in April, 1812)—"With respect to the vote I shall give to-night, my Right Hon. Friend has clearly stated, that the Cabinet intimates an opinion, that the propriety of further concessions to the Catholics could not now be agitated, nor any inquiry be gone into at present on the subject of the disabilities affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Ireland, with advantage to the empire, or a due regard to the welfare of the community at large." Why, then, Sir, the footing upon which the Cabinet then stood, in respect to the Catholic Question, was one of general resistance to it, and in the Government itself, there was a joint determination to act upon that authority. It was in that state of things, that on the 25th of May, 1812, I refused to join in Lord Liverpool's arrangements, and I gave him my reasons for not doing so, which were involved in that determination on the part of the Administration and the Cabinet. But what happened in the mean time, between May the 25th, and June the 22d? Why, that in June, Lord Castlereagh came down to this House, and being questioned by the Hon. Mr. Spencer Stanhope, whom many Gentlemen round me will remember, I believe—as to the footing on which the Catholic question was then to stand, (this was after the death of Mr. Perceval,) Lord Castlereagh said, "it was so far changed, that, whereas, up to that period, the Cabinet, though comprising members who were actuated by different opinions on the subject, had yet all concurred in hostile resistance to it; they were now not only to think, but to vote if they thought proper, in pursuance of those respective opinions." Then, I contend, Sir, that between those two periods of which the Right Hon. Gentleman has spoken, the Cabinet itself was changed in its character, as regarded this question. It was changed, by being put upon that independent footing on which my Right Hon. Friend and myself have voted in it together, for so many years. Did this altered condition of circumstances effect no change in the condition of the Catholic question? Assuredly, it did; and I well recollect its being hailed by Mr. Grattan, and many others, who voted with him, as a most important accession to that cause, the proof of the fact is, that my motion was carried by a triumphant majority. Now I think I have sufficiently explained the difference which had arisen between the two periods in question as to this important subject, and as to my views upon it. I have not the vanity to believe that the speech to which my Right Hon Friend refers procured that result of which I have spoken; but three days afterwards, I find that Mr. Spencer Stanhope rose to put a question to the Noble Lord:—"He wished to know if it was intended, on the part of the present Ministers, that the same policy, in every respect, should be observed by them, in reference to the Catholic question, which had been observed by the Administration, under a late Right Hon. Friend?" Lord Castlereagh said, that he felt some difficulty in answering the question of the Right Hon. Gent. literally, the arrangements for the new Ministry not having been yet fully completed. But as to the spirit of the question, he though he could be more satisfactory. He could say this, from his knowledge of those employed in forming that Administration, that, generally, these sentiments remained the same. Upon a former occasion, they had thought, inclusive of those who were favourable to the measure, that the present was not the time for discussing that question, and in still thinking so, that recent decisions of Parliament formed a leading consideration in influencing the adoption of that opinion. The sense of Parliament having been, at least for the present, definitively pronounced, they thought that any immediate revived discussion would only create irritation without being productive of any thing useful. He was aware, however, of the growing change in favour of those claims; and, in submission to that change, and the real sentiments of certain Members of the Government, it had been resolved on, as a principle, that the discussion of this question should be left free from all interference, on the part of the Government, and that every Member of that Government should be left to the free and unbiassed suggestions of his own conscientious discretion." Here, then, it is evident that a complete change was, at that time, considered to have occurred between the 25th May and the 10th of June, 1812, in the opinions of the Government. At the former period, the Cabinet were all united in resistance to the Catholic Question; at the latter, it was to be left open and free to the unbiassed discussion of all or any of the Members of that Cabinet. (Hear.)

But, to come to the present condition of that question, I say again, it remains in this Government, in the state in was truly described to be in by Lord Castlereagh in 1812; and precisely as it has been since repeatedly described by myself, in short, as it was described to be in 1825, in a debate which took place in the month of March upon the state of Ireland and in the very last debate in the last Session of Parliament, in the same year, upon Catholic Emancipation. On this head, I will only add, that I hold myself as perfectly at liberty to propound in the Cabinet, the Roman Catholic Question, as I feel myself free to propound any other question affecting the national interests, assuming to myself only the liberty of bringing it forward at such times as my own judgment, and the exercise of my own discretion, and present circumstances, shall direct me. (Cheers.) Such was the footing upon which this question stood when I was the colleague of my Right Honourable Friend; and on that same footing it stands now. Let it be observed, therefore, by those with whom I have formerly acted, and from whose objections on this occasion I do not shrink, however, the acknowledgment I have made may be attempted to be converted into matter of opposition to us, that, with those who form the present Cabinet, and some of whom formed part of the last, the Catholic Question now stands on the same ground as it stood on under Lord Liverpool's Government. That is a question which each Member of the Government is at liberty, if he pleases, to bring forward in the Cabinet, or to propound to Parliament; but if any Member of the Government shall so bring it forward in either House of Parliament, he is distinctly to state that he does so in his individual capacity only, and not as pledging his Colleagues to his own opinion on the subject. (Hear, hear.) This, Sir, is the position of the Catholic Question now: it is the same in which it was placed in the year 1812; it is the same in which it has now stood for fifteen years successively. (Hear hear.) That it should remain in this state is a fact which I know has been much objected to by many: but if I consider the state of the country at large—the inclination of men's minds upon this matter in England as well as in Ireland—and the infinitive difficulties which surround the attempt at present to alter that state—it is, in my judgment, and in my conscience I believe it to be, the only footing upon which it can be at present left, unless there be the views of partisans to be consulted, the accomplishment of whose wishes on the one hand, or whose attempt to stifle the and growing opinions on the other, would, in the result, lead to a convulsion in one part or other of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now, Sir, I am not prepared for convulsions in either. (Hear, hear.) I would not raise hopes which I do not see any immediate means of realizing. In making this observation, I cannot speaking of the moral accomplishment of those hopes, but of exciting expectations without having good grounds to anticipate their immediate or speedy fulfilment. I remember too well, and but a short memory indeed is required for that purpose, how much has been uttered in the way of complaint in debates of this House upon the Catholic Question, about things being said and done in Ireland that had raised expectations, which ought not, it has been observed, to have been excited, unless the authorities from whose acts and declarations emanated, were prepared to follow them up. Now, Sir, it is precisely because of my not being at present prepared to follow them up, that I will not raise such expectations. Much and cordially as I agree with those who view the measure itself of Emancipation, as calculated to tranquillize Ireland; I yet estimate very highly the degree of passive resistance to it which exists in this country. (Hear, hear.) I would not run against the feelings any more than I would against the interests of England. But if looking to the character and extent of that resistance, I am asked whether I despair of the ultimate success of the question, I answer, that I do not despair that the good sense of the English people, from candid discussion, and repeated consideration of it, notwithstanding more factious resistance to the claims themselves, will ultimately concede those claims. I say, I think, Sir, the time will come when will meaning and conscientious, and even intelligent people, now among the most strenuous and most honest opponents of this great measure, will look back with a degree of surprise, and almost incredulity, at the opposition which they have, up to that time, manifested to it. But, though I think this, I am not prepared to run counter, in the mean time, to English feeling. A single week of peace in England, is worth a much larger portion of time devoted to the accomplishment of a great, but, as yet, a theoretical, good in another portion of the empire. Though I thus confidently expect the dawn, I am by no means prepared to hasten it—though I know the present darkness upon this subject, for darkness I must consider it, will be succeeded by a great illumination in the minds of men. I am disposed to watch patiently the progress of that enlightenment This result I heartily hope for, but I will not endeavour to anticipate it by any attempt to force the judgments of any community. (Hear.) I hope I have now, Sir, given the Hon. Gentleman every satisfactory explanation upon the topics which have been this night referred to. (Loud Cheers.) So far as I am aware, I have kept nothing back; but when I am taunted by questions such as that which an Hon Gentleman has put to me, whether I do not know that in the very *penetralia* of the Royal breast there exist feelings repugnant to the Catholic Claims, I reply, that I would venerate in that most illustrious Individual, as I did in his Royal Father, the repugnant feelings which actuate him on this question. (Hear, hear.) I would hurt no feelings as I have already said, of that nature. But if I am asked by that Hon. Gentleman, whether I think the Coronation Oath is any obstacle in the way of concession on the part of the Crown, I answer, No. (Hear, hear.) No more did Lord Liverpool—no more did my Right. Hon. Friend himself; and if the time shall ever come when it may be necessary to argue that question, I shall derive my best argument, for the view I take of that point from the opinions which have already been addressed to Parliament upon the subject by those great men. (Hear, hear.) Let not, then, the people of England be run away with the notion, that by the carrying of the Catholic Question, the peace of their country would be endangered. The time has passed when those pernicious influences, which have been so much adverted to, could be any longer exercised by the Catholic Church with any effect, upon its security or its welfare. But does the Hon. Gentleman, who so much deprecates all discussion of this question, imagine that it can be avoided? Does he imagine that this is an object of political necessity, the accomplishment of which can be overlooked? Does he suppose that if we will not consider it, it is a question which will sleep? Or does he believe, that if it should sleep, it will be awakened by any other than a dreadful and deplorable emergency. (Hear, hear, hear.) No, Sir, we must look it in the face. We must not turn from it. But, though I believe that it is a question which has gained strength from the change which has taken place in the Government—(a change, God knows! not of my seeking)—though I concur with those who imagine that it is a cause which has acquired additional power—I would not force it by pressing it upon Parliament now any more than I did when I sided with my Right Hon. Friend near me, and the Government of Lord Liverpool.

Mr. Canning concluded a brilliant speech, by alluding to the sacrafice he made in 1822, when he was induced to relinquish his appointment to the Government of India, for that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and said, that if at that time the latter situation had been offered him with the stipulation that he should not succeed to an higher office, merely on account of his sentiments on the Catholic Question, he would have indignantly spurned the offer. "In short," said he, "to agree to serve under such men, on such a condition, I should regard as the badge of my Helotism, and as the indelible disgrace of my political existence. [Loud and vehement cheering.]

VOL. 2. NO. 6.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, June 28, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to James Wilson Esq. of Perth, in the District of Bathurst, to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, he having exhibited satisfactory documents from institutions in Scotland as to his qualifications to practise in those branches as required by the Provincial Statute, 8th Geo. 4th Chapter 3d.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Licut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Licut. Governor,

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of tresspass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Licut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon

every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement.—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, un ess the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. Cl. Ex. Council.

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver Gen'l.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th *June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-26w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, June 30th, 1827.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General gives notice, that the half yearly Militia Pensions, in advance, to 31st December next, will be paid at his Office on application. The necessary Affidavits, and Powers of Attorney, will be required in Duplicate. 5-4w.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 8th June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
5-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

CROWN OFFICE,
22th June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday 30th July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday 7th August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday 20th August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday 30th Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday 18th Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday 31st July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday 9th August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday 21st August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday 30th August.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *21st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
4-6w. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Kehoe, one at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, the other at the suit of Henry Graham, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Kehoe, the South West half of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-thirdday of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 15, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davisions, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WM. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday the 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 730 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and outhouses complete, thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *May 21*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim to any part of the above premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
1-6w. *Sheriff, E. D.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *May 21*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6w D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *May 21*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, one at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, the East part of Lots K. and L. in the first Concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-thirdday of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *May 21*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

1-6w D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff,*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court, at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of the late Gillis M'Bean, deceased, at the suit of Philip Van Koughnet, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Gillis M'Bean, Lot No. 7, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 90 acres, more or less—Also, a part of Lot No. 16, and the whole of Lot No. 17, North side of First-Street, in the Town Plot of Cornwall, containing nearly two acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E.D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *May 21*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Kehoe, one at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, the other at the suit of Henry Graham, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Kehoe, the South West half of Lot No. 3, in the first concession of the Township of Bathurst, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-thirdday of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Murphy, at the suit of Owen Quinn, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Murphy, the North East half of Lot No. 15, in the twelfth concession of the Township of Beckwith, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above mentioned half Lot, by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, the other at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Davisions, the following Lots of Land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Monday the twenty-third day of July next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, viz: Lot No. 12, in the first Con. of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres. Lot No. 17, in the seventh concession of March, containing 100 Acres. Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Huntley, containing 200 Acres. North half of Lot No. 18, in the sixth concession of Nepean, containing 100 Acres. North East half of Lot No. 18, in the third con. of Gouldbourn, containing 100 Acres.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WM. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, } *April 3*, 1827. } 1-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday the 7th day of July next, will be sold, at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Thomas Sparham, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George H. Markland and Neil J. MacLean, Executors of Patrick Smyth, viz:

Lots No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, sixth concession, east 3-fourths of No. 14, and west half of 15, seventh concession of the township of Loughborough.

All persons having claims on the above land or any part thereof are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Kingston, April 3d, 1827.—48-11w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicholls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kennedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 16th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township line.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of August next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 25d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit } ON Saturday, the twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 19, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June, 23d 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday the 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinnacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 45th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 18th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } *March 6*, 1827. } 42-8.w

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 30th of July next, at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, } 18th *June*, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } *To wit* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Calodon, in the Home District, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent. an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public action, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise. are requested to make the same

known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a
to wit. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.
Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

NOT OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.
Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.
June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.
Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.
York, March 26*th*, 1827. 44-tf.

MILL MACHINERY & PATTERNS FOR CASTINGS.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has commenced business in York, as a *Mill Wright and Pattern maker for Castings*. From several years experience in Ireland and Scotland he trusts he will be enabled to afford satisfaction to those who may employ him.

He will make and repair all kinds of—Machinery for Grist—Malt—Threshing—and Fanning Mills,—Flax Mills for breaking and Swingling Flax—Turning Lathes for wood and Iron—and Patterns for Castings, all executed in the most approved manner.

Orders left at Mr. Geo. Sloans' Watch Maker King Street York, will be punctually attended to. JOS. ANDERSON.
York, 10th May 1827. 50tf

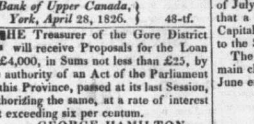
ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.
21*st May*, 1827. 52-8w.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.
GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for—term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.
JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29*th December* 1826.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 23 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the present half yearly Dividend is fixed at Four per Cent, which will be payable at the Bank, on and after Tuesday the 10th of July next. And further, it is declared that a Bonus of Six per Cent. upon the Capital paid in, shall likewise be payable to the Stockholders at the same time.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed from the 25th inst. to the 30th June ensuing.

By Order of the Board.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, May 23, 1827. } 52-8w.

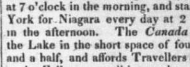
ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.
☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.
M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec, 30, 1826. 31-tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.
G. HAMILTON.
York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

TO MECHANICS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Desjardin's Canal Office, until the 23, of July next, for erecting *Two Draw or Turning Bridges*, to admit vessels working with Steam or otherwise to pass the Bridges now built between Burlington Bay and Coots Paradise.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary. D. C. C.
DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 23, *June*, 1827. } 5-3w.

NOTICE.—The 70th Regiment expecting soon to leave this Garrison, a variety of handsome *Mahogany Furniture*, consisting of Dining and Card Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. with rich *Carpetings*, in the piece—*Scarlet Moreen* window curtains—*Plate*, and Plated Ware—Dinner and Tea Sets, Crockery and Glass—Kitchen Utensils, *Groceries*—Brandy and Hollands, in the bottle—*Old Madeira*, and *Port Wine*, in cases—In short, most articles required by a large family for a two years consumption, will be exposed for Sale, *at the Commandant's Quarters*, in the Garrison, on a day which will be hereafter named.

N. B.—A richly toned PIANA FORTE, by *Kirkman*, London.
York, June 30, 1827. 5-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, 27 *June*, 1827. 5-6w

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-tf

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.
York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN MALLERY, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.
CALEB MALLERY.
Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8w.

TO BE SOLD.—The property of CAPT. JOHNSTONE, in consequence of the Regiment being ordered to England. *Two double barrel Guns*, each with case, Powder Flask, Shot Belt, Turn Key, Scouring Rod, Wad Cutter &c. complete in every respect for taking the Field.—One a Detonator—the other with Flint Locks, *by Knock*. The Detonator has a pair of extra nipples, new—also a pair of extra hammers for the Flint Locks—they are both warranted.

To save trouble the lowest price that will be taken viz.:—for the Detonator, including about 3000 best London caps £27 10s. and for the Flint £20 Hx. Cy. Inquire of Mr. Columbus Gun Smith, York, or to Capt. Johnstone, at the Garrison.

ALSO.—*A case of Excellent Pistols*, fit in every respect for a mounted Officer taking the Field—price £16—original cost £22 Stg.

All demands against CAPT. JOHNSTONE, either as Paymaster of the 70th Regt. or on his private account, to be forthwith presented for payment.
York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1827. NO. 6.

Poetry.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

I've mingled in the wild delights,
The revels of the festive throng,
Indulged in fancy's fondest flights,
And chased the phantom, Pleasure, long;
Even from a gay and giddy boy,
I strove to drown each care with glee,
But never, never, tasted joy,
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The bright romance of fervid youth,
The glory of those golden days,
When love's sweet image passed like truth,
Herself before my rapturous gaze;
The luxury of each day dream,
By warm anticipation wove,
In all their fragrant freshness teem
Concentrate in Domestic Love.

This peaceful home; these fervent friends,
These budding blossoms of my line,
With whom my very being blends,
Whose destiny and hopes are mine;
If there's a Paradise on earth,
A joy below like joys above,
It glows around the social hearth
Of home and dear Domestic Love.

England.

STATE OF TRADE.

Bolton, May 12.—An increased demand for cotton goods has been visible for several weeks past.

At Chorley we are informed a slight improvement in wages has taken place. At Preston, business is extremely brisk, and an advance of wages is shortly expected. At Ashton-under-Line, a general advance of 10 per cent. in weavers wages has taken place, and in some particular instances as much as 25 per cent.—*Bolton Chron.*

We are gratified to find that the accounts from Manchester, Nottingham, and other great manufacturing towns, fully confirm the decided improvement in the trade of the country. The weavers have *constant* employment at *increased wages*.

We are told that the low prices at which the British goods have been sold have beat down and nearly destroyed the foreign manufacturers. From an increased trade we shall no doubt derive an increasing revenue. Extracts of a letter from Manchester, dated the 10th inst.—"The business doing here is immense; the demand is both for export and home use. The wages in the neighbourhood are generally so advanced as to enable the labourers to live without parochial assistance: every person willing to work is employed."

An eminent cambric manufacturer has this week informed us, that, at the advanced prices he is now paying, his weavers will earn from ten to sixteen shillings per week. For fine fancy goods there is a very good demand, and the wages of the weavers have been considerably raised. Fustians of some sorts are also selling briskly, at a small advance in price. Printing cloths are in good demand, and at something higher rates.—Indeed, we believe the calico printers have seldom been fuller of work than at present.

SHAKESPEARE JUBILEE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the anniversary of the Birth-day of Shakespeare was celebrated at his native place, Stratford-on-Avon, with a good deal of splendor.—Various processions, as well as balls, and a masquerade, were among the entertainments on this occasion, and much interest appears to have been excited in Warwick, and the neighbouring counties. It is intended to celebrate, in future, the Birth-day of the great national poet every three years, in a similar manner.

The King, as a mark of his respect and kind feeling towards Lord Liverpool, has given the Deanery of Durham to Doctor Jenkinson, the noble Earl's cousin, unsolicited.

From the Courier.

The King held a Court, yesterday at St. James's Palace, when the Members of the late Cabinet attended, to deliver up their seals of office, and their successors to receive them. All the other individuals who have joined Mr. Canning's Government, were all presented; the Attorney-General (Mr. Scarlett) and the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Hart,) received the honour of Knighthood on the occasion. A morning paper remarks that His Grace the Duke of Wellington was "the only individual of the late Ministry who failed to attend upon his Sovereign, to receive a regular dismissal." The fact is, His Grace was at Court, but as he reached the Palace in plain clothes, and dressed in one of the attendant's rooms, his arrival did not attract the usual notice. His Grace, after the interview with His Majesty, proceeded to the Horse Guards, where he wrote the following General Order to the Army:—

Horse Guards, 30 April, 1827.

"Notwithstanding the Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington has found it necessary to lay at His Majesty's feet his resignation of the Command of the Army, with which His Majesty had been most graciously pleased to entrust him, he begs to assure the General Officers, Officers and Troops, of his constant solicitude for their honour and welfare."

(By His Grace's command),
"HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant General."

Mr. Canning was loudly cheered by the assembled crowd outside the Palace. Similar demonstrations of popular esteem were also bestowed on Mr. Peel

New York, June 27.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The packet Ship "Silas Richards," Capt. Holdredge, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th ultimo. By this arrival the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their regular supply of English papers, Prices Current, Shipping Lists, &c., to the latest dates—including London dates to the 25th of May.

These papers enable us to announce the final arrangements of the new Ministry, as it will be henceforth constituted. They are as follows:—

The Marquis of Lansdowne has a seat in the Cabinet, but takes no office.

The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint, also with a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Abercromby, takes the office of Judge Advocate General; and

Sir J. Macdonald, that of one of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Mr. Calcraft is talked of for some situation but the Courier says, "we have not heard any particular one named, at present, as likely to be offered to the Hon. Gentleman."

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Mr. Huskisson advocated the spirit of a resolution offered, (and afterwards withdrawn,) to enquire into the East India Trade, with a view to make it more open; but said the subject could better come up, when the charter of the East India Company should be brought before them. He protected the West India interests and the protection they enjoy. He made a favourable report of the improving condition of the cotton manufacturers; and added, that "the country was now likely to see this meritorious class of persons placed in a condition which would prevent them from being thrown into so unfortunate a condition, as that under which they had so long been labouring. He afterwards remarked, that "the productive industry of the country was beginning to resume its wanted energy, and trade was every where reviving." And Mr. Canning, in another place, corroborated the statement.

The New Attorney General, Sir N. C. Tindal, has introduced a Bill in the House of Commons, abolishing arrest for debt for all sums under £20.

A serious accident happened to the tunnel making under the Thames. An aperture was made by which the tunnel and shaft were both filled with water. Great exertions were making to stop the leak by throwing bags of sand into the river, and Mr. Brunel, the projector, is of opinion that he will be able to overcome the accident.

The New Times of the 25th mentions, that Mr. Brunel had stopped the leak, and was pumping the water from the tunnel. The brick work proves to be uninjured.

The revenue of the customs at Liverpool was greater the last quarter than ever before known.

An arrival at London from India, brings intelligence of an unimportant insurrection having broken out in one of the Burman Provinces.

Expresses had arrived from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the Princess Regent was in a very alarming state, and not expected to survive many hours. Much anarchy is dreaded in the event of her death.

The Paris papers of the 23d, mention that the French Capital remains tranquil, but that the spirit of disaffection is spreading rapidly among the citizens, and also over the other departments.

In a late Weekly Register Cobbett, says that nothing can be done unless the King makes him '*Prime Minister.*' In his last number he tells a story of hiding himself behind the Wellington statue of Achilles from Mr. Canning, who was surveying it, for fear the Premier should see him and compel him, *nolens volens*, to join the Ministry.

On the King receiving the intimation of Lord Eldon's intention of resigning the Great Seal, his Majesty determined on presenting his Lordship with a splendid token of his regard, for his past services, previously to his actual resignation of his high office. His Lordship was sent for by the King on Sunday last, and after remaining with his Majesty an hour, was most graciously presented with a magnificent silver gilt cup and cover.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, May 7.

SHIPPING INTEREST.

General GASCOYNE rose to bring forward his motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British Shipping. So extensively was the distress felt, that there was hardly a port in the Kingdom that had not petitioned the House for redress. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) was identified with the new principles—but still he thought the question ought to be inquired into. Laws should be able to show that a depreciation of 25 per cent had taken place, or about £7,000,000. These calculations were derived from the most accurate and authentic documents.

The arrivals of foreign ships, as compared to British ships, were increasing every month. Th result of the experiment had been ruinous, and would continue to be such, if persevered in; and he felt persuaded that inquiry could not be justly resisted. The merchants might in some instances have profited from the alteration— but the downright ship-owner had been a great loser.

He concluded with moving for the Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. HUSKISSON had always considered himself as liable to that moral responsibility to which every other Member of Parliament is liable, be his rank or station in the country what it may. He made this declaration as to his feeling and as to his readiness to meet the charges which had been brought against him, without the slightest reserve.

He had taken the trouble to read all the petitions on the part of the Ship-owners, and he could state that there was not one which did not proceed upon the principle that the foreign ship was employed, and British shipping had decreased; and some were bold enough to say that we should soon reach such a condition that foreign shipping would supercede the British in the foreign trade of the country.

He would advert briefly to one or two. The first he should refer to was a petition from Scarborough, presented on the 16th of Feb., which stated that the value of British shipping had decreased from 20 to 25 per cent. since the year 1825; and expressed regret and alarm at "the great increase in the entry of foreign, particularly Baltic vessels, at *all* the British ports." He would just read the official return of the entry of British and foreign vessels in this very port of Scarborough. In 1825, the number of British vessels which entered inwards was 19, their tonnage amounted to 2421; the number of foreign vessels was 17, their tonnage 978. In 1826, the number of British vessels was 17, their tonnage 2,349: the number of foreign vessels that year, instead of 17 was 2, and their tonnage 149. [Cheers.] So much for the petition from Scarborough! [Hear.] The next petition was from the port of Greenock, which contained the same allegations, with references particularly to the British Provinces in North America: it is stated that "by the benefit bestowed upon foreign shipping, so decided a preference is given to foreigners in the timber trade, that the petitioners can no longer compete successfully with them." How the facts really stood he should not proceed to show. In 1825 the number of British vessels which entered inwards in this port was 201: their tonnage was 51,000. The number of foreign vessels was 21; their tonnage was 6,300. In 1826 the British tonnage was 54,000; the foreign 2,900.

He now came to his head as account of shipping since the restoration of peace. The result was, that excepting that extravagant year, 1825, (and the year 1826 was necessarily influenced by that year of speculation,) there had been a comparative increase of British shipping. Even 1826 exhibited a greater number of British ships entering inwards and outwards than any year (except 1825) since 1814. [Hear.] The tonnage of British vessels entering inwards in 1826 was 2,478,000; in 1414 it was 1,946,000.

He would now proceed to that part of the subject which related to the trade with all parts of the world strictly foreign out of Europe. In 1814, the amount of British tonnage employed in this trade was 535,000 tons. In 1826, it was 878,000 tons, being an increase of $\frac{1}{3}$. With the single exception of the United States of America, the foreign shipping in that trade was greater than in one of the six years preceding 1814 than it was last year. He now came to the trade with the Colonies. The British shipping engaged with the West India Colonies last year was greater in amount than in any year since the peace, always excluding 1814 and 1815, because in those years we possessed Colonies which had since been restored to foreign Powers. The trade with our North American Colonies had increased in a most gigantic degree. Instead of amounting to only 151,000 tons, as it did at the peace, it now amounted to 597,000 tons, and the trade of last year exceeded that of any former year, always excepting 1825. With the East Indies our trade had increased from 50,000 tons to 72,000 tons. With the coast of Africa it had increased from 9,000 tons to 28,000 tons. If any evidence could be found more satisfactory than another of the increasing wealth, prosperity, and means of enjoyment of this country, it was supplied by a comparison of the state of the timber trade in 1784, and at the present period. In 1784 we imported from British North America, instead of 700 loads, 407,000 loads, and from the Baltic, instead of 108,000 loads, 272,000 loads. There was an increase not in the proportion of tens and fifties, but of thousands. It should be recollected that the British North American trade was carried on exclusively in British vessels, and that trade was now greater than we had ever enjoyed with the Baltic.

Lord MILTON, in expressing his intention to vote against the motion, animadverted on the *animus* with which it was brought forward—as if to overthrow at once that liberal and enlightened system of commercial legislation, for which the Right Hon. Gentleman was so fortunately entitled to the best thanks of his country.

Mr. PEEL, after declaring that had he still remained in office, his mind would have been equally made up to vote against this proposition—explained the course which had been taken by his Right Hon. Friend.

Gen. GASCOYNE shortly replied, and withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14 May.

On the motion for granting £16,128 to defray the expenses of the Society for propagating the Gospel in certain of his Majesty's Colonies for 1827.

Mr. Hume objected to this charge. This was throwing money away. The Colonies did not want our money for this purpose; we were forcing it on them. He observed a large portion of this sum to be applied to the Canadas, and yet the Clergy reserves were to be kept for the Church.

Mr. Wilmot Horton was surprised to hear the Hon. Member talk of applying the Clergy

reserved land in Canada to this purpose—tracts of barren land not applicable to any profitable purpose at present, as they were quite unproductive. If an establishment in connection with the Church of England were to be kept up at all, it could not be done at a cheaper time than at present.

Mr. Alderman Waithman complained that these reserved lands were offered at £36 per share which he considered to be more than they were worth.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said the Clergy reserves were lands of the first class of fertility, but as yet uncultivated. They had not, as yet, produced any revenue, and the object of the grant was to promote their improvement. The lands were unproductive until a population was induced to settle on them.

Mr. Alderman Waithman wished to know, if the lands were worth nothing without population, of what use was a Clergy without population? (Hear, hear.) The lands were sold to the Company, and, being found unproductive, were now offered at a price beyond their value. The Company wanted to get out, and to let in the public. As the Company was in England, and agents were able to conduct its affairs in the settlement, why could not the Government do without their interference and aid? Government agents would have acted as well as the agents of the Company, and the country would have the advantage of having persons in the House responsible for their acts. The subject was important, and he had many things to state upon it, which would open the eyes of the Hon. Secretary, and of the House.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said the proceedings of the Company were most simple, and could be laid open to the House at any moment. He was a loss to know what injury would arise from the proposed undertaking.

Mr. Ald. Waithman said the public ought to see what was done with these lands. When the shares came into the market, they were offered at £36. Then there were some advantages proposed, and subsequently there was another alteration. If people had been induced to deal in these shares they would have been deceived.

Mr. Hume said the grant of £16,000 was to support a Clergy who had no congregation. In the Colonial Assembly of Upper Canada, there were only two persons of the Established religion. Thirty-seven thousand pounds had been given to the church in the province, though it was well understood that the great proportion of the people were not of the Protestant faith. The system of the United States was worthy of imitation. In the whole of that great community the Government did not pay £100 for the use of the Church, yet there was as much religion to be found there as in the Canadas.

After a few words from Mr. Home Drummond and Sir C. Forbes, which did not reach the gallery,

Lord Binning was of opinion that the establishment of the Clergy should be supported in Canada, if it were only to keep alive the interests for this country. There were persons every day coming over from the United States, professedly for the purpose of instructing the people in religion, but who, however well calculated they might be on that point, were not likely to inculcate much affection for Great Britain.

Mr. W. Horton regretted that he had not his papers with him, but he could undertake to show that the statement with regard to the religion of the colony was inaccurate.

A conversation then arose, relative to the meaning of a clause in the original Act, in which it was doubted whether the word clergy included the Presbyterian Ministers as well as those of the Established religion. Lord Sandon, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Estcourt, Sir Scrope Morland, participated in the conversation, after which the vote was agreed to.

The next resolution was for £56,000, for the water communication between Montreal and the Lakes.

Mr. Hume objected to this resolution, as the people of England had no more to do with these canals than they had with building the wall of Japan.—Hear, hear.—He would certainly divide the House upon it.

Mr. W. Horton asserted, that the vote had no reference to the Niagara Canal, to which evidently the Hon. Member alluded. It was a vote for a military, not a commercial Canal. The Niagara canal was one made for mercantile purposes, but which government was disposed to contribute to, and make broader, with a view of advantage to the service in case of war. The present vote was, however, a distinct affair altogether, and only referred to the military navigation.

Mr. Hume—The vote was nothing better than throwing away money.

Mr. Whitmore said the money might be well applied, that the works might be judicious, but that he questioned whether any advantage from it would ever accrue to England.

Mr. Huskisson observed that an important fact was lost sight of in discussing this question; that we had recently been engaged in a war on account of this very province, which the Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) was prepared, so unceremoniously, to abandon. If we were not again to place ourselves in a situation to have our arms wrested from us, to have our defensive efforts circumvented; and if the feeling of the House, as to the retention or abandonment of the Canadas, were, as he trusted it was, different from that Hon. Member's (Mr. Hume); and if, we were not prepared to cast off the commercial advantages derivable from our connection with the Canadas, it was the opinion of able and competent men, that this work was absolutely requisite to the security of the Canadas. The want of such a work during the last war, occasioned great difficulties for the communication of troops, stores, &c. The work was required to keep up the communication with the lakes; without which communication, defence against the United States was impossible. The reports of able engineers had been considered by the Duke of Wellington and others; and all had agreed that the work was excellent to secure adequate means of defence. If the works were begun, he would fairly tell the Committe that they must be prepared for still further expenditure; what was asked by this grant would complete only part of the works. But if they were prepared to say that there should be the means of defence against the United States there was no Canadian more competent to judge, deemed absolutely requisite. He was not prepared, nor able, to give the fullest explanation of all the reasons justifying such works; but he considered them warranted by all the representations that had been made. He understood that, as soon as hostilities might commence between the two countries, it was in the power of the United States to shut the River St. Lawrence against us, and thus close all our communications with both the Canadas. That made these works requisite, and he understood, that with them it would be almost impossible for any enemy to dislodge us. Such being the reasons for the works, he considered the proposition irresistible, except they were prepared, with the Hon. Member of Montrose (Mr. Hume), to abandon the Canadas. He begged to add that, judging from the experience and the expenses of the last war, without such work, the extra expense of one campaign would cost more than the outlay for these works.

Mr. Hume said he certainly was, in the present situation of the country, against any of its money being thrown away. In the army and navy estimates there had been grants on account of the Canadas, and now £56,000 was asked. He wanted some extracts from the reports, that they might know what they were really about, and to see that no money was wanted. The late Duke of Portland had caused to be expended at Dover, from seven to nine millions, and he understood that such works were not now worth one farthing. Was it too much then, to call on the house to pause previously to commencing a work of such extent and consequent expense, after learning that the parliament of Canada had refused to grant one farthing, being so dissatisfied with this country, and on account of which conduct the speaker was obliged to dissolve the parliament?

Mr. W. Horton lamented the absence of the Clerk of the Ordnance; he could have given some satisfactory explanations. The request for extracts from the Reports arising out of the Surveys could not be complied with, as the reasons for confidence were thereby be promulgated. If there were not confidence in authorities who had advised such work, that would be a reason for withholding the sum asked. The expense of the canal was estimated at £160,000. If it was asked, were they prepared to throw away that amount? Why the Hon. Member's (Mr. Hume) views of the subject, it certainly would be throwing away the amount; but he did not expect that the house would concur in opinion with the Hon. Member; and his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson) had truly told them that the work was one of paramount necessity—if there were to be a defence against the United States in case of war, and if we were to secure the advantages of commercial intercourse with the Canadas.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said he could see no reason for the commencement of the works previously to the production of estimates of the expense.

Sir R. Wilson said that if the works were to be entered upon, they undoubtedly ought to repose confidence in the officers of the first station, to whom the Reports had been referred. They had unanimously declared the necessity of such a work—for our due protection to the Canadas, especially after the great stride which the population of America had made. The works might cost more than was set forth in the estimates, yet, as to given extracts from the Reports, that was a request with which they could not comply, without giving the other party an insight into the reasons and motives for the works. If the works were to be done at all, they must have confidence, to a certain extent, in those who advised them.

Mr. Hume remarked that he had been assumed to say what he had not said—that he desired we should abandon the Canadas. He would repeat what he had heretofore declared —that we should tell the Canadas that ten years hence they should have an independent Government, and that they should then prepare the means of defending themselves. As to all the plans, and the motives for the works, he required nothing of the kind—all he required was, an estimate of the probable expenditure.

Mr. Huskisson observed that there would be no difficulty in providing such estimates.

Sir C. Forbes declared that the works now projected and urged had been recommended by every officer who had served in the Canadas. He knew nothing that would be more calculated to give the Colony so much confidence as would be created by these works.

Mr. Hume thought it would be right to agree, in the event of the grant being allowed, not to act on it till the Estimates were produced.

The grant was then put and agreed to.

Foreign Intelligence.

PRUSSIA.

It is whispered in private conversation, that some dark clouds are gathering in the political horizon, as to the friendly relations between the Netherlands and Prussia, on account of the free navigation of the Rhine; the former Hanaker persisting in granting concessions, which are regarded as delusive, and which do not in the least correspond with the expectations of commerce in Rhenish Prussia, and of the other German States, on the banks of that river.

Petersburgh April 17.—The 19th of last month, the brig Nicholas I. laden with wheat, tallow, and iron, sailed from Odessa, bound for London, being the first Russian vessel that ever made this voyage.

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Extract of a letter to a house in St. Jago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, 26th May, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Duke of Manchester has just issued his order to the Collector of the Customs to lay the double duties on all articles imported after the 1st of June.

[The house in St. Jago de Cuba, to which the above letter was addressed, is the branch of a commercial firm in this city. We understand that the 'double duties' refer to American produce coming from the 'neutral islands, as they continue to be called in common parlance. A measure of this kind was to be expected; and perhaps the introduction of America produce into the British Islands will be totally prohibited, except by the way of the Canadas and Liverpool.]—*N. York Paper.*

Extract of a letter, dated 7th April, from H. M. Consul General at Tripoli:—"I have received sad news from, or, more properly speaking, of, my son in-law, (Major Laing,) in the Interior; but as it is merely verbal report conveyed from Bambara to Timbuctoo, to Tuat, to Godamsh, to Tripoli, I trust in God it may prove erroneous."

Major Laing—The *L'Etoile* French Paper of the 2d inst. gives an account of the death of this persevering and intrepid traveller. By a letter from Sukhara Ley tripoli of the 5th April, appears that Major Laing has really fallen victim to his perseverance after having reached Timbuctoo. The Pacha of Tripoli communicates this news from a letter of the Governor of Ghadames. The English traveller escaped the brigands of the territory of Touat by the hospitable care of a Marabout, by whose assistance he was enabled to reach Timbuctoo. Shortly after his arrival the Fellahs, to the number of 30,000, came to demand him, in order to put him to death, and destroy the information which had had acquired, "and to prevent thetehy," they said, "Christain nations from profiting by his information to penetrate some day into the distant countries for the purpose of enslaving them." These are the expressions of the Sheik of Ghadames, in his letter to the Pasha.—The Prince who commanded at Timbuctoo refused to give him up, and sent him out privately under an escort of fifteen of his own guard. The Fellahs, however, having discovered this, pursued him, and murdered Major Laing and those who were guarding him. Such is the tragic end of this intrepid traveller, the first who has entered within this mysterious town. The Fellahs, under the pretext of the protection afforded to Major Laing, have imposed an annual tribute upon the inhabitants of Timbuctoo. This information is communicated by a Scheikh of Tripoli, who has long resided at Timbuctoo. He declares that there exists a very interesting history of this town, which traces the foundation of it to 510 of the Hegira (1116 of J. C.), written by Sidi Ahmed Baba, a native of Oawara, a small town of the country of the Kentes, a considerable people of Soudah. We hope to procure this history, in order to present it to the King's library, with the Voyages of the celebrated Ibn Bathouta, hitherto so little known in Europe.

The Army

The extraordinary expenses of the Army for 1826 appear from a Parliamentary statement to have been about a million.

Major General Lennox is appointed Brigade-Major in the South-West District, vice Lieut. Colonel Barkley, promoted.

Office of Ordnance 1st May, 1827.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington having laid at His Majesty's feet his resignation of the Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, avails himself of this opportunity of assuring his Grace of the Lieutenant General and Board of Ordnance; to the General Officers, Officers, and Troops employed under the Ordnance, and generally to all the Gentlemen employed in the Civil Department, for their uniform support, good conduct, and obedience, during the period that he has presided over the Ordnance. The Field Marshal took charge of this Department at the close of the operations of an extended and eventful war, when it became the duty of the Master-General and Board to reduce all the Establishments to the lowest scale consistently with the public service, and to make many alterations and reforms, which time, experience, and altered circumstances had suggested, and economy had rendered necessary. The Field Marshal must do all classes and descriptions of the Officers acting under the Ordnance, Military as well a Civil, the justice to declare, that they have submitted to the privations consequent on these alterations and reforms, with the greatest cheerfulness, and have aided him and the Board of Ordnance in carrying them into execution with equal zeal and ability. Although circumstances have rendered it necessary for the Field Marshal to resign the situation he held in the Ordnance department, he begs to assure all those employed therein that he will always feel most anxious for their honour and welfare.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1827.

The latest English dates do not afford us any particular Parliamentary intelligence, further than what has already been communicated to our readers. Some additional appointments have been made to Offices, which had not yet been filled up—these will be found in this days paper. The greater part of the supplies have been granted without much debate, and among other items a sum has been appropriated for the annual service of the Rideau Canal, to which as a matter of course Mr. Hume objected, on the ground that it was throwing money away. If Mr. Hume should ever find his way to Canada, we think he would be convinced, that the attachment to the Mother Country is too strong on the part of her Canadian family, to desire any change in their political condition Sensible of the many advantages they possess, from their connection with a country possessing both the means and inclination to serve them, they are not desirous of change We say it without meaning to arrogate any thing on account of our national, or as it may perhaps be more properly termed, our Provincial feelings, but we hope and believe, that in no part of her extensive dominions can a more warmly attached people be found, than Britain possesses in her North American Colonies.—Long may they continue so.

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It was not our intention to have said another word respecting the Naturalization Bill, but when we see in Public Journals, the most unfounded inhinuations, we feel it necessary to contradict the misstatements which are put in circulation, as early as possible.

We find the following remarks made on the subject:—

"*Alien Bill.*—It has been sagely remarked, that the haste in which the military are sent to Canada at present is in consequence of the Alien Bill!—*Colonial Advocate.*

"It would appear, however, that the last batch of calumnies which reached England alarmed ministers in no trifling degree, as several regiments are said to have been ordered to Canada."—*Canadian Freeman.*

That these insinuations are totally unjustifiable will be apparent, when it is known, that the two Regiments ordered to Canada, 15th and 66th, are to replace other two, 70th and 76th, which after a long period of service in this Country, are to return to England.

—

We are informed that the Lord-Bishop of Quebec, may be expected, on his tour of visitation through this Province, about the end of the present month.

The 15th Regiment lately arrived at Quebec are now on their way to this Province, and will relieve the 66th at Kingston. The first division of the 68th are expected here by the Queenston, on Tuesday next, and will proceed we understand to take the outposts of the 70th Regt. at Drummond Island &c.

On the Head Quarter division being relieved at this post, the 70th will proceed to Quebec for embarkation to England.

When we call to mind the studied attempts which were made, to influence the public opinion with a belief, that excitement had arrived at the highest pitch—that the language of the loyal was not loyal—but seditious, which was made use of, by certain public journals in the Province—and when we remember the misstatements which made their appearance at the time, in a Newspaper on the American Frontier—that those misstatements were copied by the very same Journals in this Province, who had furnished the materials with which they were fabricated, and who had thus given currency to a libel on the character of the people of Upper Canada. When we call these things to remembrance, we cannot be surprised, that in some of the English papers, we should find, language such as we now extract, from a file lately received.

"Canada papers to the 1st ult. have been received. They explain the late movements and the discontent of the Upper Province, which have arisen from the Provincial Alien Law, prohibiting all foreigners from holding lands. The act has had either an unexpected or retrospective effect.—Many of the settlers, in consequence, have been deprived of their lands, and had their prospects of settling completely overthrown The discontent is extended among the natives of the United States settled in Canada, at the meetings which have taken place on this subject have been all illegal, except one at Hamilton, where Judge Taylor, and all the principal inhabitants, assembled to explain this law of investing aliens with land. We are sorry to state this is not the case in the neighbouring parishes; they have hoisted the standard of liberty and independence in several places; but, from the thinness of the inhabitants, no serious consequences are anticipated."—*Plymouth Journal.*

COLONIES.

The Canada papers state, that very serious disturbances have taken place in Upper Canada. The Buffalo paper of the 12th says, the cause of the disturbances in the adjacent Provinces is the Alien Act, to which a great proportion of the settlers are liable, and they will not submit to it. In several places the American flag has been hoisted, as a rallying point for assembling to resist the local authorities, and this affair appears to have now assumed a very serious aspect."—*Tyne Mercury.*

We say, we are not surprised, that such misstatements should find their way into papers, at so great a distance from us. They contain it is true, the grossest libels on the character of the people of the Province, and their origin can only be traced, to those among ourselves, who under the specious pretext of vindicating the rights of the people, have been guilty of causing their reputation for loyalty, and attachment to their Government, to be brought into disrepute. A few extracts will suffice to explain our meaning.

"Perhaps the most important number we ever published is now laid before our readers.—*It treats of matters which deeply concerns, not only this colony, but this continent.—Colonial Advocate.*

What these matters of "*deep concern*," are, may be gathered from what follows:—

Many thousands of Anglo-Americans in Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland &c. are considered subjects of His Majesty and hold a very large proportion of the lands originally granted in free and common soccage in these Colonies. If the Bill passed by our Assembly is necessary for us, it follows as a matter of course that their turn to go under the wheel will follow in due time. Agents will be appointed to warn them of their danger, so as that they may take common measures to avert the blow meditated against them.—More hereafter.—Colonial Advocate.

Again.—*They are appointing meetings at Thorold, Stamford, and all over the country, and a belief is engendered which is not describe, and which would be more eradicated were there hereafter.*

If the British Parliament should pass a declaratory act now, it would be received thankfully;—big and lipe—it might avail but little.—Colonial Advocate.

"*Naturalization Bill.*—It is a measure we think, can never be introduced into this Colony, unless at the point of the bayonet, nor acted upon without the shedding of blood."—*Canadian Freeman.*

When the Buffalo Journal from such paragraphs as these, had found materials for manufacturing its "troubles in Canada," these journals of ours, instead of feeling any thing like honest indignation at the imputations thus cast upon us—instead of boldly repelling the infamous assertions which were, made, without the least regard to truth, told us with the coolest indifference imaginable that "the eyes of our neighbours were upon us." Shame to those who would lower in the estimation of their neighbours and of the world, the people whom they pretend to serve!

Are these the *real* friends of the people!—shall such persons be believed, when they arrogate to themselves the characters of Patriots!—Will the people of Upper Canada, bear to be told with patience, that the men who hold themselves up, as the only bulwarks of public liberty, should dare to exhibit them to the world, as disaffected towards their Government, and ripe for Rebellion. We know they will not—We have before to day, seen the demagogue attempting to mislead them.—We have seen the demagogue foiled in his attempts.—It will be seen again. The people of this Province, are the scions of a loyal stock—they have been tried in the hour of danger, and are ready to meet it again, come when, and from where it may—Theirs is an uncompromising loyalty, which has been proved enough in the time of peril, and they will not suffer its lustre to be obscured by the attacks of an open foe, or the more covert designs of a secret enemy.

—

In the Debate which took place in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Church Establishment in this Province, we observe that it is again asserted, that there are only two members in the House of Assembly, who are Episcopalians. On a former occasion, we mentioned that this was incorrect.—On looking over the names of the Members of the House of Assembly, we are convinced that we recognise among them, nearly one half of the whole number, who are Members of the Church of England. Certain it is, we think, that there is a greater number of that denomination in the House, than of any other. The assertion is no doubt made, on the information of others, in the fullest assurance of its correctness. When the notice given by Mr. Stanley for inquiry into the subject, comes before Parliament next session, Honorable Gentlemen who make these assertions, will be convinced that, their information, has been incorrect.

—

We understand that the Hon. Col. Ramsay who has arrived at Sorel, from England by the way of New York, is appointed to act as A. D. C. to His Lordship the Commander of the Forces.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Domestic.

Comparative statement of arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec up to the 19th of June, and the same date last year.

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1826	284	77,294	4246.
1827	242	63,181	8550.

It will be seen by the above statement, that the total arrivals up to the present date, is not so many below last season as was expected. It is probable that the deficiency will not be so great by the first of July. Settlers this season have already approached to within 2000 of the total number arrived last year, and none of them have come out under Government patronage.

From the Quebec Official Gazette.

The Transport *Scaffarah*, Lieutenant Barvenden R.N. Agent, will sail to-day or to-morrow with the following Officers &c. Colonel McGregor 70th Regiment and family, Capt Dalton, Royal Artillery and Company, Lieutenant Furnace, Royal Artillery, and family, Lieut. O'Brien, Royal Artillery, Lieut. M'Pherson, 68th foot, Lieut. Barry, 15th foot, Mr. Dolan, Assistant Surgeon 71st do. and Mr. Charles Durnford. A Company of the Royal Artillery; and the sick and invalided men from the several regiments and corps serving in the Canadas.

WATERLOO BALL.

Monday last, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Non-commissioned Officers of His Majesty's 79th Highlanders, with permission of their gallant and distinguished commander, Col. Douglas, celebrated the event by a Ball and supper in the Regimental School Room. The apartment, which is spacious, divided by a partition of boughs of oak and evergreen, forming a Ball and Supper-room—Both were decorated with Stars of swords and Crosses, Lines latter having the word "*Waterloo*" in the centre, a neat representation of the storming of Badajos, and other devices emblematic of the occasion. The whole was tastefully arranged, and when contrasted with the presence of many of the company who had shared the fatigues and dangers and returned so gloriously, from the most momentous struggle in which the British Empire had been engaged rendered the scene truly pleasing and interesting. During the evening, several Officers of the Regiment visited the party, joined in the Waltz, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements as well as the convivality and good feeling evinced by all present. Among the toasts given and drunk with marked respect, were the health of His Majesty—The Commander of the Forces—The Commandant—The Countess of Dalhousie, and Mrs. Douglas. Many excellent and loyal songs were also sung. The party broke up at a late hour the following morning, well-pleased with the evening's festivity, and the attentive quarters, (it need scarcely be added) with that order and regularity which so eminently distinguish the 79th.—COMMUNICATED.

Quebec, 19th June, 1827.

Yesterday in the Cathedral Church of this city, Mr. Arthur Norman and Mr. Geo. Grout, were ordained Deacons by the Lo ♱ bishop of the Diocese. The first gentleman, who is an infant, was the first person who received the rite of baptism in that Church, soon after its completion in the year 1804. Mr. N. is appointed as assistant to the Rector of Quebec, and with the charge of other duties as belonged to the Rev. Geo. Archbold, lately appointed Visiting Missionary of the Diocese.—Mr. Grout proceeds for the present to Grimsby, District of Niagara, U. C. to officiate as Missionary of that place, being about to remove to Cobourg in the Newcastle District, vacated by the Rev.——Macaulay, who has gone to England, and expects to be appointed to a new Mission at Hallowell in the Bay of Quinté on his return.

Canandaigua, (N. Y.) May 30th.—In consequence of circulars from Canada, by which the price of Pork has been raised much higher than in the New York market, our merchants have already directed their produce down the St Lawrence.

Liverpool, May 8th.—In ashes the business has been confined to 120 barrels Canada pots, at 33s 6d for new, and 22 for old; and a few pearls at 24s. Wheat continues in steady demand. No alteration in American flour.

Timber from North America.—A small amount of duty paid in the United Kingdom on Timber, deals, and other articles of wood, imported from the British Provinces in North America, in the year ending 5th January, 1825.....£218,117 14 1
1826.....264,968 9 11
1827.....341,015 12 10

GALE.—One of the most disastrous gales which have visited this river within our recollection, was experienced on the night of Friday the 22d ult. by which the loss in both lives and property is truly lamentable. In this vicinity it was felt with considerable violence; but the losses occasionnd by it hereabouts are nothing when compared with those which were sustained on Lake St. Peter.—The accounts of disaster on the Lake are very distressing, and it is impossible to say what extent of damage has been done. Fourteen rafts, it is believed have been shattered, and by some accounts the number of lives lost is estimated to be nearer Forty. We have spoken with a person who was one of those saved from a raft that was wrecked opposite Points de Lac, on which there was 52 hands altogether, 11 of whom were drowned; he describes the sufferings of the survivors as painful in the extreme. Eleven persons were crowded on the jolly-boat of the Waterloo; but the crew of the boat were unable to gain the Waterloo, after they had taken up the sufferers, and it was feared they were lost; but happily when the Waterloo next morning stopped at Three Rivers, they found that the jolly-boat had reached that place, and that all was safe. The Waterloo, we understand, sustained some injury, in nearing the sufferers, by the floating piece of rafts; she also, when near Quebec, struck on a rock, by which she was damaged in the bottom, but not so as to prevent her running for any length of time. Batteaux loaded with flour, &c. were also wrecked during the gale; and we have been told that on the following morning the Lake was literally covered with pieces of rafts, flour barrels, wreck of batteaux, &c. and presented but one vast scene of desolation. In course of the night some of the wrecks passed Three Rivers, upon which several persons were clinging, crying for assistance in the most appalling manner; but from the extreme darkness of the night, and the violence with which the tempest raged, it would have been impossible for the inhabitants of Three Rivers to render them any assistance—the attempt would have been attended with almost certain destruction. The Steam-boat Lauzon, which plies between Point Levi and Quebec, in attempting to cross on Saturday morning with a number of passengers, was carried by the gale below the falls of Montmorency—she reached Quebec late in the evening in safety. A good deal of injury has been sustained by vessels lying at Quebec: the Quebec Mercury of Saturday says:—

Last night and this morning, it has blown a severe gale from the westward, which has done some damage amongst the shipping. The *Southwold* Transport, (No. 22,) which was to have sailed this morning, was run foul of by the Ann and Amelia, China ship, and sustained some damage in her rigging, which will prevent her getting to sea for a day or two. The *Ottawa* Douglas, also ready for sea, was ran foul of by the *Peronica*, lost her jib boom and received some injury in her rigging, but nothing to delay her. She will sail as soon as she can get up her anchors. The schooner Tryall, owned and sailed by Capt. Toupin, was dismasted, various other damage was done, the particulars of which we have not been able to learn."

Above this city some damage has also been done by this storm—the Steam-boat has been completely ashore at the upper end of Nun's Island, and will have to be taken to pieces, in order to be again floated. At Prescott, we learn the violence of the gale was such as to drive the water into the stores adjoining the wharf, and materially damaged the property of them—it is presumed that some property will be lost or damaged by the inundation.—*Canadian Courant.*

Rideau Canal.—We have during the week, conversed with several persons who have been on the line of Rideau Canal, from whom we learn that the Contractors are getting into active operation. At the junction of the Canal with the Ottawa, a great number hands are employed in excavating, blasting, stone cutting, quarrying, and in burning coal and lime, &c. At Mr. Merrick's, Mr. Merrick's, the Contractor, is getting together his stores, provisions and labourers, &c. At Jones' Rapids the site for the Locks is already cleared, and the Contractor Mr. R. Sherwood, has a house up. There are to be several Locks at this place—the breath of the canal is 40 feet, and calculated for craft drawing 5 feet water. A Town has been laid out adjoining the Locks by Mr. C. Jones, proprietor of the land, and we understand that the lots are fast taking up.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner's Inquest was taken before D. BURWELL, Esq. Coroner for this District, upon the body of Stephen Tuttle, Yeoman, of Brantford,—It appeared upon evidence that, as the deceased was returning from Guelph, where he had been with a load of Beer, on Tuesday evening last, he was killed, while sitting in the wagon, by the falling of a tree. The horses were uninjured.

VERDICT.—Accidental Death. The unfortunate man has left a wife & a number of small children entirely unprovided for.—*Gore Gazette.*

Communication.

(For the U. E. Loyalist.)

MR. EDITOR,

In the *Colonial Advocate* of yesterday, I have seen an article, in which the Editor, in my opinion, completely shews his ignorance. Sir, I have now no doubt, that he is a true lover of "Republican simplicity," and heartily detests the etiquette which is observed, and so properly observed, between persons in different stations of life among us, because it keeps him at a proper distance from the jolly-boat of the Waterloo; but the crew of the boat were unable to gain the Waterloo, after they had taken up the sufferers, and it was feared they were lost; but happily when the Waterloo next morning stopped at Three Rivers, they found that the jolly-boat had reached that place, and that all was safe. The Waterloo, we understand, sustained some injury, in nearing the sufferers, by the floating piece of rafts; she also, when near Quebec, struck on a rock, by which she was damaged in the bottom, but not so as to prevent her running for any length of time. Batteaux loaded with flour, &c. were also wrecked during the gale; and we have been told that on the following morning the Lake was literally covered with pieces of rafts, flour barrels, wreck of batteaux, &c. and presented but one vast scene of desolation. In course of the night some of the wrecks passed Three Rivers, upon which several persons were clinging, crying for assistance in the most appalling manner; but from the extreme darkness of the night, and the violence with which the tempest raged, it would have been impossible for the inhabitants of Three Rivers to render them any assistance—the attempt

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ginning to find you out, and I can assure you, that if your veneration for "Republican simplicity," which this week, seems to have got the better of your late pretences for the "dignity of true British Nobility," should lead you to the land whose "manners" you so much admire, you would not be missed. You might there, to your hearts content, write essays to prove "how different the manners of the Americans are from ours," and introduce your whole establishment, from yourself down to the *Printer's Devil*, to take tea with every Governor in the Union, without being noticed by me; but you shall not make such comparisons while you remain where you are, without hearing from ETIQUETTE.

York, July 6, 1827.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 13th—Brig Anglia, Bell, from Limerick.—200 settlers.
..14th—Brig Traveller, Rurrowes, from St. Vincent, rum and sugar.
...Schooner Juliet, from Boston, tobacco, staves, and tar.
..15—Bark Isabella, Thirlbeck, from Dublin, 227 settlers.
....Brig Bolton, Biglands, from Mary-port, coals. 3 settlers.
....Brig Martha, Sewell, from Dublin. 160 settlers.
....Schr. Surprise, Pinel, from Jersey, wines &c.
....Bark Perseus, Jackson, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Brig Mary, Ditchburn, from Dublin. 120 settlers.
....Brig Prince of Asturias, Morris, from Dublin. 122 settlers
..16—Bark Kirkella, from Hull, goods.
....Bark Captain Cook,——, from Bristol, general cargo.
....Brig Harmony, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Brig Bowes, from Belfast, in ballast.
....Brig Meanson, from Newfd. in ballast.
....Brig Veronica, Eustace, from Belfast, salt and goods. 300 settlers.
....Brig Rambler, from Dublin. 140 settlers.
....Brig Mary, Brown, from Leith, goods. 7 settlers.
....Bark Meteor, Watson from Hull, in ballast.
..June 16th—Brig Union, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Ship Ulster, Shannon, from Londonderry.—300 settlers.
....Brig Indian, Robinson, from London, in ballast.
..17th—Brig Regent, Smith, from London, in ballast.
....Brig Brazils, Hippius, from do. in ballast.
....Brig Commerce, Rees, from Limerick. 110 settlers.
....Brig Collins, M'Cubbin, from Limerick. 206 settlers.
....Brig Strabro, Brown, from Antigua, rum and sugar.
....Schr. Mary, Small, from Dundee, general cargo.
....Ship Unicorn, Maxwell, from Liverpool, salt and goods.
..17th—Brig Nicholson, Carr, from Belfast. 129 settlers.
....Brig Glory, Pope, from Bristol, with iron.
....Schooner Maria, Dennis, from St. John, (N. B.) logwood.
..19th—Brig Leander, Darrell, from Trinidad, rum and sugar.
..20th—Brig London, Blackburn, from Liverpool. 3 settlers.
....Brig John Esdale, Wright, from London, in ballast.
....Brig Alexander, Errington, from Madeira, wines.
..21st—Ship pons Elie, Armstrong. from Newcastle, coals. 12 settlers.
....Brig Favourite, Grey, from Cork. 26 settlers.
....Brig George Canning, Callender, from Greenock, goods &c. 104 settlers.
....Bark Peace, Bellamy, from Cork. 181 settlers,
..22d—Brigantine Pegasus, Stow, from Grenada, rum and sugar.
....Ship Waterloo, Maulson, from London, general cargo. 5 settlers.
....Ship Lotus, Summerson, from London, in ballast.
....Ship Jane, Kelton, from Newfoundland in ballast.
..24th—Brig Mary, Dunlop, from West Port. 96 settlers.
..26th—Brig Monarch, Harrison, from Stockton, general cargo.
....Brig Dew-Drop, Wokes, from London, general cargo.
....Brig Sarah, Witherington, from Newry 112 settlers.
....Brig Royalist, Ashbridge, from Newry. 216 settlers.
....Brig Hero, Harrison, from Newfoundland in ballast.
....Brig Shannon, Matchles, from Newfd. in ballast.
....Brig Downie, Yule, from Peterhead. 5 settlers.
....Ship Harrison, Ourling. from Londonderry 220 settlers.
..26th—Brig Tinley, Hall, from Belfast 240 settlers.
....Ship Ajax, Robson, from Newcastle, coals 0 settlers.
....Ship Countess Morley, Warren, from Plymouth. 6 settlers.
....Brig Catharine, Fisher, from Irvine. 14 settlers
....Brig Hope, Clark, from Liverpool, in ballast.
....Brig John and Robert, Leviston, from London, in ballast.
....Brig Mentor, Chambers, from London, in ballast.

Died,

In the Garrison at York, on Wednesday the 4th instant.—JULIA, Daughter of LT. COLONEL EVANS C. B. Aged 10 years.

Death by Lightning—A Child of MR. ADAMS in Scarborough was killed by Lightning on Monday last, during the violent storm on that day. The Electric fluid passed down the chimney, and struck the Child who was sitting before the fire place, causing her immediate death.

At the Barracks, (Montreal) on the 24th ultimo, after a few days illness, GEORGE H. LIGHTBODY, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

At Quebec on the 23d June 1827, at half-past nine in the evening, Adelie Marie Joséphine, wife of Commissary General Routh, aged 27 years, after a short illness which she bore with patient piety and resignation.

Her remains were interred in the Church of the Ursuline Nunnery, with a great funeral ceremony, and attended by the whole of the Commissariat Officers of the Commissariat Dept. the staff and Garrison, and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants.

Lately, at *Rangoon*, in the East Indies, the Agent for Transports, Captain JOHN NICHOL, of the Hon. East India Company's service; brother of the late Robert Nichol, Esq. of Woodhouse.

We are the honorable enterprizing men of Business?
Trust not to the busy tongue—examine for yourselves.

THE following valuable property, situated on the main road leading from *York and Dundas*, to *Waterloo, Dumfries, Beverly, Woolwich*, & the *City of* GUELPH; and within one mile of the head of *Desjardin's Canal*, being the north half of the south halves of lots No. 10 and 11 in the 1st concession of West Flamboro,' containing 130 acres, a great part of which is cleared. The present is a very favorable time to judge of its quality, the crop of grass being nearly ready for mowing, notwithstanding the late unfavorable season. There is a large stone house, near the front of the lot, under which there was a distillery, at the time it was purchased by the present owner, which was about eight years ago. From an eminence in front of said house, there is a brewery and tannery. A store might be erected on said land, close to the main road, and in a commanding situation for business, and there is pleuty of wood, stone and lime at hand, for building purposes.

Also, the south part of said lots, containing 130 acres, and fronting on Dundas street, or the Governor's road. This is timbered land of a soil equal to the other lot and is extremely well watered even in the most parched seasons.

These lands will be sold *on the most reasonable terms*, either together, or divided to suit the convenience of purchasers. Part of the purchase money may be paid, if required, by yearly instalments, security being given.—Title indisputable.—Or the owner who is 68 years of age will make the whole or a part over for a yearly payment for the remainder of his life, or for 5, 7 or 9 years certain. This will give agreat chance to any person who may have a young family to provide for, as the owner is very certain this property will double its value in seven years.

For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises, or, at the office of the GORE GAZETTE.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sen.
W. Flambro', June, 16 1827. 6-3tf.

☞A BRICK HOUSE and TOWN LOT, in Dundas, for sale, very cheap—210 Dollars.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8*th June*, 1827. 4-12

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz:—

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.

THOMAS MOSLEY,
AUCTIONEER.

York, 15th June, 1827. 3–4w.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry.

(Signed)
GEO. PHILPOTTS. *Capt. Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.*
Royal Engineer Office
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. } 3-4.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

TO be disposed of—A capital double barrel GUN, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.

York, June 9, 1827. 2-*tf*.

FOR SALE—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.
May, 6th June, 1827. 3–8w.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely. And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.

FOR SALE—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. MEIGHAN'S, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-*tf*.

VOL. 2. NO. 7.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Tuesday the Twelfth day of June inst. to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

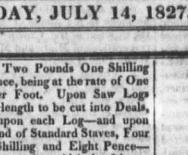
WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Fourth day of May, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twelfth day of June instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for promoting the cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21st *May*, 1827. 52-8w.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week*.—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

HARNESS FOR SALE

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. ALSO, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31tf

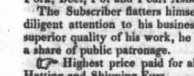
FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, 27 *June*, 1827. 3-6w



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Township Lots, as out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred Acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21*st June*, 1827. 4tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN MALLERY, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.

CALEB MALLERY.
Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8w.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.
York, 21*st June*, 1827. 4tf.

TO MECHANICS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Desjardin's Canal Office, until the 23, of July next, for erecting *Two Draw or Turning Bridges*, to admit vessels working with Steam or otherwise to pass the Bridges now built between Burlington Bay and Coots Paradise.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary. D. C. C,
DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 23, *June*, 1827. } 5-3w.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21*st Feb*, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street*, MONTREAL.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of SIX SUITS OF APARTMENTS, *(suitable for families)* to his NEW HOTEL, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of GUESTS than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his SALOON is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choisest description that can be procured.

Montreal, May 11*th* 1827. 52-8

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, at Mr. J. PROUDFOOT'S Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "CANADA;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.
York. June 7, 1827. 2-tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.
8*th June*, 1827. 4-12

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK.—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz:—

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.

T. MOSLEY, AUCTIONEER.
York, 15th June, 1827. 3-4w.

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel Gun, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turnscrew, wadding-punch, and hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.

York, June 9. 1827. 2-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry. (Signed)

GEO. PHILPOTTS, *Capt.*
Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.
Royal Engineer Office }
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. } 3-4w

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1827. NO. 7.

Miscellaneous.

POWER OF STEAM ENGINES.

All the world is more or less acquainted with those immense masses, the pyramids of EGYPT, which were considered among the wonders of antiquity. The materials of which the largest of them is constructed, were dug out of the earth at a considerable distance from their present situation. They cover more than eleven English acres; and are piled up to the height of about 600 feet. According to M. Dupin's calculation, their volume is equal about 4,000,000 of cubic metres, their weight is 10,400,000 tons; which raised to the height of eleven metres from the bottom of the quarries to the surface of the earth, and of forty nine more as their mean elevation above the basis; in all sixty metres above their original level; give 624,000,000 tons raised to the height of one metre. Now the steam-engines employed in England are equal to the force of 320,000 horses, (1826) and can raise 200,800,000 tons to the height of one metre in twenty-four hours. But 624,000,000 being less than three-fourths of this quantity, it follows that the steam engines of England could have raised the materials of which the greatest pyramid is constructed out of the quarries, and heaped them up in their present form in less than three-fourths of one day, that is to say, in less than eighteen hours. According to Diodorus Siculus, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada. 360,000 men, and Herodotus, 100,000 workmen, according to twenty years. Whichever of these estimates be nearest the truth, it is certain that one of the most powerful monarchies of ancient antiquity applied its whole disposable resources in the construction. Therefore, the mechanical power of British steam-engines, was, in 1820—and it has much increased since that time—that the Egyptian monarch, Cheops, inversely as the times necessary to each to perform the same task; that is to say, as twenty years to eighteen hours, or about 10,000 times as great. Neither would it be unfair to deduce from this single fact, that the general power of the two monarchies, including that which is the source of power, knowledge, was, if not exactly in this ratio, at least in a proportion which could not widely differ from it—let us, with great moderation say, one-fourth as great; that is, more than probable that the power of England is, at this moment, 2500 times as great as was that of Egypt, at the period when the pyramid was constructed, when we consider the reach of intellect which was necessary, to devise the steam-engine, in its present state; together with its general influence upon civilization, and the part it acts in national prosperity, it would be impossible for a nation which it has made many times as powerful as another by its direct effect, to be less than one fourth as great in every branch where its action is only indirect.

By the power of steam every machine to which it is applied receives, not an addition, but a manifestation of force. The power thus produced in 1830, was computed to be equal to 32,000 horses, or about 2,240,000 men. At this moment, steam, on account of its many new applications, and the improvements made in the manner of employing it, may perform the work of nearly three millions of men in the United Kingdom.—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was loudly cheered on rising, and spoke to the following effect:—My Lords, I do not rise for the purpose of offering any observations upon the petitions that have been presented to your Lordships but with the intention of explaining, in answer to the question from the Noble Baron (Ellenborough) on my right, the grounds upon which I thought proper to retire from His Majesty's Government. I feel, my Lords, as strongly as any man can feel, the impropriety of entering into any explanation here. I feel that I cannot reveal anything that has occurred in confidence between His Majesty and myself, or any thing that has occurred at His Majesty's Councils. I feel that it is not competent to this House to inquire into the causes of the recent change in the administration—but I likewise feel, that I have been most unjustly and calumniously treated. (Loud cheers.) I have been charged with crimes of the gravest nature, a prima facie, which I believe to be under the influence of Government. I repeat, my Lords, that I have been most grossly calumniated. And shall I not then, as a man, be anxious to vindicate myself? The more especially, as I shall be able to do so without violating private confidence. On the 10th of April I received a letter—and here I shall trouble your Lordships with some details, which I think I am fully at liberty to do. There are two points on which I am anxious to vindicate myself, the one is my retiring from His Majesty's Councils, the other for vacating my situation as Commander of His Majesty's Forces. (His Grace here read the letter, which was to the following effect:)—

"My Dear Duke of Wellington—His Majesty, in an audience from which I have just returned, has been graciously pleased to direct that I should lay before him, with as little delay as possible, a plan for the remodelling of the Administration. It is His Majesty's wish,

A SOLDIER'S HONOUR.

There was last Tuesday a show of a very solemn character, sufficiently attractive to fill St. Mathew's church-yard with a dense crowd of spectators, it was a Soldier's Funeral, but under very extraordinary circumstances: a Soldier of the regiment with that funeral is as melancholy a one as ever was told. The deceased was Serjeant-Major in the 10th Hussars, a detachment of which regiment, is now in Ipswich barracks. Twenty-five years ago he enlisted into the regiment, he was then quite a youth, and had been living in the service of a nobleman, who unfortunately had a quantity of plate stolen from him. This lad was accused of the robbery, and taken up on suspicion; he protested his innocence, but appearances were so strongly against him, that every one believed him guilty, and so did his master; but as the crime would have affected his life, and the Nobleman felt a regard for the youth, and great feeling towards his parents who were worthy and respectable in their humble life, he would not prosecute, but told the lad he could not of course retain him in his service or recommend him to any other but that he must either go to sea, or enlist for a soldier in some regiment going abroad: that he (the gentleman) would not lose sight of him, so that if he conducted himself with steadiness and integrity, he would still be a friend to him. About a year or two after he became a soldier, a female servant in the Nobleman's family died, and on her death bed confessed that she had stolen the plate, and that the lad who had been accused of the theft was not only perfectly innocent of it, but unconscious of any circumstances relating to this transaction. The nobleman then immediately wrote to the Col. of the Regiment stating all these facts, and particularly entreating every favour for the soldier; who was immediately promoted, as quickly as possible run up to the rank of serjeant-major, which is as high as a non-commissioned officer can be: and when his old master died, he left him an annuity of fifty pounds a year. The man was respected by his officers, and generally liked, but who in this world is free from scandal!—who is there that the cruel shafts of envy, hatred and malice, will not sometimes pierce! About a fortight ago, this man was accused of unfair dealing with the corn for the horses, which came under his charge, and he was threatened with a court-martial. He would have been acquitted upon investigation for he was innocent; but the consciousness of this was not sufficient to support him; his conduct had been irreprehensible, and with the sensitive feelings of honour of a soldier, he shuddered at the thought of being publicly tried on a charge of dishonesty: it revived in his mind all that he had suffered in his youth; he felt as if doomed to be the victim of false accusation.—This preyed upon his spirits so as to drive him at last to distraction: and in that state the poor fellow on Sunday morning went into the barrack store where the corn is and blew his brains out! On Tuesday he was buried in St. Mathew's church yard, where the soldiers always are buried and the officers of the regiment being determined that the last sad act should not cancel the good conduct of a whole life, and deprive him of a soldier's last honours (though unconscious of them), ordered his funeral to be as pompous as possible, consistent with his rank. The whole corps and full band attended, and his horse was led to the side of the grave; the poor animal bore his accoutrements all covered with black crape, and was itself completely draperied with sable decorations: after the service was read, and the body lowered into the grave, and the ceremony of firing over it concluded, the pistol with which he destroyed himself was thrown in and buried with him; he has left a widow and two children.—*Bath Paper.*

During the late snow storm an affecting little incident was noticed at Falkirk. A pair of blackbirds had built their nest in a thick holly bush, and five eggs—"*Black Attire*," soon commanded the ceaseless attention of the female, which, while passing the patient long hours in the task of incubation, was cheered by the mellow song of the male from a neighbouring bough. The eggs were ripened into young birds at the usual time came on, and the genial weather which preceded it, promised fair for the *bare gorbles*; but the deep snow that whitened all the fields, and loaded every tree, blasted the hopes of the farmer and the feathered tree—and our two blackbirds, with their tender charge, had to prove the bitter drift. After stealing the crumbs from the girns of many a school boy, or picking up a scanty morsel upon the highway to keep the spark of life in their young, the old ones were, after several days, rendered too weak for the unequal task, verifying the beautiful words of Burns:—

Ilk happing bird, wee helpless thing!
That in the merry months o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee!
Whare wilt thou cow'r thy chittering wing,
An' close thy e'e!

The male was found lying cold, beneath his accustomed bough, and the female stretched dead upon the nest, which, however, contained all the young ones alive, the parent birds having starved themselves to save their defenceless progeny.

Summary.

Mr. Huskisson stated, in answer to a question from Sir Edward Knatchbull, that it was not in the contemplation of Government to impose any tax on the importation of foreign wool.

The Earl of Liverpool, we are happy to say, continues to advance gradually towards recovery.

Plymouth, May 11.—Our New Port Admiral, Lord Northesk, hoisted his flag on Friday last on board the *Britannia*, 120. Several ships are ordered to be built, among them a first rate, to be called the *Nile*. The port is consequently in some bustle, and great satisfaction is felt here at the revival of Lord High Admiral.

Jamaica papers of 23d March state that Sir John Keane was to be sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of that island immediately on the departure of the Duke of Manchester.

It is reported that His Majesty intends visiting Plymouth this summer, accompanied by the Lord High Admiral.

The packet-ship New York, Captain Bennett, which arrived here on Thursday from New York, was struck with lightning on the 19th ult., three days after sailing from the port, but fortunately no material injury was sustained by the vessel, though some of her rigging was partially on fire.—*Liverpool Courier, April* 16.

Some idea of the increase of the population round the capital may be formed from the fact of the inhabitants of the parish of Chelsea having increased, within the last 28 years, from about 13,700 residents to now upwards of 29,000.

We learn from Mr. Huskison's speech on General Gascoyne's motion, respecting the British shipping, the extraordinary fact, that last summer sixty-five millions of eggs were imported to Southampton and other places on the south coast from France, the duty on which amounted to £22,000.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took place in Freemasons' Hall, on Monday week. Ladies were excluded. The Rev. Mr. Irving caused a good deal of confusion, by vehemently insisting on the committee's acknowledging their misconduct respecting the Apocrypha; but the motion was negatived. The revenue for the last year was stated at £90,000.

An extraordinary sensation was excited in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, towards dusk on Tuesday evening, by the sudden appearance of Gurney's newly invented steam carriage, or self-moving machine, which coursed through the streets at the back of the Diorama, round part of the New-Road, and up the ascent of the Albany Road, at the rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour, carrying several persons inside and behind. It seemed to move with the greatest of ease, and without any perceptible noise, steam, machinery, or any appearance of smoke or steam whatever. The person who sat in front, as *conducteur*, evidently held the carriage under complete command, guiding it with great exactness, and whenever the crowd which gathered about it became troublesome, shooting away from them with speed equal to that of a mail coach.

Law of Privileges.—The Globe of May 22d states, that on the preceding week, the coachman of the American Ambassador resident in London, was arrested on a warrant by Bellard, the officer, for a violent assault on another officer named Craggs. At the examination before the Magistrates, the Ambassador's Secretary protested against the arrest as a violation of the privileges awarded to persons in the service of foreign Ambassadors. This case was referred to the Attorney-General, who has expressed his opinion that the defendant was not protected by the law of nations from being arrested for a criminal offence. The defendant who had been discharged from custody upon a pledge that he would appear again when called upon, has received a summons from the magistrate, but refuses to attend to it.

The affairs of Greece are represented as cheering. Lord Cochrane had gone on a secret expedition.

London, May 24, two P.M.—The Funds have still a tendency to advance, without news or any rumours in circulation.

The arch erecting at Hyde-park-corner, which is to form the grand entrance into the Park, will be adorned with a statue of his late Majesty.

Whenever the carriage of Mr. Canning is recognised, the Right Hon. Gentleman is always saluted with the hearty and long continued acclamations of the populace.

It is calculated that Mr. Canning will loose one hundred and six votes by the secession of the Old Tories. What number he will gain by the accession of his new friends, has not been mentioned.

Library of the late Duke of York.—His late Royal Highness' Library will shortly be brought to the hammer by Sotheby. It contains a series of the London Gazette, from the year 1684 to 1825 (wanting only a few years); some curious Missals; a complete series of the Napoleon Medals, in bronze; a number of very important public records, including those printed by command of the late King; and a variety of newspapers.

Lieutenant Hood, of Plymouth, has received a large silver medal from the Society of Arts, for inventing an ice-saw, calculated to assist vessels in the polar regions. One of these instruments was taken out by Captain Parry.

Despatches, dated the 12th instant, were received on the 22d May, at the Colonial Department, from Lieutenant General Sir Wm. CLINTON, G.C.B. commanding the British troops in Portugal. The whole of the British troops were marching on Lisbon.

Expresses had arrived from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the Princess Regent was in a very alarming state, and not expected to survive many hours. Much anarchy is dreaded in the event of her death.

A declaration was yesterday made by the Duke of CLARENCE, who presided at the anniversary dinner of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. "Whether," said his Royal Highness, "the declaration I am about to make be popular or unpopular, I think it right, in reference to the peculiar character of this meeting, to declare, at this time, that to the sound and rigid principles of the Church of England, I am unalterably attached—and that it will be, at all times, and under all circumstances, my first desire and duty to maintain those principles."

Mr. Dehl, the supercargo of the *New Jersey*, informs us, that the rebellion which had for some months been raging in parts of the Chinese Emperor's dominions, had assumed a very serious aspect, and was spreading at the date of the last advices. The Emperor had recently made considerable drafts on the Salt and Hong Merchants, for the means of carrying on the war. It was doubtful what effect the insurrection would have on the coming Tea Crop.—*Philad. Gaz.*

and it would be as much my own. that we should adhere to the principles upon which the Administration of Lord Liverpool was founded; and I, therefore, hope that your Grace will have no objectio to form part of an Administration.

"I am," &c. &c.

This letter (continued His Grace) did not contain one word respecting the person who was to be placed at the head of this Government. I was not desired by the Right Hon. Gentleman to come, nor was I referred to any body for explanation. To me the Rt. Hon. Gentleman neither came nor sent; but I have since heard, that explanations were given to others of our colleagues. The Right Hon. Gentleman invited either all to call upon him, or else he waited upon them, or sent a friend. (Hear, hear, hear.) But. with respect to me alone, no explanation was given, nor was I referred to any other person. Having been for a length of time upon friendly terms with the Right Hon. Gentleman, it was something astonished, at his departing, in this instance, from the observance of those forms of intimacy which had hitherto regulated our intercourse. I was, however, determined not to be deterred from communicating with the Right Hon. Gentleman in a fair and friendly manner, and, therefore I wrote to him, on the 14th of April, this letter which I shall now read. [His Grace here read the copy of his letter; but, from the pressure and confusion, we are enabled to give merely an outline of its contents. The letter commenced by an acknowledgment of Mr. Canning's letter, with a repetition of Mr. C.'s desire to adhere to Lord Liverpool's principles in the re-modelling of the Administration, and expressed His Grace's anxious wish to serve in His Majesty's Councils with the same colleagues; but, before he gave a final answer, he was anxious to know who had been selected to act as the head of the new Government." In answer to which he received one from Mr. Canning, which ran as follows: [His Grace here read the letter, from which it appeared that Mr. Canning apologised to his Grace for not having answered his letter at an earlier period, and attributed the delay to his having left his duties to Submit his Grace's letter with his answer to it, to the consideration of His Majesty. Mr. Canning then added, that it was a well understood arrangement that, whenever His Majesty intrusted to any individual the formation of a new Administration that individual was to be at the head of the Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating, that he had no reason to believe that His Majesty intended in this case to depart from the usual arrangements, and that he (Mr. Canning) was appointed the head of the new Administration.] The letter certainly does not express a very earnest wish that I should continue in His Majesty's Government, and I on the same day, wrote a letter to Mr. Canning, in which I stated, that I had previously understood that an arrangement of a different nature was contemplated. It did not occur to me, that the practice which Mr. Canning had alluded to, was so invariable, that I should at once be led to the conclusion from his communication, that the Right Hon. Gentleman himself was to be placed at the head of the Government. Having then, my Lords, concluded, that there was little probability of the new Administration being conducted practically on the principle of Lord Liverpool's, or to the satisfaction of the country in general; and feeling that I could do no good, and that I should be at last obliged to separate myself from the Administration, I thought it better at once to send my resignation; and before I proceed to speak about the command of the Army, I shall say a few words with respect to the charges which have been brought against me, of having abandoned His Majesty's Government. I consider it the privilege of naming those Ministers on whom the King can rely for advice, and for conducting the policy of the country, one of the most important with which he is entrusted by the constitution, and while under this conviction, I beg the House to judge of my conduct. I will suppose that a Minister might unfortunately happen to differ with His Majesty on some important subject, and it must then be evident that that Minister cannot give the same cordial assistance as if holding the same opinion with his Sovereign. Let us now, my Lords, apply this principle to the case before us. I feel that I differ from His Majesty's Prime Minister on a question most vitally important; and I feel that I could not, when called upon, give that proper and cordial support which a Prime Minister is entitled to ask and to expect. Then, my Lords, with what face could I give my support to a Government founded upon principles diametrically opposite to my own? It cannot be an answer to say, that the present Administration was to be founded on the same principles with that of Lord Liverpool. The Administrations are materially different.—There was formed part of Lord Liverpool's Cabinet knew well what it was to which they pledged themselves; for they knew that his Lordship was conscientiously opposed to all changes in the existing form of Government. But those who coalesced with the Right Hon. Gentleman, had no idea how far their coalition was to carry them; for the Right Hon. Gentleman is the most able, and active, and zealous, partisan, of those changes with which the country is at present threatened. (Hear, hear.) The principles of the Noble Earl were principles by which any man might safely abide: the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman fluctuate every day, and depend upon transitory reasons of temporary expediency. I am not surprised that the Right Hon. Gentleman's Friends should desire that no petitions should be presented on the subject of Emancipation, and they have come to a resolution to be silent, if they were. The reason is clear—they Know That his Government, constituted as it is, cannot stand, if it entered into a discussion of that subject. It is also evident, that the Government cannot remain neutral upon the question, and in proof of this, I refer your Lordships to Mr. Canning's speeches, in which he states, that the influence of the head of the Government must be paramount. I have been accused of ingratitude towards his Majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of Prime Minister, and that, in consequence of my disappointment, I threw up the command of the Army. These charges are absurd.—Every one who knows me is aware, that my being Prime Minister was out of the question, and no man ever spoke to me to whom I did not express the same opinion. As to the other, is it likely that I should have resigned to that high situation which I have held, should, on light grounds resign my late office?—I say raised myself; not because I forget the assistance I have received from the Noble Lords at my side—not that I forget the support I derived from the gallant officers and soldiers who fought under me—not that I forgot, most of all, the gracious favours of his Majesty—still, I say, I raised myself, because, whatever favors may have been lavished on me, or whatever support I had received, I felt conscious that I had raised to that situation if I had not done my King some service. Bearing in my mind these circumstances, it is little to be supposed, that when brought into the situation which I recently held—when called to the command of my old military companions—when I had again an opportunity of recommending to the favor of the Sovereign, those friends and companions, for the rewards which they undoubtedly deserved—it was, I say, little to be supposed that I should be so weak or so insufficient cause, resign an employment so congenial to my habits and my wishes. I need not, I trust, assure your Lordships, that I am most sincerly anxious to set myself right in your minds, on a subject that so much affects my feelings and my character, at the same time that I am fully conscious of my inability to address this house in a manner that I ought to do, and with the effect that I earnestly desire. I had no wish, no thought, of being Prime Minister—I knew myself. I knew, that for that office; and knowing, also, my fitness for the one which I had the honor to fill, I must have been worse than mad could I have formed the insane project of placing myself at the head of the Government. I am confident of receiving for my actions a fair and impartial interpretation; and I the more readily indulge this hope, when I recollect that not one of my colleagues with whom I communicated—not one man to whom I spoke on the subject—entertained a doubt, that I was right in the course that I ought to pursue; they felt to a man that I was placed under the necessity of tendering my resignation. We have been accused of forming a conspiracy for the purpose of annihilating the command of the army. My Noble Friend, the Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster, was amongst the number of those who, at the same time with myself, sent in our resignations—though he has since been induced to return to the service of his Majesty. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The Noble Lord, if there was a conspiracy, is as open to accusation as I am—nor could grounds for such a charge have existed without his privity. Now, I call upon that Noble Lord to come forth, and state, whether or not there were any such proceeding on our part, or any intention of the nature implied, with reference to the formation of a new Government. My Lords, I have no fear of contradiction on that point from him. It has been asserted elsewhere, but, whatever quarter it comes from, I hesitate not to pronounce it a foul falsehood. [His Grace then read the letter which he had addressed to His Majesty, tendering his resignation. It expressed his Grace's most grateful acknowledgment of the favor which his Majesty had bestowed upon him, in advancing him to the command of the army, and his pain and grief in finding himself obliged to seek his Majesty's permission to return that commission into His Majesty's hands.] When I retired, I did so under the full persuasion that it would be impossible for me to remain in office consistently with a sense of public duty—in fact, that, filling the office of Commander-in-Chief, I must be in constant communication with the Ministers of the Crown, and even with his Majesty himself—that no change could be made in the constitution of the army, in the nature or objects of its service, without that mutual understanding and cordial co-operation, which, in circumstances such as my relation to the present Government would necessarily place me, it would be visionary to hope for. The House knows, that the supreme direction of the army is essentially vested in the Cabinet, that the army at present in Portugual could be removed from, or withdrawn, at the pleasure of His Majesty's advisers—that in England—in Ireland, and in every other place where our troops are stationed, no order could be issued in allegiance to them contrary to the opinions and views of the responsible advisers of the Crown. Could I, then, in such an Administration as it was proposed to form, continue so to act as would become a responsible minister? Could I, in communion with such colleagues, follow in the footsteps of that illustrious and lamented predecessor, whose example it was my pride to follow; and, satisfied am I now, that if that Royal Personage had survived to hold the situation of Commander-in-Chief, and to fill that at which I retired from it, he would have done precisely as I did. Again, I would repeat my conviction—and one very consolatory to my feelings it is—that, in offering my resignation of the offices in question, I had acted in full conformity with what I think was right in assuming would have been the conduct of that illustrious Personage, if placed in similar circumstances. My Lords, when I did submit to his Majesty my resignation of those two offices, I felt so in consequence of the arrangement which I had with the Right Hon. Gentleman himself, and I with the letter which I wrote to him on that occasion, to be fairly examined, and this I do in the fullest confidence, that no ground of offence can be derived from it, for the object of it was nothing more than to learn who were to constitute his Majesty's Government, and who was to be placed at its head. Here I may take occasion to observe, that I had a conversation with the Right Hon. Gentleman, in which he stated, to be supposed that the new Government was

act as Collectors. The amount of the Collection was £40.

The Hon. W. Smith and family arrived this morning from London in the Ship Lord Sidmouth.

H. M. S. *Alligator*, Capt. Canning, arrived on Thursday from Halifax, with Colonel Cockburn, and Lord Valentia on board. Col. Cockburn proceeds we learn to Upper Canada, on the business of his Mission, and will return to embark for England in about a fortnight.

Launch.—On Tuesday last a beautiful barge, called the Hylas, capable of carrying 2,000 barrels of flour was launched at Mr. Johnson's ship yard. She belongs to the proprietors of the Steam-tow-boat Hercules, and built expressly to carry freight and to be towed by that boat. We understand that in consequence of the season of towing vessels being nearly over, the Hercules will in future be principally employed in carrying freight and passengers, for both of which she is so well adapted. Her cabin is fitted up (all state rooms) in a very superior manner.—*Gazette.*

Annapolis Iron Foundry.—The Iron Foundry at Annapolis has for some time past been in full operation. A quantity of pig iron has been manufactured, and part of it has been brought to Halifax. We have not heard whether any has yet been sold, but from the goodness of the quality, it is likely to command a fair price, and we doubt not will amply remunerate the spirited individuals who have ventured their capital upon this important speculation. *Acadian Recorder.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

June 26th..Brig Spring, Esmerson, from Exeter, in ballast.
..27th—Brig Euphrosyne, Hutchinson, from London, general cargo.
....Ship Kains, (transport) from Cork, with part of 15th Regt.
....Ship Endeavour, Collinson, from London 8 settlers.
....Brig Civilian, Terry, from Liverpool, salt.
....Ship Prospect, Leary, from Plymouth, in ballast.
....Brig Mary, Bowen, from Canso & Liverpool, in ballast.
..27th—Ship Hebe, Boag, from Bermuda, in ballast.
....Brig Aurora, Carr, from Sligo. 132 settlers.
....H. M. Ship Alligator. Capt. W. P. Canning, from Halifax.
..29—Æconomy, Atkinson, from Dublin. 123 settlers.
....Concord. Bellard, from Newfoundland, salt.
....Brig Meridian, Selby, from Bristol, iron.
..30th—Ship Lord Sidmouth, from London, in ballast.
....Ship Gilbert Henderson, Pitney, from Dublin. 209 settlers.
....Brig Agnes, Gorman, from Limerick. 105 settlers.
....Ship Ocean, Blackburn, from London, in ballast.

Married,

At Montreal, on Wednesday Evening 27th June by the Rev. Henry Esson, J. R. Glover, Esq, His Majesty's Naval Store keeper, Kingston, to Margaret, daughter of Campbell Sweeny, Esq., of this City.

POSTSCRIPT.

The *Albion* just received, contains London dates to 30th May, brought by the Hercules from Liverpool—there is however no news of importance—we make a few brief extracts.

By the Hercules from Liverpool.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 27th were of no particular interest, and we find nothing of importance new in England. The Courier states explicitly that no measures have been taken to withdraw the troops from Portugal.

The last accounts from Portugal represented the Princess Regent to be quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quistude, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused among some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguair. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the Court of Lisbon, and a strong friend to the Constitution. The circumstances of his decease was so singular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned. The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem Castle; and another is on the march to that city, where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

Greece.—It is stated, in a very brief manner, that the first enterprize of Lord Cochrane has been successful, and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

Consols opened at 83¼, but a very large purchase, supposed to be made by a house in whose opinion great confidence was placed, advanced the price to 83¾; closed at that price, with every appearance of firmness. The approach of the financial expose, to take place on Friday next, produces many conjectures. English Bank Stock, 205¾; India bonds, 94 prem.

It is said that branches of the Bank of England are to be established at Exeter, Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Norwich, after which there will be no further extension of the system for a considerable time.

SC. BREWSTER, at his Exchange Office, No. 4, Franklin Buildings, opposite the "*Western Insurance Office.*" Main-St. *Buffalo*, will purchase, at the highest rate of Premium, *Bills of Exchange* and *Gold*, of the following description, viz:—

EXCHANGE,
On *England*,
" *France*,
" *Amsterdam.*
GOLD.
American,
Portuguese,
Sovereigns,
Heavy Guineas,
Doubloons,
Do. (Patriot.)

Also—*Uncurrent Bank Bills*, of most Banks of the United States, taken at the lowest rate of discount.

Also—*Drafts* and *Notes*, on every Section of the United States, collected at moderate charges.

Also—For Sale, as above, *Exchange* on *New-York* at 1½ per cent premium.
Buffalo, June 30, 1827. 7-3m.

THE Subscribing Executor will pay, in one month after the date hereof, authentic and properly vouched claims upon the Estate of the deceased John Hunter, late of the Township of King, in the Home District, Province of Upper Canada, to the extent of the Assets placed in his hands by the sale of effects of the said deceased.
ALEXANDER WOOD,
Executor.
York, 7th *July*, 1827. 7-3w.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.
York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

NOTICE.—The 70th Regiment expecting soon to leave this Garrison, a variety of handsome *Mahogany Furniture*, consisting of Dining and Card Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. with rich *Carpetings*, in the piece—*Scarlet Moreen* window curtains—*Plate*, and Plated Ware—Dinner and Tea Sets, Crockery and Glass—Kitchen Utensils. *Groceries*—Brandy and Hollands, in the bottle—*Old Madeira*, and *Port Wines*, in casks—In short, most articles required by a large family for a two years consumption, will be exposed for Sale, *at the Commandant's Quarters*, in the Garrison, on Monday the 23d day of July, at 10 o'clock.

N. B.—A richly toned Piana Forte, by *Kirkman*, London.
York, June 30, 1827. 5-*tf.*

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.
York, 18th *May* 1727. 51*tf*

FOR SALE.—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.
Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3–8w.

We are the honorable enterprizing men of Business!
Trust not to the busy tongue—examine for yourselves.

THE following valuable property, situated on the main road leading from *York and Dundas*, to *Waterloo, Dumfries, Beverly, Woolwich*, & the *City of* Guelph; and within one mile of the head of *Desjardin's Canal*, being the north half of the south halves of lots No. 10 and 11 in the 1st concession of West Flambro,' containing 130 acres, a great part of which is cleared. The present is a very favorable time to judge of its quality, the crop of grass being nearly ready for mowing, notwithstanding the late unfavorable season. There is a large stone house, near the front of the lot, under which there was a distillery, at the time it was purchased by the present owner, which was about eight years ago. From an eminence in front of said house, there is a constant fall of good water, calculated for supplying all the purposes of a distillery, brewery and tannery. A store might be erected on said land, close to the main road, and in a commanding situation for business, and there is plenty of wood, stone and lime at hand, for building purposes.

Also, the south part of said lots, containing 130 acres, and fronting on Dundas street, or the Governor's road. This is timbered land of a soil equal to the other lot and is extremely well watered even in the most parched seasons.

These lands will be sold *on the most reasonable terms*, either together, or divided to suit the convenience of purchasers. Part of the purchase money may be paid, if required, by yearly instalments, security being given.—Title indisputable.—Or the owner who is 68 years of age will make the whole or a part over for a yearly payment for the remainder of his life, or for 5, 7 or 9 years certain. This will give agreat chance to any person who may have a young family to provide for, as the owner is very certain this property will double its value in seven years.

For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises, or, at the office of the Gore Gazette.
JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sen.
W. Flambro', June, 16 1827. 6-3tf.

☞A BRICK HOUSE and TOWN LOT, in Dundas, for sale, very cheap—210 Dollars.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.
Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

FOR SALE—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. Meighan's, opposite the Market Square.
York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-*tf.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.
Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by
ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion,

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

*** Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

VOL. 2. NO. 3.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

Government House, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Government House, }
York, July 15, 1827. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant a Licence to *William J. Scott*, Esquire, of Prescott, in the District of Johnstown, late a Medical Officer in His Majesty's Service, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province.

Also, to *James O'Hara*, of Perth, in the Bathurst District, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery; he having exhibited satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications so to do.

Government House, }
July 15, 1827. }

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint *Thomas Murphy*, of the Town of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in this Province.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously

be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually deemed for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Whereforewe have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and immunities intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Location of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, March 12, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across the Rideau Lake, in the line of communication leading from Brockville to Perth, for the term of Seven Years, from the twenty-ninth of September, 1827, subject to such rules and regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, to be endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in July next, on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent. JOHN SMALL,
42-16w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th June, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
5-26w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, June 5th, 1827.

HIS Majesty's Receiver General gives notice, that the half yearly Militia Pensions, in advance, to 31st December next, will be paid at his Office on application. The necessary Affidavits, and Powers of Attorney, will be required in Duplicate. 5-4w.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 8th June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.
JOHN SMALL,
8-7w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

CROWN OFFICE,
20th June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Thursday* 2d *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *August.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 18th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9th *August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, July 10, 1827.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—*Public Notice* is hereby given, that the Tract of Land in the 3d and 4th Concessions, South of Dundas-street, fronting on Lake Ontario, and situate on the 16-mile-Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, being composed of the West part of Lot No. 12, Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, and the East part of Lot No. 16, in the said 3d and 4th Concessions—containing together 968 Acres—will be sold together or separate (to suit purchasers), at Public Auction, on Thursday the 16th August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mr. Crooks' Mill, on the 12-mile-Creek; also, at the same time and place, Lot No. 30 in the 3d Concession, South of Dundas-street, in the same Township, containing 200 Acres, situate near the 12-mile-Creek.

Terms of Payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
7-4w. *Surveyor General.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } *Sheriff, E. D.*
21st May, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.
4-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, TO WIT: } ON Friday the 14th day of September next, will be sold, at the Court House in Brockville, the following Lands, as belonging to Samuel Purdy, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Whitney, viz:—Lot No. 12 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown; Lots No. 9 in the 4th, and 19 in the 7th, Concession of the Township of Wolford; and also, Lots No. 10 in the 2d, and No. 10 in the 3d, Concession of the Township of Oxford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, are required to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
7-6w. *Sheriff, Johnstown District.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty first day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to Thomas Williams, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of the Hon. George H. Markland and Neil J. Maclean, Executors to the Estate of the late Patrick Smyth,—James Nicholls, Jun. and Allan Macpherson, surviving Executors to the Estate of the late William Mitchell,—and also of David S. Kenedy and Daniel Maitland,—viz.

Lots No. twenty six and twenty seven, in the first concession of the township of Adolphustown, with the exception of fifty Acres from the East part of number twenty six.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 10th 1827.—48-13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township one.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon,

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of August next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit } ON Saturday, the twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 19, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having claims on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June, 23d 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Build ings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, *To Wit:* } BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Matthew M'Nair, and against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Racey, I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Racey, Lot No. Three, and Broken Lot No. Five, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Monaghan, District aforesaid, containing Three Hundred Acres; which I shall sell, at Public Auction, at the house now occupied by Alexander S. Allan, in Cobourg, Township of Hamilton, on Monday the 16th day of June next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, } 42-8w
Cobourg, March 6, 1827.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 30th of July next, at the same place and hour.

JOHN SPENCER, *Sheriff.*
EBENEZER PERRY,
Dep'y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Cobourg, }
18th *June*, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, *To wit* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent. an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to became a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise. are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TO WIT. } BY virtue of a wit of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.
Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of Lobo, 200 Acres; broken Lot No. 17 in the 16th Con. of Zora, 60 Acres; No. 34 in the 12th, 200 Acres, and West half of No. 24 in the 1st Con. of do. 100 Acres; South half of Lot No. 5, South half of No. 6, and North-westerly half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Con. or Range North of the Long Wood Road in Carradoc, 300 Acres; Lot No. 11 in 2d, 200 Acres, No. 12 in 1st, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 13 in the 1st Con. 200 Acres, of the Township of Windham; East half of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. of Townsend, 100 Acres: containing Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. Which Land I will offer for Sale on Saturday the 25th of August now next, at the House of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sheriff*, L. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
May 4th, 1827. } 7-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal claims, either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsley in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25*th* 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

WELLAND CANAL.—SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED LABOURERS are required on the Welland Canal, to whom the highest wages will be paid.

21*st May*, 1827. 52-8w.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.
R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.
GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13*w*.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of
HATS AND BONNETS
equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.
ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

HARNESS FOR SALE

ONE Sett Single Harness, Patent Pads and Blends, best English Plated Mounting. Also, one Double Sett, Brass Mounted, Patent Pads and Blends. All new and excellent workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash. P. PATERSON.
Market-Square, York, Dec 30. 31*tf*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf*.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.
York, 21st June, 1827. 4*tf*.



CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.
JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph*; in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River,) at a place where for upwards of a Mile and a half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School.

The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7s. 6d. per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.
JOHN SMITH, Junr.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49*tf*.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.
G. HAMILTON.
York, 21st June, 1827. 4*tf*.

July 21

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
York, 25th April, 1827. 48-*tf*.

NOTICE.—The undersigned Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. JOHN MALLERY, in his life time, of the Township of Hamilton, in the Newcastle District, requests all persons indebted to this Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the Estate, are requested to present the same for adjustment.
CALEB MALLERY.
Hamilton, May 28, 1827. 1-8*w*.

TO MECHANICS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Desjardin's Canal Office, until the 23, of July next, for erecting *Two Draw or Turning Bridges*, to admit vessels working with Steam or otherwise to pass the Bridges now built between Burlington Bay and Coots Paradise.
JAMES DURAND, Jun'a.
Secretary. D. C. C,
DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 23, *June,* 1827. } 5-3*w*.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.
Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.
R. B. SULLIVAN.
Librarian.
39*tf*.

RASCO'S NEW HOTEL. *St. Paul Street,* MONTREAL.—FRANCIS RASCO takes the liberty of presenting his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the very distinguished patronage he has experienced since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favour.

Having just completed an addition of SIX SUITS OF APARTMENTS, *(suitable for families)* to his NEW HOTEL, he is now enabled to accommodate a much greater number of GUESTS than heretofore; he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the support of such Ladies and Gentlemen as intend visiting Montreal during the Summer, assuring them that the comfort and accommodations to be met with at his New Hotel, are fully equal to any house of public entertainment in Canada.

As usual, his SALOON is supplied with an extensive assortment of *Confectionary Jellies, Ices, Soups, Mineral Waters, &c.* In conclusion, he has only to add, that his TABLE continues to support its former unrivalled repute; and that his stock of WINES and LIQUORS are of the choisest description that can be procured.
Montreal, May 11*th* 1827. 52-8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Boy, of respectable connections, with the necessary acquirements, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business at this Office.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent in York, Mr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, at Mr. J. PROUDFOOT'S Store, of all transfers of Property in the Steam Boat "CANADA;" otherwise, in all transactions connected with my situation, as Master and Managing Owner, I shall consider the original Shareholders, as the lawful owners of the said Vessel.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.
York, June 7, 1827. 2-*tf*.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.
G. S. BOULTON.
8th June, 1827. 4-12

PUBLIC SALE OF BANK STOCK—The undermentioned Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be sold in lots, at Public Auction, by the Subscriber at his Auction Room on Saturday the 14th day of July next at noon, viz:

10 Shares—on which £12 10 has been paid in full, 140—do. on which £7 10, equal to 60 per cent has been paid in—and subject to further instalments.
T. MOSLEY, AUCTIONEER.
York, 15th June, 1827. 3-4*w*.

TO be disposed of—A capital double-barrel GUN, nearly new, in a mahogany case, with shot belt, flask, turn-screw, wadding-punch, and spare hammers, side-nail, and ramrod—Price £15, Currency. Apply at this Office.
York, June 9, 1827. 2-*tf*.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.
M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that all Stairsor Ways of any kind, constructed on the Reservation near the Falls of Niagara having been placed there without authority, and it being determined not to suffer in future any encroachments upon the said Reservation; the persons who have put up any such Stairs or other erections are at liberty, if they choose, to remove them, but if they suffer them to continue they will not be allowed to exact any thing from the public, as it is intended that free access to the River shall henceforward be granted to all persons, in such manner however as not to interfere with the authority necessarily granted to the proprietors of the ferry. (Signed)
GEO. PHILPOTTS. *Capt. Commanding R. Engineers Western Dist.*
Royal Engineer Office }
Fort George, 8 June, 1827. } 3-4*w*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1827. NO. 6.

Poetry.

DEATH AND THE WARRIOR.

Arm, warrior, arm! and wear thy plume
On a proud and fearless brow!
I am the grand and lonely tomb,
And a mightier one than thou!

Bid thy soul's love farwell, young chief!
Bid her a long farwell!
Like the morning's dew shall pass that grief—
Thou comest with me to dwell!

Thy bark may rush through the foaming deep,
Thy steed o'er the breezy hill;
But they bear thee on to a place of sleep,—
Sorrow, and cold, and still!

Was the voice I heard *thy* voice, O Death!
And is thy day so near?
Then on the field shall my life's last breath
Mingle with Victory's cheer!

Banners shall float, with the trumpet's note,
Above me as I die;
And the palm-tree wave o'er my noble grave,
Under the Syrian sky.

High hearts shall burn in the royal hall,
When the minstrel names that spot;
And the eyes I love shall weep my fall—
Death! Death! I fear thee not.

Warrior, thou bearest a haughty heart,
But I can bend its pride!
How shouldst thou know that thy soul will part
In the hour of Victory's tide?

It may be far from thy steel-clad hands,
That I shall make thee mine;
It may be lone on the desert-sands,
Where men for fountains pine!

It may be deep amidst heavy chains,
In some strong Tyrant's hold—
Where the captive's spirit and lingering pains,
Wherewith to tame the bold!

Death! Death! I go to a doom unblest
If this indeed must be!
But the Cross is bound upon my breast,
And I may not shrink for thee!

Sound, clarion, sound!—for my vows are given
To the cause of the holy shrine;
I bow my soul to the will of Heaven,
O Death! and not to thine!

Miscellaneous.

THE BORDERER'S LEAP.

Esselstone-heath, on the Northern side of the borders, is the entrance to one of those jumbles of rocks and mountains which seem to have been destined by nature for the haunt of such wild and desperate characters as held in these districts their reign of blood and terror, before the union of the two kingdoms, and for some time after. It was there once that the Raven of Hornscliff, as he was called, one of the last of the "border theives," terminated his career in a manner well worthy of his life. The crime which led to this catastrophe, although not unparalleled in the annals of the period of which we write, would seem, to the refinement of modern taste, too gross for historical detail: it may suffice therefore to say, that at the marriage of one of his enemies, which was celebrated that morning, the Raven made his appearance—a guest as unlooked-for as unwelcome—with a numerous train of followers, massacred a great part of the company, violated the bride before the bridegroom's face, and set fire to the house. Unexpected succours, however, arrived—although not before the work of revenge had been but too well accomplished; the assailants were assailed in their turn, when least prepared for defence—the bridegroom liberated, whom they had intended to carry off as a prisoner—and their chief obliged to betake himself to flight, alone and unattended.

It was the afternoon when the out-law arrived at the borders of the heath, and his breath came freer as he felt the cool air from his own mountains, and saw the declining sun, which hung over the cliffs to which his fugitive steps were directed, pointing as it were to the place of their mutual repose. He slackened his pace for an instant, to look around on the well-known scene; his heart dilated with a kind of pride as he felt his foot once more on his native heath, which it pressed with an elasticity hardly diminished by the weight of fifty years; and his eyes sparkled with a fierce joy as he saw the approaching termination of his flight. But he was alone and unarmed—for his sword had been broken off to the hilt; a host of enemies was behind, and his place of refuge yet distant. He looked back as he gained the summit of an eminence; and although, to a less experienced traveller, no sound would have been heard to break the stillness of the hour, and no living form appeared to give animation to the desolate heath, save that of the wild bird, now and then startled by his sudden step from its resting-place; yet, when he had beat for a moment his keen eyes on the distance, and then turned his ear in the same direction, as if to catch some note of confirmation, the out-law snuffed up the wind like a fox pursued to his covert, and, bending his body forward to the mountains, darted on with renewed velocity. He did not rest again till he had reached the base of the ridge of mountains which form the termination of the heath; but his exertions during the latter part of the journey, although not less steady than before, were less violent. Perhaps his long and rapid flight—or, it may be, the pressure of approaching age had contributed to stiffen his wearied limbs, and to depress his stout heart; or, perhaps, it was only some consideration of policy that induced him to reserve his strength for the greater hazard and fatigue of ascending the rocks! But so it was, that, towards the conclusion of the race, although the foremost of his enemies was then distinctly in sight, the pace of the outlaw became gradually slower; and at length he threw himself down by a small stream of water that gushed out of the cliff and turned his eyes deliberately upon the rocks. As his pursuer approached nearer and nearer, it could be seen that he was a young man of a strong athletic make: in his right hand was a sword covered with blood, which the mid-day sun had baked into a brown crust on the blade; and in his left he held a costly handkerchief, such as was at that time worn on holiday occasions by females of wealth or rank. He was dressed more like a chambering gallant than a rough warrior, who seeks the brown heath with the naked brand; but the disorder of his apparel, which was torn and daubed with the marks of mortal strife—his long hair, hanging in clotted beaps on his half-naked shoulders—and his wild and ghastly aspect, where fury, horror, and despair were written in mingled characters —seemed yet fitter for the lonely heath than the festive hall. When he saw his enemy fall down by the side of the stream, a low but deep cry broke from his lips, resembling half the shout of the tired forester, when the game he has held him to long sinks powerless at his feet, and half the greedy and savage howl of the wolf-dog over the quivering carcass of his quarry. The Raven of Hornscliff smiled scornfully as the sound broke on his ear through the distance; but when his pursuer came within a pace when further delay might have been dangerous, he plunged his head into the cold stream, tore open his dress, and splashed the invigorating element over his bosom; then springing upon his feet, threw back his hair over his forehead, shook his limbs, and returning the premature cry of triumph by a shrill yell of defiance, began to ascend the sides of the mountain, and speedily disappeared among the rocks. The bridegroom, with his black lips and burning forehead, rushed to the same stream without waiting even a look on its remassacred a great part of the company, violated the bride before the bridegroom's face, and set fire to the house. Unexpected succours, however, arrived—although not before the work of revenge had been but too well accomplished; the assailants were assailed in their turn, when least prepared for defence—the bridegroom liberated, whom they had intended to carry off as a prisoner—and their chief obliged to betake himself to flight, alone and unattended.

It was the afternoon when the out-law arrived at the borders of the heath, and his breath came freer as he felt the cool air from his own mountains, and saw the declining sun, which hung over the cliffs to which his fugitive steps were directed, pointing as it were to the place of their mutual repose. He slackened his pace for an instant, to look around on the well-known scene; his heart dilated with a kind of pride as he felt his foot once more on his native heath, which it pressed with an elasticity hardly diminished by the weight of fifty years; and his eyes sparkled with a fierce joy as he saw the approaching termination of his flight. But he was alone and unarmed—for his sword had been broken off to the hilt; a host of enemies was behind, and his place of refuge yet distant. He looked back as he gained the summit of an eminence; and although, to a less experienced traveller, no sound would have been heard to break the stillness of the hour, and no living form appeared to give animation to the desolate heath, save that of the wild bird, now and then startled by his sudden step from its resting-place; yet, when he had beat for a moment his keen eyes on the distance, and then turned his ear in the same direction, as if to catch some note of confirmation, the out-law snuffed up the wind like a fox pursued to his covert, and, bending his body forward to the mountains, darted on with renewed velocity. He did not rest again till he had reached the base of the ridge of mountains which form the termination of the heath; but his exertions during the latter part of the journey, although not less steady than before, were less violent. Perhaps his long and rapid flight—or, it may be, the pressure of approaching age had contributed to stiffen his wearied limbs, and to depress his stout heart; or, perhaps, it was only some consideration of policy that induced him to reserve his strength for the greater hazard and fatigue of ascending the rocks! But so it was, that, towards the conclusion of the race, although the foremost of his enemies was then distinctly in sight, the pace of the outlaw became gradually slower; and at length he threw himself down by a small stream of water that gushed out of the cliff and turned his eyes deliberately upon the rocks. As his pursuer approached nearer and nearer, it could be seen that he was a young man of a strong athletic make: in his right hand was a sword covered with blood, which the mid-day sun had baked into a brown crust on the blade; and in his left he held a costly handkerchief, such as was at that time worn on holiday occasions by females of wealth or rank. He was dressed more like a chambering gallant than a rough warrior, who seeks the brown heath with the naked brand; but the disorder of his apparel, which was torn and daubed with the marks of mortal strife—his long hair, hanging in clotted beaps on his half-naked shoulders—and his wild and ghastly aspect, where fury, horror, and despair were written in mingled characters —seemed yet fitter for the lonely heath than the festive hall. When he saw his enemy fall down by the side of the stream, a low but deep cry broke from his lips, resembling half the shout of the tired forester, when the game he has held him to long sinks powerless at his feet, and half the greedy and savage howl of the wolf-dog over the quivering carcass of his quarry. The Raven of Hornscliff smiled scornfully as the sound broke on his ear through the distance; but when his pursuer came within a pace when further delay might have been dangerous, he plunged his head into the cold stream, tore open his dress, and splashed the invigorating element over his bosom; then springing upon his feet, threw back his hair over his forehead, shook his limbs, and returning the premature cry of triumph by a shrill yell of defiance, began to ascend the sides of the mountain, and speedily disappeared among the rocks. The bridegroom, with his black lips and burning forehead, rushed to the same stream without waiting even a look on its receiving waters. Guided either by a previous knowledge of the outlaw's haunts, or by an instinct similar to that which leads the blood-hound to his unseen prey, he pursued his way through the bewildering accuracy; till the sound of his enemies feet—the crashing of the branches that were laid hold of to assist his ascent—and, finally the rushing of stones and fragments of earth, dislodged by his feet down the steep path, convinced him that he gained upon the object of his pursuit, and that a few more efforts of his strong and youthful limbs would place the fell destroyer before his eyes. In the mean time the outlaw, avoiding the steep breast of the mountain, where ed short into a rocky pass which cuts through the ridge, and which, although dry at that time, in winter forms the bed of a torrent. In a few minutes, more, he found himself within sight of a place that, on former occasions of as great need, had stood him in lieu of friends and fortress; and, with renewed energy, he rushed down the deep declivity, which forms the east side of the mountain he had ascended by the west, and leads directly to a singularly situated rock, even at that time known by the name of the Raven's Tower. On this side the mountain sweeps down for more than half way in a tolerable smooth declivity—but then stops suddenly short, and with frightful abruptness descends, in an almost perpendicular manner, for the remaining space of nearly a hundred and fifty feet. Its rugged and projecting points overhang the turbulent river below in a manner which precludes the possibility of a man's descending alive; and, although a fordable part of the stream lies immmediately under, the traveller is thus obliged to make a circuit of some miles before reaching it. The rock we have mentioned, although seeming at a little distance to form a part of the steep—only projecting in a bolder manner than the rest, and surmounted by a capitol resembling slightly the battlements of a fortress—yet, on nearer approach, is discovered to be, in reality, quite distinct and separate from the mass of mountain. It raises its gigantic form from the bosom of the dark waters below at a distance of a good many feet from the main land; but, in the corresponding shape of its landward side, and the strata of its substance, a geologist might infer the traces of a more intimate connexion subsisting at some remote period, and look upon it as a further token of the great natural convulsion believed to have once visited the elements of our globe—

"For neither rain, nor wind, nor hail, nor thunder
Could quite destroy or wear away, I ween,
The marks of that which once had been."

The outlaw whose flight we are relating had good title to bestow his name on the Raven's Tower; for he alone, of all the desperate adventurers who infest that part of the country, had strength of limb, and stoutness of heart, and boldness of brain, to leap across the chasm which separates it from the mountain. This feat he had performed on several occasions of imminent danger, and always successfully; for, when once he had gained the rock, a natural path from the farther side—although only filled with danger even to him, and only made available by the heath, brushwood, and projecting stones, which afforded points of precarious support—led the fearless ruffian in safety to the ford below. On this occasion, however, there was more danger to be apprehended in the leap than on any former one. The length of his flight—which had lasted from the forenoon till the shades of evening were beginning to fall—had deprived his limbs of their wonted strength and elasticity; and, perhaps, even the few years of toil, intemperance, and crime that had elapsed since his last visit to the tower, had cast a weight upon his head, to which, during the progressive infliction of the burthen, he had been insensible. It may be, too, that the dreadful deeds of the morning, so different in their character from the usual feats of arms—which, however bloody in their consequences, appeared to these lawless men as something honourable and praiseworthy—may have sate with more than common weight upon his mind. But, however this may be, it was with an unsteady step he approached the brink of the precipice; and when a wild bird, which had built in the cliff, scared from her nest by his intrusion, burst away with a sudden scream, the bold outlaw started and grew pale: perhaps it was the cry of the devoted bride which it brought to his haunted recollection. Controlling his feelings however, he went close to the edge of the cliff, and looked down for a moment into the abyss. Objects of a similar nature, occurring in the scenery of mountainous countries, do not usually impress the traveller with ideas of unmingled terror:—the trees bending across the chasm, and concealing with their foliage its depth and danger—the heath and brushwood clinging to the sides, like natural tapestry—and the projecting points of the rocks, raising their grey head at intervals through the curtain, give a romantic variety to the picture, and gild our fear with admiration. But these points of pictorial beauty and relief were here wanted: the naked sides of the rock were only variegated by the colours of the different strata, and by its own sharp and bare projections, stretching forth from either side like threatening knives, to deter or to mangle, while the river rushing through the comparatively narrow channel below—although its voice was scarcely heard through the distance—seemed to light the dismal passage with its white foam. A sound of hasty footsteps behind did not permit the outlaw to indulge long in the contemplation of this object; and, suddenly mustering up his resolution as well as he might, he stepped backwards a few paces, rushed to the edge of the cliff, and took the terrible leap. He did not, as heretofore, clear the chasm at a single effort; for it was his breast that first met the rock—his legs and the greater part of his body hanging over into the abyss. He was as brave a man, in the vulgar acceptation of the word, as ever faced a foe; but, at this moment, the cold drops of mortal terror burst over his forehead; he dug his hands into the hard and scanty earth that covered the surface of the landing-place, and clung convulsively with his feet to a slight projection on the side, that must have instantaneously given way to a less pressure had it not been of the hardest granite. It seemed for some time as if further effort was impossible—as if his heart's sole aim and desire was to remain fixed forever in this frightful position; but, as he found his strength gradually giving way, his hands relaxing in their grasp, and his feet slipping from their hold, and the conviction broke on his mind that, in a few minutes more, he must give himself up to a death the imagination shuddered at—desperation came to the aid of courage; and, staking every thing on the event of a single movement—which, if unsuccessful, must plunge him into the gulf—he caught with his hands still closer to the rock, and pressing his feet with all his might against their slender hold, succeeded, by a violent muscular effort, in heaving himself upon the cliff. "Ere oral curses on my nerveless limbs!" cried the bridegroom, arriving at the instant; "the Raven has reached his tower—and who may follow him?—Turn back," continued he, raising his voice into a furious shout, "ravisher! murderer! monster! all things had but coward!—Turn back! and I swear by every thing binding on man's soul, to divide in twain my sword with thee; and although thou deservest to die like a dog, to fight a fair fight with thee on this hill side, without friend to aid or foe to hinder setting sun, and Him who made it!" But the Raven was deaf even to so courteous an offer: he lay on his back upon the cliff, apparently without sense or motion, his legs hanging over the side—seeming, like the poet's personification of Danger,

"on the ridgy steep
Of some loose, hanging rock to sleep."

"Take this, then, to rouse thee!" said the bridegroom, tearing up, by main force, a fragment of the rock, and hurling it across the chasm: it fell with a heavy sound on the outlaw's breast; and he raised himself up, like a chained mastiff, at the pain and insult. Who art thou!" he cried, hardly seeming to recollect his situation; "what dost thou seek?"—"What do I seek!—O God!—Look here!" replied the bridegroom, stretching his arms and his body far over the cliff towards the destroyer, while his voice was choked with the opposite and yet combining emotions of grief and rage.—"What do I seek? See'st thou this handkerchief? A few hours ago it covered the fairest and the chastest bosom in broad Scotland: the red blots of murder, and the wrinkles of ruffian violence, are on it now; and the covering of the bosom is reproach, and foulness, and dishonour! What do I seek? I seek," continued he, speaking through his clenched teeth,—"I seek to fulfil the oath I made to heaven and her—to stoop this handkerchief, ravisher, in thy heart's blood!"—"Tempt me not!" said the outlaw; "hast thou not tasted enough of my vengeance already? I am slockened on thee. Get thee gone; but cross no more the path of one who has neither fear nor mercy." The avenger paused for a moment, and then paced to and fro by the edge of the rock, with the restless and impatient step of a beast of prey along the bars of his cage; but soon his brow grew blacker, and his lips met with a firmer resolution. "He is spent with fatigue," he said aloud, attempting communing only with himself; "he is weary with murder, or he would by this time have sought the ford. What holds me from leaping into his den? I am younger than he; my limbs are more supple than his. What care I for the craven-ly which threatens death for the attempt?—my vengeance shall not be stayed by a song. It shall be so: the weight of despair is surely not greater than the weight of guilt." And so saying, he stepped back-

ward to the proper distance, and began to prepare himself for the advantage. He did, in the first place, by striking his blade into the ground, clasping his hands, raising his face towards heaven, and repeating a short prayer for success; but, although he stood thus in an attitude of Christian devotion, he might have deemed to resemble more one of the ancient Alani, whose only object of worship, as Ammianus Marcellinus informs us, was a naked sword stuck in the earth. He then drew forth his good steel again, and, planting his feet firmly in their proper posture, was about to spring forward to the perilous undertaking. The outlaw, who had apparently watched his movements, and even heard his words, raised himself gradually from his reclining posture—first on his knees, and then, as his enemy's preparations seemed to be nearly completed, upon his feet. "Stop!" he cried: "witness that I have, at least, not sought *this*. The event be on your own head! I confess that I am worn out—I am alone and unarmed; but the visitor who thrusts himself unbidden on me here, shall never live to tell what welcome he met with at the Raven's Tower." The reply of the avenger was to wave the bloody handkerchief in the air, which he then placed in his bosom; and clearing the intervening space at three rapid bounds, he darted from the side of the mountain. The desperation that had prompted him to the adventure lent an energy to his limbs which it was believed only one man of that day possessed, and he alighted on the brink of the rock; yet so barely was the feat performed, that the outlaw seized hold of the outlaw's arm, who struck a furious blow at him as he touched the ground, he could not have preserved his footing even for a single moment. They were both men of more than ordinary strength, and their mutual hate was of more than ordinary fierceness; and, had that meeting taken place on the mountain's side, or had the assailant ever gained a firm footing upon the rock, it is more than probable that the evening's sun would have gone down upon the struggle. But there was no contest of warriors in the field—no flushing of the sword—no spilling of blood—no cries of triumph or of vengeance! On the one part, it was an instinctive, silent clinging for the only object of support within reach—and, on the other, a desperate but hopeless resistance a power which seemed, with supernatural force to be gradually dragging him to perdition. They stood thus for some moments upon the smooth and sloping edge of the precipice, their frames convulsed, and their sinews cracking with the intensity of the struggle, and yet their motion towards the brink scarcely perceptible. They looked in each other's faces, and saw in the damp and ghastly features the image of death. "I warned thee!" at last broke, in choked accents, from the white lips of the outlaw, as their fate became certain, and a glare of rage and terror illumined for an instant his despair. The bridegroom replied by bending down his head, with a fiend-like effort, and tearing with his teeth from his throat the bloody signal of vengeance, which he held up in the destroyer's face. The next moment he fell backward into the abyss, still clinging with a death-clasp to his enemy, and they commenced their headlong descent; and so firmly did the hands hold, that, although the projecting points of the rock mangled their bodies out of the form of men, yet they arrived, still hand in hand, in one mass of blood at the bottom—whence the pollution of human guilt and misery was instantaneously swept out by the indignant stream.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.—When the 5th dragoon guards charged the French on the plain of Salamanca it is stated, one of the men was thrown off his horse in the second dashed into the enemy's lines, and after the regiment to which he belonged had retired from the charge, he was seen scampering about amongst the French infantry, kicking and frolicking. The 5th was ordered to renew the charge, which they did; and as they were approaching the enemy, the horse in question galloped over to them, regularly fell into the ranks, as if a dragoon had been upon his back; he continued in rank during the operation of the charge, and returned in line with his troop, to the astonishment of his rider, and the admiration of all who saw him.

Military Sketch Book.

Summary.

Mr. CROKER has taken his seat in the House of Commons for the University of DUBLIN.

Sir GEORGE CLERK, Bart. has been re-elected for the County of EDINBURGH.

The Drapers' Company had given a splendid dinner to Lord ELDON, Lord WESTMORELAND, Mr. PEEL, and the other members of the Constitutional Ministry.

The Borough of PERTH, Canada, is likely to be disfranchised for bribery and corruption. It is supposed that MANCHESTER will obtain the privilege.

In the House of Commons on Monday last, petitions took place on the subject of Reform. Mr. CANNING said, that the accuracy of the distress among the petitioners, from RENFREWSHIRE in SCOTLAND, having abated, it was not the intention of Government to propose a grant of public money, formerly stated at £50,000, for their relief. But the general subject of emigration remained before the Committee.

The new Postage Duties Bill passed the Commons May 9th.

It has been stated in the House of Commons, by Members of the Administration, that nothing would be voted for Emigration; the improving condition of the manufacturing classes not requiring it.

Besides the large and numerous cargoes of corn already imported into Bristol, we are credibly informed there are not less than 25 foreign vessels from the Mediterranean and elsewhere, bound to Bristol, now under quarantine, containing every description of grain that can be purchased and sent to this country.—*Bristol Journal.*

The Earl and Countess of Breadalbane have contributed one thousand pounds to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland.

The goods which the commerce has brought to Manchester, are chiefly cloths for printing. The rise on Bradford superfine and power-loom cloth is from 3d. to 6d. per piece. Price of a Bradford, weighing 4 lbs. 6z. 6d.; 7-8 power loom, weighing 5¾ lbs., 9s. 9d. The advance on the price of goods appears to be exactly equal to the rise in the wages of the hand weaving.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Regiments.	*Colonels.*	*Stations.*
1st Regt. Life Gds.	Earl of Harrington	Regent Barks
2d ditto	Earl Cathcart	Hyde Park's do.
Royl Horse Gds.	Duke of Wellington	Windsor
1st Drag'n Gds.	W. Cartwright	Leeds
2d ditto	Wm. Loftus	Manchester
3d ditto	Sir W. Payne	Cork
4th ditto	Sir Henry Fane	Coventry
5th ditto	Prince of SaxeCoburg	York
6th ditto	Hon. E. Taylor	Nottingham
1st Dragoons	Sir Robert Hudson	Newbridge, I.
1st Dragoons	Thomas Garth	Dublin
2d ditto	Sir James Steuart	Caisir
3d Light Drags.	Lt.Vis. Combermere	Dundalk
4th ditto	Francis Hugonin	Bombay
5th ditto (ext.)		
6th Dragoons	Earl of Pembroke	Dorchester
7th Hussars	Marquis of Anglesey	Edinburgh
8th ditto	Sir B. Tarleton, Bart.	Brighton
9th Lancers	Earl of Rosslyn	Glasgow
10th Hussars	Marq of Londonderry	Portugal
11th Light Drgs	Lord W. Bentinck	Bengal
12th Lancers	Sir C. Grant	Portugal
13th Light Drgs	Hon. H. G. Grey	Madras
14th ditto	Sir J. G. Vandeleur	Dublin
15th Hussars	Robert Cunfurland	Jamaica
16th Lancers	Earl Harcourt	Bengal
17th ditto	L'd R E B. Somerset	Hounslow
Royal Waggon Trains	Sir G. Scoville	Portug. 2 trps
Grena- diers	1st bt	Portugal
Coldst. Guards	2d bt (late his R. H. Duke of York's)	Portman-St.
	3d bt	Knightsbridge
	4th bt	Fr. of London
	do. 2d bt (Duke of Cambridge	Dublin
3d do	1st bt (Duke of Gloucester	Westminster
	2d bt	Portugal
1st	1st bt (Marquis of Huntly	Barbadoes
Foot	2d bt	Madras
2d ditto	Sir H. Torrens	Bombay
3d ditto	Sir H. Clinton	New S. Wales (for India)
4th ditto	Earl of Chatham	Portugal
5th ditto	Sir H. Johnson, Bart.	Hali
6th ditto	Sir G. Nugent, Bart.	Bombay
7th ditto	Sir A. Clark	Corfu
8th ditto	Lieut. Genl. Bayley	Belfast
9th ditto	Sir R. Brownrigg, Bt.	Trinidad
10th ditto	Sir J. Lambert	Portugal
11th ditto	Sir H. J. Montresor	Portugal
12th ditto	Sir R. Mende	Gibraltar
13th ditto	General Morrison	Bengal
14th ditto	Lord Lynedoch	Bengal
15th ditto	Sir M. Disney	Canada
16th ditto	Viscount Beresford	Ceylon
17th ditto	General Champagne	Mullingar
18th ditto	Earl of Donoughmore	Cork
19th ditto	Sir R. Turner	Barbadoes
20th ditto	Sir W. Houston	Bombay
21st ditto	Earl Cavan	St. Vincent's
22d ditto	Hon. E. Finch	Jamaica
23d ditto	Sir J. Gordon, Bt.	Portugal
24th ditto	Rt Hn Sir D. Baird, Bt.	Limerick
25th ditto	Hon C. Paget	Barbadoes
26th ditto	Earl of Dalhousie	Dublin
27th ditto	Hon G. L. Cole	Demerara
28th ditto	Sir G. Berkeley	Corfu
29th ditto	Hon Geo. Forbes	Mauritius
30th ditto	Lieut. Genl. Montgomery, M.P.	Madras
31st ditto	Earl of Mulgrave	Bengal
32d ditto	General Sir J. Campbell	Dublin
33d ditto	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke	Jamaica
34th ditto	Sir T. M. Brisbane	Dublin
35th ditto	Lt. Oswald	St. Lucia
36th ditto	Sir G. Don	Bel.-le-Moors
37th ditto	Sir C. Green, Bart	Cork
38th ditto	Earl of Ludlow	Bengal
39th ditto	Sir G. Airey	New S. Wales
40th ditto	Sir B. Spencer	Ionian Isles
41st ditto	Hon Sir E. Stopford	Madras
42d ditto	Sir G. Murray, M.P.	Gibraltar
42d ditto	Lord Howden	Portugal
44th ditto	Lt Genl G. Browne	Bengal
45th ditto	Earl of Cavan	Madras
46th ditto	R. Wynyard	Cork
47th ditto	Genl Sir A. Hope, K.C.B.	Gibraltar
48th ditto	Lord C. Fitzroy	Madras
49th ditto	Sir M. Nightingale	C. of G. Hope
50th ditto	Sir J. Duff	Jamaica (on passage home)
51st ditto	Sir T. Hislop	Halifax
52d ditto	Sir G. T. Walker	Halifax
53d ditto	Lord Jill	Templemore
54th ditto	Genl. Cascoyne, M.P.	Madras
55th ditto	Sir W. H. Clinton	C. of G. Hope
56th ditto	Sir J. Murray, Bart.	Manchester
57th ditto	Sir H. Dalrymple, Bt.	New S. Wales
58th ditto	Lord F. Bentinck	Naas
59th ditto	General Ross	Bengal
60th ditto	1 1st bat. General Burton	Portugal
	Rifle 2 2d bat. Hon. E. Phipps	Demerara
61st ditto	Hon Sir G. Hewitt, Bt.	Athlone
62d ditto	Sir S. Hulse	Enniskillen
63d ditto	Lieut. Genl. Dyott	Portugal
64th ditto	Sir W. H. Pringle	Gibraltar
65th ditto	Gen. Grosvenor, MP.	Dublin
66th ditto	General Nicholls	Canada
67th ditto	Sir W. Keppel	Windsor
68th ditto	Sir H. Warde	Canada
69th ditto	Lord Hamilton, Bart.	Portsmouth
70th ditto	Lord Howard of Effingham	Canada (ordered home)
71st ditto	Sir G. Drummond	Canada
72d ditto	Sir John Hope	Londonderry
73d ditto	Lord Harris	Waterford
74th ditto	Hon Sir C. Colville	N. S. Halifax
75th ditto	Sir R. Abercromby	Castlebar
76th ditto	Sir C. Chowne	Montreal, &c. (order'd home
77th ditto	Sir G. Cooke	Jamaick
78th ditto	Sir E. Barnes	Ceylon
79th ditto	Sir A. Cameron	Canada
80th ditto	Sir R. S. Donkin	Malta
81st ditto	Sir J. Kempt	N. Brunswick
82d ditto	General Pigot	Mauritius
83d ditto	Lieut. Gen. Hodgson	Ceylon
84th ditto	Sir F. G. Macleau, Bt.	Jamaica
85th ditto	Sir Herbert Taylor	Gibraltar
86th ditto	Earl of Kinnoull	St. Vincent's
87th ditto	Gen Sir J. Doyle, Bt	Bengal
88th ditto	Sir F. F. Campbell	Corfu
89th ditto	Sir R. Macfarlane	Madras
90th ditto	Lieut. Gen. Darling	Nova Scotia
91st ditto	Gen. D. Campbell	Jamaica
92d ditto	Hon A. Duff, MP.	Jamaica
93d ditto	Sir H Lowe	Antigua
94th ditto	Sir J. Bradford	Gibraltar
95th ditto	Sir C. Halket	Malta
96th ditto	Sir J. Fuller	Bermudas
97th ditto	Sir J. Lyon	Ceylon
98th ditto	Lieut Genl. Conran	C. of G. Hope
99th ditto	Lieut General Hall	Mauritius
Rifle 1 1st bat.	Hon Sir W. Stewart	Halifax
Brig 2d bat.	Sir A. F. Barnard	Malta
Royal Staff Corps	Sir R. D. Jackson	Portugal and British Cols.
1st West India	Lord C. H. Somerset	Trinidad
2d ditto	Sir J. Keane	Bahs & Hondr
Ceylon Reg	Rd. General Maitland	Ceylon
Cape Cps Cavl.	Lt.H.Somerset (Lt.Col)	C. of G. Hope
Infantry (Ordered to be reduced)		
Royal Africans	Sir N. Campbell	C. Cst. Castle
Colonial Corps	Lieut Col. Burke	Sra. Leone, &c
Roy. New'fland Vet. Company		Newfoundland
Roy. N. S. Wales Vet. Company	Capt. H. Dumaresque	New S. Wales
Roy. Malta Fencible Regts.	Count Rivacola	Malta

England.

ONE DAY LATER.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

The Glasgow Saturday Evening Post, of June 2, received by the Nimrod, contains London dates to the 31st May. The funds were were advancing, which was principally attributed to the general improvement of the business of the country.

In the House of Lords on the 31st, a petition was laid on the table, praying that measures may be adopted to put an end to the practice of burning widows, and offering up other human sacrafices in British India.

The House of Com mons on the 31st was left sitting in debate on a bill to repeal one of the newspaper stamp acts.

Messrs. Brougham, Treslove, Ross and Bickersteth, are, it is said, to have silk gowns immediately.

The Dublin Evening Post states, on what it considers good authority, that Parliament would be prorogued on the 14th of June.

The Times reports that Lord William Bentinck is about to be despatched to Portugal, in the joint capacity of Ambassador and Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. James, author of the Naval History, died in London, May 28th, leaving his widow "entirely destitute of funds, friends, and connexions, she being a native of the West Indies."

Extensive speculations have been entered into in Glasgow, in the expectation that the shilling of duty on the lb. of Tobacco, which has been dropped during the last two years, will be proposed and carried among the new items in the forthcoming budget. It is said, that on the faith of this, one house has purchased tobacco to the amount of £250,000, by which, should the shilling be put on, he will gain a great deal.

Much distress continues to prevail among the poor Irish.

The demand for goods at Manchester had met with a slight, but not unexpected decrease; as things there generally decline a little about Whitsuntide. In prints there was still much doing, both to the United States and the continent. Indeed, if what is reported be correct, says the Manchester paper, it is probable that America may have to draw her supply of prints from England for a considerable time; it being understood that several individuals, in attempting to establish printworks in the States, have failed.

London Stocks, May 31.—Consols have experienced a further advance on the price of yesterday. There was some languor about the market. Soon after the commencement of business, some considerable sales for the account took place at 84¼ but from that point a steady price ensued, and the closing price was 84¼, with every appearance of firmness. The 3½ and 4 per cents have not advanced as much as Consols.

Domestic.

From the Kingston Chronicle, of July 15.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, some apprehension was excited in town at an early hour, by seeing from 60 to 100 of the men who were working at the Canal, march in with badges, which bespoke a determination to oppose any meeting of the Orange party. The Magistrates, on the first intimation, went to the place where the lodge was held, and warned the Orangemen not to walk in procession, as was intended. They, notwithstanding persevered in their determination, and previous to their setting out, the High Constable, with a well intended but illtimed zeal, had not only collected many other Constables in front of the Lodge, but also three soldiers of the 68th Regt. whom the Sergeant of the guard had sent under an impression that their aid was requested by the Magistrates. When the Orange party, wearing badges, moved on in procession, the Constables and Soldiers accompanied them, and they had not proceeded far before they were met in front by the adverse party, and assailed with stones and such other weapons as had been hastily collected—among these were pistols, which were used on both sides—and we regret to say that one man was shot in the leg. Ross the Constable had his scull fractured, and is despaired of, one of the soldiers was so bruised in the head as to be taken to the hospital, Mr. Cassady of this town severely cut in the scull, and various other injuries were received. The Orange party again formed and proceeded to Walker's for the purpose of dining there, but here the Magistrates personally interfered and took their entrance; they then went to the Lodge, and were, with some difficulty, prevailed upon to return separately to their respective homes. In the mean time, by the prompt attention of the Commandant and Major Winniett, the troops were turned out and drawn up in the Market Square, where they remained under arms for three hours about; when the tumult being abated, they marched back to the Barracks, with the exception of an officer's guard. Some time was occupied by the Magistrates, who were exceedingly active, in apprehending the principal rioters, fourteen of whom were committed to jail; the Magistrates then ordered all the public houses to be closed, and tranquility was completely restored. It is to be regretted that many of the Magistrates were absent at the Adolphustown Sessions, from which cause, those remaining in town had a more than ordinary share of arduous duty to perform, which, however, they were most forward in meeting, and used their early and best endeavours to prevent and quell the tumult. It was also injudicious in the High Constable to accompany the procession, as it gave it the appearance of being patronised by both the civil and military authorities, which was not at all the case, as the former had forbidden it, and the latter were of course not consulted. The whole affair created great excitement, and has done much mischief, by rousing passions which should be dormant for ever and which we hope soon to see wholly allayed.

A CARD.

The Magistrates of the Town of Kingston beg leave to signify their high sense of the prompt and effectual assistance afforded by the Commandant of the Garrison, and the officers and men of the 68th Regt. in checking the progress of the riot on the 12th instant, and in quieting the apprehensions of the inhabitants

by the further security they furnished.—With most sincere wishes for the advancement of this distinguished corps, they also beg leave for themselves and their fellow townsmen, to express their sincere regret at its approaching departure, which can only be estimated by those who have enjoyed the valuable society of its officers, and witnessed the correct and orderly conduct of its men.

WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharines, July 11, 1827.

The Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company held their regular monthly Meeting, in this village, on Friday last, after having previously spent two or three days in examining the operations of the several contractors on the line of the canal.

Sections Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, are all completed; or so near it, that they will, we understand, be accepted by the Board, at their meeting in August next. The remainder, from the Deep Cut to Lake Ontario, is nearly all in Progress, most of which is in a very forward state; the lock-pits are mostly dug; several of the locks and waste-weirs are in a forward state of building, and are with all reasonable despatch and, in fact, only six chains of the whole line that is under contract, remain unbroken.

The Canal has doubled the force formerly employed at the Deep Cut, and is making astonishing progress, considering the casualties inseparable from the circumstance of introducing a new system of operations to such an extensive work, and the great difficulty of immediately obtaining a sufficiency of the necessary implements, particularly carts and waggons.

If there are yet any unintelligent persons who doubt the final and triumphant success of this great and important undertaking, who have formed their opinions from the representations or rather misrepresentations of others, we earnestly recommend to them to come and view the work—examine and judge for themselves. "Truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail." No person need remain long in error respecting this matter, who has a single desire personally to make a candid investigation.

We are satisfied that no work in America, considering the violence and industry of its enemies, the prejudices of some, and the jealousy of others, has ever been conducted with more energy and economy, than the Welland Canal.

Among the numerous persons of distinction who have lately visited the Welland Canal, it gives us pleasure to announce the arrival of the scientific traveller, Captain *Basil Hall*, of the British Navy; who last week accompanied the Directors, together with Mr. Barrett, the Company's resident engineer, in their regular monthly tour of inspection, and made a close examination of every part of the canal. We hope the public may, ere long, be favoured with his opinion on the merits of the undertaking, and of the system pursued by those entrusted with the execution of this important work.

Mr. Maunsell, the British Consul for Boston, U. S. also spent several days last week, in viewing the various operations on the Canal; and we are informed expressed himself much pleased with what he saw, and with the progress making in the work going on so much more prosperously, and with less difficulty, than the various reports in circulation prejudicial to the prospects of the company.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Quebec, July 7, 1827.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Countess Dalhousie, and suite, arrived here from Sorel on Thursday under a salute from the Citadel, and were received by the Grenadier Company of the 76th Regt. as a Guard of Honour.

On Thursday His Lordship inspected 79th Cameron Highlanders on the Plains of Abraham. This distinguished Corps made a most imposing appearance, and went through the various evolutions usually performed at a Review in a manner highly creditable to themselves and which, we learn, obtained the fullest approbation of the Commander of the Forces.

On Wednesday His Excellency inspected the 76th Regt. under Major Stevenson; and was pleased to excite his entire approbation of that neat and soldier-like corps.

We have *Fredericton* papers to the 20th ulto. and those of *New Brunswick* to the 19th. The vessel belonging to the lessees of the Crown Mines in Nova Scotia, has arrived at *Pictou*, 300 Tons of machinery, 150 men and 20 skilful Miners. Their first attention will be directed to the raising of vast bodies of coal.

The 15th Regt., first Division, has proceeded to the Upper *Province*. The remaining Division arrived on Wednesday Evening.—*Mercury.*

The Second Division of the 15th Regiment under the command of Major Eden, arrived here this morning on board the steamboat New Swiftsure, on its way to the Upper Province.—*Montreal Gaz.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 2d.—Brig Dale, M'Neil, from Londonderry. 90 settlers.

..4th.—Brig Dewsbury. Jones, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Schr. Wm. Nichol, from Halifax, rum.

..6th.—Brig Fame, from Liverpool, general cargo.

....Ship Princess Royal, Sherwood, from Cork. 129 men 15th Regiment.

....Bark Senior, Wade, from Cork, troops.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers at the port of Quebec, up to the 1st July 1826 and 1827.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1826,	208	83,207	4,918
1827,	287	114,418	10,039

The deficiency in the number of vessels this season (19) is not so much as was expected. Settlers have more than doubled this year and will no doubt continue so during the season.

Colonial.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 11, 1827.

His Majesty, having thought proper to make a Grant to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, of all Mines and Minerals, reserved by his Majesty in the Province of Nova Scotia, and his Royal Highness having subleased thesaid Mines and Minerals to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, of Ludgate Hill, in the City of London; his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has directed it to be announced, that Richard Smith, Esq. is duly appointed Superintendant for the said subleasees, and has arrived in this Province, with a number of Miners, Collyers, Engineers and Mechanics, and a large quantity of machinery, tools and implements, for the purpose of opening and working such Mines, agreeably to the terms and conditions of the lease.

As the Province will necessarily derive many important advantages from the carrying on of these operations on the extensive scale contemplated, his Excellency is particularly desirous that the Agent of the sub-leasees should experience a disposition to promote, as far as possible, the undertaking in which he is engaged.

His Excellency therefore calls upon all *Officers of Government, Magistrates and Proprietors of Lands*, to afford every reasonable facility to the said Richard Smith, and those employed under him, in the prosecution of his design.

By his Excellency's Command,

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, July 21, 1827.

There is not any news of importance by the late arrivals from England. The latest dates are to the 6th June.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Morgell, arrived in the Queenston on Tuesday.

Detachments of the 68th Regt. for Amherstburgh, under the command of Capt. North—Fort George, Capt. Melville—and Penetanguishene, Ensign Medley, were on board the Queenston, and proceeded on Tuesday last, to their several destinations. On Thursday the Queenston returned to York from Niagara, when the first division of 70th Regt. embarked, to proceed to Lower Canada.

His Lordship, the Governor-General, has issued His Proclamation, dissolving the Parliament of Lower Canada. Writs are issued for calling a new Parliament, returnable on 25th August next.

The serious affray which took place at Kingston on 12th instant, an account of which we take from the Chronicle, is the more to be regretted, because in this country, where the Religious privileges of all denominations are secured and respected, such occurrences, besides engendering angry feelings, are in a certain degree disreputable to the country.

We should hope, that while on the one hand, a scrupulous abstinence, from any thing that might be interpreted as intended to give offence to the feelings of others was observed, so on the other, every thing like force or violence would be as studiously avoided. Happily in this country, from the nature of our institutions, party distinctions of this nature, have not hitherto existed, and we should hope, that with those who make this the Land of their adoption, and whom we so heartily welcome among us, they would be for ever forgotten

The Canadian Freeman, who last week was so "blocked-up," that the truth could not reach him, has in his last number been absolutely goaded to give place to the Letter of Colonel Ramsay, which contains the most complete contradiction of his unfounded assertion, that *several* Regiments were ordered to the Country, in consequence of the alarm, which, he said, had been excited in the minds of Ministers, with respect to the Colony.—The Freeman rather unwittingly condemns himself, by saying, that he is happy to find notwithstanding the repeated calumnies which have reached England, that Ministers have the fullest confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the people.—Now, we would only ask, what it was, that during the last winter, more particularly, labored so industriously, to calumniate the people of Canada, by representing them as discontented, and in a state of the most violent excitement.—Who it was that furnished the materials for the Buffalo Journal, to trump up its "troubles in Canada!"—Let any person look over the file of the Canadian Freeman for some months past, and there he will find ample testimony to satisfy him, that the calumnies, against the people of Canada, which with the additional exaggeration of foreign papers, have found their way into some of the English Journals, had their origin with the Canadian Freeman, and others of the same stamp with himself.—After having done this, an attempt is made to create something like alarm, by unfounded insinuations, that Ministers had taken precautions, and that several Regiments were coming out to the Country—the effect intended to be produced by these insinuations, cannot be misunderstood—As far as the means of doing mischief, and misleading the people by such reports, is in his power, these insinuations are circulated, and when a contradiction the most positive is given, from an undoubted source, the Freeman is "blocked up," and but, that he is in a manner compelled, to give the *whole truth*, his readers might remain in the belief, that his assertions were well grounded.—The people we think will be able to appreciate according to its true merits, the desire which the Freeman affects, for the dissemination of the *whole truth*.

Ministers have the fullest confidence in the integrity and loyalty of the people of Canada; but for this good opinion of them, the people of Canada, are certainly in no degree indebted to the representations of the Canadian Freeman.

Selected Articles for Newspapers.—It may be easily imagined by the readers of Newspapers that, Editors in the time of a dearth of news, are often puzzled to make selections, to fill their columns with such articles, as they think will be acceptable to the tastes of those for whom they provide the literary banquet.

"From grave to gay—from lively to severe," they have to search for materials, wherewith to complete their weekly bill of fare; but we never could have supposed, that in a *British* Newspaper, published among *British* subjects it would be considered as acceptable, to serve up such a Dish, as "The Declaration of Independence of the United States." Yet so it is—there is no accounting for the tastes of some people—and the last Colonial Advocate, has placed it before his readers, by way of trying we suppose, whether their stomachs will bear this *bonne bouche* of Democracy—Strong food we confess to place before them, and such, if we are not mistaken, as will disgust them with their Caterer.

The inconsistencies of the Advocate, are apparent in almost every paragraph he writes, and in this instance he has a strange jumble, of the project of a Union, between Great Britain, and those very United States, whose declaration of Independence, he thrusts at such a time upon his readers.—This has been called the "age of coincidences"—"Another coincidence" meets our eye every now and then, in the papers—and some are truly very strange ones. The Advocate has taken it into his head that "it is remarkable," (another coincidence) that he and Mr. Gourlay, should have thought alike, on this "Union with the States of America." The project is a mad one enough to be sure. The idea says the Advocate "is *almost* of even date with our Letter to Lord Dalhousie"—*almost*, that is, as much as to say, the project although an extremely clever one, was first thought of by the Advocate—*prodigious*—when the project is realised, the Advocate shall have the first honors awarded to him.—Mr. Gourlay the second only.

Referring our readers to this days "Gazette" it will be seen, that the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the arrangements under the late Order in Council with respect to the Colonial Trade, are extended as far as circumstances permit, to the whole Province, and that produce for exportation may now be brought into any port of entry, on bond being given to the satisfaction of the collector, for its being lodged in some Port where a Free Warehouse is established. The subject is an important one to our Merchants, who will doubtless avail themselves of the advantages which it presents. Letters have been addressed to the several collectors of the Customs, for carrying the object into effect.

From the resolutions passed by the Grand Jury in the New Castle District, and so fully concurred in by the Bench of Magistrates, it will be seen that, we were not incorrect in supposing that, a feeling of indignation would be found to exist in the minds of the people, when they were informed that from the misrepresentations contained in some of the Public Journals in this country; their character for loyalty, and attachment to the Mother Country had been brought in question. The calumny was too gross to deceive—and we have no doubt that the people generally will be convinced that, they are not their best friends, who endeavour to represent them as being disaffected towards the Government, or whose attempts to mislead them, cause them to be represented.

Communications.

RESOLVED, *by the Grand Jury of the Newcastle District, in General Quarter Sessions assembled:*—

1st. That certain Extracts copied from English papers, and papers of the United States, having appeared in the *U. E. Loyalist*, published at York, July 7, 1827, to the effect that "disaffection was general amongst the people of Upper Canada, and that the American Flag had been hoisted as a rallying point for assembling to resist the local authorities."

2d. Knowing the above mentioned extracts to be a libel on the well disposed and loyal inhabitants of this Province, we consider it the duty of this grand jury assembled, and of a Grand Jury now assembled, as representing the body of the inhabitants of the said District of Newcastle, to express their abhorrence of the above libel, and unequivocally to express their sentiments, and wishes it to be altogether false.

3d. That the Grand Jury consider it unnecessary to enter into the merits or demerits of the late Naturalization Bill; but a calumny so foul and disgraceful being connected with the subject, they deem it their duty immediately and effectually to resist so infamous an insinuation as that contained in the extracts alluded to.

4th. That the undersigned Grand Jurors have never, until now, heard of any disorderly meeting in the Province—that they have never heard of any disaffection towards the Government, nor resistance to the local authorities, whatever—that they are indignant at the impudent falsehood of raising the "Standard of Liberty and Independence,"—and that no Country could, possibly enjoy a more quiet, orderly, industrious, and loyal set of people than this Province does at this moment, and they defy any person to prove one instance to the contrary.

5th. That these Resolutions be inserted in the *U. E. Loyalist*, of York, and the *Upper Canada Herald*, of Kingston.

(Signed,)

EDWARD WILSON, *Foreman.*

Benjamin Matthews,	James Young,
Levi Bigelow,	George Shaw,
R. Fairbairn,	Wilson S. Conger,
Nathaniel Webster,	David Woodhouse,
John Crawford,	Peter Thain,
Samuel Brock,	James Bates,
J. Robertson,	Elisha Bannan,
John Fall,	J. Fatley,
Nathaniel Lisson,	John M'Carty.

RESOLVED, *by the Magistrates of the Newcastle District, in General Quarter Sessions assembled:*—

That they fully approve of the manner in which the Grand Jury have noticed the extracts above alluded to; and that they further are of opinion, that the only source in the Province, from which such ideas could be drawn in England, is that of the columns of the "*Colonial Advocate*" & "*Canadian Freeman*," both published in York.

Dated at the Court House in Hamilton, District of Newcastle, July 11, 1827.

H. RUTTAN,
Chairman.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

According to your request, and to prevent misrepresentation, I herewith furnish you the particulars of the little accident that occurred to a Ferry Boat in Niagara River in attempting to board the *Canada*.

On Saturday last as the Canada passed the lower ferry, coming out of Niagara River, a Boat put off with a passenger; and contrary to the rule laid down to admit of no delays after the hour of depar-

ture, I ordered the Engine to be stopped, to take the passenger on board. The Ferryman instead of rowing to the gangway of the Canada, pulled the boat stern on to her bow before the waterwheel.

The vessel going through the water, all possibility of retreat from that position was precluded, and the inevitable swamping of the boat ensued. Fortunately the engine was entirely stopped, the Ferryman had the good luck to get hold of the wheel and ascend by it. The passenger after passing under it, clung to the floating skiff; no time was lost in going to his relief with the Boats of the Canada, and both escaped uninjured—any comment upon the impropriety of boarding a steam vessel before the waterwheel would be absurd, but I may be allowed to advise this general rule to all persons going alongside of a steam vessel, viz.: always to board to leeward, never to attempt to cross her bawse; but to bring the boats head round in the same direction with the vessel underway, row up on her lee quarter at double oars length distance, until abreast of the gangway, then gradually steer alongside, keeping as much as possible in parallel line with the direction of the vessel you are boarding.

I am,
Sir,
Your very obt. Servant,
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master of the Canada.

Birth,

At York, on Tuesday 17th instant, Mrs. Watson, of a Son.

Died,

On Friday morning 20th instant—after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer in this Town, Aged 60 years.

At Belleville on the 21st ult. after a lingering illness, Mr. Theophilus Nelson aged 59. His well merited eulogium—the heart-felt sorrow of those he has left behind him to mourn the loss, of a tender Husband, an affectionate Father, and a social and open hearted Friend.—Com.

TAKE NOTICE—The Sale, without reserve, of the Furniture, Wines, &c. belonging to Lieut. Col. EVANS, will take place at the Commandant's Quarters in the Garrison, precisely at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 23d inst.

On the same day, will also be Sold, a variety of Valuable Articles, belonging to the Mess of the Regiment: Table Lamps, Glass, Cooking Utensils, &c.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon, on Friday the 27th inst. for the performance of the undermentioned Services, viz:—

1. To enclose the Military Burial Ground, measuring 300 feet by 125 feet, with a neat Painted Fence.

2. To new Shingle and perform certain Repairs and Services to the old Armoury, or Barrack Store.

3. To White-wash, Colour, and perform some small Repairs to the Commissariat Officer's Quarters.

4. To Repair the Plastering, and White-wash the interior of the Guard-house, situated near the Provision Store; to close up the ends of the Verandah, and repair the Door.

5. To Repair the Shingling of all the Splinter Proof Log Barracks.

6. To Repair eight Sentry Boxes.

The terms offered for the performance of the foregoing Services, must be stated separtely.

The Specifications will be in the possession of the Master Carpenter Royal Enginer Department, and of whom all necessary information may be obtained.

F. T. BILLINGS,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen'l.
Commissariat Office,
York, U.C. 17th *July*, 1827.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

FOR SALE—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. MEIGHAN'S, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-tf.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherswise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sherif, H. D.

Sherif's Office, York, 20th July, 1827. 8-11.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

FOR SALE. The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO,

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.
Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3-8w.

We are the honorable enterprising men of Business?
Trust not to the busy tongue—examine for yourselves.

THE following valuable property, situated on the main road leading from *York and Dundas*, to *Waterloo, Dunfries, Beverly, Woolwich*, & the *City of* GUELPH; and within one mile of the head of *Desjardin's Canal*, being the north half of the south halves of lots No. 10 and 11 in the 1st concession of West Flambro,' containing 130 acres, a great part of which is cleared. The present is a very favorable time to judge of its quality, the crop of grass being nearly ready for mowing, notwithstanding the late unfavorable season. There is a large stone house, near the front of the lot, under which there was a distillery, at the time it was purchased by the present owner, which was about eight years ago. From an eminence in front of said house, there is a constant fall of good water, calculated for supplying all the purposes of a distillery, brewery and tannery. A store might be erected on said land, close to the main road, and in a commanding situation for business, and there is plenty of wood, stone and lime at hand, for building purposes.

Also, the south part of said lots, containing 130 acres, and fronting on Dundas street, or the Governor's road. This is timbered land of a soil equal to the other lot and is extremely well watered even in the most parched seasons.

These lands will be sold *on the most reasonable terms*, either together, or divided to suit the convenience of purchasers. Part of the purchase money may be paid, if required, by yearly instalments, security being given.—Title indisputable.—Or the owner who is 68 years of age will make the whole or a part over for a yearly payment for the remainder of his life, or for 5, 7 or 9 years certain. This will give agreat chance to any person who may have a young family to provide for, as the owner is very certain this property will double its value in seven years.

For further particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises, or, at the office of the GORE GAZETTE.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, Sen.

W. Flambro', June, 16 1827.

☞ A BRICK HOUSE and TOWN LOT, in Dundas, for sale, very cheap—210 Dollars.

NOTICE.—The 70th Regiment expecting soon to leave this Garrison, a variety of handsome *Mahogany Furniture*, consisting of Dining and Card Tables, Sofas, Chairs, &c. with rich *Carpetings*, in the piece—*Scarlet Moreen* window curtains—*Plate*, and Plated Ware—Dinner and Tea Sets, Crockery and Glass—Kitchen Utensils. *Groceries*—Brandy and Hollands, in the bottle—*Old Madeira*, and *Port Wines*, in cases—In short, most articles required by a large family for a two years consumption, will be exposed for Sale, *at the Commandant's Quarters*, in the Garrison, on Monday the 23d day of July, at 10 o'clock.

N. B.—A richly toned PIANA FORTE, by *Kirkman*, London.

York, June 30, 1827. 5-*tf*.

THE Subscribing Executor will pay, in one month after the date hereof, authentic and properly vouched claims upon the Estate of the deceased JOHN HUNTER, late of the Township of King, in the Home District, Province of Upper Canada, to the extent of the Assets placed in his hands by the sale of effects of the said deceased.

ALEXANDER WOOD, *Executor.*

York, 7th July, 1827. 7-3*w*.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, 27 *June*, 1827. 5-6*w*

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCKMAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.

York, March 26*th*, 1827. 44-tf.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.

S. C. BREWSTER, at his EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 4, Franklin Buildings, opposite the "*Western Insurance Office*," Main-St. *Buffalo*, will purchase, at the highest rate of Premium, *Bills of Exchange* and *Gold*, of the following description, viz:—

EXCHANGE.
On *England*,
" *France*,
" *Amsterdam*.
GOLD,
American,
Portuguese,
Sovereigns,
Heavy Guineas,
Doubloons,
Do. (Patriot.)

ALSO—*Uncurrent Bank Bills*, of most Banks of the United States, taken at the lowest rate of discount.

ALSO—*Drafts* and *Notes*, on every Section of the United States, collected at moderate charges.

ALSO—For Sale, as above, *Exchange* on *New-York* at 1¼ per cent premium.

Buffalo, June 30, 1827. 7-3*m*.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

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VOL. 2. NO. 9.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, July 24, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to LESTER HARVEY FORWARD, *Gentleman*, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in this Province.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

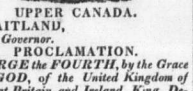
GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.
14*th July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order per Direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor,
GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupant's should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

In consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Executive Council Office }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.
38-6m

H. M. Receiver General's Office, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by applications at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council
5-26w.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1.f. C. E. C.

Receiver General's Office, }
York, June 30th, 1827. }

HIS Majesty's Receiver General gives notice, that the half yearly Militia Pensions, in advance, to 31st December next, will be paid at his Office on application. The necessary Affidavits, and Powers of Attorney, will be required in Duplicate. 5-4w.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 8th June, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry across Rice Lake, in the line of Communication leading from Cobourg to Peterborough, for the term of seven years, from the first of August next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage and attendance, as the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the District of Newcastle may adopt, endorsed, "Tender for Ferry," will be received at this Office, until the said first day of August; on which day, the Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay One Pound, Twelve Shillings and Six Pence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.
5-7w.

Crown Office, }
22th *June*, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7th *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton.	*Tuesday* 12th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9th *August*
Home,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, } NOTICE IS HERE-
York, to wit. } BY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office,
York, 20th July, 1827, } 8-11.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, July 10, 1827. }

GOVERNMENT SALE.—*Public Notice* is hereby given, that the Tract of Land in the 3d and 4th Concessions, South of Dundas-street, fronting on Lake Ontario, and situate on the 16-mile-Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, being composed of the West part of Lot No. 12, Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, and the East part of Lot No. 16, in the said 3d and 4th Concessions—containing together 968 Acres—will be sold together or separate (to suit purchasers), at Public Auction, on Thursday the 16th August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mr. Crooks' Mill, on the 12-mile-Creek; also, at the same time and place, Lot No. 30 in the 3d Concession, South of Dundas-street, in the same Township, containing 200 Acres, situate near the 12-mile-Creek.

Terms of Payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
21*st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } ON Friday the
to wit: } 14th day of September next, will be sold, at the Court House in Brockville, the following Lands, as belonging to Samuel Purdy, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Whitney, viz:—Lot No. 18 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown; Lots No. 9 in the 4th, and 19 in the 7th, Concession of the Township of Wolford; and also, Lots No. 10 in the 2d, and No. 10 in the 3d, Concession of the Township of Oxford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, are required to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale. JOHN STUART,
7-6w. *Sheriff, Johnstown District.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 19, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June, 23d 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 12*th* 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent. an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise. are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of Lobo, 200 Acres; broken Lot No. 17 in the 16th Con. of Zora, 60 Acres; No. 34 in the 12th, 200 Acres, and West half of No. 24 in the 1st Con. of do. 100 Acres; South half of Lot No. 5, South half of No. 6, and North-westerly half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Con. or Range North of the Long Wood Road in Carradoc, 300 Acres; Lot No. 11 in 2d, 200 Acres, No. 12 in 1st, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 13 in the 1st Con. 200 Acres, of the Township of Windham; East half of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. of Townsend, 100 Acres: containing Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. Which Land I will offer for Sale on Saturday the 25th of August next, at the House of Thomas Finch, Innkeeper, in Vittoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sheriff*, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, } 7–6w.
May 4th, 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims, either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16*th July*, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30*th June*, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25*th* 1827. 6–6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2–6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1–6m.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

THE Treasurer of the Gore District will receive Proposals for the Loan of £4,000, in Sums not less than £25, by the authority of an Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed at its last Session, authorizing the same, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

GEORGE HAMILTON,
Treasurer of the Gore District.
Hamilton, April 14, 1827. 48-13w.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. Dan's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20



THE CANADA. *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

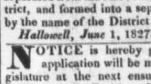
Cabin. Passage $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21*st June*, 1827. 4tf.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November, 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29*th December* 1826.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

THE CANADA COMPANY have laid out and commenced the building of a Town on an extensive scale in the County of Halton, to which they have given the name of *Guelph;* in honor of the Royal Family.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the Province, being on the Banks of the Speed (one of the great branches of the Grand River), at place where for upwards of a Mile and half there is a continued succession of valuable mill seats.

A Road has already been opened to the Town of *Guelph*, from Waterloo, and others in different directions are planned, the building Lots are being cleared at the expense of the Company, several Mill seats are engaged as well as a number of the Town Lots, and houses to accommodate Settlers, until they shall have built or obtained houses for themselves, are erected, at the expense of the Company.

The price of the Town Lots is at present only Twenty Dollars, and the half of the money arising from the sales, is appropriated for the endowment of a Free School. The first hundred purchasers of Town Lots, when they shall have erected a habitable house, will, at any time within twelve months from the date of their purchase, be entitled to the pre-emption or privilege to purchase a Lot of Twenty-five Acres, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, at the low rate of 7*s.* 6*d.* per Acre, or Fifty Acres in the next range of Lots, or One hundred acres in the third range at the same rate, payable by five yearly instalments with interest, as the Parties may agree.

The Company's General Office is to be, Established at *Guelph*, but offers addressed to Mr. Galt, for land, will, in the mean time, continue to be received here.

JOHN SMITH, Junr.
Company's Office, *York, U. C.*
May 5, 1827. 49tf.

The Home District in Account with the Treasurer.

Dr.						Cr.			
1826.						1827.			
July 26,	To cash paid Dr. Widmer, per certificate,		£1	13	9	By this Sum received from Collector of Etobicoke, for balance due on the Roll of 1825.	2	9	1½
Aug. 22,	To cash paid for wolf's scalp, certificate,	£1 0 0				*May.* By amount of Assessment Roll of Uxbridge, after deducting the Assessor's and Collectors' per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	15	8	4
Octr. 31,	To do. do. do.	3 0 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Adjala, after deducting for absentees and per centage,	1	10	7
1827.						By amt. of Assest. Roll of W. Gwilliambury, after deducting for absentees and those unable to pay, per centage and T. Clerk's fee,	23	13	5½
Febv. 2,	To do. do. do.	1 0 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Albion, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	15	16	10½
March 20,	To do. do. do.	1 0 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Reach, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	1	8	2
June 5,	To do. do. do.	1 0 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Vaughan, after deducting for absentees, those unable to pay, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	65	9	2½
" 5,	To do. do. 6 certificates,	6 0 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Brock, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	13	0	3
			16	0	0	By amt. of Assest. Roll of Scarborough, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	45	13	4½
	GAOLER.					By amt. of Assest. Roll of Brock for 1825, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	7	10	2½
Octr. 31,	To cash paid Gaoler's certified acct. for provisons,	12 7 8				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Whitby for 1826, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	52	9	3
Decr. 2,	To do. do. do.	12 0 8				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Chinguacousy, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	38	2	1
1827.						By amt. of Assest. Roll of N. Gwilliambury, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	9	6	6
March 24,	To do. do. do.	11 15 4				By amount of Assest. Roll of King, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	27	0	7
" 25,	To do. Gaoler for Salary and contingencies,	125 4 9				By amount of Assest. Roll of Tecumseth, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	14	4	2½
" 25,	To do. paid do. for further Services,	15 16 7				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Georgina and Thora, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	6	11	4
			177	5	0	By amt. of Assest. Roll of Pickering, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	30	1	6
	TOWN CLERKS.					By amt. of Assest. of Mono, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	4	3	2
Decr. 14,	To cash paid Arad Smally, as Town Clerk,	0 5 0				By amt. of Assest. Roll of Caledon, after deducting for absentees, per centage, and Town Clerk's fee,	11	1	9
1827.						By this amount received in part of Toronto Assessment,	85	0	0
Jany. 12,	To do. Town Clerk of Caledon,	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of the Assessment of Markham,	141	11	2½
" 13,	To do. John Smith, Town Clerk of Albion,	1 0 0				By this amt. received in part of the do. of Whitchurch,	70	0	0
" 13,	To do. W. F. Moore, do. of Whitby,	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of the do. of Etobicoke,	31	5	9
Febv. 2,	To do. Isaac Chapman, do. do.	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of the do. of E. Gwilliambury,	47	18	6
" 9,	To do. William Sleigh, do. of Pickering,	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of the do. of York,	170	0	0
" 9,	To do. do. Notifying Assessors, for 1827,	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of the do. of Township of York,	29	10	0
" 13,	To do. John Weddel, for Notifying Assessors,	0 10 0				By this amt. received in part of a balance due on the Roll of Markham, for 1825,	3	4	5
March 6,	To do. William Johnston, for do.	0 10 0				By this amount received as fines from Menonists and Tunkers,	98	12	1
May 12,	To do. William Haines, for do.	0 10 0					£1,072	5	9
" 25,	To do. John Hawkins, for do.	0 10 0				Deduct the Treasurer's Commission, 3 per cent.	32	3	4
			5	15	0		£1,040	2	5
1826.						By this amount received as Assessment on wild Lands, in the year 1826.	£122	6	5
Decr. 14,	To cash paid the Clerk of the Market, per acct.		1	19	6	Deduct the Treasurer's Commission, 4 per cent.	4	17	10
1827.							117	8	7
Jany. 13,	To do. for Insurance, Gaol and Court House,		20	5	0		£1,157	11	0
" 17,	To do. for Weights & Measures for Market House,		45	0	0				
" 19,	To do. Lewis Bright, 6 Months Salary,		10	0	0				
" 22,	To do. E. Wiman, for Chairs, per account,		6	7	6				
Febv. 12,	To do. Charles Franks, for the use of his Room for Quarter Sessions,		5	0	0				
March 17,	To do. J. B. Macaulay, Esq. for sundry writings,		9	10	0				
" 31,	To do H. Carfrae, on account of Gaol and Court House,		50	0	0				
			2	4	8				
	PRINTER.								
May 15,	To cash paid Charles Fothergill, for advertising,	0 19 9							
" 25,	To do. Robert Stanton, for do.	1 4 11							
	HIGH CONSTABLE.								
May 23,	To cash paid High Constable, for Services,	11 15 4							
" 24,	To do. do. for Salary,	25 0 0							
			36	15	4				
" 24,	To do. B. M'Murray, per certificate,		0	10	0				
" 25,	To do. W. Thompson, Esq. M.P. per warrant,		37	10	0				
	SHERIFF.								
" 25,	To cash paid Sheriff per certificate,	24 16 8							
" 25,	To do. do. do.	93 17 0							
" 25,	To do. do. do.	21 0 0							
			139	13	8				
" 29,	To do. T. Hamilton, Esq. Coroner, per certificate,		71	5	1				
	BANK.								
June 5,	To cash paid into the Bank, for Interest on the District Loan, to 1st January, 1827.	110 5 0							
" 5,	To do. into Bank for Interest up to 1st July,	109 8 0							
" 5,	To do. into Bank, part of Principal,	30 7 0							
			250	0	0				
	CLERK OF THE PEACE.								
Febv. 20,	To cash paid Clerk of the Peace, for sending the Rolls to the Collectors of Townships,	13 7 6							
June 14,	To do. paid do. his account against District,	132 0 11							
			145	8	5				
	To Balance in Treasurer's hands, this date,		128	8	1				
			£1,157	11	0				

Audited, approved, and ordered to be printed.
12th *June*, 1827. (Signed,)
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, *Chairman.*

E. E.
York, U. C. June 12th, 1827.
(Signed)
W. ALLAN,
Treasurer, H.D.

A true Copy.
S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace, H.D.

The Police of the Town of York, in Account with the Treasurer.

Dr.						Cr.			
1826–Aug. 26,	To cash paid Thomas Carfrae, per account,		£8	8	0	1826.			
" 26,	" do. paid do.		25	7	6	July 21, By Balance on hand this date,	£53	18	10½
1827–Apl. 10,	" do. paid Messrs. Wragg & Co, for Stove, &c. for Engine House,		7	17	9	By this amount received in part of the Police Roll of York, for 1826,	85	0	0
" 27,	" do. paid T. Carfrae, for building Engine House, &c.	42 4 4½				Deduct the Treasurer's Commission, at 3 per cent,	2	11	0
" 27,	" do. paid do. per certificate,	5 3 6					82	9	0
May 15,	" do. paid Chas. Fothergill's account for Advertising,	1 8 0					£136	7	10½
" 25,	" do. paid R. Stanton, for do.	0 4 0							
June 14,	" do. paid Clerk of the Peace, per certificate,	5 12 6							
" 12,	" Balance in Treasurer's hands, this date,	40 2 3							
		£136	7	10½					

Audited and approved, and ordered to be printed.
12th *June*, 1827. (Signed)
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, *Chairman.*

E. E.
York, June 12th, 1827.
WILLIAM ALLAN,
Treasurer, H.D.

A true Copy.
S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace, H.D.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1827. NO. 9.

Miscellaneous.

THE SMUGGLERS.

I had been a soldier even from my childhood—I had been in many a battle—upon my breast, upon my brow, deep scars were visible. I lost a limb, and I bethought me of my mountain-home—the stream—the dark woods—the cottage on the green hill side. I returned to that pleasant home—I took to my bosom a fair young wife—she made me the father of a beauteous boy: on her white breast she nursed that boy, and she fondly cradled him in her arms. I forgot that I had been a man of blood, and was happy in my peaceful cottage. Our neighbours were peasants; their limbs were brawny and muscular. Many of them were smugglers; nor did they regard their calling as criminal. Their fathers had lived and had died in its practice: they regarded the wretched trade of smuggling as a birthright; and they loved it better for its dangers. In the sides of the hills, near to the clear streams, they dug themselves huts, where in the darkness of the night, amidst the storm, in the wild wind, they met to prosecute their lawless calling.

It was winter: snow was upon the hill—upon the woods—upon the icebound river. In every village arose smoke from distilleries licensed by the law; but no smoke arose from the fireless hearth of the wretched smuggler; and even had there been fuel, there was no food for the smuggler's board: a draught of water from the half-frozen spring—a cake of onion bread—such was his children's fare. Yet would the young mother raise her meek eyes to Heaven; and, ere she broke the bread, would bless it with a mother's blessing. The arm of the law was more stretched forth to desolate the smuggler's huts. From the arms of the fond wife, from the breast of the pale bride, those miserable, those wild uneducated men, were dragged, to become things of shame. With tears did the wife water her lone couch—with tears did the babe call upon its father's name: he was in prison—ay, in prison; and when those mourners assembled at their sad meal, their hearts were broken. Yet, the smugglers, those dwellers of the hills, were peaceful men; and from their thatched roofs I have oft times heard arise the sounds of heart-ejaculated prayer.

Sarah Beaton was a maiden of rare loveliness: meekness and purity beamed forth from her face of beauty—from her dark loving eyes: her long black hair fell in braided tresses. To the old pair with whom she lived, Sarah was somewhat between a child and a domestic. They loved her much—who would not have loved her, that gentle girl! and dearly they did love her, as they beheld her in the light—the loveliness of her young charms!—Sarah was the daughter of a smuggler; dear to her were those law-forgetting people; and she wept in purity and in maiden pity over their proscribed and desolate state. I had heard that a party of soldiers were about to be sent into our quiet glen. I felt for those devoted men; for I had seen dark unquiet looks among them; and I feared that they would rise up in wrath, and that blood would be shed. One of the peasants—I knew him well—wandered from house to house, begging for alms. He seemed to be lame and maimed; but, under the distinguished beard, the matted hair, I recognised the fiery eye, the wide nostril, like that of the war-horse—the high manly forehead of Alan Grahame. He was a youth of much promise: gentle to the guiding hand, when in kindness it was extending; but, were insult offered to his young blood, his bold spirit, like that of the wood-lion, would rise up within him. I saw him wandering from hut to hut, in secrecy and disguise. I spoke mildly to him: with a dark look he turned away. On the morning the soldiers were expected in our glen; there was a spirit of mystery stirring abroad; and as I stood in the door of my cottage, groupes of men passed by. They seemed restless and troubled; they spake in low whispering; their eyes glared, and they looked as though they thirsted for blood. They were armed in something of a warlike fashion; a rusty sword—a broken musket—an oaken staff: the weapon mattered not. They passed onward, firmly, steadily; bounding, with active strength, across the brook—over the hanging cliff—on—on to the dark wood. Before the hour of noon six-ty men were concealed beneath its branches. Then came upon the ear strains of martial music—the hoarse thunders of the drum—the shrill whistle of the fife; and then, over the high hill, was seen a file of soldiers, marching with the firm step of British veterans, their muskets glittering in the sun, the scarlet of their dress gleaming up richly from the white snow.—They have crossed the ford—they are beyond the mill—they are in the dark wood; and now the smugglers, those wild despairing men, fiercer than beasts of prey, rush from their lurking places, to close in the mortal struggle with their fellow—with men who like themselves, have homes, and loving partners, and children.—Now, the fireing has ceased—the soldiers are fleeing down the hill—the smugglers, with mad glee, are returning to their huts to clasp their wives in their blood-stained arms. From their frantic joy, I turned away in silence. I went up to the dark wood: blood, blood, was all around me: the earth was crimsoned with that life-stream: I heard low heart-rending moans; they were uttered by a wounded soldier. I took him to my home, I laid him upon my bed—I dressed his wounds—and I prayed to the giver of life that he might live.

Ere that night fell, I saw Alan pass my door. Irons were on his wrists; he was guarded by soldiers; his head sunk down low on his broad chest; he walked feebly, supported by a soldier's arm. Whither had his young strength fled! After some time, the judge came to the trial of his wretched prisoner. He was a mild, melancholy man—his forehead was pale and calm—his large and downcast eyes told that he was occupied with inward musings—his stooping figure indicated by-gone sorrow—it might be sin.—Many witnesses were examined; but on the evidence of Sarah Beaton hung Alan's life. It matters not to my story how this happened. She was there, that sad maiden—pale motionless as marble. Had it not been for the convulsive movements about her mouth, she would not have looked like a thing of life. The counsel and the judge questioned her; and there was a working in her breast, and in her throat, as though she felt the death-struggle within her heart; but she had to speak the truth before her God, and her words were fatal to the unhappy man. She spoke in low broken sounds: once even her large lustrous eyes turned towards Alan. His head was bent upon his folded hands; from his forehead started the sweat-drops till they ran down his cheeks like rain. Upon his face Sarah once looked—the soul of a sorrowing loving woman was in her gaze—then she bent low her head, and folded her arms upon her breast, and left the court with a sad step.

Alan's brother was a fierce unhappy lad: his passions were wild as the course of the mountain stream; and, as Sarah passed him, his dark brow was bent frowningly upon her, and his wide chest heaved like a sea, and he uttered curses and threats of vengeance. She bears him not! Sarah Beaton had nothing now to do with life. On the following morning she went forth—in her beauty she went: as in our father's days went the damsel, Rachael, to the well of Haran, so went Sarah Beaton to draw water from the spring.—In summer it was a place of wild loveliness; those clear waters bubbling up from the rock in the depth of the lone glade, the birch trees bending in their leafy fragrance over the cool stream: now, the trees were leafeless, like ghosts of their former selves, and the clouds lowered, and the wind blew. Sarah moved slowly on in her pale sweetness; her black hair waved in the blast: ere she stooped the pitcher into the well, she threw back her arms to bind up those long tresses; from the wood came a flash—a sound—a bullet—another—and the maiden fell back upon the earth, and the blood gushed from her breast, and its crimson tide mingled with the snow!

Summary.

Emigration.—We understand that a petition to the House of Commons, signed by 2300 heads of families in Manchester, and praying to be sent to the British Colonies, was last week forwarded to Mr. Wilmot Horton, who has undertaken to present the same and to support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Stringer has paid £400 and 20 marks, to be excused as Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 16th of April bring nothing new. The situation of the Greeks had not become worse, since it was positively announced that the Acropolis of Athens still held out.

Statue of His Majesty by Chantry.—The great artist has just completed a statue of our Most Gracious Sovereign. It is intended to be erected at His Majesty's favourite watering place, Brighton.

A vessel from St. Petersburgh says, under the date of the 12th inst. that orders have been received for the equipment of 18 vessels at Cronstadt, 7 or eight of them line ships, so that several merchant vessels were deprived of hands for loading. The former are intended for the Mediterranean; and we shall of course feel interested to know what is their object.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th. Lord Malmesbury inquired whether the government had paid sufficient attention to the wool trade, and whether any relief was to be afforded to those concerned in it. No answer however was returned to this inquiry by the ministry.

In the House of Commons, in speaking on a petition to raise the duty on foreign wool, Mr. Huskisson stated that the French and the Netherlanders were underselling them in woollens in Mexico, &c. and that new duties would increase the evil.

Almost every ship, this spring bound for the North American ports, from this port, has been crowded with passengers, and our quays are still in a constant bustle with the emigrants proceeding to their respective ships. It is with some degree of regret we thus see our better kind of peasantry voluntarily expatriating themselves in such numbers; and we observe that greater emigration than usual is also taking place in almost every sea-port.—Most of the families going out are composed of active young people, or rather a decent description, who had, by industry, acquired a little money for their venture into another hemisphere and who would be an acquisition to any country. It is a curious fact, and we leave others to account for it, that among the emigrants few comparatively are Roman Catholics, though in one ship a remarkable exception may be noticed, where, of 180 passengers, 150 were Roman Catholics. Already upwards of 4,000 passengers have proceeded to North America, and more than 1,000 to the United States.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

Glasgow June 2.—We are happy to notice, that, within the last ten days, trade in this city has generally assumed a still more brisk and lively aspect.

The Commons on the 22th were engaged in the discussion of a petition from the wool growers, complaining of the low duty on foreign wool. In the course of the debate Mr. Huskisson mentioned the fact that France and the Netherlands were running them hard in the article of fine woollens.

The sum required to defray the Extraordinary Expenditure of the Army, in the year 1827 is £250,000.

At the last York Assize, sentence of death was recorded against *seventy-one* prisoners. There was 145 on the calendar.

The Liverpool Courier of the 30th mentions that numerous icebergs had been fallen in with by vessels from the United States, and that one packet ship had fallen in with one hundred of them.

England.

The difficulties between the shipwrights and their employers still continue; but it was hoped they might be accommodated through the association of the ship owners.

It is now placed beyond any doubt that all the great interests of the country are in a steady course of improvement, with every appearance of its continuing. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are really cheering; and the agriculturalists, contrary to their own expectations, have not been in a more thriving situation for a long time than they are at present. The accounts from the outports are fully as gratifying; and the shipping interests are recovering from their late depression. In the port of London, the arrivals this year exhibit an increase of 144 vessels, English and foreign, as compared to the number that was entered last year up to the same period. There has been of course a corresponding augmentation of duties paid into the Custom House, and we understand that the improvement of this branch of the Revenue, for the last three weeks in particular, has been very considerable.—*Bell's Weekly Mess. 3d June.*

In the Lords on the 8th, the Message of the King respecting Portugal, was taken up and discussed, but the proceedings were not brought to a close when the *Sun* went to press. Lord Dudley, who moved an Address to the King, among other observations, remarked thus:—"Negociations were now going on between Spain and Portugal, under the sanction of England and France, which were likely to end in an arrangement that would relieve us from the necessity of keeping our troops there."

The English ports were open until the 15th of August for foreign oats, at 4d. per quarter.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—The ship Chariot, Pratt at Boston, from London, has brought a paper of the 9th of June. It appears that Lord Cochran was in the vicinity of Poros, and had purchased forty vessels, which would be ready about the middle of May; with which he intended to attack the Turkish fleet at Tenedos. Capt. Hastings had taken six Turish vessels laden with provisions, &c. Every thing tends to assure us, that the Greek cause is in a favorable train.

Weavers' Wages.—We are extremely happy to state, that, on Tuesday se'nnight, Messrs. Thomas and Michael Harbottle advanced the wages of their hand cambrick Weavers. On their new looms, the best hands will now earn from 12s. to 15s. per week, clear of all deductions.

The Shipwrights.—On wednesday morning about eleven o'clock, the journeymen shipwrights, amounting to between 500 and 600 proceeded to the different graving docks where men were at work repairing several vessels, and, by threats of violence, compelled them to leave their work. The numbers increased so rapidly that it was deemed advisable to give information to the police, when a strong body of constables, with from 70 to 80 special constables, proceeded to the docks to protect the workmen. One man, who was supposed to be a ring-leader in the disturbance, was taken into custody; but the constables were speedily overpowered by his numerous companions, who after a severe struggle, succeeded in liberating him. They then marched in a body to Moulsha-fields, whence, after some consultation, they dispersed. They afterwards assembled in small bodies, but nothing further was attempted during the day. The Mayor, together with Sir John Tobin and Thomas Case, Esq. were about the dock during a great part of the afternoon, and we understand that a part of the Eight Hussars were under arms during the afternoon.—*Liverpool paper.*

The tax on sugar, last year, netted £4,500,000.—The tax on rum and other foreign spirits last year, netted £3,500,000.

The tax on shopmen, warehousemen, and porters, last year amounted to £55,000.

A demand for British goods has sprung up in India, to an extent which was not expected—while the American and Continental markets have been glutted. The exportation of yarns last year, to India, has been very brisk, and handsome profits have been realized, and this spring a large exportation has taken place. Considering the immense number of inhabitants, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the probale amount of the future demand.

The King has conferred the Deanery of Durham on Dr. John Banks, Bishop of St. David's.

Mr. Brougham has been appointed a King's Counsel. All attempts to stop the leak in the Tunnel under the Thames has proved ineffectual.

The funds had suffered a little depression, owing to the Duke of Wellington's amendment to the Corn Bill.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 1.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. CANNING addressed the House to the following effect:—The task which it is this day my duty to perform, difficult as it must be at any time to a person called for the first time to perform it is certainly not less so by the

consideration that the picture of the financial state of the country which I have to bring forward is not one of unqualified prosperity. Undoubtedly a complexion is thrown over the whole of it by the dark spots of particular parts, which has made a deeper impression than is perhaps warranted in this House and the country; and it is a consolation, that the nearer one approaches, and the more accurately one looks into it, there is the more reason to hope that that complexion has been, in the opinion of the public, exaggerated; and, if it has, as it is impossible to suppose it has not, there are and will be, nevertheless, the means and determination to repair it. Sir, the financial situation of the country is unwith a steady and scrutinizing eye, but in proportion as that scrutiny is accurate and steady, I am happy to say that it will be the justification of hopes that the reparation is neither difficult nor remote. (Cheers.) Sir, without further preface, as a proof of the sincerity with which I mean to deal with this subject, I shall proceed to state, in the first instance, what was our precise financial situation at the end of the past year; secondly, to combine and compare, as has been the habit of the Noble Friend, my predecessor in this place, that one year with several years preceding; and lastly, to suggest the provision for the present year, and to state the grounds on which I think myself authorized to look forward with encouragement to the future. As to the first head, and second of these heads, namely, our situation at the end of the last financial year, and our situation at the end of that year, combined with the year preceding, I shall produce papers, which I am sure every gentleman who may look at them will be able to verify and compare. With respect to the third head, the present, and the future, I can only again appeal to the manifestation I have given, of the sincerity with which I mean to treat this subject, in abstaining from further comment, merely stating that it is not my intention either to keep back any thing that ought to be brought forward, or to state any thing unnecessarily; and I can assure the House at least, that I shall press no opinion upon them which I do not honestly and sincerely entertain myself. [Hear.] Sir, to begin with the first head to which I have called the attention of the House—the state of our finances, at the end of the year 1826. At the end of that year, after balancing the income and expenditure of the year, there remained a surplus towards defraying the Sinking Fund of nearly a million. The amount applicable to the Sinking Fund of that year, was five millions five hundred thousand pounds: there was, therefore, an apparent deficit of four millions five hundred thousand pounds. I state this as a amount, because from that deficit are to be deducted items which considerably reduce it. The first of these sums, is the aggregate of the advances made from the Exchequer, under several Acts of Parliament, either for public works in Great Britain and Ireland, or for the purchase of beneficial interests in land, but not only likely but certain to make a more than adequate return. It is quite obvious, that money laid out in this manner, and for which the claims are available and outstanding, is not to be fairly placed to the expenditure of any particular year. [Hear.] Other expenses occurred upon a balance which took place in the preceding year, to the amount of twelve hundred thousand pounds. The particulars of those advances, I think I may spare the time of the House, by not detailing the papers, which would be unnecessary, every Gentleman has access to them, and by a reference to which he may immediately satisfy himself, if he doubts my word. To this was to be added the circumstance, that in the course of the year 1826, over-payments, or payments for expenses not incurred in either years, but defrayed in that year, occurred to the amount of twelve hundred thousand pounds; that also is to be found in a specific paper. Those two sums of twelve hundred thousand pounds each deducted from the £4,500,000, which I have stated as the deficiency of the year, has left a clear deficiency of £2,100,000, including the payment to be made by law on account of the sinking Fund. Such, Sir, was the state of our finances at the end of the year; but before we take that as the measure of the financial ability—still more as a proof of the financial ability of the country —it will be most fit and proper to refer to that process which I have said my Noble Friend referred to, that of combining the particular year with the preceding year, and drawing an average upon the whole, and an inference from the aggregate amount. Sir, it is just four years since the Sinking Fund was placed in its present more simple form; those four years, therefore, naturally formed the period which it is proper to combine, in order to arrive at a general result. Taking those 4 years combined, the total income of the country in those 4 years at two hundred and twenty-nine millions and a fraction—say, in round numbers £230,000,000 the expenditure of those four years taken together, exclusive of the Sinking Fund, and the expenses for the purpose of dealing with it was,—say for the purpose of dealing with it more easily, £10,000,000, the surplus which remained towards defraying the Sinking Fund for those four years, we will say was twenty millions. The total aggregate income of the four years something under two hundred and thirty millions, the total expenditure something under two hundred and ten millions, and the surplus remaining towards the Sinking Fund, a trifle under twenty millions.—The claim of the sinking fund for these four years was 21 millions and a quarter, leaving an apparent deficit for the four years in the whole expenditure of the country of £1,285,000, from the £2,400,000, there remains a real surplus of £1,100,000, for the year, after defraying all the expenditure of the country. —[Hear, hear.] I now proceed to the income of the present year. The estimated receipts of 1827, founded on the actual Receipts of 1826, amount to £54,800,000.—The estimated Expenditure of 1827, exclusive of Sink Fund, £51,700,000. Add Sink Fund to Expenditure, and the account will stand thus:—

Expenditure	51,761,000l.
Sinking Fund	5,700,000
Total	£ 57,464,000

Leaving thus, I am sorry to say, a deficiency to be provided for in 1827, somewhat above £2,100,000. Before I come to the statement of the present year, I wish to state the result of the revenue of the last four years, supposing the data on which I proceed to be as accurate as those to which I have already referred. Income of the last four years, viz: 1823, '24, '25 and '26, exclusive of advances and repayments 225,000,000l.

Estimated income of 1827	54,800,000
Total	£ 282,600,000

In adding the income of the present year, I have omitted (as has been admitted), in the calculation of the preceding years, the amount arising from advances and repayments, and also so much of it as arose from grants and loans. The estimated income of 1827 being thus £54,800,000, and the estimated amount of that of the last four years giving a sum total of £282,600,000, it remains next to consider the expenditure of these four years, as compared with the estimated expenditure of the present year. Expenditure of 1823, '24, '25, and '26

	205,667,000l.
Estimated expenditure of 1827	51,810,000
Sum Total	£ 257,477,000

Leaving thereby a surplus in the aggregate amount of the income and expenditure of the last five years of £26,000,000, and something more.

Surplus sinking fund, by law, in 1823, '24, '25, and '26 21,227,765l.
Ditto of 1827 5,700,000
£ 26,927,765

Deficiency of income, in the 5 years, to meet the sinking fund required by law 1,594,765l.

This is the deficiency, as it were, by law, laid on the Sinking Fund for a space spread over five years, for which we were left to provide out of our present resources. Now, Sir, from their retrospective consideration from the commencement of 1823 up to the end of the present year, it appears that the deficiency is something under £2,000,000, which on a revenue of nearly £300,000,000, spread over five years, is not a deficiency to which I will not even say the House of Commons should be reconciled, but which is much smaller than my apprehensions led me to anticipate, and much less than the House and the country generally conceived it to be. [Hear, hear.] I am aware it may be said that there is a fallacy which pervades the whole of this statement, arising out of that circumstance, which is familiarly designated, and generally named, the Dead Weight, but I think that it is an entire mistake to consider that the operation of the dead weight can have the effect of falsifying the account. I am willing to accede that the system has its faults—that it has the effect of complicating and obscuring our financial statements—[hear, hear,]—but I believe that on this account more blame has been attached to it than really belongs to it, and in respect to this particular account I contend, that it is an advantage and benefit to the country.—The contribution from the Commissioners of Naval and Military Pensions within the last four years, amounted to £7,600,000. Big Gentlemen must not forget, that when that contribution, was established, no less than two millions of taxes were annually repealed; and before it is supposed that the dead weight produces an exaggerated account of the National income, Hon. Gentlemen must consider what amount of taxes was repealed only because this contribution was imposed. As I said before, nearly two millions of taxes per annum were repealed, and in the same period in which the dead weight principle the contribution of £7,600,000, those taxes, if unrepealed, would have produced no less than £8,200,000.—So far from the amount of the income, the dead weight is unfelt on one side, the fact is, that that side loses £600,000 by dead weight.—I do not main to contest that the dead weight does not produce obscurity, but as to the charges of swelling and inflaming the income of the country, it is perfectly guiltless. In fact as I said before, the income of the country would appear to be £600,000 greater than it is now, if it were not for the Dead Weight. The continuance of those taxes if not repealed too, would leave a balance against the country of from £500,000, to £600,000. I repeat that this is not the opportunity to enter into the merits or demerits of the dead weight; I admit its faults, and I frankly own that I was ignorant of its merits until I had occasion to examine into it. I believe too, that many other Hon. Gentlemen have been in ignorance which I had, and of which impression will be removed by examination. I contend that the country has received substantial benefits, and when we come to consider the question with the bank, whilst we calculate how much we shall gain, by simplifying our financial accounts, and being enabled as it were, fairly to look our difficulties in the face, we must not forget that the price which must be paid for those advantages, is our taking up again a part of that burden we had laid down, and from which we have been relieved during a period of four years. No benefit will be derived from waiting for that time, than from prematurely adopting any sweeping measure now. I forbear from giving any pledge upon this subject, further than this, and it is all that the House can expect, or that the Committee will not fail to perceive, that in all I have assumed the fact of the existence of a Sinking Fund, or of some fund by whatever name it is called, which will have the effect of preserving our national fame, and prove a national benefit. I assume the existence of a fund which will enable us to meet any sudden financial difficulty or any unforeseen public exigency. The present year affords an illustration of all that I mean. During the present year we had a sudden falling off in the Revenue, and a foreign exigency coming upon us unawares; and I would ask, what would become of us if we were that country which should square its income and expenditure so exactly as not to be able to meet the call which must necessarily be made in the event of those emergencies to which I have alluded. I do not now inquire what amount of surplus revenue would meet such casualties. But if I might be allowed to give an opinion on such a subject, judging from experience, I should say, that it would require a proportion of five millions out of fifty. In this particular I am only stating my impression to the House, and not by any means my decided conviction. But, for the present year, the question which arises, and which the Committee have to decide is whether the deficiency which I have stated in round numbers at three millions, and which there appears every prospect of being less at the end of the year, is to be made provision for by extraordinary means by imposing new taxes, or whether we should take credit on the Consolidated Fund, and not decide fully upon making up the deficiency, and meeting our difficulties until the year 1827 is ended. The question is, therefore, whether the amount of Exchequer Bills now out, is such as that it would be dangerous to admit the attempt. This may be known by considering their present price. Exchequer Bills, are now at a premium of 50s. on the £100, and it is well known that they bear a small interest. From the price, therefore, we cannot conclude that there is an overstocked market. The whole amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding is £25,800,000, supposing us even to go on at the rate we have for the four months past, supposing all the accounts we have received, I will not say of the reviving prosperity, but I may say of the reviving activity in manufactures and commerce, prove fallacious, taking things at the worst, the Committee will agree with me that the utmost to which the amount of outstanding Exchequer Bills can extend at the expiration of the present year will be twenty-six millions, seven hundred thousand pounds. Without taking any thing of the prophet on myself, however, and only considering the accounts which come from all parts of the country, I do not think I can be considered too sanguine when I suppose that there will be an accelerated ratio of revenue during the rest of the year. But supposing that we were to rely solely upon those resources, calculating at the same rate for the remainder of the year, as for the portion already passed, even then there would be a lesser quantity of Exchequer Bills outstanding than had ever been outstanding before within the last twenty years,—not as to the quantity actually in circulation, but as to that quantity if added to the deficiency of the present year. I also beg to call the attention of the Committee to the 26,000,000 of Exchequer Bills now outstanding; one-fifth is of a different nature from the remaining four-fifths, and from Exchequer Bills in general. The aggregate of these were advances made by the Government, and now due to them to the amount of five millions. These were represented by the different public works, which might be considered as available, and convertible securities. This would reduce the amount of Exchequer Bills, even taking the most unfavourable view, so that including the deficiency of the present year, they would amount to but 21 millions, which is certainly not more than had ever been outstanding during the last 20 years. Under these circumstances I put it to the Committee, whether it will be better to run the serious risk of defraying the expenditure to be provided for by an addition to the present Exchequer Bills, and I will not pause to compare the results of such a proceeding with the effect which might be presumed to follow any other mode. For my own part, I am strongly inclined to that method to which I first alluded. The state of the country is now hopeful; its prosperity cannot be considered as completely confirmed, but I trust that it is proceeding to return gradually to its former power and security. That it will attain it I have no doubt, provided nothing extraordinary occurs, and provided also, that it is not hampered by any thing which can divert the course on which it is now entered.—I state, Sir that we have an improving revenue; but I am not so sanguine as to imagine that we can overtake the deficiency which has occurred; but it will be wise, nevertheless, to wait its realization or disappointment before we decide what other course is to be adopted. Sir, if I had to decide whether I should take a course like this without having the advantage of previously stating it to Parliament, I should have felt the responsibility too great; but, having that opportunity, and because I have nothing to keep secret or concealed—nothing to keep back I have the courage to say to wait and to expect is better than to be premature and precipitate. I have thus far stated the general principles on which I think it expedient and wise to proceed, rather than enter into any complicated accounts, or multiplied details, which may only add to the complication, and which belong to a department in which, I am free to admit, my experience is not very great.—[Hear, hear.]—My object has been to put forward the principles upon which I promise to proceed, in as conspicuous a way, as I have been able to do, and I submit to be clear and satisfactory. It only remains for me to state the supplies for this year.—

Army	8,194,000l.
Navy	6,125,000
Ordnance	1,949,000
Miscellaneous	2,275,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	650,000
	18,293,000

The vote of £500,000, was rendered requisite on account of our troops in Portugal. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to state, that, besides the vote of credit, the accounts on the Table state an excess in the Ways and Means of last year over the supply of £800,000.

Vote of credit	500,000

Sinking Fund	51,784,000
	5,700,000
Total Expenditure	57,464,000
Deficiency to be provided for in 1827	2,864,000l.
Military and Naval Pensions	455,000
Debt from the East India Company and Military Expenses	100,000
Duties on Sugar	30,000

Having proposed to provide for these charges on the Consolidated Fund, the Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded:—From what I have stated, it is for the Committee to decide, under the circumstances of the country, whether we shall go on through the present year, not in ignorance, but with full knowledge of our situation, and abstain from a change until we await the growing effects of our present prospects of prosperity, rather than hastily press forward to that question of financial consideration which stands for next year, with a risk before us of deranging our present accounts, without knowing the possible effects of that derangement. In the supplies of last year there is an increase, beyond the estimated charge, of £300,000. This increase arose from certain charges on account of Army Extraordinaries, and on account of the Vote of Credit for Portugal. I know it will be urged that it is desirable to bring us back to a fixed and certain expenditure. As to this, or any precise limit, or any future measure, I forbear from making any promises; and for this reason, that I have always observed that promises of this kind are always exaggerated by those to whom they are made, and because, as more is expected than is held out, they generally end in disappointment. All I can say on account of Government is, that Ministers are disposed and determined to apply their best efforts; and that they have resolved to take the House into Council on the subject. This is all that, in the circumstances of the country, the House can expect, or the Government can do.—(Cheers.)—In its present state we should not even aid the country, but leave it to its natural course, and before the adoption of any new measure, wait until the prosperity of the nation was more equivocal.—(Hear, hear.)—I have a confident hope that the prosperity which has commenced will continue to increase—that hope I found on a knowledge of the country, its intrinsic energies—of its ascertained, though not now put forth power, rather than on any particular circumstances which might in the statement, lead into minute and detailed explanation.—(Cheers.)—Before I sit down I will, with the permission of the House, read an extract from an eminent authority, in support of the propriety and efficacy of the principles on which I have professed and avowed my reliance.

"But there is still another cause, even more satisfactory than these, because it is of a still more extensive and permanent nature—that constant accumulation of capital, that continual tendency to increase the operation is universally seen in a greater or less proportion, whenever it is not obstructed by some public calamity, or by some mistaken and mischievous policy, but which must be conspicuous and rapid indeed in any country which has at once arrived at an advanced state of commercial prosperity. Simple and obvious as this principle is, and felt and observed as it must have been, in a greater or less degree, even from the earliest periods, I doubt whether it has ever been fully developed and sufficiently explained, but in the writings of an author of our times, now unfortunately no more (I mean the Author of a celebrated Treatise on the Wealth of Nations), whose extensive knowledge of detail, and depth of philosophical research, will, I believe, furnish the best solution to every question connected with the history of commerce, or with the system of political economy. This accumulation of capital arises from the continual application of a part at least, of the profit obtained in each year, to increase the capital amount of capital to be employed in a similar manner, and with continued profit, in the year following. The great mass of the property of the nation is thus constantly increasing at compound interest, the progress of which in any considerable period, is what at first view would appear incredible. Great as have been the effects of this cause already, they must be greater in future; for its powers are augmented in proportion as they are exerted. It acts with a velocity continually accelerated, with a force continually increased. It may indeed, as we have ourselves experienced, be checked or retarded by particular circumstances—it may for a time be interrupted, or even overpowered; but where there is a fund of productive labor and active industry, it can never be totally extinguished. In the season of the severest calamity and distress, its operations will still counteract and diminish their effects; in the first returning interval of prosperity, it will be active to repair them.—If we look to a period, like the present, of continued tranquility, the difficulty will be to imagine limits to its operation. None can be found while there exists at home any one object of skill or industry short of the utmost possible degree of perfection—none of land in the country capable of higher cultivation and improvement; or while there remains abroad any new market that can be explored or any existing market that can be extended. From the intercourse of commerce, it will in some measure participate in the growth of other nations —in all the possible varieties of their situations. The rude wants of countries emerging from barbarism, and the artificial and increasing demands of luxury and refinement, will equally open new sources of treasure and new fields of exertion, in every state of society, and in the remotest quarter of the globe.—It is this principle which, I believe, according to the uniform result of history and experience, maintains, on the whole—in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune and the disasters of empires—a continued course of successive improvement in the general order of the world." These are the words of Mr. Pitt. Adam Smith is the authority cited. Let those who regard the application of philosophy to politics as innovation, go back with me to the principles avowed in this House by Mr. Pitt in 1792. (Cheers.)—I now speak them from my mouth —I adopt them as my principles—I proclaim them to Parliament as the guide and polar star of my political course."—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud and continued cheers.)

Foreign Intelligence.

Odessa, May 8.—Letters from Constantinople, of May 2, announce that the Sultan has dismissed from his office the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, and appointed for his successor Aga Pacha, who commanded the Troops in the Straits of Bosphorus. He has been succeeded in his command by Chosrou Pacha, whom the Greeks called Topal Pacha. It is inferred, from the disgrace of the Seraskier, either that the Acropolis of Athens has been delivered, or that the siege was going on very badly. A report is current in the Russian camp, that the Reis Effendi not to receive any note from an European minister relative to the Greeks.

GREAT NEWS FROM GREECE!

The news from Greece is glorious if true. The London Courier of the evening of June 5, contains the following:—

"The Allgemine Zeitung of the 2d of June states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Rateslon letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and states that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a Courier from Corfue to London, with another confirmation of the above."

If it likewise stated under the date of Augsburg, May 31, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch announcing the same grateful intelligence.

Royal Exchange, London, Tuesday night.—The intelligence from Paris, by express of Sunday, received to-day, is of considerable importance, confirming as it does the reports previously circulated, of the recognition of Greece by all powers, including Great Britain, being actually engaged in obtaining by negotiation a recognition of the dependence of Greece by the Ottoman Government. The private communications from the French capital state positively that an arrangement has been entered into between the Porte and Greece, and that in the event of a denial by the Grand Segnior, the point is to be carried by force of arms.

Lower Canada.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The following questions are submitted to the Electors of the Province, at the present period, when the Members, forming the majority of the late House of Assembly, claim *re-election* on the ground of their past services:—

1. When the late House of Assembly declared that they were willing, on the part of the People, to grant an aid similar to that accepted by Sir Francis Burton, were they not aware that to receive it would violate the positive instructions transmitted by His Majesty's express command, for the regulation of the Executive, and therefore, that their Bill to that effect could not become a Law?

2. Did not His Majesty, in right of his Crown, possess in this province a certain patrimony, with Revenues, Duties, and Customs, which he would freely dispose of in support of his Government in this Province?

3. Was not the Revenue under the 14th of Geo. III, granted to His Majesty in lieu of this casual revenue, strictly limited, and permanently appropriated by Parliament to the Civil List, and His Majesty, to certain specific purposes, long before the existence of the House of Assembly?

4. Was the above mentioned Act affected by the Act of 18th Geo. III? On the contrary, was not the last to operate only prospectively?

5. Have not the Law Officers of the Crown in Great Britain given their deliberate opinion on this matter, namely, that the Act of the 18th Geo. III. in no wise interfered with the Act of the 14th Geo. III. which remains in full force and effect?

6. Has not the House of Assembly lately assumed an unqualified right to appropriate ALL monies raised in the Province in their own manner, including therein the above revenue already granted to the King?

7. Has not the House of Assembly lately assumed the right of holding the Executive responsible for ALL payments, not made, as they say, by authority of Law, meaning thereby, *their own authority?*

8. Does not this assumption impede the just operations of the Executive, and of the Courts of Justice?

9. Has not the late House of Assembly assumed the right of fixing Salaries, and of granting them *as their gifts alone?*

10. Do not the votes of the late House of Assembly tend to render EVERY Civil Officer of Government, including the Judges of the land, utterly dependent on that House *only*, for their annual salaries?

11. Have not the Leaders of the late House of Assembly, who now seek re-election, avowed their determination to wrest this Permanent Fund from the Crown?

12. Have not the Majority of the late House of Assembly thus put themselves in opposition, not, simply, to the Colonial Administration, but to the King's Imperial Parliament?

13. Are not these assumptions particularly that with respect to the Act, 14th Geo. III, unconstitutional; and, if submitted to, would they not annihilate the King's Prerogative, and the supremacy of the British Parliament and the Mother Country?

14. Was not the Report of the Committee on the matter of Sir Francis Burton, adopted by the majority of the House of Assembly, a flagrant insult to His Majesty's Representative?

15. Are then, the honest, loyal, and independent Electors of the Province prepared to support these unconstitutional assumptions of the late House of Assembly, in opposition to the Constitutional rights of the THREE co-ordinate Estates—the Prerogative of the Crown—and the supreme validity of an Act of the Imperial Parliament?

16. Lastly—Ought those Members to be re-elected, who, under the specious pretext of maintaining popular rights, never yet invaded, are pledged to persevere in their attempts to deprive the Crown of its property in the permanent fund—of its constitutional power over its own Officers—and to embarrass the Local Government, acting under the positive instructions of His Majesty?—*Quebec Gazette.*

General Election.—The approaching election it is believed will be warmly contested throughout the Province.—Most of the Members of the late House of Assembly are to be put in nomination at the ensuing election. The following are the list of the Candidates already announced—County of Montreal, Charles James Grant "—County of Kent, D. B. Viger, F. A. Quesnel.—Montreal, West Ward, L. T. Papineau, Jun. and Daniel M'Gill.—Montreal, Dalisle."—East Ward, H. Heney, J. Leslie, John Molson,"—Quebec, Upper Town, A. Stuart, G. Vanfelson,"—Vallière de St. Real, Lower Town, A. Stuart, Jun. and Jean Belanger, Thomas Lee,"—County of Quebec, J. Neilson, M. Clouet, G. Ryland.—Orleans, F. Quirouet.—Buckinghamshire, J. B. Proulx, Areli B. Hart."—St. Maurice, John Fraser, Three Rivers, C. R. Ogden, P. B. Dumoulin."—Sorel, James Stuart —Hampshire, J. Canon."—Huntingdon, A. Cuvillier. —Hertford, F. Blanchet, N. Boissonault.—Richelieu, Roch de St. Ours.—*Can. Courant.*

(Those marked (*) were not members of the late House of Assembly.

On the night of the 4th July, six persons entered the Protestant Burying Ground, and commenced digging the grave of a respectable female of this city. Three individuals who were watching the party to insist on paying the usual fees for resurrectionists while they were pursuing their unlawful calling, and, but for the darkness of the night, would have made them prisoners. As it was, they were forced, in their hurry to escape, to leave behind them a shovel and augur. The grave was about half dug.—*Montreal Herald.*

Yesterday a division of the 68th Regiment arrived from Cork in the Arab, Transport. The following is a list of the Officers—Major Baird; Captains Kicwan, George, and Daniel; Lieutenants Rainsford, Jenner, and Boulbury; Ensigns Gibson, and James; and Surgeon Henry—With 11 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, and 222 R. & F. 14 women and 14 children. The Romney had not arrived at Cork when the Arab sailed

The first division of the 70th Regiment will embark on Thursday next.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Novel Arrivals.—In the early part of last week, a raft belonging to Mr. Bills Flint of Brockville, arrived in port, with a cargo consisting of 1700 bushels Oats, and 1100 bushels Wheat Some weeks ago a raft arrived with 600 bushels Bran, besides other articles.—*Canadian Courant.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 7th—Brig Hero, Palot, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....8th—Ellergill, Knill, from Hull, do. 30 settlers.
....Brig British Tar, Bouch, from Limerick, do. 306 settlers.
....Brig Grace, Mairs, from Cork, do. 58 settlers.
....Brig Warde, Lowry, fm Dublin, do. 186 settlers.
....Brig Henry, France, from do. 121 settlers.
....10th—Bark Britannia, O'Brien, from London, in ballast.
....Bark Aurora, Dearness, from Hull, do.
....Bark Alcuyne, Mure, fm Newry, do. 304 settlers.
....Brig Harrington, Halliday, from Dublin, do. 140 settlers.
....Brig Enterprise, Gordon, from Drogheda, with coals. 79 settlers.
....11th—Brig Louisa, M'Adam, from Dublin, in ballast. 180 settlers.
....Bark Nelson, Tickle, fm Belfast, do. 170 settlers.
....Schr. Mary Ann, Sire, fm Newfoundland, fish.
....12th—Bark Stakesby Corner, from Plymouth, in ballast.
....Brig Tweed, Davie, fm Bourdeaux, to order, do.
....14th—Hired Colonial brig Kingfisher, fm Halifax.
....16th—Bark Thomas, Bandil, from Cork, in ballast. 219 settlers.
....Bark Bolmer, Hearn, from Halifax, with rum and sugar.
....Brigantine Mary, Denning, from St. Kitts, with sugar.
....Schr. Vine, Donoam, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....16th—Ship Arab, Lowe, from Cork, do.
....Brig Henderson, Steel, from Sligo, with coals. 90 settlers.
....Brigantine Kate, Webb, from Trinidad, sugar.
....Brig Nelson Wood, Ball, from Liverpool, with general cargo. 49 settlers.
....17th—Brig Fisher, Wilson, from Dublin, ballast. 170 settlers.
....Bark Mint, Smith, from London, in ballast.
....Brig Forth, Robinson, from Greenock, do. 160 settlers.
....Brig Liberty, Martin, from Jamaica, with rum and Molasses.
....Schr. Experience, Thompson, from Halifax, with rum and molasses.
....Brig Mary Bower, Atkinson, from Whitehaven, in ballast.

PASSENGERS.

In the Kingfisher, Col. Power.
In the Ann, sailed yesterday for London, the Lady of the Hon. M. H. Perceval, and family.

INTELLIGENCE.

Ship Emerald, Smith, has just gone into Rivière-du-Loup to load.
H. M. Brig Alligator, passed Green Island on Monday last.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1827.

The latest English dates are to 10th June.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought forward the Budget on 1st. Extracts from his speech on the occasion will be found in this days paper. The Corn Bill had not yet passed—a call of the House of Lords had been ordered for taking it into further consideration.

The first division of the 68th Regt. for this Garrison, arrived by the *Queenston* on Tuesday, and on her return a second detachment of the 70th proceeded to Lower Canada. The Exchanges are now, we believe, nearly completed.

The Lord Bishop, proceeded on his tour, by the *Canada*, on Friday last, and will visit all the stations in the Western part of the Province. His Lordship may be expected on his return about the beginning of September.

The Lower Canada papers are chiefly engrossed with the subject of the Elections, which are soon to take place in that Province. Several new Candidates have offered, and warm contests are expected in many places—Montreal is one of them, where Mr. McGill and Mr. Molson, offer, against Mr. Papineau and Mr. Cuvillier.

The *Canadian Freeman*, in his usual style, when pushed for argument, has recourse in his last number to his never failing vein of abuse. When he cannot argue, he calls names—let him call on—he may write as much as he pleases under the influence, but we are satisfied that every reflecting man in the Province, is of opinion with ourselves, that the *Freeman* is one of the sources from which other journals manufactured their "troubles in Canada?"

—in his columns, they found materials suited to their purpose—the libel was quickly fabricated, and the *Canadian Freeman* held it up to public view, with something like exultation, when he told us in one of his late numbers, that "the eyes of our neighbours were upon us." The *Canadian Freeman* did this—and when the libels found their way into the English papers—who was it that took any pains to contradict them?—Not the *Canadian Freeman*—he rather followed them up, by announcing to his readers, that "from the alarm excited in the mind of Ministers, *several* Regiments were ordered to the Country." This is the man who now, that he is fairly exposed—tells us that "he always had a good opinion of the Loyalty of the people."—This reminds us of another piece of his conduct when similarly situated.—After insulting the House of Assembly and *daring* them to bring Him to their Bar—when brought to their Bar, made most ample apology—he meant no offence, and hoped none would be taken.—So here—he is the means of misrepresenting the character of the people, and when brought to their bar, offers his apology—he had a different opinion of them—it is for the people to say, whether they believe in the sincerity of the apologist—for our own part, we have very little confidence in it.

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By the last Lower Canada Mail, we received from "the Author," for which we return him our thanks, a Pamphlet, containing a Letter from "*Delta*," to "*Senex*," on the subject of the differences, which have long existed in that Province, with respect to the mode of granting the supplies. We have been prevented this week, by indisposition, from attending to our Editorial duties, as fully as we could wish, and have not been able to give the Pamphlet more than a cursory reading; but even this has satisfied us, that the Author, whom we recognize with pleasure as a *Constitutional* writer, has an intimate knowledge of the subject he has taken in hand. We hope to be able to give it more attention next week.

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THE EDITOR has been desired by several respectable inhabitants of the Town, to request that a public meeting may take place at the Mansion House, on Thursday next, at three o'clock, P. M. in order to consider the propriety of setting on foot in this Province a subscription in aid of that established in London, for erecting a monument to the memory of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Friday, 27th July, 1827.

Died,

At New-Market, on Sunday morning last, 22 inst. after a protracted and distressing illness, MRS. ESTHER BEMAN, in the 65th year of her age. She has left a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss; to all of whom she was most justly endeared, by her exemplary conduct, and the practice of those domestic virtues, which distinguished her long life.

At Moy, near Sandwich, Upper Canada, on the night of the 10th instant, in the sixty-second year of her age, Mrs. ARCHANGE MACKINTOSH, late spouse of the Honorable *Angus Mackintosh*, after a lingering illness of more than three months endurance; during which period, she evinced the greatest equanimity of temper, and resignation of mind, to the will of the Great Omnipotent power, who controls all earthly Existence.

In recording the demise of Mrs. Mackintosh, we announce the death of a lady, amiable in her manners, and charitable in her disposition, to the greatest degree.

She was always proud to alleviate the sufferings of her fellow creatures, without distinction to their standing in society, or hue of complexion; and was at all times foremost in her family to watch over the sick.

Her maternal hand was ever kind, affectionate, and sincere, to sooth the pains of the afflicted. No hour, no distance, prevented her repairing to the bed of the sick.

As a wife, she was warmly attached to her afflicted husband; whose companion she had been, for forty-four years and one month.

As a mother, she was sincerely affectionate, and desirous of bringing up her children in the most exemplary Christian manner.

As a neighbor, she was the solace of those who required the aid of a comforter. Her hand was always extended to the needy or distressed; and never was it withdrawn until the balm of consolation was administered.

To the last moment she spoke, it was in the most kind and soothing manner to those who assiduously attended over her sick bed.

Never was a parent more zealous and pious in her devotional exercises, or more strongly attached to the forms of the Church Service, of which she was a member; And it is seldom that we have heard from the Altar, a Person so handsomely eulogized by the Pastor of this Parish, the Rev. Joseph Crevier, as she was on the day of interment.—*Communicated.*

UNTIL MONDAY NIGHT NEXT.

THE Papyrotomia, or Gallery of Paper cuttings, formerly so attractive in Great Britain and Ireland, and recently in the United States, will continue to be exhibited in Mr. Meighan's Ball Room, Market Square, York, until Monday Evening, 10 o'clock.

Admission, 2s. 6d. Children half price.

Each visitor is presented with a correct likeness, cut by Master Hanks, (from England,) who without the aid of drawing, Machine, or any kind of outline, but merely by a glance at the profile, and simply with a pair of common Scissors instantly produces the most striking and spirited likenesses. The Exhibition is brilliantly lighted in the Evening.

NOTICE.—The commissioners, appointed according to the provisions of an act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the Talbot Settlement—give notice that they will receive proposals for constructing the said Harbour until the 25th of August next. Further information may be had of the Subscriber at Sterling, Kettle Creek.

JAMES HAMILTON
Prest. Commissr's.

Sterling, 16th July, 1827. 9-5

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the barn of the Subscriber was on the eighteenth inst. consumed by fire, by means of which property to the value of between 4 and 500 dollars was lost, and as it is suspected that some evil disposed person or persons were the immediate cause of it. Now the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the said offender or offenders as soon as the same shall be convicted.

B. M. KYES.

Cobourg, 27th July, 1827. 9-2

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—*9-tf.*

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, 27 *June*, 1827, 5-6*w*

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

S. C. BREWSTER, at his EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 4, Franklin Buildings, opposite the "*Western Insurance Office*," Main-St. *Buffalo*, will purchase, at the highest rate of Premium, *Bills of Exchange* and *Gold*, of the following description, viz:—

EXCHANGE.
On *England*,
" *France*,
" *Amsterdam*.
GOLD.
American,
Portuguese,
Sovereigns,
Heavy Guineas,
Doubloons,
Do. (Patriot.)

ALSO—*Uncurrent Bank Bills*, of most Banks of the United States, taken at the lowest rate of discount.

ALSO—*Drafts* and *Notes*, on every Section of the United States, collected at moderate charges.

ALSO—For Sale, as above, *Exchange* on *New-York* at 1¼ per cent premium.

Buffalo, June 30, 1827. 7-3*m*.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8th June, 1827. 4-12

THE Subscribing Executor will pay, in one month after the date hereof, authentic and properly vouched claims upon the Estate of the deceased JOHN HUNTER, late of the Township of King, in the Home District, Province of Upper Canada, to the extent of the Assets placed in his hands by the sale of effects of the said deceased.

ALEXANDER WOOD, *Executor.*

York, 7th July, 1827. 7-3*w*.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 23 *June*, 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3–8w.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. MEIGHAN'S, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 June, 1827. 3-*tf.*

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 25th April, 1827. 48-tf

VOL. 2. NO. 10.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Disallowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. And upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6w JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7*th June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-26w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant with ut purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—*tf. Clk. Ex. Council.*

SULVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, July 10, 1827. }

GOVERNMENT SALE.—*Public Notice* is hereby given, that the Tract of Land in the 3d and 4th Concessions, South of Dundas-street, fronting on Lake Ontario, and situate on the 16-mile-Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, being composed of the West part of Lot No. 12, Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, and the East part of Lot No. 16, in the said 3d and 4th Concessions—containing together 968 Acres—will be sold together or separate (to suit purchasers), at Public Auction, on Thursday the 16th August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mr. Crooks' Mill, on the 12-mile-Creek; also, at the same time and place, Lot No. 30 in the 3d Concession, South of Dundas-street, in the same Township, containing 200 Acres, situate near the 12-mile-Creek.

Terms of Payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
7-4*w*. *Surveyor General.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 9 1.f. C. E. C.

CROWN OFFICE, }
20th June, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall.	*Monday* 30*th July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7*th August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20*th August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30*th August.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 18*th Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31*st July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9*th August*
Home,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21*st August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30*th Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff's Office, *Sheriff, H. D.*
York, 20th July, 1827. } 8-11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
21*st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } ON Friday the
TO WIT: } 14th day of September next, will be sold, at the Court House in Brockville, the following Lands, as belonging to Samuel Purdy, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Whitney, viz:—Lot No. 18 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown; Lots No. 9 in the 4th, and 19 in the 7th, Concession of the Township of Wolford; and also, Lots No. 10 in the 2d, and No. 10 in the 3d, Concession of the Township of Oxford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, are required to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
7-6*w*. *Sheriff, Johnstown District.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township ne.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—14 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of August next.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, June 23d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit } twenty third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to John Burley, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Harding P. Wood and Charless Lee, Viz:—

Lot No. 17, east side of the Rock, (Lake side) in Marysburgh, containing 100 acres, and Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 19, 1st concession, each side of the *Rock*, in said Marysburgh, containing 150 acres.

All persons having clams on the above lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M.D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1827.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June, 23d 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Build ings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent. an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, nad about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise. are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the* 21*st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-[illegible]*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs o *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the* 14*th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 14*th July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of Lobo, 200 Acres; broken Lot No. 17 in the 16th Con. of Zora, 60 Acres; No. 34 in the 12th, 200 Acres, and West half of No. 24 in the 1st Con. of do. 100 Acres; South half of Lot No. 5, South half of No. 6, and North-westerly half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Con. or Range North of the Long Wood Road in Carradoc, 300 Acres; Lot No. 11 in 2d, 200 Acres, No. 12 in 1st, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 13 in the 1st Con. 200 Acres, of the Township of Windham; East half

of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. of Townsend, 100 Acres: containing Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. Which Land I will offer for Sale on Saturday the 25th of August now next, at the House of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sherif*, L. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } 7-6w.
May 4th, 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims, either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sherif*.

NOT OFFICIAL

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th *July*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th *June*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th *June*, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 23.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

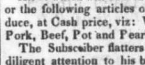
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1,

☞ Passengers returning immediately with the Boat, will only pay half of the above prices for the return.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st *June*, 1827. 4tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York. 21st *Feb*, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.



CANADA COMPANY NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

CANADA COMPANY.

The first hundred Town Lots in the Company's new Town of *Guelph*, having all been taken up at 20 Dollars each, and nearly the whole of the second hundred at the advanced rate of 30 Dollars, the price of the Town Lots after the 13th Aug., will be 40 Dollars, and of the Land in the neighbourhood two Dollars and a half per Acre —payable as stated in the former advertisement, viz: the Town Lots cash, and the land payable in five years by instalments.

One Road from the Town into Waterloo has been opened to the breadth of three chains, including clearing on each side. Another to Eramosa, a third is in progress towards Dundas, to be made through the Clergy Reserves at the expense of Government. A fourth is also in progress towards the Township line between Nichol and Woolwich, and a direct Road between York and Guelph has been projected by the Inhabitants of the intervening Townships, so that the Town may be considered already as the most central in the Province independendant of its great local advantages and water privilege.

One half of the money arising from the sale of the Town Lots continues to be set apart for the erection of a Public School, the foundation of which will be laid on Monday the 13th August.

The plan of the Town, and the Diagram of the Lands can only be seen on the spot, on application to MR. PRIOR, *there.*

JOHN GALT.

Canada Company's Office, }
York, 28th *July*, 1827. } 10.tf.

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

GEO. CATTERMOLE, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. PLATE and JEWELRY repaired—HAIR-PLAITING neatly executed.

York, March 26th, 1827. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street, adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th *May* 1727. 51tf

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. MEIGHAN'S, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-tf.

FOR SALE, A Farm ten miles from York, being lot No. 25 in the first Concession of the Township of York, West side of Yonge Street, containing 210 Acres, of which there is upwards of 100 Acres cleared; 30 Acres of the same in wheat. There is on the premises a two story House, with a good root house, two Barns, Stables, and Sheds, for Cattle.—Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK.

York, 25th *April*, 1827. 48-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8th *June*, 1827. 4-12

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the barn of the Subscriber was on the eighteenth inst. consumed by fire, by means of which property to the value of between 4 and 500 dollars was lost, and as it is suspected that some evil disposed person or persons were the immediate cause of it. Now the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the said offender or offenders as soon as the same shall be convicted.

B. M. KYES.

Cobourg, 27th July, 1827. 9-2

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1827. NO. 10.

Miscellaneous.

OTHO, OF GERMANY.

And the Pirate of the Mediterranean.

A heavy rain ushered in a bleak autumnal night, which closed over the field of Busenrelle; concealing, in almost impenetrable darkness, the flight of the fugitive, and somewhat abating, by its gloomy influence, the fierce ardour of the pursuer.

The uproar and tumult of the day had subsided. The shouts of onset, the neighing of Steeds, and the shrill call of the Trumpets, had given place to the solitary voice of nature. No sound met the ear but that of the wind rushing through the half leafeless forests; as two Knights, armed cap-apie, forced their way through the tangled mazes of a thick wood, bordering on the shores of the Mediterranean.

"The game is up!" exclaimed the foremost rider, suddenly springing from his steed, as the heavily-caparisoned war-charger sank under him; "my life and diadem are not worth an hour's purchase!"

"Courage, royal Otho!" said his companion, likewise dismounting; and speaking in a hollow and suppressed voice, as though the action gave him great pain; "the hope that has carried you thus far, in the hot pursuit of your enemies must yet bear you on."

"Now by Saint Peter, Noble Count! Your advice is physic to a dying man. My good steed has breathed his last, and these weary limbs will poorly aid me in eluding the scent of the blood-hounds who track my steps."

"Danger besets you on every side," returned the wounded Knight, impatiently; "but delay is certain death. Mount my horse, and speed for life through the forest."

"I value existence too little to prolong mine on such disgraceful terms, brave Hermon. Never shall my enemies say, that Otho of Germany fled like a coward, leaving his friend to the treacherous friends who have brought his life and honour into such fearful jeopardy."

"My liege, this is not a time to indulge in chivalric sentiments. The fate of an empire depends upon your life. Mine is already sped. Number me with the brave men you have left to the crow and the vulture on yonder ill-starred field. Hark!" he continued, sinking from the tree which had hitherto supported him, to the earth, "the foe is on us! I hear the trampling of steeds, and the deep baying of the dogs, which rises on the blast like the knell of death."

The Emperor started, and listened, while the scarcely-living steed snorted, pricking up his ears, and shook impatiently his slackened rein.

"You are right, Hermon; they are near—arise, and fly! Darkness will no longer conceal us. See—the moon bursts forth."

He paused, in breathless suspense, but received no answer. He touched the hand of the Knight, which lay extended on the ground —the icy coldness chilled him! He loosened the clasp of his visor, and lifted the heavy steel casque from his head. Through a misty atmosphere, the moon shed a sickly light on the pale brow and blood stained hair of the knight. Otho gazed for a moment on the lifeless form of his friend, sprang to his steed, and fled through the forest with desperate speed. The night was far advanced; the wind had died away, and the some hours, dispelled the haze which had enveloped the moon, and she now shone in cloudless glory on the ocean.

No sail was visible—no indication of the haunts of men met the anxious glance of Otho, as he slowly paced the beach, leading his tired horse, and bitterly ruminating on the past. Where should he gain a lodging for the night? To effect this object would risque discovery. While he was meditating on the course to be pursued, the sound of revelry met his ear—the laugh, the song, the wild huzza, rose on the wind, and mingled with the hollow wailing of the billows, which rolled in living brightness at his feet. Otho looked cautiously round, as a boisterous peal of merriment awoke the lonely echo of the place; but, though the sound seemed near, no object met his eye, but the broad expanse of moving water, and the deep shadow of the bold craggy rock beneath which he stood. He began to think something of magical illusion prevailed. At length the following ditty was chanted in full chorus, by manly voices in his native tongue:—

Where the sun warms, or the tempest lours,
The treasures of ocean and earth are ours;
Freedom and conquest attend our sail,
And the prize shall be ours ere the moon turn pale.

The wind that ruffles the breast of the deep,
And howls round our cavern shall lull us to sleep;
We sail by the glory of moonbeam and star,
And shout to the billow that bears us afar.

Bear a hand! bear a hand! unmoor the boat,
With the wind and the tide to our vessel float:
When the black flag is hoisted rude warfare is nigh—
Where its dark shadow quivers the boldest will fly.

Then, courage, my mates, the wind sings loud;
The moon has burst from her swarthy cloud;
Again must we dash through the angry roar
Of the foaming surge, ere the night is o'er!

This wild burst freed the Emperor from doubt as to the profession of the revellers; and he rightly concluded that he was near the rendezvous of one of the notorious hordes of pirates which, in that dark age, infested every Island and shore of the Mediterranean. Finding he was likely to escape from Scylla only to fall into Charybdis, he about to bend his course in a different direction, when his horse, with the natural sagacity of the species, finding himself near the haunts of men, neighed long and loudly. The sound had scarcely gone forth, before all was silent in the cavern; and Otho had time only to disengage his plumed helm, and commit it to the deep, ere a huge stone was rolled from the mouth of a cave, artfully concealed by a projecting angle of the rock. A flood of light instantaneously burst forth, revealing a group of men, variously attired, feasting round a table, hewn from the solid rock, which blazed with goblets of precious metal, filled with the sparkling juice of the grape. In another moment the Emperor was surrounded by armed men, whose fierce and menacing gestures indicated that little mercy or forbearance was to be expected at their hands.

The Prince, accustomed to command a turbulent and warlike people, bent not from his native dignity in addressing the lawless band before him. Courage could not rescue him from his perilous situation; but a bold and resolute carriage was more likely to succeed with such men than cowardly supplication or mean submission. Turning, therefore, to the foremost in the group, whom, by his proud bearing and fierce demeanour, he concluded to be their leader, he said—"Chance and my evil destiny have thrown me into your power: my rank is noble; aid me in my present need, and I will so amply reward your services, that you may abandon the lawless life you pursue."

The pirate tauntingly answered—"Methinks, the fortunes of an unhelmed knight would pay us poorly for exercising the rites of hospitality! What should you offer, of sufficient magnitude to tempt the rover to forsake his traffic on the deep? The wealth of nations is ours—we have bought our freedom on the waves with our blood, and derive our treasures from the most remote regions of the earth."

"Peace, Theodoric!" exclaimed a voice from behind, which made Otho start, as a tall martial figure emerged from the cavern. "Is it thus," he continued, addressing his comrade, "that you prove your boasted freedom, by playing the tyrant to a stranger, whose misfortune it is to have fallen into our hands? Now, by St. Nicholas! the patron of the mariner, I find man is the same arbitrary being on the throne, in the cottage, or on the deep. Give him power, and he abuses the prerogative with which he is invested." During this speech Otho examined, with an air of troubled interest, the dark, but intelligent countenance of the outlaw. His figure was lofty, well and strongly formed. Though plainly attired in the coarse garb of a seaman, he possessed a firmness of step, a grandeur of deportment, indicating high lineage and early acquaintance with arms. His complexion had suffered from the scorching influence of a hotter climate and constant exposure to weather; but the fire of genius pervaded his features, and flashed through the dark and piercing eye, which spoke of deeds, boldly resolved and fearlessly executed. His brow was marked with an impression of deep and settled melancholy, whose gloomy power had stolen the glow of health from his cheek, and shed its blight on the rich masses of raven hair, which, in the full meridian of manhood, were already mingled with silver. His countenance, once seen, could not be easily forgotten: and the remembrance of its lineaments recurred to the mind of the Emperor like a troubled dream, recalling the calm sports of boyhood, the rash and impetuous career of youth, the fierce tyranny that had marked his entrance on manhood.—"It is only fancy, or he, too, would recognize me," he exclaimed to himself, as the pirate, turned to him, said, in a courteous tone—"Sir Knight, you are welcome to our rugged cheer—follow me."

The cavern was strongly illuminated with torches, which gleamed on arms and trophies won from remote and barborous nations. The Captain, however, motioned Otho to a seat at the lower end of the board, and having seen him well supplied with refreshments, turned to a beautiful youth who was seated at his right hand, his head resting on a small lute. With that youth he entered into earnest conversation, from time to time casting significant glances on Otho. Once, the Emperor encountered the full inquishing blue eye of the stripling, whose colour mounted even to the snowy temples, which glittered with marble whiteness from among the flaxen locks by which they were shaded. He turned away his head to conceal his confusion, and his hand unconsciously fell over the instrument: it emitted a tremulous strain of melody, and the minstrel as if gathering courage from the sound, sang a simple air which served more forcibly to enchain the attention of the Emperor. As if under the influence of magic, he turned with intense interest on the dark-browed chief, and on the fair-haired youth beside him,

My native land! my native land!
How many tender ties,
Connected with thy distant strand,
Call forth my heavy sighs.

The rugged rock—the mountain stream—
The hoary pine-trees shade:
Where, often, in the noon-tide beam,
A happy child I strayed!

I think of thee, when early light
Is trembling on the hill;
I think of thee at dead midnight,
When all is dark and still!

I think of those whom I shall see
On this fair earth no more;
And while I think, my wishes flee
Back to thy much-loved shore.

The pirate cast a look of tender and melancholy regard on the minstrel, and Otho was on the point of expressing the pleasure his enchanted voice had afforded him, when the outlaw to whom he had first spoken, suddenly asked, in an imperious tone, "Sir Knight, whence came you?"

A dark frown rested on the brow of Otho, as he replied, in a tone equally haughty—"From the field of Busentelle."—"How went the battle?"—"It was not the sword of the mighty, or the force of the strong, that won the field," returned the Emperor—"treachery prevailed."—"How!" exclaimed the Captain, starting to his feet, "did his Italian friends forsake Otho in his hour of need! This repays the tyrant well for exiling from him true hearts and brave hands!" "You are a German," said the Emperor, fixing his eagle eyes on the pirate; "what can you know of Otho's private councils?"—A fierce light blazed in the dark eyes of the robber, as he replied—"What do I not know of them, you should have said. Hear me, Sir Knight, and then judge between this accursed tyrant and me!"—He paused, covered his face with his hands, and appeared for some time struggling with bitter reflections; then continued, in a calmer tone: "Stranger, you see before you one of the noblest-descended Princes of the German Empire, the unfortunate Philip of Cologne." The Emperor started—a deadly paleness stole over his countenance—his lip quivered, and his eye involuntarily sought the ground, as the pirate proceeded in his narrative.—"I served my first apprenticeship in arms under the banner of Otho, and we reaped together immortal glory in many a field. In the war with Sarmatia, the regiments under my command surprised, one night, the camp of the enemy, we took much spoil, and made many prisoners. Among the captives was a young and lovely female, the only daughter of a man of rank, who, dying of his wounds, committed her, with a father's blessing to his victorious foe. Had I followed the first generous impulse of my breast I should have restored the weeping damsel to her friends and country; but my heart soon owned for the unprotected stranger a tenderer passion. Our affection was unusual, and she promised to become my bride, when the days appointed for the mourning for her father was expired. In the interval, returning to Vienna, I was received with the most flattering demonstrations of regard by the treacherous Otho. But woe to him who puts any trust in the faith of princes! He accidentally saw, and became deeply enamoured of my beautiful Sarmatian. His passion knew no bounds, and cruelty suggested the most speedy method of satisfying his wishes. Finding me determined never to surrender my promised bride, he accused me of treason, and suborned witnesses. I was tried by the circle of princes; they dreaded the indignation of the Emperor, and I was sentenced to a heavy fine and perpetual banishment. Rage, despair, and love, was struggling in my breast. I gave myself up to the fury that possessed me; and, in the bitterness of the moment, denounced dreadful imprecations on the head of the man who was the author of my sufferings. But the measure of his crimes was not yet full—Eudocia resisted his passion, and treated the bribes he offered her with the contempt they merited. Accusing her of magic, the enraged and vindictive Emperor sent her, under a strong escort, a prisoner to a distant castle. Permitted to bid adieu to my aged parents before I quitted for ever my native land, I had not been many hours beneath the roof of my paternal castle before a friend communicated to me the tidings of Eudocia's sentence and approaching imprisonment. My first idea was to surprise the escort, and win back my bride at the point of the sword.—This resolve I instantly carried into execution. I assembled my friends and vassals—I pointed out my injuries—I roused them as men, and as comrades in arms, to assist me in rescuing from destruction a lovely and unfortunate woman. Aided by the darkness of the night, we succeeded in our enterprise, leaving but one man of the whole number alive to tell the tale. For that adventure the ban of the empire was pronounced against me; my name was erased from the list of princes; my banner was trampled under foot; and a high reward was offered for my head. Pursued in every realm to realm—destitute of a home or an abiding place—my name became a bye-word, a proverb in the mouth of my enemies. The sea was before me: I had no other resource: I joined myself to a band of brave, but desperate men, and became a pirate—the terror of the hands of Otho!" The outlaw ceased, and again passed his trembling hand over his brow.

"And what, think you, the wretch deserves, who could heap such aggravated miseries on the head of a brave and innocent man!" asked the Emperor, in a low and hollow tone.

"The fate he has doubtless met in the field—disgrace, overthrow, and death!" returned the pirate.

"He lives to fulfil the latter part of your sentence," replied the emperor, rising and approaching the outlaw. "Philip of Cologne! do you remember this face! Can you recognize, in a nameless fugitive, your ungenerous persecutor, Otho of Germany! Breathe in this breast your revenge, and sate your indignation on the author of your wrongs."—He threw his sword at the pirates feet, and stood before the astonished assembly with folded arms and down-cast eyes. A hollow murmur passed from man to man, and, "down with the tyrant!" resounded on every lip, but no sound was audible.

The pirate sprang to his feet—a dark red flush was on his face—his lip quivered—a fierce warfare of passion shook his frame. "Tyrant!" he explained, "the hour of retributive justice is at length mine! But for thee, I had been the pride and ornament of the land that gave me birth; and had reaped, in honourable warfare, immortal glory. Your unrelenting cruelty drove me to the rocks and fastnesses of these islands, and made me the companion of outlawed men, a pirate on the deep. Die! and let my crimes, my lost honour be visited on thee!" His sword flashing over his head.—"Hold!" exclaimed the minstrel boy, casting himself at the feet of the pirate, and staying the uplifted weapon; "raise not your

hands against the Lord's anointed! He is your Prince—once was your friend! Will his blood atone for your past sufferings? Will his condemnation ensure your eternal welfare?" The warrior paused.—" By you, Phillip of Cologne, my voice was never before unheard," resumed the lovely woman, whose disguise could no longer conceal from the Emperor the wife of the pirate—" ever generous and noble even to your enemies, prove to this unhappy prince how far virtue can triumph over the mean spirit of revenge."—" Angel!" exclaimed the Emperor, " cease to plead; your supplications are to my wounded spirit worse than the pangs of death. May the just God forgive me for the ills I have wrought!"—He covered his face with his hands to conceal the agitation which was visible in every feature; but, in despite of all his efforts to repel them, the bright drops forced their way through his clenched fingers.—The pirate gazed on the conscience-stricken prince, till the wrath of his countenance passed away, and the tears trembled in his own fierce eyes. " Live!" he said. " Restore these brave men to their former rank and fortune, and this degraded arm shall reinstate you on the throne of your ancestors!"

" No," returned the Emperor, mournfully, " I will not accept life at your hands. A self-condemned and guilty man, I will not excuse crimes, committed in the fust of power, in the heat of youthful passion!"

" Has futurity then no terrors?" said Phillip.

" None to him who has made his peace with heaven," returned Otho, " who has offered at the throne of mercy the humble sacrafice of a broken heart."

" Has your repentance been deep enough to rob the grave of its victory?"

" Your noble brother, who lies a corpse in yonder wood, could best have resolved you that question. On that hand, which vainly defended his pillow; that the hand, which vainly defended him against a host of foes, were cold and stiff like his!" The outlaw turned away, deeply affected, while the Emperor continued:—" To atone in some measure for the wrongs I have, of late, heaped upon your head, I passed an edict, recalling you to your country, and restoring you to the honours of which my cruel tyranny had deprived you. I ordered diligent search to be made, in every realm, for the exiled prince of Cologne, but, all in vain, since my return under the place of your retreat proving fruitless, I bestowed on your lamented brother the favours I had in store for you. At your feet I ask forgiveness of the past, and demand the fulfilment of the just sentence your lips pronounced against me."

He would have thrown himself at the pirate's feet; but the chief received him in his arms ere his knee could touch the earth. Deep silence for some minutes pervaded the Assembly; till Phillip, springing to his feet, waved his sword aloft, flashing aloft their weapons, made the cavern ring with " Long live Otho of Germany! Long live Phillip of Cologne!"

The pirate, true to his promise, safely transported the Emperor to the nearest German port; and the world soon forgot, in the Commander-in-Chief of her armies, and the bulwark of her throne, the once-dreaded lion of the Mediterranean!

Summary.

On the 7th of June, messages were received in both Houses of Parliament from the King to the following effect:—" That it having been deemed expedient; towards the additional expenses of maintaining the British forces in Portugal, His Majesty, relying on the affection of their Lordships, and the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, trusts that they will make provision accordingly."

Mr Canning observed, that it was for this purpose he had asked for the vote of credit for £500,000.

Penryn.—A bill to disfranchise this borough has passed the House of Commons by a large majority. Great exertions are making in Manchester, to obtain for that town the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, should this bill eventually become a law.

The Queen of Wurtemberg, sister to His Majesty, after an absence of 30 years, arrived at Greenwich on the 4th of June. Her Majesty was received, on landing, by the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, Princesses Sophia and Augusta, and a numerous assemblage of Nobility. The Queen was escorted to London by a Guard of Honor, and was hailed with enthusiasm, both during her journey, and on her arrival.

At the sale of the effets of the late Mr. Rudd, lately, a table made out of a plank of Shakespeare's mulberry tree cut down about 1760, some years before Garrick's jubilee, and which was then given to Dr. Miles, the antiquarian, was sold for 12½ guineas.

The exports last year from Great Britain to Ireland amounted to 6¼ millions, and the imports to 6¼ millions.—Balance against Ireland ¼ million.

The imports of Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, last year, amounted to 42 millions, and the exports to 35 millions.

Limerick, 8 June.—The *Pacific*, Brown of this port, bound to Quebec, arrived in the River Shannon on Sunday evening. She sailed from Cork 23d ult. with 180 men, women and children on board, and when in lat. 53, long. — 14 of the passengers, supposing that the Supercargo had a considerable quantity of sovereigns in his possession, formed a plan to destroy him, the master and mate, and carry the vessel to South America; and had actually tied them up for two days, with the intention of throwing them overboard, but they were prevented by the crew and the rest of the passengers.

Marlborgh Street.—Yesterday, Robert Vickery, the coachman, it will be remembered, last week to avoid a charge of assault, pleaded his privilege, as the servant of the American Ambassador, was backed up in default of bail, the opinion of the Attorney General having been first taken by the Magistrates.

England.

The debate on the corn laws bill was continued in the house of lords on the 7th with some animation. Lord Goderich, (late Mr. Robinson,) moved that the House go into Committee upon the said bill.

" The Marquis of Londonderry wished to put a question to the Noble Viscount. He wished to know if it was true, that after the decisions of their Lordships on a former night, upon an amendment moved by the Noble Duke, an intimation had been conveyed from His Majesty's Government, to certain of their Lordships who had voted with the Noble Duke that if they persisted in that course, and did not retract the vote, they should be dismissed from their employments belonging to His Majesty's Household? This was the question which he wished to put, and thought that it was highly important that they should be made acquainted with these measures, which were had recourse to, intimidate the House."

" Lord Goderich said he thought his Noble Friend had exhibited the first instance in which a call had been made on Ministers to state what advice they would give to His Majesty as to what course should be pursued with respect to the votes of their Lordships under the Crown. He (Lord G.) for one, would not compromise what he considered as due to the dignity of the Crown, by giving any explanation on the subject, for undoubtedly it was competent to His Majesty to appoint to those offices the individuals whom he thought proper and also to remove them from those offices in case he wished to do so. He (Lord G.) did not conceive it to be any part of the duty of His Majesty's Government to state the reasons why His Majesty thought fit to exercise his discretion in these respects. He thought he could refer the Noble Marquis to a case in which a similar explanation had been denied.

" The Marquis of Londonderry—I only inquired if an intimation, such as I have stated, was given to any Noble Lord.

" Lord Goderich arose, but seeing Lord Delaware on his legs, he yielded to that Noble Lord.

" Lord Delaware said that he was bound to state, that without any intimation from His Majesty's Ministers, or even any consultation with them, he had felt it his duty, after the vote which he gave on a former evening, on the amendment of the Noble Duke, (Wellington,) to follow up that vote by a resignation of the situation which he had held in His Majesty's Household. He would repeat that he had done so without receiving any intimation from Ministers for the purpose."

The House then resolved itself into a Committee.

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" The Earl of Malmesbury wished to know in what situation the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey were placed with reference to the operation of the Bill?

" Lord Goderich said that the consideration suggested by the Noble Earl was not unattended with difficulty. The fact was, that the agricultural interests of Islands secured to them the continuance of the importation of their produce into this country, and they were entitled, therefore, to object to the imposition, by this Government, of any duties on the importation of their produce. It was perfectly true that the inhabitants of the Islands might, under this state of things send over the whole of their produce to Great Britain, whilst they could import foreign grain for their own consumption. But he could easily satisfy their Lordships that there could be very little ground of apprehension, either from the disposition or the ability of the inhabitants to send corn into this country. They had a very rigid Corn Law of their own.

The Earl of Malmesbury said it was obvious that an enterprot might be formed in Guernsey and Jersey, by means of which it would be easy to carry on a very lucrative trade in foreign grain. At present there was no limitation to the quantity which they were at liberty to send into this country. He thought it absolutely necessary that they should be placed in one relation or the other to Great Britain, for the present time at least, either as part of this country, or altogether as a foreign territory. The fact was, that he had been induced to put the question which he had addressed to his Noble Friend by the knowledge he had derived from a return moved for by a friend of his in another place, from which it appeared that a very considerable importation of foreign wheat, very much exceeding the wants of the home consumption had taken place recently into the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. He was not disposed to meddle with the sacredness of chartered rights, but it was the duty of their Lordships to secure the country against the abuse of the facilities which were connected with those rights.

" Lord Goderich said he would undertake to see that ample security would be provided against the apprehended abuse, if indeed adequate regulations were not already in existence."

Many attemps were made to amend the bill. The Earl of Westmoreland moved " that till the 10th of August 1827, it should be lawful for the holders of warehoused wheat and other corn to enter warehoused corn for home consumption. under the provisions of this act; and that the provisions of this act should not take full effect with respect to all sorts of corn and grain, before the first day of June 1828." But the motion was rejected. Upon the clause relating to the reciprocity of duties with regard to corn,

" Lord Ellenborough objected to any reciprocity of duties with any of the northern states. He asserted that the navigation of the country had not benefited from any such treaties of reciprocity. He did not object to any treaty of reciprocity with Portugal and Prussia, for they had no ships to contend with us, nor did he object to the same course being adopted towards the United States of America; but the effects of such treaties with the Northern European Powers, it would be found they had been considerably to our disadvantage. It appeared that during the last three years, the increase of the tonnage of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, had been 160,000; but the increase of British tonnage only 20 tons. The number of British Seamen had increased five hundred and forty five; the number of foreign seamen eight thousand, a number sufficient to man ten ships of the line. This clause was opposed to the principle of the bill, and its adoption would be attended with great inconvenience. He was most desirous that it should not form part of the bill, to which it was not reconcilable in principle.

The clause was defended by Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington, and adopted.

" Earl Stanhope next proposed an amendment, to prohibit altogether the importation of American flour. It has been said that the quantity of flour imported is considerable; but it appeared by the returns that 5,100 barrels had been imported at Liverpool in one week, and in one year 545,000 barrels. Flour, too, kept for a longer time than corn, and the freight of it was not so expensive. He, therefore, could not understand the motives of Portugese, and they accept all the peasants who come. A number of these country people were in the Mountain duty upon the return

abandoned characters like those nocturnal assassins that have lately been prowling like wolves through the country, plundering the treasures of your temples, and polluting, by their sacrilegious hands, the very *host* on your altars! By a process of law, both metropolitan and provincial, which it will be unnecessary for me to describe to you in this place, the sums of money requisite for this important purpose, exist already, and are deposited in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. They are not taken directly out of your pockets, nor levied on your property, moveable or immoveable. You never saw the grim haughty visage of the Tax-gatherer at your door, nor heard his stern imperious voice demanding with impatience that which you owe to the King and Government. On the contrary, your taxes, if they may be called such, have *already* been exacted and paid without so humiliating a process. They have been levied on the produce and manufactures of *foreign countries* which you demand every year for the comfort and embellishment of your existence, and you pay for them, not in money, but what is much more easy and convenient for you—the value of your labor and the spontaneous produce of your soil. All, then, that is necessary for you to do, in consequence of the supplies demanded by government for maintaining your peace and happiness, having been already collected and deposited, is to renounce all right that the law gives you over it, and transfer it by a legal deed to government, in order to be laid out on YOUR ACCOUNT AND FOR YOUR BENEFIT as the Constitution, you, with so much good reason boast of, directs."

It is certainly lamentable to observe, that while this untoward state of affairs, continues to exist in *Lower Canada*, public improvement is utterly disregarded. The energies of the people are kept in a state of depression—no public works of any consequence are undertaken, and the spirit of enterprise which is seen to actuate every neighbouring Province, is retarded. Moderation seems to have forsaken the Assembly—bent on carrying party views into effect, the best interests of the Country are lost sight of. Such a state of things, it is to be hoped, will soon come to an end, and the people of Lower Canada will do well to reflect, before giving their votes at the ensuing Election, whether the conduct of those, who, by pertinaciously persisting in their opposition to the positive injunctions of the Constitution, have brought the country into its present difficulties, are worthy of their suffrages.

The truth of the proverb "that a drowning man will catch at a straw," was never more perfectly exemplified, than in the conduct which has lately been exhibited by the *Canadian Freeman*. The *eye of the country are upon him*—the toils are of his own weaving, and now that he is fairly caught in his own net, rage and disappointment are visible enough, in the desperate struggles he makes to effect his escape. The Durham Address, he will find will not answer his purpose. We shall never pretend to dictate to the people what language they shall make use of, when expressing their opinions of public men, and public measures; and of this the *Freeman* may be assured, we shall never represent them as disloyal, or furnish others with the *means* of doing so, as he has done—nor shall we endeavour to excite alarm among them, by false rumours and ungrounded insinuations.

The *Freeman denies*, that he dared the House of Assembly, to "call him up"—his own words stand recorded to condemn him. See the *Canadian Freeman* of 8th Feb. last where after speaking contemptuously of "our *little* House of Assembly, in *little* York"—he says—"let those who think he ought to be called up, for expressing his sentiments, call him up, *if they dare*.—This is the man who now plays the part of Champion, to those who so lately were the objects of his *daring* abuse.

With these remarks we take our leave of the subject, and of the *Freeman*, perfectly satisfied that the people will attribute his intemperance, to its proper cause.

The Editor of the Upper Canada Gazette, having been desired, by several respectable Inhabitants of the Town of York, in the Home District, to request; that a Public Meeting might take place at the Mansion House, on Tuesday the 22d of August, 1827, at three o'clock P. M. the afternoon, in order to consider the propriety of setting on foot in this Province, a subscription in aid of that Establishment in London for Erecting a Monument to the Memory of His late ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF YORK, and the Meeting having taken place at the hour appointed, The Honourable William Campbell, Chief Justice, was unanimously requested to take the Chair, and John Beikie, Esquire. to perform the duties of Secretary.

The sincere regard for the Memory of His late ROYAL HIGHNESS, the DUKE OF YORK, manifested by all His Majesty's Subjects calling for a lasting testimony of such regard, and which is the cause of the present Meeting, having been happily set forth by the Chief Justice the following resolutions were put and carried nem. con.

Resolved.—That we do most sincerely lament as a National misfortune, the Demise of his late ROYAL HIGHNESS, the DUKE OF YORK.

Resolved.—That in common with our fellow Subjects in all parts of the British Empire, we do highly appreciate the many and very eminent public services of that illustrious Prince, as well in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces, as in all other situations in which he had occasion to evince his attachment to His Majesty, and his firm, and steady adherence to the British Constitution in Church and State.

Resolved.—That in testimony of our humble respect, and approbation of the public, and private virtues of His Royal Highness, and in order to commemorate our sense of the same, we do most cordially approve of the design lately adopted by our fellow Subjects in the Mother Country, of erecting a National Monument to the memory of His Royal Highness, at the seat of the Imperial Government, and with that view, we respectfully desire to contribute by subscription in aid of the funds intended to carry that design into effect.

Resolved.—That copies of these Resolutions be immediately transmitted to the Sheriff's or other influential Persons in the several Districts of the Province, in order that all our fellow Subjects who may be disposed to testify their loyalty and sense of public duty in this respect may have an opportunity of doing so.

Resolved.—That the Hon. Joseph Wells, the Hon. John Henry Dunn, and James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, be respectfully requested to superintend the carrying into effect the object of this Meeting, by adopting such measures as they shall deem expedient, and most effectual, to promote a general subscription throughout the Province aforesaid, and to remit the amount of the Money subscribed, to such persons in London, as are appointed and authorised to receive the same.

Resolved.—That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chief Justice for his able services in the Chair, and also to John Beikie, Esq. for having so kindly acted as Secretary.

JOHN BEIKIE.
Secretary.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

JOHN WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers. Orders received by

JOHN WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

THE TRUSTEES of the public School for the District of Gore give Notice that the situation of teacher for that establishment is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Law. Gentlemen who wish to become candidates will please to make application by letter (post paid) stating their qualifications to Thomas Taylor, Esquire, at Hamilton, one of the Trustees. The examination for the choice of a teacher, will take place at that town on the 24th of August, next, at which time and place, the candidates are requested to attend with their testimonials.

Hamilton, District of Gore, }
24th July, 1827. } 10–2

NOTICE.—S. THOMPSON respectfully informs the Public, that his *Bible* is put to Press, on a new and beautiful set of Stereotype Plates, and will soon be ready for publication. Having entered into extensive arrangements with *Mr. M'Phail* for binding, he will be enabled to afford *Bibles*, *Testaments*, *&c.* on the most reasonable terms.—He condescends to no reply to *Mr. M'Kenzie's* unfair, and false statement, as any thing that might be said would only be misrepresented. And as his Subscribers are well aware of what he has told them, a reply would be needless. He would merely observe, that it was his original intention to have the work printed here, but found it utterly impracticable. He is ready, cheerfully, to give personal explanation.

S. THOMPSON.
York, August 4, 1827. 10-1w.

NOTICE.—Proposals for completing the Works at the Burlington Bay Canal, will be received by the Subscriber, until Friday the 24th August (proximo)—agreeable to the annexed Schedule—and, in conformity with the severel Acts of the Legislature of this Province made in reference thereto. Plans and specifications may be seen by intending contractors on application to me.

By order of the Commissioners,
W. J. KERR.
Secretary.

Burlington Beach, }
July 27, 1827. }

Work to be done to complete the Burlington Bay Canal.

11 Cribs of timber, to complete return pier head, in Lake Ontario, south side;—including all materials, such as piles, ties, planking, workmanship, stone, and every thing else necessary.
7 cribs do, south side, Burlington Bay.
Additional crib work, to improve the pier, in Lake Ontario, agreeable to plan and specification.
87 oak piles, for return pier head; 30 feet long, and 15 inches diameter.—2,610 cubic feet.
88 do. for south pier, in Lake Ontario.—2,640 cubic feet.
75 do. do. do. 2,250 cubic feet.
18 do. to put beneath the south abutment of bridge.—540 cubic feet.
10 do. to repair breaches in south pier.—300 cubic feet.
40 do. for south pier head in Burlington Bay.—1,200 cubic feet.
16 do. for north pier head, in Lake Ontario.—480 cubic feet.
114 do. for abutment of bridge, north side; to repair breaches in the north pier, Lake Ontario; do. in the Bay; and to repair head of Breakwater.—3,420 cubic feet.
400 do. additional, to secure the work.—12,000 cubic feet.
Total.—847 piles.
Pointing, driving, and shoeing with iron, such of said piles as may be necessary—supposed 200.
67 bollards or mooring posts, of oak.—2,010 cubic feet.
Pointing and driving the same.
34,000 feet 3 inch pine plank, for covering the piers.
Workmanship covering old piers.
7,000 cubic feet of pine timber, squared, for building the old work up to the required height; and workmanship.
700 feet of hand rail, on the outer side of south pier, Lake Ontario; and workmanship.
40 cords of heavy stone, for backing up the return pier head.
20 do. capping stones, for pier head.
Excavating channel to 12 feet depth of water throughout.—3,600 cubic yards.
One swivil bridge, complete.
One light house, on return pier head, with argand oil lamp, complete.
One capstan on pier head. 10-3

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

NOTICE.—The commissioners, appointed according to the provisions of an act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Ketile Creek, on Lake Erie, in the Talbot Settlement—give notice that they will receive proposals for consructing the said Harbour until the 25th of August next. Further information may be had of the Subscriber at Sterling, Ketile Creek.

JAMES HAMILTON
Prest. Commissr's.
Sterling, 16th July, 1827. 9-5

FOR SALE—The pleasant and healthy place of *Moy*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, loading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence.

ALSO.

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the Township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3–8w.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to call immediately and settle their accounts.—Those who neglect to do so must expect that they will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, 27 *June*, 1827. 5-6w

VOL. 2. NO. 11.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

P. M.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14*th July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

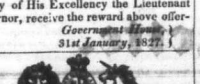
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General*.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary*.



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, } 31st January, 1827. }



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands hereinafter reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

33-6w JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-26w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan.".

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time within that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proven, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, July 10, 1827. }

GOVERNMENT SALE.—*Public Notice* is hereby given, that the Tract of Land in the 3d and 4th Concessions, South of Dundas-street, fronting on Lake Ontario, and situate on the 16-mile-Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, being composed of the West part of Lot No. 12, Lots No. 13, 14, and 15, and the East part of Lot No. 16, in the said 3d and 4th Concessions—containing together 968 Acres—will be sold together or separate (to suit purchasers), at Public Auction, on Thursday the 16th August next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mr. Crooks' Mill, on the 12-mile-Creek; also, at the same time and place, Lot No. 30 in the 3d Concession, South of Dundas-street, in the same Township, containing 200 Acres, situate near the 12-mile-Creek.

Terms of Payment—25 per cent. to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three yearly instalments, bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
7-4w. *Surveyor General.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

CROWN OFFICE, }
22th *June*, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7th *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 18th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9th *August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit. } NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, 20th July, 1827. } *H. D.* 8–11.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
21*st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Esq. one at the Suit of George Lyons, Esquire, and two at the suit of Jerard B. Chapman; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6, 1827. } 11-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 50 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6 1827. } 11-6*w.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an asbery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also he whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consist-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } TO WIT: } ON Friday the 14th day of September next, will be sold, at the Court House in Brockville, the following Lands, as belonging to Samuel Purdy, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Whitney, viz:—Lot No. 18 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown; Lots No. 9 in the 4th, and 19 in the 7th, Concession of the Township of Wolford; and also, Lots No. 10 in the 2d, and No. 10 in the 3d, Concession of the Township of Oxford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, are required to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale. JOHN STUART,
7-6*w.* *Sheriff, Johnstown District.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday, the twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township ine.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of August next.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, June 23d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } To Wit. } ON Saturday the 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } *To wit* } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery on; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } TO WIT: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } TO WIT: } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an asbery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also he whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consist-

ing of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, / *April 14th* 1827. / 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, /
Hamilton, 14th July, 1827. / 10-17w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District / to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, / *26th July* 1827. / 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE.
Sheriff, L. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, / to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of Lobo, 200 Acres; broken Lot No. 17 in the 16th Concession of Zora, 60 Acres; No. 34 in the 12th, 200 Acres, and West half of No. 24 in the 1st Con. of do. 100 Acres; South half of Lot No. 5, South half of No. 6, and North-westerly half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Con. or Range North of the Long Wood Road in Carradoc, 300 Acres; Lot No. 11 in 2d, 200 Acres, No. 12 in 1st, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 13 in the 1st Con. 200 Acres, of the Township of Windham; East half of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. of Townsend, 100 Acres: containing Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. Which Land I will offer for Sale on Saturday the 25th of August now next, at the House of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sheriff*, L. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, /
May 4th, 1827. / 7-6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims, either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

*Elmsby, Jun*e 25th 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week*.—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*.
Bank of Upper Canada, /
York, April 28, 1826. / 43-tf.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

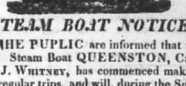
Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

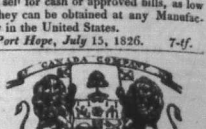
Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

PORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.



CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

CANADA COMPANY.

The first hundred Town Lots in the Company's new Town of *Guelph*, having all been taken up at 20 Dollars each, and nearly the whole of the second hundred at the advanced rate of 30 Dollars, the price of the Town Lots after the 13th Aug., will be 40 Dollars, and of the Land in the neighbourhood two Dollars and a half per Acre —payable as stated in the former advertisement, viz: the Town Lots cash, and the land payable in five years by instalments.

One Road from the Town into Waterloo has been opened to the breadth of three chains, including clearing on each side; another to Eramosa, a third is in progress towards Dundas, to be made through the Clergy Reserves at the expense of Government; a fourth is also in progress towards the Township line between Nichol and Woolwich, and a direct Road between York and Guelph has been projected by the Inhabitants of the intervening Townships, so that the Town may be considered already as the most central in the Province independent of its great local advantages and water privilege.

One half of the money arising from the sale of the Town Lots continues to be set apart for the endowment of a Public School, the foundation of which will be laid on Monday the 13th August.

The plan of the Town, and the Diagram of the Lands can only be seen on the spot, on application to MR. PRIOR, *there*.

JOHN GALT.
Canada Company's Office, /
York, 28th July, 1827. / 10-6

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1827. NO. 11.

Poetry.

IMITATIONS OF SERVIAN POETRY.

BY MISS L. E. LANDON.

The maiden turned her head away—
"You'll have no kiss from me to-day."
"And why to-day, love, must I see
The roses bloom, and not for me?"
Tears filled the maiden's raven eyes—
"The lightly won, you lightly prize;
To make you prize the kiss you gain,
It must be won with toil and pain,
And seldom too: so still I say,
You'll have no kiss from me to-day."

SONG.

She took a flower, and plucked the leaves,
Then threw them in the wine;
And ever thus, she said, at first
The hopes of young love shine.
The cup is drained: amid the dregs
The leaves, pale, scentless, lie;
And ever thus, she said, at last
Hopes of young love die.

THE FALCON-MESSENGER.

The warrior loosed the silken string
That was around his falcon's wing.
"Go forth, till thou that thing shall see
More than thy life-blood dear to me.
The bird went forth—the red gold zone—
The white steed neighed—the bird swept on;
He passed above a tower—and then
Sought out his warrior-lord again.
"I saw a lady and a child,
The infant in its slumber smiled;
Methinks the lady would have wept,
But twas such soothing watch she kept."
His look grew soft, his voice sank low:
"My own brave bird, well dost thou know
What thou in thy wild flight couldst see,
More dear than life-blood dear to me."

SONG.

The desert hath a dreary waste
Of burning sand and sky;
But even there the fount and palm
Beside the pathway lie:
There may the tired pilgrim rest
Upon his wearied face.
I would the wilderness of Love
Could boast such resting place:
But misery sky and endless sands,
These, O Love! are for thee—
Thy constant destiny: alas,
That such should be for me!

Miscellaneous.

THE GRUMBLING TRAVELLER.

Comfort is a word peculiar to the English; but the English people are the most uncomfortable beings on the face of the globe. They are most fastidious critics of enjoyment, and have the unenviable art of finding something to complain of in every place, and at all times.

I once had the happiness to take a journey with one who had this faculty quite to perfection. We made our arrangements to leave London in the Liverpool mail. It was the latter end of September, when the season had been one of the most beautiful I have remembered for many years. Before we started, we determined to dine at a coffee-house in the city; this was something new and I rather expected to gratify my curiosity than enjoy much comfort. As we entered the room, and took our seats on a vacant box, I was just going to express my surprise at the neatness of the room, when my companion burst out in exclamations against the heat, and smell, and confined air; and asked the waiter if he had not a clean table cloth in the house. With the utmost civility, and most uncomplaining obsequiousness, the windows were opened, a clean cloth was spread upon the table: but the noise of the street was now intolerable, we could not hear ourselves speak. The next object of animadversion was the spoons. "What can't you trust your company with silver spoons?" "They are silver, sir." "Oh, I thought they were pewter."

A long bill of fare was produced, as long as an Apotheceries bill—"Is this all you have?" Then my friend's ingenuity was exerted to recollect a dozen more dishes; some of which, unfortunately for his sagacity, to be out of season. After a great many hesitations and counterorders, the dinner was settled; and my appetite was pleasantly fading away by its influence, while my companion, who ate quite as hearty as myself, was indulging himself, at the same time, in every possible variety of grumbling—the bread was dry—the salt was wet—the vinegar was thick—the mustard was thin.

"Now, waiter, let us have a bottle of your execrable port." Here was a fine opportunity of growling: all the common-place complaints and criticisms of wine, were uttered with the volubility, that indicates, they have been learned by heart. The wine was changed—I could not tell the difference—it was still called wretched stuff—but the bottle was finished, and my friend would have had a second, had not I declared against it.

At half-past seven we walked to Ladlane, and took our seats in the mail, after seeing our luggage safely stowed. But my fellow-traveller insisted upon having his portmanteau in the coach with him; and was even so polite, as to hope it would not be in any body's way—"Oh, by no means." Delay, with these vehicles, is out of the question. Off we set—not a word was spoken by any one. Grumbling first broke silence.—"What disagreeable things are these mail coaches—there is no room to breathe in them." The window was let down. "Who would have expected such sultry hot weather, at the latter end of September?"

As we slowly ascended Highgate Hill (this was before the arch-way was made) the air began to grow somewhat cooler, and the wind blowing, or rather breathing, from the south-west, came full upon my companion's face; who sat, as all knowing travellers do, with his back to the horses. This fanned his indignation into another flame—he was sure of catching his death in cold. Then followed a long declamation on the climate of Great Britain.

"It was a wonder how people could live in such a fickle atmosphere." "I have lived in it seventy years," said an old gentleman on the opposite side, "and have enjoyed a tolerable share of health."

The travelling cap was now substituted for the hat, which was suspended by two strings across the roof; and the company seemed disposed to sleep. The guard of a mail coach is a terrible enemy to sleep. We were now approaching the end of our first stage. The poor complainant was awakened by the long blast of the horn. More grumbling.—"What a bore it is to be annoyed by that booby's trumpeting." "It would be a much greater inconvenience," said the old gentleman, "to spend a quarter of an hour for fresh horses." "But the fellow need not make so much noise." "Perhaps he thinks otherwise, and it is not always easy to teach persons in office, to make the most discreet use of authority."

The next interruption was from the coachman—he came to take leave of the company. "What a scandalous imposition is this tax upon the passengers." The fee was given quite as liberally by my friend as by the rest of us, but he could not let slip an opportunity of complaining—he thought it a great shame that it was not put a stop to—they had better pay more for their fare, and be rid of this nuisance. "If that were done," said the old gentleman, "it would make the matter no better; passengers would soon undo the arrangement by their own liberality; and in the end, we should pay the proprietors more, and the coachman no less."

It was really very impertinent thus to rob my friend of the comfort of grumbling.—"What is the matter now—what is the coach stopping for?" "We are not stopping, we are only going over Woburn sands." "But why don't they mend the road?"—"It is very difficult to mend a road good over such a soil." "Then why don't they turn the road?" "Really I can't tell; but we shall soon be over it, and after all, the inconvenience is much greater to the horses than it is to us."

At Northampton we stopped to breakfast; and there the old gentleman left us. He very politely wished us a good morning, and a comfortable journey. My companion was quite irritated at the word "comfortable;" he thought it looked like a sneer. "What a disagreeable old fool that is," said he; "I dare say he thinks himself very wise." "Perhaps," thought I, "he thinks you very foolish"—but I did not say so. Breakfast was soon dispatched.—No other fault was found, than that the eggs were not brought soon enough, nor quite boiled enough, that the butter was very bad, and the bill very unreasonable, and the coachman very impatient.

Here we took in another passenger, who joined in concert with my agreeable fellow-traveller.

At Lichfield we dined. Here was no hesitation over a bill of fare, and scarcely time to find fault with the wine; but as the post was not quite made up, the guard informed us that we might sit another quarter of an hour. This was very refreshing to us all, but to the poor unfortunate, who said it was a conspiracy to entrap us into taking another bottle—which he protested he would not do—but changed his mind when the waiter brought it, at the beck of his friend.

Thus it seems to be in the journey of life. They who have real evils and troubles, make it their business to smooth and alleviate them, and those who have none, as if to make the balance even, and prevent a spirit of envy in others, at their happy lot, do all in their power to magnify troubles, and make themselves most ingeniously wretched.

Summary.

The amount of Bank-notes in circulation on the 31st May, 1827, was about Twenty Millions.

Gratifying accounts have been received in LONDON from every part of the Kingdom, relative to the revival of Trade.

The Duke of CLARENCE is extremely active, and deservedly popular in his official character of Lord High Admiral. On the 28th May he inspected the Woolwich division of Royal Marines; and afterwards the Ships of War in the River.

In the House of Commons, May 30th, Mr. WILMOT HORTON declared, that in the matter of Emigration, no step whatever would be taken by Government until the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject had terminated its labours.

The FIVE CLUBS throughout the Kingdom have been numerously attended on the occasion of the anniversary dinner: particularly at LEEDS, MANCHESTER, HALIFAX and READING.

Mr. HUME's motion to repeal one of the Acts called the Six Acts, was lost, 120 to 10, on the 31st May.

The hole in the Thames Tunnel is now completely stopped.

The Queen of WURTEMBERG seems to be very popular with all descriptions of people. She has been visited by all the Nobility in and near LONDON.

It is reported that His Majesty intends visiting Plymouth this summer, accompanied by the Lord High Admiral.

Mr. J. T. Morrison, surgeon, at Chelsea, recently deceased, left to his wife *a shilling*, and to Carlile £50 per annum for life (to descend to his wife and children) in testimony of his approbation of his correct morals upon his late trials. Mr. Brougham was nominated executor, but refuses to act.

M'Adamizing Regent-street, Whitehall, and Palace-yard, cost £12,842 15s. 8d.; the repairing, scraping, watering, &c., last year amounted to £4000.

The number of volumes in the University Library at Cambridge has never been ascertained; but Dr. Farmer, when Librarian, counted the number of authors, and they amounted at that time, which is 50 years ago, to upwards of 100,000.

Such is the abundance of money in the city, that a recent circumstance has come to our knowledge of a Gentleman having obtained a mortgage of £16,000 at 4 per cent. for six years certain. Bankers also for periods of shorter duration receive money, on good securities at three per cent.

A new prodigy in music is much spoken of in Rome: it is the Senora Aspri, who, although only eighteen years of age, has composed an opera, which was played in that city on the 15th of last month. The Senora herself presided over the orchestra.

Leipzig, May 13.—The fair is now over, and may be reckoned among the tolerable good ones. A vast quantity of goods were sold, but the prices of MANY things were low. The number of strangers from all quarters was great; and we had a numerous concourse of buyers and sellers from the East, as well as from the West. The most extensive sales were made in English Manufactures, which this time

England.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF WIRTEMBERG.

Greenwich, June 5.

The influx of visitors at the fair, yesterday morning, was considerably increased, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen of Wirtemberg. The preparations made for her reception were on a scale commensurate with her high rank, and that of her illustrious brother. Immediately opposite the statue of Charles II., in the centre of the large square, in the College, a commodious platform was erected, enclosed with a canopy of canvass, projecting over the balustrades in the river, and forming a sort of colonade. It being understood that her Majesty was in that ill state of health as not to be able to walk, a trapdoor was made in the flooring of this erection, in order that she might be swayed up (in a chair constructed for the purpose) and a small sledge or truck was also constructed, upon which the chair was to be placed, and by that means to convey her Majesty to the carriage.

At nine o'clock, The Guard of honour, composed of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lord James Hay, took their station in the square, followed by a party of the Second Regiment of Life Guards, who were placed near the Painted Chamber. The Royal Standard was then hoisted, and the bells commenced a merry peal.

Precisely at ten o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princesses Sophia and Augusta, Colonel Fitzclarence, and a numerous assemblage of the Nobility, arrived.

Sir Richard Keats, the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor Brownell, received the Lord High Admiral and his party at the grand western entrance of the hospital. The Royal Party were then conducted to the Governor's house, where they partook of refreshment, when they again returned to the water side. The Duke appeared in excellent health and spirits, and seemed very anxious about the arrival of his Royal Sister. He was particularly affable, and conversed with those around him, and every now and then applied the glass to his eye down the river.

During the whole of the morning the weather was very unpropitious; and the wind being directly ahead, doubts were entertained of the arrival of the yacht, although it was ascertained, beyond a doubt, that she was lying off Gravesend; but it was feared, as the tide was running down, and the yacht drawing twenty feet water, that she would not get over Barking Shelf. Matters remained in this uncertain and anxious state till the hour of six, when it was announced, by telegraph, that the royal yacht was off Woolwich. The intelligence was immediately communicated to the Lord High Admiral, and joy seemed to pervade all ranks. From this moment the Duke scarcely left the parade, but employed himself in inspecting the necessary preparations for her Majesty's reception.

The children of the Naval Asylum, consisting of five hundred boys and two hundred girls, were now arranged on the steps leading to the upper square, between the Chapel and the Painted Chamber, which presented a very interesting appearance.

At twenty-minutes past six, the royal yacht

hove in sight round Blackwall Point, towed by the *Lightning* steamer, and decked with all her colours. As she approached her destination, the most lively interests pervaded the multitude, and every boat that could be procured was in motion. The Admiralty boat was prepared for the reception of the Duke of Clarence and his party. A numerous party of Nobility embarked in other boats, to meet the royal bark, which had now arrived off the Hospital. The anchor was cast, and the crew manned the yards, to salute her Majesty, on leaving the vessel.

The chair was conveyed on board, and her Majesty, having been seated in it, she was hoisted from the state cabin, and then lowered into the yacht's boat, and was rowed ashore. Sir William Hosse, the Commander, and Captain Freemantle, standing uncovered on each side of the royal chair, As the boat approached the shore, her Majesty gazed about her, and, although a smile was visible in her countenance, she was evidently much affected at the hurry welcome with which she was received, after so long an absence from her native land.

On gaining the platform, the chair was placed on a sledge, and her Majesty was drawn to the royal carriage in waiting, which was His Majesty's open barouche, drawn by four of the King's blood horses, the postilions in the royal livery. Her Majesty entered the carriage, accompanied by her royal sisters, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the band playing "God Save the King." The carriage was escorted by the Life Guards. Her Majesty's suit followed in four of the royal carriages, and proceeded towards town at a rapid pace.

Her Majesty was dressed in black silk, and wore a white satin bonnet, and ostrich feathers.

By seven o'clock the numerous streets leading from Charing-cross to Westminster Bridge, were thronged by every description of spectators, who had selected convenient situations, in order to have a view of the procession, as it was intended to pass that way; and the roads all along to Greenwich were also lined, with groups of anxious individuals, awaiting the arrival of her Majesty; and every joyful preparation was made by the inhabitants to welcome the approach of the Royal visitor to her native shore. In a short time it was with considerable difficulty that the passengers could cross Westminster Bridge, so strongly did the public curiosity manifest itself. Life-Guardsmen were stationed on the Bridge, and paraded backwards and forwards, in order to clear the way on the arrival of the carvalcade; and this arrangement was also observed on the various roads leading to Deptford and Greenwich.

About half-past eight eight o'clock one of the horse guards proceeded over Westminster bridge, full gallop, which indicated that Her Majesty was not far distant, and shortly afterwards one of the royal outriders was seen proceeding on a swift steed in the same direction towards St. James's Palace, where his Majesty, &c. were in waiting for his august relative. Their appearance elicited the shouts of the public, who began to make active preparations to obtain a view of Her Majesty's person, and in a few minutes, every window, ledge, and railing, were filled and covered to excess, and the bridge had the appearance of an erection of human bodies. At a quarter before nine o'clock the acclamations of the distant crowds rent the air, which was heard like an echo on the bridge and announced the approach of the party, and they soon made their appearance at Westminster Bridge, on the centre arch of which the cavalcade presented a most imposing spectacle. Her Majesty was seated in one of the Royal carriages (open,) by the side of her two sisters, and surrounded by an immense body guard. Her Majesty's reception seemed to be particularly attracted on her arrival opposite the New Treasury Buildings, Whitehall. A long train of Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages followed, which were filled with ladies of distinction. Her Majesty's travelling carriage was in the rear, which, being of leather, make excited much notice; it contained two of her domestics. They proceeded through St. James's Park, where a double royal salute commenced firing on their entrance, amid the plaudits of the public.

It gives us pleasure to add, that, notwithstanding the vast concourse of persons that had assembled the whole of the day, we did not hear of any accident.

His Majesty arrived at his Palace in St. James's, at half-past two o'clock where the King was soon after joined by the Dutchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia. The King received several communications in the course of the afternoon from the Duke of Clarence. Soon after 7 o'clock, an Admiralty Messenger arrived at the Palace with the news, that at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, the Royal yacht arrived off Greenwich. The The Duke and Dutchess of Clarence, the Princess Augusta, &c. went on board the Royal yacht to receive Her Majesty.

An orderly man belonging to the Life Guards was stationed on Westminster Bridge, who, on the Royal Procession coming in sight galloped to the Horse Guards. The Guard were instantly ordered out, mounted, and received the Queen with Military honours.

The Foot Guards on duty at the Tilt Yard, were also drawn out, and presented arms.

Soon after the cavalcade had entered the Park, a double Royal salute was fired from the guns, which had been placed since 9 o'clock in the morning.

At twenty minutes before 9 o'clock, the landau, containing the Queen and the Princess Augusta, passed through the garden gate to the Palace.

The Duke of Clarence alighted from his carriage at the garden gate and walked to the Palace.

As the Queen entered the garden Her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered.

The King, with the Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia attended by the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the master of the Horse, and the Principal Equerry, received the Queen on her alighting from the carriage. His Majesty received his Royal Sister in the most affectionate and interesting manner.

About an hour after, His Majesty, the Duke of Clarence, the Queen of Würtemberg, the Princess Augusta, the principal attendants of the Queen, Lady Waldegrave, &c. sat down to dinner.

Her Majesty's suite proceeded to the apartments of the Duke of Cumberland, in the Palace, which were prepared for their reception.

The King left town at a quarter past 11 o'clock, in his travelling chariot and four, for his Royal Chapel, Windsor Park.

The entrance opposite to the German Chapel, is that which has been allotted for the Nobility to make their inquiries after the health of the Queen, between the hours of two and five.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Albion.

By the arrival of the ship *America*, from Liverpool, in the early part of the week, we have received London papers to the 11th ult.

By the America, from Liverpool.

The Corn Bill, it is expected, will ultimately pass in its original form.

The crops are represented as promising most favourably throughout the United Kingdom.

Sir Humphrey Davy has relinquished the Chair of the Royal Society. Either Lord Colchester or Lord Aberdeen, will succeed him.

Mr. Huskisson met with an accident, having had his knee injured by the kick of a horse.

The London Gazette of the 8th contains an Order in Council, pursuant to treaties, prohibiting the anchorage dues claimed in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, on Ships belonging to Denmark, Prussia, Hanover, Sweden, Norway, United States of America, the Hanseatic Republics, the State of Colombia, and the U. States of Rio de la Plata.

PORTUGAL.—The provision for the maintenance of the British Troops stationed in Portugal, passed the committee without a division, and was sanctioned by the House of Lords. The seceding Ministers voted for the supplies.

MARKETS.

London Corn Exchange, June 11.

There was but a weak a small supply of most kinds of English grain, with a large arrival of flour, and a good quantity of Foreign Oats. The fresh supplies of this morning's market are inconsiderable.

The flour trade is so extremely heavy, that most of the factors consider the top price as fallen to 50s. per sack.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.

Ashes are looking better, and should the make in Canada and the United States, prove less than last year they must advance.

The Austrian Observer of 29th May, contains an extract from the new journal, published, weekly, at Hydra, in the French language under the title of *Abeille Grecque*. No. 2, of the 19th of April, contains the following Proclamation, of Lord Cochrane to the Greeks:

"To the Committee of Government of Greece.

"A battle, glorious to the Greek cause, has been fought to-day. It was commenced by the Marines, who were landed on the several points of the coast of the Peninsula, (Munichya,) and drove before them the enemies who were posted there. The land troops, not willing to be surpassed in courage by the Marines, also rushed on the enemy.

"While the Hydriots and Spirriots were making themselves masters of the enemy's position in the peninsula, the troops advanced on the other side of the Piræus, whence, at this unexpected attack of Greeks the Turks fled like a flock thrown into confusion.

"From this day begins a new era in the military system of modern Greece. If every one behaves to-morrow as all, without exception, have behaved to-day, the siege of the Acropolis will be raised, and the liberty of Greece insured.

My wishes and desires are, that the Greeks may obtain liberty for a period longer than than that in which they have endured slavery, and that their glory may equal that of their ancestors.

"COCHRANE.

"The port of the Piræus,
"25th of April."

United States.

Discovery.—Workmen have been for some time engaged in lowering the level of Wallstreet; and this morning, while digging on the square on the intersection of William-street, they alighted upon the upper appertures or door of a large vault, walled and sustained by regular masonry. The opening is about three feet square, and as far as we could discern, while jostled by a crowd which has been encircling the spot ever since the discovery, the vault is deeper and more spacious than those generally in use for family convenience. The circumstance has given rise to much conjecture. The majority appear to take it for granted that the long concealed deposit of Capt. Kidd's money bags is now broken open —others offer different and of course more rational speculations. We shall probably be able to give further particulars at more leisure.

The vault, we understand, is directly under the site of the pedestal on which was erected, about the year 1773, the statue of the Earl of Chatham, which was taken down in the revolution, and is now in the public yard of the Colleget. The workmen are clearing and exploring the cave, and may possibly discover some deposit or inscription to indicate the history and use of this so long unoccupied subterranean apartment.—*N. Y. Statesman of Tuesday.*

Albany, July 28.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The trial of Jesse Strange, charged with the murder of John Whipple, was finished yesterday. On Thursday, after all the circumstantial evidence had been adduced to fix the crime upon the prisoner, the counsel for the prosecutors offered to prove his confession. To this his counsel objected, alledging that whatever confessions he might have made, were drawn from him in an improper manner, and ought not, therefore, to go to the jury. This of course led to an examination into the fact whether improper inducements had been held out to the prisoner, and several witnesses were examined to ascertain that fact. The arguments of counsel, pro and con, lasted till past eleven o'clock, when the court took a recess till nine o'clock yesterday morning, intimating that then an opinion on the controverted point would be given. In the mean time constables were sworn to keep the jury together till the court reassembled.

When the court met yesterday morning, Judge Duer delivered a lucid opinion, in which the circumstances under which the confessions of a prisoner might be offered to a jury in testimony against him were ably discussed, and concluded by declaring that those made by the prisoner at the bar did not come under the rule laid down by his counsel, and must therefore go to the jury.

These confessions were thereupon testified to by several witnesses, and the district attorney here rested the cause. The counsel for the prisoner were then called upon for the defence of the prisoner, when Mr. Pepper rose and addressed the court, saying that he and his associate counsel had done all that they felt it in their duty to do in behalf of the prisoner, and were willing that the case should be submitted to the jury without further delay.

The judge then delivered the charge to the jury, who retired and in a few minutes brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner, throughout the trial, appeared like one who had made up his mind to meet an inevitable, horrid fate, and when his doom was pronounced by a jury of his country, scarcely a muscle moved, or a change of countenance told the workings of a mind that had led him on to ruin.

The Sheriff, and the officers under him, deserve great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their arduous duty of preserving order in such a crowded assemblage as attended the trial.

The trial of Mrs. Whipple, as an accomplice in the murder of her husband, will commence on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock; and till that shall have been finished, we shall studiously avoid giving any of the testimony in the case of Strang, pursuant to an order of the court.

Pauperism in Philadelphia.—The citizens of Philadelphia have had a meeting to take into consideration their poor laws, which seem to have been rather tumultuous. Mr. Wm. M. Meredith addressed the meeting, and offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the poor laws system. The gentleman made a report in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on this subject, three years ago, which was a production of great ability. It appears that it has cost the city of Philadelphia, the sum of 2,206,000 dollars, for the support of paupers, during the last twenty years.

Mammoth Hog.—A sloop arrived at Burlington, Vt. a few days since, with a cargo of 115 live hogs, from Whitehall, for the Montreal market. The two largest weighed 2168 lbs. The largest is of the grass fed breed, 5 years old, weighed 1148 lbs. measures 8 1-2 feet in length and girths 6 feet 10 inches. The other is of the Byfield breed, 2 1-2 years old, weighs 1040 lbs. measures 6 1-2 feet in length and girths 6 feet 7 inches. The last mentioned hog has gained for about three months past, 3 lbs. per day.

The new steam-boat, *North America*, returned to the city last evening from her first trip to Albany. In ascending the river on Sunday last the piston rod was broken a few miles beyond Newburgh, and the boat was propelled by only one wheel during the remainder of the passage, which prevented her from reaching Albany early. She returned yesterday in eleven hours and fifty-five minutes, with a large number of passengers, stopping at seven different places. She is the largest steamboat on the river.

A Steam-boat has been built at Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. Costell, intended to ply between that city and Reading, of a novel construction. In passing through the water she leaves little or no ripple behind her; and the Philadelphia papers say that what has been a desideratum in canal navigation may be considered as supplied, as a boat built on the same principle would do no more injury to the banks than one drawn by horses.

Green Mountains.—At Dorset, in Bennington County, what is termed a *Land-slip* descended on the 27th June, the effects of which have excited great curiosity, and attracted crowds of visitors. The base of the mountain at that place is two thousand feet, and the ascent steep. The falling of the earth, stones, &c. was occasioned by overwhelming torrents of rain. The Boston Traveller says: "From present appearances it would seem that the very windows of Dorset Head are open; that the clouds were literally broken, and that a solid column of water, of gigantic size, had descended, in two places, about half a mile distant from each other, and with resistless fury swept away every thing within its reach. The whole distance in which its ravages are seen is about one mile and a quarter, and the area would measure probably twenty acres.—Immense masses of earth and rocks, which are judged to weigh from 50 to 100 tons, having been carried one third, and one half of a mile. Several blocks of stone, of four and five tons weight, are left upon large piles of timber fifteen or twenty feet from the ground. Trees of the largest size have been swept from the place where they stood for ages, and are now congregated in rude but lofty piles at the base of the elevation. The whole ground, thus cleared as it were in a few moments, presents a wild and barren waste. Not a stump, not a shrub or plant remains to tell the vegetation was ever there, save two lonely trees near the centre of the track, whose trunks twisted and bent, seem weeping for lost companions and sighing over the wide spread desolation. Fortunately no house was standing near the spot, and no human life was lost."

From the National Intelligencer.

Extract of a Letter from a member of the Greek Committee in London, to Dr. Wm. Thornton, of the City of Washington.

"The Porte will not listen to any overtures for the pacification of Greece, though strenously urged by the English and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople. In the mean time,

the Turks are reinforcing their armies in Greece, which are disciplined after the European manner. There will be some desperate fighting; but, as stated in the proclamation of Lord Cochrane, the siege of Athens is raised, and Attica is free from the presence of the enemy. The energy of Lord Cochrane, if he be provided with money and provisions, will accomplish much; already he has effected a union of the two Greek Assemblies. General Church, an excellent and experienced officer, will command all the land forces, and the brave, active, and persevering Col. Fabvier commands in the Acropolis of Athens. The hopes of Greece are revived; her ultimate success, however distant, is certain; and it may be a prophecy verified by events that the Turks will, within twenty years, be driven from Constantinople, and compelled to retire to their Asiatic Territories."

Lower Canada.

Quebec, 26th July 1827.

Col. Cochburn and Mr. Daly of the Civil Secretary's office sailed to day in the *Endeavor* for London.

Commissary General Turquand and Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop were passengers in the *Ann* & *Amelia*, brig ship, which sailed to day for London.

The *Kains*, transport, with a part of the 76th dropped down the river on Tuesday morning, having been detained several days by easterly winds.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Election for the Lower Town of Quebec commenced on Monday, and terminated on Thursday by the resignation of Mr. Lee. The numbers at the close were,

Mr. Belanger,	Mr. Young,	Mr. Lee.
417	411	183

The election for the County of Quebec commences on Monday next at Charlesbourg. That of the Upper Town on the 7th August.

The Election for the County of Montreal will commence on the 7th of August next; the Poll will open at the Church door of the parish of St. Laurent, at eleven o'clock H. St. George Dupree, Returning Officer.

The Election for the East Ward of this City will commence on Thursday the 9th of August next, on the Dalhousie Square at eleven o'clock.—R. L. Morrough, Returning Officer.

For the West Ward, the Election will commence on Saturday the 11th day of August next at eleven o'clock on the Hay Market. H. Griffin Returning Officer.

THREE-RIVERS, July 26th, 1827.

State of the Poll, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Ogden, 82 —Dumoulin, 119—Berthelet, 74.

SOREL, July 26th 1827.

State of the Poll, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—Doct. W. Nelson stands nine a-head of Mr. Stuart, and is said to have twenty in reserve.—*Canadien Courent.*

For the *Borough* of *Sorel*, the Poll had not finally closed on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Nelson was still before the Attorney General. Some instances of wilful and corrupt perjury had been discovered among the voters of the former.

At the commencement of the Election for Three Rivers, a disturbance took place, in consequence of some disrespectful language to-wards Mr. Sheriff Chief, made use of by Mr. Charles Mondelet, Advocate of that place, and Editor of the Argus. The cries of down with him, and the intimation that he would be liable for the consequences, cooled the ardour of the Speaker, who, unfortunately, for the Burgesses of Three Rivers, thought proper to cut short his harangue, by which they were for ever deprived of its luminous, and truly philosophical details. Mr. Mondelet in order to be allowed to speak, proposed himself as a Candidate, but he only got one vote, the Sheriff!!! and that on the plumper.—On Friday, a procession through the streets, with music, flags, &c. &c. took place More of this anon.

Quebec, July 31, 1827.

State of the Poll for the Country of Charlesburg, this day at two o'clock.

Neilson,	Cloutt,	Rytland.
280	274	71

State of the Poll for the County of Dorchester at half-past 2 o'clock.

Laguerx.	Davidson,	Samson,	P. Laguerx.
93	64	38	54

Yesterday morning the 1st Division of the 70th Regt. under Capt. McKay arrived from Upper Canada to relieve the Europe, but will, we understand remain in this Garrison till the arrival of H. M. S. Romney with the remainder of the 66th Regiment. The 2d Division of the 76th Regiment under Capt Jos. Clark embarked at 6 o'clock on board the Princess Royal Transport for Cork. The outward bound Vessels are still detained by easterly wind.—*Quebec Mercury.*

We learn His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in Chief will be in Town on Monday next: en his way to the Ridean.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We learn that Mr. Brodie, of the Lachine Road, one of our most intelligent and enterprising agriculturists, commenced his harvest yesterday, by cutting a field of very fine barley. We are also informed that the general aspects of the crops is most favourable.—*Ib.*

The following circumstance has been related to us by a gentleman who was present.

"At a muster of the 3d Battalion, Quebec Militia, a *Canadian* who had lost a leg and wore a wooden substitute, appeared in the ranks of Captain Charles Grey Stewart's Company; this incapacity attracted the notice of some of the Officers who pointed it out to the Captain, and he supposing that the Militiaman had attended the parade from some mistake, explained to him that he was excused Militia duty in virtue of his *petite de bois*, "never mind Captain, never mind said the royal fellow, "I have still a good leg at the service of my King, and its wooden companion is able to second it,"—*Ib.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

July 25th—Schr. Marie Catharine, Benier, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Bark Caledonia, Colborn, from Sligo, in ballast. 219 settlers.

..28th—Brig Diana, McLean, from Belfast, goods. 181 settlers.

..27th—Brig Mary and Betty, Tomlinson, from Dublin, in ballast.

....Bark Sophia, Blake, from Halifax, in ballast.

Colonial.

Fredericton, (N. B.) 3d. July. 1827.

Mr. Maclauchin arrived here by the Steam Boat on Saturday week from Colonel Cockburn with Communications from His Excellency, whose Warrant has, we hear, been issued to the Surveyor General for the surveying and laying out of land into Townships between the Bend of the Petticdiac and the Richibucto Rivers, in a direct line from Chatham, and also for opening Roads to and through them. The central point of disembarkation, will, we understand, be Shediac, owing to the depth of water in its Harbour.

[From the Halifax *News Scotian* of June 23d.]

It will be seen by the following remark taken from the *Fredericton Gazette*, that the humane attention of the Governor has been extended to that neighbouring Province, as in this to the condition of the native Indians:—

"Among the Official notices in the Gazette of this day, is one warning, the public not to interfere with, or trespass upon the Lands and clearances of the Indians; either on lands reserved for their use generally, or on lands lately granted and leased to individuals among them by the Crown.

"His Excellency Sir Howard Douglass has, it is well known, ever since his arrival amongst us, turned a sympathising and benevolent eye towards these declining and scattered branches of the Children of the forest; and if we may judge by the success of his attempts, we may entertain the most pleasing hopes of the ultimate effect of the paternal endeavours which have been made with the kindest motives for their amelioration and improvement.

From Halifax.—The editor of the Boston Traveller has dates to the 15th inst. which represent the distress of the emigrants who have landed there from Great Britain, to be melancholy in the extreme. Five hundred of these have arrived there on charity, and death is daily thinning their numbers. Many are already tenants of the Poor House

Domestic.

FROM THE St. Catharines Farmers Journal.

Wathin Miller's opinion of the Canadian Freeman, and the Colonial Advocate.

"At one time, if you believed them, you would believe the whole country on the very point of rising in arms against the government, when not a man in it beyond their own weak and contemptible party, either wishes for, or would join, in any act of such a thing. At another, you hear of whole parishes sacrificing their property, and flying the country to avoid oppression and ruin; when the very triumph with which the Tories receive their proxes, that if they occurred at all, it was to a few people who were idiots enough to listen to their false and unprincipled calumnies. Now here the authorities and institutions of the land slandered as corrupt and merciless, and are told that not a man in the Province, however, unoffending, is secure from the horrors of the Inquisition, if they are believed these false and foul representations of the Province, choose it as a place of residence where rebellion on one hand, and tyranny on the other, are perpetually held up by these mischievous incendiaries, as if on purpose to discourage those who would emigrate to, and enrich our country!"

CANADA COMPANY.

The proposed road between Guelph and York will reduce the distance to about 47 miles—it will pass directly through the township of Nassagaweya, Esquesing, and Toronto, striking the point where the two latter townships and those of Chinguacousy and Trafalgar, "corner on" each other.—This road would be of incalculable advantage to the townships through which it must pass & the inhabitants could not more effectually ensure to themselves future prosperity and wealth, than by using all their energies in promoting the undertaking. Such a road must ever remain the principle one, not only to Guelph and the adjoining townships, but to the million of acres about to be settled to the west of Guelph, and to the settlements on Lake Huron, the River St. Clair, &c.

The Corner Stone of the Public School will be laid on Monday, the 13th instant; upon which occasion a handsome Entertainment will be provided, and a large company of persons is expected. We are informed that an Ox will be roasted upon the occasion.—*Gore Gazette.*

We are happy to learn that the crops have seldom been more plentiful throughout this district than they are this season. The Wheat crops is stated as remarkably abundant.—*Kingston Chronical.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, August 11, 1827.

The *America*, arrived at New York, brings London dates to 12th June—there is, however, no news of importance.

By a Commercial Circular from a House at Montreal, under date 21st July, it is stated, that 60,000 barrels of Flour, and about 75,000 bushels of Wheat, together with 6,000 barrels of Pork, have arrived there from Upper Canada, during the present Season. Wheat, for Shipment to England, sells readily in Montreal, at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 60 lbs.

By our advertisement in this days paper, it will be seen, that we have published an *Almanac, for* the ensuing year. Our object has been, to prepare such an article, as appeared to us better adapted to the use of the Country, than the American Almanacs, which have heretofore been in circulation; and when we state, that the paper is the manufacture of the Province, we trust that all who feel inclined to encourage *home productions*, will give their support to the present undertaking.

The Almanac, with the *Provincial Calendar*, is in press, and will in a short time, be ready for publication.

We take this opportunity of requesting that the Clerks of the Peace, would favor us with the name of the Chairman of the Sessions, and the days on which the settings of the District Court, and Quarter Sessions are held, throughout the Year, in their several Districts, for the purpose of being inserted in the Calendar.

Since putting our Paper to press, we have received New York papers, containing London dates to 15, being a fortnight later to 10th June. We collect the following Summary:—

The Duke of Wellington's amendment to the Corn Bill has been carried in the House of Lords, by a Majority of 11. On 13th June, Lord Goderich stated that as their Lordships had for the second time concurred in the amendment, he should not again submit the Bill to the House. Thus the question is at an end for this year.

The determination as it regards the Corn Bill has produced a considerable demand for free Wheat, which is held for higher prices.

There is a prospect of an abundant harvest in England. The Crops on the Continent are if possible more promising than in England.

It was reported that the Greeks and Turks had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for three months, as a preliminary to negotiations for their independence.

"*London, June* 15.—The ministerial Bench was almost wholly deserted during the whole evening; frequently Mr. Huskisson was the only one of the Ministry on it. At midnight Mr. C. W. Wynn appeared there, and he and his brother, Sir W. W. Wynn, were afterwards in very close and earnest conversation for some time. Neither Mr Canning nor Mr. Brougham appeared in the House during any part of the evening, Sir F. Burdett made a long speech from his old seat on the second opposition bench, and which station he retained in the most marked manner during the whole night. Previously and since the late change, he had in as marked a manner constantly taken his seat on the bench directly behind Mr. Canning."

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Not *any* news from Spain and Portugal.

"*Constantinople, May* 25.—The Acropolis is about to fall. Intelligence has been received here of the total failure of the attempt of Lord Cochrane and General Church, and Karaiskaki, to relieve this bulwark of *Greece*. After several days of combat, the Greeks were entirely beaten on the 6th of May—lost the flower of their troops, including near 3000 killed and wounded. Among the dead are eight Chiefs, and the brave Karaiskaki himself."

To Correspondents.

Findex has paid us a *compliment* for which we thank him. If he can carry the *compliment* a little further, by reposing *confidence* in us, we feel assured, if he will favour us with a personal interview, we can satisfy him, that his communication is ill timed.—His Letter remains in our possession.

Married,

At Kingston, on Monday the 23d July, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, The Rev. John Grier, Missionary at the Carrying Place, to Eliza Lelas, eldest daughter of James Geddes, Esq. Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

Orders *with a remittance*, will meet with immediate attention.

York, 1st *August*, 1827.

TERMS OF THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Established at York, Upper Canada, under the immediate Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Superintended by the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D. with appropriate Masters for the different departments of Education:

For Young Gentlemen from the Home District, Currency, per annum.	£8 0 0
For Young Gentlemen from the adjoining Districts, Currency, per annum.	£10 0 0
Entrance, 10s. Currency.	

Boarders. The number of King's Scholars is limited to eight.

Previous to the removal of a Young Gentleman, a Quarter's notice, or a Quarter's pay, is required.

Bills to be paid Quarterly.

The Quarter's commence according to the following order:

First Quarter, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct.
Second do. from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan.
Third do. from 1st Feb. to 30th April.
Fourth do. from 1st May to 31st July.

The Number of Pupils is limited to 60.

The present Vacation terminates on the 10th September.

York, 10 *August*, 1827. 11-2w.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.		Acres.
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.		
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	}	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24. 2nd. Concession ditto.	}	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.		200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.		200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th. ditto. do.	}	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.		200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-1m

A CARD.—Mrs. Margaret Powell, widow of the late Major Powell, begs leave to inform her Friends, and the Public, that she will open a School on the first of September, after which she will receive and instruct Children from three to ten years of age.

N. B. This School is to be Select.

York, 10th *August*, 1827. 11–3w.

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

York, 6th August, 1827. 11–8w.

WANTED, by a young Lady who has lately been accustomed to tuition, a situation to instruct young Children, or as a companion to an elderly Lady. Respectable references will be given. Letters (post paid) addressed to A. B. Post Office, York, will receive immediate attention.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11–3

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A Craman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,

Kingston,

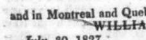
and in Montreal and Quebec by

William Budden.

July, 30, 1827. 11–tf.

CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at the Police Office, for the performance of certain additional work to be done at the New Gaol, particulars of which may be known by applying at the Police Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. until Saturday next 18th Instant.

York, 10th *August*, 1827 11–1w.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ "Wind and Weather permitting," the "Canada" will leave York every Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock for Burlington Beach and Niagara.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

THE TRUSTEES of the public School for the District of Gore give Notice that the situation of teacher for that establishment is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Law. Gentlemen who wish to become candidates will please to make application by letter (post paid) stating their qualifications to Thomas Taylor, Esquire, at Hamilton, one of the Trustees. The examination for the choice of a teacher, will take place at that town on the 24th of August, next, at which time and place, the candidates are requested to attend with their testimonials.

Hamilton, District of Gore,
24th July, 1827. 10–2

NOTICE.—Proposals for completing the Works at the Burlington Bay Canal, will be received by the Subscriber, until Friday the 24th August (proximo)—agreeable to the annexed Schedule—and, in conformity with the several Acts of the Legislature of this Province made in reference thereto. Plans and specifications may be seen by intending contractors on application to me.

By order of the Commissioners,
W. J. KERR.
Secretary.

Burlington Beach,
July 27, 1827.

Work to be done to complete the Burlington Bay Canal.

11 Cribs of timber, to complete return pier head, in Lake Ontario, south side;—including all materials, such as piles, ties, planking, workmanship, stone, and every thing else necessary.
7 cribs do, south side, Burlington Bay.
Additional crib work, to improve south pier, in Lake Ontario, agreeable to plan and specification.
87 oak piles, for return pier head; 30 feet long, and 15 inches diameter.—2,610 cubic feet.
88 do. for south pier, in Lake Ontario.—2,640 cubic feet.
75 do. do. do. 2,250 cubic feet.
18 do. to put beneath the south abutment of bridge.—540 cubic feet.
10 do. to repair breaches in south pier.—300 cubic feet.
40 do. for south pier head in Burlington Bay.—1,200 cubic feet.
16 do. for north pier head, in Lake Ontario.—450 cubic feet.
114 do. for abutment of bridge, north side; to repair breaches in the north pier, Lake Ontario; do. in the Bay; and to repair head of Breakwater.—3,420 cubic feet.
400 do. additional, to secure the work.—12,000 cubic feet.
Total.—847 piles.
Pointing, driving, and shoeing with iron, such of said piles as may be necessary—supposed 200.
67 bollards or mooring posts, of oak.—2,010 cubic feet.
Pointing and driving the same.
34,000 feet 3 inch pine plank, for covering the piers.
Workmanship covering old piers.
7,000 cubic feet of pine timber, squared, for building the old work up to the required height; and workmanship,
700 feet of hand rail, on the outer side of south pier, Lake Ontario; and workmanship.
40 cords of heavy stone, for backing up the return pier head.
20 do. capping stones, for pier head.
Excavating channel to 12 feet depth of water throughout.—3,600 cubic yards.
One swivil bridge, complete.
One light house, on return pier head, with argand oil lamp, complete.
One capstan on pier head. 10–3

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf.*

NOTICE.—The commissioners, appointed according to the provisions of an act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the Talbot Settlement—give notice that they will receive proposals for constructing the said Harbour until the 25th of August next. Further information may be had of the Subscriber at Sterling, Kettle Creek.

JAMES HAMILTON
Prest. Commissr's.

Sterling, 16*th July*, 1827. 9–5

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—agreeable to the annexed Schedule—and, cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

JOHN WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of Hardware.

Shepherd's improved Cast Plough.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers. Orders received by

JOHN WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10*tf.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

GEO. CATTERMOLE, Watch & Clock maker, Market Square, York, Returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received, since commencing on his own account; and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

G. CATTERMOLE.

N. B. Plate and Jewelry repaired—Hair-Plaiting neatly executed.

York, March 26*th*, 1827. 44-*tf.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8*th June*, 1827. 4-12

FOR SALE—The pleasant and healthy place of *May*, near Sandwich, Western District, Upper Canada, situated on the bank of the Detroit River, consisting of a commodious two story Dwelling House, lately shingled anew, has eight rooms and a good cellar, a Shop and Counting House at the south west end, in rear a good Kitchen, a Smoke House, a Poultry House and a Bake House, and near to them a good Ice House. There are on the premises three Barns, one of which was built in the year 1821, with a stone foundation, two Stables, a Cow and Sheep House; and appertaining to the said premises is an excellent Garden, and two bearing Orchards, as also an extensive, good Farm, by admeasurement six and three fourths acres in breadth, by one hundred and twenty acres in depth, and about two hundred acres of it have been under cultivation for several years past. With the addition of the foregoing buildings, there are at the west end of the premises two good Store Houses, very convenient to the water side, and a Wharf, leading 160 feet into the River, and at the east end a sufficient and well built Distillery, and Horse Mill. Near to the Distillery there is a very strong built Dwelling House, with a stone foundation, and has a good cellar under it. Contiguous to this building, there are two Houses, one adapted for a Carpenter's Work Shop, and the other for laborers and a Cooper's Shop.

An undoubted deed, or title, will be given for the said premises, and any one, wishing to purchase, or desirous of having any further information on this subject, will please to apply to the proprietor, at his residence. ALSO,

A Tract of valuable Land, situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, being Lots No. 22 in the first and second Concessions, and the South Easterly part of Lot No. 22 in the third Concession from Lake Erie, and the broken Lot No. 22 in front of the first Concession, as reckoned on the Eastern boundary line of the township, containing by admeasurement six hundred Acres be the same more or less.

A Tract of Land situate in the Township of Harwich in the county of Kent, Western District, Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Twelve Hundred Acres be the same more or less, being Lots No. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in the fifth Concession or range from the River Thames, reckoned on the Eastern boundary of the Township.

A Town Lot in the Town of Chatham in the County of Kent, in the Western District, Upper Canada containing by admeasurement nine square chains, be the same more or less being Lot No. 36 in said Town.

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

Moy, 6th June, 1827. 3–8w.

FOR SALE.—A very handsome GIG, built on the best construction, by Norton, of Prescott. To be seen at M. & R. Meighan's, opposite the Market Square.

York, 16 *June*, 1827. 3-*tf.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21*st June*, 1827. 4*tf.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York

NEATLY PRINTED, from a neat printed form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

VOL. 2. NO. 13.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

P. M.

14*th July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

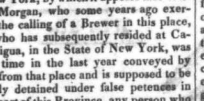
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communicationfrom His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House, }
31st *January*, 1827. }



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of wasts and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the names of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-28w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanation of their views and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit-rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grants by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

CROWN OFFICE, }
28th *June*, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Over and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7th *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 18th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Monday* 6th *August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff*, }
Sheriff's Office, } H. D.
York, 20th *July*, 1827, } 8-11.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd *March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*
issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John M'Donald at the suit of Philip P. Empey, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John M'Donald, the East half of Lot No. 26 in the fifth Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, with a good House and barn thereon erected, and about 30 Acres well improved and under cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday, the 20th day of August, next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
21*st May*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of 3
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Esq. one at the Suit of George Lyons, Esquire, and two at the suit of Jerard B. Chapman; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6, 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Shannon, at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Shannon, the West half of Lot No. 13, in the Eighth Concession of Goulbourn, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

All persons having claims on the above said half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Dep y Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June 6, 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Johnstown District, } ON Friday the
TO WIT: } 14th day of September next, will be sold, at the Court House in Brockville, the following Lands, as belonging to Samuel Purdy, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Whitney, viz:—Lot No. 18 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown; Lots No. 9 in the 4th, and 19 in the 7th, Concession of the Township of Wolford; and also, Lots No. 10 in the 2d, and No. 10 in the 3d, Concession of the Township of Oxford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Any Person or Persons having any claim on the above property, are required to make it known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

JOHN STUART,
7-6*w*. *Sheriff, Johnstown District.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
To Wit. } twenty-third day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to Denis Fitzgerald, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, Viz:

Lots number 59, 60, 61, westerly part of the broken Lot number 58, in the Gore in rear of the 2d concession west of Green Point, Township of Sophiasburgh, at the limits between 62 and 61, in Township ine.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, March 20, 1827.—44 tf.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th day of August next.

JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff,
Kingston, June 23d, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 25d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 12*th* 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be had along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 26, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the* 21*st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two falling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; on orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett.—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden: about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also he whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the* 14*th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.

—If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 14*th July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of fieri fa-

cias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Concessions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara,
26th April, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 3d of September next, at the same hour and place. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
9th August, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } By virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
26th July 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE.
Sheriff, L. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District, } By virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *fieri facias*, is-

sued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have taken in execution the following Lands, viz :—Lot No. 6 in the 4th Concession of Lobo, 200 Acres; broken Lot No. 17 in the 16th Con. of Zora, 60 Acres; No. 34 in the 12th, 200 Acres, and West half of No. 24 in the 1st Con. of do. 100 Acres; South half of Lot No. 5, South half of No. 6, and North-westerly half of Lot No. 5, in the 5th Con. or Range North of the Long Wood Road in Carradoc, 300 Acres; Lot No. 11 in 2d, 200 Acres, No. 12 in 1st, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 13 in the 1st Con. 200 Acres, of the Township of Windham; East half of Lot No. 15 in the 11th Con. of Townsend, 100 Acres: containing Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Acres, more or less. Which Land I will offer for Sale on Saturday the 25th of August now next, at the House of Thomas Finch, Inn-keeper, in Vittoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

A. A. RAPELJE. *Sheriff*, L. D.

Sheriff's Office, } 7-6w.
May 4th, 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any legal claims, either by mortgage or any other right of incumbrance, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of Sale.

A. A. RAPELJE, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accomodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Mailand.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whisk-ey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

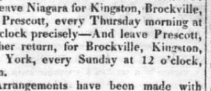
Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 31st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

CANADA COMPANY
NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

CANADA COMPANY.

The first hundred Town Lots in the Company's new Town of *Guelph*, having all been taken up at 20 Dollars each, and nearly the whole of the second hundred at the advanced rate of 30 Dollars, the price of the Town Lots after the 13th Aug., will be 40 Dollars, and of the Land in the neighbourhood two Dollars and a half per Acre —payable as stated in the former advertisement, viz: the Town Lots cash, and the land payable in five years by instalments.

One Road from the Town into Waterloo has been opened to the breadth of three chains, including clearing on each side; another to Eramosa, a third is in progress towards Dundas, to be made through the Clergy Reserves at the expense of Government; a fourth is also in progress towards the Township line between Nichol and Woolwich, and a direct Road between York and Guelph has been projected by the Inhabitants of the intervening Townships, so that the Town may be considered already as the most central in the Province independent of its great local advantages and water privilege.

One half of the money arising from the sale of the Town Lots continues to be set apart for the endowment of a Public School, the foundation of which will be laid on Monday the 13th August.

The plan of the Town, and the Diagram of the Lands can only be seen on the spot, on application to Mr. Prior, *there.*

JOHN GALT.

Canada Company's Office,
York, 28th *July,* 1827. } 10.tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1827. NO. 13.

Miscellaneous.

A TALE OF THE SIMPLON.

Neither pen nor pencil can describe the wondrous depth of those valleys, nor the awe-inspiring majesty of those rocks, amid which the thunder cloud and the storm wander as pilgrims that have mistaken their way. But there are thousands of our countrymen who have travelled over the Simplon, and to them description were useless. Such scenes, once beheld, are engraven too deeply on the memory to be effaced by aught save the great destroyer, Death.

It was ten years ago, last September, that an English traveller, whom curiosity had led from the Simplon village to explore new scenery, was sitting under the shade of a beetling mass of rocks, from which the struggling rhododendron of the Alps thrust forth its tough sinewy branches, blooming in purple beauty. His companions were, an Alpine hunter—beside whom lay a beautiful chamois, which had fallen a victim that morning to the fatal precision of his rifle—and a young peasant, named Basile, from the little village of Dessonai. They had walked far that day, though it was but "the grim and surlity hour of noon;" but when their light and exhilarating repast was ended, their youthful spirits suffered them not to rest idly till the climb should have past away which covered the distant summit of Mount Rose. The Englishman amused himself by setting stones in motion and watching their progress down the mountain side, and Basile entered warmly into the sport, exclaiming ever and anon, as he saw the stranger's emotion, that there was no country like his native land. The hunter, who had at first looked on with contempt, joined in the sport when he found that some small bets offered by Basile had been goodhumouredly taken by the Englishman—and the many laughable incidents which the former played at so foolish and mischievous a game. There emulation was at length excited by vain endeavours to reach a certain point with their ponderous missiles, which all failed, although on inspecting table of the mountain, considerably short of the mark, though many hundred feet below them. "Hear, Basile!" cried the hunter, "help me to win this scene." Basile, eager in the sport, ran to his assistance; and with their poles as levers, and by cutting away the clasping vegetation with their knives, they soon unbedded the wished-for prize, which lay on the upper side of the rock under the shadow of which they had rested. This rock was an irregular mass of granite, about twenty feet in height where it hung over towards the valley, and was more than a thousand fathoms in weight. "Now, my brave mountaineers by the name of Le Pavillon, or the Tent—on account of the shelter it afforded from the sun and the storm—for ages and centuries than it is permitted to man to trace back the operations of nature, it had lain there, gradually sinking deeper on the lower side. "Mon Dieu!" cried the huntsman, "what noise is that?" and Basile looked aghast, and with pale, trembling lips, muttered, "it moves!" "What moves!" asked the hunter. "Le Pavillon," replied the other, "and the Englishman is beneath it" "Impossible!" but there was a tone of doubt in the hunter's voice that betrayed the emotion which he would have concealed—then, with renewed fury, it sprang forward. The hunter had been looking on hitherto with a feeling of pride; it was his native mountain—his native valley—the grandeur of the whole scene around was all his own—and he smiled in triumph. But his eye was from habit quicker than those of his companions; and now he snatched the Englishman's telescope—levelled it in an instant to the valley, and exclaimed, "Oh, mis-ericorde!" "What can you see?" cried his companions. "Oh! mercy! mercy! Santa Maria!" ejaculated the hunter, falling on his knees. "Speak!" shouted Basile, "what is it?" "Save her, save her! Oh, God!" cried the huntsman; "it is a woman with a child." The Englishman had taken the glass, and saw the poor creature in the valley far below: "She looks round," he exclaimed; "she sees her daughter—now—now—Oh, heaven! I cannot breathe!"—the glass dropped from his hand, and he threw himself on the ground. When they looked again, there was no human being in that direction. The Pavilion rock stood a lone in the midst of an impetuous mountain torrent, foaming its angry waters. "What sort of woman?" asked Basile; "could you guess who?" And a child, said you?" The hunter replied only by a look too expressive of friendly communication to be misunderstood by poor Basile, who, exclaiming, "Oh! Louise!" with that wild power of voice which indicates intense mental agony, rushed like a madman, headlong down the steep. "Follow him for Heaven's sake!" cried the traveller. "No man nor beast may reach the valley in safety at the rate he goes," replied the hunter; and the next moment he was in pursuit of Basile, far below the Englishman, who, unused to such descents, vainly endeavoured to follow.

Louise was the daughter of an honest Savoyard, who had been induced by alluring promises to add himself to the thousands of able artificers employed to complete the well-known military road over the Simplon, which forms a communication between France and Italy. He was among the first of the beastombs sacrificed to that Herculean labour; but there was some mystery about his end—no one had seen him since he was carried off by fellows in blowing up the rock near the g—and gallery. It was supposed his body must have been engulfed in the dark abyss of the "Chandron," that "hell of waters," in which the thundering cascade and "arrow" Divedro rush together in darkness. It became a question, whether he had perished on the French or the Italian side: there were no witnesses; and thus his widow and children were unable to substantiate their claim upon the fund provided for casualties. They had no friends to urge their suit, and the kindness of those who had been comrades and fellow-workmen was little. The hunter, who had at first looked on with contempt, joined in the sport when he found that some small bets offered by Basile had been goodhumouredly taken by the Englishman—and the many laughable incidents which the former played at so foolish and mischievous a game. There emulation was at length excited by vain endeavours to reach a certain point with their ponderous missiles, which all failed, although on inspecting table of the mountain, considerably short of the mark, though many hundred feet below them. "Hear, Basile!" cried the hunter, "help me to win this scene." Basile, eager in the sport, ran to his assistance; and with their poles as levers, and by cutting away the clasping vegetation with their knives, they soon unbedded the wished-for prize, which lay on the upper side of the rock under the shadow of which they had rested. This rock was an irregular mass of granite, about twenty feet in height where it hung over towards the valley, and was more than a thousand fathoms in weight. "Now, my brave mountaineers by the name of Le Pavillon, or the Tent—on account of the shelter it afforded from the sun and the storm—for ages and centuries than it is permitted to man to trace back the operations of nature, it had lain there, gradually sinking deeper on the lower side. "Mon Dieu!" cried the huntsman, "what noise is that?" and Basile looked aghast, and with pale, trembling lips, muttered, "it moves!" "What moves!" asked the hunter. "Le Pavillon," replied the other, "and the Englishman is beneath it" "Impossible!" but there was a tone of doubt in the hunter's voice that betrayed the emotion which he would have concealed—then, with renewed fury, it sprang forward. The hunter had been looking on hitherto with a feeling of pride; it was his native mountain—his native valley—the grandeur of the whole scene around was all his own—and he smiled in triumph. But his eye was from habit quicker than those of his companions; and now he snatched the Englishman's telescope—levelled it in an instant to the valley, and exclaimed, "Oh, mis-ericorde!" "What can you see?" cried his companions. "Oh! mercy! mercy! Santa Maria!" ejaculated the hunter, falling on his knees. "Speak!" shouted Basile, "what is it?" "Save her, save her! Oh, God!" cried the huntsman; "it is a woman with a child." The Englishman had taken the glass, and saw the poor creature in the valley far below: "She looks round," he exclaimed; "she sees her daughter—now—now—Oh, heaven! I cannot breathe!"—the glass dropped from his hand, and he threw himself on the ground. When they looked again, there was no human being in that direction. The Pavilion rock stood a lone in the midst of an impetuous mountain torrent, foaming its angry waters. "What sort of woman?" asked Basile; "could you guess who? And a child, said you?" The hunter replied only by a look too expressive of friendly communication to be misunderstood by poor Basile, who, exclaiming, "Oh! Louise!" with that wild power of voice which indicates intense mental agony, rushed like a madman, headlong down the steep. "Follow him for Heaven's sake!" cried the traveller. "No man nor beast may reach the valley in safety at the rate he goes," replied the hunter; and the next moment he was in pursuit of Basile, far below the Englishman, who, unused to such descents, vainly endeavoured to follow.

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England.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADA.

House of Commons, June 12th.

Mr. WILMOT HORTON moved the further consideration of the postponed resolutions respecting water communications in Canada.

The Resolution that £56,000, be granted for improving the water communications between Montreal and Trois Rivieres, was then read by the Clerk; and on the question of its second reading,

Mr. WARBURTON expressed his objection to such a Resolution, not on account of any doubt as to the utility of such improvements to Canada—not on account of any insensibility on his part to the value of facilitating the communications between the more remote lakes of that Province and the St. Lawrence—but on account of the state of our treasury. [Hear.] The question was, whether we had sufficient capital to spare for such purposes? Or had we not objects at home (if capital were not defective) which strongly called for our aid; such as the improvement of the communications between Ireland and England, by Milford Haven, for example. Upon these principles, he hoped the House would not enter this year into that great expense.

Mr. W. HORTON said, that some Honorable Members argued against the expediency and propriety of the grant, upon the principle that it was for a commercial speculation, upon which it was not advisable to spend money, inasmuch as that sum might be employed in many other ways, by which thousands per cent. might be returned. But the Honourable Members were perfectly mistaken in supposing the grant was called for merely for a commercial speculation. No, it was called for to establish a water communication for the defence of Canada; and he had the highest confidence for declaring, that, from the local circumstances of that colony, a better mode of defence could not be adopted. The expenditure upon it would, he allowed, be great; but, while the work might be carried on, it would be contended, it was justified in the first place by the benefits which would be derived from it by the Colony, and, in the second, by the circumstance that the undertaking could not be carried into effect in any except times of peace. Besides, it would be extremely inconvenient if the grant were refused this year, that the subject would be, upon a future occasion, brought before them in detail—that if, hereafter, the expense were found to be inconvenient, it might be diminished annually; and, finally, that it might be (if the House should think proper) discontinued altogether. Mr. HUME contended, that the making of these canals were a commercial speculation. Not one of them were intended to reach the frontier. He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Warburton,) in the opinion he had expressed.

Mr. STANLEY supported the motion.

Lord RANCLIFFE hoped Ministers would pause before they urged on so heavy a grant this Session.

Mr. WHITMORE could not concur in the justice or policy of the vote, because he considered that it was founded upon some theory of improvement which would never lead to the beneficial results which some expected, and because he believed that if they once embarked in the proposed undertaking as a national measure, they must continue it, and there would be no limit to the expense.

Mr. PEEL believed, that his Honourable Friend had not brought the motion forward, in consequence of any theory of improvement whatever he had formed; but in consequence of a moral conviction, that it would be for the interests of the Colony and of this country. With respect to the expenses, he was not prepared to say, that unles they were to abandon Canada—it was not a wise one. It might be a question for the future, whether some portion of that expense might not be hereafter borne by the colony. But, be for one, was not prepared to say, that it was consistent either with the honour, glory, or interests of England, to abandon Canada, and he would, therefore, support the vote for enabling it to establish that line of defence, which the highest Military Authorities had declared to be under all circumstances the best.

Mr. DAWSON differed from the Honourable Gentleman in his view of the subject. He did not think, the question was, whether England should abandon Canada; but, whether England could or could not, circumstanced as she was, afford a grant. He thought canals the worst species of military defences that could be devised, because an enemy could render them useless, by destroying a single lock. (Great laughter.)

Mr. M. FITZGERALD supported the vote.

Lord HOWICK thought, at all events, that they ought to postpone this vote for twelve months.

Mr. R GRANT contended, that Canada was deserving of every assistance from this country, as well as on account of her loyal attachment, as in anticipation of the future wealth, riches and advantage she was destined to bring to the mother country.

The House then divided—

For the Grant, 78—Against it, 11.
Majority, 67.

CORN LAWS.

House of Lords, June 13.

Viscount GODERICH has been asked last night what course it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to pursue with respect to the Corn Bill—whether he should propose, on any future stage, to rescind the amendment which had been carried, and what day he should fix for its third reading. Under the circumstances of the case, he did not feel at liberty to answer either question, but it was not fit that he should do so, in order that their Lordships should be aware of the sentiments of his Majesty's Government on that subject. After the decision to which the House had come, for the second time, yesterday, it would be quite out of the question for him to make any further attempt to change its determination. He considered that the Bill had been finally sanctioned by their Lordships with the amendment, as a part of it. He had felt it his duty to state the grounds, conceiving that he had a strong case, on which he thought the amendment not only objectionable, but inconsistent with the principle of the Bill, and inconsistent with its being carried into effect. He could not depart from that conviction, and, consequently, it was not possible for him to undertake to propose the third reading of the Bill. He, therefore, did not intend to proceed on the Order of the Day for the third reading on Friday.

The Earl of MALMESBURY should be at all times ready to meet his Noble Friend and His Majesty's Government with humility. He was anxious that any measure in conformity with the Landed Interest should be adopted. There was one which it might yet not be too late to adopt. It was to put the Act of 1822 into operation. He knew that this could be originated with their Lordships: but he should like to see the clause which prevented the Bill of 1822 from coming into play removed, and effect of the provisions of that Bill fully tried.

Viscount GODERICH considered the Bill of 1822 so opposed to the principle of the present measure, that he did not think His Majesty's Government could act on the advice of the Noble Lord.

Duke of WELLINGTON asked, whether the Order of the Day for the Third reading, on Friday, would be discharged; or whether it would not stand, and might not be moved by any Noble Lord.

Earl GREY had voted for the amendment with the view of improving the Bill, as he conceived it would improve it without injuring its general effect. He admitted that he was no friend to the manner in which it had been introduced. He disapproved of the clamour which had been raised against the Corn Laws, and blamed His Majesty's Government for having encouraged it. He thought that there had been no cause for immediate interference; for no one had been able to say, that at least inconvenience had been felt for the last six years, either through high prices or great fluc-

tuations, to justify these new measures. But though he objected to the manner and time at which the Bill had been introduced to the House; when once introduced, he had become a question with him whether he could not, without sacrificing the interests of the agriculturists, give his assent to the measure. He had given it, and had voted for going into the committee but not with the intention of passing a Bill on which all powers of deliberation should be suspended. He felt that it would be his duty, if any alterations were proposed, which appeared to him to be improvements. to vote for them. This was the ground on which he had supported the amendment of the Noble Duke, as he conceived that it tended to remove the danger of a great accumulation of corn, and of its sudden release. The amendment only went to this. It deferred the bringing bonded corn into the market from the time at which the price should be 68s. to that when it should reach 66s.; all the rest of the measure remained as it originally was. He stood there one of a body, who, while protecting the interests of the public, were to oppose themselves without fear and hesitation to those which they conceived improper. If they were told, that by altering the Bill they ran the risk of having one still worse forced upon them, they were not to suffer themselves to be intimidated by that threat. If the new Bill came, let them with the same resolution and firmness meet it with the same opposition, and insure its final rejection. [Cheers.] If there was to be a contest between that House and a great portion of the population, his part was taken, He was one of an order to which he must stand or fall, and to the last hour of his life he would maintain the privileges and independence of Parliament.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, said, he rose merely for the purpose of answering the question of the Noble Duke opposite, who had asked, whether the order for the third reading of the Corn Bill was to be discharged. It was merely his intention to state, in answer to this question, that his Noble Friend (Lord Goderich) had made no motion on the subject of that order, and he did not intend to make any. The order stood for the third reading on Friday next; but after the alteration which had been effected in the measure, his Noble Friend did not feel that he would be acting with propriety or consistency, if he were to urge it through any other stage. At the same time, the order would remain for any Noble Lord who might think otherwise, to adopt the measure, and bring it forward. He would not then answer the observations of his Noble Friend at a later period, as he might have an opportunity of vindicating that course of conduct which he felt required no vindication. But nothing could be more simple than the explanation of his Noble Friend (Lord Goderich), that the Bill, as it now stood, was materially altered from that form in which it came from the Commons, and in which it met with his approval, he could not recommend it to be sent back again to that House.—[Hear.]

His Majesty it is said, will prorogue Parliament in person, on the 12th inst. *(June.)*

As soon as the division took place in the House of Lords on the Corn Bill, expresses were immediately sent off to Hamburgh and Holland.

LONDON, June 13.

The clause in the new Corn Bill, introduced by the Duke of Wellington, being carried in the Lords, has caused an alarming sensation in the market this morning, as it will prevent the liberation of bonded wheat, and thereby deprive the country of the auxiliary supply, which may be required before next Harvest. An advance of from four to five shillings per quarter was asked for to-day.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

The Corn Law Bill is now considered as lost by the amendment of the Duke of Wellington, and it is doubted what course will be pursued relative to bonded grain, &c. &c. The belief is, that all in bond will be wanted and will be let out by an Order of Council, at a very moderate duty. 1000 barrels of American Flour have been sold this week at 25s. 6d. and 30s at 28s. for export.

Scotland,

We have had nothing half so wonderful to record, for many a day, as the arrival of a whaler which had been locked up all last winter in the arctic ice. Under the head "Miraculous Preservation," will be found the statement of this astonishing fact, taken from the Aberdeen Journal of Wednesday.—We look anxiously for further particulars respecting this happily saved vessel, the Dundee of London, and also to hear the fate of her colleague, a Dutch whaler, who was left in the same hopeless situation.

Miraculous Preservation.

We feel sincere pleasure in being the first to communicate to the friends and relatives of the crew of the Whale Fishing Ship Dundee, of London, Capt. Duncan, the happy intelligence of her safe arrival at the port of Lerwick, after having long been given up for lost. This vessel sailed for Davis' Straits at the usual period last year, and of course has been about 15 months absent. She got fast in the ice at the end of the season, along with a Dutch vessel, where no assistance could possibly be rendered to them; and when the other whalers left the fishing ground, she was in a situation of such peril, that it was considered barely possible that the crew might save their lives by deserting the ship and endeavouring to reach some of the islands on that inhospitable shore. It appears, however, that they had been induced to remain with the ship; and have been most providentially preserved during the long and dreary winter that has since elapsed. How they passed their dismal hours, under the privations to which they must have been subjected, we shall be most anxious to learn; but in the mean time must content ourselves by stating the fact of their unexpected return to their native country, as communicated to us by our correspondent at Fraserburgh:

Fraserburgh, 11th June, 1827.

Gentlemen.—Captain David Herd, of the sloop Friends of Wemyss, on arriving at this port from Lerwick, Shetland, on Friday evening last, reported that the Whale fishing Ship Dundee, of London, supposed to have been lost last season, at Davis' Straits, with all hands, arrived at Lerwick on Wednesday last, with two fish on board. He had learned, the crew were all alive and well, but had suffered much hardships from want of provisions. Capt Herd requests that I make this communication to you, his being the first vessel likely to report the good tidings to those who have mourned the supposed loss of their relatives.

I am, &c. JOHN OFFICER.

To Messrs. D. Chalmers & Co.,}
Aberdeen Journal Office. }

Colonial.

HALIFAX, July 13.

The present season has been highly favourable to agriculture generally; there is, at present, every prospect of most abundant crops of all kinds of grain, hay and potatoes, throughout the Province; and we learn, with pleasure, that the prospect of the Farmer are not less promising in New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Letters from Sydney state, that 8000 chaldrons of Coal have been sent to Halifax this spring, and that 5000 more are on the surface.

MIRAMICHI, July 10.

More Emigrants.—The influx of Emigrants from Ireland, has, at this port, far exceeded, up to the present date, all former seasons, and under the circumstances of diminished, and still diminishing employment, and a redundant population of older settlers; is calculated to awaken no trifling degree of sympathy as well as alarm for the fate of such a multitude of paupers and friendless creatures, as have lately been cast upon our shores.

PRINCE EAWARD'S ISLAND, July 10.

Sickness.—The Fury, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday from St. John's on the 27th June. Much alarm was felt there at the prevalence of the measles and typhus fever, which were making frightful havoc. A private letter says dozens were dying every day, both young and old. The weather being excessively hot, and the strength to the contagion. A public meeting of the inhabitants was to take place on the 27th, for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor, and affording them medical assistance.

Another letter describes the mortality as truly appalling. The contagion was brought to the country by several vessels with Irish passengers, on board of which it was engendered by the filth, and pestilential exhalations arising from the crowded state of their holds. The restrictions for regulating the number of passengers to be taken by each ship being now removed, they seemed to have been crowded on board literally as thick as they could stow, men, women, and, children, promiscuously. Since their arrival, not a day has passed without witnessing the death of numbers of these wretched beings, of diseases contracted on the passage. One morning thirty were lying dead at once.

Arrvd. brig Chebuto, St. John's. The sickness which prevailed there was much relieved.

Halifax pa. July 13.

Lower Canada.

On Monday afternoon His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief arrived in Town from Sherbrooke, on a tour of inspection in the Eastern Canada. Throughout the journey His Excellency was greeted with enthusiasm, more particularly at Vercheres where he was entertained by Mr. Martigne. His Lordship was met below the limits of the Town, by a number of the Magistrates of Montreal, and most respectable citizens, and we were happy to see the Honble. L. Gugy welcome him to "the good City of Montreal," in the style of an English Sheriff. The Montreal Cavalry with full ranks and gay appearance accompanied His Lordship from the place of landing to the Masonic Hall, in front of which was a party of the 71st with their band and regimental colours. On his Lordship's descending from his carriage, the band struck up God save the King, the troops presented arms, and the numerous spectators shouted a cordial welcome to His Excellency. On entering the Hall His Lordship was received in excellent style by the Rifle Corps of this City. His Lordship was highly pleased with Mr. O'Donnel's arrangement for his entertainment, and expressed his admiration of the elegance and accommodation of this superb mansion. On Tuesday His Lordship entertained a party of his private and personal friends, and departed for his destination yesterday morning on board the

A deputation of most respectable citizens waited on His Excellency on Tuesday morning, with a request that he would honour the Inhabitants of Montreal with his presence at a public dinner. His Excellency was pleased to thank the deputation for their address, but stated that particular circumstances had rendered such a step impossible at the present juncture. His Excellency was present on the Parade on Tuesday morning, and afterwards went on board the Steam Boat "John Molson," where an elegant collation was prepared by Mr. O'Rourke—His Lordship was highly gratified at the appearance of this noble vessel.

It was malignantly stated that his Excellency intended to influence the election at St. Eustache by his presence there—His Lordship travelled by a different route.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, 1st August.

The Earl of Dalhousie our worthy Governor-in-Chief, arrived here on Monday, on his way to visit the Rideau Canal. His landed at the foot of the current amid the cheers of a large number of the loyal inhabitants of St. Mary's, who saluted His Lordship with 19 rounds from a six pounder, which they had moved to the ferry for the occasion. Several Gentlemen in Carriages were also in waiting to form part of the cavalcade. Major Gregory with his well mounted and appointed Corps of Cavalry met His Lordship, and forming on either side of his Carriage escorted him into town as a guard of honour. The Carriages of the Gentlemen who went down to meet His Excellency followed. On reaching the Masonic Hall Hotel, His Lordship was received by a party of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, the colours flowing, arms, and the band playing "God save the King." A great number of people were assembled round the door, who greeted His Excellency with loud cheers. Captain, Bethune's Company of Riflemen lined the Hall of the Hotel, and presented arms as His Lordship passed through. Never did meet with a more cordial reception. A large number of the citizens of Montreal were anxious to give His Lordship a Public dinner. Yesterday several of them waited upon him to request him to honour them by dining with them on any day that might be most convenient for him. His Lordship was pleased to say that he would be happy to receive the attentions of the citizens of Montreal; but he must decline for the present what upon a future occasion it would afford him much pleasure to receive. He felt much obliged to the good citizens of Montreal for their hospitable intentions.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is reported upon the authority of Letters recently received from London, that Colonel Sir T. Noel Hill, K. C. B. brother of Lord Hill, succeeds Col. Sir John Harvey as Deputy Adjt.-General in this Command.

COMMON GAOL.—This day, John Winterscale, now under confinement as a disturber of the public peace, made a violent assault on a fellow prisoner, Louis Masse, and gave him two very severe wounds with a clasp knife—one of which is on the hip, and the other on the abdomen. Dr. Selby is now attending the sufferer, of whose recovery there are some doubts. Last night the Gaoler discovered a mounted saw under the bed of Masse in cell No. 1, which Masse had mounted for a fellow prisoner, Jean Verdon.

GENERAL ELECTION.—A correspondent at Three Rivers, informs us that the friends of Mr. Papineau, intend to put him in nomination for the County of St. Maurice, and that they are now canvassing very hard for him. This shows that all is not going well in Montreal, but it is to be hoped that the Gentlemen of St. Maurice will not trouble themselves about the matter, as Mr. Papineau, in the paper published by his authority, has declared that he will stand or fall by the election for the West ward of this city.

By the accounts copied from the different papers, and those which we derive from other sources, it will be seen that the elections are carrying on with great acrimony in the various parts of the Province, that for the county of Quebec, which closed yesterday by the retirement of Mr. Ryland, however, forms an exception, and the greatest good humour prevailed between the Candidates. At Sorel, the contest appears to have been conducted in the most vindictive manner, by the friends of Dr. Nelson, who considered a majority the one thing needful, and to no purpose to have regulated their efforts to gain this temporary triumph by any very rigid scale of moral conduct, no less than seven of the Doctor's voters having been accused of perjury, who we learn will be proceeded against for that offence. It is a matter of doubt, that this will be the case, if the conviction of any these persons, Mr. Nelson will be liable to a process for subornation of perjury. The candidate who can urge an ignorant individual to commit such a crime is, we conceive, the more guilty of the two, and consequently the most deserving of punishment.

COUNTY OF KENT ELECTION.—On Friday last, *(at one day's notice)* a meeting was convened at the Court House in Chambly, attended by a most respectable body of Electors, for the purpose of nominating an Independent Member to represent that County in the House of Assembly.—At 10 o'clock the chair was taken by NOEL BEDAUX, Esq. ——— VIGNEAU, Esq. acting as Secretary. When after a very complimentary expression of public feeling, towards the Gentleman, displayed by loud and long cheering on his name being announced—SAMUEL HATT, Esq. was proposed, and solicited to offer himself as a Candidate.

Mr. Hatt returned thanks for the honour in a neat and appropriate speech. He assured the meeting, that till *that moment* he never had entertained the slightest Idea of canvassing the County of Kent, but, being called upon in this public, and, to his feelings, flattering manner, he would not disappoint the kind intentions of the meeting, but would stand the Poll. Should he be elected, he trusted his honourable discharge of the responsible and arduous duties, the situation would eventually impose upon him, would be such as should prove him deserving of the generous confidence they reposed in him.

Mr. HATT shortly after withdrew from the Court House amidst universal cheering.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Augt. 2—Brig Susan, Martin, 9th June from Figuaris, to H. Atkinson, with salt and wines.
....Ship Cumberland, Gardener, 14 days from Halifax, to Peniston & M'Gill, to Ballast.
...4th—Brig Medway, Stephenson, 7th June from London, to W. Price, with a general cargo.
....Brigantine Cicerola, M'Quern, 18 days from Halifax, to G. F. Aylwin, with rum and sugar.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1827.

We are indebted to the Albion for our latest news. The debate in the House of Commons, on the grant for the Rideau Canal, is given in this days paper, and from its tenor, we do not discover any thing that, would lead to the supposition, that any alteration had been made in the proposed dimensions of the Canal. It has, however, been most positively asserted, that such is the case, and that Col. By, had received orders, for constructing it on a smaller scale than was originally intended. We cannot from any information we possess, take upon ourselves to contradict this statement, but we may express our surprise, that the circumstance, important as it is, should not have been mentioned in the course of the debate, which took place so late as 12th June.

The grant of £36,000, appears to have been made with reference, to the larger scale, and we still venture to hope that, it will be completed for Steam Boat and Schooner navigation, the difference between which, and a Boat navigation only, would as far as expense is concerned, be comparatively of trifling consideration. The condition annexed to the aid afforded to the Welland Canal by the Government, that the Locks should be of certain dimensions, very reasonably led to the belief, that those on the Rideau Canal, would be of the same size, and that the intention was to secure, to vessels of a certain tonnage, a continued route throughout the whole course of the Navigation.

The following is taken from the Kingston Chronicle:—

The Naturalization Law.—The following notices on this subject we find in our London papers.

UPPER CANADA.—On the 12th of June, the petition from the inhabitants of Upper Canada in relation to the Alien Bill, was presented in the House of Commons by Mr. Hume; it was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. Horton brought in a bill to Naturalise certain persons resident in the Province of Upper Canada.

Mr. Kennedy wished to know whether on Friday night an opportunity would be afforded of bringing a full and fair consideration of the Crown and Clergy revenues of Canada before the House. He wished to have an opportunity of contradicting the statements of Dr. Strachan.

Mr. W. Horton said that the bill was very much misunderstood, particularly in Scotland. It had been objected against, and a full opportunity of explanation would be given on Friday night

We consider it unnecessary to offer any comment on these brief notices, at the present moment. When the opportunity shall have been afforded for explanation, we feel assured, that whatever statement may have been made by Dr. Strachan, they will be found to be such, as are authorised by existing facts, and that the impatience of Mr. Kennedy to contradict them, will result in a conclusion, as lended by a most respectable body of Electors, for the purpose of nominating an Independent Member to represent that County in the House of Assembly.—At 10 o'clock the chair was taken by NOEL BEDAUX, Esq. ——— VIGNEAU, Esq. acting as Secretary. When after a very complimentary expression of public feeling, towards the Gentleman, displayed by loud and long cheering on his name being announced—SAMUEL HATT, Esq. was proposed, and solicited to offer himself as a Candidate.

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Mr. HATT shortly after withdrew from the Court House amidst universal cheering.

Domestic.

(The Gore Gazette, August 7. 1827.)

THE Court of Assize for the Western District, commenced at Sandwich, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. upon which occasion, we are informed by a Gentleman of the Bar, who was present, that Mr. Justice MACAULAY delivered one of the most eloquent, impressive, and appropriate Addresses to the Grand Inquest, that he ever heard from the Bench in this Country.—A copy of the Address, at their request, was subsequently handed to the Grand Jury, who intend, we are informed, to give it publicity.

On the following day, a colored man, named Qualls, was tried for the wilful murder of his wife. The parties, it appeared, had been out together on a "Frolic" or "Bee," and on their return toward home in the evening, in a state of intoxication, the Prisoner beat his Wife first with a Rail, and afterwards with a Switch; in consequence of which she died a few days thereafter.—The Prisoner was found *Guilty*, and the Judge, in a very impressive manner, pronounced on him the sentence of Death, which was carried into execution on the following Friday.

Coroner's Inquest.—An Inquest was held yesterday morning on the body of George Kimball, the child who was run over by the York Stage, and who has since died of the injury it received.—A Jury of *fourteen* persons, were first empannelled, *eleven* of whom were sworn on the part of *Accidental Death*, while *three*, including the Foreman, contended for that of *Manslaughter*. The Coroner—Mr. Burwell—finding that there was no probability of obtaining any verdict in which, all parties could concur, dismissed the Jury, and empannelled a new one of *Twenty-three*, by whom a verdict of *Manslaughter* was returned against JAMES COLQUHOUN—the Stage Driver—there being *sixteen* in favour of this verdict, and seven against it.—Colquhoun has been apprehended upon the Coroner's Warrant, and held to bail, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes for the Gore District.

GUELPH.—Eight families of British Emigrants consisting of 57 persons, arrived at Dundas to-day, from South America, via New York; and proceeded immediately to *Guelph*.

On Wednesday the 6-t inst. a child six years old, belonging to Mr. Coates, of Trafalgar, swallowed a large dose of *Arsenic*, which had been prepared by Mrs. C. for the purpose of killing flies. By the timely assistance of Dr. Bell, who was sent for immediately after the accident was discovered, the child was saved from the otherwise inevitable fatal consequence of the accident—and, is now out of danger.—The prompt and assiduous attention of Dr. B. in this, and every other case, in which his professional services are required, is highly creditable to him.

On the same day, a child about four years of age, belonging to Mr. John A. Chambers, of Nelson, fell into a *Well* about 20 feet deep. The mother and sister of the child, in their alarm upon hearing of the circumstance, went to the neighbour's house, to call for assistance, to enable them to get the child, whom they supposed to be dead, out of the well—but, on their return, they found it standing upright in the water, which was shallow, crying to get it out. The child, after getting it out of the well, it was discovered that, though considerably bruised, no serious injury had been received.

From the St. Catharines Former's Journal.

In consequence of the circulation, by mischevious persons in different parts of this Country and the United States, of unfounded reports respecting the health of the workmen employed at the Deep Cut, the contractors for the Welland Canal, have found it proper and proper, in order, to counteract, as far as possible, the evil likely to attend the spreading of such malicious insinuations, to procure the following certificate of the attending Physician, for publication—assuring us at the same time, that so far from there being any unusual fatality among the labourers, they are, in general uncommonly and remarkable healthy and active for the season of the year. We shall resume this subject in our next, and notice as it deserves, some very erroneous and ungenerous observations contained in a late Montreal Courier.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

AT THE DEEP CUT—WELLAND CANAL,
From the commencement of operations to the 1st instant, inclusive.

One man from Paralysis.
One man from Dysentery.
One man from Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain.
One woman from Bilious Diarrhœa.
One Child from do.

It has been a general time of health, comparing the number of people and their situations, with that of the country, with the exception of a few cases of Bilious Diarrhœa, and Intermittent Fever; and in no one instance has a Typhus, or any contagious disease, made its appearance, as has been so ungenerously represented by a person who pretended to have some knowledge of the practice of medicine.

N. B.—Only one of the men above mentioned was employed as a labourer.

DAVID J. BOWMAN,
Attending Physician.

To the Editor of the Welland Canal Intelligencer.

SIR—I received your paper of the 11th from St. Catharines, in due course; and should certainly have attended sooner to the paragraph in which my name is introduced, as well as to your reques: respecting the Welland Canal, had I not been too much occupied during my journey to consider the subject in the manner it deserves.

I can have no objection to your publishing my opinion upon this great Provincial and National work, if you conceive it calculated to be of the smallest utility. I have not supposed, that a single mile line of the Canal from Lake Ontario to its junction with the Welland River, and have since made an excursion to the mouth of the Grand River, to examine the Harbour at Dunnville, to form the southern entrance, or its conjunction with Lake Erie.

In passing along that part of the Canal which is now in progress, I had an opportunity of examining at leisure, and under circumstances peculiarly advantageous, all the different parts of the work. Some of the works which I saw, were nearly completed, and others but just begun, or rather finished; some were merely commenced, and at several places only the excavations were commenced. Similar means were afforded me of forming a general opinion of the progress of undertaking in their different stages. I was fortunate also in making acquaintance with the Engineer, Mr. Barett, and with the principle contractor, Mr. Phelps, who has engaged the Deep Cut—a part of the work which, from its magnitude and the activity with which it is carried on, excites great interest at this moment.

In no part of the world have I seen any undertaking conducted in a more business like style than the Welland Canal. All parties seem to know what they are about; there is no bustle or noise; no idle pass; no remissness in any department of the work. There is the most minute, seems to receive exactly its proportionate degree of attention. On the occasion alluded to, I was sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with the Engineer; so that I had ample means of learning what were the opinions of all the different persons employed.

Frequent references were made, in my presence, to the formation of the Engineer, as well as to the contractor; and the prompt manner in which the information required was given and acted upon, was equally creditable to both parties. The same spirit of liberality and candour appeared to prevail throughout; but I was particularly struck with the effect of the regulations which Mr. Phelps had established amongst the labourers in consequence of the accident—and, is now out of danger.—The prompt and assiduous attention of Dr. B. in this, and every other case, in which his professional services are required, is highly creditable to him.

As there are several points respecting the Welland Canal which have been occasionally misunderstood, it may be useful, perhaps, to say a few words upon each of them. It has been stated, if I am not mistaken, that the size of the Locks is not such as to admit of the passage of the ordinary vessels employed on the Canadian Lakes. Now, there is no doubt, on the whole line, the dimensions of which are less than one hundred feet long—twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet deep—proportions capable of admitting vessels of from 100 to 125 tons burthen. I understand the largest Schooners at present navigating these inland seas, are from 60 to 90 tons, the dimensions of which are not beyond the feet long by 19 or 20 feet broad.

By far the greater part of this Canal is three or four-fold wide, as the line adopted passes generally through natural cuts, or ravines, where no further labour is necessary, than the only addition being a towing path. At other places, one artificial embankment is found to be sufficient to confine a wide sheet of water, while at the very narrowest places, where the Canal runs between two raised banks, the width at the surface is 58 feet—at bottom 26, and the depth never less than 8 feet. No two locks are found any where in closer connection than 90 yards, such being the fortunate nature of the line selected, and the gentle slope of the ground, that it is never necessary to adopt this inconvenient arrangement

Numerous large reservoirs, which in other countries would be called Lakes, form integral parts of the Canal, and give, by reason of the great body of water which they contain, the most important uniformity to the supply required by the Locks. As these sheets of water are fed from inexhaustible sources, they can be subject to no diminution during the driest season; nor can any undiminished supply of hydraulick works along the banks of the Canal, interfere with what of course must ever be the primary object—the depth and copious supply of water from the Canal.

Another important feature in this work, is the facility of hereafter adding two feet to the present depth of water along the whole of the Canal. On the embankment of the one from the Grand River to the Welland, which I am rejoiced to hear is to be commenced immediately, the supply will come direct from Lake Erie, with a fall of eight feet.—Then, by making a waste weir across the Welland at its lower or southern junction with the Canal, and raising the upper Lock two feet, 10 feet water will be given to the summit level, and so on by raising in like manner, the head of each Lock throughout to Lake Ontario, this important additional depth may be obtained whenever it shall be required.

It appears to me that the persons who have had the management of this great work, have shown much sagacity in deciding upon wooden, rather than upon stone Locks. The expense in not cases being, as I can learn, only about a ninth part of what it would have been in the other. I have examined these Locks attentively, and I feel no doubt of their being sufficiently strong for all purposes required. The interest of the money saved by the difference in the cost between wood and stone, will, from all the inquiries I have made, be more than sufficient to keep in repair those parts of the wooden Locks which are subject to decay from exposure. Should it be considered necessary at any future time to enlarge the Canal, in order to admit Steam Boats, or others of a great dimension, this could be done at infinitely less cost than if the Locks were of stone. Should it eventually be deemed expedient to build stone Locks, the Canal will have afforded a durable an easy and economical means of transporting the materials.

At the lower end of the Canal, four Locks have been already constructed of dimensions sufficient to admit Steam Boats, being 32 feet broad by 105 long. The same practical good sense, which distinguishes every thing about this Canal, has dictated this moderate experiment, and I understand this moderate results of the point in question; and in the mean time is given to the rising town of St. Catharines, all the advantages of a Sea Port—a circumstance which cannot fail to prove highly beneficial to the flourishing country in the neighbourhood.

The great basin at the end of the Canal, close to Lake Ontario, will be one of much utility, especially in bad weather, and when the wind hangs to the eastward for any length of time. A great number of vessels, or any quantity of lumber, staves, ratts, &c. may be collected here at one time.

The Harbour, formed by the two projecting piers, will answer the purpose intended, better, I think, without than with a break water. The latter pier, however, will require to be carried a good deal further out, and then turned, so as to overlap the western pier. The waste weir seems to me well situated, as it will take away the drift which would be likely to be carried out to the Lake between the piers; and thus the evils of a bar will, as far as possible be avoided.

When speaking of a bar, it may not perhaps be unnecessary to say decided opinion, that a good southern termination of the Canal can hardly be hoped for at the mouth of the Grand River. No combination of piers, nor any extensive system of dredging, will form a complete exemption from the persevering annoyance of a bar, which has its source in a river. Besides which, that part of the coast of Lake Erie is exposed to the prevalent north-westerly gales. My ideas quite coincide with those which I have been told are held by an eminent military engineer in this country, namely—That the Canal ought to terminate in Mohawk Bay, into which it may be led by a cut across the neck of land which separates it from the River, or by carrying the Canal round the point. This, by completing the communication already partly formed by the cut between the main land and a small island in the Bay, a sheltered and capacious harbour may be formed worthy of this great enterprise, which I have the most confident expectation will not only abundant by remunerate the spirited projectors and support ers, but prove of the highest utility in advancing the prosperity of the Canadas in particular, and the general interests of all those countries forming the shores of the mighty Lakes, which by means of this splendid Canal are to be thrown into one.

I remain your ob't servant,
(Signed) BASIL HALL.

It will be seen that, during the late gale on Friday night, the Steam-boat Dalhousie, Capt. M'Donell, narrowly escaped being wrecked between Dunnel, and Grimsby.—We learn that one of the Durham Boats referred to by the passengers is safe —the other, it is feared, will not be recovered, as there were no Sailors on board to guide her through the waves. The Steam-boat Martha Ogden was driven on shore, near Morristown, the same evening.—*U. C. Herald.*

THE STEAM-BOAT TONORO, whose Engine frame was injured about two weeks ago, will be ready to resume her trips in the course of a few days. The necessity of sending to Montreal for Castings has occasioned great inconvenience to the public and a serious loss to the proprietors.—*Ib.*

Severe Gale.—On the night between Friday and Saturday last, a severe gale was experi-

enced in this neighbourhood, accompanied with considerable thunder and torrents of rain. The Steam Boat Dalhousie, which had left Prescott about 11 o'clock in the evening, was near being driven on the American shore, having lost an anchor, and been compelled to cast off two Durham Boats loaded with shot, one of which made the land on this side; the fate of the other we have not yet learned. The Dalhousie made this port about 6 o'clock, having been 7 hours between this and Prescott, a distance of 14 miles. The Martha Ogden Steam Boat, which was on her way from Ogdensburgh, grounded near Morristown, but was got off the next day, without having sustained sufficient injury to prevent her proceeding.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Melancholy.—We regret to learn that, on Wednesday the 1st inst., a boy about nine years of age and only son of Capt. Bates of the Schooner *Telegraph*, was accidentally drowned, by falling off the bank of the River, about two miles above this Town at a place where the water is very deep.—*Ib.*

Died,

At Kingston, August 7, after a lingering illness, EZIAS VAN HOLLIS MYERS, son of Adam Henry Myers, Esq. aged 18 years, 5 months, and 16 days.

Suddenly, at Camden, on Friday last, Mr. William Pruyne.

On Wednesday, 15th instant, at Port Dalhousie, Mr. EDWARD OATES, aged 58 years, Superintendent of Works, and Collector of the Customs.

UNDER the patronage of the Right Honourable Lady SARAH MAITLAND. Miss Purcell, and Miss Rose, beg leave to inform their friends, and the Public, that their School will recommence on the third of September.

York, 16th August, 1827. 12-3

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

ALSO—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.

York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

Desjardins Canal Office, }
Dundas, 14th August, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)

JAMES DURAND, Junr.

Secretary.

12-9

A CARD.—MRS. MARGARET POWELL, widow of the late Major Powell, begs leave to inform her Friends, and the Public, that she will open a School on the first of September, after which she will receive and instruct Children from three to ten years of age.

N. B. This School is to be Select.

York, 10th *August*, 1827. 11–3w.

WANTED, by a young Lady who has lately been accustomed to tuition, a situation to instruct young Children, or as a companion to an elderly Lady. Respectable references will be given. Letters (post paid) addressed to A. B. Post Office, York, will receive immediate attention.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-3

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A CRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,

Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

New York, 130 *Broadway.*

UNDERSTANDING that there are *not any* Offices for the Sale of American Lottery Tickets in either *York, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec,* or other *British* Colonies, we beg to call the attention of adventurers to the following Schemes. We return our thanks for the many favors already received, and have only to add, that we attend to the Exchange and Commission business, for the transacting of which we possess great facilities, having a house in *Philadelphia*, and *friends* in *Liverpool* and *London*, (England), to whom we can give references when required.

With respect to the Lottery business, we are led to call particular attention, from having, within the last two Months, sent several CAPITAL PRIZES to Canada, and hope to prove equally successful in our future Sales.

Letters addressed to No. 130 *Broadway, New York*, or 12 *South Third Street, Philadelphia*, will meet with prompt attention, and many thanks, from the publics, obliged Servants.

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Exchange, Commission, & Lottery Brokers.

N. B. Every information given in any of the above businesses—Notes, Drafts, &c. &c. collected.

*** All Tickets or Shares, Sold by us are signed by the MANAGERS, and we guarantee the immediate payment of all PRIZES.

SCHEME.

Of New York Lottery, to be Drawn 15, Aug.
New York Consolidated Lottery to be Drawn 15th August.

CLASS No. 5, for 1827.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$15,000	10	$250
1	4,000	25	100
1	2,500	46	50
1	2,000	92	20
1	1,750	1,150	10
1	1,500	8,280	5
1	1,426		
4	1,000	9,624 Prizes,	$99,216
10	500		

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

To be had in the greatest variety, by addressing

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
130 *Broadway, New York.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 31.

TO be drawn in PHILADELPHIA, the 22d day of August, 1827.

54 *Number Lottery*—8 *Drawn Ballots.*

1 Prize of	$20,000	10 Prizes of	$250
1	6,000	25	100
1	5,000	46	50
1	4,000	92	20
1	2,000	1,150	10
1	1,250	8,280	5
5	1,000		
10	500	9,024 Prizes	$99,216

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.

Letters, with orders, will meet immediate attention, if addressed to

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Brokers. N. w York.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 6.

TO be drawn in New-York, the 5th day of September, 1827.

54 *Numbers*—8 *Drawn Ballots.*

$20,000—HIGHEST PRIZE.

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.

This is a splendid *Scheme.* As Tickets will be in great demand, we request an early application will be make to

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Licensed Lottery Brokers.
130 Broadway, New-York, and 12 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf.*

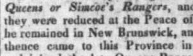
INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8*w.*



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ "Wind and Weather permitting," the "Canada" will leave York every Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock for Burlington Beach and Niagara.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

THE TRUSTEES of the public School for the District of Gore give Notice that the situation of teacher for that establishment is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Law. Gentlemen who wish to become candidates will please to make application by letter (post paid) stating their qualifications to Thomas Taylor, Esquire, at Hamilton, one of the Trustees. The examination for the choice of a teacher, will take place at that town on the 24th of August, next, at which time and place the candidates are requested to attend with their testimonials.

Hamilton, District of Gore, }
24th July, 1827. } 10–2

NOTICE.—The commissioners, appointed according to the provisions of an act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, for the construction of a Harbour at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on Lake Erie, in the Talbot Settlement—give notice that they will receive proposals for constructing the said Harbour until the 25th of August next. Further information may be had of the Subscriber at Sterling, Kettle Creek.

JAMES HAMILTON
Prest. Commissr's.

Sterling, 16th July, 1827. 9-5

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10*tf.*

NOTICE.—Proposals for completing the Works at the Burlington Bay Canal, will be received by the Subscriber, until Friday the 24th August (proximo)—agreeable to the annexed Schedule—and, in conformity with the severel Acts of the Legislature of this Province made in reference thereto. Plans and specifications may be seen by intending contractors on application to me.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. J. KERR.
Secretary.

Burlington Beach, }
July 27, 1827. }

Work to be done to complete the Burlington Bay Canal.

11 Cribs of timber, to complete return pier head, in Lake Ontario, south side;—including all materials, such as piles, ties, planking, workmanship, stone, and every thing else necessary.

7 cribs do, south side, Burlington Bay.

Additional crib work, to improve south pier, in Lake Ontario, agreeable to plan and specification.

87 oak piles, for return pier head; 30 feet long, and 15 inches diameter.—2,610 cubic feet.

88 do. for south pier, in Lake Ontario.—2,640 cubic feet.

75 do. do. do. 2,250 cubic feet.

18 do. to put beneath the south abutment of bridge.—540 cubic feet.

10 do. to repair breaches in south pier.—300 cubic feet.

40 do. for south pier head in Burlington Bay.—1,200 cubic feet.

16 do. for north pier head, in Lake Ontario.—450 cubic feet.

114 do. for abutment of bridge, north side; to repair breaches in the north pier, Lake Ontario; do. in the Bay; and to repair head of Breakwater.—3,420 cubic feet.

400 do. additional, to secure the work.—12,000 cubic feet.

Total.—847 piles.

Pointing, driving, and shoeing with iron, such of said piles as may be necessary —supposed 200.

67 bollards or mooring posts, of oak.—2,010 cubic feet.

Pointing and driving the same.

34,000 feet 3 inch pine plank, for covering the piers.

Workmanship covering old piers.

7,000 cubic feet of pine timber, squared, for building the old work up to the required height; and workmanship,

700 feet of hand rail, on the outer side of south pier, Lake Ontario; and workmanship.

40 cords of heavy stone, for backing up the return pier head.

20 do. capping stones, for pier head.

Excavating channel to 12 feet depth of water throughout.—3,600 cubic yards.

One swivil bridge, complete.

One light house, on return pier head, with argand oil lamp, complete.

One capstan on pier head. 10-3

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

York, 18th August, 1827.

VOL. 2. NO. 16.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday the Twenty-first day of July instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventh day of June, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-first day of July instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

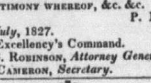
WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c. P. M.

14*th July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, setting and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House,
14th *July*, 1827.

In consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Executive Council Office,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6*m* JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th *June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-2*tw*. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. Receiver General's Office,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

The Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of 2½ per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL.
No. 1.—ff. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Crown Office,
York, June, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 26th *July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7th *August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20th *August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 11th *Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31st *July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9th *August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21st *August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30th *Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.
CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, *H. D.*
York, 20th July, 1827. 8-1*t*.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit.

BY virtue of 3 writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Esq. one at the Suit of George Lyons, Esquire, and two at the suit of Jerard B. Chapman; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June, 6, 1827. 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June, 6 1827. 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Shannon, at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Shannon, the West half of Lot No. 13, in the Eighth Concession of Goulbourn, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

All persons having claims on the above said half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Dep'ty. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June 6, 1827. 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit.

ON Saturday the 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To wit

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District or Gore, to wit:

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By John Thorner,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
Sheriff's Office,
Hamilton, 21st *July*, 1827. 10-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, to wit:

BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.—If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 14th 1827. 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office,
Hamilton, 14th *July*, 1827. 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To Wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, the Following Lands, viz. Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough 1200 acres, All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the First day of August, 1827, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff *N. D.*
By Peter T. Pawling.
Dep'ty Sheriff, *N. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
26th April 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.

☞ Take notice, that the above sale is posponed until the third day of September now next ensuing at the Place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff,
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Niagara, August 2d 1827. 13-2*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
November 6th, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Conces-

sions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office Niagara, }
26th April, 1827. } 52–6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 3d of September next, at the same hour and place. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
9th August, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sherif. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, }
26th July 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE.
Sherif, L. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be Independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Towships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1727. 51*tf*

ALLIANCE, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

R. B. SULLIVAN.
39tf. Librarian.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf.*

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada. G. S. BOULTON.

8th June, 1827. 4-12

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to Sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Reserves in Upper Canada, situate in Townships laid out before the first day of March 1824, as have not been demised for——term of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 26th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Reserves which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, & who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 26th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease, that they must either relinquish, immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (post paid), accordingly will be received at York, addressed to me, grounded on the value of uncleared land of equal quantity in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.
York, U. C. 29th December 1826.

CANADA COMPANY.

The first hundred Town Lots in the Company's new Town of *Guelph*, having all been taken up at 20 Dollars each, and nearly the whole of the second hundred at the advanced rate of 30 Dollars, the price of the Town Lots after the 13th Aug., will be 40 Dollars, and of the Land in the neighbourhood two Dollars and a half per Acre —payable as stated in the former advertisement, viz: the Town Lots cash, and the land payable in five years by instalments.

One Road from the Town into Waterloo has been opened to the breadth of three chains, including clearing on each side; another to Eramosa, a third is in progress towards Dundas, to be made through the Clergy Reserves at the expense of Government; a fourth is also in progress towards the Township line between Nichol and Woolwich, and a direct Road between York and Guelph has been projected by the Inhabitants of the intervening Townships, so that the Town may be considered already as the most central in the Province independant of its great local advantages and water privilege.

One half of the money arising from the sale of the Town Lots continues to be set apart for the endowment of a Public School, the foundation of which will be laid on Monday the 13th August.

The plan of the Town, and the Diagram of the Lands can only be seen on the spot, on application to Mr. Prior, *there.*

JOHN GALT.

Canada Company's Office, }
York, 23th July, 1827. } 10.tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 3. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1827. NO. 16.

Miscellaneous.

MY ROBIN REDBREAST.

More than thirteen years ago, as I was weeding among my flowers, a young robin, whose breast was speckled, not yet red, hopped nearer and nearer to me by degrees, and looked, with a longing eye, at the worms, which my removal of the earth exposed to view. Impelled by hunger, and scarcely of an age to to supply its own wants, at length it ventured to come near my hand, and seized a worm. I hope I may be pardoned if I, afterwards, at different times, laid a worm in its way. On the principle of its being the intention of Providence that red-breasts should eat worms, I unquestionably may; but whether it were the intention of Providence that I should sacrifice the one for the benefit of the other, may perhaps admit of a doubt.

My bird was now my constant attendant in the place where first we met, and I pretended to weed when weeds no longer grew there. At first I fed it with the aliment nature designed for it; but I soon substituted crumbs of bread. This was in autumn. Winter approached; I had two sticks fixed upright, and a third laid across for a perch. Here my robin awaited my coming into the garden.—Crumbs were always in my hand; they were laid near the perch; then more and more distant from it, then at my feet; still my bird fed without fear. I then held out my crumbs hand with the crumbs upon it; this was making rather too free; my bird flew up for each crumb it took, but would not remain on my hand. By this time its plumage was perfect, its back and wings were of the shining brown, and its breast of the orange red of its species.

I shall ever have greater faith in St. Valentine than I have in some othe saints, since it is under his auspices that birds are said to pair; for, on entering my garden on St. Valentine's day, I saw two robins sitting on the perch. I now perceived, for the first time, that my bird was a female; her breast not being of quite so deep a colour as that of her companion, and her aspect not being so fierce.

Our acquaintance continued on the accustomed footing till the beginning of August, when I was absent for a month. On my return I found my poor bird reduced to skin and feathers; the season had been dry, and worms scarce. She fled instantly to my hand, and, having eaten a few crumbs, without the ceremony of retreating, she filled her beak, and flew into a neighbouring hedge, where her young brood, escaped from the nest, but unable to procure their own subsistence, were crying for food. Aware of the necessities of the cause, I remained while she made as many trips as satisfied her offspring, and she continued to supply them from my hand till they were no longer under the care of their parent.

In the ensuing winter my robin had to suffer a persecution which would either have destroyed her, or driven her from the spot, if I had not come forward as her champion. I frequently laid her crumbs on the outside of a window, which bad weather obliged me to shut immediately. Here she was always pursued, with great ferocity, by a bird of her own species. Both birds recognised in me the protector of my feathered friend; if I remained at the window she ate in security, and the aggressor took to its wings; if I retired she fled away in terror, and her enemy took possession of the field. This affords some illustration of the vulgar notion that the red-breast of two years old kill those of one. Now are the readbreasts the only enemies which the redbreasts have to fear; for, if they are murderers, sparrows are daring robbers.—These would not have injured her person; but I was equally obliged to stand guard over her provisions, which they would have devoured very quietly, while they were obliging her to stand at a distance.

Years have rolled away; my robin's perch has fallen, and a more domestic intercourse has been established between myself and her. The room through which I pass to my drawing-room has a window to the ground, and near to this grows a magnificent variegated holly, of sixty years standing. This holly has been the perch of my bird. Here she has sat, watching for me as I might pass through the room; from this she has flown in at the window, to feast on crumbs placed in a small tray on the carpet; and to this she has retreated, when satisfied, to warble a sweet song of thanks for my bounty. Never has she been absent, summer or winter, except while she was sitting on her eggs.

When hunger was pressing, and I did not immediately attend to its calls, she would fly to one of the windows of my drawing-room, and stretch up her little neck to ask for bread. If this did not attract my eye, she applied to my ear, by hitting her beak against the glass; and when she knew she had succeeded, by my rising from my seat, she flew back to the window of the holly tree, by which alone she was admitted. The window opened, she flew through the room, turned the angle of the doorway which led to the drawing-room, and perched on the table, at which I sat, within a few inches of my hand. On this table stood her tray. She fed while I sat close to her; then hopped round the room, inspected the crevices of the wainscot, and flew out by the way she came.

My bird became—as all redbreasts are, and as some animals which are not redbreasts are —a persecutor in her turn. She was extremely tenacious of the inviolability of her own territories. No other robin dared to approach *her* window, except once, when the ground was covered with snow, the window open, and the owner not on guard, a poor starved fellow-creature ventured into *her* drawroom. She pursued it with the same ferocity with which she had formerly been pursued; the frightened stranger, not aware of the opposition it would meet with from the glass, which my bird was well acquainted with, beat itself against the windows, and would probably have been the victim of its instrusion, if I had not rescued it by taking it in my hand.

The mate of my robin was the exception to this general enmity. I have frequently seen her, before she had finished her meal, take the largest crumb on the tray, and put it into his mouth, as he stood waiting for it, at a little distance from the window; and I have heard her call them, and seen him come to help himself, if the crumbs were on the outside. To her offspring she was not so indulgent. She fed them from her table while her care was necessary, and she has brought them to the holly tree to shorten her journey's; but when a fine morning my bird would have remained in its vicinity, she has chased it away.

Such has been my acquaintance with my bird, during upwards of thirteen years; and, at the end of this time, her eye and her plumage were not less bright, nor her wings and her feet less active. I have dreaded the season of her moulting, when the feathers of her neck and breast were reduced to rags, and those of her tail dropped off, one by one, till no tail was left; and I have watched over her through nights, that she should not be able to survive the cold; but still my bird always appeared in the morning.

During the frost of the last week of the last month, my bird was my torment, by being continually at my window, beseeching me to let her in, and when admitted, I had great difficulty in driving her out. She wanted shelter, and endeavoured to elude all my attempts to force her to the open window. This was exceedingly painful to me; for I considered that nature had formed her for the open air, and I had formerly found robins dead in the morning, after having been permitted to shelter in the house for the night.

Sunday, the 29th of January, came, and with it a thaw. My bird came and fed as usual, and I saw her no more.

I never pass through the outer room without looking at her window. I never hear a leaf fall against my window, without raising my eyes towards it, I open that by which she was accustomed to enter, which opening was the signal for her to fly to it, if she was not already posted in her watch tower, the holly. It is in vain—my bird is gone for ever.

London Fashions for June, 1827.—*Summer Promenade Dress.*—A gown of pistachio green taffety, made partially high; with a broad border composed of *foliage* ornaments round the skirt; the leaves which extend upwards and downwards, are confined in the middle by a ring strap, which seems to separate one leaf from the other: every leaf is edged round by a narrow *roulean*; and the points of the upper leaves are each finished by a rosette of ribbon, the colour of the dress; the hem next the shoes is concealed by a wadded *roulean*. Plain body, *a l' Espagnole*, with Castillian points round the waist: each side of the bust so ornamented as to form a stomacher in front, composed of six zig zag diamonds in rich silk *cordon*.—The sleeves are in gigot shape, but not very capacious, with antique points at the wrists, and next the hand a broad gold bracelet, fastened with a cameo.—A collar, *a la Chevalier*, of fine lace, falls from the throat and is fastened in front, with a red cornelian, set in wrought gold. Over a small cap of lace is worn a Leghorn hat, lined with pink, and trimmed with bows of broad ribbon, of straw-color and pistachio-green; very long strings of the same ribbon floating over the shoulders.

Evening Costume.—Dress of *tulle* or of gossamer gauze over white satin, the border richly ornamented in slight white satin: next the feet the ornament is of an antique Grecian figure, forming a sort of fringe: above this, a *roulean*, which is surmounted by a regular row of scrolls of crape, edged with white satin: these scrolls stiffened, and though light, have a very rich appearance. The body is of white satin, fitting close to the shape, with a double falling tucker of broad *blond*, divided by a narrow *roulean* of satin; the sleeves very short, plain, and full. On the right side of the bust is worn a small bouquet of full blown roses, with a sash of rich white ribbon has three ends depending in front which do not come quite so low as the trimming at the bottom: each of these ends is terminated by a bow of ribbon. A diadem-*beret-toque* consisting of red-dyed lace, and is of pink spotted gauze, the diadem-*toque* part very much elevated: next to the hair a regal coronet *bandeau, a la Cleopatra*: a pink plume, resembling that of the bird-of-paradise, falls over the left side. The earrings are of fine pearl, as is the necklace, which is fastened in front with cameo set in gold; beneath this necklace is tied a pink *barege sautior*, drawn through a ring, with an antique head in cameo.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

STEAM VESSELS.—The Steam Vessel the George the Fourth, Capt. Black, left Portsmouth on the 1st of March, arrived at Lisbon on the 11th, and arrived at Cadiz the 16th, stayed 36 hours, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 19th. On the 21st she took on board 175 persons on an excursion to Tangiers, in Africa; sailed on the 21st, and returned on the 22d. Left Cadiz and Lisbon on the 24th, staying at each place as on the outward bound voyage, and arrived in London on the 9th, left the River Thames, on the 23d, for Elsineur, Copenhagen, and St. Petersburgh. The effect of this vessel's appearance at Tangiers, has never been justly described. The whole population turned out to see her enter the Bay. Their astonishment at the manner she was navigated against wind and tide, no sail set, and the ease with which she was brought up, made the Governor or Dey almost doubt his situation. The foregoing facts prove that steam navigation extends now from London to the eastern coasts and South of Europe, and furnish an interesting illustration of the gigantic progress of modern science, and its adaptation to the power, utility, convenience, and pleasures of man, for steam boats are the most efficient transports for the rapid and certain conveyance of troops in war, as it appears by the late expedition to Portugal, and afford the most expeditious means for carrying goods and passengers to their place of destination. The Duke of York, a Steam Vessel of the George IV., belonging to the same proprietors, Messrs. Joliffe and Banks is now on her voyage to Gibraltar, where upwards of 200 persons have put down their names for an excursion on a party of pleasure to Malaga, which amply shows the esteem this mode of travelling is held in.

Summary.

Zerah Colburn, the mathematical genius, whose wonderful power of computing numbers, astonished the literati of Europe, is now a minister of the gospel in the Methodist connexion, in Norwich.

From the Extraordinary Supplement to the *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 19th ult. it appears that the war between the Russians and Persians has not, as yet, been brought to a close, there having been recently some sharp fighting, the result of which is described as decidedly in favour of the Russians.—*London, June 10.*

We are requested to state, that the "Hon. Frederick De Roos's Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States, with observations on the Dock yards and the Maritime Resources of America," will be published on Monday, and may be had of of all Booksellers. *London Courier.*

Death of the Marchioness of Waterford.—Died on Thursday, the 7th instant, at her residence in Mansfield-street, the Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the late, and Mother to the present Marquis of Waterford.

It has been erroneously stated in some of the Newspapers, that "Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon" will extend to twelve volumes. On the contary, *nine* volumes will complete the Work, which will positively be published on the 30th instant, by Messrs. Cogman, & Co.—*Courier, June 15.*

Amongst the new patents lately granted, is one to Mr. Henry Knight, Clockmaker, Birmingham, for a machine for ascertaining the attendance on duty of any watchman, workman, or other person.

His Majesty will shortly hold a Drawing-room, when the Queen of Wirtemburg is to be presented. Afterwards a second Drawing-room will be held, when all the individuals of rank who have left their names at St. James's Palace since the arrival of the Queen, will be received by His Majesty. Both these drawing-rooms are expected previous to the prorogation of Parliament. The Milliners, dressmakers, Haberdashers, and Tailors resident in London, are highly employed in preparations for the Drawing-room, which is expected to be more brilliant and splendid, than any that has been held for many years.

Law Promotions.—In the Court of King's Bench, this morning, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. F. Pollock appeared in their silk gowns, on being appointed King's Counsel. As soon as Lord Tenderden had taken his seat on the Bench, his Lordship addressed them to the following effect:—"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you his Counsel, learned in the Law, you will take your seats accordingly." The three learned Gentlemen having bowed to His Lordship, took their stations within the bar.—*Courier, June 16.*

The consumption of Coals in London annually, is about 14 millions of Chaldrons.

A vote of thanks has been passed in the House of Commons to the Officers and Men, Military and Naval, employed in the Burmese War.

The Emperor of Russia has recently presented no less a sum than 16,000 rubles to Professors Englehard and Ledebar, for the expense of mineralogical and botanical researches in the interior of his vast Empire.

A Meeting was lately held of the Society for the Enlargement and building of Churches. The Archbishop of Canterburry in the Chair. It was sated that there had been 61 applications to the Society for building or enlarging churches to which 54 grants had been made, amounting to £9,905. Thus 15,591 additional seats were procured, of which 11,801 were free. The applications to the Society in 9 years were 355, of which 307 cases had been granted. The amounts granted had been £147,815, but the disposable fund in hand was very small.

Liverpool, 16th June.—There has been a steady demand for ashes, and the sales consist of 250 bbls. new Montreal Pots at 25s. to 25s. 3d., and 100 old at 22s. to 23s.

95 bbls. new Montreal Pearls, at 25s. and 25 3d at 25s. 6d. to 26s.

Captain Bayfield, of the Royal Navy, is, we understand, about to be employed in a survey of the Gulf and river of St. Lawrence. This sicentific Officer was formerly occupied upwards of ten years in a similar duty on the Lakes of Canada; and since his return to this country, with the able assistance of Lieutenant Fraser, R. N. has put together the result

of his useful labours. His plans have materially improved our geographical knowledge in that quarter of the world, and are highly creditable to his talents, while they testify his unwearied perseverance in so arduous an undertaking.—*Star.*

Plymouth, is fast becoming the medium of communication between Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, by way of Guernsey and Jersey, with France, a steam-packet having been lately established, with starts regularly for those places.

England.

LIVERPOOL, 23d June, 1827.

The demand for cotton in our market this week has been languid, and the extent of the business but moderate.

It is understood that the defeat of the Corn Bill in the House of Lords has tended to check the demand for goods and yarns in the Manchester market; and to effect sales, lower prices are submitted to. This, with the weighty import has had a corresponding effect on the cotton market.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15th.

CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

Mr. Wilmot Horton said, that as some misunderstanding had prevailed with respect to the objects of this Bill, he had thought it his duty to move for its recommitment, in order to have an opportunity of explaining it. This Bill was, in fact, but a practical application of the Provisions of the Act 31 Geo. III. called the *Canada Constitution* Act. By that Act 800,000 Acres of land were reserved for the support of the Protestant Clergy of the townCanadas, (to be sold to the Canada Company) but the land being at the same time, most unwisely made unalienable, the grant had been wholly rendered unproductive, ever since, as these hundreds of thousands of acres produced only £400 *per annum*, The consequence was, that the grant was inadequate to this purpose, and there was a necessity for supporting the Clergy out of other funds. By the present Bill it was proposed to sell 100, 000 acres every year, until the whole was made available to profitable purpose, in fact, *to take these lands out of mortmain.* The question of the appropriation of the proceeds of these lands, the Committee (of the House) would see was left wholly untouched by this Bill. But he wished it to be understood, that Government intended to make the Scottish Presbyterian Clergyman objects of the grant, as well as those of the English Established Church. (Hear! hear!) The principle was committed by this Bill, and the question of appropriation was still open, he hoped there would be no objection to pass the Bill, which was for the sale of 10,000 acres of the Reserves for the present year.

Mr. Warburton would not oppose the bill, but he strongly hoped that the proceeds would not be interfered with, until Government had some better evidence as to the proportion which the sectarian clergymen have towards each other, and towards those of the established church in Canada. He was sorry to see that the words of the Original act were "Protestant" clergymen in Canada, but was it to be understood, that while Government was warmly encouraging the Protestant population to emigrate to that country, they would overlook all provision for the clergy of that persuasion. (Hear! hear!) He hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would pledge himself to move for a committee to consider the question of appropriation next session.

Lord Binning concurred in the recommendation of delaying the appropriation of these funds until next session. He was rejoiced to hear that the Scottish clergy were to be included in the grant.

Mr. Stanley (the heir of the Earl of Derby) felt that the state of the church lands of Canada was such, that although he had abandoned his motion on that subject at present, he would, certainly, early in the ensuing session, move for a committee to enquire into the state of the clergy lands, and into the whole system of Education, and the support of the clergy connected with it.

Mr. Estcourt concurred in the observations which had fallen from those honourable Members, who thought it would be advisable to postpone the discussion of the main question until the following Session of Parliament. He thought the Bill now before the Committee a very wise one and he would give it his cordial support.

Mr. Wilmot Horton, contended in reply, that the sale of the lands would confer a benefit on the country; and, in answer to a question which had been put to him, *whether the church lands were intended to be applied to the Presbyterian, as well as the Protestant clergy, he begged to state distinctly that they were.*

Report ordered to be received on Monday, June 18th.

Parliamentary Reform.—The House of Commons, on Monday night, passed a resolution (on the motion of Mr. Tennyson) "that the corrupt state of the borough of East Retford deserved the serious consideration of Parliament." After which Mr. T. obtained leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the Borough of East Retford, and to return two members from the Town of Birmingham, in lieu thereof.—The motion was agreed to without a division. The motion was supported by Mr. C. W. Wynn and Lord Palmerston.

The aperture in the Thames Tunnel, had, after much difficulty, been successfully closed.

The late Calcutta Papers mention the recent, at that Presidency, of the new Act of Parliament, allowing the natives of India, to sit as Petty Jurors. The measure had not been received, by a portion of the Hindoos, with that degree of satisfaction which might have been anticipated. Numerous petitions had also been pointed out, by the Calcutta Press, to its immediate introduction. A new set of rules and regulations had, however, been framed in January by the Supreme Court, for carrying into effect the above Act.

Scotland,

Explosion of the Graham Steam Packet.—As the Admiralty Sessions, on Wednesday, Jacob Herdman, Engineer to the Graham, Hull Steam Packet, was indicted for the manslaughter of William Mellings, on the 7th of November last, in consequence of his negligence, whereby a boiler of the said Steam Boat was burst. The Jury conferred together for about 5 minutes, and then delivered their opinion to the effect that the prisoner had been guilty of negligence in leaving the valve, and going on board the United Kingdom, tho' he thought the valve was open, and the works going on right; at the same time, by a verdict of Manslaughter was then recorded. Lord Stowell said, the offence was a serious one; but as this was a new case, and as the prisoner had already suffered considerable imprisonment, he would only be required to enter into his own recognizance to appear when called upon.

The good effects resulting from the revival of trade are becoming more and more manifest, and extending farther among the working population in the suburbs. In Dalton and Bridgeton, all the cotton mills and power weaving mills, and in general public works of every kind are fully employed;—and as the weavers are also fully employed, very few idle persons are to be seen going about the streets—indeed, it is remarked, in that neighbourhood, that generally speaking the great body of the population have not been so well employed for the last two years.

Trade of Dundee.—The linen trade is beginning to recover from the great depression which it has been labouring under since the end of 1825.

Government is said to be in treaty for the purchase of the valuable manuscripts collected by Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, which were lately attempted to be sold by Mr. Christie.

LATEST NEWS.

The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, and passed, on the 22d June.

Mr. Canning's new Corn Bill having passed the Commons, received its first reading in the House of Lords, on the 22d June, and was ordered for a second reading on the 25th.

Canada Land.—The Corn Averages' Bill went through a Committee last night. It was proposed by Lord Farnham, that the prices of corn in certain Towns of Scotland and Ireland, should be included in making up the averages. He therefore moved that the words "England and Wales" should be omitted, for the purpose of introducing "Great Britain and Ireland," in lieu of them. The question being then put in the usual way—that the words "England and Wales do stand part of the clause," their Lordships divided, when the numbers were,—Content 44, Not Content 44; upon which the Noble Chairman of the Committee gave, according to the established Parliamentary usage in such cases, his casting vote against the words, which originally stood in this Resolution. The amendment was thus substantially carried, but it being necessary to put the question distinctly to the House, on a new division, the numbers were—Content 37, Not Content 45: thus the Amendment was negatived, as well as the original motion, and the clause remains defective, as no part of the Empire is named in it, to which the measure will apply.

The disasters of the Greeks at Athens, which have been heretofore published as reports, are confirmed.

Mr. Brunel had so far succeeded in stopping the leak in the Tunnel under the thames, that it was expected the work would be resumed in a few days.

Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, says:—"It is gratifying to observe that all the accounts contained in the Provincial papers, as well from the manufacturing as from the agricultural districts, are of the most favourable character. In the former, we find renewed activity; in the latter, every promise of an abundant harvest."

From the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle, of June 23.—In our last paper we communicated the intelligence of the abandonment of the Corn Bill, in consequence of the additional clause proposed as an amendment by the Duke of Wellington and passed by a majority of 11 votes in the House of Peers. Since the Ministry was thus defeated, Mr Canning has again introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, founded on the principle of the rejected Bill, but more liberal in its extent and application. By the new Bill, it is proposed to admit, at a rate of duty to be fixed according to the scale in the former Bill, all the foreign Corn now in England, or which may be imported previous to the 1st of July; and to a certain extent to admit Canadian Wheat. The permission to admit the foreign grain, extends only to the 1st of May, 1828.

INTERESTING.

From the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle.

Alterations in the Duties of Customs, and Foreign Beef and Pork allowed for consumption.—By a Bill before the House, to take effect after the 5th of July next. it is to be enacted, that foreign salted Beef or salted Beef or salted Pork, hitherto prohibited, may be imported for the consumption at 12s. per cwt. provided the same be what is deemed corned Beef or Pork.—Foreign Bacon and Hams still continuing at a duty of 28s. per cwt.

Staves imported from any Foreign Country in America, or from the Ionian Islands, shall pay the same duty as staves from any other Foreign Country.

Decisive blow to the renewal of the American Trade with Jamaica, &c.—By the Customs Amendment Bill, now before the House, it is enacted that, "as by the Law of Navigation, Foreign ships are permitted to import into British possessions abroad, the produce of the countries to which the ships belong, and to export in said ships, from said British possessions, goods to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever." This Bill defines that "such privileges be granted to ships *only of* indeed, it is remarked, that neighbourhood, that generally speaking the great body of the population have not been so well employed for the last two years.

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This applies to the United States, the French, and Dutch. The Bill, nevertheless, gives His Majesty the power, by Order in Council, to grant such privileges to the ships of any foreign country which may not, in all respects, have fulfilled such conditions." The Bill also provides that no Foreign Country shall be considered as having complied with the said conditions, until an Order in Council is issued certifying the fact; nor shall this Bill "extend or be construed as extending to annul any Order in Council heretofore issued in pursuance of the Act 6 Geo. 4. Cap. 114, entitled an Act to regulate the Trade of the British possessions abroad."

Important alterations of the Act 6 Geo. 4. Cap. 114, regulating the Trade of the British Possessions abroad. The following are the only new duties leviable on goods imported in to the British Possessions in America, viz:—silk manufactures are to pay 30, and cotton manufactures 20 per cent. we believe they are now imported as non-enumerated articles at 15 per cent. ad valorem—salted Beef and salted Pork, at present prohibited, are to be imported as follows:—"salted Beef and salted Pork, except into Newfoundland, and all salted Beef and salted Pork, imported from Newfoundland, whether of Foreign produce or not, at a duty of 12s. per cwt."

East India Goods.—In all trade with the British possessions in America, the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies shall be considered as within the limits of the East India Co.'s Charter, and after 5th of July next goods, the produce of those limits, shall not have the privilege of British goods when imported into British Possessions in America, unless imported direct from said limits, or from some place in the British dominions;

Goods from the United States into Canada, and thence into Great Britain. After the 5th July next, masts, timber, staves, wood hoops, shingles, lathwood cordwood for fuel, ashes, raw hides, tallow, fresh meat, fresh fish, and horses, carriages, and equipages of travellers, being brought by land or inland navigation into the British possessions of America shall be to brought duty free." And by this Bill, the seven first named articles imported from Canada into any British possessions at home or America, shall be deemed produce of Canada. The 8th article.—U. States Ashes,—is already [Act 7 Geo. 4, Cap. 48] admitted through Canada into the United Kingdom as Canada Ashes. It is not clear that such raw hides will be admitted into the United Kingdom at 1s. 2d. per cwt. or half the foreign duty. Tallow pays 2s. 2d. whereso ever it is produced. Wood of all sorts warehoused in British ports in North America, shall, after the 5th July next, be imported thence into any other British possessions in America, be subject to only one-fourth the duty which would otherwise be charged thereon.

Warehousing Ports.—After 5th July next, Kingston and Montreal in Canada, shall enjoy the privileges of warehousing ports, given in Act 8 Geo. 4. Cap. 114.

State of Trade.—The fine cloth manufacturies in Gloucestershire are now in full work, and the trade is more brisk there than it has been for some years. Large orders for exportation are the cause of this movement. We are glad to state, that the recent improvement in trade has extended to Wigan, where, previously, a very great depression existed. The manufacturers in the course of last week advanced the price of weaving sixpence per piece. A further advance (but we believe, the third) of threepence per piece also took place at Blackburn, Burnley, and Colne; and as the weavers there are now all in full work, there has been a great improvement in their circumstances.—*Wolverhampton Advertiser.*

Manchester, June 17.—The trade of this town is improving, goods of all kinds in great demand, and very small stocks in the manufacturers' hands, indeed only such as are made up week to week. The woollen trade in Yorkshire, is improved. The merchants at Rochdale are said to have received large orders from abroad. The woollen weavers have turned out for an advance of wages, which, we are told, the masters have agreed to give. That weaver that only got 15s. for weaving a piece of calico three months ago, now gets 2s.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Trieste, June 8.

The Austrian packet-boat, which arrived here the day before yesterday, from Corfu, after a passage of four days, brought, among other passengers, the son of the brave Bozzaris, who fell at Missolonghi, a child of nine years of age, attended by another Greek. From these Greeks as well as by letters from Zante of 30th May, and from Corfu of 4th June, we have further particulars of the decisive battle which Seraskier gained before Athens, which we have already mentioned in our last. The Albanian chief, Gouras, who had come from St. Petersburgh to the assistance of his Countrymen. The Corps of Albanians which was the flower of the Army, and amounted to 4000 men, is almost entirely destroyed; of the other 9000 Greeks, 3000 threw themselves into the Piræus, where they entrenched themselves, the remaining 6000 fled or dispersed in different directions. Fabvier is said to have informed the Greek Senate that the Acropolis has still a stock of provision sufficient for two months. The battle took place on Thursday.

Some letters affirm, that the Greeks had at first resolved to renew the attack on Sunday, on which day they expected a reinforcement of 6,000 men, which were on the way to join them. But the advanced posts first challenging each other with words and then coming to blows, the battle was begun at the wrong time, and Karaiskaki was unhappily killed, at the onset, by the musketry of the Turks, who took advantage of the disorder which ensued.

Colonial.

Halifax (N. S.) July 25.—Codfish 13s. 6d. to 14s.; Quebec Beef cargo 45s. prime 55s.; Quebec Pork, 70s. Indian Meal 13s. 6d. per cwt. Flour 29s.

American Consul.—Mr. Morpeth the Gentleman who arrived here some time ago from the States and bore his credentials as Consul from the Authorities at Washington, has returned to Boston in the George Henry. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor we understand, refused to receive him here in his Official character.

Lower Canada.

It is reported that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief intends, during the ensuing month of September to visit the eastern Townships. It is said that his route will be through St. Armand, Durham, Broome and Bolton to Stanstead, whence he will proceed through Hatley, &c. to Sherbrooke on the River St. Francis, and thence through the Townships along the course of that River to Drummondville.

If this report be not fallacious, His Excellency will be the first Governor who will have visited this hitherto neglected though promising portion of Lower Canada: and we feel no doubt that his appearance in that part of the Province will be hailed by its inhabitants as an auspicious event, and the precursor of future good; more especially when they recollect that through him the establishment of the Register Offices they so much want has been recommended to the Legislature, and that during his administration the Legislative Council passed a Bill to establish such offices in the Township and to confirm English Laws (long promised to them) to the English tenures of lands, a Bill which unhappily failed in the House of Assembly.

Note.—The Imperial Parliament in the sense of what it owed to its own dignity and its former promises, has since happily passed the Act confirming English Laws to the lands held under English tenures. For the repeal of this Act the Canadian House of Assembly has recently petitioned the English Government. We make no comments on their motives.—*Canadian Courant.*

GENERAL ELECTION.

State of the Montreal Election, West Ward.

Poll, on Wednesday evening 15th inst.

Papineau,	Nelson,	McGill,	Delisle,
533	534	535	353

Montreal Gazette.

East Ward of Montreal.—The poll closed on Saturday by the retirement of Mr. Molson. The votes stood at the close,

Henry,	Leslie,	Molson,
516	513	153

County of Montreal.—On Friday evening Mr. Grant retired and Messrs. Perrault and Valois declared duly elected.

The votes at the close stood as follows.

Perrault,	Valois,	Grant,
655	552	262

Upper Town of Quebec,—Tuesday at 4 o'clock.

Vallieres,	Stuart,	Berthelot,
733	537	579

County of Huntingdon.—The election for this county commenced on Tuesday last, at St. Philip.

State of the poll at the close on Saturday at five o'clock.

Raymond 485,	Cuvillier 473,	Barbeau 99.

Upper Town of Quebec.—At the close of the poll on Saturday.

Vallieres,	Stuart,	Berthelot,
673	539	585

Mr. Vanfelson retired on Friday morning.

To the Electors of the Borough of William Henry.

Gentlemen,

However exceptionable may have been the conduct of some of the Electors of the Borough, I owe my best thanks to the majority for their zealous support during the late Election, and shall always retain a grateful sense of their disinterested exertions on the occasion. Of the means by which an apparent majority was obtained by the adverse Candidate, you were eye-witnesses:—they were such as could not fail to excite surprise and indignation in the minds of people most familiar with Election contests. The obligation of an Oath, as you must have observed, was treated with the most criminal levity, and persons who, if less notorious, were without the requisite legal qualifications to enable them to vote, did not hesitate to swear they possessed it, under the incitement practised on them, and under assurances even of personal indemnity. This fact is sufficient also was used and these assurances given, in the very presence of the Returning Officer, by individuals from whom such conduct was not to have been expected, and who must be presumed to have been aware of its criminality. Among the illegal votes, which constituted the majority of four on the face of the Poll, are those of Fathers of Families, who, having alienated by deeds of gift to their children, absolutely and without any reservation, the property in virtue of which they claim the right of voting, and for which their sons during the same Election had already voted, were incited to swear to a subsisting qualification in themselves: and in the same majority is even included a vote, received certainly for the first time in any County in which the Elective Franchise has obtained—that of a married woman, and which, you will recollect, although it was previously objected to, was admitted by the Returning Officer as a very good vote. With the aid of such means, and considering the nature of the prejudices excited, with unceasing activity, in the minds of that portion of the Electors who can neither read nor write, and who with the best dispositions, are peculiarly liable to imposition, you cannot have been surprised at the majority's success which has been obtained. You have, however, the best grounds for anticipating that those means cannot be permanently successful, and you will naturally direct your attention hereafter to the legal and Constitutional recourse which is provided for setting aside the return of a Representative thus corruptly and illegally obtained. With much esteem and consideration, I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and

Faithful Servant,

J. STUART.

Quebec, August 9.

Regatta.—On Friday the Regatta took place pursuant to advertisement; the day was uncommonly fine, and there was sufficient wind to make the amusement interesting. Shortly after 12 o'clock sixteen or seventeen Pilot Boats started from a boat moored at the mouth of St. Charles to sail round a boat stationed, in the North Channel, off the Isle of Orleans, and return to Quebec; in going down before the wind 10 or 12 of the boats were close together, but in beating to windward a boat belonging to one of the ferrymen at Point Levy, named *Barras* shot to windward and showing great superiority over her competitors arrived at the goal; it was then, however, that the Boat which arrived second, the property of *Honora Chasse*', and conducted by a young Pilot of the name of *William Amiot*, who started her after the line had left, was the most obliging and certainly the most likely have come in first had *Barras*' Boat rounded the station, instead of which she tacked inside, which gave her more time in streching to windward. This point will probably be contested.

There were afterwards two rowing matches, the first between the Honble. Col. Gore's six oared gig, and Mr. J. S. Campbell's whaleboat, which was won by the latter. The other between Mr. Caldwell's four cared gig, and a gig of the same force belonging to Lieut. Hasdon, of the Transport, Princess Royal, which was closely contested and won in gallant style by Mr. Caldwell's boat. This species of amusement is a novelty here, but from the interest which was yesterday manifested, we are convinced it will bear repetition, and produce a useful emulation amongst the pilots to improve both the construction and rigging of their boats, so as to render them not only safe sea boats, but prime sailors. A number of spectators were on the works which commanded a view of the harbour, and on the wharves of the Lower Town.—Mercury.

The U. E. Loyalist.

York, U. C. Saturday, August 25, 1827.

By the Packet Ship York, advices are received from London to 23d and Liverpool to 25th June. We have given the most interesting extracts from the New-York papers.

The new Corn Bill, was introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Canning, with the following remarks which explain the object of the Bill:—

"A great quantity of foreign Corn (500,000 quarters,) had been introduced on an expectation that the importation would be sanctioned by law, and was now on hand. This he proposed should be let out, not by an act of the Government, but by the provisions of the Bill before the House. To that part of the Bill there was no objection in the other House. He therefore proposed that the quantity of corn now in warehouses, or which might be brought in before the 1st of July, should be let out under such restrictions as would have existed, had the recently last Bill become a law. He also proposed to let in, under the same restrictions, the Corn of Canada, which had been shipped on the faith of the Bill. He only proposed that this provision should last until the 1st of next May."

By a Bill before Parliament some important alterations are to be made in the Commercial regulations of the Country. Some of its provisions are applicable to Canada, and Montreal and Kingston, are to be made free Warehousing Ports.

On 12th June Mr. Horne, proposed to give notice that evening of his intention to bring in a Bill, respecting the Naturalization of certain persons in Upper Canada. As no allusion is made to the subject, in the later dates we have received, we have yet to learn what the provisions of the Bill are.

It was previously objected to, was admitted by the Returning Officer as a very good vote. With the aid of such means, and considering the nature of the prejudices excited, with unceasing activity, in the minds of that portion of the Electors who can neither read nor write, and who with the best dispositions, are peculiarly liable to imposition, you cannot have been surprised at the majority's success which has been obtained. You have, however, the best grounds for anticipating that those means cannot be permanently successful, and you will naturally direct your attention hereafter to the legal and Constitutional recourse which is provided for setting aside the return of a Representative thus corruptly and illegally obtained. With much esteem and consideration, I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and

Faithful Servant,

J. STUART.

Quebec, August 9.

Regatta.—On Friday the Regatta took place pursuant to advertisement; the day was uncommonly fine, and there was sufficient wind to make the amusement interesting. Shortly after 12 o'clock sixteen or seventeen Pilot Boats started from a boat moored at the mouth of St. Charles to sail round a boat stationed, in the North Channel, off the Isle of Orleans, and return to Quebec; in going down before the wind 10 or 12 of the boats were close together, but in beating to windward a boat belonging to one of the ferrymen at Point Levy, named *Barras* shot to windward and showing great superiority over her competitors arrived at the goal; it was then, however, that the Boat which arrived second, the property of *Honora Chasse*', and conducted by a young Pilot of the name of *William Amiot*, who started her after the line had left, was the most likely have come in first had *Barras*' Boat rounded the station, instead of which she tacked inside, which gave her more time in streching to windward. This point will probably be contested.

There were afterwards two rowing matches, the first between the Honble. Col. Gore's six oared gig, and Mr. J. S. Campbell's whaleboat, which was won by the latter. The other between Mr. Caldwell's four cared gig, and a gig of the same force belonging to Lieut. Hasdon, of the Transport, Princess Royal, which was closely contested and won in gallant style by Mr. Caldwell's boat. This species of amusement is a novelty here, but from the interest which was yesterday manifested, we are convinced it will bear repetition, and produce a useful emulation amongst the pilots to improve both the construction and rigging of their boats, so as to render them not only safe sea boats, but prime sailors. A number of spectators were on the works which commanded a view of the harbour, and on the wharves of the Lower Town.—Mercury.

The U. E. Loyalist.

York, U. C. Saturday, August 25, 1827.

By the Packet Ship York, advices are received from London to 23d and Liverpool to 25th June. We have given the most interesting extracts from the New-York papers.

The new Corn Bill, was introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. Canning, with the following remarks which explain the object of the Bill:—

"A great quantity of foreign Corn (500,000 quarters,) had been introduced on an expectation that the importation would be sanctioned by law, and was now on hand. This he proposed should be let out, not by an act of the Government, but by the provisions of the Bill before the House. To that part of the Bill there was no objection in the other House. He therefore proposed that the quantity of corn now in warehouses, or which might be brought in before the 1st of July, should be let out under such restrictions as would have existed, had the recently last Bill become a law. He also proposed to let in, under the same restrictions, the Corn of Canada, which had been shipped on the faith of the Bill. He only proposed that this provision should last until the 1st of next May."

By a Bill before Parliament some important alterations are to be made in the Commercial regulations of the Country. Some of its provisions are applicable to Canada, and Montreal and Kingston, are to be made free Warehousing Ports.

On 12th June Mr. Horne, proposed to give notice that evening of his intention to bring in a Bill, respecting the Naturalization of certain persons in Upper Canada. As no allusion is made to the subject, in the later dates we have received, we have yet to learn what the provisions of the Bill are.

The news from Greece is unfavorable.

It is with much pleasure that we notice the arrival of the Steam Boat Niagara.—She entered the harbour on Monday last, and is fitted up in very superior style. An opportunity will now be afforded to travellers of taking passage to Kingston and Prescott, twice in the week. The days of arrival and departure of the Niagara, are not yet announced.

The Hon. Col. Ramsay, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Dalhousie, arrived in the Queenston on Tuesday last, and proceeded immediately to Niagara.

We are requested by a friend in the Post Office of this Province, who has accidentally met with a late number of the Colonial Advocate to contradict an assertion made in that paper, that "the New York Albion is now circulated by mail throughout the British Provinces *free of Postage by order of the Department at Quebec.*" This is not the fact. By an arrangement between the General Post Office, and the Proprietor of the Albion, the postage on all the papers sent into Canada, is accounted for periodically to the Post Master General at Quebec, and first Postage is the same in amount, as that paid by other Newspapers.—None but men possessing similar obliquity of mind with the Editor of the Advocate, would imagine that the Deputy Post Master Gen'l. would show partiality to any Journal, or that the Editor of the Albion would be inclined to ask it.

The accounts we have received from the West ward of the City of Montreal, are such as give no very favorable idea of the *Freedom of Election* in that place. It appears that the zeal of the partizans of Mr. Papineau and Mr. Nelson, has carried them so far, as to oppose force, and violence, to the friends of Mr. M'Gill and Mr. Delisle. Several persons have been assaulted and most shamefully beaten, who intended to vote, or had voted, for those Gentlemen. The Returning Officer himself was collared on the Hustings by one of the bullies of the party, and Mr. Mackenzie, a Magistrate, who was called upon to interpose his authority, for the preservation of the peace, was assailed in the most violent manner. On the examination before the Magistrates, he recognises *four* of the assailants. The following is collected from the depositions of other parties:—

Mr. F. Griffin, was severely beaten and kicked on the head and face.

Mr. Napier, a Cabinet Maker, in attempting to raise John Meek who had been beaten, was assailed by *four or five men*, who struck him several blows on the head, which filled him—he was then kicked on the head, face, and body.

William Mackie, packer—*was held* by one person while another, struck him several blows on the eyes and nose, causing severe bruises, and much loss of blood.

Andrew Watt, Grocer—was thrown into the crowd and beaten by *various* individuals, unknown to him.

Robert Stephenson, Cabinet maker—saw John Napier, lying on the ground, to all appearance lifeless, and *three men* kicking him in the face, and different parts of the body—he rescued Napier from their cruelty, and carried him to a neighbouring public House.

Antoine Lafrenderer—Constable—on a Warrant arrested one of the rioters—a rescue was attempted by his prisoner and five other persons—he was severely beaten, and ill treated by *different individuals*, who tore the Coat off his back, and scattered it about in places.

This is truly a pretty specimen of the manner resorted to, by the party, to ensure the return of Mr. Papineau and Mr. Nelson.

Domestic.

Brockville, August 13, 1827.

The Court of King's Bench commenced its sitting in this Town on Tuesday last. An interesting charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by the Hon. L. P. Sherwood, presiding Judge. He expressed the satisfaction he felt in addressing a Jury of such respectability as the one before him; and adverted to the important duties which devolved on them as Jurors, the nature of which he laid before them in a brief and conspicuous manner.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Several cases of private interest have been decided during the week, and some convictions have been made of offences against the Laws of the Country; but we are particularly gratified to learn that after a patient investigation by the Grand Jury, no sufficient reason was discovered for finding a bill against the man charged with murder.—*Ib.*

At the head of the Rideau Lake there is a narrow stripe of land which separates the waters which flow towards Lake Ontario and the Ottawa, the extent of which is about a mile and a half. After having crossed it, another lake is met with, and after this a succession of others of various magnitude towards the North West. At intervals between the land a view is obtained into other waters reaching beyond the human sight—but the information obtained concerning them was that they were the sources of Rivers and lakes in that direction, and that the land on their banks and shores was of the best quality.

The whole of the Route from the Rideau to Kingston is admirably adapted for Steamboat navigation, the locks ought to be made of a size to admit the passage of vessels of that kind of the largest description. If the locks are made of the small size of those on the Lachine Canal, the greater portion of the advantage to be derived from the works here will be lost, and when the difference of expence is only 2 per Cent, it would be economizing in trifles to stop mid way in the career of improvement for so mean a consideration.—Paradoxical as it may appear at first sight, yet, it may be asserted, that there are many situations where a Lock fifty feet wide will not cost so much as one of the width of twenty feet only, as the situation is between two rocks, the extra expence in extending the width of the walls and the backing will exceed the difference in breast and gates to the 50 feet lock. A steam-boat might leave Grenville, and go through this line to Kingston, leaving its various lading, at different depots, and scattering the necessaries and luxuries of life for thousands of miles, and collecting the surplus productions of the industrious inhabitants and return in a week or ten days—when the boat navigation would probably be more expensive than a voyage to Europe and back, and thereby destroy the anticipated returns of the British Government in commencing these extensive improvements. Let those who are opposed to the Locks of the Rideau Canal being sufficient width to admit Steam-Boats only take a trip through the line and view the immense Rivers, Lakes and Country, the hundredth part of which is only just beginning to be known, and they will return of the same opinion.—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the St. Catharines Former's Journal.

On the Deep Cut, where the greatest number of men are employed, an Hospital has been erected, and a Medical Man employed to attend daily, where the necessary assistance afforded to the afflicted labourer, *gratis*, at the expense of their employer, Mr. Phelps. But little use, however, has hitherto been made of it; there not having been above six or eight occupants, and only one of them has died, out of 600 men employed on the work.

The progress of the work during the last month has much exceeded any preceding one since its commencement. Nearly 80,000 yards have been excavated from the Deep Cut alone; and there is good reason to anticipate an increase of labour the present month.

The Harbour is now ready to receive any vessels which navigate the Lake, that do not require more than eight feet water. The Steam Boat Canada, Capt. Richardson, was in there last week; and the Schr. Caledonia,

took in the first cargo of Wheat at Port Dalhousie, for Montreal.

On Sunday the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Chaplain to the Forces, in the new building prepared for that purpose at the Deep Cut, by Mr. Oliver Phelps.—Mr. H. is the first Episcopalian Clergyman who has officiated at that place; and we understand he delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon, to an attentive audience of 4 or 500 people. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, the President of the Welland Canal Co. Col. Wells, and several other Gentlemen of distinction from a distance, were present on this interesting occasion, and appeared highly gratified with the general good conduct of all concerned. There cannot be a doubt but that much good, particularly among the labouring classes, will result from their regular attendance at the place of Divine Worship, on the Sabbath, and the salutary example of those whom they look to for encouragement in fulfilling all the social and religious duties of life.

Rules and Regulations for the Deep Cut.

1st. As *profane language* is highly offensive to God, and dishonourable to rational men, it will be wholly discountenanced; and those who cannot bring themselves to dispense with it, cannot be long employed on this work.

2d. As *Sabbath-breaking* is a great evil, and has an unhappy influence upon society generally, it is to be hoped that all persons engaged on the Deep Cut will feel disposed to reverence the Holy Sabbath; and, as far as circumstances will admit, give their attendance at the House of Worship; and in no case indulge themselves in drinking or tippling at the Groceries or Taverns, on that day especially. Every person in the employ of the Subscriber, let his religious tenets be as they may, shall be entitled to equal privileges, and equal protection.

3d. No *quarrelling* or *wrangling* will be admitted on any occasion whatever; and every such offence will lessen the persons engaged in it, in the estimation of their employer—and however the first offence may be disposed of, the second will meet with a final discharge.

4th. It is the particular request of your employer, that every person, as soon as he quits work at night, will put on suitable clothes to preserve health, and at an early hour retire to rest. No GAMBLING will be countenanced; and those who cannot dispense with it must not expect the approbation of their employer, or to stay long on the work.

5th. A comfortable house will soon be erected for the worship of God, and some good ministers of the Gospel will be engaged to preach every Sabbath. A large and suitable house is already provided for the sick, where medical aid, with other necessary attendance, will be administered *gratis* to the labourers, and at the expense of their employer. All those who comply with the four first articles will be entitled to the privileges of the fifth.

As a further encouragement to the hands employed in completing the Deep Cut, the following advantages are offered as Premiums, to those who may wish to make money themselves, and see this great work speedily completed:—

1st. The Deep Cut will be divided into as many sections as there are machines—probably about fifty; each section will require from twelve to fifteen shovellers, one overseer, and five or six teams.

2d. Shoveller's wages will be $12 per month: but should they average *eleven* yards per day, (after the earth is well ploughed up,) their wages shall be increased to $13; and an additional dollar per month will be paid for every extra yard of earth they may average per day.

3d. It will be equally to the advantage of each Teamster to render every assistance, by his industry and activity, and by placing his wagon or cart in the best position for the reception of the earth, and by every other assistance he may render: and every one complying with this article, and is faithful in taking care of his team, shall have his wages increased in exact proportion to that of the shovellers who load his wagon or cart.

4th. Every Overseer who shall prove himself deserving the station he holds, by endeavouring to preserve peace and good order, and a uniformity of operation, so as to enable his men to be benefited by his good management, shall have his wages increased in exact proportion to the shovellers.

5th. As very much depends upon the skill and activity of the Overseers of each company, the following PREMIUMS will be paid at the close of the work, among the Overseers.

The Overseer that produces the greatest number of yards, according to the number of days shovelling during the whole job, shall be entitled to and receive a Premium of 100 Dollars.

Second best, $90:—Third do. $80:—Fourth do. $70:—Fifth do. $60:—Sixth do. 50:—Seventh do. $40:—Eighth do. 30:—Ninth do. $20:—Tenth do. $10.

OLIVER PHELPS.

DEEP CUT, June 12, 1827.

Died,

In the Township of York, on Monday 20th inst. Mary, Wife of Mr. John Scarlett—aged 44 years.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honble. East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday, the 15th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 22d September, about 2500 Chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Company.
Montreal, 15th August, 1827. 13-3

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday the 3d day of September next, for Whitewashing, Colouring and otherwise repairing the Mess Establishment at York. Also for building a small Privy for the Guard at the Commissariat Store.

Specifications may be seen on applying to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Rl. Engr. Department.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 23d August, 1827. 13-2

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

Orders *with a remittance*, will meet with immediate attention.

York, 1st *August*, 1827.

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE.—To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

ALSO—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.

York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

York, 18*th August*, 1827.

UNDER the patronage of the Right Honourable Lady SARAH MAITLAND. Miss Purcell, and Miss Rose, beg leave to inform their friends, and the Public, that their School will recommence on the third of September.

York, 16*th August*, 1827. 12-3

A CARD.—MRS. MARGARET POWELL, widow of the late Major Powell, begs eave to inform her Friends, and the Public, that she will open a School on the first of September, after which she will receive and instruct Children from three to ten years of age.

N. B. This School is to be Select.

York, 10*th August*, 1827. 11-3w.

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th August. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
12-9 *Secretary.*

WANTED, by a young Lady who has lately been accustomed to tuition, a situation to instruct young Children, or as a companion to an elderly Lady. Respectable references will be given. Letters (post paid) addressed to A. B. Post Office, York, will receive immediate attention.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-3

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A CRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8w.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

☞ "Wind and Weather permitting," the "Canada" will leave York every Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock for Burlington Beach and Niagara.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21*st June*, 1827. 4tf.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

New York, 130 *Broadway.*

UNDERSTANDING that there are not any Offices for the Sale of American Lottery Tickets in either *York, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec*, or other *British* Colonies, we beg to call the attention of adventurers to the following Schemes. We return our thanks for the many favors already received, and have only to add, that we attend to the Exchange and Commission business, for the transacting of which we possess great facilities, having a house in Philadelphia, and friends in *Liverpool and London*, (England), to whom we can give references when required.

With respect to the Lottery business, we are led to call particular attention, from having, within the last two Months, sent several CAPITAL PRIZES to Canada, and hope to prove equally successful in our future Sales.

Letters addressed to No. 130 *Broadway, New York, or 12 South Third Street, Philadelphia*, will meet with prompt attention, and many thanks, from the public, obliged Servants.

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Exchange, Commission, & Lottery Brokers

N. B. Every information given in any of the above businesses—Notes, Drafts, &c. &c. collected.

* * * All Tickets, or Shares, Sold by us are signed by the MANAGERS, and we guarantee the immediate payment of all PRIZES.

SCHEME.

Of New York Lottery, to be Drawn 15, *Aug.*
New York Consolidated Lottery to be Drawn 15th August.

CLASS No. 5, for 1827.
54 Number Lottery—6 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$15,000	10	$250
1	4,000	25	100
1	2,500	46	50
1	2,000	92	20
1	1,750	1,150	10
1	1,500	9,200	5
1	1,426		
4	1,000	9,624 Prizes,	$99,216
10	500		

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.
To be had in the greatest variety, by addressing
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
130 *Broadway, New York.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 31.

TO be drawn in PHILADELPHIA, the 22d day of August, 1827.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$20,000	10 Prizes of	$250
1	6,000	25	100
1	5,000	46	50
1	4,000	92	20
1	2,600	1,150	10
1	2,420	8,280	5
5	1,000		
10	500	9,624 Prizes	$99,214

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.
Letters, with orders, will meet immediate attention, if addressed to
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Brokers, New York.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 6.

TO be drawn in NEW-YORK, the 5th day of September, 1827.

54 Numbers—8 Drawn Ballots.

$20,000—HIGHEST PRIZE.

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50
This is a splendid *Scheme*. As Tickets will be in great demand, we request an early application will be make to
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Licensed Lottery Brokers.
130 Broadway, New-York, and 12 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf*

VOL. 2. NO. 14.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, August* 10, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, George Shaw, Gentleman, to be Inspector of Flour, Pot and Pearl Ashes, for the Town of York.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York August* 18, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, the Rev. Alexander N. Bethune, to be a Trustee of the New Castle District School.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, August* 20, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, George Lount, of the Township of Whitchurch, Esquire, to be Registrar for the County of Simcoe—Office to be holden in West Gwillimsbury.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of July, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Eighth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of Aug't. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Se-

cretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselve accordingly.

In testimony wherof, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony wherof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House, }
14th July, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of His Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Executive Council Office }
York 7th February, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that one John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,

5-2tw. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. Receiver General's Office, }
York, U. C. March 19, 1827. }

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the first Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenan Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules. The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL

No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Crown Office, }
22th *June*, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Over and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday 30th July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday 7th August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday 13th August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday 30th Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday 15th Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday 24st July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday 9th August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday 21st August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday 30th August.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those others wise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandums to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 20th July, 1827. } H. D. 8-11.

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of 5
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Esq. one at the Suit of George Lyons, Esquire, and two at the suit of Jerard B. Chapman; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By Wm. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6, 1827. } 11-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6 1827. } 11-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Shannon, at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Shannon, the West half of Lot No. 13, in the Eighth Concession of Goulbourn, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

All persons having claims on the above said half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Dept'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June 6, 1827. } 11-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 23d day of June inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. —Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 12th 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 13th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } By Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise. are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14tw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District or Gore, } By virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden—about 50 acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26; in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 21st *July*, 1827. } 10-10tw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of two
to wit: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden—about 50 acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26; in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14th 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 14th *July*, 1827. } 10-17w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } By virtue of a
To Wit. } writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz. Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Gainsborough 1200 acres, All of which Property I shall offer for sale on the First day of August, 1827, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Dep'ty Sheriff, *N. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
26th *April* 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD Sheriff.

☞ Take notice, that the above sale is poponed untill the third day of September now next ensuing at the Place and hour above mentioned.

R. LEONARD Sheriff,
PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff.
Niagara, August 2d 1827. 13-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 28 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11tw. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of fieri facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, Esq. at the suit of William Crooks, Esq., I have seized and taken in Execution, the following Lands, viz.—Lot No. 10 in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Grantham, 100 acres, Lots No. 1, 2, and 3, in the 2d and 3d Conces-

sions of the Township of Gainsborough, 1200 acres. All of which property I shall offer for sale on the 1st day of August, 1827, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara; at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD.
Sheriff N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff N. D.
Sheriff's Office Niagara, 26th *April*, 1827. } 52-6w.

N. B.—Any person or persons having claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until the 3d of September next, at the same hour and place. RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling.
Deputy Sheriff. N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, 9th *August*, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to wit. }

issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.

Sheriff's Office, 26th *July* 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE.
Sheriff, L. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Mores intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Path Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16*th August*, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16*th July*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, to pass an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30*th June*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, June 25*th* 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10*th*, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18*th May* 1727. 51*tf*

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown, and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, 20*th August*, 1827. } 14-6m.

Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York. 21st Feb, 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

39tf. R. B. SULLIVAN. Librarian.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Suuday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf*.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.
8*th June*, 1827. 4-12

PUBLIC SALE of the Crown Reserves.—Notice is hereby given, that the Crown Reserves in the Eastern District, assigned to the Canada Company, will be exposed to Public Sale at Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, previous to which the particulars will be fully advertised.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.,
Warden.

Warden's Office,
Guelph, August 21*st*, 1827. } 14tf

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honble. East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday, the 15th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 22d September, about 2500 Chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Company.
Montreal, 15*th August*, 1827. 13-5

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday the 3d day of September next, for Whitewashing, Colouring and otherwise repairing the Mess Establishment at York. Also for building a small Privy for the Guard at the Commissariat Store.

Specifications may be seen on applying to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Rl. Engr. Department.

Commissariat Office,
York, 23d August, 1827. } 13-2

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

Orders *with a remittance*, will meet with immediate attention.

York, 1*st August*, 1827.

PROPERTY IN YORK, For sale. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

Also—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.
York, August 16*th*, 1827. 12tf

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 3. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1827. NO. 14.

Poetry.

THE ADDRESS TO THE RHONE.

'Rush on, rush on, heaven-tinted Rhone!
Ye deep-blue waves, rush on, rush on!
O'er many a weary league I've past
To gaze upon thy face at last;
And many a league must traverse still,
By spreading main and soaring hill,
Ere aught th' enrapture'd eye shall see
So bright so blue, save Heav'n and thee!

'Child of the Alps! loveliest of all
The streams that down their steep sides fall,
The Heav'n so near thy morning place
Has left its brightness on thy face,
And earth, exulting in her guest,
Gath'ring her noblest and her best
Of Lake, mead, mountain, wood, has thrown
All o'er thy path, majestic Rhone!

'Sweet stream! born amidst th' eternal hills,
The Brightest of a thousand rills:
Heav'n still reflected in thy face,
What course soe'er thy swift waves trace;
And still to th' unfathom'd sea
Speeding, methinks, I read in thee,
And thy blue waters as they roll,
An emblem of the human soul.

'Like thee, a thing whose source is found
Far, far above terrestrial ground;
Like thee, it ne'er should, while on earth,
Lose all the splendour of its birth;
But ever bear upon his breast
Celestial lineaments impress'd
Till mingled with the illimitable sea,
The swelling ocean of Eternity!'

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Passing over the Guadarama mountains, seven leagues North of Madrid, on the 13th of October, 1809, accompanied by so we British Officers of the Guards, about 80 British Soldiers, and several Spaniards, the whole convoyed by a strong escort of French Troops, Cavalry and Infantry, I perceived in the centre of the escort a very interesting looking child, apparently seven years old, sitting with a Spanish female in a kind of cart. The appearance of the boy indicated that he was not a native of a southern climate; this, together with a naiveté and playfullness in his manner, induced me to address him. I accordingly spoke to him in Spanish, to which he made a suitable reply; and to my no small surprise, immediately after, he addressed me in English. Having inquired of the female (who appeared to have the boy under her care) where he had learnt to speak the English language, she replied that the boy was born in Scotland, that his father, who had been a sergeant in the 42d Regiment, had served the year before in the British Army, under Sir John Moore, and was killed at the battle in front of Corunna: previous to which, on the retreat of the British Troops from Lugo, the mother, together with the boy, were left behind, sick, in the hospital at Lugo; that she fell a victim to disease, and her child was found in the hospital, in an abandoned, wretched condition, by the French Officer of Cavalry, who at that moment commanded the escort that conveyed us on our way to France. When an opportunity offered, I introduced the subject to the French Commandant, who corroborated the story related to the Spanish Lady, who it turned out was his chere amie. I then mentioned the circumstance to the British Officer, who, as well as myself, conjointly endeavoured to prevail on the French Officer to give up the child to his natural protectors, but all our arguments and entreaties were in vain, for he was so much attached to the boy, that he would not part with him on any account.

At this period, independent of his history, the manners of the child were extremely interesting, and he could speak four different Languages with no small degree of fluency. French he acquired from the French Officer, German, from the Officer's Servant, who happened to be of the Saxon contingent; Spanish, from the Female who could not speak a word of French; and he still retained a knowledge of his native tongue. We journeyed together three weeks longer towards the French frontier, and on our arrival at Tolosa, 30 miles south of Bayonne, the French Commandant received orders to conduct the Spanish prisoners of war to the Fortress of Pampeluna, while the British wounded, who fell into the hands of the enemy in the hospital after the battle of Talavera, were ordered to prosecute their march to France; but (as I was subsequently informed) the road to Pampehna being intercepted by the Spanish Guerillas, it was necessary that the French Officer should restore the communication at the head of a large force. In the mean time he left his establishment at Tolosa, until it would be prudent to order it to rejoin him; but the Spanish Lady (on account of living with a French Officer) dreaded the resentment of her Countrymen so much, that in a few days after the departure of the French Officer, she fled, and deserted the child in her charge.

About a month after this period, Captain, now Major H——, of the 23d Dragoons, whose wounds did not permit him to accompany us from Madrid, in passing through Tolosa on his way to Verdun, accidentally heard that there was an English Boy in an abandoned, forlorn condition in the Town. He immedtately took the child under his protection, and having heard at Orleans that I had received a passport to return to England, and being anxious that I should convey some letters to his family, ventured to prodeed to Paris; here I recognized my little travelling companion, who recollected me immediately. In a few days I prevailed on Captain H—— to allow me to take the Boy to England; and having procured every little protect at the Bureau de Guerre, his manners and history soon obtained permission for him to return home.

Previous to leaving the French metropolis Captain H—— gave me a letter, addressed to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the founder of the Military Asylum, and another to the Marquis of Huntley, Col. of the Regiment in which the Boy's father had served. On my arrival in London I lost no time in delivering these letters, and soon after was, together with the child, honoured by an interview with His Royal Highness, who was very much pleased with the Boy, took him in his arms, and spoke to him in French and German, to which the little fellow made suitable answers. His Royal Highness was pleased to make every necessary arrangement for the Boy's admission into the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, with as little delay as possible. Lord Huntley, on receipt of Captain H.'s letter, immediately wrote to the Colonel of the 1st Battalion, 42d Regt. then quartered at Canterbury, to make inquiry if the child had any friends in Scotland.

In a few days after, it being necessary to procure the Marquis of Huntley's signature to some papers, previous to the Boy's admission into the Asylum, I, together with my little protegé, was proceeding to Richmond House for that purpose, when, on our arrival in Charing Cross, I perceived a soldier, in the Highland uniform, walking leisurely about 100 yards before me; I soon overtook this man, who happened to serve in the 42d Regiment, and having inquired of him if he had been acquainted with Sergeant M'Cullum of his Regt. who was killed the year before at Corunna, he answered, "Sir, I did not know any man of that name who was killed, but will you be so good as to tell me why you have asked me that question." Because, said I, pointing out to him the Boy, that is his child, whom I first found in Spain.—"Oh! sir," said he, rushing over to the Boy, "he is my child; James, don't you know me?" The scene that took place cannot be described. Alternation of joy and grief, exultation and despondency, depicted in the countenance, and evinced in the manner of this soldier, on the sudden discovery of his long-lost child, and on his being simultaneously made acquainted with the death of his wife. I must confess it affected me so much, that, as well to repress my feelings as to avoid the crowd that collected round us in the street, I was obliged to retire into the next shop that presented itself. In a short time we proceeded together to Richmond House, where after presenting my protege to Lord Huntley, I related to his Lordship the discovery I had just made, and the extraordinary circumstance attending it. On the soldier being brought forward, he delivered a letter to Lord Huntley from Col. Sterling, then commanding the 1st battalion, 42 Regiment at Canterbury, which stated, that he was happy to inform his Lordship, that the man alluded to in his Lordship's letter, relative to an orphan boy of the Regiment, was severely wounded at Corunna, but not killed, and was the bearer of his letter, and he had sent the man to town without making him acquainted with the object of his journey.

It then appeared that this soldier was in the act of proceeding to Richmond House with this letter to Lord Huntley, when I accidentally fell in with him. A few days after the boy was admitted into the Royal Military Asylum, where he now is. We parted from each other with mutual regret; he wept so bitterly that his tears were nearly contagious.

In justice to Lord Huntley, I must add, that his Lordship, in a very handsome manner, offered to remunerate me for the expenses I had incurred in clothing and bringing the boy to England, which I begged leave to decline, stating, that whatever little merit might be ascribed to me for taking care of the boy, would in my opinion be done away with by accepting any pecuniary recompense; I therefore hoped his Lordship would excuse my receiving any. Lord Huntley was then pleased to say, it was evident, from the appearance of the boy that I had taken every possible care of him, and added, that he would be happy at any time to do any thing in his power to forward my promotion.

A paper printed at Macon, Georgia says a spot of earth, about an acre in extent, near the Court House in Lowndes County, suddenly gave way not long since and sunk to the depth of a hundred feet! The place is now covered with water, the trees standing as they grew—the tallest pine being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the surrounding country. Small ponds like this, are frequently met with in the lower parts of the state, and are there called *Live Sinks*—produced probably, by the action of the subterraneous streams.

Summary.

On Friday, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex gave a splendid *dejune* at Kensington Palace to Her Majesty, the Queen of Wirtemberg and a numerous assemblage of distinguished personages.

A very extraordinary feat of horsemanship was accomplished by a Gentleman last week. At six o'clock, on the morning of Thursday, he left Dublin, mounted on a small gelding, accompanied with the day coach for Limerick, and arrived at Nenagh at six o'clock the same evening, having kept the vehicle in view all the time, entered the Town with it, and riding only the one horse. There was a wager of one hundred guineas that he would not bring the horse alive in Nenagh. The animal is now apparently quite as well as ever, after a ride of 94 to 95 English miles.

It is in contemplation to add the house at present occupied by Sir John Beckett, the late Judge-Avocate-General, to the Colonial Office, considerable inconvenience having arisen in consequence of the inadequacy of the size of the Colonial Office. When the contemplated arrangement is completed, the Ecclesiastical and Law Offices attached to the Colonial Department, which have now separate Offices in different parts of the Town, will have rooms appropriated for them in the Colonial Office.

Address to the Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg.—A Court of Common Council was convened on Wednesday, by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of preparing an Address to Her Majesty the Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg, on the happy occasion of her revisiting her native land. As soon as the requisition had been read, Alderman Birch rose to move the address. It was, he said, somewhat singular that he should have been the mover of an Address, 30 years back, congratulating Her Majesty on her marriage with the Prince, afterwards King of Wirtemberg. He concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to prepare an Address of Congratulation.—Mr. S. Dixon seconded the motion. Alderman Birch had informed the Court that he was the mover of the Address he alluded to, and stated it as a singularity, that after a lapse of thirty years he had to perform the same pleasing duty. But it was somewhat more singular, that the address should have the same person to second it: for he (Mr. Dixon) had on the former occasion seconded the motion for the worthy Alderman's Address.

The Rose, Captain Marquis, arrived in the River from Bengal, has brought an extraordinary fine piece of ordnance taken at Bhurtpore weighing 17 tons, and measuring 17 feet long. This Trophy, we understand, is to be placed in St. James's Park.

This morning was married, at St. George's Church, by the Dean of Carlisle, Lady Emma Lascelles, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harewood, to Edward Berkely Portman, Esq. Member for Dorsetshire.

According to the Courier, Parliament would not be prorogued till the 2d of July, when the ceremony would be performed by the King in person.

A trial of great importance to the West India Colonies had just taken place in London. A female slave was brought to England in 1823, from Antigua, with her mistress, and afterwards returned to that Island. She was, two years afterwards, claimed on the part of the Crown, as a manumitted slave, it being contended that the fact of her having once been in England, made her forever free, and that her return to Antigua did not imply her return to slavery. Lord Stowell would shortly give judgment in the case.

A man had been drowned in the works of the Thames Tunnel by the upsetting of a boat in which were several persons who were going down to inspect them. The incident had created considerable sensation in London.

A fire broke out in the Opera House on the 26th, which destroyed the property room with its contents and the flooring of the Concert room. The fire was occasioned by a patent lamp being placed under a shelf.

Liverpool Corn Market.—The import of wheat coastwise and from Ireland has not been great. We have had an arrival from Canada of 1950 quarters, which swells our last week's arrivals of that article for consumption. Flour is also abundant; but of other free articles it is trivial. The introduction of the corn bill, with a trifling modification, has occasioned the trade, since this day week, to be excessively dull, and the high prices obtained for wheat and oats last Tuesday have been daily receding; and at this day's market, which was tolerably well attended, no sales of wheat could be effected, unless at a reduction of about 6d to 9d per bushel under our last currency; nor of oats, but at 1 to 2d. American Flour in bond, 23s. to 27s. per bbl. of 196 lbs. net.

Corn Exchange, London, June 27.—We have not the least demand for any description of Grain, although lower prices would have been accepted.—From the lightness of the market, the quotations of Monday must be continued.

Sheffield.—In most of the hardware branches considerable activity is observable, and an extraordinary demand in the pen and pocket line, but little improvement in prices. As long as ever the system of manufacturing spurious articles continues, so long will prices continue low. The system, however, cannot long hold; the workmen of Sheffield possess as much ingenuity and information as any body of mechanics in the United Kingdom, and they will, it is to be hoped, defeat those unprincipled monopolists, who have thrust their cobweb articles into the market.

The new novel of Sir Walter Scott, entitled the *Chronicles of the Canongate*, is in the press and will appear in London early in October. About the same time, another work will be issued from the same hands, which is to be called *Tales of a Grandfather*, being a series of stories from history of Scotland, designed for the author's grandson.

England.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATIONS.

[The following in the London Courier of *June* 14th, must be of some interest in the Colonies:—]

General Post Office, 11*th June*, 1827.—By an act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Duties of Postage in Great Britain and Ireland."

All Letters conveyed by Post from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, are chargeable with the like Rates, according to the distances such Letters are

conveyed, as would be payable if they were conveyed the whole distance in Great Britain, in addition to the separate Rates of Packet Postage, and the several Rates payable under the Acts for building the Menai and Conway Bridges, respectively.

Parliamentary Proceedings sent to the Colonies by Packets.—Printed Votes and Proceedings in Parliament from Great Britain and Ireland to any of His Majesty's Colonies, are to be charged with a rate of one penny halfpenny per ounce, and so in proportion, in lieu of any sum payable under any former Act, to be paid on putting the said Votes and Proceedings into the Post Office.

Colonial Legislative Proceedings brought into the United Kingdom by Packets.—Every Vote, Proceeding, or other Public Paper, printed by order, or under the authority of the Legislative Assemblies of any of His Majesty's Colonies, is to be charged with a rate of one penny half-penny per ounce, and so in proportion, to be paid on delivery thereof to the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

Newspapers brought by Merchant's Ships from abroad.—Every Newspaper printed within His Majesty's Colonies, brought into the United Kingdom by any Ship, other than a Packet, and delivered by the Commander at any Post Office with the *Ship's Letters*, is to be charged with a rate of three pence, to be paid on the delivery thereof, by the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed.

Pamphlets, &c. consigned to the Colonies.—Every Pamphlet, Magazine, Review, or other Periodical Publication, put into the Post Office at Falmouth, not exceeding six ounces in weight, to be charged one shilling, and the further sum of three pence for every additional ounce.

Pamphlets, &c. under this section, cannot be received at any Post Office except Falmouth.

N. B. If such printed Vote, Proceeding, Newspaper, Pamphlet, Magazine, &c. be not sent without a cover, or with a cover open at the sides, or if any writing be thereon, other than the Superscription, or any other Paper or thing, be closed therein, the Packet will be liable to the full Rates of Postage as a Letter.

The above Enactments commence and take effect from and after the 5th July 1827.

The following come into immediate operation :—

Newspapers for His Majesty's Colonies and Places beyond Seas.—Every such Newspaper, or other printed Paper liable to the Stamp Duty, and for the conveyance of which any duty of Postage is chargeable, to be put into the Post Office of the Town or Place in Great Britain or Ireland, in or at which such Newspaper shall be published on any day, within seven days, next after the day on which the same shall be published, the day of publication to be ascertained by the date of such Paper, and, in case any such Paper be put into any Post Office, after the expiration of such seven days, such Paper to be charged as a single Letter.

N. B. This Clause alters the regulation according to which Newspapers to the Colonies, &c. are required to be put into the Post on the day of publication.

Merchants Accounts, &c.—All Merchants Accounts, Bills of Exchange, Stamped Receipts, Invoices, Bills of Lading, and Proceedings at Law, written on one and the same piece of paper with a Letter, to be charged as a single Letter only ; and any sheet of Paper on which Letters to several and distinct persons be written, shall not be charged with a higher rate of Postage, in Great Britain or Ireland, than if one Letter only were written upon such sheet of Paper.

Letters Addressed to Officers of the Army, Navy, &c.—Letters Addressed to any Commissioned Officer of His Army, Navy, or Ordnance, at any place where such Officer shall have been employed on actual Service, and who, before the delivery thereof, shall have removed from such place, in the execution of his duty, not to be charged with any additional Postage over and above the rate of Postage that would be payable, if delivered at the place to which they were originally directed.

By Command.

F. FREELING,
Secretary.

The Ship Euphrates arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing dates from London, to 28th, and Liverpool to 29th June, inclusive.

London, June, 26.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Corn Average bill was read a third time and passed, an amendment having been introduced by the motion of Lord Goderich, which we think will put the averages on an unexceptionable footing. The places where the averages are to be taken are to be named by the King in Council, so that not only may those markets be chosen where the greatest sales are effected, but a facility will be afforded for preventing Speculators from creating false averages by nominal bargains.

The bonded Corn Importation Bill will apparently pass the Lords—it has been read a second time without a division, and with the support of the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, though it was opposed by the Agriculturists, the Earls Malmesbury and Stanhope.

The Speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, were principally taken up with the course they were pursuing.

The Session of Parliament is virtually concluded, the House of Commons having last night adjourned to Friday, by which day it is calculated that the Lords will have got through the remainder of their business, and on Saturday the two Houses will be prorogued, it is supposed by Commission.

From the Supplement to the Albion, New York, 20th August.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, June 23.

WAREHOUSED CORN BILL.

On the motion that this Bill be read a third time,

Earl MALMESBURY expressed his dissent both to its principle and details, satisfied, as he was, that the measure would be attended with ruinous consequences.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE had a firm conviction that ruinous consequences would follow its rejection, in case the harvest, which undoubtedly promised well at present, should not prove as abundant as we had reason to expect. In that case, the Country would be thrown into a state of suffering and alarm, in which the consumer and importer would equally participate. The Noble Marquis concluded, by declaring his conviction, that if the ensuing harvest proved to be as productive as it promised, there would not be the Smallest portion of this grain introduced into the Market.

The Marquis of SALISBURY renewed his objections to the Bill. Instead of 600,000 quarters of grain being introduced, a million of quarters, he had no doubt would be imported. The real motive of Ministers was to increase the revenue.

Earl STANHOPE characterised the Bill as an Act of public plunder; and, entertaining this opinion, he should enter his protest on the Journals of the House.

Lord REDESDALE said, the Bill was an iniquitous and unjust measure; and he declared his intention of recording that opinion on the Journals of the House, in order that it might be seen hereafter that the advocates of the measure had been warned against the consequences of it.

After a few words from Lord Carberry and Lord Lansdowne, the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 29.

The Customs Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

Saturday, June 30.

A message from the Commons brought up the Corn Bill, the averages' Bill, and some private Bills, and the amendments were agreed to. Their Lordships then adjourned to Monday next, when Parliament will be prorogued by commission, at two o'clock.

House of Commons, June 29.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Robt. Gourlay, complaining of his continued confinement, for three years and a half, without even knowing who was his accuser.

Mr. BROUGHAM said the Police was the accuser; it was utterly false, if declared in print or otherwise, that he made a charge against the poor unfortunate man. As to the behaviour towards the petitioner, he had only been treated as the other fourteen millions of His Majesty's subjects would have been treated, if they had acted in a similar way. He might get out, if he gave the requisite sureties; but there were threats, dreadful threats, not against him or the Secretary of State, but against the Judge. That he was in an extraordinary state of mind medical men declared. When attempting to make the attack on him, this unfortunate man was declaring in the lobby, "let the dead bury the dead;" and "is not a living man better than a dead Missionary?" Was this a sane man? He wrote a letter to the Speaker, declaring he could prove that a loyal man might take the King by the Nose—for if the King tumbled into a well, he would be justified in pulling the said King out by the nose, or any other part of the body he could catch hold of—(loud laughter.) The Honble. Member complained that certain filthy publications had accused him of cowardice on account of this affair; and in vile and popular poetry he also understood that like charges were made, and, he was sorry to add, by respectable scribblers; but he hoped such "miscreants" would be disappointed in their objects, and get no preferment from this Government —(hear.)—As to Mr. Gourlay, if the Honble. Member were convinced of his sanity, why did he not become surety—(a laugh.)

Mr. H. GURNEY thought Mr. Gourlay entitled to the consideration of the House.

Mr. PERCIVAL thought the Honourable Member for Montrose would be acting more in mercy to Mr. Gourlay if he refrained from presenting similar petitions.

Mr. HUME said, that the facts of the petitioner's case, had been entirely lost sight of. They were not to look at what had been his state three years ago, but at the state in which he now was. He would only add, that he would give his security for the petitioner, but that the petitioner had refused to accept it, until it was decided why he was detained in confinement.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he wished it to be distinctly understood that it was his wish that the petitioner should be set at liberty.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

The Lords amendments to the warehoused Corn Bill, and to the corn averages' Bill, were agreed to.—Adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock till Monday.

It will be seen from our Parliamentary report that the bonded Corn Bill, and also the Average Bill, have passed the House of Lords. The latter, in its last reading, had the good fortune to have its efficacy restored to it. The averages are to be taken every six weeks.

LATEST NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Lord Chancellor prorogued both Houses of Parliament on the 2d of July, with the following speech :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded by His Majesty to express to you the satisfaction which His Majesty feels in being enabled, by the state of the public business, to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty directs us to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate relations of friendship with His Majesty; and that His Majesty has every reason to believe that the disposition of His Majesty's communications with his allies, are unceasingly directed to the termination of existing hostilities, and to the maintenance of general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—His Majesty commands us to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the services of the present year, and to assure you, that His Majesty has given directions for a careful revision of the financial state of the country, with a view to such reduction in the expenditure which may be found consistent with the necessary commands of the public service, and with the permanent interests, good faith and honor of the nation.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—His Majesty is confident that you participate with His Majesty in the pleasure which His Majesty derives from the indications of a gradual revival of employment in the manufacturing districts.

"His Majesty trusts, that although your deliberations upon the Corn Laws have not led, during the present Session, to a permanent settlement of that important question, the consideration of it will be resumed by you early in the ensuing Session—and that such an arrangement of it may finally be adopted as shall satisfy the reasonable wishes, and reconcile the substantial interests of all classes of His Majesty's Subjects."

Lord Wm. Bentinck is to go out to India. The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was to assume the Vice Royal Government in three months.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Dublin on the 8th, on a visit to his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley.

Lord Liverpool has had a dangerous attack of cramp in both hands, attended with general convulsions.

The Corn Bills have received the Royal Assent.

Count Ofalia was introduced to the King of England on the 30th of June, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission from the King of Spain.

Official returns of the Revenue for the year ending the 5th of July, say that there was a surplus on the last quarter, over the corresponding quarter of the last year, amounting to £175,172. The decrease on the entire year is £1,170,856, but there was a slow and gradual improvement. The falling off has taken place in the excise, stamps and Post Office. The customs experienced an increase of £209,593, and the assessed taxes were more productive.

After much discussion and a warm contest, the Directors of the Bank of England, decided on the 5th July, to discount, in future, approved bills not having more than ninety-five days to run at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The change was so unexpected to the Bankers and monied men generally, that many actually repaired to the Discount Office to get ocular demonstration of its truth. The immediate effect of the measure was to advance consols from 86 ¾ to 88.

It is expected that the whole of the Ministerial arrangements, in the completion of which some delay occurred during the late parliamentary conflict, will now be made in the course of a few days. Mr. Canning, it is reported, will return to the Foreign Office, retaining, however, the dignity and privileges of Premier. The Duke of Portland is thought likely to succeed Mr. Canning's present situation; and the Marquis of Lansdown takes the Home Department. It is not improbable, also, that Lord Holland may take some Office. No change will be made in the Government of Ireland before Christmas.—*Times.*

Instructions have been given by Mr. Canning to his Secretary, Mr. Planta, and by that Gentleman repeated to all the Secretaries and Clerks of the Treasury, that they shall immediately prepare returns of every branch of the expenditure of the country, and lay them, with all possible speed, before the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, in order that they may determine upon the reforms and retrenchments of which the public service may be susceptible. It is understood, that, when these shall be completed, orders will be given for the preparation of certain papers, with a view to affording increased facilities to the manufacturing interest.—

Warehoused Corn Bill.—The duties under this bill on Foreign Corn are, per imperial quarter, as follows:—

WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.
72s	1s 0d	41s	1s 0d	31s	1s 0d
71s	2s 8d	40s	1s 10d	30s	1s 8d
70s	4s 8d	39s	3s 4d	29s	3s 3d
69s	6s 8d	38s	4s 10d	28s	4s 0d
68s	8s 8d	37s	6s 4d	27s	6s 2d
67s	10s 8d	36s	7s 10d	26s	7s 0d
66s	12s 8d	35s	9s 4d	25s	9s 3d
65s	14s 8d	34s	10s 10d	24s	10s 9d
64s	16s 8d	33s	12s 4d	23s	12s 3d
63s	18s 8d	32s	13s 10d	22s	13s 9d
62s	20s 8d	31s	15s 4d	21s	14s 3d
61s	22s 8d	30s	16s 10d	20s	15s 9d
60s	24s 8d	29s	18s 4d		
59s	25s 8d	28s	19s 10d		
58s	28s 8d	27s	21s 4d		
57s	30s 8d	26s	22s 10d		
56s	32s 8d				
55s	34s 8d				
54s	36s 8d				
53s	38s 8d				
52s	40s 8d				
51s	42s 8d				
50s	44s 8d				

The act of Parliament limiting the number of passengers that a vessel was to carry to places a broad, was repealed on the 28th of last month. [June.]—There is now no limitation or restriction of any kind, neither is a surgeon now required to be in such vessels in any circumstances.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

The imports during the week have been very small; but as the holders of the Foreign Corn anticipate being enabled to pay the duties early in the ensuing week, the market has been abundantly supplied with samples of all descriptions.

Liverpool, Tuesday evening, 10th July.—There was a good attendance of both town and country, dealers at this day's market, who bought pretty freely of the foreign Wheat, and also of the better qualities of Irish at a reduction of 2d per bushel. Oats were again exceedingly dull of sale, and we reduce our quotations 1d per bushel. Barly has declined 6d per bushel.

Liverpool, 18th July, 1827.

In ashes there has been a large business, the sales being estimated at upwards of 2000 bbls. of all kinds, and prices have greatly advanced 27s. to 27s. 6d. for U. S. and Canada, both Pot and Pearl—and for New 27s 6d a 28s per cwt—at the same time considerable confidence is exhibited.

London Markets, July 10.

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane—Two o'clock.—Since this day week the supply from the coast of Flour and Wheat has been tolerable for the time of year, but short of other grain. In Flour there is no variation in price.

Belfast, Wednesday, July 11.

Grain.—There is a fair supply of Wheat, considering the advanced period of the season, and prices have reduced 6d on our last quotations, being at 18s to 19s 6d for White; and Red at 12s 9d to 12s 9d per cwt. Flour remains steady.

Ashes.—An advance of about 1s has taken place, and there is an appearance of a further improvement.

Advantage to Canada by means of the United States.—In last week's *Chronicle* was noticed the Bill now before the House, and admitting United States goods, passing through Canada, into Great Britain at the low plantation duty; we will instance Barrel Staves, not above 36 inches long, nor above 1¼ inch thick; at present, if from the Baltic, they pay £11 10s. if from the United States, one third, or £8 14s. 8d. but if the produce of and direct from Canada, only 6s. 8d. per M. Now, this Bill says that, after 5th July, all Staves *from foreign* countries in America or from the Islands of the Baltic, shall pay the *high foreign* duty; but the same Bill provides that all Staves, &c. "imported inland or by inland navigation, into British possessions in America," and thence imported into Great Britain, shall be subject *only* to the B. P. duties; consequently after the 5th July next, few Staves will be imported from the United States into England; but as they will pay only (barrel) 6s. 8d. after 5th July if through Canada, instead of 8s. 8d. if direct from the United States, they will all be brought of course by way of Canada. It seem to be the policy of Govt. to encourage the trade of Canada. If not a benefit to Canada, the measure will have a tendency at least to encourage British Shipping.—*Liverpool Chronicle, 30 June.*

Restoration of Seizures.—After the 5th of July next, the Lords of the Treasury will be empowered to restore *even after condemnation*, any seizures made in Great Britain or the British possessions abroad.

Foreign Intelligence.

The French squadron were about leaving Toulon for Algiers.

GREEKS AND TURKS.—The Globe of the 30th says, An express has reached the city from Paris, confirming the report of the French papers relative to the armament of European Powers against Turkey; it is said to be on the most extensive scale. [Doubtful.]

A letter from Vienna, under the date of June 18th, announces the rumor of a naval victory obtained by Lord Cochrane, (which reached the city the other day via Eastpost) in follows:

"In haste I communicate the news just received from Trieste, that Lord Cochrane had obtained great advantage over the Turkish fleet. The news was brought by the last packet from Corfu in four days to Trieste."

But a paragraph from Trieste, also dated on the 18th, more than private, states from Corfu to the 2d of June, do not say a word of the reported victory of Lord Cochrane, whose arrival upon the west coast of the Morea, is, however, again asserted. The accounts from Corfu make no mention of any recent events before Athens.

General Church, at the head of the Moreotes, and other Greeks who have followed his standard, defends Attica on the east, and his Semeliotes alone occupy the wood of Olives.

Under the Paris head of June 24, it is said, accounts have reached Trieste from Syra, dated May 23d, announcing that General Church had been enabled to collect four thousand men in the Piræus and entrench himself; he had also sent five thousand men to the defiles, to intercept the supplies of provisions which came to the Turks from Negropont. Lord Cochrane was ready at Poros, for a prize, with the Hellas frigate, and other vessels. The above boat had captured five Turkish vessels, laden with provisions and ammunition, and sunk a corvette.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

According to the London Globe of the 9th, the Treaty of the Great European Powers for the protection of the Greeks has been signed in England. Three British ships of the line from the Tagus had probably sailed for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beauclerc.

The Sun of the 10th says, "It is understood that a Treaty between this country, France, and Russia, having for its object the pacification of Greece, has been signed. The stipulations of the Treaty will not be made known till the ratifications have been exchanged.

In the Courier of the same date we find it asserted on the authority of the Paris papers that the Porte has refused the intervention of the European powers, and summoned all the Mussulmen to arms. The Greek National Assembly having terminated its labours, dissolved itself at Trezene on the 17th of May; and the seat of government was transferred to Napoli di Romania.

The Reis Effendi, in refusing to submit to the propositions of the European powers, referred them to the Resolutions of the Congress of Verona, in which it was declared that they would not interfere in the affairs of Greece.

Accounts from Cape Coast Castle have been received to the end of March. A very interesting piece of intelligence had reached that settlement, and which had created some sensation.—Several white slaves, it is ascertained, are at Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees. His Excellency the Governor, Sir N. Campbell, immediately on hearing of the fact, had determined on sending a deputation to the capital, to negociate their release; but at the date of these letters, none of the Fantees would undertake the mission, and no white man are allowed to enter the territory of his majesty of Ashantee.

Foreign Grain.—The merchants connected with the north of Europe express satisfaction rather than otherwise at the failure of the Corn Bill, because they seem to have adopted the belief that the stock of grain in the country is not enough to last over the harvest, and that the rise in price will be so considerable, that they will obtain the admission of foreign grain on better terms than those proposed by the Bill.

PORTUGAL.

The affairs of this country still remain in an unsettled condition. The shameful and undisguised perfidy of the Spanish government in encouraging military desertion from the Constitutional army, allowing the Apostulicals to organize petty incursions, and in propagating alarming reports, still continue to agitate the frontiers of Spain and Portugal. Why Ferdinand is permitted to violate all his promises with impunity, and to set the law of nations at defiance, we do not profess to understand. It is not generally admitted that, were in not for the French troops, the King of Spain would have enough to do at home, without meddling with the affairs of his neighbors.

Lower Canada.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The Election for the UPPER TOWN of QUEBEC closed yesterday in the return of Messrs. VALLIERES and ANDREW STUART. The state of the Poll, at the final close was :

Vallieres,	Stuart,	Bertholot.
738	702	563

Yesterday at three o'clock the successful Candidates were chaired through the Upper and Lower Town with the customary honors. The crowd was immense, and the cheering hearty and unanimous. Flags were displayed at intervals through every street; and in the Lower Town, small pieces of ordnance and musquetry were discharged with great good will. The most respectable portion of gentlemen on horseback accompanied the carriage in which were seated the MEMBERS; nor was there wanting a large co-ps of citizens on foot wearing the colors of the successful Candidates. Every thing passed off without tumult, and on the whole the Upper Town has reason to be proud of the result in every sense.

Yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock the election for the West Ward of this city terminated in favour of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson, by the withdrawal of Messrs. M'Gill and Delisle.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

It is announced to the public, that there has been established in this city, a Society to promote the study of NATURAL HISTORY in general, and that of these Provinces in particular. The advantages that would arise from a perfect acquaintance with the natural productions of the country being sufficiently obvious, it may suffice to mention, that on the 15th of May last, a number of gentlemen, impressed with the importance of the object, and after mature consideration of the means by which it might be attained, resolved to form themselves in a Society. The purpose to which the Society was to direct its views were, to investigate the great variety of productions which our country exhibits in every department of Natural History; to collect them as far as practicable into one point; and finally to afford a centre, to which might be directed those observations and enquiries that would otherwise (become isolated) be of little utility, and where might be deposited those objects that from the want of such accommodations have been heretofore disregarded and useless.—*Canadian Courant.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

August 8th—Brig Sarah, Plane, 17th June from Liverpool, to W. & G. Pemberton, with salt and Goods.

.... Ship Transitree, Wragg, 13th June from London to L. S. Levey, in ballast.

..11th.—Bark Unity, Johnson, 19th June, from Liverpool, to order, in ballast.

..12th.—H. M. Romney, Captain Lacker, 20th June from Cork, with 400 men of the 66th Regiment.

..18th—Bark Mary, ——, 60 days from Newry, to Mr. Levy, ballast and goods. 281 settlers.

.... Ship Lord Gambier, Taylor, 45 days from Liverpool, to Mr. Leeming, in ballast.

.... Brig Kelsic Wood, Davis, 63 days from Workington, to Forsyth, & co. with Coals.

.... Brig Royal Yeoman, Willis, 50 days from Falmouth, to P. Sheppard & co.

..17th—Brig Agenoria, Evans, 5th June from Cork to Sheppard and Campbell, with Government stores. 36 settlers.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1827.

We have dates from England to 12th July.—A Summary of the most important articles brought by the papers will be found in our columns this day. We are as yet without any further information respecting the manner in which certain Colonial matters have been disposed of. It will be seen that Parliament was prorouged on 2d of July by Commission.

On Tuesday last the Coroner, Mr. Hamilton, was called upon to view the body of Oliver Turlington, in the Township of Whitby, who came to his death, by blows inflicted upon him by Hiram Loree, in a scuffle which took place between the parties, while at work in a f[illegible]d, on the Farm of Mr. Lyndes. They were both young Lads, Turlington only 16, and Loree 17 years of age. The scuffle it appears commenced on the part of the latter, at first in sport, unfortunately however it led to a serious issue. A Verdict of "wilful murder" was returned by the Coroners Jury, and Loree is now in Gaol, to await his trial at the ensuing Assizes for this District.

A singular phenomenon was observed by the inhabitants of York on Tuesday night last. About nine o'clock, a thin mist or vapour, was seen taking its rise from the Lake to the East of the Town, extending itself from horizon to horizon, observing a mean apparent breadth of about fifteen feet, forming a belt of pale white color, across the expanse of the Heavens. The night air was cool and bracing, with a clear atmosphere, and the new moon setting in the South of a blood red color, together with the deep blue of the sky, studded with stars, produced a most sublime and beautiful appearance. This evening was equally cool and favourable for a considerable length of time, the vapor gradually dispersing, and dosting off, into the surrounding atmosphere, into thin fleecy clouds.

The Lord Bishop, arrived on Thursday morning, after visiting the several stations in his Diocese, in the Western part of the Province. His Lordship, we understand, holds an Ordination in the Church to-morrow.

We last week complied with the request of a friend in the Post Office of this Province, by contradicting the assertion of the Colonial Advocate, that the Albion was circulated by order of the Department at Quebec, throughout these Provinces, free of postage. The following letter from the Gentleman in charge of the Department, during the absence of the D'y Post Master General Mr. Sutherland, will be sufficient to show that the Advocate in this instance, as well as in some others which we have pointed out on former occasions, has overstepped the bounds of truth.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Quebec, 15th August 1827.

"SIR —I observe in your paper of the 13th instant, an article extracted from the York (U. C.) Colonial Advocate, stating that *the New-York Albion is now circulated by Mail throughout the British Provinces, free of postage, by order of the Department at Quebec.*

What the object of the Colonial Advocate Editor could be in inducing to the public a declaration so improbable in itself, and for which he could have had no authority worthy of credit, I shall not enquire ; any time is inquiring ; but I consider it my duty in the absence of the Deputy Post Master General, distinctly to *say that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion*, the postage does upon the Albion being still secured to this department by the proprietor of that paper."

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
T. A. STAYNER,
Acting D. P. M. G.

To Mr. Nelson.

And yet the Advocate, has the hardihood in face of such a Letter as this, to say, in his last number, that he "would disdain to prop any cause, by asserting arrant falsehood in its defence."

The Elections in Lower Canada, with the exception of Gaspe, have all terminated. By Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General Parliament is prorogued to 5th of October next.

We last week published the Rules and Regulations, adopted by Mr. Phelps the Contractor, at the Deep Cut, and in this number will be found a communication from Mr. Phelps intended to do away the erroneous impression which has been made with respect to the sickness which has been stated to exist among the labourers employed on the work. Whatever advantages were presented to laborers and others to seek employment on the Welland Canal, the statements made by the Colonial Advocate were enough to deter any man from embracing them. The statements which represented an "alarming mortality at the Deep Cut"—so alarming indeed that 30 men were said to have died in one day, turns out like many other statements of the Advocate to have no foundation whatever in truth. It appears that only three men, out of 800 have died since commencing operations this spring. Attempts such as those made by the Advocate, to prejudice a great public work, and throw obstacles and difficulties in the way of the Contractor, will meet with the reprobation of every honest man, who feels an interest in the improvement of the Country, and the welfare of the individual who is employed in carrying any such improvement into execution. The Advocate has indeed given a scrap of a Letter addressed to him, confirming these statements of his, but at the same time tells his readers significantly enough, that before they believe what the Letter says, they must wait, till he pays a "visit to the line during next week, when we shall be able to judge for ourselves." The Season is now far advanced, and however favorable the result of this important *visit* may be to the Contractor, there can be no doubt that, the progress of the work under his management must have been in some degree retarded, in consequence of the statements of that great friend in public improvement—the Colonial Advocate.

Communication.

For the U.-E.-Loyalist.

An old maxim is, buy the truth and sell it not, but I, had rather Editors would occasionally sell a little truth, than to be too fond of publishing falsehoods for altho' truth may not be so costly it is of more value.

It has been the endeavour of many to send forth a general clamour that the work at the Deep Cut, was unskilfully managed, and that it never went on so tardily, this should be overlooked as it might have been a sin of ignorance. But to proclaim from Dan to Barsheba that we were dying off by scores both men and cattle, needs a little truth to remove that unfavorable impression that has gone abroad, the truth is, it was never more healthy in any place—and those reports are the last resort of the disappointed enemies of the *Welland Canal*, who never will rest satisfied, with any improvement except their names are enroll'd at its head. The wage number of Labourers on the Deep Cut is about Eight Hundred, out of which only three persons have died since the first of May last, as can be substantiated from the time books of the Deep Cut, in which every persons name is enrolled that has done a days work—and altho' a large house has been provided for an hospital where all medical aid, together with other necessary attendance, that the nature of the case might require gratis, still there has not been a solitary instance of a person being brought to it.

Editors who will favor me with the above insertion and one of their papers containing a bill of publishing, shall shortly receive the amount of the same.

OLIVER PHELPS,
Contractor for the Deep Cut.

Deep Cut, 24th August, 1827.

Domestic.

From the Gore Gazette.

FRIDAY, August 24, 1827.

The Assizes for the Gore District, commenced at Hamilton, on Tuesday last, before Mr Justice Macaulay, with John Wilson and James Racey, Esquires, Associate Judges.

A great deal of business has already come before the Court, and much yet remains to be done.

SATURDAY, August 25.

The case of George Rolph, against Titus G. Simons, James Hamilton & Alexander Robertson, for a trespass on the premises, and an outrage on the person on the plaintiff came on this morning before Mr. Justice Macaulay, and a very crowded audience.

The Jury returned a *Verdict for the Plaintiff* against two of the Defendants, viz, Col. Simons and Doctor Hamilton. *Damages*—20 Pounds each. *No grounds of Action against A. Robertson.*

From the St. Catharines Farmer's Journal.

FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

Mackenzie, of the York Advocate, with his usual regard for truth and decency, comes out in his last, with a small paragraph headed "*Dreadful Mortality at the Deep Cut,*" containing information, which he *pretends* he received from a gentleman on his side of the lake, to this effect—that "*sickness prevailed on the canal to that extent, that 30 persons had died in a day,* and the panick was so great among the labourers on that account, that more than 200 had suddenly quit the work and gone off."

We take upon us unhesitatingly to assert, that this statement is a gross misrepresentation, a sheer fabrication, utterly destitute of the least foundation in truth; and, further, we have no doubt, it has been shot blazoned forth to the world with no other view than to injure the credit of those engaged, and retard the operations on the canal.

The plain truth is—there has been only one death among the labourers at the Deep Cut, this season, and but very few instances of serious illness have occurred on any part of the canal. So far from their being, or having lately been, any alarming or prevailing epidemic, it has been, on the contrary, an unusual time of health here; and, in fact, no part of Upper Canada is more healthy than the country bordering the greater part of this section of the Welland Canal, at the present time. The workmen now engaged receive liberal wages and prompt pay; are generally in good health and spirits, and appear to be satisfied and contented with their situations. More are still wanted, to whom good encouragement will be given; and we heartily desire that every man disposed to engage on the work, will not listen to the idle tales or malicious insinuations of the enemies of this splendid undertaking, but will come and examine impartially for themselves.

The Frontenac.—Yesterday the old Frontenac, under the care of R. Hamilton, Esq. left Kingston for Niagara, where, we understand, she is to be broken up. Mr. Hamilton is preparing materials for a new boat of about 800 tons.

John Gleeson, one of the persons who was concerned in the late riot, was found dead in the woods, near the Canal on Saturday last.

We are informed that a Soldier of the 15th Regt. was accidentally drowned last week.

Drowned, at Maryburgh, in Mr. Philip Clapp's mill-pond, on Tuesday the 10th July, Miss Mary Simmerman, aged 19 years 9 months, and 16 days, eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Simmerman.—*U. C. Herald.*

Birth,

At the Cottage, in Stamford, on Wednesday, 22d ult., Lady Sarah Maitland, of a daughter.

BENJAMIN BARNARD,
Yonge Street,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the Public in General, that he has the honour to offer for sale, by Auction, on Wednesday, September 12, 1827, a valuable assortment of Groceries and goods, consisting of several Chests of fine flavoured Twankay and Hyson skin Teas; barrels of Muscovado and refined Sugars; and a variety of articles too numerous for the limits of an advertisement; well worthy the attention of private families and the public.—(The property of Mr. James Fido)—to be sold without reserve, at the Garrison, York.

Catalogues to be had at Mr. James Fido's, the principal Inns, York, and the Auctioneer, Yonge Street.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Evringhim, & Co. or holding in possession the property and effects of said firm, that I am appointed, by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, receiver, until the further order of that Court, of all the Property, Goods, Estate, and Effects of the said late firm of Evringhim, & Co.

I do call upon all persons so indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me at my Office; and I do also call upon all those who hold in possession the property and effects of said firm, or any part thereof, to deliver the same into my hands without delay.

JONATHAN CHILD.
Rochester, August 10th, 1827. 14-4

TERMS of the Royal Grammar School, Established at York, Upper Canada, under the immediate Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Superintended by the Rev. T. Phillips, D. D. with appropriate Masters for the different departments of Education:

For Young Gentlemen from the Home District, Currency, per annum.	£8 0 0
For Young Gentlemen from the adjoining Districts, Currency, per annum.	£10 0 0

Entrance, 10s. Currency.

N. B. The number of King's Scholars is limited to eight.

Previous to the removal of a Young Gentleman, a Quarter's notice, or a Quarter's pay, is required.

Bills to be paid Quarterly.

The Quarter's commence according to the following order:

First Quarter, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct.
Second do. from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan.
Third do. from 1st Feb. to 30th April.
Fourth do. from 1st May to 31st July.

The Number of Pupils is limited to 60.

The present Vacation terminates on the 10th September.

York, 10th *August*, 1827. 11-2w.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

	MIDLAND DISTRICT.	Acres.
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
	NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,		800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession	ditto.	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto.	do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto.	do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th.	ditto. do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto.	do.	200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-12.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of Hardware.

Shepherd's improved Cast Plough.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* Axes.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.
York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. 48-tf.

UNDER the patronage of the Right Honourable Lady Sarah Maitland, Miss Purcell, and Miss Rose, beg leave to inform their friends, and the Public, that their School will recommence on the third of September.

York, 16th August, 1827. 12-3

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th August, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
Secretary.
12-9

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A Craman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

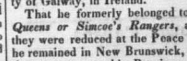
and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802. WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8w.



THE CANADA,
British Steam-Packet, Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.
New York, 130 *Broadway.*

UNDERSTANDING that there are not any Offices for the Sale of American Lottery Tickets in either *York, Kingston, Montreal,* Quebec, or other *British* Colonies, we beg to call the attention of adventurers to the following Schemes. We return our thanks for the many favors already received, and have only to add, that we attend to the Exchange and Commission business, for the transacting of which we possess great facilities, having a house in Philadelphia, and friends in *Liverpool and London*, (England), to whom we can give references when required.

With respect to the Lottery business, we are led to call particular attention, from having, within the last two Months, sent several CAPITAL PRIZES to Canada, and hope to prove equally successful in our future Sales.

Letters addressed to No. 130 *Broadway, New York*, or 12 *South Third Street, Philadelphia*, will meet with prompt attention, and many thanks, from the public, obliged Servants.

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Exchange, Commission, & Lottery Brokers.

N. B. Every information given in any of the above businesses—*Notes, Drafts, &c. &c.* collected. ☞ All Tickets, or Shares, Sold by us are signed by the MANAGERS, and we guarantee the immediate payment of all PRIZES.

SCHEME,
Of New York Lottery, to be Drawn 15, *Aug.*
New York Consolidated Lottery to be Drawn 15th August.

CLASS No. 5, for 1827.
54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$15,000	10	$250
1	4,000	25	100
1	2,500	46	50
1	2,000	92	20
1	1,750	1,150	10
1	1,500	8,280	5
4	1,428		
4	1,000	9,624 Prizes,	$99,216
10	500		

Tickets $6—Halves $3 50—Quarters $1 25.
To be had in the greatest variety, by addressing
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
130 *Broadway, New York.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 31.

TO be drawn in Philadelphia, the 22d day of August, 1827.

54 *Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.*

1 Prize of	$20,000	10 Prizes of	$250
1	6,000	25	100
1	5,000	46	50
1	4,000	92	20
1	2,000	1,150	10
1	2,420	8,280	5
5	1,000		
10	500	9,624 Prizes	$99,216

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.
Letters, with orders, will meet immediate attention, if addressed to

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Brokers, New York.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 6.

TO be drawn in New-York, the 5th day of September, 1827.

54 *Numbers—8 Drawn Ballots.*

$20,000—HIGHEST PRIZE.

Tickets $6—Halves $3—Quarters $1 50.
This is a splendid *Scheme.* As Tickets will be in great demand, we request an early application will be make to

N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Licenced Lottery Brokers,
130 Broadway, New-York, and 12 South 3d Street, Philadelphia.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 10.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of July, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Eighth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of Aug't. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c. P. M.
14th July, 1827.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that; until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadnadigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, that unless John Bowman, late a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Ballock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7*th June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-24tf. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majestys Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s*. 6*d*.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

CROWN OFFICE,
25*th June*, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the different Districts will be as follows:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

District.	*Town.*	*Court to commence.*
Eastern,	Cornwall,	*Monday* 30*th July.*
Johnstown,	Brockville,	*Tuesday* 7*th August.*
Bathurst,	Perth,	*Monday* 20*th August.*
Midland,	Kingston,	*Thursday* 30*th Augt.*
Newcastle,	Hamilton.	*Tuesday* 15*th Sept.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Western,	Sandwich,	*Tuesday* 31*st July.*
London,	London,	*Thursday* 9*th August*
Gore,	Hamilton,	*Tuesday* 21*st August.*
Niagara,	Niagara,	*Thursday* 30*th Augt.*

Of which all Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take notice.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES C. SMALL.
Clerk of the Crown.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, } *H. D.*
York, 20*th July*, 1827. } 8–11.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23*rd March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of 3
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Esq. one at the Suit of George Lyons, Esquire, and two at the suit of Jerard B. Chapman; I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON, *Dpy Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June, 6, 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June, 6 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Shannon, at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Shannon, the West half of Lot No. 13, in the Eighth Concession of Goulbourn, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

All persons having claims on the above said half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Dept'y. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth,
June 6, 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
To Wit. } 23*d* day of June
inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, (the conditions of the former sale not having been complied with) as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz:—

Lot number Seventeen on the East side of Pinacle Street, in the Town of Bellville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 12*th* 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 15th day of Sept. next.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, June 23, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a Writ
To wit } of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, nad about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday, the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Anaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 45, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Anaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, *on Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 47, of the second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, and extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about 40 acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs thereunto.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hamilton, 14*th July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6*th*, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,
issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
26th July 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE.
Sheriff, L. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25*th*, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16*th August*, 1827. 13-6*w*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th *July*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th *June*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, *June* 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, *July* 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th *June*, 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, *June* 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 18 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th *August*, 1827. } 14-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, *May* 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, *August* 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to Alexander Wood Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th *May* 1727. 51tf

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st *Feb*, 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

39tf. R. B. SULLIVAN. Librarian.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either Toronto manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

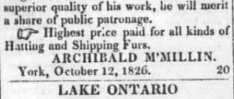
The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, *May* 25, 1827. 1-tf.

PORT HOPE

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, *July* 15, 1826. 7-tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

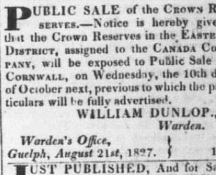
N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Eight Hundred Acres of Land, situate on the Rice Lake, in the Township of Otonibee, in the District of Newcastle, and Province of Upper Canada, belonging to the Estate of the late Lieuteuant Jenkins of the Royal Navy. The land is of a good quality possesses some valuable timber which from its proximity to the River Trent can easily be got to market. The land is also well watered, and in an improving settlement. The lots are Nos. 16 in the 1st Concession, 13, 14, and 15 in the 2d Concession, and the South West quarter of 17 in the 3d Concession of the said Township. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Cobourg, in Upper Canada, or to James Cuthbert Junr. Esq. Berthier, Lower Canada.

G. S. BOULTON.

8th *June*, 1827. 4-12



PUBLIC SALE of the Crown Reserves.—Notice is hereby given, that the Crown Reserves in the Eastern District, assigned to the Canada Company, will be exposed to Public Sale at Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, previous to which the particulars will be fully advertised.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.,
Warden.

Warden's Office, }
Guelph, *August* 21st, 1827. } 14tf

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

Orders *with a remittance*, will meet with immediate attention.

York, 1st *August*, 1827.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A Crimar's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

PROPERTY IN YORK, For sale. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

Also.—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.

York, *August* 16th, 1827. 12tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, *November* 18th, 1826. 25.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honble. East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday, the 15th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 22d September, about 2500 Chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Company.

Montreal, 15th *August*, 1827. 13-5

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, *April* 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

Desjardins Canal Office, }
Dundas, 14th *August*, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)

JAMES DURAND, Junr.
12-9 *Secretary.*

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Loddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Loddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802. WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 6th *August*, 1827. 11-8w.

WANTED by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, *July* 10, 1827. 7-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1827. NO. 16.

Poetry.

THE HOUR OF BLISS.

'Tis sweet to sit in the twilight hour
With the friend beloved—and gaze on high
At the countless stars—the bright, bright worlds
That tell us of Immortality!

'Tis sweet to wander at deep midnight
'Neath the summer moon, on some lone shore;—
To look on the silver-crested wave,
And talk of days that return no more

'Tis sweet to roam through the woodland glen
With those who gladden our earthly lot—
To gather wild flowers—and breathe the words,
"Forget me not,—O, forget me not!"

But sweeter and dearer—dearer far,
To kneel in the hour of prayer
With the chosen One, when each thought is hushed
That reminds us of a world of care!

To whisper together words of praise—
The tears of a contrite heart to shed—
To call down with true and tender zeal
Heaven's blessings on each other's head.

'Tis then that the soul may comprehend
The joys of a purer world than this—
'Tis *then* that we love as Spirits love—
—*O that* is the one,—one hour of bliss!

Miscellaneous.

THE PILGRIM.

The fire in Madame St. Orval's parlour threw a red light on her youthful children, who were seated around it, enjoying the sports of Christmas eve, so congenial to the youthful breast, when a few raps at the street door as if with a good stout stick, silenced and not a little alarmed the cheerful group. The maid servant presently appeared, and announced, that a "man desired to know if he could be accommodated with a bed, for charity's sake, that night." Now the night was bleak and stormy, and certainly appeared more so, contrasted with the fire and the snug warm room. "Show him in," said madame, and in two minutes, a tall handsome youth in pilgrim's attire, made one at the pleasant fireside; he apologized in pure and elegant French, for the intrusion, but said that he was on a pilgrimage to our Lady of Loretta, and could not proceed on such a night. Madame St. Orval requested him to refrain from apologies, and said she was very happy to have it in her power to offer him shelter, and then quitted the room to give a few necessary orders. Upon her return she found the stranger in high favour with all her family; the little ones requested him to *sing*, but he politely declined this request, and they were content with hearing him recount such a set of droll stories, that Madame St. Orval and her eldest daughter, Emilie, had nearly expired with laughter.

After the departure of the children, the conversation took a literary turn, and the Ladies were astonished at the learning, pure taste, elegant discrimination, and amiable sentiments of the Pilgrim. He was a man of youthful romance, and knightly gallantry, were observable in his discourse, while the melody and beautiful inflexions of his voice, like a stream of pure and subtle music, ravished the heart. Reader! didst thou ever *feel* the fascinations of a voice? Then hast thou been unable to the enchantment of *that*? If so, thou wilt agree with me, that the converse of one who has a voice so fraught with music, is above all personal beauty. The pilgrim, in the course of the evening, mentioned, as his acquaintances, the names of many Parisian Nobles, with most of whom he found Madame St. Orval had once been acquainted, which finally obliged her to declare to him her present circumstances; briefly, she *had* moved in the first metropolitan circles, her husband dying greatly involved, had obliged her to retire from Paris, to the seclusion and comparative poverty in which her guest beheld her. The youth was too humane to press the subject, and changing it as soon as possible, the happy coterie sat conversing till the tolling of a distant convent bell, for the midnight service, warned them that Christmas Eve was no more.

There is in this world a description of persons whom we may know for years, and yet never become acquainted with; and there is a species of angel beings with whom the converse of half an hour is sufficient to make us allies forever! and thus it was with the pilgrim, his hostess and her fair daughter. Which of the trio experienced the greatest regret in parting for the night, it is impossible to determine; yet it may suffice to declare that poor Emilie could not close her eyes, from the confusion that her ideas were in; the face, the figure, the garb, the conversation, and above all, the delicious voice of the pilgrim, glanced constantly and confusedly on her mind, like so many bright and fluctuant colours; her room joined that which was appropriated to the pilgrim, and she heard him pace up and down with hasty steps, apparently as little inclined to rest as herself. After a while he began to sing in a low tone, a plaintive but well known romance, and then suddenly changing to a new and exquisite air, chanted in a higher voice, the following stanzas:—

Breaking! breaking! Day, thou'rt breaking,
And I have not slumbered yet;
But the blessed hours of waking,
Never will my soul forget.
Now the pilgrim's staff I hold,
Tongue be silent breast be cold!

Breaking! breaking! heart, thou'rt breaking
For a home, *too*, divine;
I my weary steps am taking
From her! can she e'er be mine?
Oh! the pilgrim's staff I hold,
Tongue be silent, breast be cold!

Breaking! breaking! spears are breaking
In the field, where I should be;
Soon the pilgrim's staff forsaking
Sweet! my lance shall ring for thee!
Yet until that time I hold
Tongue be silent, breast be cold!

Emilie listened for more, but no more came, she sighed, she knew not wherefore; and felt disappointed, she did not know why, and when she slept it was only to dream of the sweetest song she ever heard, sung by youths more lovely than she had ever before beheld.

In the morning, the maid servant entered the room: "Mademoiselle, betore the gentleman went, he desired me to give this to you;" presenting a small packet.

"And is he *gone?*" exclaimed Emelie.

"Dear me, yes! nearly two hours ago."

"Indeed! but Jeanette, you need not wait."

With slow steps Jeanette retired, and the Demoiselle, on opening the packet, was charmed to behold a beautiful ring; it was of pure gold, studded with precious stones, and a ruby rose of exquisite workmanship glowed in the middle; but oh! more precious than all, these words were written on the paper that enclosed it, "*If your lady tongue cannot, this ring declare.*" Emilie was in a perfect ecstacy, for this sentence so exactly agreed with the romance of the preceding night, that, (with a conceit quite excusable) she now doubted not as to *who* was the pilgrim's lady-love. This certainty, and this joy however, was a little damped by her mother's sober remark, "that she considered the little present as a very delicate mode of expressing a *gratitude*; which the stranger had neither time nor opportunity to tender *vice voce*."

Many months elapsed, during which the ladies never saw or heard of the pilgrim, and Emilie's golden dreams vanished, though she by no means forgot the circumstances of his visit. At this time the affairs of Madame St. Orval, were a yet more sombre aspect; debts which she had never been liable to, and had contracted, were claimed; to aid in their payment her little pittance was lessened, and herself and family nearly reduced to starvation; her friend the Abbess of Les Soeurs de Misericorde, who possessed interest at a pretty village near Paris, offered at this juncture, to support Emilie, free of expense, till she professed, if, after that period she would assist in the education of those children and young persons who were sent to the house for instruction. The filial affection of Mademoiselle St. Orval overcame these feelings of repugnance to a monastic life, so natural to her years, and she entered the convent with far less sorrow than she apprehended. A short residence therein, convinced her that the Abbess was kind, the nuns kinder, and Henrietta Douvile, a young boarder of distinction, kindest of all; this Lady sought her regard most assiduously, and obtained it; she was sprightly, *seemed* sincere, and somehow at times reminded Emilie so strongly of the pilgrim, that, in short, she was irresistible, and the whole story of the stranger, the song, the ring, and the motto, was related to, and indeed after a while, the two latter shewn her; for this Henrietta bantered Emilie so amazingly, and so long, that she heartily blamed herself for imprudently making the disclosure, and more heartily still, when Mademoiselle Douvile, on quitting the convent about three weeks prior to Emilie's taking the veil, fairly carried off the pilgrim's precious gift; sorry as the poor novice was for the loss of the trinket, she was more grieved at considering that she could never again regard Henrietta as a *friend*. About two days previous to the awful ceremony which was to exclude her from the world forever, a nun entered her cell with a note; it was from Mademoiselle Douvile, expressed in the most affectionate terms, and requested to see her immediately in the visitor's parlour! Emilie pleased with Henrietta's repentance, for she doubted not but that she was come to restore the ring, granted her desire, and on entering the room was astonished to see three strangers, two knights and a lady, besides her friend, but they had their backs to her. Mademoiselle expressed great delight at the meeting, and at length begged permission to introduce her father; one of the knights stepped forward and greeted her in the most endearing manner; then the *Lady* turned, and Emilie rushed into her *mother's* arms. "Do *I* need an introduction?" said the other knight, advancing, and raising his beaver. Oh! the voice was sufficient, that exquisite voice which had come to one fond girl's spirit, in the stillness of noon, in the stir of midday, and in the deep silence of the dead dull night! One glance was sufficient also, and the astonished Emilie beheld before her *the pilgrim*, in all his proud beauty, and with his eyes glittering for joy. "Will you vouchsafe," said he, "a favourable reception to an old friend?" at the same time presenting the valued ring, within which the polished motto, was now engraved. "Oh! that ring," cried Henrietta, "when I have told you all, I trust you will pardon me for the theft of it; at present you will make preparations to quit this convent immediately; as for you, Charles—but I can't talk to you now; come Emilie we've no time to lose;" and she pulled the bewildered girl out of the room, while Madame St. Orval followed. Emilie's heart was full, she felt as if her senses would leave her, till, in her little cell, a burst of tears relieved a bosom over-wrought with amazement and joy. "My dearest child," said the kind mother, "thanks to the father of all, our difficulties are removed; your father's executor, Mr. Triquet, is a villian." "Who discovered *that?*" cried Emilie. "The young Chevalier Douvile," replied Madame, "the story is intricate, but let it suffice, that through the unabated exertions of that amiable young man, his forgeries have been detected, and instead of a weighty debt to *him*, he owes us a very considerable sum." "And *did* the pilgrim discover this; and *how*; and *why?*" "Because," replied Henrietta, "my brother thought proper to discover *this* to your friend Henrietta, your *brother?*—Oh! if you *had* but told me so; *why* did you not?" "Why, between *your* communications and *his* letters, I had found out your pilgrim, *incognito*, he gave me strict orders to keep the secret; and *to steal the ring*; *how!* how I've been bursting to speak, but as poor Charles has turned pilgrim on my account, (after my recovery from a dangerous illness) I thought I must humour him in a trifle; you must know, my dear, that *he* deemed it a mighty feat, becoming a wife-seeking chevalier, to set upon that hydra M. Triquet well he has conquered him, and will no doubt demand his reward of *you*, presently in due form." Poor Emilie was greatly agitated, but at length with the assistance of her mother and friend, completed her preparations, and again entered into the parlour. Shall we proceed? No! for the enthusiasm of youth glowing with the most beautiful and noble of all *fervors*, is to be *felt*, not *described*: nor can those who have never felt, by those whose own *feelings* have taught them *what* it is. Therefore we will but observe, that the *pilgrim* for his reward, sued not in vain, that the *ring* was worn by his lady till the day of her death, and is now preserved, with the original MS. of the *Chevalier Pilgrim's Song*, by a branch of the family residing at Abbeville.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JULY.

Carriage Dress.—A dress of straw colored muslin, spotted with bright geranium. Two flounces surround the border, scalloped at the edge, and bound with geranium-colored satin. The body made plain, with a cleft collar round the bust.—Long sleeves of white India muslin, finished at the wrists with scallops, and a broad gold bracelet of rich workmanship next the hand. The dress is made partially low, and under it is worn a *fichu of tulle*, with a pointed collar *a la Vandyke*, the points trimmed round with narrow lace. A hat of white chip, with two rosettes of white gauze ribbon placed over each temple near the brim. The hair arranged in long and large curls, confined across the forhead by a *bandeau* of twisted ribbon. The hat is crowned with two beautiful white ostrich feathers, the ends bending back towards the crown. Very broad strings of white figured gauze ribbon, with a rich pearl edge, depend over the bust.

Afternoon Dress.—A dress of fine India muslin, trimmed round with narrow lace.—Each row of this novel kind of trimming is surmounted by elegant embroidery in satin-stitch, worked on the dress; the row that is above the upper range of ornaments is remarkably rich and beautiful. The body is *a la Circassienne*, the upper drapery of which discovers a chemisette tucker of fine muslin laid in small plaits, and trimmed with narrow lace. The sleeves are *en gigot*, with manchettes *a la*. The edge round with of midday, and in the deep silence of the dead dull night! One glance was sufficient also, lace, as are the long *antique* points at the wrists. Next the hand are broad gold bracelets, fastened with a cameo head. A white chip hat is worn with this dress, with an elegant plumage of white marabouts and *aigrettes a la Militaire*, formed of the green and yellow feathers of the parrot.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

A LONDON BREWERY.

An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of porter is carried on in London, may be formed from the following description of Barclay's brewery. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of *vastness*, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 851,474 barrels, of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contains the vats themselves, are enormous. The largest of the latter contains each 4,000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam-engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment. It is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without doors, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.

Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of these coppers, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-steaks, were then roasted in one day, in this novel kind of dining room. The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1,400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A candle is presently extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and face, not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. A full immersion of a few moments would be fatal.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, perhaps is no where to be seen.—*English paper.*

Port of London. The trade of London, employs about 3500 ships, the cargoes entering the port being annually, not less than 13,500. On an average 1100 ships are in the river at one time, together with 5400 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them; 2,698 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene which the port of London Exhibits, are to be added about 4000 watermen, actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 laborers lading

and unlading ships, and 120 revenue officers constantly doing duty on the river, besides the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below London Bridge.

An extraordinary circumstance lately occrred to a young lady of this town, says the *Stockport Advertiser*, which we think deserves a remark. She had suffered for a long time, under a lingering and dangerous illness, and though from age her hair had changed from black to grey, yet incredible as the circumstance may appear upon her restoration to health, it was discovered that her hair had undergone a second change of colour and again become black.—*English pa.*

A young gentleman at Cherry Vale- affected by lightning so that she was senseless, was resuscitated by the application of cold water, and afterward of camphor

Summary.

The French Government have declared an effective blockade of Algiers

The German papers state that at the late Leipsic fair the English manufactures were preferred to the French and German, and that the sales were uncommonly great. Among the names given by Germans to the various kinds of cotton stripes, one pattern was called "the Walter Scott." It is said, that in consequence of the rapidity of communication by steam, goods were brought to Leipsic from London at the close of the fair, the orders for which had been sent off after its commencement.

The *Plymouth Journal* of yesterday contains a detailed account of the reception given to the Lord High Admiral on his arrival at Plymouth. Immense crowds assembled to greet His Royal Highness on his arrival. He landed on Monday evening, and has been employed every day since in inspecting the Naval and Marine establishments. This day he visits the Hospital and Gun-wharf. The Duchess is expected to arrive to-morrow.—*July 12th.*

Whitehall, July 9, 1827.—The King has been pleased to appoint Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, G. C. B.; Vice-Admiral the Right Honourable Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.; William Robert Keith Douglas, and John Evelyn Denison, Esqrs. to be Members of the Council of His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.—*London Gaz. July 10.*

His Grace the Duke of Gordon, aged 84, died on the 17th of June. He is succeeded by his son the Marquess of Huntley. The Marchioness of Abercorn, sister of the Earl of Aran, died lately in Italy. The present Marquiss is a minor.

Lord De Tablet, late Sir John Fleming Leicester, a munificent patron of the Arts, has also paid the debt of nature on the 18th June.

In the House of Commons, June 21st upon the question for the third reading of the *Mutiny Act Amendment Bill*, Mr. Hume inquired, "who was at present the public officer constitutionally responsible for the promotion of military officers?" Lord Palmerston replied, that "in the absence of such an officer as the Commander in Chief, he, as Secretary at War, was the person responsible for military promotions. The official adviser of the Crown." The Bill was passed.

The Manchester Guardian, gives an account of a dreadful accident which happened at Tilcesley Banks. An explosion of a steam boiler took place in the new factory which was in an unfinished state, and in which eighteen people were employed, of whom 17 (all females) were reelers, and were employed in the fifth and highest story of the building. Of these seven were taken up dead or expired shortly afterwards, six were so dreadfully wounded as to occasion doubts of their recovery, but the other four were comparatively little injured. The engineer who attended the fires was killed. The accident was discovered to have originated from the neglect of the engineer, to open the valve communicating between the boiler and the ships, so that the steam having no vent, when it acquired sufficient pressure exploded.

The project for constructing a canal, which shall render Paris a Sea Port, and open a communication between Havre and Strasburg, is still undergoing considerable discussion in France. M. Dupin lately read to the Academie des Sciences a paper in which he endeavored to prove that the execution of this gigantic scheme is not beyond the power of modern inventions and resources.

England.

By the William Thompson.

THE MINISTRY.

It is known that the arrangements of the Ministry, consequent upon the illness of the Earl of Liverpool, which were made previously to the re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter recess, were, in many respects, only of a temporary character—temporary as to some of the offices which were held by certain individuals, but not as to their permanent connexion with Mr. Canning's Government. We now find, by the following article in the *New Times* of this morning, that every thing is now completed, and in the way which was originally agreed upon when the Marquis of Lansdowne and his friends agreed to join the Cabinet. It will be seen that these changes do not at all coorrespond with some statements which were very confidently made by the *Times* a few days since:—

His Grace the Duke of Portland resigns the office of Privy Seal, but retains his seat in the Cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one; that of Lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the Woods and Forests, and succeeds the Duke of Portland as Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds Lord Carlisle as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, keeping his seat in the Cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Dudly and Ward remains at the Foreign Office; and, consequently,

Mr. Canning continues First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the Under Secretaries of State at the Home Office.

There will be no immediate change in the Vice Regal Government of Ireland. The Marquis of Wellesly, it is understood, remains and does not take office, though it has been confidently stated he would.

His Majesty will hold a Council next week, for the purpose of giving formal effect to these arrangements.—*Courier.*

The manufacturers of Yorkshire had good employment, and the factories in the district, of woollen and worsted stuff, were in full work. The price of the raw material continued very steady.

Sir Astley Cooper attended Lord Liverpool professionally, on the 9th ult., and coincided with the opinion formerly expressed by his attending physicians, that his attack was altogether of a spasmodic character. His Lordship had not been removed from the library, where he was first seized with illness. A bulletin of the 10th, stated that he was "slowly recovering from the effects of the spasmodic seizure."

The report of Lord Liverpool's health, on the evening of the 14th ult. the latest date, was favorable.

The operation of the new Corn Laws Bill had been to render the amount of duties, daily paid at the custom house, very great.

The woolen manufacturers seem to be gradually finding employment, though there is yet much distress in several towns.

Despatches of the 23rd June, received at the Foreign Office from Sir Frederick Adam, by the Ionian Messenger, announced that an insurrection had broken out in Albania.

A clergyman named Waterhouse, had been murdered by a ruffian named Slade, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The object of the murderer was plunder.

The Directors of the Bank of England have resolved to discount bills, approved in the usual manner and drawn within 95 days, at four per cent. The branch banks will of course do the same. The bankers in Manchester have declared their intention of discounting at three per cent. A considerable rise in the funds is expected to follow the resolution of the bank, and it is feared that the low rate of interests will again give rise to that mania of speculation which a short time ago was productive of such serious results.

By the new corn average bill the averages are to be taken from 150 principle markets in England and Wales. In each place an inspector is to be appointed, and a comptroller in London, to receive the returns and make up the general average. The returns are to be made by the dealers alone; with this difference between the town and country, that in London the sellers make the returns, and in the country the buyers.

The Algerines have taken several French merchant ships. Several English officers at Gibraltar gave it as their opinion, that if the French squadron should attempt to take the Mole they would fail, inasmuch as it had been rendered almost impregnable since Lord Exmouth's attack.

From the Supplement.

TO THE COMPARATIVE PRICE CURRENT,

NEW YORK, August 27, 1827.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

Anno Septimo et Octavo

Georgii IV. Regis. Cap. LVI.

Section I. *Preamble.* The preamble declares that several acts were passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, for consolidating the laws of the Customs, and that it has been found expedient to alter and amend the same. The present Act to come into force 6th July, 1827.

Treasury may restore Duties.

Sec. XIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any Three or more of them, by any Order under their Hands, to direct any Vessel, Boat, or Goods seized under an Act made for the Prevention of Smuggling, or relating to the Revenue of Customs or Excise, or to the Trade or Navigation of the United Kingdom, or of any of His Majesty's Possessions Abroad, to be delivered to the Owner or Owners, whether the same shall have been seized in the United Kingdom or Abroad, and whether Condemnation has taken place or not, upon such Conditions as they may deem expedient, and which shall be mentioned in the said Order; any thing in any Act heretofore or hereafter made to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. XXI. *Tables of New Duties Inward*, 1827. Staves, viz.

—imported from any Foreign Country in *American*, or from the *British Islands*, to be charged with the same Duty as the like Staves are charged with when imported from other Foreign Countries.

POSSESSIONS ABROAD.

East India Goods not free if imported from Foreign Places.

Sect. XXV. And whereas another Act was passed in the 3rd and sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty King *George* the Forth, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade of the* British *Possessions Abroad*, and it is expedient to alter and amend the same in manner hereinafter provided; be it therefore enacted, That Goods the Produce of Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter shall be subject to the like Duty as Goods, Wares and Merchandize, not being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions in America, are subject to, under the said last mentioned Act on importation into any of the British Possessions in *America*, unless such goods shall be imported from some place within those limits, or from the United Kingdom or from some place in the British dominions

Cape of Good Hope to be in the limits of the Charter.

Sec. XXVI. And be it further enacted, That in all Trade with the British Possessions in America, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Territories and Dependencies thereof, shall be deemed to be within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.

The following Rates of New Duties for Possessions abroad, 1827.

	£	s.	d.
Silk manufactures, for every 100*l.* of the Value,	30	0	0
Salted Beef and salted Pork, except into Newfoundland, whether of Foreign Poduction or not, the cwt.	0	12	0
Spirits, not other wise charged with Duty, every gallon,	0	1	0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America to another. Wine in Casks from Gibraltar. Wine in Bottles from the United Kingdom.

Sec. XXX. And be it further enacted that Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America* shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*: and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions, in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any Higher Duty that would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks: and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

All Fish Oil to be as Train Oil.

Masts, &c. from Canada deemed Produce of Canada.

Sect. XXXII. And be it further enacted. That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, and Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas*, into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been warehoused at any warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to the Payment of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Inland, Duty free.

Sec. XXXIII. And be it further enacted, that Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, raw Hides, Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation, into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty free.

Kingston and Montreal in Canada, to be Warehousing Ports in certain cases.

Sect. XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the *Canadas* to be Warehousing Ports for the warehousing of Goods in certain cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported in Ships or Vessels of *British* Ships, in like manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse or Port.

Sect. XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the arrival of any Goods as any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer, to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under the bond for the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

Sect. XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods warehoused at any warehousing port in any of the *British* possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs, without payment of any Duty except for any deficiency thereof, for the purpose of removal, to another warehousing port in the same possession, under bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due and re-warehousing of such Goods at such other port.

Small Vessels importing prohibited Goods forfeited.

Sect. XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any port or place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such prohibition, in any ship or vessel which is of less burthen than fifteen tons, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited; and that the tonnage of such ship or vessel shall be ascertained in the same manner as the tonnage of *British* registered ships is ascertained.

Limiting the period for fulfillment of the conditions as to the intercourse of Foreign Ships with the British Possessions abroad.

Sec. XLI. And whereas by the said Act for regulating the Trade of the *British* Possessions abroad it is amongst other things recited, that by the Law of Navigation Foreign Ships are permitted to import into any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, from the Countries to which they belong, goods the Produce of those Countries, and to export Goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever, and that it is expedient that such Permission should be continued to Foreign Countries; and it is therefore by the said Act enacted, that the Privileges thereby granted to Foreign Ships shall be limited to the Ships of those Countries which, having Colonial Possessions, shall grant the like Privileges of trading with those Possessions to *British* Ships, or which, not having Colonial Possessions, shall place the Commerce and Navigation of this Country, and its Possessions Abroad, upon the Footing of the most favoured Nation, unless His Majesty by His Order in Council shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such Privileges to the Ships of any Foreign Country, although the Conditions above recited shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such Foreign Country: And whereas, unless some period be limited for the fulfilment by Foreign Countries of the conditions mentioned and referred to, in the said recited Act, the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and of the *British* Possessions abroad cannot be regulated by fixed and certain Rules, but will continue subject to changes dependent upon the laws from time to time made in such Foreign Countries; Be it therefore enacted, that no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the conditions so deemed entitled to the privileges of British Ships.

Sect. XLII. And for the better ascertaining what particular Foreign Countries are permitted by law to exercise and enjoy the said privileges, be it further enacted, That no Foreign Country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the beforementioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless, and until His Majesty shall, by some Order or Orders to be by him made by the advice of his Privy Council, have declared that such Foreign Country hath so fulfilled the said conditions and is entitled to the said privileges.

Ireland,

The crops, to the distance of twenty miles round us, wear the most flattering appearance and promise an overflowing harvest. Providence, in its beneficence, gives every assurance of an ample compensation being made for the dearth of the last year.—*Athlone Herald.*

The luxuriance of the growing crops, in this part of the country is almost unexampled. In some places, the farmers are mowing their wheat to prevent too great a growth of straw. —*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

By advices of the 22th June, a revolt had taken place among the military stationed at Algesiras, and at the camp of St. Roch, in consequence of which twelve officers had been arrested.

The troubles continue in Catalonia.

RUSSIA.

We find in our papers a decree of the Emperor of Russia, regulating the steam boats of Mr. Jolliffe, which are to run, under the patronage of the government, between London and St. Petersburgh. It will be seen that the government are disposed to facilitate a sure and rapid communication between the two countries.

The steam boats are not to be stopped at the guard ship, but the passengers will take out clothes enough for a few days, and the hatches are to be sealed at Cronstadt without delay. The captain may go directly to St. Petersburgh, where the seal will be taken off, and the passengers' baggage delivered them after being examined at the custom house. Prohibited articles among the baggage will be placed in store, and may be exported from thence; but merchandise is subject to the existing laws. The passes of passengers will not be examined till they reach St. Petersburgh, when an officer will be immediately sent down to the boats. Carriages will pay no duty if they are taken out of the country subsequently. Letters must all pass through the post-office.

TREATY for the SETTLEMENT of GREECE.

(From the Times of Thursday, July 12.)

PARIS, July 9, Monday Afternoon.

I have this moment received the following treaty and have just time to translate and forward it. The King of France has been extremely anxious for the signature of this important document: he has repeatedly expressed impatience at delay. It is, however with him a religious, not a political feeling:—In the name of, &c.

"Art. I. The contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

"This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople, and there shall be sent at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensible to the opening of any negociation.

"Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest upon the following basis:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan as of a "superior Lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute *(relief)* the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by Chiefs chosen by them from among themselves, whose appointment, however, shall be submitted to the examination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

"To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon the possession of the landed property situated either on the Continent or in the Isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transactions of the same nature.

"Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negociation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

"Art. IV. The contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their Representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

"Art. V. The contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantages for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

"Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

"Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months or sooner if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

"Done at London, July 6, 1827.

"DUDLEY,
"POLIGNAC,
"LIEVEN."

ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE.

"In case the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures:—

"1. It shall be declared to their representatives at Constantinople, to the Porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last 6 years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

"It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the two countries, by the Consuls for that purpose, and receiving from them Consular Agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

"2. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare at once to the one and to the other, that they shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstance may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and, in fact. Immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the High Contracting Powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

"In consequence, the High Contracting Powers will immediately after the Signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the principles above set forth, to the Admiral commanding their Squadron in the seas of the Levant.

"3. Finally, if contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High Contracting Parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in the treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the basis agreed upon between them; and in consequence they authorize from this moment their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort,

"The present additional and secret articles shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

"Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace, 1827.

"DUDLEY
"POLIGNAC
"LIEVEN."

Suzerain as the term used, it belongs to the feudal law, and signifies Lord Paramount.

United States.

THE EXECUTION.

Jesse Strang, who, for the last three months, has filled so large a space in the public eye, has expiated his crimes on the gallows.

Yesterday, at about one o'clock Strang was brought out of the Gaol, and surrounded by a military guard, and accompanied by the Sheriff and Constables, was conducted to the place of execution, in the hollow, west of Beaver street, about eighty rods from the Gaol. He immediately ascended the gallows, and the rope, which had been previously put around his neck, was on the hook. He addressed the crowd, exhorting them in the usual manner, to take warning by his fate, and then, holding his confession in his hand, as published by Mr. Pepper, his counsel declared it was the truth. The Rev. Mr. Lacy, of the Episcopal Church, then read prayers, and immediately after, the drop fell, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. After being suspended about half an hour, his body was taken down, and delivered to his friends, who have taken it to Dutchess County, for interment among his relations.

The Steam Boat Independence, Capt. W. I. Wiswall, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, *in eleven hours and a half*, from New-York. This is the shortest passage ever made from New-York to Albany.—*Albany Gazette.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, September 8, 1827.

We are not in possession of any later news from England.

The extracts we have given from the new Customs Law, and for which we are indebted to a Supplement to the *New York Comparative Price Current*, will be interesting to our mercantile friends. Under the provisions of this Law we may anticipate, a great increase in the trade of the Country, which it appears to settle upon more fixed principles. The facilities it affords for the introduction of many staple articles from the United States, will no doubt have the effect of insuring to us the advantage of a great proportion of the forwarding business, and of causing an increased demand for Shipping at the Port of Quebec.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent, at the Prorogation of the Imperial Parliament:—

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Admiralty Bill, the Excise duties Bill, the Corn Warehousing Bill, the Corn averages, the Brazil Treaty, the Stamps Consolidation, the Mesne Process Bill, the South Wales Municipal regulations, the Canada Reserves, the Taxation of Costs, the Irish Land Revenue, the Irish Tithes, Irish Manor Courts, Petty Sessions, Butter Bill, Leeds Police Bill, and several private Bills.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of The Hon Archdeacon, Dr. Strachan. He reached home on Wednesday last, in excellent health, after an absence of nearly eighteen months, in England. His return was most cordially welcomed, by numerous friends, who received him on landing from the Canada.

The Lord Bishop, on Sunday last, held an Ordination in the Episcopal Church, when the following Reverend Gentlemen, were admitted to the Order of Priest:—

The Rev. Rosington Elms—of the United Missions of Beverly and Yonge

The Rev. T. Creen—Assistant Missionary at Niagara.

The Rev. S. Armour—Missionary at Peterboro.

His Lordship was assisted in the performance of the service, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, of Kingston, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, of York, and His Lordships Chaplain, The Rev. C. Morgill. The Ordination Sermon was delivered by Dr. Phillips.

It has been erroneously stated in several of the American Papers, that Mr. Robinson, the Attorney General die'l some time since at York. We are happy to state that Mr. Robinsou is now attending to his Official duties, on the Eastern Circuit. The circumstance which occasioned this error, we can easily account for, as having originated, from a domestic calamity which has lately taken place in Mr. Robinsons family, and attribute it to any thing but design on the part of the American Editor. With this impression on our minds, we should not have noticed the subject at all, but that we have seen it treated among ourselves, in the *Colonial Advocate*, in the most unfeeling manner. Does the Editor of the *Advocate* suppose, that the public mind is so far lost to all sense of decency and proper feeling, as to tolerate his alluding in a light and trifling manner, to a subject of the most awful and serious import? Does he imagine, that any reflecting man, will sanction with approval, the horrible comparison he draws of the reported death of one, who has never injured him, and who has never replied to his continued and unfounded slanders—when he speaks of his death, as of his having "slipped through his fingers?" We seldom see a number of the *Colonial Advocate* in which an attempt is not made to injure the character of Mr. Robinson—this we are not surprised at, when we remember that calumny appears to be the only food, at all palatable to the vitiated taste of the Editor—but when through error, his death is announced, to hear the *Advocate* speaking of it in the manner he has done, and saying he should be *sorry*, to have him "slip through his fingers so easily," we cannot but pause and reflect on the consequences which must result if, the men who can bring himself to make use of such language, on such an occasion, is to be considered, as one of those whose duty it is, to his calling, to give a direction to public feeling and public morals.—Putting the case, that the Attorney General's death had taken place, and that his family and friends, were called upon to mourn a second bereavement—would the Editor of the *Advocate*, have ventured so far to outface public feeling, and decency, as to have announced in his paper, his *sorrow*, that he should "slip through his fingers so easily."

We could comment on the subject at greater length—but we refrain.—The public and the readers of the *Advocate*, will be able to judge, from what is said, in what degree of estimation that man ought to be held who can thus unfeelingly allude, even to the erroneous report of the death of a fellow being.

"Alien Question."—The Alien Committee have received a communication from Major Randal, with the copy of a very satisfactory correspondence between himself and Earl Goderich, the new Colonial Secretary, upon this subject, which we will publish next week. Mr. Horton's Bill has been abandoned for the present, and the question still remains open —but has the appearance of being finally settled to the satisfaction of the people."—*Canadian Freeman.*

A Weeks cogitation over this "*very satisfactory correspondence*" will no doubt enable the Freeman to make some very learned remarks on the subject We thought at first, we should have been kept in the dark for that space of time, but the *Colonial Advocate*, has given to the world the "despatches from Robert Randal, Esq. M. P.", telling us that "as far as he is able to understand them," he thinks they will "afford the Country satisfaction." Mr. Randal himself, however, seems to think differently, for in one *pithy* paragraph of his letter to Mr. Horton, he "respectfully submits," that if his views, and wishes are not attended to, "the justice and beneficent views of His Majesty's Government, will be rendered nugatory, and of no effect." Mr Randal's letter resolves itself to this—he wishes a declaratory Law passed—something in the shape of that proposed by Mr. Bidwell, which in one sweeping clause, would make the whole population of the United States, British Subjects, without any qualification or restraint. That such a Bill will never be passed, is pretty evident, as Mr. Horton in his Letter states, that, "it will of course be convenient to define more clearly, the particular individuals, in favor of whom this concession should be made."

Mr. Randals letter, betrays a vast deal of impatience on the subject. Mr. Horton on 20th June, writes him a Letter, with an accompanying enclosure, which appears to be of no ordinary length, as we get as high as follo 15 of it, stating the views and intentions, with respect to the "particular individuals, in favor of whom the concession is to be made;" and on the 29th June, the following day only, Mr. Randal, in his letter which he writes in reply to Mr. Horton, has digested the 15 folios, and "*implores*, the reconsideration of his request." After having addressed him a long Letter, with an accompanying document of 15 folios, and just at the close of the Session of Parliament when business was pressing, the Secretary we think, must have been not a little astonished, at the modest request of Mr. Randal, to "reconsider" the whole affair. It does not appear from the *Despatches*, that this "reconsideration" took place, as Mr Randal informs the "Select Committee men" that they "may shortly expect his return to Canada" The result of his mission has preceded him. The "question," we are told "still remains open," and so it will remain, if the efforts of a party can prevent its being closed.

Domestic.

The Assizes for the Gore District terminated this evening. The business which has come before the Court, during its very protracted sitting, has been unusually interesting. But we feel much pleasure in stating that, on the Crown side there were few cases of a highly criminal character brought before the Court.

Hendrick——an Indian—charged with the murder of another Indian, was acquitted—there being no evidence to substantiate the accusation.

——— Shewit, for stealing in a Dwelling House, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to banishment from the Province, for the term of five years.—*Love Gazette.*

Fire.—The dwelling House of Mr. Samuel Cromwell, situated a few miles from this Town, was consumed by fire on Thursday last. The

accident originated in an addition to the house which had been recently put up and partly finished, and in which some stuff was seasoning by means of a stove in which a fire was kept. There being no person near at the time, except Mrs. Cromwell, a small portion only of the property contained in the house was saved. *Brockville Recorder.*

Lower Canada.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Capt. John Franklin, R. N. and Dr. Richardson, the celebrated and enterprising travellers to the Polar Basin. We have heard they were enabled to penetrate within 220 miles east of Icy Cape. They were on Thursday last elected Honorary Members of the Natural History Society, lately established in this City. Captain Franklin proceeded yesterday morning to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor in Chief at Sorel.—*Mont. Gazette.*

A letter we have just received from a correspondent at the Rideau Canal, and dated 16th August 1827, says—"I have this evening to communicate to you one of the most important events that ever occurred in the Canadas—an event which will doubtless form an era in the history of this country for ages to come. It was no less than the depositing of the first stone of the Locks of the Rideau Canal. Yesterday evening at a late hour, Captain Franklin, the celebrated Traveller, arrived at the Head Quarters of the detatchment of the 71st Regt, now doing duty here, when Colonel By decided upon welcoming this enterprising traveller to the regions of hospitality and civilization in a way that would indentify his return with a grand undertaking so highly beneficial for the Continent he had spent so long time and labour in exploring—namely, the laying the first stone of the Locks of the Rideau Canal. The high stage of popularity in which the Colonel so deservedly stands, places his desires and their accomplishment almost co-eval. This morning all was bustle to get ready—at 4 o'clock P. M. the stone weighing above 3-4 of a ton weight, was brought to its bed, Colonel By assisted by Captain Franklin on the spot when the Captain gave the final knock to the stone in due form. I understand there is to be an inscription on the stone detailing the circumstances under which and by whom it was laid. Notwithstanding the briefness of the notice (a cause of disappointment to many) there was congregated on the occasion as large and respectable a concourse of spectators as had ever been witnessed in this place."—*Montreal Herald.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.

Sir.—I arrived here yesterday morning in time to witness a scene to me the most interesting and novel which I had ever contemplated: the workmen had just finished the second Arch of the Union Bridge, across the Ottawa at this place, and were proceeding to strike the centers from under it; this was completed in such fine stile as to excite the admiration of every person present. The master workman, who I understand has never served any regular time as a mason or engineer, has done great credit to himself as a workman—much praise is also due to the Contractors' Messrs. P. Wright and Sons, for the precision observed Col. By, and all the officers of the Engineer department. The utmost anxiety seemed to prevail among the spectators for the fate of the arch, as 'twas feared by some that it would meet the fate of the first arch erected here. But when the central pieces were all out, the air immediately resounded with acclamations.—When this was all over I went on as far as the Bridges extended and took a view of the falls; and I must say that the sublimity of the scenery surpassed all that I had ever beheld.—The water of the Ottawa, a short distance above the falls is perfectly calm, and rolls along majestically until all at once it rushes over a fall of about ten feet among innumerable Islands and rocks; causing a spray to rise in the air to a great height—so that rainbows may be seen almost any time in the day when the sun shines. But to do this place justice 'twould require a far more able pen than mine to describe it—I will therefore leave the rest to the Historian or Novelist, and proceed on my journey.

I am
Sir,
In the mean time
Your obedient Servant,
A TRAVELLER.

Chaudiere falls, Hull, 18th August, 1827.

We understand that Captain Franklin travelled from Mackenzie's river to the Icy Cape, where he remained nine days in consequence of a dense fog; he was within 250 miles of the spot at which the Blossom was to have touched, and at that time so far as he could see the navigation was entirely free from ice.

An attempt was last Saturday made to ascend the La'Chine Rapids in the wide part of the Channel near the opposite shore, with the horse-boat which has plied between River St. Pierre and La Tortue during the fore part of this summer. They were enabled to ascend as far up as Dunn's Mill, (a greater height we believe than any boat has yet made up the rapids,) but were from the strength of the current at that place, obliged to desist in the undertaking, after having torn a batteaux in the attempt. We understand that the wings will have to be taken off previous to her passing up the Canal to La'Chine, whether they were endeavouring to bring her, as in her present state she is too wide to pass through the locks. She is intended to run between Mr. Dalton's, Chateauguay, during the remainder of the season, as she was not sufficiently patronized between St. Pierre and La Tortue.

Fire.—About 8 o'clock last night a new house in the St. Lawrence suburbs, near the Bishop's church, lately built by Mr. P. Devins, and, we understand, leased by Judge Pike, took fire, and was soon totally consumed.

The proprietor had expended about £400 in building it—which will be lost, as it was uninsured.

Phenomenon.—For some nights past an uncommon brightness has been visible in the heavens, extending in the form of an arch from East to West, and touching the horizon at either extremity. About 10 o'clock it is most visible, and is sometimes seen, as it were, to emit clear particles of light, which take a direction towards the earth, and are nearly similar to very vivid lightning.—*Canadian Courant.*

By the death of Mr. Belanger, which took place on the 21st inst, a vacancy is occasioned in the representation for the Lower Town of Quebec. Report already names the indefatigable-and-never-to-be-daunted Monsr. Berthelot as a candidate.—*Mercury.*

PROPOSED TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

It has been a matter of surprise and regret that there is not any Public Monument in Quebec to record the glorious fall of Wolfe and Montcalm.

These feelings have prompted the Governor in Chief to propose for the consideration of the public, and of the Officers now serving under his command in the Canadas, a design for a Column to be erected on the Place d'Armes in front of the Chateau St. Louis. This design may be seen at the Garrison Library, where the Librarian has instructions to admit any gentleman who may wish to inspect it.

The Governor in Chief forbears to say more on the subject, than to call the public attention to suggestions that may be sent to him, and will give all the assistance and encouragement in his power to this interesting Public Work.

We have examined in the Garrison Library two designs, intended for a proposed Monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, who both fell in the battle which decided the Sovereignty of these Provinces, fighting with equal devotion for their respective Kings. It is proposed to erect a Column, or Obelisk, fifty feet high, in front of the English Cathedral, about the centre of the Place D'Armes. The inscriptions will be of course appropriate; and one, at least, should, we think, be in Latin, as a common language. Quebec has long suffered in the estimation of strangers for not having a monument of this description; and as there are reasons why it could not be conviently placed on the Plains, there cannot be a more appropriate spot than the one selected. Subscription lists will be sent to the Libraries, and Reading Room, in the course of a day or two.—*Quebec Gazette.*

His Majesty's Ship *Romney*, Captain Lockyer, R. N. sailed yesterday at four o'clock P. M. with a fine breeze having on board the Head Quarter Division of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans C. B. Lieutenant Crombie, 79th Highlanders, and Doctor Winterscale, Assistant Surgeon 71st Light Infantry, were also passengers.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

August 20—Schr. Francis, Newbold, 34 days from Trinidad, to Moir & Heath, with Sugar.

..21st—Schr. Maria, Louiss, 29th July, from Halifax, to Mr. Dubord, with fish.

..24th—Schr Reward, Urin, 30 days from Halifax, to Mr. McLavish, with Rum and Sugar.

.... Brig Medora, Blackhouse, 30th June from Hull, to order, in ballast.

.... Ship John and Thomas, Martin, 23d June, from Liverpool, to S. Leather & Co with Salt.

The Friends sailed from Hull with papers the same day as the Milton.

..25th—Brig Lancaster, Dodd, 14th June from Workington, to Irvine & Co. ballast.

.... Schooner Angelique, Leblanc, 21 days from Halifax, to H. Dubord, with molasses.

..26th—Bark Ranger, Clark, 67 days from London, to Peniston & McGill, ballast.

.... Brig Dalrymple, Dawson, 26th June from Cardiff, to H Gowen & Co. ballast.

.... Schooner Page, Landry, 35 days from Halifax to J. O Brunet, molasses and fish.

.... Schooner Hannah, Waddleton, 14 days from Miramichi, to Patterson & Weir, ballast.

.... Bark Friends, Callender, 25th June from Hull, to R. Mebbley, crates, &c.

..28th—Schr. Jane, Harlery, 25th July from Newfoundland to H. Lemesurier & Co. with wine & fish.

.... Schr. Eliza & Jane, Lebrun, 31st June from Tobago, to P. Sheppard, with rum & sugar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of vessels, tonnage and settlers, arrived at the Port of Quebec, to the 27th August 1826 and 1827.

	Vessels,	Tonnage,	Settlers,
1826	510	133,826	10,040
1827	400	102,276	15,520

The present month has presented the greatest falling off in arrivals during the season, only 25 vessels have come up since the 31st July last. The arrivals in the corresponding month last year tomounted to 98. There are only between 20 and 30 vessels in port.

The Army,

War Office, July 2, 1827.

Staff.—Brevet-Col. Sir T. N. Hill, K. C. B. on half-pay, to be Deputy Adjutant-Gen. to the Forces serving in Canada, Vice Sir John Harvey, appointed an Inspector of Army Clothing, dated June 25, 1827.

Birth,

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Arthur, of Twins, a Son and Daughter.

At Kingston, on Monday evening last, the lady of Neil J MacLean, Esq. of a son

At Kingston, on Tuesday morning, the lady of John MacLean, Esq. Sheriff of the Midland District, of a daughter.

Died,

At York, on Tuesday 4th instant, Mrs. Smith Wife of Mr. William Smith.

Lately, at Dundas, Mrs. Rolph, relict of the late Dr. Rolph, of the London District.

Married,

On Friday 31st ult., Mr. Charles Baker to Miss Margaret Lindsay, both of the Town of York.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

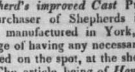
Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres clearcd, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

FOR SALE.—A NEARLY NEW PIANA FORTE, made for and warranted to stand this Climate, will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire at this office.

York, 21st June, 1827. 4tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* Capt. Hugh Richardson, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, April 21, 1827. 47-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Evringhim, & Co. or holding in possession the property and effects of said firm, that I am appointed,by the Chancellor of the State of New-York,receiver, until the further order of that Court,of all the Property,Goods, Estate, and Effects of the said late firm of Evringhim, & Co.

I do call upon all persons so indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me at my Office; and I do also call upon all those who hold in possession the property and effects of said firm, or any part thereof, to deliver the same into my hands without delay.

JONATHAN CHILD.

Rochester, August 10th, 1827. 14-4

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

	Acres.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.	
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,	200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession ditto.	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th. ditto. do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.	200
	5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-12.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of Hardware.

Shepherd's improved Cast Plough.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* Axes.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 16.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of July, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of August next, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Eighth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of Aug't, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

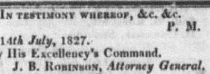
WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord? One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c. P. M.

14th *July,* 1827.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING;

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary,*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communicationfrom His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York 7th February, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that one John Bowman, a private Soldier in the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment, the Original Locatee of Lot number seven, Concession C. Township of Murray, in the District of New Castle, do shew cause within six Months from this date, why the Location should not be rescinded, the Lot will be Granted to William M. Bullock, of Murray, aforesaid, Gentleman.

38-6m JOHN SMALL, C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th *June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
5-26w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

H. M. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, U. C. March 19, 1827.

THE Receiver General having been empowered by three Acts, passed in the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to raise by Debenture, Sums amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Pounds, Currency, for the Public Service, is authorized by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received at his Office, until Tuesday the first day of May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to advance the Sum of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, specifying the lowest rate of Interest at which they will make the said Loan.

Similar Proposals for the further Loans of Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, will be received until Monday the second day of July.—Fifteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Wednesday the first of August; and Sixteen Thousand Pounds, or any portion thereof, until Saturday the first of September next. No proposals will be received for a less sum than Seventy five Pounds.

Further information respecting the periods at which the different portions of the Loans will be redeemed, and the manner in which the Interest, &c. will be paid, may be learnt by application at the Office of His Majesty's Receiver General.

The Proposals to be addressed to the Receiver General, and endorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

JOHN HENRY DUNN,
H. M. Receiver General.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A Location will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanation of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memorandas to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, *H. D.*
York, 20*th July*, 1827. 8-11.

Executive Council Office, York, 23*rd March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Mc-Donell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th, August 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leslie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827, } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

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D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th, August* 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leslie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827, } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks at the suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Corgwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gardden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6*th August*, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald McArthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Leslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the fifteenth day of October next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
3d Sept. 1827. } 16-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of 3 writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard D. Fraser, Lots number 6 and 7, in 6th Concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 400 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6, 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Fallon, at the suit of George Lyons, Esquire, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said James Fallon, the East half of Lot No. 12, in the 5th Concession of March, containing 60 Acres, and Broken front Lot No. 17, in the 1st concession of Nepean from the Ottawa, containing 40 Acres: which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth in the said District, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of September next, at the hour of eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above Lots of Land by mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
June, 6 1827. } 11-6*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Bathurst, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Shannon, at the suit of William Morris, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said James Shannon, the West half of Lot No. 13, in the Eighth Concession of Goulbourn, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for Sale, at the Court House in Perth, in the said District, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for Cash.

All persons having claims on the above said half Lot, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sherif.*
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Dep'y. Sherif.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, } 11-6w.
June 6, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession B. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 27*th August*, 1827. 10-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands lately purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-14w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 45, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER, Dep. Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-10w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Futler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6*th*, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
26th July 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16*th July*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Pettitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16*th August*, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30*th June*, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maidland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

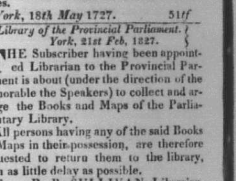
FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18*th May* 1727. 51tf
Library of the Provincial Parliament.
York, 21*st Feb*. 1827.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

39tf. R. B. SULLIVAN. Librarian.



PUBLIC SALE of the CROWN RESERVES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Crown Reserves in the EASTERN DISTRICT, assigned to the CANADA COMPANY, will be exposed to Public Sale at CORNWALL, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, previous to which the particulars will be fully advertised.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.,
Warden.
Warden's Office, }
Guelph, August 21*st*, 1827. } 14tf

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier,*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826, 7-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827. NO. 16.

(From the York Observer.)

(No. 1.)

Mr. Randal to the Committee at York.

London, No. 37, Wood Street, corner of Mill Bank St. Westminster, July 3d, 1827.

Gentlemen,

Doctor Strachan offers me the opportunity of having before you my correspondence with His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Mission with which you have honoured me.

If His Majesty's Government amends the letter of instruction to be forwarded to the Executive Government in Upper Canada conformable to expectation given, when I presented my answer to the official in that case the enclosures herewith to you, will be made unofficial. Lord Goderich replied as much on the 29th ulto. in my interview with him.

He has a strong repugnance to the abjuration. I have not had any communication with the Colonial Office since.

As the prorogation of Parliament took place on yesterday, the 2d inst. you may shortly expect my return to Canada

I enclose to you the Morning Herald of the 13th ult. wherein you will see my presentment of the petition to the House of Commons, and the mode in which the proceedings were held on the same.

"I have the honour,
Gentlemen, to be,
Your obedient
humble Servant,
ROBERT RANDAL.

To the select Committee mean on the Naturalization Bill in Upper Canada.

(No. 2.)

THE RIGHT HON. R. WILMOT HORTON, TO ROBERT RANDAL, Esq

(Copy) Downing-Street, June 28, 1827.

Sir—Lord Goderich has had under his consideration the Copy which you transmitted to this department, of the petition addressed to Parliament, by certain land-holders and others, inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada. His Lordship directs me to express his regret that the measures adopted by His Majesty's Government in the last year, on the subject of Aliens in Upper Canada, have not proved satisfactory to all the parties, for whose relief they were intended.

Whatever objections may have arisen to the details of those measures, they were recommended by Lord Bathurst, exclusively in the spirit of conciliation, and in the belief that no further concession was desired, Lord Bathurst had adopted every means in his power, to ascertain whether the alterations which he projected in the Law, would satisfy the inhabitants of His Majesty's Canadas, and his Lordship had the strongest grounds for anticipating the cordial concurrence of all classes of Society in the Province, although it now appears that some misconception was entertained, as to the real object of the parties interested in this question, yet the Lieut. Governor and Legislative Council of Upper Canada, cannot be considered responsible for those parts of the present Bill, which have excited the most earnest opposition Lord Bathurst's instructions to the Lieutenant Governor, founded as they were, upon His Lordship's impression, that the measures proposed would be satisfactory, were peremptory and left the Local Governor no discretion on the subject, with regard to the measures now to be adopted by His Majesty's Government, for setting this question at rest I am instructed by Lord Goderich to make you the following communication, with respect to the best mode of following up His Majesty's benevolent intentions as expressed by the late Secretary of State.

The decision of His Majesty in Council upon the Bills respecting Aliens transmitted at the close of the late Provincial Parliament, will be suspended until the final decision of the questions which have been brought into discussion.

Lord Goderich is ready to admit that all the rights and privileges of British Subjects should be imparted to the whole of that class of persons who have settled in Upper Canada in reliance upon any assurance from His Majesty's Government that they should be received in that character.

It will of course be convenient to define more clearly the particular individuals in favour of whom this concession should be made. They may therefore be arranged under the following heads—

First—All persons who have received Grants of land from the provincial Government.

Secondly—All persons who have held any Public Offices in the Province.

Thirdly—All persons who have at any time been admitted by the Provincial Government, or its Officers, to take the oath of Allegiance.

Fourthly—All persons resident in Upper Canada who had their settled place of abode in the Province previously to the year 1820. To each of these four classes of persons, the privileges of English Birth would be granted without any condition or qualification

The children or more remote descendants of any such persons who may be dead would be admitted to the same privilege which their parents or ancestors of now living could claim.

It will however, be understood that any person claiming to exercise any privilege of a British subject who has not yet taken the oath of Allegiance, must first take that oath or make the corresponding affirmation, if he be one of those persons whom the Law of the Province has relieved from the obligation of taking oaths.

The second case to be considered is that of persons not falling within any of the preceding descriptions but who have at present their domicile in Upper Canada, having resorted to the Province subsequently to the year 1820. I am directed by Lord Goderich to communicate to you his opinion that all persons of this class who desire to be naturalized as British Subjects should also be admitted to that privilege. But with respect to them, the three following conditions would be required, First, that they should have completed a residence of seven years before they are permitted to acquire the privileges in question. Secondly, that they should take the oath of Allegiance or make the corresponding affirmation, and thirdly, that their names should should be registered in some public office by some time to be fixed for that purpose in order that it may be known what particular persons have availed themselves of the proposed indulgence.

It will be understood that all these rules are to be retrospective only. The terms upon which it may be proper to naturalize persons hereafter resorting to Upper Canada or to any other of His Majesty's foreign possessions may probably at an early period engage the distinct attention of His Majesty's Government.

Folio 15. It will be necessary to observe that the proposed enactments are not to have the effect of repealing any existing statute of the Province or any Act of Parliament.

There are many questions of property connected with this subject upon which it would be very difficult to form any definitive opinion in this country and on however distant a day there would be no objection to an enactment, which should in substance provide that the title of the Crown should not be set up to defeat any title to lands acquired by any person or by the parents or ancestors of any person, naturalized under the proposed Act. The more material difficulty would arise in cases where the acknowledgement of the British character of any individual might defeat the legal right of any other private person. Upon this subject Lord Goderich can of course state only the general principles which it appears to him just and reasonable to establish. The necessity of introducing any particular exceptions must be referred to the wisdom of the Provincial Parliament.

The General principles to which I advert are the following Property which is now held by titles which in strictness of Law might be invalid on account of the foreign birth of the present holder or of any of his predecessors in title, would be confirmed if the present holder is naturalized under the intended act.

But if any person is in possession of property, which he has enjoyed on the ground of the foreign birth of any other individual, that possession ought not now to be disturbed, or in shorter terms the legal disability of any naturalized Alien, or of his predecessors, should not be allowed to impeach any title except those who were actually impeached before the promulgation of the Law.

It should be provided that those rules respecting property are to be their operation from the 26th day of May, 1826, the day on which the Act was passed for enabling the Legislature of Upper Canada to impart all the privileges of English birth to Aliens.

As you have been deputed to represent the interests of the parties more immediately affected by the recent measures, and as you have presented a petition to Parliament on their behalf, Lord Goderich has deemed it expedient that you should be apprized of the view which His Lordship has taken of the subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant
(Signed) R. W. HORTON.

(No. 3.)

Mr. RANDAL TO Mr. HORTON.

[Reply to No. 2.]

London, June 29th, 1827.

No. 27 Wood Street, Mill Bank, Westminster.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 28th inst. and the pleasure I feel that Lord Goderich has given his consideration to the copy which I transmitted to the Colonial Department of His Majesty's Government, of the petition addressed to the British Parliament, by certain land-holders and others, inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada

I beg also to acknowledge my great satisfaction at the several interviews, with which you have honored me, that there is a sincere and anxious disposition on the part of His Majesty's Government to grant the prayers and representations made by a large portion of His Majesty's Subjects in Upper Canada.

I beg to state what I have so earnestly endeavored to impress upon you, that it is of the utmost importance to the peace and happiness of that Province, that the fears and doubts, respecting their situation, (the petitioners of Upper Canada,) as to their Civil Rights and the tenure of their property consequent on them, should be settled as expeditiously as possible, and that no grounds of variation from the wishes and intentions of His Majesty's Government should be risked with the authorities in that Province.

I have therefore most respectfully to submit to you that after the proceedings which have been taken by the Government in Upper Canada, purporting to be in obedience to the direction signified to that Government in Lord Bathurst's Dispatch of 31st August, 1826, it is extremely desirable that His Majesty's Government in England should adopt measures here to carry into effect their intentions.

It may not in England appear of much consequence that this subject should be delayed another year, and perhaps when I foresee, that after the lapse of much time of uncertainty and dissatisfaction, the petitioners may again have to appear at the bar of the British Parliament, to claim their protection: I can assure you that the immediate settlement of these two subjects is of the most vital importance to the peace, happiness, and welfare of Upper Canada, and I must therefore venture to urge the reconsideration and request and of the request of all the petitioners; that you will bring into Parliament the bill of which you gave notice, which would answer every object we have in view, and secure advantages to the Province, of which, I cannot give you an adequate idea.

The prayer of the petition from Upper Canada states that it has been the boast to bring to the bar of the Hon. House of Commons, and the Justice of which you were pleased in your place to approve, is that the Imperial Parliament would redress their grievances and not leave them to be at war with by the Provincial Government, divided and differing as their late proceedings have proved them to be.

I do therefore, most anxiously and most respectfully as regards the peace, happiness, and welfare of thousands who have devoted themselves to support His Majesty's Government for near half a century, and who have been proud in the name and title of British Subjects during that time, request you will submit to Lord Goderich my humble solicitation, that the Bill of which you have given notice in the Imperial Parliament should be proceeded in. That was the object of my mission, and in my humble but sincere opinion, founded on an intimate knowledge of the feelings and wishes of the Province of Upper Canada, the only means will answer the object in view—than giving satisfaction, and security to those who relying on the faith of Acts of the British Parliament and on the Proclamations of His Majesty's Government in that Province and of the honour of the British name.

I humbly beg to state, that I have consulted those Gentlemen in whose judgment I have full reliance and their opinions agree entirely with those I have now stated, and I do implore your reconsideration of my request as of the most vital importance to the welfare of the Province of Upper Canada, and of the loyalty of English Subjects therein.

I also consider it my duty to lay before you a circumstance that may become of very considerable importance to the peace of Upper Canada, and which I most anxiously entreat His Majesty's Government will keep in view, in giving instructions to the Government of Upper Canada, for the settlement of the Civil Rights of the settlers in that Province.

By the constitution of Upper Canada, the Legislative Assembly must be changed every four years. Three years have passed, and the next election will take place in June, 1828, and it appears absolutely necessary that the question of naturalization should be settled before that time, to prevent the disputes which will most inevitably arise at the votes of those who have voted for thirty years, may, in the present understanding of the Law, be challenged and refused.

I need not point out to you, the consequences that may follow such a state of things, if all doubts are not before then put at rest.

I feel however, after the kind and friendly spirit you have manifested to the people of Upper Canada, in all the communications I have had with you, that it is only necessary for me to bring this subject to your notice, to ensure due attention to it.

With the first 14 pages in your communication of the 28th instant now before me I must humbly submit that the object of His Majesty's Government and of the Petitioners, would be obtained by a short bill passing the Imperial Parliament reciting the 4 clauses to be affected. (Pages 8 and 9) and secondly enacting, that each of those classes of persons in Upper Canada, shall enjoy, all the privileges of English birth, without any condition or qualification, and that they shall be and be held to have been entitled to all the rights privileges and immunities of British born subjects notwithstanding any act or law decision to the contrary thereof

And that the children or more remote descendants and heirs of all such persons who may be dead or shall die before the passing of this act, shall be admitted to the same privileges and rights as their parents, ancesters or relations if now living could claim under this proposed bill. I am of opinion that the above short and simple enactments which could not be misunderstood would afford all the relief that I solicit, all which the Province can desire.

With respect to the 8ed case of persons not falling under the 4 classes, already noticed (P. 11-12. 13. & 14.) I think that the 7 years residence after 1820, the taking the oath of allegiance and the registering that allegiance as hereinafter, will meet the approbation of all classes in the Province. But, I must object to the mode prescribed in the bill lately passed in Upper Canada for Naturalization, where the age, parent's name, his place of birth and adjuration of all other Governments &c. are required.

I must respectfully submit that if (as stated in P. 15.) the proposed "enactments, are not to have the effect of repealing any existing statute of the province or any act of the British parliament," they will effectually render the Justice and benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government suggestory, and of no effect.

And I humbly conceive, that as the doubts respecting civil rights and the claims to titles to property, arose from constructions given by the law officers of the crown, and thro' their explanation of the existing British laws, it does not appear possible to put those doubts satisfactorily at rest by any other means, or in any other way, than by a bill of the Imperial Parliament, either respecting such acts, declaratory—that these acts never were enacted, or did not apply, to prevent the 4 classes in Upper Canada from enjoying all the rights of British born Subjects.

As the calming of doubts and fears respecting titles to property in Upper Canada, is of the most vital importance to its prosperity and peace, I venture to solicit the particular attention of His Majesty's Government to that subject, and I would suggest, that instead of the instructions proposed (in page 15 to 21, to the government in Upper Canada,) that a short clause should be inserted in the bill respecting naturalization in the following purport.

Clause A.—That from and after the passing of this act, no person or the representative of any person declared to be entitled by this act to the rights privileges and immunities of British birth shall be disturbed in the possession, or precluded from the recovery of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the Province of Upper Canada, on the ground, that such persons or their representatives, through whom he or they may claim was an alien. But every title, right, and claim shall remain and be as valid and as good, as they were considered to be and to have been previous to the year 1820, as if no opinions, of either the law officers of the crown, or decision of the courts of justice had been given in respect to the rights and claims of foreign born persons.

Having a most responsible trust to execute from many of my fellow subjects in Upper Canada, and anxiously of the great importance by my due solicitude in such example; I most humbly, but most earnestly and respectfully, solicit your cordial attention to the prayer of their petition.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient
Humble servant
ROBERT RANDAL.

To the Right Honourable
R. W. Horton, M. P. &c. &c. &c.
Colonial Office, Downing-Street.

Summary.

On the 20th July the Duke of Wellington had a long audience with the King. His Lordship is about paying a visit to Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir William Cavendish Bentick, G. C. B. has been appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

Thames Tunnel.—A Board of Committee of Works was held on the 20th ult. at which the Engineer reported the present appearances of the Tunnel, which continue to be extremely favorable. Fresh borings have been made on the bed of the river.

Mr. Canning has been indisposed, but was recovering. Mr. Huskisson has gone to the continent for the recovery of his health, intending to be absent from England about three months.

The Marquis of Lansdown had entered on his official duties, as Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The crops in England will probably be better this year than usual; accounts from four counties state that the grass will yield plentifully and be gathered quite early. The same accounts are given from different parts of Scotland. The grain market consequently offered no inducement to the speculators, and prices were a little reduced. In other articles there had been some alterations, for which see the markets.

Prince Leopold has arrived in England from the Continent.

Lord Liverpool is much improved in his health, and was doing well.

The adventurous Capt Franklin, and Dr. Richardson, one of his associates, has arrived in town and taken lodgings at Mrs. Wilkinson's, in Vesey-street. Both gentlemen look in remarkably fine health. They will embark for England in the James Cropper, which sails on Saturday.—*Com. Adv.*

Great complaint: are made by the French Editors, that they are obliged to send two of their Gazettes every morning to the Censors, before they can be published.

An action has been brought at London against the brig Betsey, for running down a smack. The Betsey is the same vessel which, 187 years ago, brought King William the Third from Holland to England.

The Fever is said to have broken out in the Spanish army of observation on the frontiers of Portugal.

Lord Cochrane having captured a Turkish vessel laden with provisions, &c. he sent the passengers and crew to Ibrahim Pacha, informing him that the rules of civilized warfare, which he hoped the Pacha would be governed by for the future, prohibited his detaining them as prisoners.

A very judicious system of training boys for the navy, has been introduced into Devonport. These lads, who are not to exceed thirteen years of age, when entered, are to be divided into classes, under experienced men, by whom they will be taught the rudiments of the service, and exercised in gymnastics. The regulations provide for their present comfort, their moral instruction, and future provision. After eight months trial they are to be sent into active employment, or if unfit for service, they will be returned to their homes. It is evident that under judicious management, this system is calculated to advance the interests and character of the British navy, and, if carried to any great extent, it would, in a great measure supercede the necessity of impressment.

A fact worthy of occupying the attention of meteorologists this year, is the co-existence of a drought which threatens the crops in the Northern countries of Europe, and inundations that lay waste the central and Southern countries. It is apprehended that, in many provinces on the Baltic, the extreme heat, joined to the want of rain, will dry the corn before it has attained its growth, and that it will happen that the same year will be ravaged by the overflowing of the rivers, which are swollen at their sources by the height of the Elbe, in particular, gives rise to serious alarm.

The ruins of the Roman villa have been discovered on the estate of Samuel Hassell, Esq. of Littleton, near Somerton. On removing the earth and rubbish, the walls were found in their places to the standing above the floors; a correct ground plan was therefore obtained of the buildings, which conveys some idea of the domestic habits of the occupiers. The edifice was 300 feet in length, and consisted of a gallery, extending along the whole front of the building, which seemed to have been for the purpose of communication between the different parts of the house; and behind these, each about 16 to 18 feet wide, by 20 deep, in three of which the tesselated floors remained entire. The rooms were warmed from four hypocausts, made in different parts of the house. Coins found among the excavated rubbish were those of Constantine, and of the Emperors intermediate between him and Gratian; from these may be inferred the period in which the building had its rise and decay.—*Globe.*

Some wretch has attempted to poison one of the Shaker families (consisting of 61 persons) at Enfield, Conn. by throwing a large quantity of arsenic into their well. One person drank of the water and suffered severely before he obtained relief.—There was enough put into the pump to have destroyed a thousand persons!

MANUFACTURES.—It was stated that an additional increase of 5 per cent, had taken place on the manufactures in Lancashire and Scotland; that orders for goods continued to increase, as well as employment for handicraftsmen.

BRITISH FUNDS, July 20.—Three per cents. 87¼. Exchequer bills, 57s. premium.—Of the latter a large additional sum had been thrown into circulation; and the premium they bore is evidence of the avidity of the Capitalists to purchase them.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—The London papers give numerous details of spirited and scientific measures to stop the leaks in the Tunnel, and to prevent the occurrence of a similar disaster; and the best hopes were entertained of their success.

PORTUGAL.—The internal affairs of this Kingdom were reported to remain unsettled.

Algiers was closely blockaded by a French squadron.

England.

It is stated in the Morning Herald of 23d July, that Government have at length yielded to the solicitations of the merchants in Canada and Nova Scotia, and will henceforward send a mail packet direct to Halifax.

London July 17.—Mr. Canning was better yesterday. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, remained in his apartment during the whole of the day.

The Earl of Liverpool.—The account received yesterday evening at Fife House was, "His Lordship continues to go on favorably."

Mr. Huskisson.—We are happy to find, on inquiry this morning, that Mr. Huskisson is considerably better.

The ship COWPER arrived at Boston on Tuesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d July. By this arrival we have London dates to the 20th July. No political events of much interest had occurred since former advices. Trade appeared to be improving in England, France, &c. and there were no indications that the late Treaty on the subject of Greek affairs would interrupt the General Peace of Europe.

The *London Gazette* of July 17th, contains the official annunciation of the appointment of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord CARLISLE, &c. to their new situations in the Ministry.

Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK was to be sworn in as Chief Governor of India on the 28th July, vice Lord Amherst.

Several vessels of war had been despatched from England for the Mediterranean station.

Most of the maritime powers were increasing their squadrons in the Mediterranean; and some complaints were made by the friends of Greece, that they would tend to cripple the naval operations of Lord COCHRANE.

The new Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. James and lady, have sailed for India.

From the London Gazette, July 17.

At the Court at Windsor, the 16th day of July, 1827, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Noble the Marquiss of Lansdowne to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries, his Lordship was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, the oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall July 14, 1827.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. George Canning, Francis Leveson Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles,) Francis Leveson Gower, Esq. (commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower,) Edward Granville Eliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot,) and the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald; and also Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the Offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne to be warden and Keeper of the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, in the room of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, deceased.

The King has been pleased to present the Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson, M. A. to the Rectory of Kittering, in the country of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough.

The King has also been pleased to present the Rev. Joseph Brocklebank to the Rectory of Delamere, in the county and diocese of Chester.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The accounts from France are not particularly interesting, being principally in relation to local matters.

A Cameleopard, which stands twelve feet high from the top of its head, has arrived in Paris, a present from the Pacha of Egypt to the King of France. Since the conquest of the Roman empire, no cameleopard, it is stated, has been brought to Europe till the present one.

A French physician recommends as a cure for the croup, to blow alum powder into the throat of the patient by means of a suitable instrument. The application to be repeated three or four times.

It is said that the Spanish Ministry were throwing obstacles in the way of the departure of the French troops, and for that purpose had fomented the insurrection in Catalonia, which had burst forth with more violence than ever.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

There was a report at Madrid, July 5, that the French and English diplomatists had communicated to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, a treaty entered into by France and England, and subscribed by the Portuguese, by which the two former guarantee the maintenance of the constitutional system in Portugal; that the English troops should withdraw from Portugal, except a small body at Lisbon, and the French from the fortresses of Cadiz and Barcelona, but should keep a garrison at Pampeluna and Figuera. The liquidation of the debt from France to Spain was to be settled between those two nations by mutual agreement.

ITALY.

A dreadful hurricane has lately visited almost all Calabria, and done considerable damage. The district of Colona is converted into a lake, which is in many places thirty-five feet deep. Two thirds of Gallico are destroyed, and one third of the inhabitants perished in the waves.

From the town of Giovanni to Reggio the whole country is a sea; in the neighborhood of the latter, a *water volcano*, (as the papers call it,) has been formed which continues to extend and lay waste the country.

GREECE.

Mr. Eynard, the indefatigable friend of the Greeks, had made a new appeal to the European Christian public, for supplies to be sent to Lord Cochrane and General Church. He had published extracts of late letters received from them. In one from Lord C. dated *off Navarino*, 28th May, he says, "I am watching the Turkish fleet in Navarino, consisting of 14 frigates, from 36 to 40 corvettes, and smaller vessels.—With a single frigate I cannot destroy them, and our Greek sailors are not sufficiently disciplined to attempt any decisive blow. I have ordered a small flotilla to be fitted out, but have not the means to pay it. I have not changed my opinion as to the means of destroying the Turkish fleet, and if I receive the steamboats which I have long looked for, I shall keep my promise with you."

Gen. CHURCH, in his letter, says, "The affairs of Athens has been disastrous; but there is no reason to despair if we have resources for paying the troops. The dispersed soldiers will return as soon as we can subsist them. The Turkish army is in a disastrous state, and cannot follow the Greeks, who are in motion. If we had funds the mischief could be repaired. Greece still possesses the Napolias and Corinth, with all the islands."

United States.

Miraculous Escape.—On Saturday, as the workmen were blowing rocks at the quarries of Schuylkill Falls, by a severe charge, two stones weighing at least from 1500 to 2000 lbs. each, were thrown into a stone dwelling on the banks of Schuylkill on the opposite side of the road; the stones entered the front door, taking the door with both jams of the wall along with them. The larger stone went through the partition of the next dwelling, destroying tables, chairs, furniture and crockery. Remarkable to relate, two women and a girl who were in the front room all escaped without severely. The cause of her so sudden death is unknown.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A Singular Phenomenon.—The water of the New Spring, on the Platt, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, last forth with a rapidity before unknown, discharging a column of water six inches in diameter, which rose to the height of from twelve to sixteen feet above the tube—and so continued for the space of half an hour. At this time the water was quite muddy, but before 4 o'clock, it became perfectly clear and pure as ever—and is now again resorted to by the Visitants as formerly.

It was amusing to behold the phizzes of the groupe who surrounded the Spring, while in its perturbed state. Many countenances were changed—some gathered blackness—and others again paleness.—Some viewed it as a precursor of an earthquake, or some other *great* concussion of the earth. Such was the great contrast among the Spectators who witnessed this scene.—*Ballston Spa Gazette.*

From Greece.—The ship Chancellor, despatched by the Albany and New York Committees, with supplies of provisions for the suffering Greeks, has returned to New York.

Colonial.

The *Fredericton* Gazette mentions, that it is in contemplation to erect a new church at that place, on a superior scale. The following paragraph was abstract from the same paper:—

"We are informed His Excellency, during one of his late visits to the upper part of the country, met with a very aged and destitute Indian, in whose welfare His Excellency has taken a lively interest. The Indian whose name is Pierce Toma, lives at Meductic, and is, according to his own statement *ninety three years old*. His Excellency, deeming him to be a very proper object of charity, caused him to come down to Fredericton, and immediately directed the Commissioners for superintending Indian affairs, to have him decently clothed and relieve his present wants, and also to adopt measures for his future relief and sustenance. It is worthy of remark that while putting on his new apparel he seemed to manifest the most sincere joy and gratitude. It was also discovered, from the aged Indian's statements, that he was a soldier, in the battle on the Heights of Abraham, (in 59 we think) where he lost an arm and an eye; and this circumstance, we believe, His Excellency intends to enquire into, and if found to be correct, Pierce Toma will no doubt meet with a cordial Benefactor in His Excellency, and be provided for in a sure and comfortable manner during the remainder of his days."

The Editor of the Courier expresses a hope that Government may be induced, by the representations which have been transmitted by His Excellency, the Lt. Governor, to consider the Bay Verte Canal as an enterprise worthy of their favour; and give as has been done to the Welland & Rideau Canals' a sum to assist its completion.

Lower Canada.

In consequense of the increase of 2s. 6d. in the price of Ashes, we should suppose the holders of this article will seize the favourable opportunity of disposing of their stock on hand, the present price 29s. 6d. to 30s. being much higher than the most sanguine could have calculated upon, only a few months ago.—*Mont. Gazette.*

The Southampton, which arrived yesterday on her return voyage from Grenada, has confirmed the accounts received, via. the United States, that the crops in the West-India islands were generally very deficient, and that the produce of the islands would be scarce and high. The Havannah had arrived in the Downs in consequence changed bands in this merket, and it is quoted at 8d per gallon advance.—*ib*

Sudden death.—It has from time immemorial been a practice amongst the old inhabitants of this country, that on the birth day of any person, a party of his or her friends would assemble at the house and present a *bouquet* to the individual whose birth-day they were commemorating—if a man, the *bouquet* is usually a pipe decorated with flowers should it be in the season when they are in bloom, if not, artificial ones; and if a female, a pound cake is usually presented, similarly decorated. On Tuesday last, a woman named La-Rose, residing in the Recollet Suburb, accompanied by some others, repaired to the house of a friend, to present a *bouquet*, in observance of the custom; she was in perfect good health on entering the house, but, dreadful to relate, had scarcely time to be seated, when she expired in the midst of their revelry. The cause of her so sudden death is unknown.

In our paper of last Saturday we mentioned that an inquest was held on the body of a man found dead in the water near Mr. Froste's ship-yard, the verdict of which was, that he had come to his death by accident. Upon a more minute examination it was ascertained that the man was murdered and thrown into the place where he was found; and on the positive testimony of two witnesses we understand that George Henderson and John Shields have been committed to wait trial for the crime, Henderson as principal and Shields as accessary after the fact; the former is the person who gave testimony in favour of Cameron, who is shortly to take his trial for the murder of the late lamented Mr. Watson, and it is hoped that something may from this transaction transpire to bring to justice the perpetrator of the death which brought that respected man to an untimely end.—*Canadian Courant.*

The homeward-bound spring vessels have generally arrived in Great Britain after short passages. The Lady Gordon appears to have had a passage of 19 or 20 days to Liverpool.—*Quebec Mercury.*

The SURVEYOR GENERAL is now absent on a tour through the Province, in pursuance of instructions from the Government in Council, for the purpose of collecting materials to fill up certain statistical and Topographical returns required at the Colonial Office for the information of His MAJESTY'S Ministers, as also of acquiring a knowledge of the general state of the new settlements in the Townships, in furtherance of the objects of his Tour in 1824. The SURVEYOR GENERAL will traverse, in the first instance, the old settlements of the Country, and will afterwards visit those sections of it more recently settled by the Emigrant population.—*Off. G.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

August 23th.—Schr. Alive, Serviglt, 34 days from Halifax & Arichat, to H. Dubord, with rum & sugar.

..29th—Brig Southampton, Tuze, 24th July from Grenada, to J. Leaycraft, with rum & sugar.

.....Bark Lady Digby, Wood, 12th July, from Liverpool to H. Gowen & co, with salt & soap.

.....Bark Jane, Jones, 1st July, from Liverpool, to J. Richardson, with salt.

.....Brig Quebec Packet, Anderson, 13th July, from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath, in ballast.

..30th—Brig Port Spain, Canning, Jamacia, Rum and Coffee, to M. Shaw.

..31st—Bark Wave, Richardson, Cork, 22d June, to W. Price & Co. in ballast—49 settlers.

.....Brig Integrity, Banks, 34 days from Newfoundland, to G. Symes, in ballast—4 settlers.

.....Ship Hope, Marshall, 13th June, from London, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.

.....Brig Mary Ellen, Benn, 21st June from Dublin, to J. B. Campbell, in ballast—7 settlers.

.....Bark Tales, Gill, 9th July from Hull, to Irvine Co. in ballast.

Domestic.

From the Gore Gazette.

DEATH OF MR. DESJARDINS.—It is with sincere sorrow that we announce to the public, the sudden death of this very excellent and public spirited individual. Mr. D., it appears, while on a collecting tour on account of the *Desjardins Canal*, called at the house of Mr. Andrew Pettit, of Grimsby, last evening—remained there during the night, and took breakfast this morning apparently in his usual good health; after which he walked out into the fields, in Company with Mr. Pettit, to look at some oxen, which the former was desirous of purchasing. Having transacted his business with Mr. Pettit, Mr. Desjardins proceeded to another field to catch his horse—which had been turned out during the night, and proceed on his journey—while Mr. Pettit went to another direction, to attend to his farming business. On the return of the latter towards his house, about noon, he was surprised to see Mr. D's. horse sill in the field; and in advancing a few steps more towards his house, he discovered the body of Mr. Desjardins, lying on the ground, with his hat, and the bridle, which he had taken with him to catch the horse, lying a few yards in advance of the body. A Coroner has been sent for, on whose arrival a Jury will be impannelled, to inquire into the cause of his decease—which is, as yet, unknown.

Saturday Evening.—An inquest has been taken—Verdict, died by the visitation of God.

Post Office.—Within the last few months, a number of Packages and Money Letters addressed to, or mailed by persons residing in this neighbourhood, have been entrusted to, and mislaid between this place and the Lower Province. An English packet addressed to the Editor of this paper, to the care of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and delivered by His Lordship to the Deputy Post Master General, was franked by the latter Gentleman, and mailed at Quebec in May last, but has never come to hand; and although every exertion has been made to recover the packet, no traces of it can be found.

A short time since Mr. Sheldon of Hamilton, mailed £75 for Montreal, which has also been lost. Mr. Chep of Ancaster, sent £25 on the 14th August last, in a letter to Montreal; and in a few days afterwards, Mr. Campbell of Dundas, mailed £40 in a Letter for the same place, both of which have been abstracted from the mail, and no traces of either can be discovered.

A vigilant investigation into these circumstances, ought to be immediately instituted by the Post-Office Department, in order that the perpetrator of these repeated robberies may be discovered and punished; for the frequency of occurrence of these delinquencies, has already created so much distrust of the Post-Office department in this neighborhood, that unless something is immediately done to restore public confidence, no Merchant will venture to entrust his property to the care of that department.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8

NIAGARA FALLS EXHIBITION.

The day fixed on for the passage of the Schr. *Michigan*, with a cargo of "ferocious" quadrupeds and feathered bipeds, over the NIAGARIAN CATARACT, has passed away, and the scene has, we dare say, gratified many thousands, and disappointed perhaps, as many more in proportion as the "splendor" of the exhibition exceeded, or fell below, their respective anticipations.—The day was as favourable as could have been expected, or desired; and, during the whole of the early part of it, the roads, in every direction, by land and by water, leading to the great centre of attraction, were covered—with vehicles and vessels laden with living lumber—with equestrians and with pedestrians of every "kindred and tongue," until the "the congregated multitude" on both sides of the way, amounted perhaps, to "ten thousand souls."

Among the vessels which made their appearance during the morning in the Niagara River, were the Steam-Boats Canada, Niagara and Queenston, the Ontario and Martha-Ogden—all from Lake Ontario—and the Chippewa, William Penn, Niagara, Pioneer, and Henry Clay from Lake Erie. The three former laden with Subjects of the "Sea Girt Isle" and the seven latter with a far more numerous deputation from the family of "Brother Jonathan."—It was about three o'clock when the Michigan, having a crew of four or five persons—with 1 or 2 Bears, a Buffalo, and other Quadrupeds, an EAGLE and a Goose—the former made fast to the vessel—and some other of the 'feathered tribe'—made her appearance, in company with the Chippewa, who escorted her below the Island, nearly opposite to Chippewa Village; when the crew put off in their boat, and after towing her to within about half a mile of the rapids, made for—and soon arrived safe on—the Canada shore.

The Michigan approached the rapids in very good style, with her head inclined to the Canada shore, and reached the first ledge in about twenty minutes after the Steam Boat left her—this was a moment of the most intense interest, and attracted the undivided attention of the multitude, who had seperated into groups, and taken their stations on the banks of the river, and on the Islands—on the house tops and on the balconies—on the table rock above—&c on the rocky banks below—the Cataract. Every eye which could command a view of it, was rivetted on the Michigan atthis moment—& when she made the first plunge into the rapids, there was a simultaneous shout of applause—the shock was evidently a severe one, and a great deal of water upon her heterogeneous *ship's crew*, who now began to bestir themselves—his Buffaloship was evidently in uneasy quarters—the Eagle vainly essayed to soar from the "troubled waters," around him, to a more congenial element—and even Brunswick imitated signs of uneasiness, and began to look out for more comfortable quarters. Before arriving at the second ledge—pitched on her starboard side, and before righting, both her masts were carried away, the Buffalo and several other animals were thrown overboard, while Bruin, after taking an observation from the bowsprit head, committed himself to the waters, in search of his less gallant partners. After this shock the vessel became waterlogged, & floating down the rapids, without further obstruction, to the brink of the precipice, plunged into the 'roaring abyss,' and, in an instant, was shattered to atoms. A Goose—the only animal which went over the Falls and remained alive—was picked up, in a state of exhaustion, and is now in possession of a gentleman at York (Mr. Duggan)—the Buffalo—apparently quite dead—floated in the wake of the ship, and went over the Falls in a few moments after.

The Bears [we believe there were two of them] after making every exertion, and stemming the violence of the current, for several minutes, reached a small Island near the Canada shore, and one of them was afterwards purchased—and is now the property of an Ontario House—by Capt. Monier.

A vigilant investigation into these circumstances, ought to be immediately instituted by the Post-Office Department, in order that the perpetrator of these repeated robberies may be discovered and punished; for the frequency of occurrence of these delinquencies, has already created so much distrust of the Post-Office department in this neighborhood, that unless something is immediately done to restore public confidence, no Merchant will venture to entrust his property to the care of that department.

The 12th of July Riot.—The Grand Jury have this morning returned true bills against several of the individuals who were concerned in this unpleasant affair.

We regret to learn, that yesterday about 12 o'clock, a Barn belonging to Mr. Thomas J. Dorland, of Adolphustown, was burnt by lightning. The building was filled with grain at the time of the accident.—*K. Chronicle.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.

The late papers bring us no further intelligence from Europe. Judge Willis and family, have arrived at New-York.

The LORD BISHOP proceeded to Kingston on Wednesday last. We are informed that the new Episcopal Church erected in that place, will be ready for the performance of Divine Service, on His Lordships arrival.

EXECUTION.—On Monday last, at Niagara, the sentence of the Law was carried into execution on Leslie McCall, late a Soldier in the 70th Regt for the murder of his Wife. The principal evidence against this unfortunate man, was a daughter of the late Mrs. McCall, whose testimony we are informed; was given in such a clear and distinct manner, as to prepossess every person in Court in her favour. She is only ten years of age, and deprived as she now is of those, to whom she naturally looked for support and protection, we are happy to hear that through the humane interposition of certain individuals who feel an interest for this innocent child, an adequate provision is about to be made for her future support, and respectability in life.

We are indebted to the Gore Gazette for an account of the descent of the Vessel over the Rapids, and Falls of Niagara. It was not in our power to be present on the occasion, but from several friends who witnessed the scene, we learn that its sublimity, exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

A correspondent in the Montreal Herald states, that the representation of the people in Parliament has hitherto been confined to the French Seigniories, or lands *held under the feudal tenure*; while the Townships granted under the English tenure of free and common socage, exceeding the Seigniories in extent, and containing 40,000 inhabitants of British origin have not a single voice in the Provincial House of Assembly.

It will be gratifying to the inhabitants of the Province to learn, that the object of Dr. Strachans visit to England has been most fully accomplished, and that the establishment of a University in Upper Canada, is an event, no longer to be desired, but one which will be carried into immediate execution. The attention of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, has long been most anxiously directed to this important object, and it is to His Excellency's favorable representations, and the exertions of Dr. Strachan, whose time has been devoted during his absence, to its promotion, that the Province is indebted for its successful accomplishment.

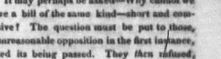
We have inserted in this days paper, Mr. Hortons Letter addressed to Mr. Randal, by direction of Lord Goderich, on the subject of the petition against the Naturalization Bill. From this Letter it appears that the decision of His Majesty in Council, on the subject, will be suspended until the final decision of the questions, which have been brought into discussion. The "short Bill," which Mr. Randal says, it was the object of his Mission to get passed, has not been brought forward; and the matter remains undetermined. The only difference we can observe in the mode now proposed in Mr. Hortons Letter, for "following up His Majesty's conciliatory intentions as expressed by the late Secretary of State," is in its *details*—the *principles* of the measure remain unaltered, and to our minds it appears very doubtful whether those, who, when the question was first agitated, so violently contended that nothing more was required, to remove all doubts, than a declaratory Law will under any modification that may be proposed, be induced to assent to the *principle* that "the Subjects of the United States, whether born before or after the Treaty of 1783, are Aliens, and must in point of Law, be regarded in that character."

In its present unsettled state, it may not be amiss to look back, and inquire, whether the question which, "still remains open," might not have been disposed of long since, if *opposition*, had not suffered itself, to lose sight of *moderation*.

It will be remembered that, when the subject was first brought before the Legislature, the Legislative Council, passed a Bill, which would effectually have set the question at rest. A most violent clamour however, was raised against it—it was contended, that the persons who had come from the United S. and were included in the provisions of the Bill, did not require *Naturalization*, but, that with respect to them, nothing more was necessary, than to declare the Law on the subject, that they were, and should be, to all intents and purposes, British Subjects.

These amendments, so extraordinary in their nature, and so completely at variance with the intentions of His Majesty's Government, the Legislative Council could not assent to, and as every endeavor on their part to bring the matter to an amicable adjustment was frustrated, by the most unyielding opposition, the Session ended without any Bill having been passed—Subsequently the details of the measure were varied, and the same opposition manifested itself—It is again proposed to vary those details, but from the recollection of past events, we do not anticipate a more favorable result. As the matter now stands, we only ask those who are interested, to refer to the Bill passed in 1825 by the Legislative Council, and to put the question to themselves—whether, if that Bill had been received, as it ought to have been, their rights and privileges, would not have been secured to them? It may perhaps be asked—Why cannot we now have a bill of the same kind—short and comprehensive? The question must be put to those, whose unreasonable opposition in the first instance, prevented its being passed. They *then* refused, what they now, ask for—let them answer to the country for their conduct!

With respect to Mr. Randals Letter we shall only say a few words.—It is an extraordinary document, and we are not surprised, that with it, the correspondence should terminate.



From previous accounts, we had every reason to hope that, the late indisposition of Mr. Canning, was not of such a nature, as to create any serious apprehensions for his safety. The late intelligence from England, however, conveys to us the melancholy tidings of the death of the Right. Hon. Gentleman, which took place at Chiswick, on 9, August. The following particulars are taken from a Supplement to the Albany Argus:—

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Steam-Boat North America, capt. Cochrane, which arrived here at 6 minutes past 5 this afternoon, making the passage from New-York in 10 hours and 59 min. we received New-York papers of this morning announcing the arrival of the Ship United States, from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 19th ult and Liverpool of the 13th.

The most important intelligence contained in them is the DEATH OF MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning died at Chiswick on the 9th of August. His disorder was inflamation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense attention to his official duties. Towards the evening of the last day of his illness, says the Courier, he grew more and more feeble, and unconscious of all that was passing around him. In this state he continued until ten minutes before 4 o'clock, on the next morning, when, without a struggle, for nature was exhausted, and almost without a sigh, he resigned his being. His previous sufferings were excruciating.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th August, and was to be strictly private. He was to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

Intense interest was excited by the illness of Mr. Canning. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier under date of the 6th Aug. says—"No event within our recollection has excited a more intense interest in the city than the illness of Mr. Canning. The anxiety to learn the latest intelligence from Chiswick was unabated throughout the day, and the inquiries were so numerous and incessant that it seemed as if the merchants had abandoned their usual occupations for the purpose of making them. The Exchange was nearly as much thronged during the day as it is during the hours of transacting business. A very marked effect was produced on the public securities.

The London Courier of August 10, says of ministerial arrangements—"It would not only be premature, but idle, to talk of what may be the ultimate ministerial arrangements. Lord Goderich having received His Majesty's commands to form a new cabinet, or to speak with more precision, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. Canning; the noble Viscount is of course to be regarded as the individual who will be at the head of His Majesty's Government. Beyond this

no step has yet been taken, but one thing we believe is certain, there will be no change in the principles upon which Mr. Canning's government was established.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign office last night, which sat from 9 o'clock till half past 11, at which, we may presume, those general considerations only were discussed which would necessarily precede any specific measures. A messenger was despatched this morning by Lord Goderich to the King communicating the result."

The Sun of the 11th. states that the appointment of Lord Goderich as First Minister, had given great and general satisfaction.

Mr. Huskisson is spoken of for the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

By the aid of telegraphic communication, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris 10 hours after it had taken place and produced a great sensation.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Is Required for service of the Barrack Branch of the Ordnance Department at this Post.

Straw—50,000 pounds.
Brooms—No. 1,264.

Tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday the 24th September, next, at noon, for the whole of the above, or the Straw and Brooms separately, the Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Straw and Brooms" as the case may be, and two respectable sureties will be required, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

W. I. GREIG.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
York, 10th Sept. 1827. 16-2

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTED GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:

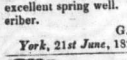
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shalloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marseelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Groats, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, August 12, 1827. 16tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro.' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log house, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.
York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.

FARES.

Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf.*

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

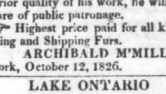
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf.*

CHAIN CABLES, &c. A CRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 23.

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE.

To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

Also—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.
York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honble. East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday, the 15th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 22d September, about 2500 Chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Company.
Montreal, 15th *August,* 1827. 13-5

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th *August.* 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
Secretary.
12-9

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers,* and when they were reduced at the Peace of '83, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802. WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8*w.*

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

Orders *with a remittance,* will meet with immediate attention.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook,* to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.
York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 *June,* 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Evringhim, & Co. or holding in possession the property and effects of said firm, that I am appointed, by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, receiver, until the further order of that Court, of all the Property, Goods, Estate, and Effects of the said late firm of Evringhim, & Co.

I do call upon all persons so indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me at my Office; and I do also call upon all those who hold in possession the property and effects of said firm, or any part thereof, to deliver the same into my hands without delay.

JONATHAN CHILD.
Rochester, August 10th, 1827. 14-4

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

		Acres.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.		
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.		
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,		800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession	ditto.	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto.	do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto.	do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th. ditto.	do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto.	do.	200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-12.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.
York, 3rd August. 1827. 10*tf.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

VOL. 3. NO. 17.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of July, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Eighth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of Aug't. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

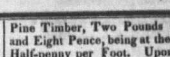
GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c. P. M.

14th *July,* 1827.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday*, the *14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, } 52-6.
April 14th 1827. }

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 14th July, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By JOHN THORNER, Dep. Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, } 52-6.
April 21, 1827. }

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 21st *July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 38 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

London District } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,
issued out of the Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Land and Tenements, in my District, of William Merrill, at the suit of Neil M'Leod, I have seized and taken in Execution, by Virtue of said writ, Lot, No. 21, and 22, in the 10th Concession of the Township of Torra, and County of Oxford; which said Land, I shall offer for sale in the Town of Vittoria, in said District, on Monday the 29th day of October, now next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A. A. RAPELJIE,
Sheriff. L. D.
Sheriff's Office, }
26th July 1827. } 11-6.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any legal incumbrance by Mortgage or otherwise on the above mentioned land, are hereby required to make the same known to me before the day of sale.

A. A. RAPELJIE, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establisment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1827. 51*tf*

Library of the Provincial Parliament. }
York, 21st Feb. 1827. }

THE Subscriber having been appointed Librarian to the Provincial Parliament is about (under the direction of the Honorable the Speakers) to collect and arrange the Books and Maps of the Parliamentary Library.

All persons having any of the said Books or Maps in their possession, are therefore requested to return them to the library, with as little delay as possible.

30*tf*. R. B. SULLIVAN, Librarian.

Desjardins Canal Office, }
Dundas, 14th August. 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
12-9 *Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the Canada Company, in a Court held on the 6th July last, *resolved*, that in any part of the Company's tract of Land, in the County of HALTON, in the District of *Gore*, "the Company's Superintendant be authorised to give possession of a site, for a Church "or place of Public Worship, and a burying "Ground, to any authority in the Church of "England, of Scotland, or of Rome; or to any "respectable congregation of any other re"ligious denomination, applying for the same, "and engaging, within a limited time, to erect "thereon such Church, or other place of pub"lic worship: such site not to be actually granted (by deed) until such building so to be "erected thereon shall be completed."

JOHN GALT,
SUPERINTENDANT.
CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, 18th Sept. 1827 } 17*tf*.

PUBLIC SALE of the CROWN RESERVES.—Notice is hereby given, that the CROWN Reserves in the EASTERN DISTRICT, assigned to the CANADA COMPANY, will be exposed to Public Sale at CORNWALL, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, previous to which the particulars will be fully advertised.

WILLIAM DUNLOP.,
Warden's Office, }
Guelph, August 21st, 1827. } 14*tf*

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada, }
York, April 28, 1826. } 48-tf.

PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf*.

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8*w*.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 26, 1827. 10 *tf*.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-*tf*.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827. NO. 17.

Miscellaneous.

THE GUERILLA BROTHERS.

The spirit of Chivalry which at one time shed a lustre over the name of the unhappy Spaniard, seemed to rekindle for a moment in the day of their degradation—when the giant tread of Napoleon echoed along the track in which the Roman, the Goth, and the Moor had successively proceeded him; and the ancient heroic valour which seem to belong rather to the history of former times than to the dark and blotted page of the present.

Among the desperate adventurers of Merida's band were two brothers noted for their daring courage, if courage it may be termed, which sets every calculation of danger at defiance.

They had volunteered into the band at the same time; following the same fortunes, sharing the same dangers, and reaping the same glory, it may be supposed that unknown and unfriended as they were, the children of the same cradle would have clung to each other with a warm and confiding regard: but in its place a strange mysterious reserve seemed to govern their mutual intercourse. A superficial observer might sometimes have believed them to be enemies; but there was nothing of the bitterness or the hypocrisy of hatred either in their silence or their looks; and on one or two occasions, a burst of natural feeling was seen to break through the cold and gloomy austerity they had assumed.

These singularities of disposition were ascribed by their comrades to different causes; some attributed it to blighted love, others to the conflict of religious zeal with patriotic enthusiasm. By degrees, as they pursued the dangers of war, their confidence appeared to forsake them, their ardour became different from that instinctive impulse which prompts on young and fearless hearts to court danger for the honour of opposing it; mistrust and suspicion usurped the place of fraternal affection; a cold reserve locked up in their bosoms every kindred sympathy; their noble emulation degenerated into a desperate and unnatural rivalship; even in the mad career of victory their enthusiasm seemed to bear some reference to the implacable thought which governed their destiny, and at length the fact became certain, from repeated observation, that the one only rushed into danger that the other might be forced into some secret conquest, to follow.

In one of the wildest solitudes of the Sierra Morena had the followers of Merida stationed themselves to harass the march of the French General. A desperate and bloody struggle was the result, and among those who perished, tinguished themselves in the fearful contest, were the Guerilla Brothers. One of them appeared to be the directing genius of the slaughter; wherever the fight was thickest, there was he foremost; at every cessation of actual struggle, his eyes were turned towards his brother, who, although severely wounded in the beginning of the engagement, was still seen sometimes by his side, but more frequently toiling after him in his furious career, struggling to gain the place which the fierce and haughty glances on the other seemed to assure him to be his. The signal for retreat had now sounded, and the Guerillas were suddenly beginning to separate, each taking a different route to their common rendezvous, thus melted away at once before the eyes of the baffled enemy, and eluding his grasp, just at the moment when fresh reinforcements from the glen assured him of being able to annihilate their slender force at one blow.

The foremost Guerrilla, still unwounded, relinquished his prey at the sound, and, dashing into the trees, began to re-ascend the mountain, when the clash of arms induced him to turn out of his path—and the next moment he beheld his brother, pale, bleeding, and almost exhausted, sinking under the bayonet of a French Soldier. Who can paint the contending feelings which at this moment burst upon his mind—the mingled feelings of love, friendship, hatred, hope, fear, pity—all things that can warm, or chill, or melt, or madden the human heart, were there present. A single blow could yet save him—but one bound, and his interposing arm would preserve the life of the son of his own mother—a single shout from his lips would scar away the slayer from his purpose.

It was but a moment—but one moment—the next the living statue started from his trance of horror—the blade quivered in his grasp—the blood rushed into his guilty face—and he sprung with a shout to the rescue. It was too late; the blow had descended; the dying Spaniard turned his face towards his brother, and they exchanged one look—the last.

The Guerilla's eyes were still fixed on the lifeless body of his brother, when their comrades came to bury the dead, and it was by main force that the living was separated from the history of former times than to the dark and the corpse, to mark the spot signalized by the guilt of man, or the vengeance of Heaven.

The two brothers had loved her with the most violent and impetuous passion; and she, though secretly preferring him who had just stood before her, in a romantic spirit of patriotism, had vowed that he only should obtain her love, who went forth to the battles of her insulted country, and returned with the brightest laurels: if either should fall, the survivor was to bring as a token, the portrait, which, with her own hand, she bound round his neck.

The news of the fight we have alluded to, had been accompanied with intelligence of the death of *both* brothers, probably owing to neither having been again seen in the band; and on this night, with the tears scarcely dry on her cheek, she had yielded an indifferent hand to the solicitations and menaces of her relations.

With regard to the Guerilla, nothing more was known with certainty of his fate; but the form of a man answering his description, was found long after on the ridge of a distant hill, which overlooks the scene he had quitted. Some earth was thrown over the remains, and a rude cross raised, according to the custom of the country, to mark the spot signalized by

Summary.

Letters have been received from Captain Beechey, of the Blossom, dated at the Sandwich Islands, up to the latter end of February last. The ship's company were at that time all well.

The King continues in excellent health at the Royal Lodge, taking his usual drives, and dining, when the weather permits, at the Virginia Water—*July* 29.

The business at the customs continue in the same satisfactory state as during the last quarter. In the port of London only, there are near seven hundred British and Foreign ships entered more than during the corresponding periods (from Jan. to the 23d July, 1826, and from Jan. to July 23, 1827.) The duties paid on sugar alone in London, lately, amounted to £20,000 in the course of one week.—Besides good arrivals already of West India produce, near three hundred sale of West India ships are expected in the course of a few months. The increasing productiveness of the revenue is accompanied by the material diminution of Government expenses in various branches of the service.

The Quebec Charlotte of 98 guns, is fitting out at Portsmouth for India. She is to have a picked company, and a full complement of first rate seamen.

Eleven ships of war of different sizes, lying in his Majesty's dock yards, were sold by auction on Wednesday, at the Navy Office, Somerset House.

The Dey of Algiers has summoned the population of the Town and the interior, to take up arms in defence of the religion of Mahomet, which he says the infidels wish to destroy, by taking possession of Algiers. The population seemed to be enthusiastic, as willing, in case of a landing, to try the hazard of a battle.

The Chinese Government had applied for the extradition to Buckharia. At Khodjo, who was at the head of it, lost his life.

A new system has been adopted at the Horse Guards, respecting Officers who may have business to transact with Sir Herbert Taylor. Instead of the application being made in the first instance at ten o'clock on the morning of the Levee, when the names were inserted in rotation, up to fifty, which was the number he generally saw on each occasion, the direction is now made to apply in the first instance by letter to Sir Herbert, stating in a corner of the cover—"Tuesdays and Fridays Levees"—when a return will immediately be given to such application, stating the day on which the person so applying will be seen by Sir Herbert Taylor at the Horse Guards.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.—A vessel sailed from Hull, for this colony with 60 mechanics, shepherds, and agricultural labourers, to cultivate 16,000 acres of land belonging to an English Company. They are to be carried out free to the settlement, and are engaged for three years, to receive board and £10 a year, when, if they are not re-engaged, they must find their way home at their own expense. Those engaged receive £20 in advance to purchase clothes, and receive 2s. 6d. a day till the vessel sails from Hull.

England.

From the Court Circular of Aug. 9.

Sir Matthew Tierney and Dr. Holland were present with Mr. Canning, when the right hon. gentleman breathed his last. Immediately upon Mr. Canning's decease, Mr. Stapleton, his private secretary, issued the following:

"Chiswick, Aug. 8, 4 o'clock, A. M.

"Mr. Canning expired this morning, without pain, at ten minutes before four o'clock."

A copy of the above was immediately forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdown, as Principal Secretary of State to the Home Department.

Messengers, with despatches, containing the account of the dangerous state of Mr. Canning, were sent off on Monday night to Viscount Granville, our Ambassador at Paris, and to the Marquis Wellesley, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdown left town at half past ten o'clock yesterday morning, to communicate the melancholy intelligence to his Majesty, at the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park.

Viscount Dudley and Ward ordered summonses to be issued for the assembling of a Cabinet Council.

Viscount Goderich left town about half past two o'clock, in his carriage and four, for the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, to attend the King, having received his Majesty's commands for that purpose. The Right Sturges Bourne left town at the same time, having also received a communication from his Majesty to proceed to Windsor to attend his Majesty.

The Marquis of Lansdown returned to town about four o'clock from the Royal Lodge.

At four o'clock the Cabinet Ministers assembled at the late residence of Mr. Canning, in Downing street; those present were the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Marquis of Anglesea, Ward Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, and Lord Bexley.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the Council, at five o'clock. The Ministers continued a deliberation till half past six.

Viscount Goderich, after having a long audience with the King returned to town yesterday evening.

A messenger was despatched to the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, immediately after the separating of the ministers, carrying despatches which, it was understood, contained the result of the delibration of the Cabinet Council.

At nine o'clock last night another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Goderich, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, and Lord Bexley.

The Council did not break up till half past eleven o'clock last night.

The symptoms of Mr. Canning's illness, towards 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, (Wednesday, the 8th,) assumed a more decided crisis than hitherto, and it was ascertained that mortification had taken place in the region of the left side, which appeared greatly to extend. Notwithstanding some intervals of sleep which the right honorable gentleman had, his medical attendants perceived that he was gradually making under the effects of the malady, and towards the evening, the lassitude and weakness produced by the mortification, became more manifest, and Mr. Canning wandered occasionally in mind; but his powers altogether were gradually departing, and the extremities were weakening more and more, and losing all perceivable life and motion. About twelve o'clock last night his approaching dissolution became so apparent that an express was sent to the King, at Windsor. Mr. Canning, during the early part of the night, had interviews with Mrs. Canning, his son and daughter; he had nearly lost the power of speech, but was in full possession of his faculties. The interview was extremely affecting. Between one and two o'clock the mortification had advanced over the trunk, and was extending to the vitals. About the latter hour he extremities became cold, and

a group of death tokens appeared rapidly collecting upon the unfortunate gentleman. In the anti-chamber several official persons had assembled to prepare the final report of the right honorable gentleman's physicians, who were in attendance, and an express departed every half hour to Downing-street. About 3 o'clock the state of the right Hon. gentleman became more critical, and his death was momentarily expected. It may be, perhaps, necessary here to remark, that during the last hour Mr. Canning had been altogether free from pain, and had been in a state of excessive drowsiness or stupor, from which he could not be roused; this is a necessary consequence to the mortification. This state of languor continued until ten minutes and a half before four o'clock, when Mr. Canning expired, without any apprent pain or struggle. The melancholy occurrence was known almost immediately to Mrs. Canning and the family. The despatches transmitted by King's messengers were closed by half past four o'clock; they were sent to the King, at Windsor, to the Duke of Sussex, to all the Ministers, to the Foreign Ambassadors, to Kensington Palace, to the Duke of Portland, Duke of Devonshire, &c. The courier to Windsor travelled post and four.—*Evening paper.*

From the first moment of the attack, Mrs. Canning invariably stated her full conviction that it would prove fatal: and no symptom that occurred induced her, for one moment, to change her gloomy anticipation. Upon Sir M. Tierney, who it was resolved should undertake the painful commission, entering Mrs. C.'s apartment, the lady implored him, in wild accents, to tell her the worst; but, exclaimed she, "He is dead,—I know he is dead; your looks are more than enough;" and then relaxed into a paroxysm of grief. Sir Michael threw immediately saw that the communication could not, with even remote safety be made; and instead of doing so, tried to soothe the distracted feelings of the lady, by holding out hopes he too well knew could not be realized.

The Duke of Portland communicated to Mrs. Canning, on Wednesday evening, the fact of her husband's death. The intelligence, though conveyed with all possible delicacy, gave Mrs. Canning a severe shock. She was on Thursday rather more composed.

Something remarkably was observed in the appearance of the body. For several hours the features were so changed that they could not have been recognized; but in the course of the 9th, they resumed their original placid aspect. During his delirium, his mind was wandering on great political subjects.

The King wrote with his own hand an order to bestow the vacant appointment of Commissioner of Customs on Mr. Ellis, late Secretary, as a mark of respect for Mr. Canning's memory.

Mr. C's. situation, it is stated, was too delicate, and his disposition too restless to bear up against his constant "siege of troubles." He had been afflicted for several years with maladies showing a diseased state of the alimentary canal, and his habits of living were not calculated to counteract them. He caught a violent cold at the funeral of the Duke of York, which increased them; and his constitution was "breaking up" when he was made Premier. He suffered most from the lumbago, and took another cold in returning from attending the King at Windsor on the 30th, which brought on a fit of this disorder. Since he entered the Premiership, all his ailments have gone on increasing, until he was carried off by a confirmed, though lingering inflammation of the intestines. During the last stages of that extremely painful disease, he is only occasionally, and for a short time, delirious; or did he at any time entirely lose his sanity, as has been reported. At long intervals he was perfectly sensible and composed, he had but little apprehension of his immediate danger.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Huskisson's health has considerably improved since he left England.

On Friday last all the vessels in the port, both English and Foreign, hoisted their flags half-mast high, in consequence of the death of Mr. Canning. The flags on the Town-hall, the Parish Churches and the Theatre, were also hoisted half-staff high, and have continued flying ever since, out of respect for the memory of that distinguished and lamented statesman.

LONDON, August 13.

The money market has not been very active to-day, the prices have not varied much. Consols for the account have been 83¼ 3-8 and 83 5-8; the nearest quotation at present is 83 1-2.

An extraordinary degree of fever had prevailed in London, during the months of June and July.—

Mr. Constable, the bookseller, died on the 21st July, at his house, in Park Place, Edinburgh. He had been afflicted for some time with a dropsical complaint, which, with the anxiety of mind produced by his misfortunes, had hastened his death.

Money was so abundant that it could be obtained at only two per cent. on good bills, and every thing wore a cheerful aspect.

The wheat crop in Wales has seldom been better than this season. In Scotland it will be scanty: but oats and barley are abundant. In Ireland the crops generally look well and plentiful. Potatoes will be truly abundant.

Despatches have reached London from Lieut. General Sir H. W. Clinton to the 7th of July. The army remained at Leria, Thomer. Torres, Novas, Torres Vedras, and Lisbon and were in excellent health.

LIVERPOOL, July 31st, 1827.

Ashes.—Prices have advanced in all descriptions 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. About 2500 barrels are supposed to have changed hands.

Montreal, new, 27s 6d a 28s—old, 24s 6d a 26s 6d: Pearl, first sort, Boston and New-York. 27s 6d a 28s; Montreal, 28s 6d a 29s.

NEW CHANGE. LAW.—We are happy to find that Mr. Peel has succeeded in his arduous undertaking, to confer a great benefit upon the public, "consolidating and amending the Laws in *England* relative to Larceny and other offences specified therewith," comprised in the Act 7 and 8 Geo. 4, Chap. 29, passed 21st June, 1827, which came into operation yesterday.

The public will in some degree appreciate the labor of the undertaking, when we state that the Act consolidates the provisions contained in 120 Acts, beginning with the statute of Henry the 3d, commonly called the *Charta de Foresta*, against stealing the King's venison, in the year 1225, and ending with the Act 7, Geo. 4, Chap. 69, in 1320, comprising a period of 600 years.

CANADA COMPANY.—On the 25th June the half-yearly meeting was held at London Tavern, Bishopgate street. Charles Bosanquet, Esq. took the chair and read the report. It stated, that Mr. Galt, the Company's superintendant in Upper Canada, had judiciously made an arrangement for the disposal of the Crown reserves, and other lands in Upper Canada, which the Company had purchased of His Majesty's Government.—About seven hundred offers had been made up to the 30th of April last, but he had only accepted fifty, which were for ten thousand acres of land, at an average rate of 10s 9d an acre. The Company has made great efforts to diffuse authentic information upon the subject of emigration to the Canadas, in order that through the ignorance which had prevailed upon the subject amongst emigrants themselves, and the false information which had been circulated by interested persons, whole ship loads of miserable creatures had been landed at Quebec, entirely destitute of the means of subsistence; and that, after loitering for some time in Quebec or Montreal, the poor wretches were obliged either to advance up the country in quest of occupation and support, or to remain a burden upon the Canadas, had inhabitants of Lower-Canada. The number and distress of pauper emigrants had been so much increased of late years, that emigration societies had been formed with a view to the alleviation of their miseries. The emigration to the River St. Lawrence was greater in 1826 than it had ever been at any preceding period. The report then alluded to the system on which the affairs of the Company had been conducted,—the services of the Directors had been, hitherto, for a period of three years, given for nothing; but this was not to continue, and they would continue to attend gratituously to the affairs of the Company. With a view of securing a punctual attendance and efficient management of the Company's concerns, the Directors proposed that £500 a year should be placed at their disposal, as attendance money, and that a salary of £1000 per annum, for two years, be allowed to Mr. M'Gillivray, the chairman of the committee of management. Some opposition was made to this proposition, but the report was adopted by a great majority.

COMMERCIAL.

Temporary Scale of Duties as effects the British Plantations and North America.

From the British Plantations in North America or elsewhere out of Europe, all Grain and Flour may be imported for House Use until the 1st May, 1828.

Wheat at a duty of 5s. per Imperial Quarter until the average price be 67s per quarter —if at or above 67s—duty 6d per quarter.

Barley and Indian Corn at a duty of 2s 6d per Imperial Quarter until the average be 34s —if at or above 34s—duty 6d per quarter.

Oats at a duty of 2s per Imperial Quarter until the average be 25s—if at or above 25s—duty 6d per quarter.

Rye, Pease, and Beans at a duty of 5s until the average be 41s per Imperial Quarter—if at or above 41s—duty 6d.

Flour at a duty per Barrel of 196lb. equal to that payable on 38 1-2 gallons of British Colonial Wheat.

Oatmeal at a duty per 181lb. equal to that payable on a quarter of British Colonial Oats.

Scotland,

On the 24th June, a sermon was preached in St. George's Church by the Rev. Robert Burns of Paisley, for the Society for Promoting the Moral and Religious Interests of Scottish Settlers in the British provinces of North America, when a liberal collection of forty guineas was made.

The late Duke of Gordon.—At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the remains of his Grace were removed from Holyrood House, for Gordon Castle, previously to their interment in the family vault at Elgin. The procession moved along Waterloo Bridge and Prince's Street. The concourse of people on the streets, from Holyroodhouse to the west end of Prince's Street, was very great. One of the most affecting features in the procession was the attendance of the detachment of the gallant regiment which had so long and so honorable born his Grace's patronymic in various quarters of the globe, and which had barely returned in time from a distant land, to honor the manes of their local chief, in their progress to the tomb of his ancestors.

GRASGOW, August 1st.—We still continue to have a good demand for wheat, and prices are fully supported. Canada Wheat per 240 lbs. 30s. to 31s. 6d.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The arrival of the Strantworth, Transport, at Portsmouth, from Quebec, is noticed in the Greenock Advertiser of the 30th August. The date of arrival is not given. Lieut. Col. Mc-Grigor 79th Regt. and Captain Dallons Company Royal Artillery sailed in the above Vessel.

Emigration from the Highlands.—A vessel sailed from Leith about three weeks ago, with provisions, &c. for Tobermory, destined (along with two other ships which were proceeding from Newcastle) to take about 700 emigrants from this district of the Highlands to the island of Cape Breton. Last year three vessels left Tobermory, with above 900 passengers for the same destination; and we understand that one thousand more individuals have determined to follow their friends and relations to their transatlantic settlement next year.

We understand that the venerable Bishop Jolly, of Fraserburgh, has announced his intention to furnish Beneath the whole of his valuable and extensive library for the use of theological students intended for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the British Colonies—the bequest to be hereafter placed under the charge of the Scotch Episcopal Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh.

Lower Canada.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with painful regret, we have to notice the sudden death of Mr. ANDREW LAING, a respectable Hardware merchant of this city, and proprietor of Mills at *Petit St. Esprit.* While attending at the latter place and endeavouring to fix some little articles connected with the machinery (while in motion) he lost his hold and became entangled among the wheels, and was instantaneously killed.—This most distressing event occurred about 12 o'clock on the 6th instant.—*Courant.*

A similar circumstance has lately occurred which is an additional proof that though the course of justice is slow, it is not therefore the less certain, and though a criminal may remove far from the scene of his iniquities, the eye of an all-seeing Being is upon him, and that sooner or later he will be called upon even in this world to account for his outrages against the laws of religion and social order.

The atrocious robbery of the Reverend Mr. Masse, of Point Levi, which took place last winter, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers; it will also be remembered that much astonishment was expressed at the time as to where the bulk of the plundered property had been secreted, as the money found upon the prisoners, who were secured, formed but a small portion of the quantity stolen. It was also ascertained that other individuals besides those who were captured, were concerned in the nefarious transaction, although for the present they had eluded the hands of justice.

In the course of the last week, Mr. Delisle, the active and intelligent High Constable of this District, received a communication from the gentlemen connected with the Banking Establishment at St. Alban's, in the County of Franklin, in the neighbouring State of Vermont, stating that an individual calling himself Anthony Beaulieu, a Canadian, was in confinement there, charged with a robbery on that establishment, and that from several circumstances which had transpired it was supposed that he had been engaged in divers robberies and burglaries in Lower Canada. Mr. Delisle paid immediate attention to this notification, and on his arrival found the person suspected in gaol under a charge of felony for the robbery of the Bank. He recognized the man as one Antonie Vaudry, a name of some celebrity in the criminal records of the King's Bench. After his apprehension the premises were searched, and $1200 were discovered, which had been concealed in an outhouse, six gold and silver watches, and a quantity of gold coin also came to light in various parts of his dwelling. The man offered 1000 dollars to any one who would become bail for him, and stated that he had 500 dollars in gold, which were concealed in such a manner as to render their discovery impracticable.

It appears that this Vaudry established himself at St. Alban's about two years ago, in company with a female who passed for his wife—that his plausibility of manners, and apparently good deportment, had gained him the respect of his neighbours who were ignorant that he made use of their neighborhood as a place of refuge to which he might retreat with the spoils of his predatory incursions, and where new depredations might be planned in convenience and security. On his arrival there he purchased a lot of ground close to the churches, built a house, and set up his brother as a blacksmith. He himself lived on his means, stating that he had a Cooperage at Quebec, that he was in the habit of shipping goods to London, and that he had acquired a considerable sum with his wife. He was generally looked upon as an honest man, and moved with his wife in respectable society. This woman's name is Marie Verdun, and she is by no means unknown in Montreal and Quebec. Vaudry had lately purchased a mare, for which he gave 150 dollars, and kept her at livery at a considerable expense. His wife was possessed of a splendid wardrobe, a quantity of jewellery, gold watch and chain, &c. and every thing indicated comparative opulence.

Mr. Vaudry's evil genius (unfortunately for his own security) prompted him to do what more wary villains carefully abstain from, robbing in his own immediate vicinity—and for his depredations on the St. Alban's bank, he was confined on Mr. Delisle's arrival. Mr. Delisle was informed, that in the course of the spring Vaudry had circulated a considerable quantity of doubloons, and other gold coins of the same description with those which belonged to Messrs. Masse.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government to claim this criminal from the United States, in order that he may undergo his trial for the felonies in which he is strongly suspected to have been implicated.—*Montreal Old Gazette*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 30th—Bark Harmony, Young, 29th May from Leith, to order, in ballast—36 settlers.
....Brig Imperial, Tiffin, 21st June from Sunderland—W Price, with coals & earthenware.
..Sept. 1st—Brig Mary Ann, Lodge, 21st June from London, to W. Price & Co. gen. cargo.
....Brig Try Again, Lentick, 23d. June from Greenock, to J. Dean, with coals, wine, &c.
....Bark Volunteer, Thompson, 9th July from Cork, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast 94 settlers.
....Schr. Cove, 18 days from Pictou, to France & Co. with dry stones.
..2d—Ship Brilliant, Barclay, from Aberdeen, ballast.
....Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, from Waterford, ballast—25 settlers.
....Brig Indian, Mathias, from Greenock, general cargo.—60 settlers.
....Schr. Eclipse, Meredith, from Miramichi, ballast.
....Ship Asia, Parkins, from London, in ballast.
....5th—Bark Brothers, Jenkinson, from Hull, in ballast.
....Bark Emperor Alexander, Nicholson, from London, in ballast
....Bark Resolution, Ward, from St John's, Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Bark Spring Hill, McFee, from Holyhead, in ballast.
....Ship Montmorenci, Teasdale, from London, in ballast
....Bark Princess of Wales, Clyma, from Catham, in ballast.

....Brig Cheviot, Mawson, from Cardiff, iron.
....Brig Hope, Hall, from Belfast, general cargo. 180 settlers.
....Bark Ethan, Cairns, from Belfast, in ballast.
....Ship Wanderer, Wedgwood, from Plymouth, coals.
...6th—Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, from Dundee, in ballast.
....Bark Champlain, Hughes, from Cork, in ballast.—4 settlers.
....Bark Two Brothers, McCracken, from Dublin, in ballast.—40 settlers.
....Brig City of Aberdeen, Duthie, from Liverpool, in ballast.
....Brig Sophia, Neil, from Greenock, general cargo.
....Brig Prince George, Morrison, from Leith, in ballast.
....Brig Walcome, Paul, from Portsmouth, in ballast.
....Bark Thorn, Johnson, from Liverpool, salt and coals.
....Bark George the Fourth, Morgan, from Waterford, in ballast.
....Schr. Wm. Hunter, McClaren, from Halifax, rum and chocolate.
....Brig Hope, Robson, from Sunderland, coals.
....Brig Hero, Wilson, from Whitehaven, in ballast.
....Brig Elizabeth, Service from London, general cargo.
....Ship Priscilla, Mitchell, from Cork, in ballast.
....Brig Spring flower, Brown, from Padstow, in ballast.
....Brig Hope, Fraser, from Whitehaven, in ballast.
....Brig Liddle, Thompson, from Bristol, in ballast.
....Brig Wm. Appleton, William, from Liverpool, coals.
....Brig Percival, Johnson, from Dublin. in ballast
....Bark Forster Bennett, from Hull.—10 settlers.
....Bark Berlin, Wrench, from Liverpool, coals.
....Bark Sir Wm. Bensley, Smith, from Scarboro' in ballast.
....Brig Robert Burns, Patterson, from Liverpool, coals.
....Bark Pearsons, Foggo, from Liverpool. in ballast.
....Brig Cheviot, Miller, from Greenock, general cargo.
...7th—Lord Nelson, Crocker, from Newfoundland, in ballast.
....Schr. Harmony, Bens, from Halifax, in ballast.
....Bark Europe, Willis, from Bristol. in ballast.
....Brig Betsey, Carnell, from Dublin, in ballast. 60 settlers.
....Bark Rose Merchant, Parry, from Dublin, in ballast.—56 settlers.
....Bark Dependent, Carr from Liverpool, in ballast.
....Brig General Hewitt, Lee, from Waterford, in ballast.
....Bark Clarkson, Ward, from Hull, iron.—9 settlers.
....Bark Argus, Forster, from Plymouth, in ballast.
....Brig Fidelity, English, from Cork, in ballast. 15 settlers.
....Brig Rose Yacroon, Thomas, from Ross, in ballast.—76 settlers.
....Brig Mic Mac, White, from Halifax, rum and coffee.
....Brig Ebrim. G. Brown, from Sligo, in ballast 14 settlers.
....Brig Kitty, Graystock, from Livansea, in ballast.
....Brig Canada, Patterson, from Dublin, in ballast.—20 settlers.
....Brig Elizabeth, Robinson, from Greenock, in ballast.
....Brig Margaret, Troup, from Sunderland.
....Ship Orwell, Harwell, from Dublin, salt.
....Ship Britannia, Redpath, from Portsmouth, in ballast.
....Bark Argyle, Anderson, from Cork, in ballast.
....Bark Town of Ross, Key, from Ross, in ballast. 15 settlers.
....Brig Endymion, Smith, from Liverpool, gen. cargo.
....Brig Caster, Cochrane, from Youghall, in ballast.
...8th—Brig Mary Stewart, Smith, from Liverpool, salt.
....Brig Margaret, Aridge, from Cork, in ballast 100 settlers.
....Brig Geo. & Catharine, Blacklock from Liverpool, general cargo.

Domestic.

It is a source of gratification to us, and must be so to every friend of the Welland Canal, to learn the result of the last month's estimate of the labour performed on the Deep Cut; as it affords to the public a fair opportunity of judging of the utility of the system adopted by that ingenious and indefatigable contractor, Mr. Oliver Phelps, for carrying on this great work; and to the engineers, of calculating with tolerable certainty, the time the waters of the Welland may be brought through the canal, to lake Ontario.

The whole quantity of earth removed from the Deep Cut during the last month, amounted to 101,523 yards—leaving above the tow path only 370009 yet to excavate. Judging from this, we may with confidence look for the completion of this stupendous gulph, by June next; and it is hoped the first vessel may pass on the 4th of that month. This will be finishing the work some 3 or 10 years sooner than its opponents predicted, and many of them desired.—*Farmers' Journal.*

A Coroner's Inquest was taken at Flamboro, East, the 11th instant, before John Burwell, Coroner, on view of the body of John Springer, who was found dead in his own house.—VERDICT, "*Died by the visitation of God.*"—*Gore Gazette.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1827.

The papers by the last mail, do not bring us any later news from England. They are principally occupied with particulars of the lamented death of Mr. Canning, from which we have given such extracts as our limits permit.

We have heard that some evil disposed persons, set fire to the old Steam Boat Frontenac, at Niagara, on Saturday last, and that before the flames could be extinguished she was burnt to the waters edge. The proprietors were about breaking her up, with the intention of placing the machinery in a new Boat—we hope it has escaped uninjured.

The Honorable JOHN WALPOLE WILLIS and family arrived here, in the Steam Boat Canada, on Thursday last.

The Alien Question.—The various discussions which have taken place, since this question was first agitated, may have caused many persons, who have not an opportunity of referring to public documents, to place some reliance on the assertions which are now made, that, it was "a snare," laid by the administration of "this Colony" to "distract the Laws of the Country." Such is the language used by the *Canadian Freeman*, whose object it seems, is to induce the people to believe, that the doubts with respect to the rights and privileges of the persons interested in this question, were first raised by the Government. To shew that this is not the case, it will only be necessary to refer to the proceedings of the House of Assembly in 1823, when the subject was first brought before the public. Here then we find the House of Assembly, expressing its opinion in the following Resolutions:—

Resolutions of the House of Assembly, 1823.

Resolved,—That by the laws now in force in this province, all foreign protestants are admissable to become settlers therein, on conforming to the provisions contained in the said laws: and that on taking done so, may hold lands and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of natural born subjects within the province.

Resolved,—That from ignorance of the law and unavoidable difficulties, many inhabitants of the province, otherwise qualified have neglected or been unable to qualify themselves according to law, by which means they cannot legally exercise and enjoy the rights of subjects, within the same.

Resolved,—That some legislative provision is absolutely necessary for quieting the minds of all such persons and securing to them the enjoyment of their rights and properties, as His Majesty's subjects.

Resolved,—That this Provision can only be made by the Imperial Parliament.

With these Resolutions before him, we would ask any man of candor or common sense to say, whether the Administration, can be charged, with having laid "a snare to disturb the Laws of the Country."

These Resolutions no doubt, directed the attention of the Government, to the situation of those individuals, whom the House of Assembly had thus declared, could not "legally exercise and enjoy the rights of Subjects," and from that moment, it has been its most anxious desire, to relieve all doubts and to secure to them, "the enjoyment of their rights and properties, as His Majesty's Subjects."

With a view to this desirable end, the matter was submitted to the Imperial Government, and on instructions being received, at the ensuing Session of the Provincial Legislature, a Bill was passed by the Legislative Council, of which the following is a Copy:—

"*An act to confirm and quiet in the possession of their Estates, and to admit to the Civil Rights of subjects, certain classes of persons therein mentioned.*

"Whereas many persons have become resident in this province, who having been formerly citizens of the United States of America, and being subjects of the Government of those States, have never been naturalized as British subjects by any Act of Parliament; *And Whereas* there are also in this province many persons who came from other foreign countries, and many reduced Officers and discharged soldiers of foreign corps late in His Majesty's service, but not being subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization; *And Whereas* it is expedient that all such persons should be confirmed and quieted in the possession of their Estates, and should be admitted to the Civil Rights of subjects, with such exceptions as have been from time to time, provided by acts of the Legislature of this province, with respect to persons having been resident in the United States of America, or having taken the oath of Allegiance to their government; *And Whereas* His Excellency the Right Honorable Frederick, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, has been pleased to signify by Message to both Houses of the Legislature, that he has received His Majesty's express sanction, to consent to the passing of such enactment as may afford relief to such persons, being not in this province; *Be it therefore enacted*, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of An Act passed in the parliament of Great Britain entitled, An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the government of the said province," and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act all persons who at the time of the passing thereof are resident inhabitants of this province, shall be deemed, adjudge, and taken within this province, to be His Majesty's natural born subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they, each of them, had been or were born within this province, so that no Estates of what nature or kind soever, heretofore purchased by them, or any of them within this province, or to which they or any of them shall have become, or may become, in any manner entitled, shall be liable to seizure into the hands of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or their titles thereto otherwise impeached, by reason of their having been Aliens, at the time of their making the said purchases, or becoming otherwise entitled, any statute, Law or thing whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. "*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that all persons who have been at any time heretofore resident inhabitants of this province, and become resident therein, at any time after the passing of this act, shall be deemed natural born subjects of His Majesty, so that neither their title to any real estate within this province, nor the title of any person claiming under them, shall be in any manner impeached, by any proceeding on the part of His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, or otherwise howsoever by reason of their having been Aliens.

III. "*Provided always nevertheless, And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, or in any manner interfere with any Law of this province respecting the qualification of persons entitled to vote in the election of members to be returned to the House of Assembly, or to be returned as members of the said Assembly."

This Bill was objected to by the House of Assembly, who in its place proposed the famous declaratory Law, which conferred on *all* persons whose "Fathers or paternal Grand Fathers were born in the United States, previous to the year 1783," the rights and privileges of British Subjects—a principle, which if assented to, would in effect, have naturalized the whole population, of a foreign Country.

We have placed this Bill before our readers, in order that they may have an opportunity of judging, whether it would not have conferred, all this is now asked for.—The natural inquiry which suggests itself, is, why was it refused!" This question, as we before stated, must be answered by those, whose opposition at the time, prevented the matter being finally disposed of, in a manner which would have been satisfactory to the Country.—It must be answered by those, who expressed the most marked contempt for the instructions on which that Bill was founded, and who attempted to pass an Act in direct opposition to them. Against subsequent instructions the same feeling was exhibited—it was said that, there was no necessity for them—that they "embarrassed the constitutional discretion of the House," and that the House was "trammelled by these instructions."

From Mr. Randals Letters, given in the *Colonial Advocate*, it appears however, that *instructions* are again to be given—not only instructions—but the very draft of a Bill. Will the persons who advocated the propriety of disobeying such instructions on a former occasion, yield their assent to those now spoken of, accompanied by the copy of a Bill!—What the result will be, we of course cannot anticipate, but from the spirit in which past endeavours to settle the question, have been met, we are not without our apprehensions that however far concession may be induced to carry itself, something more will still be required.

The repeal of some Provincial Statutes, and British Enactments, is more than hinted at in Mr. Randals Letters, and it is ever asked why "instructions," are not sent, on the same subject to "other Colonies" intimating that, there is no necessity for those here.

It is our sincere desire to see this question, satisfactorily disposed of, and we have every reason to believe, that if the Bill of the Legislative Council had been fairly met, we should not at this day have to regret, that, "it still remains open."

Bridges.—The Don Bridge near this Town, is again in an impassable state—part of it gave way during the last week, and Horses and Carriages are now passed over, on a temporary floating bridge, on a toll being paid to the person who has erected that convenience.—This circumstance has afforded the Canadian Freeman, an opportunity, of venting a little alone against the Magistrates.—We have had occasion more than once, to state that, in such cases the Magistrates cannot act in any other way, than the Law directs.—If this system is bad, the fault lies in the Law, and should be amended. As it now stands the following is the course to be adopted, for making any necessary repairs—By 50 Geo. 3 Ch. 1. clause 13. the Road Surveyors must certify to the Quarter Sessions, that a particular work requires to be done—accompanied by an estimate of its probable cost. On this certificate and Estimate, the Magistrates in General Quarter Sessions, may declare the work to be necessary, and that they will take the matter into consideration at their next setting in General Quarter Sessions, and if then considered advisable by a majority, the former resolution may be confirmed, and the work ordered to be done, *to paid for, from the District Treasury, provided the expence shall not exceed Fifty pounds.*

From this it will be seen that, the Magistrates are bound in their authority, and cannot order the performance of any repairs, that may exceed Fifty pounds, & that even the expenditure of this sum must be made the subject matter of consideration, at two distinct sittings of the General Quarter sessions.

In the case before us, it is the general opinion that a new Bridge is required, and if Fifty pounds will not build it, the only remedy is by application to the Legislature.—We are willing to admit that, the Law requires to be amended, but while it remains as it is, it is unjust to accuse any public functionaries, with a neglect of duty.

Died,

At York, on Friday, 14th inst. Eleanor, Wife of Mr. James Bridgeland—Aged 48 years.

On 16th inst. Jean, Daughter of Mr. David Paterson.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Philip Clinger, an old and respectable Inhabitant of this Town.

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Robert Wilson, arrived at New-York, brings London dates to 16th August.

London, Aug. 14, *(evening.)*—The Courier states that Mr. Huskisson will be offered the leadership of the House of Commons, with the Office of Colonial Secretary—Mr. Herries, Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Duke of Portland, President of the Council, in the room of the Earl of Harrowby, who retires in consequence of a recent affliction—the death of his Daughter, the Viscountess Ebrinston. None of the new appointments have been finally arranged, nor perhaps will any thing be concluded until after the Funeral of Mr. Canning has taken place. Mr. Huskisson it is said has expressed his desire not to be removed from the Board of Trade, and positively declines becoming the leader in the House of Commons, on the ground that his health will not permit him to take so active and laborious a part in the debates. Consols 84¼.

Under the Vienna head, August 2, it is stated that the surrender of the Acropolis, has greatly discouraged the Greeks. The confusion is greater than ever.

A proposal is made in France for striking a medal in honor of Mr. Canning.

PORTUGAL.—Up to the latest dates, large bodies of Troops were under arms in Lisbon, and the excited feelings of the people seemed to be only restrained by their presence. The whole of the British Troops were ordered to retire to a distance, five Leagues from Lisbon. The Squadron under Sir Thomas Hardy had received orders, not to leave the Tagus, until the result of the commotions were known.

SITUATION WANTED.—A person who can be well recommended is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in a Store. Apply at this Office.
York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17tf

BANK NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby requested to meet at the Bank in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 3d day of October, next, at Ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the expediency of calling in a further Instalment upon the Capital Subscribed.
(By order of the Board.)
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada. }
York, 19th Sept. 1827. } 17-2

A Person who has lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in an Office, or Store. For reference apply to Mr. Allan, York Upper Canada.
York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryder*, next door but one to the *Store of George Monro, Esq.*, where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash*.
The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.
SILAS BURNHAM.
York, 20th September, 1827 17-8

HOUSE TO LET.—That substantial and well built *Brick House*, on Front Street, *facing the Bay* in the Town of York, and adjoining the Steam Boat Hotel. The House consists of excellent cellar Kitchens, with Fire places, Pantry and Store Rooms below, four Rooms on the first floor, and Six Rooms on the second floor. Convenient Yard room with Stables, out houses, and an excellent well of water is attached to the building. Apply to
CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.
York, 19th September, 1827. 17tf.

DOCTOR HARRAL'S *Anti-drunkenness*, or cure for Intemperance.—Price one Dollar.
This Medicine will remove all thirst, or desire for Spirituous Liquors, and effectually cure this worst of diseases—*Drunkenness*—it has the advantage of all others now offered to the Public, as it may be *secretly* administered to the patient, without suspicion, or the fear of injuring the constitution, and with the same curative effect, as if voluntarily taken—when mixed in liquor, it has no perceptible taste, or smell—to be had at Wm. Moore's, Druggist & Apothecary's York, U. C.
York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, until Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for Excavating the whole or part of the Canal through the Black Ash Swamp, (commonly called Cranberry Marsh,) laying between the forks of the River Welland, and the mouth of Broad Creek, on the Grand River.
This part of the Canal, comprising a distance of 12 miles, will be let in Sections of 20 chains each, a part of which is from 12 to 16 feet cutting, from Leonard Misener's, on Mill Creek, leading into the Welland, to broad Creek, on Grand River—a distance of 9 miles. All the timber is to be cut and cleared off 60 feet wide; a ditch is to be dug 6 feet deep and 15 feet wide on surface, and 3 feet bottom: the earth to be removed at least 15 feet from the ditch and levelled on the bank, which is to be laid at right angles with the Canal for the purpose of forming a good road for the general benefit of the undertaking. The said ditch to be completed on or before the 1st of January, 1828. The remainder of the work to be completed by the 1st of October, 1828. No buildings to be erected within 20 yards of the Canal.
The above is well worthy the consideration of Contractors, who may receive further information by applying at the Welland Canal Office, where *plans* and *profiles* will be exhibited for inspection.
(By order of the Board,)
WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT W. C. C.
WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, Sept. 8, 1827. 17-2

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the late firm of Evenghims & Co. or bolding in possession the property and effects of said firm, that I am appointed by the Chancellor of the State of New-York, receiver, until the further order of that Court, of all the Property, Goods, Estate, and Effects of the said late firm of Evenghims, & Co.
I do call upon all persons so indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me at my Office; and I do also call upon all those who hold in possession the property and effects of said firm, or any part thereof, to deliver the same into my hands without delay.
JONATHAN CHILD.
Rochester, August 10*th*, 1827. 14-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber informs all persons indebted to the late firm of Evenghims & Co. of Rochester, that he is appointed by Jonathan Child, Esq. Receiver for the Hon. the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-York, to collect all debts due said late firm in Upper Canada. He therefore calls on all those indebted, to settle their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.
LAWRENCE I. HEYDEN.
York, Sept. 18*th*, 1827. 17-4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Required for service of the Barrack Branch of the Ordnance Department at this Post.
Straw—50,000 pounds.
Brooms—No. 1,264.
Tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday the 24th September, next, at noon, for the whole of the above, or the Straw and Brooms separately, the Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Straw and Brooms" as the case may be, and two respectable sureties will be required, for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
W. I. GREIG.
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y. Gen. Commissariat Office,
York, 10th Sept. 1827. 16-2

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.
ALSO, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro.' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.
G. HAMILTON.
York, 21*st June,* 1827. 14tf.

SEPTEMBER TEA SALE, 1827.—The Agents to the Honble. East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday, the 15th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 22d September, about 2500 Chests.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place six days previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
FORSYTH RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Company.
Montreal, 15*th August,* 1827. 13-5

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTED GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shaloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marscelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Groats, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.
I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, September 12, 1827. 16tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, leaves Niagara daily for York at 7 o'clock in the morning, and starts from York for Niagara every day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Canada* crosses the Lake in the short space of four hours and a half, and affords Travellers arriving at the Falls an expeditious and convenient opportunity of visiting the Capital of Upper Canada.
FARES.
Cabin Passage, ... $2,
Deck and Fore Cabin, 1.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, April 21, 1827. 47-*tf*.

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE.—To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.
ALSO—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,
JOHN MONRO.
York, August 16*th*, 1827. 12tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.
N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf*.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 *June,* 1827. 5-*tf*

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a consiant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by
JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.
To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada: Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.
An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.
A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.
☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

		Acres.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.		
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.		
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	}	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession	}	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.		200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.		200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 5th. ditto. do.	}	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.		200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, August 10*th*, 1827. 11-12.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:
Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.
Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.
Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.
A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by
WRAGG, & Co.
N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.
Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.
Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by
WRAGG, & Co.
York, 3rd August, 1827. 10*tf*.



VOL. 2. NO. 18.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



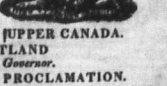
UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Thursday the Thirtieth day of August instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you
GREETING:
WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of July, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Thirtieth day of August, instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.
NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Monday, the Eighth day of October, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twentieth day of Aug't. in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.
By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.
P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.
By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.
WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.
NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.
By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.
GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To all to whom these Presents shall come
GREETING:
WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.
Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.
Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.
Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.
PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith:
To all to whom it may concern—
GREETING:
WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada,

begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. H. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.
P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

In Council 21st *November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
JOHN SMALL.
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th *June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
JOHN SMALL,
5-2*tw.* *Clerk of the Executive Council*

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, *H. D.*
York, 20th *July*, 1827. 8-11.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd *March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenay Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of G'engarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th, August 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th, August 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leslie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14*th August*, 1827, } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827.

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D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

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6th August, 1827.

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D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

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D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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D. MACDONELL,
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6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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Sheriff, E. D.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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Sheriff, E. D.

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Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

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Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

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Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

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Sheriff, E. D.

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6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No

worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 6th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 17th *September*, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 27th *August*, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit } BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Mathew Crooks, at the suit of William Crooks, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Mathew Crooks, Lot No. 14, in the 4th con. West of the centre road in the township of Caledon, in the Home District, containing 200 acres, more or less, through which property runs the River Credit and creates a fall of about 150 feet in crossing the premises, and which can be led along the bank half a mile for the purpose of erecting Machinery; on this property is a tolerable good spring of salt water, which might be worked to a considerable extent, an excellent saw mill with one saw, ashery, two dwelling houses, and about 30 acres of land under improvement; the above property is situated in the midst of (altho' a new) a very thriving and flourishing settlement in front of the lands latterly purchased by the Canada Land Company, and which is, and must continue to become a place of the greatest business in that section of the country. The above property I shall sell at public auction, at the market place in the town of York, on Saturday, the 29th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, for cash only.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above lands by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22 *June*, 1827. 5-1 *tw*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Durnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concession of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder.—If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 14th 1827. 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
Hamilton, 14th *July*, 1827. 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER, Dep. Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hamilton, 21st July, 1827. } 10-10*w*

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 16th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d Sept. 1827. 18-7*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
November 6th, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury,
14th Sept. 1827. 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,
August 11th, 1827. 18-6*m*.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Moreu intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6*m*

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh,
20th August, 1827. 14-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Midland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6*m*.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827. NO. 19.

Poetry.

THE GENIUS OF NIAGARA.

BY A VISITER AT THE FALLS.

Proud Demon of the waters! Thou
Around whose stern and stormy brow
Circles the Rainbow's varied gem,
The Vapour Spirits diadem;
While rushing headlong at thy feet,
The everlasting Thunders meet!

Throw'd on the mists, around thy form
Is dashing an eternal storm—
Countless and changeless—and whose shock
The Tempest of old Ocean mock:
And the dark Sea-King yields to thee
The mood of might and Majesty!

Depth, Sound, Immensity, have lent
Their terrors to the element.
Thy congregated waters yell
Down caverns fathomless as Hell;
While Heaven's glorious lines are set
About thy gorgeous Coronet.

Emblem of Power! the mighty Sun,
Hath left and found thee roaring on.—
The Giant, Time, hath never yet
His footsteps on thy waters set;
For thou remainest still the same—
Unchanged and unchangable.

[*Buffalo Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

A NEW FIRE.

Capt. Parry, in preparing for the singular expedition in which he is now engaged, found great difficulty, we believe, in providing for the necessary process of cooking during the period he and his companions would be likely to be absent from the ship. At length he fixed on the lamp with incombustible wick, which is fed with spirits of wine. This sort of fire is not only very weak but very expensive, and is of course, inapplicable to being applied upon a large scale. We have very recently seen another description of fire, which is procured from a very cheap and common liquid, without the interposition of wicks of any kind. The heat which it produces is so intense, that it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, and causes a much greater ebullition than coal fire. It is applicable to all the purposes of cookery, to any extent that may be required. It would, therefore, be peculiarly convenient to the naval and merchant service. In the summer season, it would be the most agreeable and economical fire which families could wish for, as it may be kindled in a moment, and extinguished merely by closing a valve. It is free from all danger, as the liquid will ignite only in the cauldron in which it is used. Experiments are about to be undertaken for applying it to the boilers of steam engines, and if they be favorable, as there is no reason to doubt that they will be, steam boats may soon traverse all the seas on the face of the globe, as the liquid that supplies the fire may be contained within a very moderate compass.—This important discovery has, as yet been exhibited only to 2 or 3 persons—we were of the number, and received permission to describe it to this extent. We have only to add that we have repeatedly seen it in operation, and that we have no doubt whatever, that it will fully answer the expectations entertained of it. Like all extraordinary things of the kind, this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public, every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world.

EXTRACT

From the Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. By SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PASSAGE OF THE BRIDGE OF LODI.

Though the bridge was left standing, it was swept by twenty or thirty Austrian pieces of artillery, whose thunders mowed death to any who should attempt that pass of peril. The French, with great alertness, got as many guns in position on the left bank, and answered this tremendous fire with equal spirit. During this cannonade, Buonaparte threw himself personally amongst the fire, in order to station two guns loaded with grape shot, a such a position as rendered it impossible for any one to approach for the purpose of undermining or destroying the bridge; and then calmly proceeded to make arrangements for a desperate attempt. His cavalry was directed to cross, if possible, at a place where the Adda was said to be fordable—a task which they accomplished with difficulty. Meantime Napoleon observed that the Austrian line of infantry was thrown considerably behind the batteries of artillery which they supported, in order that they might have the advantage of a bending slope of ground, which afforded them shelter from the French fire. He therefore, drew up a close column of 8000 grenadiers, protected from the artillery of the Austrians by the walls and houses of the town, and yet considerably nearer to the enemy's line of guns on the opposite side of the Adda than were their own infantry, which ought to have protected them. The column of grenadiers, thus secured, waited in comparative safety, until the appearance of the French cavalry, who had crossed the ford, began to disquiet the flank of the Austrians. This was the critical moment which Buonaparte expected. A single word of command wheeled the head of the column of grenadiers to the left and placed it on the perilous bridge. The word was given at the same moment, and on they went, loud shouts of *Vive la Republique!* But their appearance upon the bridge was the signal for a redoubled shower of grape-shot, while from the windows of the houses of the left side of the river, the soldiers who occupied them poured volley after volley of musketry on the thick column, as it endeavoured to force its way over the long bridge. At one time the French grenadiers unable to sustain this dreadful storm, appeared for an instant to hesitate. But Berthier, the Chief of Buonaparte's staff, *cartel* would have extended, from the residence of *carriage* would have extended, from the residence of the deceased Minister, to Temple-bar. Notwithstanding the anxious wish of the friends and relatives to have the obsequies performed in the most private and unostentatious manner, it was found impossible to limit the number of mourners to 30, so numerous the applications, and so fervent and sincere the demands of private friendship to pay the last earthly homage to the remains of the illustrious departed.

Every arrangement was made to obviate any impediment that could lead to confusion, from the crowding of the anxious multitude in the brief space, which the procession had to travel. All persons admitted into the interior of the Abbey were set down in Dean's-yard, and conducted through the cloisters to their places. Dean's-yard was completely filled with carriages, mostly of individuals of distinguished rank.

Not one was permitted to draw up at the grand entrance, which was reserved for the admission of the coffin and the funeral train exclusively.

From Downing-street to Tothill-street, including Parliament-street, the whole range of Bridge-street, and the entire space surrounding the Abbey, and the burial ground, every window and door was filled, and the parapets of all the houses within view exhibited lines of persons closely packed with evening interest upon the scene below. To those who witnessed the scene it will be recognised as the unexaggerated truth that an air of sincere grief and affection was impressed upon every countenance, and gave a deep character to the whole group.

In Downing-street, many lingered about the door from which were to issue the remains of him whose loss they seemed to feel as an all hours the day, long after the mandate of the Police to retire; and indeed, such was the obstinate grief of some few, that it was found impossible to remove them by any efforts of persuasion, short of force. One aged female was particularly remarked, from the pertinacity with which she resisted every attempt by persuasion, or otherwise, to remove her from the spot. She remained by the garlande for kissing them by the late Premier to her son, as the motive of her conduct, and she was permitted to retain her station unmolested. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Lord Goderich arrived over to the house from the residence opposite. He was attired in deep mourning, and appeared anxious to conceal the emotions under which he was evidently suffering.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, arrived between twelve and one.

At ten minutes before one, the hearse, followed by six mourning coaches, entered Dowing-street, and drew up at the door

"And the long funeral blacken'd all the way."

Amongst the mourners were all the Cabinet Ministers, the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex followed the hearse, in a carriage and pair. Then came a mourning coach with Lord Chancellor, and Master Charles Canning.

In one coach were—viz Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Goderich, and Lord Carlisle; Mr. Wynne and Mr. Tierney were together, as were Lords Anglesea, Dudley and Ward, and Bexley.

At a quarter to two the procession left for the Abbey,

England.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE CANNING

As early as nine o'clock this morning, groups of individuals, belonging to every class in society visited Downing-street, to witness the preparations. With the exception of the two mutes at the door, and the closed shutters, there was, however, no outward sign of the mournful business of the day. The people, notwithstanding, continued to flock in the spot in front of the lamented Premier's late residence. The greatest silence prevailed, the multitude, seeming to satisfy the deep interest by which they were moved by merely gazing upon the house of mourning. At twelve o'clock the crowd had become so dense, as to extend nearly to the end of the street, and it became necessary to make a clearing. This was effected in the most orderly manner by a party of Constables, under the directions of Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, who was on horse-back at the head of a large body. It was remarked, that scarcely one of the many Constables and Officers in attendance, was out of uniform. The crowd, however, were not allowed to occupy the open space below Downing-street, a clear passage being kept open for the approach of the hearse and mourning coaches, and such carriages as were admitted to come up the street to the house.—Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses; and followed by nine mourning coaches with four, drove up under the gateway opposite the Treasury. The funeral line reached to Whitehall-place. No carriages were allowed to follow in the procession except those of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were invited to assume seats in the mourning coaches; and of such carriages as were allowed two only, viz. those of the Duke of Sussex as Chief mourner, and of Lord Chancellor, as nearest relative, were allowed to come to the door where the corpse lay. The other carriages set down at the first entrance in St. James's Park, and then went round and took their stations in the street, beginning from the end of Downing-street, along beyond the Horse Guards to the Admiralty. All carriages excepting those of the mourners, were rejected; and it is stated that had the number of mourners been doubled, the mourning

THE ABBEY.

In the interior a number of Gentlemen, and some few Ladies had assembled, but the greater number of those individuals to whom tickets had been issued, awaited in the Jerusalem Chamber the arrival of the melancholy procession. The greater attention had been paid to the outward tokens of that mourning, which evidently dwelt within the bosoms of those who met together to pay the last tribute of respect to the distinguished and highly-gifted Statesman, whose death is scarcely a greater grief to his own country than to every nation of the civilized globe.—About two o'clock, the Gentlemen who had remained in the Jerusalem Chamber, entered and arranged themselves along the North aisle, the opposite aisle having been set apart for those who had previously occupied the nave of the Cathedral.

Among the former we noticed, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Fife, Mr. C. Grant, Sir Robert Wilmot, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Hume, Mr. Wm. Smith, Sir J. Mackintosh, the Knight of Kerry Mr. W. Huskisson, Mr. Lambton, Lord Granthom, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. Philips, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, Lord Kensington, and some other Members of both Houses of Parliament. Soon afterwards the Foreign Ambassadors, and their retinue, with a party of Horse Guards, preceded and passed through the gate which led to the place of sepulture.

Among those distinguished foreigners were, Prince Esterhazy, Count Munster, Count Lieven, and the Marquis Palmella.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, the Funeral Procession arrived at the great entrance to the Abbey, and after a pause of a few minutes, proceeded slowly onwards, the Venerable Dean of Westminster reading the beautiful Service for the burial of the Dead.

At the moment that the coffin arrived in the centre of the nave, a ray of light came through the long windows and shone directly upon it, and the melancholy group that followed it. It was a singular, and most interesting circumstance, for the morning having been somewhat cloudy, this was the first sunbeam that had guided the walls of the interior of this venerable building.

The Procession moved in the following order:—One of the Westminster Almsmen, habited in black, with a blue cloth tunic, and holding a funeral staff

Two mutes holding staves,

A mute, bearing a large black plume.

Six mutes with staves, two and two.

THE BODY.

Borne on shoulders, without pall-bearers or supporters.

Immediately following the coffin, as chief mourners, came the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and between them, their Highnesses, was the youngest son of Mr. Canning.

On the right of the Duke of Sussex, was the Duke of Portland. The other mourners were the Duke of Leeds, the Marquis of Chandos, then the Lord Chancellor, Lord Goderich, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, Sir Robert Wilmot, Mr. Vallers, Mr. Bendl, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl Morley, Mr. Tierney, the Earl Spencer, Lord Bexley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. R. Bathurst, Mr. Pitman, Mr. Backhouse, and Mr. Stapleton.

There were few among the melancholy group whose eyes were not filled with tears. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goderich sobbed audibly.

Immediately after the ceremony, the two Royal Dukes shook hands with the son of the deceased, and also with the Marquis of Chandos.

The Coffin was covered with crimson velvet, and bore the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honorable GEORGIE CANNING, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c.

Born 11th April, 1770;
Died 8th August, 1827.—

[*London, August 16.*

THE MINISTRY.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 17th of Aug. at 4 o'clock, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and the Marquis of Londonderry, the Marquis of Anglesea, Viscount Goderich, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Tierney, and Lord Bexley. The Ministers sat in deliberation till six o'clock.

After the breaking up of the Cabinet Council, despatches were sent off to the Right Honorable W. Huskisson, the President of the Board of Trade, who is at present on the Continent.

Mr. Herries, and several of the Cabinet Ministers had interviews with Viscount Goderich, previous to the assembling of the Cabinet Council.

The appointment of Mr. Herries to the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, affords considerable

satisfaction amongst the men of business in the city, as he is generally esteemed fully adequate to what is required from a Chancellor.

His Majesty proceeded yesterday afternoon to the state apartments of Carlton House, to hold his Court. Viscount Goderich was presented to the King, and kissed hands upon being appointed first Lord of the Treasury; Mr. J. C. Herries was presented to His Majesty by Viscount Goderich, first Lord of the Treasury, and received the seals of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer: Lord Wm. Bentinck was presented by the Right Hon. Charles W. Wynn, the President of the Board of Control, and kissed hands on being appointed Governor-General of India, in the room of Lord Amherst; Captain Cooper, Secretary of the Duchess of Kent, was presented by the Marquis of Lansdowne, principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was Knighted. Mr. Herries and Lord Wm. Bentinck were sworn in as Privy Councillors. It was understood that the Duke of Portland was declared to be the Lord President of the Council.—*Ber. 16th.*

Mrs. Canning bears her affliction with as much fortitude and resignation as can be expected, under such a sudden and trying visitation. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, it is said, has generously made the offer to Mrs. Canning, of remaining at Chiswick House, and to consider the Mansion as entirely at her disposal, for twelve months, or any period she might wish. The afflicted Lady, however, has removed to town, and is now at Harcourt House, in Cavendish-square, the residence of her Brother-in-law, the Duke of Portland.—*Courier.*

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

Hitherto, our North American possessions have been most shamefully neglected; but the government now appear to be aware of their immense importance, and it is devoutly to be wished that no ministers will lose no opportunity consistent with the general interests of the country, to cherish and encourage them.

These colonies, according to the evidence given before the Emigration Committee, are capable of supporting a population of 35 millions! Really a government must be very timid to be afraid of a country that neglects a country of such vast capabilities, particularly when it has for its immediate neighborhood a nation that is attempting to rival the patent state itself; with regard to the unjust and onerous regulation between the West Indies and the U. States, there can be no doubt that the government of Washington established upon our yielding to their terms; but hitherto their calculations have proved erroneous, and it is to be hoped that if, as is expected, the United States should be disposed to acquiesce with our conditions, that no such event shall be.—"It is too late." We are aware that the Americans have got it into their heads that the merchants of our North American colonies will not be able to supply the West Indies with corn until even the St. Lawrence being closed by the frost for four or five months of the year. But they should have recollected that we have the harbour of Halifax, one of the finest and most capacious in the world, and which is always open. If, indeed, the Americans were a people that would abide by their own commercial laws, there might be a difficulty in supplying the West Indies with produce. Such, however, is not the case, for whenever business is to be done, Brother Jonathan will do it—to use a homely phrase—either by hook or by crook. Under these circumstances, there is no fear but plenty of produce would be smuggled through Canada, whatever laws may be enacted to prevent such intercourse.

From the London Courier, Aug. 8.

At this moment when every thing connected with the life of the extraordinary man, whose loss the nation has to deplore, is doubly interesting, the following biographical sketch of the late Prime Minister cannot be other than acceptable to our readers:—

The family of Mr. Canning was original seated at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, from whence a branch of the Cannings of Foxcote, still reside in that county. Queen Elizabeth conferred the manor of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, on George Canning, a younger son of the Warwickshire family who thereupon moved into Ireland, and from him the late Premier is descended. Stratford Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, the grandfather of the subject of our remarks, was the father of George and Paul. George, the elder son, displeased his parents, by marrying a dowerless beauty, and in consequence was turned upon the world, to push his fortune as he could with a scanty allowance of £150 per annum. This pittance, which he was informed he would not find increased at his father's death, was rather a stimulant than a source of provision for a family; but Mr. Canning, notwithstanding the smallness of his income, and although he entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and was subsequently called to the bar, never appears have been fonder of the muses than the law, and gave himself up to literature rather than to his professional studies.

He came with his lady to London, and determined to study the law, entered himself of the Middle Temple. He died poor; on the 11th of April, 1771, a few days after the birth of his son George, and was interred in the new burying ground of St. Mary-le-bone, where his tomb, with the following inscription, was placed by his widow:

Thy virtue and my woe are worth a tear tell,
Therefore a little while, my George farewell!
For faith and love like our's Heaven has in store
In, last best gift—to meet and part no more.

His infant son, the subject of this memoir, was placed with a maternal uncle, a respectable wine merchant in the city, who discovering strong marks of genius, at a very early age, sent him to Eton, where he speedily distinguished himself, and in 1787 became one of the foundation scholars.

In 1792, on the death of Mr. Ford Acton, Mr. Canning was entered of Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed his academy residence, and graduated. At the University he acquired considerable celebrity for the correctness of his taste, and for the beauty and brilliancy of his declamation. Whilst there, he also formed an acquaintance with several young men of rank, amongst whom was Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool, who was studying at Oxford at the time. Having obtained his Bachelor's degree, Mr. Canning left the University, and entered himself as a student of the Middle Temple, of which his father had formerly been a member, with intent to study the law. After the same time also he obtained admission to a debating society which used to meet in Broad-street, and by his practice there acquired an ease and facility in public speaking to which much of his subsequent success is owing. His legal studies were not, we believe, pursued with any great assiduity—his manners formed him for society, and much of his time was spent amongst his school and college companions. It is also said that he, at that time was very intimate with Sheridan and Fox, his acquaintance with whom was formed at the table of his uncle, who was a strenuous opposer of Walpole, and a determined friend to liberty. These latter circumstances Canning was always opposed to his uncle: the political bias which he had early formed in favor of Pitt was cherished by his acquaintance with Mr. Jenkinson, and more particularly by an introduction to the Minister himself. Pitt was so struck with the talents which the youthful statesman displayed, that he determined to bring him into Parliament in order to enable him to enter the arena of politics, and selected a borough, his own property, for that purpose. The borough of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, by which means Mr Canning, in the year 1793, and, at the age of twenty-two, made his debut in the House of Commons. The great expectations which Pitt entertained from the eloquence of his juvenile friend, were increased by his talents, and more particularly by what neglects a country of such vast capabilities, particularly when it has for its immediate neighborhood a nation that is attempting to rival the patent state itself; with regard to the unjust and onerous regulation between the West Indies and the U. States, there can be no doubt that the government of Washington established upon our yielding to their terms; but hitherto their calculations have proved erroneous, and it is to be hoped that if, as is expected, the United States should be disposed to acquiesce with our conditions, that no such event shall be.—"It is too late." We are aware that the Americans have got it into their heads that the merchants of our North American colonies will not be able to supply the West Indies with corn until even the St. Lawrence being closed by the frost for four or five months of the year. But they should have recollected that we have the harbour of Halifax, one of the finest and most capacious in the world, and which is always open. If, indeed, the Americans were a people that would abide by their own commercial laws, there might be a difficulty in supplying the West Indies with produce. Such, however, is not the case, for whenever business is to be done, Brother Jonathan will do it—to use a homely phrase—either by hook or by crook. Under these circumstances, there is no fear but plenty of produce would be smuggled through Canada, whatever laws may be enacted to prevent such intercourse.

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Ireland.

TRADE OF BELFAST.—There has been an evident improvement in the Trade of Belfast during the last few years. It is perceptible in the number of new buildings which have lately been erected. In the course of the last three years, several new streets have been commenced, and are daily extending. There are now upwards of ten cotton factories in Belfast and its neighbourhood; and this branch of our trade has been brought to such perfection, that we can compete with the English and Scotch manufactories, both in the quality and price of our plain and printed cottons. A considerable stock of manufactured goods is annually exported from Belfast, which, from the quality of the cloth, and the perfection of their finish, are well calculated for a foreign Market, and generally meet with a ready sale. The linen manufactures still maintains its ground in the North of Ireland, where for many years it has been carried on most extensively. The Foreign commerce of Belfast is at present in a very promising state. We have a good trade to the West Indies and America; a great many cargoes are annually received from Spain and Sicily, Russia, Holland, &c. and though we have not a direct communication to South America and the Brazils, yet a fair share of business with these countries is transacted through the medium of Liverpool and London. The provision and grain trades are likewise daily increasing; and, indeed, almost every branch of our commerce and manufactures appears to have been visited by that spirit of renovation which is now abolishing its influence over our late depressed and miserable country.

Summary.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 17th, says—"Yesterday being the day fixed for the burial of the late Premier, the windows of all the shops in town were closed; the flags of the ships in port, and on the public buildings, and on the churches were hoisted half mast, the bells tolled, and every possible mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased."

The Russian fleet makes a formidable appearance at Spithead. It consists of eight sail of the line, nine frigates, and two corvettes, &c. all in very fine condition. Out of this force there are now in the Channel *four* ships and *four* frigates allowed to go out to the Mediterranean; all the rest are to return to Cronstadt.

Lisbon intelligence to the 1st Aug. announces that tranquility had been restored in that capital. Energetic measures were taken to disperse the mobs. The Regent had requested a squadron of English lancers for her personal guard.

Russia and Persia.—Petersburgh letters of the 21st July contradict the rumors of an early peace between Persia and Russia. Extensive preparations are making by the latter power to carry on the war vigorously.

LONDON MARKETS, *August* 17.

Ashes.—On Tuesday 340 bbls. Canada Pearls brought 29s. a 29s. 6d.; Pots 28s. to 27s.

The accounts from Constantinople are down to the commencement of the present month. They confirm former statements of the extraordinary efforts made by the Sultan, to speedily raise a powerful army. Being determined to bear of no further proposal in favour of the Greeks, and knowing to what danger that resolution exposed him, he exerted himself with spirit to meet and to surmount them.

In one District of Southern India, a thousand families renounced idolatry last year, and placed themselves under the religious instruction of the Church Missionaries.

By one of the late arrivals from India, letters have been received in Glasgow, dated 8th February, from Jubbulpore, mentioning that the news of the Duke of York's death, had reached that place by an overland despatch. It will be recollected that the Duke of York died the 5th January; the dispatch must therefore have gone out in a month, which is believed to be the shortest period on record in which this journey has been performed.—*Greenock Advertiser, 11th August.*

Lower Canada.

A person of the name of MAILIN, who is said to have assisted in carrying the great WOLFE of the field of battle in the year 1759, died lately in England, aged 92.

The Grand Jury of MONTREAL have thrown out the bill against the rioters at Doncaster.

The Subscription list to Wolf's Column, in this city, receives daily additions of names; and there can be little doubt but that it will soon be sufficiently full to authorize an early commencement of this laudable undertaking.

We have been given to understand, but know not what credit is to be attached to our information, that it has been discovered that four individuals have been working at a silver mine in Upper Canada for the last two years with considerable profit and advantage. The cause of this circumstance having come to light, is said to be a quarrel between the parties—three of whom were Americans, and one an Englishman—that the former wished to exclude the latter from any further participation in their operations, and that in consequence he divulged that affair. Our informant adds, that a notification of the circumstance has been transmitted to the Government at Quebec.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The wonderful improvement of Steam Navigation on the St. Lawrence is a favourite topic of conversation, and its progress is certainly most creditable to the public spirit and enterprise of the commercial city. We have one or two particulars to communicate respecting the subject which we believe to be unperceived. By the arrival of the John Molson here on Friday evening last, many Merchants of this city received answers to letters which they had written only 44 hours previous! Our small supplement which we issued on Wednesday evening last, was transmitted by the Waterloo, which left Montreal the same evening at 9. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, we read our paper to the amount at full length in the columns of the QUEBEC OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Is not this the incredibly short space of forty-four hours the vessel arrived at Quebec, a new edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE was published, and transmitted to Montreal, a distance of 360 miles, with the usual delay on both trips at Sorel and Three Rivers.—*Ib.*

We are happy to have it in our power to inform the public that His Majesty by a Mandamus has been pleased to appoint JOHN FORSTER, Esq. a Legislative Councillor of this Province, an appointment which has been long expected by every friend of Government, and which is so deservedly merited, whether in relation to the Honourable Gentleman's excellencies as a man, or his worth as a citizen.—*Ib.*

We are informed that it is the intention of the Government to proceed forthwith in the execution of the measures contemplated, and which received a partial commencement last Fall, respecting the fortification of the Mountain in the rear of this city, and the erection of such military works as may be judged expedient for its security and protection.

The estimates for these works having been sanctioned by the British Government, and no obstacle existing to prevent an immediate beginning, Thomas PORTER, Esq. of Montreal, Edmund Henry, Esq. of Laprairie, with several other officers of the Engineers appointed for that purpose, were engaged on Tuesday in the neighbourhood and scite of the intended operations) in valuing such private property as it will be necessary for the Government to take into its possession.

Another means of occupation and employment thus afforded to the industrious mechanics and labourers, and Canada is to be enriched and secured at the same time and object. It shews the value the British Government attaches to the occupation of these Provinces, and we indulge a hope that the wealth and resources of Great Britain are to be employed for nobler purposes and more exalted views than to give perpetuity in the New World to the dark, illiberal anti-British, and anti-social Institutions of the feudal ages from which the old world has long shaken itself free.—*Ib.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONTREAL SEPTEMBER TERM, 1827.

THURSDAY, Septr. 6th.

Mr. GRANT presented a petition from *Ezeen Cameron*, praying that his trial may come on. The Court ordered the petition to be filed in order that the prisoner might have the benefit of it, but he could not answer its prayer, inasmuch as no indictment had as yet been before the Court, and the Attorney General had not yet brought up by *Certiorari* the indictment found by the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. GRANT then presented a petition from *Edmund Burke*, stating that he had been confined in gaol since 12th September 1825, complaining that no proceedings had been had against him by the Attorney General, and subsequently praying that he might be discharged. The Attorney General in reply stated that proceedings had been had against Burke, for on the 7th September 1826, he had moved for execution against the prisoner on a sentence of death pronounced against him on the 16th September 1816. The prisoner alleged he was in possession of the King's pardon, and an indulgence was granted him to produce that pardon but he had neglected to do so; As long as a sentence of death hangs over the prisoner's head, he could not be brought to trial for subsequent offences, unless he shews his pardon. The Attorney General then moved that the rule *nisi*, which he had obtained in September 1826, be now declared absolute, and that cause be now shewn why sentence of death should not be awarded against him, in the terms of the original sentence. Mr. Grant obtained delay till Saturday.

SATURDAY September, 8th.

The Court then proceeded to the rule of *Edmund Burke*, to shew cause why the original sentence of death pronounced against him on the 10th September 1816, should not be put in force. Mr. GRANT as his attorney put in a plea in writing and filed His Majesty's pardon. The Attorney General on looking at the pardon stated that the conditional pardon, which conditions had not been attended to, and the pardon was consequently nullified. He would take communication of the plea and the pardon, and would be enabled to prove on Monday, that the Prisoner had absconded from this Province to the great injury and pecuniary loss of His Majesty's subjects, in direct violation of the conditions of the Pardon. The case stands over till Monday.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 15, 1827.

The prevailing easterly wind has brought up several vessels and regular traders on their second voyage from Europe. In the *Hayden*, have arrived Colonel Sir THOMAS NOEL HILL, K. C. B. Depy. Adjt. General in the Canadas, Lady HILL, and four children, Capt. SAVAGE, R. E. Lady and five children, Lieutenants CROMIER R. E. and BURGMAN, R. E. with one company of Sappers and Miners, to join Colonel BY at the RIDEAU. The Revd. Mr. Payne, Chaplain to the STOCK Yard, Kingston, Lady and child, have also arrived.

We have to announce also the arrival of the Honble. Mr. FELTON from ENGLAND, of Mrs. DAVIDSON and Miss CALDWELL, daughter of the Honble. JOHN CALDWELL.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Advices from the Lower Provinces represent the crops which were at one time very promising, as having entirely failed from smut and wet weather. In this Province, the crop of wheat is certainly much below an average, particularly on the South side of the St. Lawrence, where in many instances, owing to the grub, smut, and wet weather early in the season, the return will hardly equal the quantity sowed.—*Old Q. Gazette.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

...Sept. 8th—Ship Orwell, Harwell, 13th do. from Dublin, to J. Munn, sail.
...Ship Britannia, Redpath, 18th do. from Portsmouth, to Wm. Price, in ballast.
...Bark Argyle, Anderson, 24 do. from Cork, to do. do.
...Brig Barb Toon of Rest, Key, 42 days from Rose, to J. Black, do. in ballast.
...Brig Endymion, Smith, 50th July from Liverpool, to Fros e & co. general cargo.
...Brig Castor, Cochrane, 29th do. from Yoo hall, to Gilmour & co.
...9th—Brig Mary Stewart, Smith, 27th do. from Liverpool, to Froste & co. with salt.
...Brig Margaret, Alridge, 4th do. from Cork, to W. & G. Forsyth & co. in ballast.
...Brig George & Catherine, Blacklock, 50 days from Liverpool, to order, general order.
...11th—Brig Henry Broughan, Beigh, 32nd July from Wes Hartlepool, to Gilmour & co. in ballast.
...Brig Phœbe, Finn, 27th July from Youghall, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast.
...Brig Jessie, Edwards, 27th do. from do. to W. Price & co. in ballast—13 settlers.
...Brig Rocket, Murray, 29th July from Liverpool, to T. Gordon & co. with general cargo.
...14th—Bark Minerva, Garrick, 54 days from Pringlas, to order, in ballast.
...Brig Arai, Archibald, 24th July from Cardigan, to J Leather, in ballast.
...Brig Favourite, Allan, 15th August from Greenock, to W. Price & Co. with general cargo.
...Ship General Wolf, Scansworth, 6th do. from Bristol, to W. Budden, with general cargo.
...Brig Hope, Burke, 10th do. from Liverpool, to G. Symes, with general cargo.
...15th—Schr. Mary Ann, Sire, 29th do. from Halifax, to J Leblond, Fisher, &c.
...Ship Heydon, J. Geary, 29th do. from Portsmouth, to Government, in ballast.
...Ship Dunlope, Gowen, 4th do. from Belfast, to J. Hamilton, goods.—92 settlers.
...Brig Thames, Adams, 17th do. from Glasgow, to R. Dean & co. goods.
...15th—Brig Rival, Evening, 26th July from Gibraltar, to W. Price & co. with wines & fruit.
...Brig Promise, Shearer, 6th August from Liverpool, to J. Leather & co., with salt.

Domestic.

Township of Trafalgar, Dist. of Gore, 11th August, 1827.

Pursuant to public notice, the inhabitants residing in Nelson and Trafalgar on the Lake Road, leading from the Burlington Bay Canal, to the 16 Mile Creek, met at the House of Philip Sovereign, Esq., J. P. for the purpose of subscribing to, and making other arrangements towards improving the said Lake Road—when P. Sovereign, Esq. J. P. was called to the Chair, and William J. Kerr performed the duties of Secretary. The Meeting being duly organised, the following Resolutions were put from the Chair, viz:—

1*st Resolved.*—That it is expedient, and necessary, that the Lake Road leading from the Burlington Bay Canal, to the Capital of Upper Canada; should, and ought to be improved fit for Post Coaches to travel, with ease and safety upon—by which Road, the distance is now seven miles shorter than the Dundas Street, and all the high, and dangerous hills are avoided.

2*d Resolved.*—Unanimously, that every individual of this Meeting, do exert himself to the utmost in his power, in making the said Lake Road leading to York, as good, as it can be travelled all hours of the day, with safety to himself, and team.

3*d Resolved.*—That it is expedient, that the inhabitants residing along said Road, should be unanimous in their endeavours—in effecting the object of this Meeting.

4*th Resolved.*—That we, the Inhabitants living on the said Lake Road, are desirous of cooperating with our neighbours residing between the 16 Mile Creek, and York—as our object in the same.

5*th Resolved.*—That a Committee of three be appointed to act, with a like number from among the inhabitants residing between the 16 Mile Creek and York, and that the Joint Committee are hereby authorized to petition, solicit, and collect funds for improving said Road.

6*th Resolved.*—That the said Joint Committee are hereby authorised, to present our humble Petition to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council, for aid, in making Bridges, Causeways, &c. &c., on said Road—out of such funds as may be at His Excellency's disposal.

7*th Resolved.*—That the said Joint Committee will consider it their duty to wait upon John Galt, Esq., Agent for the Canada Land Company, for such assistance in furthering the improvement of the said Lake Road, as to that Gentleman may seem proper.

8*th Resolved.*—That the said Joint Committee are hereby authorised, to insert in the Upper Canada Gazette,—"that the inhabitants residing on the said Lake Road, intend-Petitioning the Legislature next Session of Parliament, for a grant of money, towards improving said Road."

9*th Resolved.*—That the thanks of this meeting are due to P. Sovereign Esq. for his able conduct in the Chair—and his attention in giving up his House for the accommodation of this meeting.

10*th Resolved.*—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Upper Canada Gazette.

The following persons were chosen as a Committee, agreeable to the 5th Resolution, viz:—Philip Sovereign, Esq., J. P., William Triller, and Mahlon Bray.

PHILIP SOVEREIGN,
Chairman.

WILLIAM J. KERR,
Secretary.

On Saturday last, the Rev. John Machar, who has recently been ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh to the Scotch Church, in this place, arrived in Town—and on Sunday preached two beautiful ser mons in Saint Andrew's Church. We most sincerely congratulate the community of Kingston, especially our Presbyterian brethren, on the arrival of this Gentleman amongst us. We anticipate much good will result from his labours, and while his decided talents as a preacher of the Gospel must command the respect of all classes and denominations, in the true spirit of his eloquence, his piety, and his earnestness in the cause of truth, will not be lost upon his own congregation.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The Army.

74th Foot.—Capt. Peregrine Maitland from Half-Pay, to be Capt. vice Jones who exchanges receiving the difference, 19th July, 1827.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1827.

The latest dates received from England, are to 17th Aug. Mr. Canning's funeral had taken place, an account of which is given in this days paper. Some appointments had been made in the Ministry, but the arrangements do not appear to have been completed—the next arrivals we may expect, will give us further information on the Subject.

The Messrs Hamilton's, proprietors of the Steam Boat Frontenac, have offered a reward of £100, for the discovery of the persons who set fire to that Vessel some time ago. The Frontenac after being fired, was loosed from her Moorings, and had drifted some distance into the Lake, when she was met by the Niagara, Capt. Mosier, who took her in tow, and succeeded in bringing her to the Wharf at Niagara, where after some exertions the flames were extinguished.

On Thursday morning, at about One o'clock, the Town was alarmed by the cry of Fire, and on hastening to the spot, the Methodist Meeting House was in the envelope in flames. Before any considerable out of people had collected, the fire had made so great progress, that it was found impracticable to arrest it, and the adjoining Houses were soon in a blaze. The only remedy which presented itself to save the remainder of the block, was to pull down some of the intermediate buildings, which was speedily effected by the exertions of some active individuals; and the conflagration which at one time had a most alarming appearance, after extending its ravages so far as the house on the corner of the Street, to the East, and the adjoining house, to the West, was fortunately stayed. The Town Engine which proves on trial to be a powerful one, was ably worked by the Fire Company; whose members are entitled to the highest praise. Their exertions were, however, in some measure rendered less effectual that they otherwise would have been, from the want of a constant and regular supply of water. This may be attributed to the confusion attendant on such occasions, and we take this opportunity of remarking, that those who are disposed at such a time to render effective service, in preserving the property of their neighbors from the destructive element, will find that they will best promote the object, by immediately falling into the line for the passing of buckets to the engines. A few resolute and active men about the building, are sufficient, and in ordinary cases, these, with well supplied Engines scarcely ever fail, of extinguishing the most alarming fires.

Six houses in all are destroyed, and among the sufferers, we notice that public sympathy is particularly expressed for Mr. Patrick, who had lately built, from the fruits of his industry, and had occupied his house only a few months.

The Mansion House was outpaunted, and the inmates of the others, we believe, have generally succeeded in saving most of their property. The Mansion House was insured to the amount of £800, but we have not heard, that any of the others were insured.

It is proper to observe, that Major Winniett and the 68th Regt. rendered the most immediate assistance in their power, and brought with them the Garrison Fire Engine. A Guard was also furnished by Major Winniett, for the protection of property exposed in the Streets. We are requested by the Magistrates, to convey their thanks to Major Winniett, and 68th Regt., for their prompt assistance on this distressing occasion.

Houses burnt and destroyed.—Mansion House Hotel, untenanted—two belonging to Mr. Boulton the Solicitor General, occupied by Mr. Moore, and Mr. Nichol—Mr. Legges, occupied by Mr. Hunter, and Mrs. Berry—Mr. Patrick's, occupied by himself—Mr. Hutchinson's Smiths Shop.

Liberty of the Press.—The last number of the *Canadian Freeman*, must we think, afford a pretty fair specimen to strangers, of the extent to which the liberty of the Press is carried in this Province. Who has escaped its abuse! Even its quondam friends, the Alien Committee, have come in for their share, and are indirectly charged, with having acted towards the Editor, in a "base and unprincipled" manner. Among the goodly Company, against whom the grossest calumnies are vented, we have not been forgotten. In our last number we stated a few stubborn facts, which have caused the *Freeman* no small degree of uneasiness. He cannot bear to hear the truth, that if the Bill of the Legislative Council, on the Alien Question, had been received in a proper spirit, all the discussion which has since been occasioned, might have been avoided. The question "is still open," and the prospect of its being at last settled contrary to his wishes, is a disappointment he cannot submit to in patience. Mr. Randal, he says "ought to have protested to the last moment."—Similarly, whatever we may think of Mr. Randals Mission in other respects, we cannot but admit, that he has "protested to the last moment," although his protestations appear to have had but little effect. It is curious enough to hear the *Freeman*, expressing his doubts, whether the Letters in the *Colonial Advocate* purporting* to be from Mr. Randal, are "authentic." This is a species of attack, we were not at all prepared for, from such a quarter. The people we hope, will keep an eye on the movements of those, who are now publicly accused by the *Freeman*, of having "violated a public pledge, to the shame of the cause."

Birth.

On Thursday morning 27 instant, Mrs H. Boulton, of a Son.

Died,

On Friday, 21st inst. Joseph, son of the late Mr. Oates,—aged 13 years.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of fall and Winter goods, which he flatters himself, he can sell at reduced prices for cash, or produce.

Grateful to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, for their generous support since his commencement in business, he again solicits their interest, and hopes his Goods will give them general satisfaction.

WM. BERGIN.

York, 19th Sept. 1827. 18-3

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots at Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash £3 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars and a quarter Cash.

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 18 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 16tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE CROWN RESERVES IN UPPER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that the CROWN RESERVES in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, assigned to the Canada Company, will be exposed to Public Sale in CORNWALL, on

WEDNESDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The upset price will be Ten Shillings, Halifax Currency, or Two Dollars per Acre, and the Company retains the right to make one bidding on each Lot.

2. Purchasers will pay *Five* per Cent of the whole purchase money at the time of sale; *Thirty* per Cent in course of the second week in April next; *Thirty-five* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1829; and the remaining *Thirty* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1830, *without interest*; but the option will be allowed of paying Twenty per Cent down, and the remainder by *Five* yearly equal instalments, with interest at Six per Cent.

3. When one half of the purchase money shall have been paid, the purchaser will be entitled to receive his DEED upon granting a mortgage, (bearing Interest,) to the Company for the remainder.

4. Such purchasers as hereafter may be disposed to sell their Lots before having made full payment, will be required to give notice of their intention to John Galt, Esq. the Company's Superintendant, at whose Office the same must be registered, and the new Purchaser approved before transfer can be permitted.

5. The Company requires actual settlement; but twelve months from the date of sale will be allowed for Purchasers to take possession and commence their operations; at the end of which period, if actual possession be not taken and settlement commenced, either by clearing a part of the Timber away, or by the erection of Buildings, notice will be given of a day being fixed for the forfeiture of the deposit and the resale of the Land.

6. Purchasers will be furnished, at the time of Sale, with printed papers, to be filled up, describing the number of persons in their families, the age of the eldest and of the youngest child, the Country of which the purchaser is a native, his trade or profession, his religion, his present place of residence, and the names of two respectable persons to whom he can refer for character. 18tf.

DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, tha a Meeting will be held on Monday, the 22d October next, at Jones Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a Director in the room of the late Vice President, Mr. Peter Desjardins, deceased.

(By order of the Board.)

JAMES DURAMD, Jun'r.
Secretary.

Dundas, 17th Sept. 1827. 18-4



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

BANK NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, are hereby requested to meet at the Bank in the Town of York, on Wednesday the 3d day of October, next, at Ten o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the expediency of calling in a further Instalment upon the Capital Subscribed.

(By order of the Board.)

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 19th Sept. 1827. 17-2

A Person who has lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in an Office, or Store. For reference apply to Mr. Allan, York Upper Canada.

York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

ALSO, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryster*, next door but one to the *Store of George Monro, Esq.*, where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash*.

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.

York, 20th September, 1827 17-8

HOUSE TO LET.—That substantial and well built *Brick House*, on Front Street, *facing the Bay* in the Town of York, and adjoining the Steam Boat Hotel. The House consists of excellent cellar Kitchens, with Fire places, Pantry and Store Rooms below, four Rooms on the first floor, and Six Rooms on the second floor. Convenient Yard room with Stables, out houses, and an excellent well of water is attached to the building. Apply to

CHRISTOPHER ELLIOTT.

York, 19th September, 1827. 17tf.

DOCTOR HARRAL'S *Anti-drunkenness*, or cure for Intemperance.—Price one Dollar.

This Medicine will remove all thirst, or desire for Spirituous Liquors, and effectually cure this worst of diseases—*Drunkenness*—it has the advantage of all others now offered to the Public, as it may be *secretly* administered to the patient, without suspicion, or the fear of injuring the constitution, and with the same curative effect, as if voluntarily taken—when mixed in liquor, it has no perceptible taste, or smell—to be had at Wm. Moore's, Druggist & Apothecary's York, U. C.

York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

NOTICE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, until Thursday the 4th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for Excavating the whole or part of the Canal through the Black Ash Swamp, (commonly called Cranberry Marsh,) laying between the forks of the River Welland, and the mouth of Broad Creek, on the Grand River.

This part of the Canal, comprising a distance of 12 miles, will be let in Sections of 20 chains each, a part of which is from 12 to 16 feet cutting, from Leonard Misener's, on Mill Creek, leading into the Welland, to broad Creek, on Grand River—a distance of 9 miles. All the timber is to be cut and cleared off 60 feet wide; a ditch is to be dug 6 feet deep and 15 feet wide on surface, and 3 feet bottom: the earth to be removed at least 15 feet from the ditch and levelled on the bank, which is to be laid at right angles with the Canal for the purpose of forming a good road for the general benefit of the undertaking. The said ditch to be completed on or before the 1st of January, 1828. The remainder of the work to be completed by the 1st of October, 1828. No buildings to be erected within 20 yards of the Canal.

The above is well worthy the consideration of Contractors, who may receive further information by applying at the Welland Canal Office, where *plans* and *profiles* will be exhibited for inspection.

(By order of the Board,)

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,
AGENT W. C. C.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, Sept. 8, 1827. 17-2

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th August. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)

JAMES DURAND, Junr.
Secretary.

12-9

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
IMPORTED GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:

Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shalloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marseelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Groats, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.

York, September 12, 1827. 16tf.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber informs all persons indebted to the late firm of Everaghims & Co. of Rochester, that he is appointed by Jonathan Child, Esq. Receiver for the Hon. the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-York, to collect all debts due said late firm in Upper Canada. He therefore calls on all those indebted, to settle their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

LAWRENCE I. HEYDEN.

York, Sept. 18th, 1827. 17-4

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

ALSO—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.

York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. AGRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.		Acres.
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.		
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	}	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession	}	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto.	do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto.	do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th. ditto.	} do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto.	do.	200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 *June,* 1827. 5-tf

INFORMATION to the Heirs of the late Sergeant John Leddan of the late Queens Rangers.

In consequence of the many applications that have been made to the subscriber, respecting some valuable Lands, granted to the said Leddan, in the Township of King, he is induced to cause this notice to be published in different Newspapers that he believes he is from the Town or County of Galway, in Ireland.

That he formerly belonged to the Old *Queens or Simcoe's Rangers*, and when they were reduced at the Peace of 1783, he remained in New Brunswick, and from thence came to this Province in 1791, and joined the late Queens Rangers, and Died at York, in Upper Canada, about the year 1802.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, 6th August, 1827. 11-8w.

FOR SALE. The lot and building in King-street adjoining the Store of Mr. John Munro. For price and conditions of purchase, apply to ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. King-street near the premises.

York, 18th May 1827. 51tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 19.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,
UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

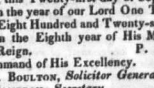
NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING;

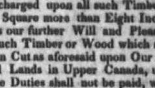
WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorised by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away

begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be registered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit-rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th *June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-2aw. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Home District, York, to wit.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Eighth day of October next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take Notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
Sheriff's Office, *York*, 20th *July*, 1827, } H. D. 8-11.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd *March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1.f. C. E. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of John McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said John McDonell, Lot No. 6, and the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leslie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Merkell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 19, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next enquing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } *Sheriff*, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Donald McArthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Peddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; which I will expose for sale at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the thirteenth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

DONALD MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, *May* 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the fifteenth day of October next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 3d *Sept*. 1827. } 16-5

District of Bathurst, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, said to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Davison, one at the suit of George Henderson, and the other at the suit of Wm. Morris, Esq., I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said James Divison, the following lots of land, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fifth day of November next, at the hour of 11 of the clock, in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash, Viz:—lot No. 12, in the 6th concession of the Township of Nepean, containing 200 Acres, lot No. 17, in the 7th concession of March, containing 100 Acres, and lot No. 12, in the 1st concession of Huntly, containing 200 Acres.

N. B.—All persons having claims on the above lots of land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, 4th *August*, 1827. 17-6

Home District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, west side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District. the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 17th *Sept*. 1827. 17-14

Home District, } TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 13, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Orchard, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with a Dwelling House, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well

By the will of Mr. Canning, Mrs. Canning is to receive all the personal estate and effects of her late husband. The effects are sworn to be under £30,000. In a codicil Mr. Canning "earnestly desires that his wife will either pay to his mother £2000, or an annuity of £300 during life."

A meeting has been held at Liverpool, and measures adopted for the erection of a statue or pillar to the memory of Mr. Canning.

Liverpool, August 25th.

Ashes are firm, and 460 barrels have been disposed of at 6d advance. *Wheat* was brisk yesterday, and fine samples of new English commanded 1s. per quarter advance.

London, August 28, 3 o'clock.—The funds are heavy. Consols for account opened at 87¼, declined to 87⅛, and have fluctuated between that price and 87¼.

Liverpool, August 16th.—Holders of ashes are firm, and about 300 barrels Pots and Pearls have been disposed of at better prices. Owing to the changes of weather, pretty extensive sales of wheat have been made at fully last week prices. There have been very few applications for flour. CanadaWheat, new, 4s. 4 5s. 2d; old, 5s. 3 5s. 8d; Canadian flour 36s. a 37s. The market to-day was very dull for every description of Grain.

The London Courier of Aug. 23d, says—"Where is he stated on Monday that it was likely Mr. P. Courtney would be the new Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Herries, we did not mean to convey, what appears to have been supposed, that the appointment had actually taken place.—The fact is, that the noble Lord at the head of the Treasury has not yet signified his intentions as to any definite arrangement on the subject. In all probability no farther steps will be taken towards the completion of what remains to be done, till the arrival of Mr. Huskisson, or till the opinion of that Right Honorable Gentleman shall be known."

The same paper says—"That an idle rumour prevailed in the city, this morning, that a fresh armament was about to sail for Lisbon, and that 5, nay 10,000 additional troops were to be dispatched thither. The latter is a pure fiction; and the former resolves itself into the simple fact, that two ships are under orders for the Tagus, to replace the two which were lately removed."

Mr. Lushington has been returned to Parliament from Carlisle. His majority over Mr. Lawson was thirty-nine.

Parliament has been prorogued from the 21st of August to the 25th of October.

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, was spoken on the 10th of May, in the vicinity of Spitzbergen.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is doubly gratifying to us to announce that the Duke of Wellington has resumed the important post of Commander in Chief of the Army, by his acceptance of His Majesty's gracious offer restores to the country the valuable services of the man best calculated for filling such a situation, and puts an end to the parties into which the political world was lately divided.

It is understood that in returning to the commander of the army, the noble Duke does not re-enter the Cabinet.

Thomas Peregrine Courtney, Esq. Secretary of the India Board, will, it is understood, succeed Mr. Herries one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Dr. Pett, a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and formerly tutor of Mr. Canning, succeeds the Bishop of Carlisle.

A private letter of 4th Aug. from a distinguished officer of the English army, states that tranquility had then been completely restored at Lisbon.

The Algerine Corsairs, notwithstanding the blockade of Algiers by the French, are doing much injury.

Right Hon. A. Ellis, it is understood, will be returned to Parliament for the Borough of Seaford, vacant by the death of Mr. Canning.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 20.—Last weeks prices have been realized for good wheat.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 20.—The foreign exchanges have lately fallen a good deal against this country. Consols for the Account, which opened at 87¾, closed as low as 87⅛.

Liverpool.—A requisition has been presented to the Mayor of this Town, to call a Meeting of the Inhabitants, for the purpose of shewing some public mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Canning.

LONDON, (Sunday Evg.) August 19.—It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce that the Duke of Wellington has accepted His Majesty's gracious offer of the Commander of the Army. The communication was made to His Grace, who is now in the country, by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

A hundred and fifty of the Nobility and Gentry assembled on Friday at Paris Place, Sussex, the seat of Viscount Gage, to participate in a grand tournament, or exhibition of some of the noble games of olden times. Prizes were distributed to the successful competitors, and at 5 o'clock the party partook of a grand banquet, and concluded the day's amusement by a dance.

Foreign Intelligence.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon is to the 4th Aug. The papers are filled with details of the popular commotions occasioned by the dismissal of Saldanha, the minister and Secretary of State for the War Department. About 60 persons had been arrested, and it is stated that orders had been issued to arrest 200 more.

A letter from an English Officer, dated Lisbon, August 4th, states that tranquility had been restored.

SPAIN.

Letters from Andalusia, state that very serious disturbances have taken place in that Province, and particularly in Seville, in consequence of some proceedings against the persons who were accused of having occasioned the fire in that Town. It is said that blood has been spilt.

Accounts direct from Barcelona, concerning the disturbances in Catalonia, say, "a fresh Civil War has broken out in this quarter: it is assuming the most frightful appearance, and is rapidly spreading through the Province."

FRANCE.

The Paris papers announce the death of M. Manuel, the celebrated opposition member, whose expulsion from the Chamber of Deputies some years ago, led to the accession of his whole party, and to the ultimate destruction of its influence in the state.

ALGIERS.

Accounts from the Barbary coast, state that great preparations continued to be made at Algiers to receive the French. The number of troops summoned from the interior is estimated from 30,000 to 50,000 men. One of the French vessels carried into Oran, turns out to be of great value; she was bound to Martinique. His Majesty's ship Dartmouth had arrived at Gibraltar from England.

THE GALE IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The St. Christopher papers are filled with accounts of the ravages of the storm A public Meeting of the Inhabitants has been called to relieve the distresses of the Inhabitants.

The accounts from St. Croix of the effects of the 17th, are truly distressing. All the estates have suffered more or less, and in many the entire negro houses and other buildings, entirely destroyed, besides several negroes killed, and a great number of stock. A private letter states that on one estate alone, Mount Pleasant, there were one hundred sheep we killed. In the harbour of Christiansted only three vessels rode out the gale, while in Frederickstead all were driven on shore, some of which with valuable cargoes entirely lost. At Point Petre, Guadaloupe, ten vessels were stranded. The damage at Porto Rico is confined to the destruction of a few plantation trees.

Several Letters are published, all giving deplorable accounts of the destructive tempest. A letter of August 19, says:—

"It is not in my power to describe the scene the country presents throughout: the North side of course worse than the South. On Friday noon the Island looked like a garden in the highest state of cultivation; the next day, like a house, and promising a crop equal to our greatest wishes; on Saturday morning, nothing but devastation, our canes prostrate, shewing nothing but stalks and a color as if a light fire had passed over the fields and singed every plant, and putting the appearance of winter upon the few remaining, all by a furious gale from 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, until 8 at night. I am told that at Estate Friendship there is not a single building standing, of which many were made new after the gale of 1825, even to the Still-house burts and worms are lost. Negroes in several places killed; at Sion Farm 22 Mules killed; at Betty's Hope every negro-house lost by fire which took in the midst of the gale."

Another Letter, written on the day following, but describing the ravages of the same storm, says:—

At day-light the eye was presented with the melancholy catastrophy of the evening previous, every vessel with the exception of the Jupiter, Vigilant, and one small craft was seen in various directions driven by the force of the wind on shore; not an inclosure was seen standing, fragments of lumber, both from large and small houses, were seen blown in every direction, which had become a prey to the violence of the wind.

Among the vessels driven ashore, for which no hope can be entertained for her safety, is the Phœnix, Capt. C. Barkes; every exertion has been made, and are yet making, to get off the remaining vessels, which we hope may meet with success.

From the St. Thomas Times, Aug. 27.

The gale of the 17th inst. has proved very destructive in the country of the Provision Grounds, and on many estates the high-standing canes are materially injured.

Lower Canada.

On Saturday last about 4 P. M. His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Countess of Dalhousie, attended by his Lordship's two Aids du Camp, the Hon. Col. Ramsay and Col. Heriot, with the Hon. Mr. Cochran, Civil Secretary, arrived in this city from Sorel in the Waterloo Steam boat, under a salute from St. Helen's Island. The noble personages were received at the landing place by the Rifle company of this city, and at the Masonic Hall Hotel by a guard of honour from the 71st Regt. His Lordship and the Countess attended divine worship at the Protestant Episcopal Church both morning and afternoon of yesterday, and during the day received the visits of many of the citizens. The noble pair and suit left town this afternoon for the Rideau Canal, escorted by the Montreal Cavalry—their return here is expected about the 4th of October, to be present at the public testimonial of respect and attachment which it is the intention of the inhabitants of Montreal to give them.

On Saturday, the September Tea Sale took place at the Warehouses of the Agents of the Honorable East India Company. The quantity exposed for sale, was 3271 Chests and Boxes, consisting principally of Twankay and Hyson skin, young and old Hyson, with some smaller lots of Souchong, Congou, Bohea, and Gunpowder.

For the Twankay, there was a very brisk demand, and it generally went at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb., on the upset prices. The Hyson skin went rather languidly at 2s. 9d., and part of it was withdrawn. Young Hyson brought 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. Old Hyson, 5s. 8d. Best Souchong, 2s 2d. Inferior do., 2s. 7d. Congou, 2s. 9d. Bohea, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. Pekoe, 4s. 5d. Gunpowder, 6s. and 1d.

Yesterday afternoon, a sermon was preached by the Revd. Crosbie Morgell, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, after a Collection made in aid of the funds of the Orphan Asylum of this city. We understand that £55 was the amount collected.

We understand that the Royal Mercy has been exercised in favour of Alexr. Fraser now under sentenced of death for forgery, in the jail of this city.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. Durocher, who resides near the Mountain, after having been absent for the last nine months in France, arrived a short time ago at New-York, on his way hither. A letter from him, dated New York, reached Madame Durocher, on Wednesday evening last, informing her that he would be home in two days. This happy intelligence had such an effect upon her spirits that she was thrown into violent fits, from which she never recovered. On Thursday, a friend of the family, on coming to town, met Mr. Dourcher going home to surprise his family by his unexpected appearance. The gentleman informed him that his wife was dangerously ill, and when he arrived at his home he found her speechless—shortly after she died.—*Herald.*

AN Express for His Excellency the Governor in Chief reached here from Quebec on Monday evening, (yesterday) in 28 hours. His Excellency, having left here on his tour to the Rideau, was followed and overtaken by the express at St. Anus, (end of the Island,) where the Despatches were given him at about ten o'clock. Rumour has already told the contents of these despatches, but we have not been able to learn any thing positive respecting them.—*Canadian Courant.*

At a public meeting called this day, by the Sheriff, for the purpose of raising subscription for the fund collecting in the Mother Country, for the erection of a new church in London, to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York—Lieutenant Bell, R. N. explained the object of the meeting, and in a clear and forcible manner, pointed out the numerous advantages which the army enjoys in consequence of the watchful attention and exertions of the late Commander in Chief. It was then agreed that subscription papers should be sent to different parts of the District, and that the officers should subscribe a day's pay each, according to the rule adopted in England.—Mr. Morris then proposed a subscription list for the monument about to be erected in Edinburgh, and said he hoped all Scotsmen would give it the preference, at the same time he wished it distinctly to be understood that by no means did so in opposition to the success of the other object; on the contrary, he should do every thing in his power to promote it; but finding as he did, to advance the interest of the one and neglect those of the other, was entirely out of the question, under that view of the subject, a sense of duty compelled him to bring forward a subscription paper in favour of the monument for the ancient metropolis of his native country. The persons present had subscribed liberally to both papers, when Lieut. Bell had suggested that in a Military settlement, where so many individuals had enjoyed the protecting care of his late Royal Highness's measures, it would be much more congenial to his inclination were a monument built in Perth, where the old veteran could point out to his children a lasting testimonial of the regard which every British soldier must feel to the memory of him who was so justly styled *the soldier's friend.* The idea took in a moment, and in less than half an hour upwards of eighty pounds was subscribed, and a Committee appointed to carry the object of those present into effect.

Colonel POWELL, Sheriff, Chairman,
Lieutenant C. J. BELL,
Rev. Mr. HARRIS,
W. MORRIS,
G. T. BURR,
A. LLOYD,
C. N. SACHE,
Captain McMILLAN, Treasurer.
G. N. PRASH, Esq. Secy.

Esqrs. Committee of Man.

Perth, U. C. Sept. 18th, 1827.—*M. Herald.*

Execution of Henderson and Shields.—Yesterday morning a few minutes past ten o'clock, the dreadful sentence of the law was carried into effect by the execution of these two unfortunate men. They were both attended on the scaffold by several Ministers, of the persuasion to which they had belonged. They both died almost without a struggle.—*Canadian Courant.*

The new Steam-boat *Neptune*, built by Mr Alexander Young, & owned by Messrs. H. Dickinson, & Co. has commenced running on Lake St Francis, in connection with their daily line of Coaches and Steam-boats. The length of her keel is 113 feet, beam 22 feet, and draws only 31½ inches of water. She has an Engine of 70 horse power, made by Messrs. John D. Ward & Co. It is believed that she will surpass in speed any boats on the St. Lawrence, and not fall far behind the new Boat on the North River, between New-York and Albany.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR arrived in this City from UPPER CANADA on Tuesday last.—*Quebec Official Gazette.*

We regret to receive in the SCOTTISH papers the death of the Reverend Sir HENRY MONCRIEF WELWOOD, Bart. equally well known and respected in that part of the Kingdom.—*Ib.*

THE SURVEYOR GENERAL has returned from his tour in the Eastern part of this District. He states the existence of a valuable bed of Iron Ore, near St. Paul's Bay, twenty leagues distant from Quebec. The Surveyor General met with every assistance in his objects from the Clergy and resident inhabitants in the Parishes, and has doubtless acquired a mass of valuable information. He proceeds to the MONTREAL District on a similar tour.—*Ib.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

We yesterday saw a number of Irish Emigrants in a state of the greatest distress, their story is, that they had arrived in a vessel which to obtain passengers advertised that those who embarked in her, should be forwarded to Upper Canada *free of expense*, the master now neglects to fulfill his engagement, and these poor creatures, many of whom have expended their last penny to procure the passage of themselves and families across the Atlantic, are left on our wharves in a state of destitution, unable to move forward, whilst the delay attendant on seeking redress at law, is equally ruinous to them, even if they succeed in establishing their claim against the Ship.—It has been suggested that a Legislative enactment imposing a tonnage duty on vessels arriving in this Port with Emigrants, would be a desirable measure, and furnish a fund to be applied to the relief of indigent or sick settlers who are now left a serious charge upon private charity.

On Friday last, a little girl, about six years of age, daughter of Mr. Dignard, Hatter, in St. John Street, met with her death in the following melancholy manner—The child was warming herself with her back to the fire, when her clothes caught the flame; an elder girl who was in the room, caught her up, but in her fright, instead of endeavouring to smother the flames, ran out of doors; the consequence was the little sufferer was dreadfully burnt, that she endured the greatest torment for upwards of twenty-four hours, when she was released from her'sufferings.

BURGLARY AT POINT LEVI CHURCH.—On Saturday night, or Sunday morning last, some villians entered the Point Levi Church by one of the windows in its North wall, which they opened by breaking a pane of glass; penetrating into a cellar, they broke a large padlock which shut a double door, and having got to a cell, where the money chest of the Church was, broke open the iron door of the cell. Not having been able, however, to get the chest out, they retreated without carrying any thing away.—An iron shovel, which had been broken to force open the doors, was found in the cell. A good deal of money having been laid out during the summer in repairs of the Church, there was but a small sum of money in the chest.—This affair has created a new alarm in the Parish, every body are on their guard, and well prepared to meet any future attempt of this kind.—*Q. Q. G.*

ATTEMPT OF AN EAGLE TO DEVOUR A BOY. A very singular occurrence happened the week before last, in the Parish of St. Ambroise, about nine miles from this City. Two Boys, the one seven, and the other five years old, amused themselves in an adjoining field, trying to reap while their parents were at dinner. A large Eagle soon came sailing over them, and with a swoop attempted to seize the eldest, but luckily missed him. The bird not at all dismayed, sat on the ground at a short distance, and in a few moments repeated the attempt. The bold little fellow defended himself against his fierce antagonist with the sickle he had very fortunately in his hand, and when the bird rushed upon him he struck at it. The sickle entered under the left wing, and the blow having been given strongly, went through the ribs, and passing through the heart, proved instantly fatal. This Eagle was afterwards sold to Mr. Chasseur, who has stuffed it and placed it in his museum, where it may now be seen. It is the Ring tailed or Russian Eagle. The wings expand upwards of 6 feet. Its stomach was opened and found entirely empty. The poor little boy did not receive a scratch; he was probably not aware of the danger to which he was exposed. Had the Eagle seized him, its talons which are of uncommon strength, and about an inch and a half long, must have lacerated him dreadfully. The boy is little doubt, without the bird was much weakened by hunger, that a blow or two from its beak, would have torn out his eyes, and with the instinct peculiar to birds of prey, broken in a moment the thin parts of the skull about the eye, and almost instantly destroyed his life.

Several Eagles of this species breed in the high Capes about Cape Tourmente, below St. Joachim. In the fall they feed chiefly upon sea fowl and the carcases of fish. In the summer months they are very destructive to poultry, often carrying off a large Turkey or goose in their claws, from the barn doors.

The present is the first well authenticated instance of their attacking children in this country, which has come to our knowledge.—*Ib.*

Domestic.

At a Public Meeting of the respectable inhabitants of the Town of Perth, held in the Court House, on Tuesday the 18th day of September, 1827, at 12 o'clock, in the forenoon; it was unanimously resolved, that a Public Subscription be immediately entered into, for the purpose of erecting a Monument in Perth, to perpetuate the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshall, His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK and Albany, &c. &c. &c.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen do form a Committee, to carry into effect, the object of the Meeting, and to use their best endeavours, to raise a fund sufficient to testify their sincere regret, for the demise of His late Royal Highness, and affix a permanent Moments of their attachment to his memory.

J. H. Powell, Esquire, was unanimously requested to take the Chair, and George Hume Reade, Esquire, to perform the duties of Secretary.

REV. M. HARRIS,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
C. H. SACHE,
ARTHUR LLOYD,
C. J. BELL, *Esquires*,
& ALEXANDER M'MILLIN, *Esquire*,

as TREASURER, do form the COMMITTEE.

Resolved—That their Excellencies the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B., and Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., are respectfully requested to patronise the undertaking.

Resolved—That Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn, late Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieutenant Colonel BY: Major Hiffler, and Jonas Jones, Esquire, Judge of the District Court, are appointed Honorary Members of the Committee, and that they are requested to use their best endeavours and exertions to promote the object which this District is so anxious to accomplish, and so desirous of manifesting that of unalterable attachment to their Most Gracious Sovereign, and unfeigned sorrow and regret for the loss of which His Majesty, in common with the Nation, has sustained, by the melancholy demise of His ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE OF YORK.

Resolved.—That the Committee meet at the Court House, the first Saturday in every Month, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their Excellencies the Earl of Dalhousie, and Sir Peregrine Maitland.

Perth, Military Settlement,
District of Bathurst.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Middlesex, held at Saint Thomas, on the 15th September, 1827, James Deifelds, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and a Secretary appointed, when the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

1st. RESOLVED.—That the site of the Gaol and Court House at the Town of London, in the Township of London, as established by Law, for the administration of Public Justice throughout the District of London, is within Twelve Miles of unsurveyed Territory, to the Northward of the said site.

2d. That to the Eastward of the said site, the oldest and very considerable settlements, extend to the distance of more than seventy miles.

3d, That while the principle is recognised, that Public Justice ought to be equally administered, and brought as near the doors of all classes of the King's Subjects, as circumstances can allow, such disproportionate distances, to travel in attendance of Trials and Inquests, are unreasonable, and in the present instance, without any feasible excuse.

4th, That the said site was selected and fixed upon, contrary to the interest and expressed wishes of the great mass of the population of the said District.

5th, That to suppose that the said site will be found most suitable and convenient for the administration of Justice, when the Country becomes more extensively settled, and is acting upon additional Establishments, as well against the most substantial interests of the present generation, for whose benefit alone, the site ought to have been selected, because that the public buildings are to be paid for, by direct taxation, upon the real and personal property of the present generation, and because also, that when that extensive, and valuable portion of the Province which lies between the settlements in this District, and Lake Huron, becomes settled, conflicting interests will arise which will lead to sub-divisions of the District, that will leave the present site as far from the centre of population, as it now is.

6th, That considering the weight of population, the junction, and easy communication of the public Roads throughout the District, and consulting at the same time, the general interest and convenience of the District at large, as far as it is practicable, in a measure which has for its object, the general benefit of the whole, but which from the nature of things, cannot accommodate the wishes of the Magistrates, that he was suspected of having set it on fire, an inquiry was immediately instituted, which resulted in his being committed for trial. We have not heard his name.

The *Canadian Freeman* says, that the "late Fire in this Town is universally believed to have been the act of an Incendiary," and charges the Police with neglect, in not bringing the affair to light.

Suspicions of this general nature cannot be noticed by the Police—if any person has reasonable ground of suspicion against any individual, he should go before a Magistrate, and make Affidavit to that effect, and of the grounds upon which such suspicion rests.—Then, and not before, can the Police act.

The Army.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug 13.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS UPON HALF-PAY.

Many Officers upon half-pay continuing to execute an incorrect form of affidavit, notice is hereby given, that every Officer on half-pay is required to state in his affidavit, "that he is not in Holy Orders;" and that the form stating "that he has not entered into Holy Orders since the 24th June, 1824," will be rejected from the termination of the present Quarter's issue of half-pay.

By Order of the Paymaster-Gen.

Army Pay-Office, July 19, 1827.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1827.

By late arrivals at New-York, we have received English dates to 24th August, from which we have made such extracts as appeared most interesting. In obedience to the Commands of His Majesty, it will be seen, that, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, resumes the command of the Army. The Ministerial arrangements, it is said, would not be completed until after Mr. Huskisson's return from France.

Our friends in the London District will see that we have complied with their wishes by inserting in this number, the Resolutions of a Public Meeting, with respect to the removal of the County Town from London to St. Thomas. We are not prepared to offer any positive opinion on the subject ourselves, not having an intimate knowledge of that part of the Country. From the returns however it certainly appears that, the population in London and the adjoining Townships is at present small, when compared with other parts of the District; but as the subject has been so fully discussed on a late occasion in the House of Assembly, and a Law having been passed establishing the County Town in London, which has been acted upon, by entering into the necessary arrangements for the erection of Public Buildings, for the administration of Justice, it may be considered doubtful, whether any change would be considered expedient.

A passenger on board the Queenston informs us that on Saturday night last, a House was burnt in Kingston, near the Market Square. The person inhabiting it, had insured only a few days before, and on a representation being made to the Magistrates, that he was suspected of having set it on fire, an inquiry was immediately instituted, which resulted in his being committed for trial. We have not heard his name.

The *Canadian Freeman* says, that the "late Fire in this Town is universally believed to have been the act of an Incendiary," and charges the Police with neglect, in not bringing the affair to light.

Suspicions of this general nature cannot be noticed by the Police—if any person has reasonable ground of suspicion against any individual, he should go before a Magistrate, and make Affidavit to that effect, and of the grounds upon which such suspicion rests.—Then, and not before, can the Police act.

His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR left Niagara on Thursday last for Kingston, where His Excellency we understand will inspect the 15th Regiment now stationed in that Garrison.

The papers are filled with the most distressing accounts of the effects of the late Gales, which have visited the American Coast, and some of the West India Islands. Several lives have been lost, and damage to a very great amount has been sustained by the Shipping. The equinox in this part of the Country has passed over without any severe Gales, and although the appearance of our Forests, reminds us that Winter is making its approaches, yet we have for many days past enjoyed that most delightful temperature, peculiar to the season in Upper Canada. The Harvest is now completed, and we learn with satisfaction, from all parts of the Country, that it is abundant.

DROWNED.—In the Niagara River last week, of the upsetting of a Boat, Mr. Henry Moody, Master of the Wood Dock, and Mr. Monroe, formerly an inhabitant of Whitby.

Married,

On Thursday 6th inst. in St. James Church, York, by the Rev. Dr Phillips, Captain Augustus Baldwin, R. N. to Miss Augusta C. Jackson, Daughter of John Mills Jackson, Esquire.

At Dundas, on Thursday 27th ult. by the Rev. Ralph Leeming, Mr. John Cryster of Niagara, Merchant, to Miss Mary Ann, Daughter of Manuel Overfield, Esquire.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

New York, 130 *Broadway*.

24th September, 1827.

WE send you herewith the Scheme of a Grand Lottery, to be drawn in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th of November, to which we beg leave to call your particular attention.

There is another lottery, previous to the above, to be drawn on the 17th of October, Tickets for which are now ready for sale, and of which you have also a Scheme on the other side.

You will observe that Class, No. 9, contains only 14,190 Tickets, and that they are only $30; Halves $15; Quarters $8; Tenths, $3.

The amount of this Class is very considerable, although the number of Tickets is small, and we have drawn only to the amount of them. Should you may have an opportunity of disposing in season the quantity you may require, and oblige us by sending your orders early, as no doubt the demand in this Class will be very great.

We will not promise much, but to convince all speculators we are as fortunate as others, we beg to state, that we sold at our Philadelphia Office, the Capital Prize of $25,000 a Whole Ticket in the Lottery which drew on Wednesday, the 19th inst.; many others could be named, but it being the latest, will answer all purposes. We never deceive Prizes, unless sold by us, and for the truth of the above we can *refer* to the Managers.

Hitherto we have been, and we shall continue to be, particularly fortunate in selling Prizes.

Waiting your kind reply, which we hope will be as early as convenient

We remain,
most respectfully,
N. & S. SYLVESTER.

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N. Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
64 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000 (Pay in Albany Lot)	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,080	1,080
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	200	2,000
20	100	2,000
40	70	2,800
40	60	2,400
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
92	30	2,760
92	20	1,840
920	15	11,040
8,280	5	40,500
9,624 Pr.	15,180 Bl.	24,804 Tick. $124,020

Whole Ticket, $6—Half, $3—Quarter, $1 50.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
45 Number Lottery—5 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,520 (Pay in Albany Lots)	4,520
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
6	500	3,000
20	100	2,000
30	100	3,000
30	90	2,700
30	80	2,400
30	70	2,100
30	60	1,800
278	40	10,920
4,446	20	88,920
6,051 Prizes, 9,139 Blanks, 14,190 Tickets,		$227,060

Whole Ticket, $20—Half, $10—Quarter, $5,
Tenth, $2.

Orders for Tickets received by W. MOORE, *York.*
19-4w

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession. North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 18, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. - - 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 14, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.
York, 2d October, 1827. 19-tf.

PUBLIC SALE of the CROWN RESERVES. Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Crown Reserves, in the Township of York, assigned to the CANADA COMPANY, will be exposed to Public Sale, at York, on Wednesday the 7th day of November next; previous to which, the conditions of Sale will be advertised :—

		Acres.	
Lot No. 15, containing	124		
" 17, "	102		in the 4th Con.
" 21, "	80		East Yonge-St.
" 25, "	60		
" 19, "	60		in the 6th Con.
" 23, "	200		West Yonge-St.

WILLIAM DUNLOP, *Warden.*

WARDEN'S OFFICE, *Guelph, 3d October, 1827.* 19-4w.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE CROWN RESERVES IN UPPER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that the CROWN RESERVES in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, assigned to the Canada Company, will be exposed to Public Sale at *Chesley's* Tavern, in *Cornwall*, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The upset price will be Ten Shillings, Halifax Currency, or Two Dollars per Acre, and the Company retains the right to make one bidding on each Lot.

2. Purchasers will pay *Five* per Cent of the whole purchase money at the time of sale; *Thirty* per Cent in course of the second week in April next; *Thirty-five* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1829; and the remaining *Thirty* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1830, *without interest*; but the option will be allowed of paying Twenty per Cent down, and the remainder by *Five* yearly equal instalments, with interest at Six per Cent.

3. When one half of the purchase money shall have been paid, the purchaser will be entitled to receive his DEED upon granting a mortgage, (bearing Interest,) to the Company for the remainder.

4. Such purchasers as hereafter may be disposed to sell their Lots before having made full payment, will be required to give notice of their intention to John Galt, Esq. the Company's Superintendant, at whose Office the same must be registered, and the new Purchaser approved before transfer can be permitted.

5. The Company requires actual settlement; but twelve months from the date of sale will be allowed for Purchasers to take possession and commence their operations; at the end of which period, if actual possession be not taken and settlement commenced, either by clearing a part of the Timber away, or by the erection of Buildings, notice will be given of a day being fixed for the forfeiture of the deposit and the resale of the Land.

6. Purchasers will be furnished, at the time of Sale, with printed papers, to be filled up, describing the number of persons in their families, the age of the eldest and of the youngest child, the Country of which the purchaser is a native, his trade or profession, his religion, his present place of residence, and the names of two respectable persons to whom he can refer for character.

WILLIAM DUNLOP,
18-tf. *Warden.*

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash 8£ per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars Cash.

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND, *Clerk.*
Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *York, 3d October,* 1827.

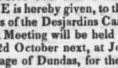
AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
19-8w.

DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, that a Meeting will be held on Monday, the 22d October next, at Jones Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a Director in the room of the late Vice President, Mr. Peter Desjardins, deceased.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.
Dundas, 17th Sept. 1827. 18-4



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON, *Managing Owner.*
York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.
York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

ALSO, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro', containing 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.
York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

A Person who has lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in an Office, or Store. For reference apply to Mr. Allan, York Upper Canada.
York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—*9-tf.*

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryaler*, next door but one to the *Store* of *George Monro, Esq.*, where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash.

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.
York, 20th September, 1827 17-3

DOCTOR HARRAL'S *Anti-drunkenness*, or cure for Intemperance.—Price one Dollar.

This Medicine will remove all thirst, or desire for Spirituous Liquors, and effectually cure this worst of diseases—*Drunkenness*—it has the advantage of all others now offered to the Public, as it may be *secretly* administered to the patient, without suspicion, or the fear of injuring the constitution, and with the same curative effect, as if voluntarily taken—when mixed in liquor, it has no perceptible taste, or smell—to be had at Wm. Moore's, Druggist & Apothecary's York, U. C.

York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th August. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
Secretary.
12-9

PROPERTY IN YORK, FOR SALE. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

ALSO—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.
York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, IMPORTED GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:

Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shalloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marscelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Groats, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, September 12, 1827. 16tf.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber informs all persons indebted to the late firm of Evernghims & Co. of Rochester, that he is appointed by Jonathan Child, Esq. Receiver for the Hon. the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-York, to collect all debts due said late firm in Upper Canada. He therefore calls on all those indebted, to settle their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

LAWRENCE T. HEYDEN.
York, Sept. 18th, 1827. 17-4

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS, *Kingston*,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July. 30, 1827. 11-tf.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

		Acres.
MIDLAND DISTRICT.		
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,		200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.		
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	}	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession	}	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.		200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.		200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 6th. ditto. do.	}	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.		200
		5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

VOL. 2. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

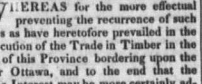
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

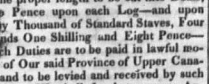
NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and declared to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada,

begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, Attorney General.
D. Cameron, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Registor of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Government House, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain undicated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-28*w*. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the sui tof Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th, August 1827. } 16–9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Donald McArthur, one at the suit of John M'Naught, James Irvine, and James Lesslie, and the other at the suit of William Poddie, and Stewart Peddie, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Donald M'Arthur, Lots No. 1 and 2, in the tenth Concession, and the South half of No. 1, in the eleventh Concession, in the Township of Finch, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 300 acres, more or less; upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 6th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

DONALD MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
May 21, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Monday the fifteenth day of October next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
3d Sept. 1827. } 16-5

District of Bathurst, } BY virtue of two
to wit. } writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dauntford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York. The above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17*th September*, 1827. 17-18.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dauntford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York. The above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 4*th* 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, }
Hamilton, 14*th July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Runnions, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th, August 1827. } 16–9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-

clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By John Thornber, Dep. Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
April 21, 1827. 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

Sheriff's Office,
Hamilton, 21st July, 1827. 10-10w

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 16th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
25d Sept. 1827. 18-7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
November 6th, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*
13-11e.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury,
14th Sept. 1827. 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,
August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh,
20th August, 1827. 14-6m.

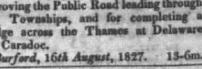
PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

LAKE ONTARIO



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. 48-tf.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

NOTICE.—The Subscriber informs all persons indebted to the late firm of Everughims & Co. of Rochester, that he is appointed by Jonathon Child, Esq. Receiver for the Hon. the Court of Chancery, of the State of New-York, to collect all debts due said late firm in Upper Canada. He therefore calls on all those indebted, to settle their accounts immediately, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

LAWRENCE T. HEYDEN.
York, Sept. 18th, 1827. 17-4

FORT HOPE NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, IMPORTED GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:

Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shalloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marseelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Grouts, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, September 12, 1827. 16tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.	Acres.
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,	200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession ditto.	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 23, & 31, 6th. ditto. do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.	200
	5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-12.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 3. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1828. NO. 20.

Poetry.

HYMN

By the late Reginald Heber, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

I prais'd the Earth, in beauty seen
With garlands gay of various green;
I prais'd the Sea, whose ample field
Shone glorious as a silver shield;
And Earth and Ocean seem'd to say,
"Our beauties are but for a day!"

I prais'd the Sun, whose chariot roll'd
On wheels of amber and of gold;
I prais'd the Moon, whose softer eye
Gleam'd sweetly through the summer sky;
And Moon and Sun in accents clear
"Our days of light are numbered!"

O God! O Good beyond compare!
If thus thy meaner works are fair!
If thus thy bounties gild the span
Of man's brief mortal state,
What must the Mansion be
Where thy redeem'd shall dwell with thee

Miscellaneous.

ELEPHANT HUNTING.

FROM SCENES AND OCCURRENCES IN CAFFER LAND.

All the party went into the bush, the Hottentots first with their large guns, then their wives, and the gentlemen following. The first Hottentot frequently spoke to his companions in a low voice, and was heard to say, "look, look;" on inquiring the cause, he pointed out to them the fresh track of an Elephant. The bush became thicker, and the sun had no power to shine through the thick foliage; they passed the spot which the Hottentot marked out as the place where he had wounded the first Elephant, and soon afterwards they saw the dead Buffalo. The party went on resolving to see the dead Elephant, and winding along through the bush till they came to a sand hill; the Hottentots pointed out one of the carcases at some distance, lying on another sand hill, but on looking at it for a second, it appeared to move, and the Hottentot discovered, that it was a young calf by the side of the cow. The whole party immediately went on, and when within musket shot, they found that they were two calves lying by their dead mother; a piteous and interesting sight. The young calves rose, and some dogs that the Hottentots had incautiously taken into the bush, barked violently. At this moment the bushes moved, and the stupendious father stalked in; he looked around him quietly, and ever so slowly, and after viewing the party for a second, he walked on, and was soon hid behind some trees. The situation they had placed themselves in, had now become extremely critical; the bush was continuous for miles in extent, and where to fly in case of an attack was very difficult to determine. They were all warned not to run against the wind; and the direction of the house was pointed out, as well as circumstances would allow; but while they were debating the matter, the dogs ran in among the young elephants; they set up a deafening yell, and made directly towards the party, some of whom lay down by the path, with the hope of seizing the smallest calf, but they were very glad to make their escape, as they discovered it to be larger than they expected. The bull elephant called back by the cry of his young, again appeared, but totally different in aspect, and eyes in form. His walk was quicker, his eye fierce, his trunk elevated, and his head appeared three times as large as the cow. The party consulted from a distant quarter, and the enraged father took the shortest cut towards them, crushing the branches as he stalked along; and the party thus most providentially escaped. It was ascertained that the elephant had made off towards the sea.

They went up to the dead elephant merely to examine it; for the Hottentots leave the tusks till the flesh become softened, as it would take up too much time to separate them. One of these men took out his knife, and cut a circular piece off the head, about an inch deep; he then pointed out a dark spot, similar to what is called the kernal in beef; this he probed with his knife, and brought out a small part of a bullet; but it was broken. He distributed a little piece as a great favour, then carefully wrapt the remainder up, as they have an idea, that whoever wears it, can never be killed by an elephant; and this valuable charm was transferred by my friend to me. It is remarkable that no naturalist has ever noticed this circumstance. There is no outward appearance, and it is impossible to imagine how it becomes enclosed, or of what use it is to the animal.

They set off a party of fourteen in number, and found upwards of three score elephants encamped on the banks of the Kounap River. It was late when the party arrived, therefore an attempt would have been useless and dangerous. Large fires were lighted to keep off the Lions as well as elephants, and the party being much fatigued, they lay down and slept.

The elephants awoke them early with breaking and pulling up trees by the roots, and rolling themselves in the water, &c. The party immediately pressed for the attack, and now commenced the sport. The elephants, upon receiving the first shot, as if by mutual consent, gave chace, though not for above six or seven hundred yards. This answered the desired effect. One of the party galloped between the elephants and the bush, which they had just left, commencing, at the same time, a very heavy fire, which harrassed them to such a degree, that they fled to the plains, leaving behind them a thick cover, in which they might have been perfectly secure from the shots. On these plains great numbers of small bushes are found at no great distance from each other, so that if one party consents to drive the elephant out of one bush, the other will conceal themselves, and by this means may get some good shots.

One large bull elephant stationed himself in the middle of one of these small bushes; and at least two hundred rounds were fired without being able to bring him down, or make him move from the place in which he had stationed himself. At every shot he received he was observed to blow a quantity of water into the wound, and then tear up a large lump of earth to endeavour to stop the blood. The Caffers do the same thing when they have been shot—that is, tear up a handfull of grass and thrust it into the wounded place; and it is thought they have learnt this from seeing the elephants do it. At length the great bull dropped. The party then entered the bush, and to their great surprise, found that the reason he would not leave this spot, was, that he had there found a pool of water, with which he had been washing his wounds. His tusks measured seventeen feet and three quarters, and his teeth weighed one hundred and ninety pounds. Before the day's sport was over, they had killed thirteen.

Statistics of Greece. The population of 37 Eparchies of the Morea, is 700,000. The states owns one-twelfth of the territory, consisting of forests, plantations of vines and olives, fisheries, salt works, public baths, and villas. The revenue of the Morea, not including government property, was in 1815, about $1,000,000. Northern Greece is divided into 26 Eparchies with a population of 800,000; the war has pressed so heavily on this district, as to reduce its revenue below $700,000. The Archipelago islands comprise about 300,000 persons; and pay the government nearly $200,000 in taxes. They own about 250 vessels of all sizes. The public debt in 1825, was $6,000,000. It is now a great deal more. What might not this highly favored region become under a free government, which encouraged commerce, agriculture and manufactures.—*Paris paper.*

VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Mr. Stewart, the American Missionary of the Sandwich Islands, visited the volcano of Kilauea, in company with the present Lord Byron, of the frigate Blond, during his stay at these islands.

"There are scenes," says Mr. Stewart, "to which description, and even painting, can do justice, and in conveying any adequate impression of which, they must ever fail. Of such, an elegant traveller rightly says, 'the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the combined aspect may all be correctly given, but the mind of the reader will remain untouched by the emotions of admiration and sublimity which the eyes-witness experiences.' That which here bursts on our sight, was emphatically, of this kind, and to behold it without astonishment and deep emotion, demands a familiarity with the more terrible phenomena of nature, which few have the opportunity of acquiring. Standing at an elevation of 1500 ft. we look into a horrid gulf not less than eight miles in circumference, so directly beneath us, that in appearance we might by a single leap, have plunged into its lowest depth. The hideous immensity itself, independent of the many frightful images embraced in it, almost caused an involuntary closing of the eyes against it. But when by the light, is added the appalling effect of various unnatural and fearful noises, the muttering sighing, the groaning and blowing, the every agonized struggling of the mighty action within—as a whole, it is too horrible! and for the first moment, I felt like one of old Saxon, who, on reaching the brink, recoiled and covered his face, 'exclaiming, 'call it weakness, or what you please, but I cannot look again."—*London Paper.*

Summary.

Destructive Fire at Shubenezer.—A most destructive fire broke out on Tuesday night, in Blue Town, Shoerness, which consumed sixty-two houses before it could be got under. The houses were chiefly of wood; but the loss of property has been very great. One little girl, who was in bed in the house where the fire broke out, lost her life in the flames.

A destructive fire broke out on Cozes and Fresh Quays, Lower Thames Street, London, on Tuesday night, and consumed property to the amount of £50,000.

Caution to Stage Coachmen.—At the Salisbury Assizes, on Thursday last, John Maude was indicted, upon the Coroner's Verdict, for Manslaughter, for killing, on the 3rd July, Thomas Strange, by violently upsetting the coach on which the deceased sat. The prisoner was acquitted in consequence of an unimportant, but fatal objection to the indictment. After the trial was over, Lord Chief Justice Best said, "I now give this public notice, that in every future case in which a conviction shall follow a charge of furious driving, I will, without doubt, transport the offender for life."

The Duke of Leinster has purchased a plot of ground where Carlton Palace stood, on which His Grace is now erecting a Mansion Mr. Herries, Secretary of the Treasury, is likewise building a house upon a portion of Carlton Palace-garden.

The new library at the British Museum is now open to the public. It contains 60,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of Manuscripts. In the King's Library, which has been added, there are 65,000 volumes; and it is said that Sir Joseph Banks, which will eventually become the property of the Museum by bequest, there are 16,000 vols. —making a total of 240,000, exclusive of Manuscripts.

The first edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon* was, as "the trade" express it, out of print the day after it was published. Several printing houses in town have been busily engaged in getting up a new edition...., Sir Walter Scott, as we formerly noticed, is said to be engaged in arranging a series of juvenile stories from the History of England, specially for the instruction of youth.

No less than seven Officers who served on board His Majesty's Ship *Victory*, under the command of the immortal Nelson, at the brilliant and decisive battle of Trafalgar, have been honoured by His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, with an interview during his recent visit to Plymouth; and their reception by His Royal Highness has been most gratifying.

Letters from Berlin say, that a great number of superior Officers in the Prussian army have petitioned the Government for leave to go and serve as volunteers in the Russian army, in case of a war between Russia and Turkey.

A letter from Sierra, dated the 23d. of July, states, that the yellow fever had left that place being abandoned. Official orders have been received from England for the immediate removal of the Joint Commission, from Sierra Leone, to the island of Fernando-Po. The Commissioners were much pleased with the change.

A King's Messenger, with Despatches from Lord Goderich, arrived last night at Kerry (Ireland) had been robbed on the way.

The River Thames, on the morning of the 15th, was covered with a film of an oily nature, which proved destructive to the fish. Some persons attributed the oily appearance to great quantities of the refuse of gas having been thrown into the River; others to the loss of some vessel laden with oil.

The George the Fourth Steam-Boat had arrived at St. Petersburg in 9 days from London, having stopped two days at Copenhagen and Christiana, to land and take in passengers.

As a proof of His late lamented Royal Highness the Duke of York's attention to the offspring of old Officers, there is now an Officer quartered at Gosham, who friendless, and without any influence whatever, laid before His Royal Highness the Commissions of his ancestors, signed by King Charles I. and II., King William III., Queen Anne, King George I. and II., and one given to his great-grandfather on the field, at the Battle of Aughrim, signed by General de Ginkle, dated 1691. His Royal Highness the Duke of York immediately appointed him to an Ensigncy in the 60th Regiment, and accompanied the appointment with a donation of £30 to enable him to outfit himself. This Officer was severely wounded at the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse.

We are glad to learn that Wilkie is again in the best health and spirits, and busied in professional pursuits, as before his illness. He is at present at Geneva.

Among the Farmers of Norway, who very much resemble what English Farmers once were, the family plate of butter seems to be the state dish of the house; in any one of which if the utmost quantity to be wanted, a mess is brought forth weighing six or eight pounds, and so highly ornamented, being turned out of moulds, with the shape of Cathedrals set off with gothic Spires and other devices, that a passenger is unwilling to destroy so novel though perishable an edifice.

It is confidently reported that the Lord High Admiral is about to issue orders to suspend the use of Malt Liquors in the Navy, and that he has directed an additional quantity of rum and wine to be served instead.

Statue of Blucher.—The Bronze statue of Prince Blucher, after Rauch's Model, which Silesia erects in honour of the Hero and of the brave Army, was placed on the 9th on the pedestal at Breslaw. The Statue is ten feet two inches high, and the pedestal of a single block of Silesian granite 16 feet 9 inches. This fine Monument will be first exhibited to the public on the 26th August, the anniversary of the battle on the Kouhach.—*Hamburgh paper.*

England.

From the New-York Spectator.

The Packet Ship *Canada*, Capt. Rowan, arrived below on Saturday evening from Liverpool, having sailed on the evening of the 1st September, bringing regular advices to that date.

Admiral Cochrane has taken a Turkish Frigate of 56 guns, and a galliot. The action lasted about ten minutes.

The Greeks are said to have been successful against Ibrahim Pacha, before Corinth, compelling him to retire.

Mr. Huskisson reached London on the 28th and had been engaged in conferences with Lord Goderich, Mr. S. Bourne, and Mr. Herries, but the result was not known on the evening of the 30th. The appointment of the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is officially announced. The Earl of Fife is appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber, in place of the Marquis of Londonderry, resigned. The Lord Chief Baron Alexander, succeeds Lord Manners as Chancellor of Ireland.

The eight ships composing the experimental Squadron at Portsmouth, have been ordered to be ready for foreign service with all possible expedition.—*Sun.*

The Courier remarks that, although there is no intelligence of the Pacha of Egypt having thrown off his allegiance to the Porte, yet it is highly probable this will occur at no distant period.

It is asserted that the citadel of Athens was surrendered through the treachery of its defenders. Col. Fabvier is spoken of as the most influential of the traitors.

Some tumults have occurred at Madrid. The number of rebels in Catalonia, is said to exceed six thousand.

The Russian Princess Lobonowsky Rostowsky, is stated to have become bankrupt, to the amount of seven millions of Rubles. The Russian Government it is said will be a considerable sufferer.

Letters from St. Petersburgh describe the greatest activity as prevailing in the War and Foreign Department in that Capital, and state,

that a new declaration respecting the negociation at Constantinople was on the eve of being addressed by Russia to the other great powers of Europe. The Emperor is said to have manifested much discontent at the delays and tergiversation of the Porte, and to be firmly resolved on putting an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponesus.

In Syria the ravages of the plague have been frightful. In Aleppo and Damascus, the inhabitants died to the number of a thousand in a day. The city of Tokat, in the Province of Sicous, in Asia Minor (celebrated for the rich copper mines in its vicinity,) has been nearly destroyed by an Earthquake, which also did great damage in the adjacent country.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

City, 2 o'clock.—The Funds have recovered about a half per cent, since the close of yesterday's Market, the present quotation of consols is 87 for the account. We have various reports in circulation respecting the ministry; the final arrangements are anxiously looked for.

In the second week of last month a Naval Dinner was given at Portsmouth, England, to the Duke of Clarence, as Lord High Admiral. The following extract is part of the Speech which he delivered on the occasion:—

"In any situation, I should not be insensible to the merits and to the importance of the Navy. It is the life, the soul, the very cause of our existence, as an independent Nation. What would Britain be without her commerce, her maritime superiority? Gentlemen, look upon the Globe, and compare this little Isle of Great Britain, a mere speck in the Ocean, with the great Nations of the world, and then consider in how many parts of that world our flag is, for various purposes, unfurled, by how many myriads of its inhabitants our language is spoken, and then let any one ask, how those great ends, and that vast importance have been obtained:—I will answer—by the Navy. Look only to Europe—if the nations thereof possess their own laws, their own governments, their own institutions, with prosperity and peace, or any good which, as independent nations, they may enjoy, after the gigantic strides, taken by usurpation and despotism—to whom are they indebted but to England: and how did England achieve such things? I will answer, by her Navy! I have seen other countries, but all I have seen, all I can learn, serves only to make me more proud of being an Englishman. And what had raised England to be the arbitress of nations, the empress, to her past and present proud pre-eminence; I answer it was her Navy! Over that Navy, over that commerce, without which Britain could not rank so high on the scale of Nations, it becomes my duty to watch with a belief that to damp the spirit of commerce would be to check that industry of which it is the soul, and of which, again, the protecting arm is the Navy.

All the Provincial papers speak of a continued advance of the amount of wages, in the manufacturing districts. This is an auspicious sign of returning Trade.

The Enterprize, Greek steamer, has an apparatus by which two Hogsheads of boiling water per minute can be thrown on an enemy.

The Duke of Cumberland is expected shortly in England. He has already passed through Ghent on his way.

MR. CANNING'S WILL.

The Will of the Right Honourable George Canning, First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"This is the last will and testament of me, the Right Hon. George Canning of Gloster-place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex. I give and bequeath unto my dear wife, Joan Canning, all and singular my personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature and kind soever (subject to the payment of my just debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses,) to and for her own absolute use and benefit; and I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my dear said wife, and the Most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Marquis of Titchfield, executrix and executor of this will, and guardian of my children during their minorities; and I do hereby revoke all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof, I, the said George Canning, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1819.

"GEORGE CANNING, (L. S.)

"Signed, sealed, published, and declared, &c. in the presence of—Henry Wellesley, Charles Ellis.

"I earnestly desire that Joan will either pay to my mother £2000, or (what I should prefer, if it can be secured,) an annuity of £300 during her life."

The will was (called) has been sworn to at Doctor's Commons, by the oath of the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentick Scott, Duke of Portland (heretofore Titchfield,) one of the executors, a power being reserved to Joan Canning, widow, the relict, the other executor.

The effects are sworn to be under £30,000.

The British squadron, in the Mediterranean, is composed of three ships of the line, five large frigates, two smaller, five large and eleven small brigs.—Total 26 sail. Their names are as follows:—Asia, Albion, and Genoa, 74's; Cambrian, Glasgow, Scringapatam, Dryad, Dartmouth, Ariadne, and Talbot frigates; Raleigh, Rifleman, Rose, Zebra, Gannet, Minstrel, Brisk, Cancleon, Chanticleer, Jasper, Mastiff, Parthian, Pelican, Pelorus, Philanel, and Musquito.

Capt. Augustus Clifford, C. B. is appointed to the Undaunted frigate, at Chatham, which is ordered to be fitted to take out Lord William Bentinck, Governor General of India, to Calcutta.

NEWSPAPERS TO THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS BEYOND SEAS.—It is now finally settled by authority of Government, that Newspapers may be sent by Post-Office Packets, on payment of three half-pence on each, provided they be delivered to any Post-office, within seven days from the day of publication, with reference to "the Town in which, such Newspapers shall be published."

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral has been sworn in as Steward of the Borough of Windsor, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. It is said, that he has appointed as his private Secretary, Captain Spencer, son of Lord Spencer, in the place of Mr. Hamilton, who retires from ill health.

As a sign of the times, it may be noted, that Blackwood's Magazine appears this month without one single word of politics, or political allusion in it. This is in fact, the state of parties and of affairs, that no one is willing to commit himself by an avowal of opinion.

Mr. Barry O'Meara controverts, in a letter in a London morning paper, a vast number of the facts and statements of Sir Walter Scott's life of Napoleon.

It is currently reported, both in Paris and London, that General Gourgaud is about to put himself in communication with Sir Walter Scott, as to the mention made of him in the Life of Napoleon. Indeed, it was said in Paris, that he had set out for England for that purpose. We hope the said General will be prevented from carrying his views to extremities.

SPAIN.—It is no more than the simple truth to assert that Spain appears to be in a state of absolute anarchy. The capital has been the scene of turbulence such as would almost demonstrate the want of a government altogether. The dismissal of a minister opposed in sentiment to the Constitution, he cause I know it was not for him, but against him the turbulance was excited. The number of rebels in Catalonia is stated to be 6,000.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

The Courier of Thursday evening, alluding to the somewhile assertion of certain of its contemporaries, that the Pachs of Egypt had thrown off his allegiance to the Ottoman Porte —refers to the fact, that as yet the English government has received no intelligence of any such event, and that it is to be considered as a fact; though, the Courier adds, it is highly probable this will occur at no distant period.—*Ib. Sept. 1st.*

We have very little to say on the subject of the ministry, the high deliberating parties have not yet come to any decision. We have infinite talk indeed in the newspapers—most ingenious dissertations on what is fitting as well as on what is probable, with respect to this great interest; but of what will be done they are as ignorant as ourselves.

It is denied, and apparently with authority, that Mr. Herries is peculiarly the King's nominee for the vacant office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is affirmed that he was recommended by Lord Goderich, and only approved by the King.

It is said, too, in the same authoritative style, that Mr. Herries expressed his own great disinclination to accept the office.

Postscript.—The latest account (in the papers) report nothing yet settled.

The speeches of Mr. Canning are about to be published in five volumes—the three first corrected by himself.

The discovery ship Hecla, Capt. Parry, was seen May 10, in lat. 78. near Spitzbergen, by Capt. Hoste, of the whaleship Bremen, which has arrived in England.—*Ib.*

Foreign Intelligence.

The Emperor of Russia has written to the Pope an autographic letter in which he informs His Holiness of the approaching arrival of a Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean. His Imperial Majesty requests protection and assistance for the Russian Sailors, in the event of their being constrained to land within the territory of the Church, at the same time declaring his peaceful intentions.

The news of Lord Cochrane's appearance off Alexandria, which we gave from the German papers, is confirmed by letters from Marseilles, which repeat the same facts. They explain the retreat of Lord C. as follows:—"Not having been able to succeed in surprising the Egyptian fleet, and setting it on fire, the Greek Admiral would not run the hazard of a Naval engagement within sight of the batteries; Raleigh, Rifleman, Rose, Zebra, Gannet, Minstrel, Brisk, Cancleon, Chanticleer, Jasper, Mastiff, Parthian, Pelican, Pelorus, Philanel, and Musquito.

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Sir Gregor McGregor, is in Tottenham's Bridewell, for want of sureties to keep the peace towards Lieut. Spong, whom he had challenged.—The Courier says, some respectable person have offered to become his bail; but he declines accepting his offer, as he considers himself harshly treated.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Aug 26, says:—The latest accounts received from Algiers announce that the large ships of war of the Regency are still kept in port, and that hitherto no one has endeavoured to get out. Only some felucca, by favor of the night, and by their small draught of water, have been able to sail along the coast, without being observed by the French squadron, at a time when its number was small; but the squadron has now been reinforced by several vessels, and is able to extend its line of observation from Bona in the east, to Oran in the west.

It is evident that the Algerine felucca as to small to extend their cruise to a great distance, but they may prove dangerous to vessels sailing singly between Sicily and the Balearic Islands. It is to remedy this inconvenience as much as possible, that regular convoys have been established between Marseilles and Cadiz, and that from time to time some of the King's ships are sent to cruise between Algiers and Carthagena.

PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of the 28th Aug. says —"We have received, this morning, by express, the Gazette de France, of yesterday's date, and the Paris papers of Monday. The only intelligence they contain relates to Portugal, and it will be seen that this intelligence is of more than ordinary importance. The two parties in that country are now so nearly balanced, that both, in the consciousness of their mutual strength, abstain from active measures. The inflammatory proclamation which has recently affixed on the walls of that city by the constitutionalists, calling upon their partizans to unite in opposition to the return of Don Miguel, is of the most violent character, and abuses, with edifying impartiality, Austria, Spain, England, and France. It may be recollected, however, that though grave and insuperable objections may exist to the unconditional assumption of power by Don Miguel, such an arrangement might be made, and is within the competency of the Allied Powers, as would not only quiet all present fears, but become a guarantee for the future tranquility of Portugal. Nor shall we be surprised, before long, to find his Royal Highness on his way to Lisbon, there to take upon himself the office of Regent, accompanied with conditions to which it is not now necessary to make a more specific allusion, which, while they would extinguish the extravagant projects of the Apostolical party, would, at the same time, tend to unite the more moderate individuals of that party with the constitutionalists in support of the existing system. The affairs of this kingdom, indeed, are drawing to a crisis, and we may rest satisfied, that neither our own government, nor those of France and Austria, are inattentive to the pressing claims which the affairs of Portugal have upon their mature deliberations.

The London papers of the 31st Aug. say—We have received the following information from a source on which our readers can perfectly rely. It confirms the fact, and explains the reason, of the appointment of Don Miguel as Regent of Portugal, under the pledge of his honour, as well as of the oath which he has freely taken, to maintain the Constitutional System. The appointment is beyond all doubt.

The Marquis de Palmella and Count de Villa Real, the two Portuguese ministers here, had an interview with Viscount Dudley, yesterday, at the Foreign office—no doubt on this important affair.

There is not the slightest doubt among the best informed people at Rio, that the Emperor is earnest in his determination to support the Constitution. He acts, no doubt, in the persuasion of the good faith of his brother, and in the hope that the Great Powers of Europe will not support the Constitutional System.

A Portuguese official person, of some distinction, who is in England, on his way to Vienna, bears with him the appointment of Don Miguel.

GREECE.

The Austrian Observer of the 16th of August, contains accounts from Constantinople, by which it appears the Turks were continuing their warlike efforts with unabating activity. Gen. Church was endeavoring to introduce military discipline among the Greeks. He had caused three Suliots to be shot, which had produced some disturbances; but they had been quelled by the appearance of some British men-of-war in the Roads.

The Courier of the 30th says, that no confirmation has been received of the rumour that the Pacha of Egypt had declared himself independent of the Porte, and that the fact, which has been so positively announced, is not true. It is probable that the Pacha is waiting to observe the effect of the steps taking by the European powers in behalf of Greece, and is, as yet, in favour of *non-committals.*

A letter from Zante, of August 2d, contains an account of the capture of a Turkish frigate of 36 guns, and a galliot, by Admiral Cochrane. The frigate was much cut up, and surrendered in ten minutes. The cannonade was heard at Zante at noon, and the next morning the Hellas with her prizes passed near the island, and proceeded towards Clarenza to anchor and fit out the prizes.

The Greeks have gained a victory in the Peloponnesus. Ibrahim Pacha assembled all his forces to attack the Citadel of Corinth, and put himself at the head of the Arabs. The Greeks drew him near Vostitza, and compelled him to retrate with loss.

Count Capo d'Istra was visited at Berlin by the most distinguished Philhellenes of that capital, who were desirous of paying their respects to the future President of the government of Greece.

The Report that Turkish troops, organised in the European fashion, were to come to Moldavia, had reached St. Petersburgh. It is said that orders have been sent to the General commanding the army in Bessarabia, to draw his posts closer together, and to watch all the movements that may take place in Moldavia; and in case the Turks should increase their forces to a principality, to send immediate notice to the minister of war at St. Petersburgh.

Lower Canada.

The Fair, under the Patronage of the Montreal Agricultural Society, held on Thursday last on the plains of St. Ann, was numerously attended, considering the muddy state of the roads; Cattle offered were generally of a good quality, which assures us that the praiseworthy exertions of the Society to improve the breed of Cattle in this country, will be not been without success.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As a Corporal and four men, of the Detachment 71st Regt. stationed at St. John's, were conveying two of their comrades by boat from that place to Isle-aux-Noix on Wednesday last, after having landed them at the Ferry-house, opposite to the Island and taking a parting glass, they had not proceeded far on their return home or got themselves properly adjusted for the voyage, when some of them were observed standing up in the boat which immediately upset, and unfortunately for them, although within about thirty yards of the shore, only one of the party was saved.—The Corporal and three of the men thus falling victims to a want of a sense of their danger in undertaking the guidance of a boat of which they had not truly shewed their inadequate.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We are sorry to state, that a fine child, about 3 years of age, fell on Monday morning from on board the Steam-Boat, John Molson, when a little distance above Long Point. The child was playing by its mother's side when it fell through one of the port-holes, the door of which had not been fastened. The Engine was instantly stopped, and though the child was seen floating a good distance down, it had sunk before the boat could reach it. Captain Armstrong made every exertion in his power. The parents belong to Three Rivers.—*Mont. Herald.*

Domestic.

The various operations on the Welland canal, continue in successful progress; and the workmen enjoy as good health, generally, as the same number of labouring men, in any part of the province. We shall, next week, give the most perfect particular statements of the amount of labour performed during the last month. At the present moment, all is bustle and activity in our village, on account of the letting of the Cranberry Marsh, which takes place tomorrow; a great number of competitors having already arrived.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Meeting at the Credit.

Pursuant to notice, the Inhabitants between the Humber and 16 Mile Creek, on the Lake Road, met this day at Mr. Polley's Inn, mouth of the River Credit, for the purpose of considering the present state of said Road, and adopting measures in conjunction with the inhabitants of Nelson and Trafalgar, for its speedy improvement—when W. Thompson, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Mr. P. Vanevary nominated as Secretary: the following Resolutions were then put from the Chair and adopted, viz.

1st, *Resolved.*—That the Lake Road from York to the Burlington Bay Canal, would, if improved, be a pleasant and convenient public Road—the same being in that route I. or 2 Miles nearer than Dundas Street, and all the high and dangerous hills on that Road avoided.

2d, *Resolved.*—That the Country along the line of said Road being free from hills and generally favourable for Roads—our united labours aided by such funds as we may reasonably expect from Government and other sources, properly applied, would, in the ensuing next season, render the same a comfortable and easy Carriage Road.

3d, *Resolved.*—That the very extensive Indian Reserves on the River Credit, 16 and 19 Mile Creeks, together with many other Reserves, in an unimproved state, are the greatest obstacles we have to contend with in the desired improvement.—And in order therefore, to obtain assistance therein, we deem it proper to address His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying he will be pleased to afford us such means, as to him may seem meet, in aid of our views—and also to Petition the Legislature at the next Session, for the same purpose.

4th, *Resolved.*—That feeling as we do, the necessity and utility of this work, we cannot more enhance the value of our farms, or promote our comfort, than by contributing according to the means we possess, either money, labour, or produce, for the speedy accomplishment of said work.

5th, *Resolved.*—That in order to carry these our Resolutions into effect, and to facilitate the contemplated improvement, it is necessary and expedient to nominate and appoint three persons to act in concert with those appointed at the Trafalgar Meeting which will form the Lake Road Committee, whose province it shall be to superintend and direct in the performance of said work.

6th, *Resolved.*—That W. Thompson, Esq. John Gamble, Esq. and Mr. Bennett Griggs, be appointed for the above purpose.

7th, *Resolved.*—That a paper be prepared for receiving signatures, and a subscription immediately commenced.

8th, *Resolved.*—That the proceedings of this Meeting be Published in the York Gazette.

WM. THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

Toronto, 25th August, 1827.

Communication.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

Should you be of opinion that the information contained in this communication will be of any advantage to the public, be pleased to give it publicity. It tends to attach guilt to one of the Post-Offices between Kingston and Sandwich, but it may at the same time tend to the discovery of the guilty person, or at least give rise to an inquiry that may terminate in removing from so respectable and useful a department, any improper person who may have found his way into it.

I have lately seen in the public papers notices of the loss of several letters containing money, but for my part I can safely say that for upwards of twenty years past, I have received and remitted, through the medium of the Post-Office, many thousand pounds in Bank Notes and Bills of Exchange, and except in the present instance, have never to my recollection sustained any loss whatever. There is therefore every reason to believe that such offences in this Department within the Province are of a recent date.

On the 25th inst I received by Mail a Letter from John Macaulay Esq. post master at Kingston dated the 12th inst., in which he informed me that he had, enclosed £22 7 6 in 8 bills of $10 each, 1 bill of $5, and of $4, and half a dollar in change. Upon opening the Letter I found the half dollar in it wrapped in a piece of paper, but the bills or bank notes were gone. It appeared to myself and others that the Letter had been opened, and on application at the post-office in Sandwich it was found that the packet containing the money had been extracted in the centre, but the ends were merely folded and unsealed, and as there were but four letters in the Packet, the half dollar could be felt, and the weight no doubt led to an examination of its contents and to the subsequent Larceny.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. WOODS.

Sandwich, 26th September, 1827.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1827.

By the Packet Ship *Canada*, arrived at New York, London dates to the 31st August, and Liverpool to 1st September are received. There is not any important news.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in the Gananoque, on Wednesday last, and was received on landing by a salute from the Garrison.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada meets for the actual despatch of public business, on 20th November next.

From the complaints which have lately been made, of losses sustained in money to a considerable amount, on transmission through the Post Office, there can be no doubt that, the confidence which has hitherto been felt, in that mode of conveyance, must be very seriously affected. The Letter which we have inserted in this days paper from Mr. Woods, is of such a nature, as we hope, will claim the immediate attention of the proper authority in the Post-Office Department, and lead to such an inquiry, as will have the effect of preventing the recurrence of similar transactions.

From what is said in Mr. Woods Letter, it may be thought by some, that the person who made up the mail at the Kingston Office, should have sealed both the ends, as well as the middle of the Amherstburgh packet. It would perhaps be as well, that this should be done in all cases; but at the same time it must be evident that, even this precaution would avail but little against a person, who would not hesitate to break through a Mail envelope, and therefore disregard the sanctity of a Letter under the usual seal. Supposing such envelopes not to contain money Letters, the private and familiar correspondence of friends would not be safe, from the search of such daring offenders; whose conduct, tending as it does, to destroy that confidence which has for so many years existed on the part of the public, towards the Post Office Department, requires to be seasonably checked.

The last *Canadian Freeman*, has a long article on the "*York Police.*"—He would have the people believe that, the Police is highly culpable in not having the Town paved, lighted, and watched—that theirs is the fault that, fountains of water—groves of trees—public walks and pleasure grounds, for health and amusement, do not adorn the Town. That all these things, are in themselves extremely desirable, we will not deny, but until we have the *means* of procuring them, we must only be content to do without them. We have before had occasion to remark, that with all its natural capabilities, this is no fairy land, where all these things will make their appearance at the command of the enchanter—labour and industry alone will produce them—and these must be paid for.

The article in the *Freeman*, is intended as a reply to what we said last week, with respect to the charge he made against the Police, on the subject of the late fire in this Town, which he said was generally suspected, to have been "the act of an incendiary."—Now we believe, notwithstanding the opinion which the *Freeman* is pleased to express of us, and notwithstanding the coarse and abusive language he is in the habit of using when alluding to us, that no one can possibly suppose that we can have a desire to screen an "*incendiary,*" or that the Police could by any possibility be guilty (to a great a dereliction of duty, even if we were governed by such unworthy conduct, as to listen to our representations. But the *Freeman*, by way of magnifying the charge he has made against the Police says, "it is a notorious fact, that within a short period of time," *nine* cases of Fire he mentions "*were all the work of incendiaries.*"—This is truly a *notorious* assertion, and if *fact*, the Town of York must be considered as a nest of incendiaries. But if the *Freeman* knew this *fact*, why has he kept it so long to himself—*notorious* as he says it is, it is the first time we ever heard of it.—Surely as a good Citizen of the Town, it would have been his duty to have gone before the proper authorities, (the Police for Example) and acquainted them of the *fact.* He perhaps dislikes the part of an informer, knowing full well that, he could not before those authorities communicate *general suspicion*, with any prospect of bringing the guilty to Justice, unless he fixed his suspicion upon some *particular individual. But, says the Freeman* "are there no rewards to be offered?"—we would reply to this question, by asking him, whether, if he has a *suspicion* against any particular individual, (for a *general suspicion* we repeat would be of no avail) and a reward was offered, would he *then* come forward and name the man. Is it not equally his duty, as it is the duty of all others, who may have such suspicions, to come forward and make them known, without any reward being offered?

To persist in accusation on this subject, is perfectly absurd, and enough has been said to show that, there is no ground for it. We shall only add that the *Freeman* is mistaken in one respect,—we have not the honor to belong to the York Police—if we had we should perhaps feel inclined to notice him in a very different manner.

The Assizes for the Home District, commenced on Monday last, in the new Court House, which is fitted up in a very commodious manner. The Hon. Chief Justice Campbell delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, and since the opening of the Court, Bills have been found against the following persons:—

Hiram Louee—*Murder.* Betsey (an Indian Woman)—*Manslaughter.* William Jones—*Malicious killing a Cow.* Jason Bryant—*Larceny (two indictments.)* William Noble—*Perjury.*

Betsey the Indian Woman who inflicted the blow on John Wiggins last spring, of which he afterwards died, has been tried and found guilty.

The trial of Hiram Louee came on Yesterday, when after a patient investigation the Jury returned a Verdict of *Manslaughter.*

Died,

On Sunday last, 7th inst., Mrs. Boulton, Wife of Mr. Justice Boulton, aged 61 years.

Married,

At Quebec, on the 1st inst., at the Episcopal Church in this City, Robert Baldwin, Esq., Attorney, Niagara, to Jane, eldest Daughter of John Jones, Esq., of this city.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment to the new Brick Building, one door West of the Steam-Boat Hotel, where all orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS MOORE.

Toilor.

York, 10th Oct., 1827. 20—3

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, held at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL. }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be repealed, and that three be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz—

Isaac Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Moore,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Gamble,	Thomas Robson,
G. S. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
& William Dunn.	

A true Copy
S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) three in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the best manner for the use of the engines and suitable guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage:—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20st

WANTED.—An Office with, or without a Counting Room, suitable for a Lottery and Exchange Office. Apply to G. A. Owen, at the Steam Boat Hotel.

York, Oct. 11th. 1827. 20tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20—4m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, consisting of 200 Acres of Land, in the Township of Darlington, Newcastle District, Upper Canada. Comprising Lots 30, 31, 32, and 33, in the Second Concession, 400 of which are Freehold, and 400 Reserve, the leases of which have 12 Years unexpired—there are 200 Acres cleared, and in a state of cultivation. The Buildings consist of a Dwelling House—Barns—Stabling—Root House, &c. with good enclosed Garden and Orchard. An excellent newly-erected Saw Mill, Mill House, and several small tenements.

The High Road from Kingston to York passes through the premises, which are situated 27 Miles from Port Hope, and 88 from York, and are well suited for a Merchants Store or Tavern.—The whole will be sold together, or in two Lots. For further particulars apply on the premises, or of the Subscriber at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, near Niagara.

JAMES BLACK.

St. Catharines, Oct. 2, 1827. 20-3w.

☞ The Subscriber would have no objection to Let the above to a respectable Tenant for a term of Years.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of fall and Winter goods, which he flatters himself, he can sell at reduced prices for cash, or produce.

Grateful to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, for their generous support since his commencement in business, he again solicits their interest, and hopes his Goods will give them general satisfaction.

WM. BERGIN.

York, 19th Sept. 1827. 18-3

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupie, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, Land &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Crysler,* next door but one to the *Store* of *George Monro, Esq.,* where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash.*

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.

York, 20th September, 1827 17-3

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
19-3w. *Cashier.*

PUBLIC SALE of the CROWN RESERVES.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Crown Reserves, in the Township of York, assigned to the CANADA COMPANY, will be exposed to Public Sale, at York, on Wednesday the 7th day of November next; previous to which, the conditions of Sale will be advertised:—

	Acres.	
Lot No. 13, containing	124	
" 17, "	108	in the 4th Con.
" 21, "	60	East Yonge-St.
" 25, "	60	
" 19, "	60	in the 6th Con.
" 23, "	200	West Yonge-St.

WILLIAM DUNLOP,
Warden.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
Guelph, 3d October, 1827. 19-4w.

PUBLIC SALE of THE CROWN RESERVES in UPPER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that the CROWN RESERVES in the Eastern District of Upper Canada, assigned to the Canada Company, will be exposed to Public Sale at *Chesley's Tavern, in Cornwall,* on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The upset price will be Ten Shillings, Halifax Currency, or Two Dollars per Acre, and the Company claims the right to make one bidding on each Lot.

2. Purchasers will pay *Five* per Cent of the whole purchase money at the time of sale; *Thirty* per Cent in course of the second week in April next; *Thirty-five* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1829; and the remaining *Thirty* per Cent in the course of the second week in April, 1830, *without interest;* but the option will be allowed of paying Twenty per Cent down, and the remainder by *Five* yearly equal instalments, with interest at Six per Cent.

3. When one half of the purchase money shall have been paid, the purchaser will be entitled to receive his DEED upon granting a mortgage, (bearing Interest,) to the Company for the remainder.

4. Such purchasers as heresfter may be disposed to sell their Lots before having made full payment, will be required to give notice of their intention to John Galt, Esq. the Company's Superintendent, at whose Office the same must be registered, and the new Purchaser approved before transfer can be permitted.

5. The Company requires actual settlement; but twelve months from the date of sale will be allowed for Purchasers to take possession and commence their operations; at the end of which period, if actual possession be not taken and settlement commenced, either by clearing a part of the Timber away, or by the erection of Buildings, notice will be given of a day being fixed for the forfeiture of the deposit and the resale of the Land.

6. Purchasers will be furnished, at the time of Sale, with printed papers, to be filled up, describing the number of persons in their families, the age of the eldest and of the youngest child, the Country of which the purchaser is a native, his trade or profession, his religion, his present place of residence, and the names of two respectable persons to whom he can refer for character.

WILLIAM DUNLOP,
13-tf. *Warden.*

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash £3 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 6 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

LANDS FOR SALE:—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } - 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts, }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.
York, 2d October, 1827. 19-tf.

DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, tha a Meeting will be held on Monday, the 22d October next, at Jones Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a Director in the room of the late Vice President, Mr. Peter Desjardins, deceased.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

Dundas, 17th Sept. 1827. 18-4

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

DOCTOR HARRAL'S *Anti-drunkenness,* or cure for Intemperance.—Price one Dollar.

This Medicine will remove all thirst, or desire for Spirituous Liquors, and effectually cure this worst of diseases—*Drunkenness*—it has the advantage of all others now offered to the Public, as it may be *secretly* administered to the patient, without suspicion, or the fear of injuring the constitution, and with the same curative effect, as if voluntarily taken—when mixed in liquor, it has no perceptible taste, or smell—to be had at Wm. Moore's, Druggist & Apothecary's York, U. C. 17-4

A Person who has lately arrived from England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Clerk in an Office, or Store. For reference apply to Mr. Allan, York Upper Canada.

York, 20th Sept. 1827. 17-4

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

New York, 130 Broadway.

24th September, 1827.

WE send you herewith the Scheme of a Grand Lottery, to be drawn in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th of November, to which we beg leave to call your particular attention.

There is another Lottery, previous to the above, to be drawn on the 17th of October, Tickets in which are now ready for sale, and of which you have also a Scheme on the other side.

You will observe that Class, No. 9, contains only 14,190 Tickets, and that they are only $30; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $3.

The amount of this Class is very considerable, although the number of Tickets is small, and we have thus early sent you our circular, in order that you may have an opportunity of determining in season the quantity you may require, and oblige us by sending your orders early, as no doubt the demand in this Scheme will be very great.

We will not promise much, but to convince all speculators we are as fortunate as others, we beg to state, that we sold at our Philosophia Office, the Capital Prize of $25,000, in a Whole Ticket, in the Lottery which drew on Wednesday, the 19th inst.; many others could be named, but it being the latest, will answer all purposes. We never claim Prizes, unless sold by us, and for the truth of the above we can refer to the Managers.

Hitherto we have been, and we trust we shall continue to be, particularly fortunate in selling *Prizes.*

Waiting your kind reply, which we hope will be as early as convenient

We remain,
most respectfully,
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Managers.

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 8, for 1827.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1827.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
64 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000 Pay in Albany	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,000	1,000
5	1,000	5,000
8	600	9,600
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	200	2,000
20	100	2,000
46	70	3,220
46	60	2,760
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
92	30	2,760
92	20	1,840
920	12	11,040
8,280	6	49,680
9,624 Pr.	15,180 Bl.	24,804 Tick. $124,020

Whole Ticket, $6—Half, $3—Quarter, $1 50.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.
To be drawn on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1827.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
45 Number Lottery—6 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	$50,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,520	$3,000 payable in Albany Lots. 4,520
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
3	2,000	6,000
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
39	120	4,680
39	100	3,900
39	90	3,510
39	80	3,120
39	70	2,730
39	60	2,340
78	50	3,900
273	40	10,920
4,446	20	88,920

5,051 Prizes, 9,139 Blanks, 14,190 Tickets, $227,040
Whole Ticket, $20—Half, $10—Quarter, $5.
Tenth, $2.

Orders for Tickets received by W. MOORE, *York.*
19-4w.

Desjardins Canal Office,
Dundas, 14th August. 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Ten per cent. on the Stock of the Desjardins Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the Seventeenth day of October next. Payments may be made at the Desjardins Canal Office, or to Peter Desjardin, or Robert Baldwin Esqrs., York.

(By order of the Board.)
JAMES DURAND, Junr.
Secretary.

12-9



VOL. 2. NO. 21.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 10th Oct. 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to Thomas Fraser Mc-Queen, of Edwardsburg, in the District of Johnstown, Gentleman, to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province.

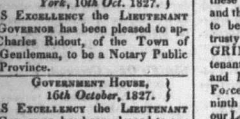
ALSO, to Robert Ironside of Amherstburg, Western District, Gentleman, to practice Physic and Surgery, they having exhibited satisfactory testimonials of their qualifications so to do.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 10th Oct. 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Charles Ridout, of the Town of York, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in this Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
16th October, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Alexander Neil Bethune, a Member of the Board of Education for the Newcastle District, *vice,* the Revd. William MacAulay resigned.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

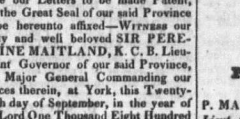
WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presens enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

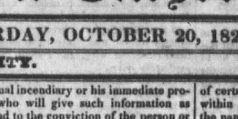
By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. Mc-Keyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaiping Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, *from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands* set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July,* 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Ma-

jesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7th June, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
3-2aw. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FROM the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All corre pondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of 2s per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
Clk. Ex. Council.

No. 1.—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Ongarry, containing by ad, measurement, 200 Acres, more or less and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri*
TO WIT. } *Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Garden, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Ashery, and Lot No. 13, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 150 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 80 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owning to the excellence of the stand it has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 6th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots No. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 170 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, it noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th August, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri*
TO WIT: } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gumett.—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—ALL which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14th 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 14th July, 1827. } 10-17w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Sam'l Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, in the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Barley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By JOHN THOMAS, Dep. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21st *July*, 1827. } 10-10w

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 16th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
23*d Sept.* 1827. } 13-7w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 39 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

15-11w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff*.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 2d, 1827. 2t-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a reservey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

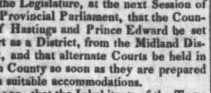
NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

IMPORTED GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received direct from London, and offer for sale, at low prices, at their Warehouse, King-Street, York, the following articles:

Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Drab broad Cloths, Do. mixed, black, and Drab Kerseymeres, Patent Silk Buttons, Shalloons, Silks and Velvets, Gentlemens Superfine Hats, Marseelles, & Toilenett Vestings, Hosiery of all kinds, Ladies and Gentlemens Gloves, Kid Stocks, Lace, Edgings, and Nets, fashionable Gros de Naples, Silks, and Cap Ribbons, variety of Ladies Corsetts, Work'd Muslins, and Collars, best London Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Bed Ticks, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, London White Lead and Paints, Raw and and Boil'd Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Shot No. 2 upwards, Superfine Mustard, Robinson's patent Groats, in Quart and Pint Canisters, North Wiltshire Cheese, &c. &c.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.

York, September 12, 1827. 16tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.

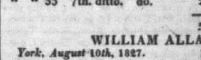
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

THE FOLLOWING Lots of Land are for sale by the Subscriber upon very moderate terms, they were taken up many years ago, and were then considered valuable and good locations: to wit.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.	Acres.
Lot No. 36, 4th, Con. Pittsburgh,	200
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.	
Lots No. 12, 13, 14, & 15, 1st. Concession, Alnwick,	800
" " 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, and 24, 2nd. Concession ditto.	2,400
" " 24 3d. ditto. do.	200
" " 24 4th. ditto. do.	200
" " 4, 14, 15, 28, & 31, 5th. ditto. do.	1,000
" " 35 7th. ditto. do.	200
	5,000

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-12.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* Capt. Hugh Richardson, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

PROPERTY IN YORK, For sale. To be sold by private bargain, that first rate stand for business, on King Street, known as Lot No. 2, Market-Square and now occupied by Mr. William Moore, Apothecary, & Mr. William Atkinson, Saddler, consisting of a large 2 Story double House, with two Stores, situate in the greatest thoroughfare in this Town, also a yard and out buildings, the whole of which is in an excellent state of repair.

Also—a valuable building lot on George Street, near the Bank of Upper Canada, with a Garden, &c. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

JOHN MONRO.

York, August 16th, 1827. 12tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office,

Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

WANTED.—An Office with, or without a Counting Room, suitable for a Lottery and Exchange Office. Apply to G. A. Owen, at the Steam Boat Hotel.

York, Oct. 11th. 1827. 20tf.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS

New York, 13th Broadway,

26th September, 1827.

WE send you herewith the Scheme of a Grand Lottery, to be drawn in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th of November, to which we beg leave to call your particular attention.

There is another Lottery, previous to the above, to be drawn on the 17th of October, Tickets in which are now ready for sale, and of which you have also a Scheme on the other side.

You will observe that Class, No. 9, contains only 14,190 Tickets, and that they are only $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $2.

The amount of this Class is very considerable, although the number of Tickets is small, and we have thus early sent you our circular, in order that you may have an opportunity of determining in season the quantity you may require, and oblige us by sending your orders early, as no doubt the demand in this Scheme will be very great.

We will not promise much, but to convince all speculators we are as fortunate as others, we beg to state, that we sold at our Philadelphia Office, the Capital Prize of $25,000, in a Whole Ticket, in the Lottery which drew on Wednesday, the 19th inst.; many others could be named, but it being the latest, will answer all purposes. We never claim Prizes, unless sold by us, and for the truth of the above we can refer to the $. SYLVESTER,

Hitherto we have been, and we trust we shall continue to be, particularly fortunate in selling Prizes.

Wishing your kind reply, which we hope will be as early as convenient.

We remain,
most respectfully,

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*

New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

54 Number Lottery—6 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000	is	$30,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000 (Pay. in Albany Lot'.)	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,080	1,080
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	100	2,000
46	70	3,220
46	60	2,760
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
92	30	2,760
92	20	1,840
920	10	11,040
8,280	6	49,680
9,624 Pr.	16,180 Bl.	94,804 Tick. $124,020

Whole Ticket, $6—Half, $3—Quarter, $1 50.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*

New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

45 Number Lottery—Five Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $	50,000	$50,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,520 ($2,000 payable in Albany Lots.)	4,520
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
2	2,000	4,000
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
30	120	4,680
39	100	3,900
39	90	3,510
39	80	3,120
39	70	2,730
39	60	2,340
78	50	3,900
273	40	10,920
4,446	20	88,920

5,051 Prizes, 9,139 Blanks, 14,190 Tickets, $227,040

Whole Ticket, $20—Half, $10—Quarter, $5, Tenth, $2.

Orders for Tickets received by W. MOORE, *York.*

19-4w.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of fall and Winter goods, which he flatters himself, he can sell at reduced prices for cash, or produce.

Grateful to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, for their generous support since his commencement in business, he again solicits their interest, and hopes his Goods will give them general satisfaction.

WM. BERGIN.

York, 19th Sept. 1827. 18-3

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 3. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1827. No. 21.

Miscellaneous.

MUMMIES.

In a discourse recently pronounced at Paris, by M. Julia Fontenelle, on the Egyptian practice of embalming, the professor maintained, that a physical necessity had rendered that practice indispensable. The inundations of the Nile annually covered for four months almost the whole of the cultivated parts of Egypt. It is evident, therefore, that it was necessary to place the Towns and Villages on elevated spots. It appears, according to Danvers, that at the time of its greatest prosperity, under the reign of Sesostris, Egypt contained, upon a territory of 2,250 square leagues, about 6,222 persons on each; which, supposing that in the year one death takes place among forty persons, gives 350,000 deaths annually. These corpses must be disposed of, either by interment or by burning. Yet both these modes were almost impracticable. If buried, either around the inhabited places, or in those spots which were overflowed by the Nile, it is evident that, by the decomposition of the bodies, the purity of the air would be so affected, as to render it the germ of destruction to the people. As for the second mode of destroying corpses, the want of fuel presented an insurmountable obstacle to it. A more easy process was open to the Egyptians. That fine country was sprinkled with small lakes of natron (sub-carbonate of soda), and as that salt possesses the property of preserving animal substances from putrefaction, it was naturally used as the means of embalming dead bodies.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Mr Joseph Aspdin, of Leeds, has taken out a patent for a new mode of producing an artificial stone, or cement, for the covering of buildings. He calls it Portland cement, from its resemblance to Portland Stone. Its component parts are as follow:—a given quantity of lime-stone, of the kind usually employed for mending roads, is to be pulverized by beating or grinding, or it may be taken from the road in a pulverized state, or in a state of puddle: this, when dried, is to be calcined in a furnace in the usual way. A similar quantity of argillaceous earth, or clay, is then to be mixed in water with the calcined lime-stone, and the whole perfectly incorporated, by manual labour or by machinery, into a plastic state. This mixture is then to be placed in shallow vessels for the purpose of evaporation, and then to be submitted to the action of the air, the sun, or the heat of fire, or steam conducted by pipes or flues under the pans of evaporating vessels. This composition, when in a dry state, is to be broken into lumps of suitable sizes, and is then to be calcined again, in a furnace similar to a lime-kiln, till the carbonic acid has been entirely expelled. The mixture so prepared is then to be pulverized by grinding or beating, and when reduced to a fine powder is in a fit state for use; and, with the addition of so much water as will form a proper consistency of mortar, will, when applied to its purpose, make a compact and durable artificial stone, equal to the Portland stone itself.

Neorama.—A novel exhibition will shortly be opened in Paris, under the name of Neorama. It is designed by M. Alaux, who, by means of long and extensive study, has discovered certain combinations in the art of drawing, the extraordinary effect of which is, to represent on a cylindrical surface, every part, whether quadrangular or curved, of the interior of a building. The first picture, for example, to be exhibited, is the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, which is so managed that the spectator standing in the centre of the Neorama may, by merely turning himself round, survey successively the entrance, the nave, the side chapels, the dome, and the gallery, and form a correct estimate of the extensive area of the Cathedral.—*Paris Paper.*

A new material, called *ulva marina,* and possessing some very useful and uncommon properties, has lately been bro't into use for stuffing cushions and matrasses. It is said to be capable of resisting humidity altogether, and that it will not harbour any infection of contiguous matter. No vermin will live in it. Some of the prisons and public establishments have already adopted it. This material is found in the north of Germany, and has been first applied to this use by Mr. Warburgh, a merchant of that country. If it answers the description, the discovery will be a most valuable one.

A correspondent of the London Courier gives "hints as to the feasibility of establishing a commercial company in England, and elsewhere, to increase and carry forward the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, *through the medium of steam vessels.*" He suggests that the steam vessels should be from 300 to 400 tons burthen, and adds—

"To embrace these objects, it is submitted that steam-vessels of 300 to 400 tons burthen, would prove a desirable medium. The great accommodation such vessels would afford on deck, for catching, cleaning, and splitting the fish, and saving the oil, their capacious stowage below—their easy draft of water—the facility with which they can be moved from one fishing station to another—are the ease with which they ride at sea, and also with which they can approach their destined harbour when loaded, and again leave it even against adverse winds, by all which great dispatch would be ensured, are objects of serious magnitude opposed to the difficulties suffered by sailing vessels. They would also offer great advantages in the herring and mackerel fisheries—as their cargoes might be properly prepared (at these seasons of the year,) cured, and stowed in bulk in their holds, by their crews, which would receive them from the small boats, and then carried to Halifax in a few hours, there barrelled, and shipped for the West India and other markets. Fuel is cheap. Coals at Picto Minesu 12s. to 15s. per chap."

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JASSY.

Vienna, August 10.

A Letter from Jassy, of the 1st of August, brings the following melancholy account of a destructive fire, which reduced to ashes above a third part of that city:—

"About half past two in the morning of yesterday, a fire broke out in a house near the Russian Consulate. A most violent North wind immediately carried the burning shingles of the roof to the quarters of the City situated in that direction, and in less than a quarter of an hour more than ten houses in parts at some distance from each other were in flames. The fury of the storm continued to increase, and the flames rolling onwards like the waves of the sea, seized with incredible rapidity every thing in their course. All human assistance was impossible, and every one was glad to escape with his life. From the house of M. Scarlat Ilie Ennuco, where it commenced nearly to the French Consulate, in breadth, and sideways, on one hand to the stream of Bachieri, and on the other to the monastery Formosa, every thing is reduced to ashes. More than one third of the City, and that the handsomest part, is burned. Nearly eight hundred houses, including the palaces of the Hospodar, with all the records and archives. The palaces of the Bojands, Boznowan, Ghika, Palladi, Kallinacki, &c. almost all the warehouses, fifteen Churches, including the Metropolitan Church, and the Catholic Convent, have fallen a prey to the raging element. The damage is beyond calculation. The flames spread with the rapidity of lightning, particularly to the principal street, leading to the Hospodars palace: and as the streets of this city are not paved with stones, but covered with planks, which immediately caught fire, many, who had lingered to save their property, were cut off from all means of flight. Up to the present moment, upwards of fifty dead bodies have been dug out of the ruins. The Prince himself had but just time to escape with his family by a back door. The Catholic Missionaries escaped by climbing up a high wall, and are now in a building containing the offices of the Austrian Agent, but deprived of all their effects. Above 10,000 persons have no roof to shelter them, and wander about in despair. It was only by extraordinary exertions that the residence of the Austrian Agent and that of the *Cancellière,* which is near at hand, were saved for they were in imminent danger, a sudden gust of wind having caused large pieces of burning timber to fall on the roofs of both houses. Dreadful beyond description, especially when night set in, was the appearance of an extent of two miles all in flames. To these horrors was added the circumstance that it was necessary to release all the malefactors that were in prison, as the dungeon Tzenniza, in which they were confined, also caught fire. These wretches, united with other evil minded persons, threatened to pillage the remaining part of the city; only the most active exertions of the Magistrates & the inhabitants, among whom the Austrian subjects distinguished themselves, could keep them in check, and prevent additional misfortunes. What a frightful prospect presented itself the following morning, when the sun, appearing as red as blood, rose on the ruins of this unhappy city, and in places which were yesterday the abode of wealth and luxury, we saw only unfortunate wretches crying in despair, amid this scene of desolation, or endeavouring to extricate from the rubbish the burnt bodies of their relations. At the moment when I close this letter, a part of the city is again in flames. The storm still rages with unabated fury. Constantinople alone can save us from utter destruction."

[A letter of three days later date adds the following particulars:—]

"On the first towards the evening, the wind abated, and thus, thank Heaven, the remaining part of the city was saved from the flames. What I stated in my letter of the 1st, proves, on further inquiry, to be but too true, and the number, both of the buildings consumed, and of the persons who perished in the flames, is still greater. Every hour, more dead bodies are found in the ruins. The damage is far more considerable than that which this unfortunate city sustained by the fire in 1821. At that time the greater part of the inhabitants were absent in consequence of the disturbances in the principalities, and the houses and shops were nearly empty; and, besides, the handsomest and most populous part of the city escaped, which has now been destroyed. Almost all the well stocked warehouses, the principal palace, and the finest Churches, are consumed. It is a sight appalling beyond description—a tract of half a league in extent is covered with immense still smoking heaps of ruins, and the streets and squares are filled with the corpses of the many persons who have perished, and of the burnt domestic animals, which, in this very hot season, infect the air.—These horrors are enchanced by bands of prowling wretches who have already attempted to set fire to the Town in several places, and the safety of the remaining part of the city is owing only to the patrols that have been organised during the last three days, in which the subjects of Austria have particularly distinguished themselves. The Prince has removed, with his family, to the house of Dimetraki Ghyka, which has escaped the general destruction."

Foreign Intelligence.

An overland despatch had arrived from India, with information of the death of the celebrated Chief Ranjeet Sing. The messenger passed through Constantinople on the 3d of August, and brought Letters, fully confirming the previous accounts of the arming of the Turks and the defeat of the Russians near Erivan. The Russ an Cavalry had been particularly unsuccessful. In two engagements with Turkish troops they were defeated and cut down in great numbers.

The Greek pirates are getting exceedingly bold. They had captured three vessels under the guns of the Dardanelles. Two privateers, disguised as Merchant Vessels, had attempted to pass into the Black Sea. The crews were recognized as pirates. The vessels were immediately seized and the crews imprisoned.

Late accounts from Sierra Leone state that the Ashantees had evinced a great desire to conclude a treaty of peace with the English.

Another great fraud had been discovered at the London Custom-house. A large quantity of opium had just been exported, on which the whole import duty of 9s. a pound was returned. On searching a large parcel entered for export, it was discovered that the whole was pipe-clay and saw-dust.—*London Courier.*

TWO DAYS LATER.

The ship *Antioch,* Capt. Rich, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult. She brings a Liverpool paper of the 4th, and the London Morning Chronicle of the 3d ult. The arrangements for the new Ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. Mr. Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, and was offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which it is understood, he consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st; and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A Council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries, and Mr. C. Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

The disturbances in Catalonia were increasing, and according to the Marquis Campo Sagrado, it would require 6000 men to prevent the insurrection from spreading.

A private Letter from Madrid published in the Paris Constitutionel, mentions that all the Counsellors of State and Ministers had been summoned to St. Ildefonso, in consequence of Mr. Lamb having demanded some explanation as to the importance of the disturbances in Catalonia and the measures taken by the Government to prevent them, and from a determination to send the whole army into Portugal. The object of the Council was to concoct an answer for Mr. Lamb, and regulate the number of Troops to be sent against Portugal.

English Funds, Sept. 1.—Consols 87¼.

GREECE.

An arrival at Baltimore direct from Smyrna, furnishes the positive rejection, by the Grand Seignior, of the propositions made to him by the European powers, on behalf of Greece, for forming the decapitation of his Secretary for receiving them. But it was generally believed at Smyrna that he had afterwards adopted a different course, and was now willing to lend a favorable ear. It was also rumored that he had ordered a suspension of hostilities—but these appeared to be no foundation for the report. He had, however, consented to treat with the Greeks.

The Greeks were fighting among themselves. And in one of the battles between the Turks and Greeks, Lieutenant Washington formerly of West Point was killed by a random shot whilst walking on the beach.

COMMERCIAL.

Oporto.—The wine-stores, lodges, or magazines of wine-merchants, as well as of the Company, are situated on the South side of the River, which may be incontestable Town of themselves. In their Stores at present the Company possess upwards of 25,000 Pipes of Wine, and from 6,000 to 10,000 Pipes of Brandy. I have not seen a return of the exports of last year, but in 1825 the quantity of *vinho superiodo* (or Wine intended for every other Market except that of England,) which was entered for exportation at the Custom-House, amounted to 10,934 Pipes: and the quantity of *vinho de embarque,* or Wine destined for the English Market, to 47,054 Pipes; in all, 57,988 Pipes. Of the *vinho de embarque,* 30,377 Pipes were shipped for Great Britain alone, and only 547 to all the rest of the world. The Wine Company alone, whose primary institution is opposed to their engaging in the Trade of export to Great Britain, exported 6,000 in the order of their Agents in London, 8,048 Pipes. With the advantages which this body of monopolists possess in the Market, by their wine-taster—their privilege of pre-emption—their exclusive right to distil Brandy, and their unlimited power over the Farmers and proprietors of Vine-yards, no private Merchant can compete with them if their affairs were honestly conducted, and their premises to trade was unrestricted. The largest export of any English house did not amount to 2,000 Pipes.—*London Paper.*

The trade in corn between England and France is very trifling considering their proximity. The population of the latter country is, generally speaking, almost equal to consume the produce, and when the average prices of grain, as taken by her, exceed a certain rate, the export is forbidden. These, however, are not the only causes that prevent an extensive trade in the article; the ignorance of the French merchants renders the charges excessive; and they will stipulate for payment often before they ship the corn. Foreign vessels are subject to high duties in their ports; orders are very tardily executed, and the business altogether is not transacted in that systematic manner as in Holland and the North of Europe. The intervention of the numerous "Jours de Fetes" is often felt as an impediment in mercantile affairs. Some few years ago there was an export from this country of inferior British wheat to Vienna. The corn trade then

labours under considerable odium, which, probably, may have prevented the adoption of such changes engaging in it.

Portugal usually imports corn largely in the course of every year of her peace and flourishing prosperity, but the trade is very precarious to the merchants who engage in it, from the parts being usually exposed to admit a certain quantity of corn, and not for any definite time.

Colonial.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—In the list of Prizes for the Cattle Show, at Fredricton, published under the authority of the Agricultural Society, we perceive a number of them offered for the encouragement of domestic manufactures—homespun, white flannel, coloured do. plaid or striped homespun, mat's half lose not less than 18 yards, Diaper cloths Linen, Linen Shirting, Ticklen Cloth, &c. This is a highly laudable direction of the public funds.

£300 has been received at Miramichi from Liverpool, England, for the support of a charity school. There are a part of the funds raised for the relief of the sufferers in the tremendous fire in 1825.

Shubenacadie Canal.—The first section of this enterprize, which is intended to connect the Dartmouth Lake with the Basin of Minas, is now in a very advanced stage, and any person who inspects it may have a complete conception of the magnitude of its enterprize. The whole line is nearly completed, and the Messrs. Wiswell, who bid lowest from Scotland, are busily engaged in preparing the stone for the first Lock, which will be nearly completed during the present fall. A commencement has been made upon section No. 3. One hundred and sixty labourers, exclusive of forty Masons are at present in the employment of the Contractors.

New Customs Act.—Our attention has been directed to the following paragraph from a late Gazette from Jamaica:

"*The Bill to amend the Customs,*" has passed the House of Commons, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Wilberforce and a number of other Northern folks. The amended copy which we have received is laying it lighter on *Jonathan*, and better for the Colonial Possessions. This is right. Protect our natives and secure to ourselves our own markets, and prosperity will quickly revive our country. Silks and cottons from the United States will no longer drive our own out of the market, nor will our shops, instead of lying all about the quays in the Clyde will be engaged in running out to *New Brunswick* and Halifax and Newfoundland, and carrying thence to our W. I. Colonies lumber, and carrying thence to our W. I. Colonies lumber, and starve—oh, no. In the Clyde List of Saturday, we are delighted to see as a beginning, "*the Hamilla, for New Brunswick and Jamaica.*" This is the kind of Trade that we call free trade. This is the trade that will bring wealth and prosperity to Great Britain, and to this part thereof in particular.

Lower Canada.

We are given to understand that His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of the Dalhousie, and suite consisting of the Honble. Col. Fanshawe, Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Jackson, and Col. Herió, Col. Gov. Sec. A. W. Cochran, and Col. Herió, reached Hull on Thursday last, on their tour of inspection to the Rideau and surrounding Country, and on that and the following day visited the works of the Canal for the purpose of progress under the charge of Col. By, with all of which His Excellency was highly pleased. His Lordship rode up the line of the Canal for 6 or 7 miles, and also to the Locks and Rock Rapids on the Rideau River to examine the Great Dams in progress there, and on Saturday, according to previous arrangements, honored with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the lowest Lock at the mouth of the Canal amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the whole of the people engaged in that stupendous work, which is to be the means of opening the access to an immense district of most valuable country which is but partially known and explored, and the advantages in be derived from which are beyond calculation. On His Excellency leaving Col. By's in the evening, a number of bonfires of great magnitude were lighted on both sides of the Ottawa on the summits of several of the surrounding hills and romantic rocks in that vicinity, which with some hundred torches of cedar carried by the labourers who lined the Road leading to His Excellency's lodging, had a most beautiful and imposing appearance. Several loyal addresses were on Monday presented to His Excellency at the house of Philemon Wright, Esq. to which His Excellency returned suitable answers and condescending acknowledgements. We have reason to believe that His Excellency was highly pleased with every part of the operations which came under his notice, and that both His Lordship and Countess received much gratification from the whole of the excursion.

Yesterday evening the noble party arrived at the Masonic Hall in a private manner on their return from the Rideau, and appear to be in excellent health and spirits. His Lordship will be present this evening at the Banquet to be given him by the Citizens of Montreal. The preparations for which, under the superintendance of Mr. O.Rourke, are upon a scale never we believe witnessed in this City. His Lordship, we believe, will remain in Montreal for several days to inspect the Troops, & public works, &c.

We perceive by an advertisement that the Countess of Dalhousie will hold a drawing room on Monday evening the 8th instant.

We understand that a Monument to commemorate the many virtues of our late venerated Diocesan, Bishop Mountain, has arrived at Quebec, and has been erected in the Cathedral of that city. The Monument is of white marble, and the workmanship does credit to the talents of the artist by whom it was executed, and to the liberality of the great men on the other side of the water. It speaks, we understand, for itself.—*Montreal Gazette.*

His Excellency, with the Countess of Dalhousie and suite, is expected in a day or two to take up his residence in the Chateau of St. Lewis, on the 10th instant, for the winter.—*Quebec Mercury.*

(From the Old Quebec Gazette.)

The Cattle Show, Exhibition, and Ploughing Match, under the direction of the Quebec agricultural Society, took place on Mr. Ardenne's Farm near Dorchester Bridge, on Monday last.

The quality of Horses and horned Cattle at the Show was less than usual, and offered nothing worthy of particular remark. There was a number of Sheep from Valcartier of imported breeds, of finer form and wool than those common in the country. A cross of a South Down and a Canadian ewe belonging to John Jurie, in the opinion of experienced Judges, produced wool little inferior to the best Merino.

The show of Garden Stuffs and fruit was rather remarkable for the quality than quantity. A sample of Pisms, called sugarcon beans, from a tree, brought from England, in Mr. Race's garden at Beauport, was considered as much superior to any ever shown in Canada. There were some good samples of summer and winter pears from the same garden.

Tolerable good bunches of white and black grapes, were produced, all raised without forcing, at Mr. A. Anderson's, Hendly Lodge, and at Mr. Vallier's, and Mr. Willunt's, St. Foy.

Only twelve ploughs entered, seven Canadian and five European The work shewed evident improvement

The advertisements not being issued at the Church doors, occasioned a thinner attendance than usual from the country. A greater number of persons from the Town, of the wealthier classes however attended.

Before distributing the Premiums, the Ayrshire cattle imported by Lord Dalhousie, were sold by Auction as follows—

Lot 1. A Cow 5 years old, £9 10, Langley, for U. Canada.

Lot 2. 1 do. 5 years old, 10 0. Wm. Torrance, for do.

Lot 3. 1 do. 3 years old, 20 0. Langley, for Upper Canada.

Lot 4. 1 do. 3 years old, 12 0 Wm. Torance, for do.

Lot 5. 1 do. 2 years old, 15 13. Agricultural Sy.

Lot 6. 1 Heifer, 6 months, 14 10. Ditto, do.

Lot 7. A Bull 1 year, 12 15. Ditto, do.

Lot 8. A Bull Calf, 6 weeks, 4 15. J. Neilson, Cap Rouge.

Lot 9. A Heifer, 6 weeks, 4 15. J. Neilson, do.

A Sow sold for, £3 10, to — Anderson,

1 ditto, 3 15, Hon. J. Coldwell.

1 do. 3 5, Mr. Irvine, St. Foy

Mr. Anderson sold 1 Bull, Ayrshire, 2½ years old to W. Langley, for Upper Canada, £11 5

Ditto, a one year old Heifer, cross Teeswater and an English Cow, to do. for do. 6 5

Subscriptions to the Society, one guinea annually, entitled the subscriber to become a member, are received by Thos. Wilson, Esq. Treasurer, and Messrs. Sheppard and Vaillancourt, Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 18th—Brig Brothers, Falton, from Dublin, in ballast.

....Brig Transit, Potts, from Newport, in ballast.

....Brig Henry Tate, Boyle, from Belfast, goods.

....Brig Grecian, Bouch, from Hambourgh, in ballast.

....Brig Albion, Isaacs, from Cork, in ballast. 20 settlers.

....Brig Greenock, Mackay, from Newry, in ballast.—74 settlers.

....Brig Medusa, Sampson, from Bridgewater, bricks.

....Schr. Experience, Thompson, from Halifax, goods.

....Bark Granicus, Wilkie, from Cork, in ballast.

....Brig Three Sisters, Ritchie, from Grenock, goods and passengers.

....Brig Theta, Gait, from Limerick, in ballast.

16th—Brig Theta, Gait, from Limerick, in ballast.

....Schr. Three Sisters, Dodridge, from Newfoundland, in ballast.

....Brig Isabella, Morrice, from Drogheda, in ballast.

....Brig Thomas Farrell, Conish, from Wexford, in ballast.

....Brig James, Rankin, from Liverpool, general cargo.

....Bark Queen, Heak, from Limerick, in ballast.

....Brig Sisters, Irvine, from Lancaster, in ballast.

....Bark John Howard, Bruce, from Cork, in ballast.

....Brig Pericles, Spence, from Bermuda, in ballast.

....Schr. Marie Catherine, Barpier, from Halifax, in ballast.

....17th—Bark Sir Wathin, Sanderson, from Belfast, ...Brig Ann Eliza & Jane, from Bristol, in ballast.

Several other vessels have come up since noon, but are not yet reported.

....22d—Ship John Francis, Miller, from London, general cargo.

....24th—Ship Montreal Udney, from Liverpool.

....Ship Lady Richards, from London, ballast.

....20th—Ship Rebecca, Laurie, from Greenock, with passengers and goods.

....A Schooner from Labrador, fish oil and flour.

....Bark Southland, Moore, from London, in ballast.

....Brig James, Walton, from Bristol, in ballast.

....Brig Heroine, Hall, from Cork, in ballast.

....Bark Trial, Young, from Portsmouth in ballast.

....Brig Nemesis, Smith, from Lisbon, salt.

....27th—Brig Experiment, Watt, from Maryport, in ballast.

....Bark James Carey, from Penzance, in ballast

....Brig——, from Binmer, from Gibraltar and Bermuda, rum.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers at the Port of Quebec, to the 1st October, 1826 and 1827 inclusive.

	Vessels,	Tonnage,	Settlers,
1826	597	156,636	10,381
1827	566	146,386	9,000

The hired Brig *King fisher*, returned on Tuesday from the Gulf, having in her last trip visited Picton, Bay Chaleurs Gaspé, Mingan Islands and the greater part of the Labrador Coast. She will not leave Quebec again this season in the service of Government.

The Rev. Mr. Archbold, Capt. Young, A. D. C. to the Governor, and Masters Bowen and Rogers were passengers in the *King fisher*.

HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

Charge of the Honorable the Chief Justice, *to the Grand Jury.*

The Grand Jury beg leave to express their thanks to the Honorable the Chief Justice, for the Charge delivered to them at the opening of the present Assizes, containing much valuable information that would be useful in the several Districts of the Province, particularly as it relates to the selection of Juries by the Sheriffs, respecting which many Letters have appeared in the *Grand* and *Canadian*, with a copy, with permission to have it published

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room,
York, 17th *October*, 1827.

CHARGE.

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

Having for the last 14 years had the honor of addressing you so frequently on the subject of your duty as Grand Jurors,—and observing that the same Individuals (with few exceptions,) have almost invariably been called upon to discharge that duty, I can have little to add on the present occasion to what I have so repeatedly, and sometimes so fully endeavoured to impress upon your minds, in regard to the general nature and importance of the trust confided to you by the Constitution, and more especially as you have had many opportunities of being much more ably instructed by my Predecessors and by Counsel who have frequently presided in the Courts of Assize. That those instructions, powerfully aided by your own experience and general information, have had a due effect, is best evidenced by the manner in which both Grand and Petit Juries in this District have generally performed the duties intrusted to them by our admirable Constitution.

The framers of that Constitution wisely considering the importance of the trust, have confin'd upon those only who hold the high situation of Sheriffs, the power of selecting such persons as they may consider most proper to serve on Grand Juries, and for the guidance of their discretion in this respect have merely pointed out in rather general terms, the description of persons who ought to be selected, but without fixing any precise and specific qualification in point of property, as in the case of Petit Jurors,—it is clear however, they ought to be Freeholders of the greatest respectability, and best information in the County, and not chosen from any one place or part of the County, but some from every hundred or subdivision thereof, —this appears to me indeed necessary in a large Community, it is doubly so in a small one, as all Colonial Communities are in comparison with those of the mother country. The same principle however has not been strictly adopted in this Province, but it easily can in *principle* and by analogy—our Police divisions are somewhat different from those of Englandand even so with Assistants, Sessions of country as *Tithings* and *Hundreds*, as established in England by the great Alfred,—nor as yet have we Parishes expressly and properly as such,—but we have Townships, which for all practical arrangements may answer the same purpose,—and although we have Counties, yet that ancient and truly English description is, as respects our present subject entirely lost and obsolete, and more extended division called *District*, and which, although it comprehend several Counties, constitute but one sheriffdom, Bailiwick, or Bailiage, for the purposes of local jurisdiction, and particularly for the summoning of Jurors, both Grand and Petit. These few remarks I presume are sufficient to shew not only the expediency but the necessity, and indeed the legal obligation on Sheriff's to summon both Grand and Petit Jurors on all occasions, from all parts of their respective Districts, when persons duly qualified can be found—Justice to *Jurors*, to the *public*, and to this grant Parties, requires I think a more strict attention to this particular, than I fear has heretofore been observed,—to Jurors, inasmuch as it is extremely unfair to call upon the same individuals so frequently, not to say perpetually, to perform this public duty at the sacrifice of the time and attention due to their private affairs—to the Public, inasmuch as the Grand Jury is the right to the services of all its members indiscriminately,—and to litigant Parties, for reasons incident to small societies, as which I have already alluded, but which it would be unpleasant and unnecessary for me to advise. In making these remarks I beg to be distinctly understood as not intending to impute intentional blame or improper motives to the Sheriffs of the Province, and far less to the Gentlemen who holds that high office in this District, and who indeed (as appears by the *Lists* before me) seems to have of his own accord given more attention to this part of his duty, than could have been expected from the short time he has been in Office. Neither can I take upon me to say, that what I have now *stated* rather as an apprehended, than an established fact, has as yet amounted to the grievance, since if it had, no doubt the Legislature would have applied a remedy, or the Court of King's Bench would have interposed that superintending power with which it is invested by the Constitution, not only over its own immediate officers, but also over all inferior Jurisdictions, and whatever relates to the general administration of justice, unless restrained by superior power—should there be any blame attributable to the Court in this respect, I am willing to take my full share of it. Indeed that power would have interposed, that supervising

the course of the evidence, the charge of the Chief Justice to the Jury, on summing up, was such as befitted a Judge dispensing Justice under the mild and humane administration of British Laws, which direct that every circumstance, however feeble may be the hope, that an impression will be made in favour of the accused, is to be stated as fully and forcibly, as the nature of the case, and Justice tempered with mercy, will admit. The prisoner had the full benefit of these nice distinctions, and as it appeared in evidence, that although he was the aggressor, on the occasion which resulted in the death of the unfortunate youth, Oliver Turkington, (as well indeed as on former occasions, when he had sought cause of quarrel against him,) yet that as the blow, which was stated to have been the more immediate cause of his death, was given at a moment, when Lecce was undermost in the scuffle, an intelligent Jury, leaning to the side of mercy, on evidence, which though it would as stated by the Chief Justice have justified them, in finding a Verdict of guilty, on the Indictment for Murder under which he was tried, found him guilty of manslaughter only.

His life is thus saved, and we sincerely hope, that in the solitude of his Prison, he will be led to reflect seriously on the enormity of the offence he has committed, and that while in that solitude, he is making reparation to the insulted Majesty of Human Laws, he will not be unmindful of those more important duties which it becomes him to discharge, in seeking to make reparation for the crime he has committed against the Laws of Heaven, and to which his attention, was so feelingly directed in the address made to him from the Bench, when passing sentence upon him.

We have had an opportunity during the Assizes of meeting with several persons from the Country, to whom we have intimated our wish that, some effectual measures could be devised for establishing an Agricultural Society in this District. They generally concur in opinion, that such a Society would be highly beneficial, as it would afford the best means of giving more extensive circulation to useful agricultural information, and lead to many improvements in our system of farming, and raising of Stock. We hope that Farmers who are principally interested in the promotion of such objects, will give the matter consideration, and that some of their leading members will take an opportunity of calling a public meeting, for the purpose of organising such a Society. If it is in our power in any manner to promote the object, we shall feel much pleasure in doing it, and would suggest that the approaching Quarter Sessions, when a number of persons from different parts of the Country will necessarily be in attendance at Court, would afford the most favorable opportunity of holding a meeting for the purpose.

The Turf.—The Officers of the 69th Regt. have prepared a Race Course, on the grounds attached to the York Garrison. We understand that a match Races takes place on Monday next at noon, and that several Horses will be entered for Races which are to be run, on the Monday following. There will be no objection we believe to allow any individuals the benefit of the Course for training Horses, or for amusement, except upon the day regularly appointed for Racing.

Died,

At Ancaster, on Tuesday evening last, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. Crooks, senior, widow of the late *Mr. William Crooks*, of Paisley, in North Britain, and Mother of Messrs. William, James, Matthew, and John Crooks—of Grimsby, West Flamborough, Ancaster, and Niagara.—Mrs. Crooks appeared to be in unusually good health and spirits in the evening of her disease, and indeed almost to the moment of her death, which is supposed to have been occasioned by an attack of apoplexy, which seized her and terminated her existence as she was in the act of lying down in bed.

At Montreal on Sunday the 30th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Torrance, widow of the late Daniel Fisher, Esq.

In the London District, on the 15th ult. John Backhouse, Esq. a native of England, in the 73d year of his age.

A YOUNG LADY who has been lately accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or assistant in a School, to teach Music, English, and Needle-work.

Letters Post-paid, addressed to X Y Z. Post Office, Dundas, will be immediately attended to.

N. B.—Respectable reference will be given.

October 19, 1827. 21-3w

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, York, 12th Oct. 1827.

REQUIRED for His Majesty's service in this Garrison. Oil—Double boiled—Gallons, One hundred—Cottons Wick—Pounds Fifteen.

Tenders will be received for the above Oil and Cotton, until the 1st November, next ensuing.

W. I. GREIG, *D. A. C. G.*

21-2w

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, Oct. 4, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BLACK, *Secretary.*

21-6w.

THE WESTERN MAIL will be closed at 3 o'clock, from the 1st day of November next, to the 1st of April following.

Post Office, York, Oct. 19, 1827. 21-3w

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, in the Township of Darlington, Newcastle District, Upper Canada. Comprising Lots 30, 31, 32, and 33, in the Second Concession, 400 of which are Freehold, and 400 Reserve, the leases of which have 12 Years unexpired—there are 200 Acres cleared, and in a state of cultivation. The Buildings consist of a Dwelling House—Barns—Stabling—Root House, &c. with good enclosed Garden and Orchard. An excellent newly-erected Saw Mill, Mill House, and several small tenements.

The High Road from Kingston to York passes through the premises, which are situated 27 Miles from Port Hope, and 33 from York, and are well suited for a Merchants Store or Tavern.—The whole will be sold together, or in two Lots. For further particulars apply on the premises, or of the Subscriber at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, near Niagara.

JAMES BLACK.

St. Catharines, Oct. 8, 1827. 20-3w.

☞ The Subscriber would have no objection to Let the above to a respectable Tenant for a term of Years.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 8d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, 200 *Acres.*

In the Township of Cramahe—

Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con.		200
do. 15,	4th do.	

In the Township of Hamilton—

Broken Lots 29 & 30, 9th Con.		476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do.		
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do.		50

In the Township of Clarke—

Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts		2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con.		
17, & 18, 2d do.		
17, & 18, 3d do.		

In the Township of Darlington—

Lot No. 14, 3d Con.		400
5, 4th do.		

In the Township of Pickering—

Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. and Broken Fronts.		999

In the Township of York—

Lot No. 87, 3d Con.		200

In the Township of Gainsborough—

Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con.		74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 3d October, 1827. 19 *tf.*

DESJARDINS CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company, this a Meeting will be held on Monday, the 22d October next, at Jones Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the purpose of electing by ballot, a Director in the room of the late Vice President, Mr. Peter Desjardins, deceased.

(By order of the Board.)

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

Dundas, 17th Sept. 1827. 18-4

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *York, 3d October,* 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

19-3w.



PUBPIC SALE of the Crown Reserves.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned Crown Reserves, in the Township of York, assigned to the CANADA COMPANY, will be exposed to Public Sale, at York, on Wednesday the 7th day of November next: previous to which, the conditions of Sale will be advertised :—

		Acres.	
Lot No. 15, containing		124	
" 17,	"	102	in the 4th Con.
" 21,	"	60	East Yonge-St.
" 25,	"	60	
" 19,	"	60	in the 6th Con.
" 25,	"	200	West Yonge-St.

WILLIAM DUNLOP, *Warden.*

WARDEN'S OFFICE, *Guelph, 3d October,* 1827. 19-4w.

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

The Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash £2 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND, *Clerk.*

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryster,* next door but one to the *Store of George Moore, Esq.,* where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash.*

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.

York, 20th September, 1827 17-3

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro.' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber. G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf.*

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 16tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, *&c. &c.*, which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—*9-tf.*

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, April 28, 1826. 43-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 23 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

VOL. 2. NO. 23.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 24th Oct.* 1827.

A Despatch has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from LORD VISCOUNT GODERICH, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the 1st of August last, in which His Lordship acknowledges the receipt of the Address of Condolence to His Majesty from upwards of Three Thousand Inhabitants of this Province, on the decease of His late Royal Highness the Duke of York—and states that His Majesty had been pleased to receive the same very graciously.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August. last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

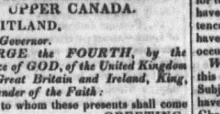
By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, *&c. &c. &c.*

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making the advance of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *14th July,* 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7th *June,* 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
3-28w. *Clerk of the Executive Council.*

In Council 21*st November,* 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres; and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such lots, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form. Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land.—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the sui tof Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession o the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by ad, measurement, 200 Acres, more or less and about 40 Acres of which are well improven and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus McLauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lahie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus McLauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August,* 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri*

Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Merkell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and me directed, against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court, of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 31, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Cartas Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 31, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Cartas Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 23d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17*th Sept.* 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asherey, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asherey, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 160 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17*th September,* 1827. 17-16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the Land is in an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WILLIAM MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, }
4th August, 1827. } 17-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT: } writs of *Fieri*

Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pros and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett.—The whole of parts of the 5th Concession and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri*

Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pros and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett.—The whole of parts of the 5th Concession and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants joindly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20*th August,* 1827. } 11-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri*

Facias, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pros and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior; about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett.—The whole of parts of the 5th Concession and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias,*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus McLauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lahie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John McDougall, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus McLauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Lancaster, in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August,* 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two
TO WIT. } writs of *Fieri*

Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Merkell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, } *14th Sept.* 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a separate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Carradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Carradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

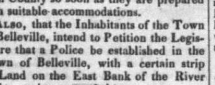
NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows;

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,

Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S

Fortunate Lottery Office.

MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. HUGH RICHARDSON,

Managing Owner.

York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

WANTED.—An Office with, or without a Counting Room, suitable for a Lottery and Exchange Office. Apply to G. A. Owen, at the Steam Boat Hotel.

York, Oct. 11th. 1827. 20tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment to the new Brick Building, one door West of the Steam-Boat Hotel, where all orders in his line of business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. THOMAS MOORE,

Tailor.

York, 10th Oct., 1827. 20—4

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to a certain number, be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Elmsley,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jorden,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William F. Patrick,	John Doel,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy
"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

That there shall be appointed in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in case of Fire, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

2-tf

A SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

TO OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS

New York, 180 *Broadway,*

September, 1827.

WE send you herewith the Scheme of a Grand Lottery, to be drawn in this City, on Wednesday, the 7th of November, to which we beg leave to call your particular attention.

There is another Lottery, previous to the above, to be drawn on the 17th of October, Tickets in which are now ready for sale, and of which you have also a Scheme on the other side.

You will observe that Class, No. 9, contains only 14,190 Tickets, and that they are only $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths, $2.

The amount of this Class is very considerable, although the number of Tickets is small, and we have thus early sent you our circular, in order that you may have an opportunity of determining in season the quantity you may require, and oblige us by sending your orders early, as no doubt the demand in this Scheme will be very great.

We will not promise much, but to convince all speculators we are as fortunate as others, we beg to state, that we sold at our Philadelphia Office, the Capital Prize of $25,000, in a Whole Ticket, in the Lottery which drew on Wednesday, the 19th inst. many others of the Prizes of the same, but the latest, will answer all purposes. We never claim Prizes, unless sold by us, and for the truth of the above we can refer to the Managers.

Hitherto we are known, and we trust we shall continue to be, particularly fortunate in selling Prizes.

Waiting your kind reply, which we hope will be as early as convenient,

We remain,
most respectfully,
N. & S. SYLVESTER,
Managers.

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 8, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 17th October, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
54 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000 (Pay in Albany Lot.)	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,080	1,080
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	100	2,000
46	70	3,220
46	60	2,760
46	50	2,300
46	40	1,840
92	30	2,760
92	20	1,840
920	10	11,040
6,280	6	49,080
9,624	Pr. 15,180	Bl. 24,804 Tick. $124,020

Whole Ticket, $6—Half, $3—Quarter, $1 50.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, 130 *Broadway, N.Y.*
New-York Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS, No. 9, for 1827.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 7th November, 1827,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
45 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	$50,000
1	20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	4,520 } $3,000 payable in Albany Lots. }	4,520
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
2	2,000	4,000
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
39	120	4,680
39	100	3,900
39	90	3,510
39	80	3,120
39	70	2,730
39	60	2,340
78	50	3,900
273	40	10,920
1,446	20	28,920
5,051	Prizes, 9,139	Blanks, 14,190 Tickets, $227,040

Whole Ticket, $20—Half, $10—Quarter, $5,
Tenth, $2.

Orders for Tickets received by W MOORE, *York.*
19-4w.

NEW GOODS.—The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of fall and Winter goods, which he flatters himself, he can sell at reduced prices for cash, or produce.

Grateful to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its vicinity, for their generous support since his commencement in business, he again solicits their interest, and hopes his Goods will give them general satisfaction.

WM. BERGIN.

York, 19th Sept. 1827. 18-3

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827. NO. 32.

Miscellaneous.

THE NUMIDIANS.*

We like the plan of this work much: variety of writers must, we think, please variety of tastes: and here we have England's Olden Time, one of the best sketches of its author; two well-told Scottish legends; a very clever and pure true tale, the Heir Presumptive; and divers others: so that discontented must the reader be, who throws the bill of fare by wholly unsatisfied. For ourselves, we are content to take the Numidians.

Lara, a celebrated Spanish chief, is on a night-watch; and hears the sound of a horse passing at speed. "The horse was milk white—his long mane floated upon the night wind, which was roused, almost created, by the velocity of his motion;—his make, though somewhat slight, was muscular, as well as beautiful—unchecked by curb, unfettered by harness or by housing, he bounded forward with the freedom of the desert, but without its wildness—for his master's voice was at once bit, and spur, and bridle-rein—at urged him to speed it checked him short in a moment. Of the first of these the Spanish commander had proof almost at the moment he met his eye—of the second he was convinced very soon afterwards, for upon ordering twelve of his men forward to take the rider prisoner, extending, at the same time, the rest of his troops into a circle to surround him—the stranger with one word stopped his horse, and calmly waited the approach of his assailants. Lara had already recognized him as one of the famous Numidians who had come from the desert of Africa to the aid of Boabdil. On his head he wore a black turban—on his body a short white tunic, crossed by a shining chain of silver, which bore his large and massive cimeter. His legs and arms were completely naked, with the exception of the golden bracelets with which they were adorned. In his left hand he held his buckler—in his right three javelins. He stopped short, as we have said, and firmly awaited the attack of the twelve men who were detached against him. As they drew within reach, he threw his three darts. Each unseated a horseman, and rolled him in the dust. One word to his horse, and he was off with the speed of lightened at full speed to the spot of the conflict—stooped without checking that speed, as he passed one of his victims—drew the javelin from his breast—and with it overthrew another of his pursuers, who now had again approached him. Meanwhile Lara had beheld the conduct of the Numidian with extreme admiration. His bravery, his extreme skill in the management both of his weapons and his horse, had been displayed before one equally capable of estimating the excellence of all warlike exercises, and candid and generous in acknowledging it, although in the person of an enemy. Lara advanced towards the stranger; and, ordering his men to keep their ranks,—who, stung with the loss of their comrades, were on the point of charging,—he thus addressed him: 'Brave African, it is enough. Do not prolong a fruitless resistance. Yield your arms to me. I can scarce restrain my soldiers—leave me the gratification of preserving so brave a life.' 'Life,' answered the Numidian, 'life is a boon only to the happy—to the wretched it is a burden. Rather than become a captive, I will lose it by thy hand!' So saying, he drew his cimeter, and urged his horse upon the Spaniard. Lara threw down his lance, drew his sword, and met him midway. In courage and in skill it would be difficult to find two men more nearly matched; but the Castilian was sheathed in steel, while the Numidian had no defensive arms except a light buckler, which he wore upon his left arm. His javelins, in the use of which he had shown such fatal skill—and which, at ordinary tings, served as a counterbalance to the long lances and coats of mail of the Christians—his javelins had all been cast. Had they been sent from the quiver of Azreal, the aim could not have been surer or more deadly. Each had borne death upon its wing; and one might boast of a double victim. But now the African had only his cimeter and shield; his bare arms and legs—his light tunic—his linen turban—would seem to be unequally matched against the casque, and cuirass, and gauntlets, and cuisses of the steel-clad Spaniard. But in activity, both of horse and rider, the Numidian and his barb had vastly the advantage. There seemed, too, an unanimity, a community almost, of spirit between them, which was equally surprising and extraordinary. The horse seconded his master in every manœuvre both of attack and defence. He leaped into the air to give his descending blow more force—he sprang to one side to avoid that of his antagonist. The fable of the Centaur might almost be said to have been realized in them. Nor was the skill of the African inferior to the intelligence and activity of his gallant steed. His long cimeter swept through the air with a force, and descended in quick repeated blows with a weight, which rendered the armour of the Spaniard the safe-guard of his life. In defensive, too, he was equally expert. His solitary buckler was always under Lara's blow, wherever it may fall. It served at once for helmet and cuirass—for gauntlet and for greave; but its strength was unequal to its master's skill. Two more javelins were thrown, doubted Lara, deliver'd with his whole strength, at last cut into two, the buckler which received its force; clove the shoulder of the Numidian, and threw him to the earth. His gallant horse, on seeming his master fall, uttered that piercing cry which, from its rare occurrence, as well as its thrilling and unearthly tone, is perhaps the most appalling of all the sounds with which nature has gifted the animal creation. But this noble beast, not contented with showing sympathy for his master, stood still to defend him. He covered his fallen body—and, standing upon his hind feet, reared in the air, and opposed, with his fore, the approach of Lara. As he turned, so did the horse; his threatening feet formed a rampart over his rider's body. At length, seeing the whole Castilian troops drawn in, the horse (which almost seemed to share his master's hatred of captivity) fled with speed of the wind across the plain, and disappeared in the distance. Lara, in the meantime, approached his prisoner; raised him from the earth—examined his wound, which he found had only penetrated the flesh,—and used towards him all those courtesies and attentions which were so familiar and so becoming to a brave and accomplished knight like this celebrated Spaniard."

The Numidian gives a spirited sketch of his life and love, and tells him how bitter his captivity; for his wife has been trusted to the care of Osman, who "had dared to take advantage of the trust of hospitality to offend the ear of Zora with vows of love!"—Lara, (he continues,) if the love of an African is fierce, his jealousy is furious. In his bosom it is the concentration of every passion—it sweeps away everything before the violence of its course. The whirlwind of his desert is not more utterly devastating. Everything is easy to us under its sway—everything is permitted. We are open, we are attached to friends and to strangers; we are fond and faithful to our wives. But if the glance of an eye, the expression of a smile, appears to us to be directed towards them—blood, blood only, can wash the offence away. And blood should have washed away the offence of this insolent Moor; blood should have atoned for his having thus forgotten all that was due to the defenders of his country—to the guest beneath his roof. I was on my way to Carthame when your soldiers surrounded me. Perhaps I might have avoided them; but from you, sir, there was no escaping. The success of your arms has more than deprived me of life—it has deprived me of my best hope. Zora is in Osman's power, and I am the Spaniard's captive. Do you then wonder that I grieve?' 'Cease to grieve, brave African,' Lara answered; 'cease to grieve—day has broken—our camp is at hand—I will go straightway to the king, and urge your release. To your captor he will not deny it. Meanwhile, rest and refresh yourself; in a few hours you will be able to proceed!' As he spoke thus, they arrived at the Spanish camp; and, after a short time Lara proceeded to the quarters of Ferdinaad, to give the report of his nocturnal adventure. He found, however, the king just seated in his council, on affairs of great weight and moment. Lara, therefore, took his place and awaited till opportunity served to introduce his more immediate business.—But the capture of the Numidian chief was, in the meanwhile, productive of other consequences. Zora had been anxiously awaiting the approach of Ishmael; and, from the successes with which the reader is acquainted, had awaited it in vain. Hour after hour, she thought every sound must be his footstep, till, as day dawned upon her, hope had almost sickened into despair. She imaged to herself every misadventure which might have happened to him on his way from Granada; and, at last, with that impatience of inactivity which suspense always brings with it, she determined to go forth to seek him; she hoped to meet him on his way. She procured the war-dress of an Abencerrage; and, active and courageous, as her husband had represented her to be, she mounted on a courser, and, affecting to be charged with a commission from the governor, she passed out from the city without suspicion. She took the road towards Granada, and had not advanced far before she met an object which seemed to verify all her worst forebodings. It was the well-known horse of her husband; which, with his mane blood-bedabbled, and his sir wild and terror-stricken, was rapidly approaching those towers to which his master was often guided him. Zora recognized him at once; her heart sank within her at the sight; but she determined to know the extent of her misfortune. Placing herself, therefore, immediately across the path of the horse, he drew near to her, she called to him by his name, in the tone in which she had so often caressed him. In despite of her dress, the faithful animal recognized her voice at once. He stopped short, and approaching her, rubbed his head gently against her knees. She patted his neck, and called upon the name of her husband aloud—'Ishmael!—Ishmael!' The horse seemed to understand her meaning, for he neighed and tossed his head into the air, as though in grief and lamentation. Zora took her resolution in an instant. She leaped upon his back, and throwing the rein loose upon his neck, the unwearied animal struck, at a rapid space, into the direction from which he came. A moderate time brought her to the spot where the fight had taken place the night before, and where her husband had sunk under the blows of Lara. The bodies of the four Spaniards whom Ishmael had overthrown lay upon the ground. Perceived by the javelins that the blows had been dealt by him. But not far from them, she recognized his buckler, clove in two, and, as well as the sand on which it lay, stained with his blood. She flung herself upon the ground, impregnated with that blood, and gave vent to the most passionate grief. Suddenly a groan struck upon her ear; and, turning around, she perceived that it proceeded from one of the Spaniards, in whom some life was still remaining. He ran towards him; raised him; assisted him; questioned him. The wounded soldier, grateful for her care, collected the few Arabic words of which he was master, to inform her that it was a single Numidian, who had attacked a party of five, and pierced him and his companions, but that Lara had avenged them. The buckler was cloven, the blood was shed, by the hand of Lara. Zora gathered from this, that Ishmael had been slain by the Spanish leader. She asked from the wounded soldier the direction of the camp; he pointed it out, and she set off at speed to reach it, promising to send the wounded man his comrades help. Even in her own distress, woman observes and remembers the distress of others; even when, as in this case, she dares face the dangers of war, she does all that in her lies to mitigate its horrors. Having reached the Spanish outposts, she desired to speak to the Officer of the Guard. He appeared:—'Tell your commander,' she exclaimed, 'tell Lara, that the Governor of Carthame awaits him here, with a sword in his hand—that he will fight with him, hand to hand, within his own lines. If he is not the most dastardly of men, he will not shrink from my challenge.' The Officer was struck with extreme surprise; but such was the respect of the Castilians for all who retained the rights of the lists, that he complied with the stranger's request, and sent one of his men to Lara's quarters with the message. Meanwhile the supposed Governor of Carthame refused even to dismount. She remained motionless, awaiting Lara's coming. After some delay, during which she fulfilled her promise to the wounded man, she saw her antagonist approach. He was seated upon a noble horse, clad in casque and coat of mail, and was armed only with a sword. The day had now considerably advanced; it was twilight when the warriors met. They seemed animated by mutual enmity; without uttering one word they urged their coursers on each other, and struck a desperate blow, respectively, as they passed. Both were wounded. On the return of their charge, the same thing again occurred; both struck, both were wounded. But such dilatory conflict seemed unsuited to their impatience. They sprang from their horses, and attacked each other sword in hand. The struggle was fierce and desperate. The inferior strength of Zora was compensated for by the loss of blood of her opponent, who would seem to have suffered more severely in his encounter which had been exchanged on horseback. He seemed to grow weaker and weaker, till at last she observed an opening in the fastenings of his armour, near the left shoulder, and hitting the spot with perfect accuracy, she, her second time, sped him to the hilt. She drew it forth instantly, and again perforated him as he fell. 'Die, wretch!' she exclaimed, 'die, barbarian! and know that thou fallest by a woman's hand!' It is Zora, the wife of Ishmael, who thus avenges Ishmael's death!' As she spoke these words, the dying man, in a voice which thrilled to the very marrow in her bones, exclaimed—'Zora!'—and it is by your hand I die!—and is it against your life that my blood have been mixed!' She shuddered at the sound, threw herself upon him, freed him from his casque, and the last light of the evening fell upon the face of Ishmael, already clammy with the dews of death! Yes, it was her Ishmael whom she had slain: it was that husband whose death she came to avenge—whose death she had inflicted with her own hand! The soldier who had gone in from the outpost to Lara's tent had found he was still at the council. In awaiting his return, he conversed with the Numidian chief, and mentioned the purport of his errand. The name of the Governor of Carthame struck like a trumpet-sound upon the ear of Ishmael. 'Great Allah, I thank thee!' he exclaimed, delivered him into my hands!' he exclaimed. He entreated—he implored the soldier to let him go into Lara's place. He promised to answer for everything to him; he loaded the man with his golden ornaments; the soldier yielded to the united influence of his entreaties and gifts. Ishmael clothed himself in Lara's arms. They were new to him. He was stiff and weak from his former wound, which the corslet also galled. But he heeded nothing save to be revenged on Osman. The result we know. Zora was stupified at this sight. 'Alas!' said her husband, 'this is a sad farewell for me and thee, Zora!—but rather would I die than live by the hand with the blood of my all-sacrificing love, than live sultan of the whole world without thee! Live, Zora, live. You would have died for my sake; live for it. Comfort my father—no one can, like you. Bless you, Zora!' Nothing save the ever growing faintness of his utter; it ceased; he was no more! As he ceased speaking, Zora bent herself upon him—she strained him to her heart in a close embrace—she pressed her lips to his in a long-drawn kiss—her last breath was drawn with it."

Written by a circle of friends, this is the volume for a winter's evening around the hearth, and many a solitary reader will, no doubt not, pass a pleasant hour over the Tales of all Nations.

Tales of all Nations. 18mo. pp. 311. London, 1827.

British and American Navies.—A late number of the "London Magazine" draws a comparison between our own Navy and that of Great Britain. It is stated that the whole number of American vessels now built and

building, is 46, (exclusive of those on the lakes which are said to be in a state of decay)—viz: 12 Ships of the line, 19 Frigates, and 15 Sloops of War. Of the 46 vessels which the Royal Navy of England consisted of 440 vessels built or building; but as the number includes mere hulks and ships much less advanced than those which are said to be "building" in America, the force may be stated with safety to be ten times superior to that of the U. S. The number of Officers in Great Britain, is much greater in ratio. The Americans have no Admirals, (unless some were appointed under the Act of the last Congress.) Great Britain has 217.

American.	*British.*
68 Captains	324 captains or 25 to 1
27 master com'dts	326 master com'dts
214 lieutenants	3,740 lieutenants
19 chaplains.	37 chaplains.

Summary.

Consols closed in London on the 8th Sept. at 87 ⅞ rather higher. The business was extremely limited. There was a rumour that the Duke of Gordon had been appointed master general of the Ordnance.

The intelligence from Greece is rather of a gratifying nature. Reshid Pacha had gone to Acrocania, where he had effected nothing. The Greeks having placed their wives and children within the natural fatnesses of the country, followed his movements, and intercepted his supplies, so as to prevent him from venturing to any distance from the coast. Ibrahim Pacha, through a similar reason, had been obliged to retire to Modon and Coron, from whence he had despatched two European officers to Ænte, to buy provisions, with several Egyptian vessels of war to guard the convoy. This was the flotilla which Lord Cochrane attacked and defeated, as we stated some time since—an exploit which had increased the terrors of his name throughout the East, and imparted proportionate courage and ardour to the Greeks.

Instead of the Russians having been defeated at Erivan, it appears that on the 17th of July, they achieved a conquest over a body of Persians, composed of 15,000 cavalry.—Abbas Mirza narrowly escaped.

England.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Lounge, Sept. 8.—Mr. Huskisson transacted business at the Colonial Office Yesterday, for the first time, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Mr. Wilmot Horton and Mr. Hay, the under Secretaries of the Department, had interviews with the Right Hon. Gentleman.

The Duke of Wellington came to Town yesterday morning, from his seat at Strathfieldsay. His Grace held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was the first held by the Duke since his acceptance of the command of His Majesty's Forces.

The Levee was attended by upwards of fifty Military Officers. His Grace left Town in the afternoon, on his return to Strathfieldsay.

LONDON MARKETS—Sept. 6

Corn.—There was a steady demand for new English Wheat, likewise for the best descriptions of refined Foreign; and the prices of yesterday and Tuesday were fully obtained for such: inferior parcels met with little demand, yet these sorts held firmly at our last quotations.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 8.

There was a fair attendance at Tuesday's Market; but the business done was limited. Wheats were sought after, and in some instances brought rather more money, while other descriptions were almost neglected, and might have been had rather cheaper. For the best new red Irish Wheat, not more than 7s. 9d. could have been had, and 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. for fine Oats. There was a heavy sale for such Flour, Barley, and Oatmeal, at somewhat reduced prices. Some fine Foreign Barley brought 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. but even good samples were offered at much lower prices. Indian Corn, Beans and Peas supported last week's quotations, but for which there was little inquiry. There was no demand for sweet Flour or Wheat in Bond.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Sept. 8

The sales consist of 40 brls. Boston Pot Ashes, at 28s; do. New-York do. of 1826, at 28s; 200 do. Montreal Pots, of 1826 and 1827, at 28s; 28s, and 30s brls. Montreal Pearls, 1825 and 1826, at 28s. 6d. 29s. 6d.

FINAL COMPLETION OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Courier of Sept. 1.

We are at length enabled to announce the completion of the new Ministerial arrangements.

We mentioned yesterday, that Viscount Goderich, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Herries, proceeded to Windsor to attend the king.

It appears that his Majesty, after giving an audience to the Cabinet Ministers who were in attendance, communicated, through Lord Goderich, to Mr. Herries, his desire that the Right Hon. Gentleman should accept the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Herries was accordingly summoned, and the necessary formalities were gone through, after which the Ministers returned to London.

We congratulate our readers upon the arrangement thus definitively made; for it involves, as a matter of course, the appointments of Mr. Huskisson to the Colonial Office, and of Mr. Charles Grant as the successor of the former at the Board of Trade.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left town this morning at an early hour, to wait on his Majesty at Windsor.

Many rumours are current, in the highest political circles, of a nature which it would be premature to mention, or discuss at the present moment.

From the Courier of Sept. 2.

Since our publication of Saturday, we have ascertained that we were incorrect in stating that Mr. Herries was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Windsor, on Friday last.

No such appointment then took place, nor could any final settlement of the Ministerial arrangements be made until after the interview with which his Majesty was pleased to honour the Marquis of Lansdowne on Saturday.

That interview having, as we have now good reason to know, terminated most satisfactorily, a Council has been summoned at Windsor this day, at which the appointment of Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Charles Grant, to the Offices to which we have already alluded, will be carried into effect.

From the Courier of Sept. 4.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury held a Board to-day, at the Treasury Chambers, at which Lord Goderich, as First Lord, presided. Mr. Herries took his seat at the Board, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Frankland Lewis was introduced to the Board, and appointed one of the Joint-Secretaries, in the room of Mr. Herries.

It is not yet decided who will succeed Mr. C. Grant, as Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Huskisson, as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, transacted business this morning, for the first time since his appointment to the office, at the Colonial Department.

After a month, nearly, of anxious doubts and fears, public confidence is restored, by that satisfactory arrangement of the Ministry, which we yesterday announced. The Cabinet is now composed of the following individuals:—

First Lord of the Treasury,	Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of Exchequer,	Mr. Herries.
Secretary of State for } Foreign Affairs, }	Lord Dudley, and Ward.
Secretary of State for War & Colonial Department,	Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary of State for the Home Department,	Marquis of Lansdown.
Master-General of the Ordnance,	Marquis of Anglesey.
Lord Chancellor,	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council,	Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal,	Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy,	Mr. C Grant.
President of the Board of Control,	Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary at War,	Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,	Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint,	Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the Woods and Forests,	Mr. S. Bourne.

[*To the above may be added the following:*]

Secretaries to the Treasury—Mr. Planta and Mr. Courtenay.

Junior Lords of the Treasury—Earl Mount Charles, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord Elliot, Mr. H. Fitzgerald, Mr. Macnaughten.

Admiralty Council Board—Sir G. Cockburn, Mr. Denison, Sir W. Hope, Mr. Keith Douglas.

From the Gazette of 4th Sept.

At the Court at Windsor, the 3d day of September, 1827, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Huskisson to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Committee of Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

The subscriptions in Liverpool for erecting a monument to Mr. Canning in that place, amounted on the 5th of September, to £2500. The committee have undertaken the cost of £500 in aid of the undertaking.

Ireland.

DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.

(From the Limerick Evening Post.)

On Sunday last, the morning with a serenity, which induced families and joint parties to enjoy the delights of the country, we had to witness a change, as alarming as it was sudden, and as awful in its consequences, as any witnessed in this neighbourhood, for many years. From two o'clock on towards evening, the horizon betrayed a lowering, occasional showers, however, calming some severe gusts from S. S. W. the atmosphere all through charged with heat extremely oppressive. About seven, the sky assumed a dark and angry appearance, which within half an hour, was followed by several vivid flashes of lightning, the consequent concussion of which was somewhat distant —the rolling thunder in a short time seemed to approach us, and the lightning by this time, because so continuous, as to illuminate the entire city. Until after eight o'clock, the warring elements kept a numerous population in a state of increasing alarm, the rain at intervals falling in torrents; but, shortly after, the dreadful explosion of the hour before, sunk into the rumbling retreat towards the east, followed towards morning by a violent storm. Although we cannot ascertain the full extent of injury the neighbourhood must have sustained from this awful visitation, we feel a regret in saying that enough has reached us to prove that it has been sufficiently destructive. Mr. Hamblin, Lough Gur Lodge, of the name of Fitzgerald, living near Ballysheeda, only a mile from town in the south liberties, were preparing to go to bed when the storm raged. The woman was raking the fire, and the husband was bolting the door, when the lightning descended down the chimney, and passing the wife, its effects so stunned the husband as to bring him to the ground—the poor woman in her affright ran over to take him up; when in the act of rising him up she received this awful visitation herself. Her exertions Fitzgerald recovered in a few minutes, and the house being then dark he groped about, and the first object he touched was a pig, which, from the condition of our country, is too generally the inmate of the peasant's house; this pig he found was dead. He then crawled round, and the partner of his toil he discovered equally lifeless. On examination she seemed to be reduced to one half her natural size, her shoes were burned to a cinder, but she had no visible injury to her person, visibly injured, but a slight scratch near the right eye. In addition to this, involving the loss of human life, we have to regret that a worthy and valuable member of society, Mr. Dondon of Ardsbeulty, in the neighbourhood of Castle Connell, has been seriously injured; some friends who spent the day beneath his hospitable roof, were scarcely returned when their scene of enjoyment ceased to be a home. On the first appearance of the lightning Mrs. Dondon, who is a Lady of great sensibility, implored Mr. Dondon to retire with her to an under story, where they continued for some time, but the flashes being equally vivid to the eye, even in the cellerage, Mr. Dondon suggested the being equally safe for them to return to the parlour, to which she consented; but as they were ascending, a strong sulphorous smell, followed by a cloud of smoke down the stair-case, so alarmed Mr. Dondon, as on rushing out of the hall door, he discovered the roof of the house to be on fire. Looking round him, he also observed some of his maid servants, who were returning from milking the cows, struck to the ground, the milk spilled, and the cans dashed several yards away. The house is now brought under control of his neighbours to the spot, who made every exertion to extinguish the flames, but without effect; they, however, were fortunate enough to save nearly the entire of the furniture. Thus have a worthy and respected family been within an hour, deprived of a home, the doors of which were ever open to friendship and charity. We cannot close this report without stating that Mrs. Dondon had an infant in her arms that received such a shock from the concussion as to appear lifeless for a considerable time, but was after wards providentially restored: not, however, without the greatest exertion.

A few days since, a pensioner from the Army was arrested in Tipperary, for the murder of a woman, nearly 17 years since, shortly before the period of his discharge—executed for another murder in Clonmel. The female who prosecuted the first brother to conviction, fell a victim to the revenge of the other, and it is for this crime he is now in custody, after a long absence from his native country.

The Irish papers teem with accounts of Orange processions on the 18th July. Party-spirit seems to have on that day more strongly evinced itself in Ireland, than for many years previous. It does not appear, however, that any serious affair took place in consequence, excepting in the Town of Tipperary. The excitement occasioned by these proceedings will, we trust, speedily subside, and give way to the spirit of concord and satisfaction that a most abundant harvest is calculated to produce.

The population of Ireland is now said, by Mr. O'Connell, to be about *nine millions*.

We learn from a correspondent at Courtmashery, that a vessel has been lying there from a more Western port of the country, during the last three weeks, wind-bound, with a cargo of 220 beggars, destined for Wales, whither they are going to beg.—*Cork Paper.*

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain, in the French Journals, continue to assume every day a more threatening aspect. The whole of Catalonia is in open insurrection, and the rebels, under a self-styled Captain-General, enter almost every Town, and carry off the arms of the Militia, and the Royal Treasure. The Government has at length assembled Troops to contend against the difficulties and danger which every hour assume a more serious character. Although they cannot ascertain the full extent of injury the neighbourhood must have sustained from this awful visitation, we feel a regret in saying that enough has reached us to prove that it has been sufficiently destructive. Mr. Hamblin, Lough Gur Lodge, of the name of Fitzgerald, living near Ballysheeda, only a mile from town in the south liberties, were preparing to go to bed when the storm raged. The woman was raking the fire, and the husband was bolting the door, when the lightning descended down the chimney, and passing the wife, its effects so stunned the husband as to bring him to the ground—the poor woman in her affright ran over to take him up; when in the act of rising him up she received this awful visitation herself. Her exertions Fitzgerald recovered in a few minutes, and the house being then dark he groped about, and the first object he touched was a pig, which, from the condition of our country, is too generally the inmate of the peasant's house; this pig he found was dead. He then crawled round, and the partner of his toil he discovered equally lifeless. On examination she seemed to be reduced to one half her natural size, her shoes were burned to a cinder, but she had no visible injury to her person, visibly injured, but a slight scratch near the right eye. In addition to this, involving the loss of human life, we have to regret that a worthy and valuable member of society, Mr. Dondon of Ardsbeulty, in the neighbourhood of Castle Connell, has been seriously injured; some friends who spent the day beneath his hospitable roof, were scarcely returned when their scene of enjoyment ceased to be a home. On the first appearance of the lightning Mrs. Dondon, who is a Lady of great sensibility, implored Mr. Dondon to retire with her to an under story, where they continued for some time, but the flashes being equally vivid to the eye, even in the cellerage, Mr. Dondon suggested the being equally safe for them to return to the parlour, to which she consented; but as they were ascending, a strong sulphorous smell, followed by a cloud of smoke down the stair-case, so alarmed Mr. Dondon, as on rushing out of the hall door, he discovered the roof of the house to be on fire. Looking round him, he also observed some of his maid servants, who were returning from milking the cows, struck to the ground, the milk spilled, and the cans dashed several yards away. The house is now brought under control of his neighbours to the spot, who made every exertion to extinguish the flames, but without effect; they, however, were fortunate enough to save nearly the entire of the furniture. Thus have a worthy and respected family been within an hour, deprived of a home, the doors of which were ever open to friendship and charity. We cannot close this report without stating that Mrs. Dondon had an infant in her arms that received such a shock from the concussion as to appear lifeless for a considerable time, but was after wards providentially restored: not, however, without the greatest exertion.

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Colonial.

FREDRICKTON, Sept. 13.—The hostile attitude and declarations of some persons in the Madawaska settlement (calling themselves American Citizens) seem to be the general subject of conversation; and various reports with regard to their conduct are in circulation. We have good reason to believe they have active spirits who require employment to animate them, who think they will find ere long with great indiscretion too. Although the question as to the boundary line in that quarter is yet unsettled, the possession of the Madawaska District is admitted on all hands to be in the British Government; and we are well persuaded no attempt will be made either by stratagem or open violence on the part of the United States, or the neighbouring State, to change that possession. If these insolent individuals choose to behave disorderly, we trust they will sooner or later be taught proper respect for the Laws, by such institutions as will make lasting impressions on their minds.—*Gazette.*

Madawaska.—We mentioned cursorily last week, that the American Flag had actually been hoisted at the Madawaska; and we copy in the present number a short remark, relative to the subject, from the Fredrickton Gazette. In consequence of the natural anxiety which has been felt, regarding this singular and unexpected occurrence, we have been induced to communicate such particulars as have reached us, for the purpose of disburdening the public mind, and showing that the affair is neither of a very serious nor alarming character. At the American settlement on the River St. Francis, which is a tributary of the St. John, and flows into it some 12 or 15 miles above the Madawaska territory, there resides a person by the name of Baker, who is the principal proprietor, the owner of a set of Mills, and a red-hot republican to boot. This fellow, some short time since, while passing down the River past Madawaska in his canoe, met the Courier in charge of the Canada Mail. He instantly made an attempt to stop him, but the sturdy Frenchman "right zealous in the discharge of his trust," showed Mr. Baker that he was not inclined to yield obedience to his impertinence; Baker defeated in this attempt, then had recourse to a threat,—"that he should not carry another mail by that route." On this being reported, a Magistrate in the neighbourhood proceeded to the River St. Francis, and was received by Mr. Baker and about 40 others with the American Flag dying [on a bean pole?]; and when with a "flourish of trumpets" and him that ne'r had taken possession of the territory; adding something about the authority of his Government, and of having hoisted the flag on the 4th July, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence. To this latter Mr. Baker had first announced the Loyal Inhabitants of the Madawaska, but "Yankee doodle," had little charm for their ears, that only one or two had accepted the invitation. Such is the whole "head and front of the offending." We make light of it, and have no doubt that the instant this impertinent outrage is communicated to the Government of Maine, a process will be issued against the parties. Baker will doubtless be seized and deposited in some secure spot, where he may have time to cool at once his head and heels, and be taught that sacred and neutral ground is not to be violated with impunity.—*Nova-Scotian.*

Canada.—An official notice is contained in the Gazette of yesterday, stating that His Excellency has issued orders to the several High Sheriff's to collect information relative to the population &c. of their respective Counties, and all persons are directed to afford every facility. "As the inaccuracy of the returns taken last year has given a great measure occasion for persons withholding information from a groundless supposition that it would be followed by the imposition of taxes upon them, His Excellency thinks it proper to assure the public, that the sole object of the present inquiry is to obtain information; and as this, if correct, cannot fail to be interesting to every inhabitant of the Province, to His Excellency confidently hopes that a similar misapprehension will not now interfere with its accuracy."

The first point to be the points of inquiry—"The name of the Master or head of the Family, and the number of which it consists. The religious persuasions of the Family—the births, marriages, and deaths in it, during the last year—the number of land in cultivation, and by the family, and its produce during the same period—and the number of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, owned by the family."

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN CANADA.—The Canadian papers present a remarkably different aspect since the system of public improvements have been commenced in that country by the British Government. We can hardly open them without meeting the interesting result of some new survey, accounts of the progress of some extensive work, or of some new project for settling lands, or opening lines of artificial navigation. The Rideau Canal, the new fortifications at the Isle aux Noix, St. Helen's Island, and Quebec, were the only great objects that received the attention of the mother Country, and the conclusion of amity necessary to carry them on, were sometimes made slowly and unwillingly. Intelligent men in the colonies were then sometimes heard to say, that a country so situated as to seek a permanent and such a frontier, could never be rendered secure; and, as it was an expence, was not worth the trouble of protecting. Indeed, the Government seemed to oscillate between abandoning and retaining it. But recently they have adopted totally different sentiments, and are holding a great encouragement to the settlement, and the agricultural and commercial and improvement of Canada, and appropriating considerable sums for its defence.

A liberal grant has been made for the building and endowment of a College at York. U. Canada, amounting to no less than one hundred thousand acres of land.

The governor, we observe, continues active in visiting and promoting the great public works. He has now gone to the Rideau Canal, whither a Company of Sappers and Miners, sent out from England have also proceeded.

The Royal Assent has been lately given to the appropriations granted by Parliament, in 1826, among which we observe £500 additional for the road to St. John's, £2000 for the improvement of the Richelieu River in addition to £1000 un-expended, £500 for exploring the north shore of the Saguenay and £1000 for the Agricultural Societies. The road to Lake St. Lawrence will be commenced, by two officers of the navy, which is expected to occupy at least three years; and Colonel Bouchette, the Surveyor General, is actively employed in surveying the country in the Quebec district. He reports an extensive bed of iron ore of excellent quality, at St Paul's Bay, about 20 leagues from the city. At the present time, taken in view with the numerous other projects already in operation, appear as parts of a great and powerful system, that cannot fail to produce mighty effects upon the country.

Some of the last Canada papers give us information of a new plan, of which we have before seen no intimation. It appears to have been but recently presented to the British government but to have met with their approbation, so much as that it is said they have surveyors already employed on the route. The object is to connect the links of water communications between Lake Huron and the Bay of Quinte. This would from an unbroken chain of navigation from Penetanguishene Fort on Lake Huroqy to the outlet of the River Trent in the Bay of Quinte, through Lake Simcoe, Cameron's Lake, Pigeon Lake, Trent Lake, touching at the Marmora Iron Works and passing through the new settlements over Rice Lake and the River Trent. The whole inclusive transport of about 180 miles, runs through a fertile country, and may perhaps be found to be not by the intended canal from York to Lake Simcoe. The advantages of this line of navigation in time of war, being so far in the interior, are evident from a glance on the map.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1827.

The arrival of the *Birmingham* at New York, furnishes us with dates from England to 8th September. From extracts which we have made it will be seen that, the Ministerial arrangements are at length completed.

On Monday last, we were visited by one of those violent Gales of Easterly wind, accompanied with torrents of rain, not unusual at this season of the year. The Steam Boat *Canada*, at 10 o'clock in the morning, when there was an appearance of the storm moderating, left the Niagara River for York. She had not proceeded far on her voyage however, when the Gale increased with greater violence than before, and in a short time both Masts were carried away, and some damage done to her chimney. Fortunately the Engine remained uninjured, and enabled her at about five in the afternoon, to reach the Wharf in safety. The *Canada* has made some of her trips in the most boisterous weather, and deservedly bears the name of an excellent Sea Boat. She suffered no delay from the damage she had sustained, and left the harbor the following morning for Niagara. The weather since Monday, continues boisterous and cold.

The beneficial effects of the late Commercial regulations, are beginning to develope themselves, in a manner which cannot fail of being highly satisfactory to the Country. To the farmer in particular, the subject is one, of a most interesting and cheering nature. His produce now, commands a fair price, and is purchased with avidity in the Lower Canada Markets. The depression which was formerly felt, is passing away, and the prospect before us is animating. It is true, that the Act which admits our grain into England on more advantageous terms, than that of our rivals, is limited in its duration to 1st May next; but it must at the same time be remembered, that the question of the "Corn Trade," generally, has again to undergo discussion in the Imperial Parliament, and that in any general arrangement which may be determined upon, we have the most perfect assurance that, our interests will not be forgotten, and that it is more than probable, these advantages will be continued to us, on a more permanent footing. Indeed, in every thing which relates to the Trade of Canada, the most favorable disposition has been evinced, and it is only required on our parts, that we should shew an ability, to supply the Markets thrown open to us. This applies particularly to the West Indies; and although it has been objected that, we are not adequate to supply the demands of that Market, the objection we think, has been made by those, who have but a very incorrect idea, of the quantities of Wheat and Flour, which Canada, with her rapidly increasing population, is capable of furnishing, if a Market is insured for her, where they can be disposed of. Much however must necessarily depend on the quality of the articles she exports, and in this respect, the Millers of the Country, and others concerned in the manufacture of Flour, should feel an interest, by taking every means in their power, to raise the character of this staple article, as high as possible.

We are happy to observe that, in the article of Pork, more has been done this summer, than for many seasons past, and we have no doubt that this important article of exportation, as well as Salted Beef, of which, some years ago, large quantities were sent from the Province, will meet the attention of our Farmers, from the prices which we may reasonably expect they will bear in the ensuing Spring.

On the whole, it is satisfactory to observe the favorable change which has taken place in the Commerce of the Country, and the consequent activity which pervades the whole of the business community.

It is with regret we learn that the Telegraph, one of the largest Schooners navigating the Lake, and owned by Mr. William Fitzhugh, was wrecked during the Gale on Monday last, at the head of the Lake. She had on board a valuable Cargo consisting of Flour and Pot Ash, most of which will be lost. The works at Burlington Canal, have sustained some injury during the storm, but we hope that the damage done, is not of any serious consequence.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, seems inclined to forget the lessons he has so often received.—Finding nothing else to excite his wrath in our Paper, he has assumed himself for some time past, in penning over our advertising Columns, which appear to give him a vast deal of uneasiness, and has made an attempt to amuse others with something about the words "Public Sale," and "Public are informed," which we are at a loss to understand, unless it be that those Columns are to his annoyance too "Public," and too well filled to suit his humour. If so we can only attribute his conduct, to an envious feeling against his neighbours, and if he derives any gratification from such a practice, we shall not intermeddle with his pleasures—they are "how and lose born pleasures," which he may pursue with as much avidity as he pleases, without any further interruption from us.

The latter part of the paragraph we allude to when he "calls upon the Editor to answer personally an article which appeared in our last Editorial, on the trial of Losee, is too contemptible to be worthy of serious notice. Does the *Advocate* suppose that any body will believe such absurd assertions, although uttered with the coolest audacity, and protended gravity!

We formerly adverted to the losses recently sustained in the transmission of Money through the Post Office, and felt convinced that, the subject would engage the readiest attention of the Department. We can now venture to state that, diligent exertions have all along been making, in this important and delicate investigation, and that they will be persevered in as long as there is the least prospect of a satisfactory result. We hear that testimony has already been obtained, but how far it may be considered circumstantiated to implicate any individuals, we are unable to say, and it would be unjust to anticipate. We do not however despair, of the ultimate detection of the offenders.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate* (with impertinent inquisition of Mr. Allan, very common place in that paper, however little complimentary to the taste or humor of its readers) asserts that, a Post Master on the Western route has written to him to say, that one of the Mail Bags, if not two, are "so "badly chained, that any person could open them "easily, without removing the Locks, and that "complaints had been made without effect to York." Now although the Editor in the article alluded to is pleased to style Mr. Allan the head Post Master, we can hardly believe him ignorant of the well known fact, that the head Post Masters head Quarters, are at Quebec, and not York; and that neither Mr. Allan or any other Post Master in Upper Canada, is head of the whole, or any part of the Province, however some of the oldest and most respectable may, and doubtless do attend, to the occasional instructions of their principal, whether relating to the establishment of new Offices, or the correction of unexpected abuses. And we have no doubt that, Mr. Allan, although unquestionably possessing no general authority, does when required, with a becoming zeal for the public service in which he is engaged, cheerfully bestow his time and attention, upon many general concerns of the department, not incident to his Office, or incumbent upon him as part of his duty. We do not see why the concerned in the manufacture of Flour, should feel an interest, by taking every means in their power, to raise the character of this staple article, as high as possible.

We are happy to observe that, in the article of Pork, more has been done this summer, than for many seasons past, and we have no doubt that this important article of exportation, as well as Salted Beef, of which, some years ago, large quantities were sent from the Province, will meet the attention of our Farmers, from the prices which we may reasonably expect they will bear in the ensuing Spring.

On the whole, it is satisfactory to observe the favorable change which has taken place in the Commerce of the Country, and the consequent activity which pervades the whole of the business community.

We think it was hardly fair in the Editor of the Advocate to attribute the drenching of his Newspapers, by the Eastern Mail, on such a day as Saturday last, either to the defective cleaning or spewing of the bags—more especially as through the fault of Mr. Allan, who did not forward them, but merely received them. Our own papers reached us in the same state, but we should have considered it perfectly absurd, to lay it to the charge of Mr. Allan. As to the papers being "*stranded in mud*," he might as well have said, that the "Canada" came in *dismasted as usual*—the storm (an Easterly one too) was almost unprecedented.

Domestic.

PATENT LOCK SAWS.

Capt. Marshall Lewis, well known in many parts of this country as a most able and ingenious mechanick, has lately invented, or rather made some very important improvements in the common lock *paddle gate*, which bids fair to answer a much better purpose than any heretofore in use.—One of these gates has been constructed in one of the Locks on the Welland Canal, by way of trial; and we understand it meets the unqualified approbation of all who have examined and witnessed its utility. The gate is intended ultimately to be constructed wholly of cast iron, and to turn, or rather to be raised on two pivots, which are connected to the gate with arms, and raised by a link attached to a rod which is carried to a rack and pinion, that to a balance beam. When shut, the gate is kept in its place by resting the entire space through which the water must pass, and sits closely in a cast iron frame.—On being raised, it forms a semicircle, the water pressing downwards as it passes, and prevents that tremendous agitation of the water inseparable from a Lock with the ordinary gates, which are generally turned vertically, and admit the water at right angles. The present form is, also, much cheaper, less liable to leakage, and opens with much more facility and dispatch. Sometime last spring, a lock gate of a similar new model, was constructed in one of the Locks near this village, called by the inventors, Messrs. Seymour & Landon, a "*tenion gate*," which appeared to those experienced in such matters, to be, also, an improvement on the common method.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, October 4.

DINNER TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

On Thursday about 180 of the most respectable Gentlemen of this city gave his Excellency a dinner. The Hon. John Forsyth in the Chair. After the cloth was removed, the Chairman gave the following toast to the

The King.—Long may he live.—*God save the King.*

Duke of Clarence and the Royal Family.—*Brunswick March.*

The Chairman then said—the toast, Gentlemen, which it will have the honor to propose, must, I am sure, be received with pleasure by every individual of this numerous and highly respectable company. Upon the present occasion we are met, Gentlemen, to pay that tribute of respect to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie which he so justly merits. Our object is to shew to our noble guest that deference and regard which it is, and ever ought to be our pride to offer to so worthy a representative of our Sovereign. In my mind we ought to conceive ourselves happy and fortunate, in having to preside over us a Nobleman of such elevated rank, worth and talent:—

The Earl of Dalhousie, our illustrious guest. *Earl of Dalhousie*—Unexpected.

This toast having been received and drunk with the most rapturous applause, Lord Dalhousie leaving his seat and addressing the company, with much feeling and energy broke forth in expressions similar to the following. He said that he felt deeply impressed by the marked attention and regard with which this large and respectable company then present had received the last toast, and that the impression left upon his mind by this compliment would never be obliterated—he would only say that ever since his Majesty had been graciously pleased to confide to him the Government of this Province, he could truly boast that all his measures had been directed to the good of the Country. He flattered himself that he had in some measures been successful in promoting the improvement of Lower Canada; and so long as His Majesty should be graciously pleased to continue him in this Government, he would unhesitatingly pursue a similar and consistent course. He would assure them that such as they had hitherto found

him in his conduct, such should he continue to be. He would again assure them of the high esteem with which he would ever cherish the remembrance of the honor which they had done him; and with the permission of the President, he would propose a bumper toast, with three times three, "the prosperity of the Canadas."

His Lordship was frequently interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Richardson then rose and stated, that, from his long residence in the country, he hoped he might be permitted to say a few words. The toast which had been drank had been received from the greatest promoter of the prosperity of the Canadas; and he considered this a fit opportunity to declare that all those great public works which were already conferring such benefit on the country were principally owing to the suggestions of His Lordship to His Majesty's Government.

Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and the Navy.—*Rule Britannia.*

Duke of Wellington and the Army.—*Conquering Hero.*

His Excellency Sir Francis Burton, Lieut. Governor.—*Sprig of Laurel.*

Sir P. Maitland and the Province of U. C.—*Canadian Air.*

Sir Jas. Kempt and the Province of N. S.—*Military March.*

Sir H. Douglass and the Province of N. B.—*Garb of old Gaul.*

Sir Thos. Cochrane, Governor of Newfoundland.—*A Military March.*

Governor Ready, and Prince Edward's Island.—*Quick March.*

Lord Goderich, and His Majesty's Ministers. *Britons strike home.*

President of the U. S. of America.—*Hail Columbia.*

Countess of Dalhousie, and the Canadian fair.—*Canadian Boat Song.*

The Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the Protestant Clergy.—*Military Anthem.*

Monseigneur Panet, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec.—*Canadian Air.*

The Rev. Mr. Roux, Superior of the Seminary of Montreal.—*Canadian Air.*

Mr. O'Sullivan, in the absence of Mr. Roux, begged leave to return thanks for the honour conferred. He passed an eulogium on the virtues of that Reverend Gentleman, stating, that not the least of his titles to the regard of the company was his unbounded esteem and respect for the Governor-in-Chief.

Lt.-Col. Jones and the Garrison of Montreal.—*71st Quick step.*

Honourable Col. Ramsay.—*Lady Mary Ramsy's Reel.*

The Militia of the Canadas.—*Up an' souse them a' Willie.*

The Trade of the River St. Lawrence.—*Off she goes.*

The Agricultural of the Canadas.—*Speed the Plough.*

The Rideau Canal—(by the Honourable J. Richardson) who said—the grand and extensive works now in progress on the Ottawa ought not to be overlooked, as a strong proof of the interest the Mother Country takes in the welfare of the Canadas.—*A Military March.*

The distinguished guests who have honored us with their company.—*Grand Military March.*

May the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, ever flourish united.—*Hearts of Oak.*

The Beggar's Benison.—*Scottish Kail Brose.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

Letters of the 2d September have been received from Belfast by a gentleman of the Lower-Town. The prices of Ashes and Timber were improving in that market.

Outrages.—The increase of crime in the neighbourhood has become truly alarming; scarcely a night passes but some burglary or other robbery is attempted. On Thursday night some villains went to the house of an old couple named Paradis, living near Cap Rouge, where they demanded admittance, which the old man refused, and desired his wife to light a candle, with this she complied, and the depredators for a moment retired;—they were however, shortly heard, as the old man supposed in the garrett, but it was on the roof of the house, and one of the gang dropped down the chimney thus effecting an entrance; whilst he was yet on the hearth Paradis attached the robber with an axe and wounded him severely, but in the end was overcome, and with his wife severely beaten by the whole party who now found means to get into the house. The old people defended themselves with such resolution that the fellows were glad to escape, but they took away a cart and horse belonging to the old man, a variety of circumstances lead us to hope that this gang will not long remain undiscovered; but we are sorry to add that this respectable couple are suffering severely from the injuries they received.

Several robberies have been reported to us from the neighbourhood of *La Montlee aux Dames*, on the road to Indian Lorette; a horse has been stolen from one inhabitant, a cart from another, and poultry and several minor articles from others of the neighbours, which the horse and cart were employed in transporting; the latter have since been recovered.

H. M. S. Barrosa, 46 guns, Capt. the Honble. Wm. Gordon, arrived this day from Portsmouth, having on board Commr. Barrie, and a number of officers for the service on the Lakes. The Frigate touched at Newfoundland on the passage out.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, dated 1st. Sept. "The demand for lumber continues to increase. The Veronica's cargo from Quebec sold—Yellow Pine 17½ per foot.—Deals, £30 per M.—Ashes 28s. for old, 30s. new. Wheat dull. Crops nearly all secured and of good quality.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9.

The Ploughing Match of the Practical Farmers' Agricultural Society, took place at Mrs. Bellet's Farm, near Scott's bridge on Friday the 5th inst.

Thirteen Ploughs were engaged in the competition, and generally performed excellent work. The Silver Medal was adjudged to Robt. McKie, of St. Foy, and the other prize to Andrew Baird, of the same Parish.

A number of Agriculturists were present at this Meeting, which was conducted by the Officers of the Society with order and propriety. A few cattle and samples of root crops were exhibited. This Society can hardly fail to be useful in forwarding a spirit of agricultural improvement in this vicinity.

The Haydon Transport which was to have sailed this morning went ashore at Point Levy a little to the eastward of the Hotel, she has since been got off. The following officers are passengers on board the Haydon, Capt. Kirwan and Ens. Gibson 66th Regt. Ens. Stach, 71st do. Asst. Surgeon Goldsworthy, R. A. and Staff Asst. Surgeon Grier, with between 30 and 40 Inyalids belonging to the different corps in Canada. The Hon. M. H. Perceval, Collector of H. M. Customs is also a passenger.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office, till Sterling Dollars at 4s. 4d.) until noon on Friday the 2d of November next, for the following work and repairs at the Garrison, viz:—

1. To repair the Fence and Main Steps of the Commandant's Quarters.

2. To repair the Quarters occupied by the Surgeon, and color and White-wash the interior of the building.

3. To repair, color, and White-wash, the interior of the Officer's Brick Barracks.

4. To repair, color, and White-wash, the interior of the Officers Blue Barracks.

5. To repair and White-wash the interior of the Sergeant's and Men's Brick Barracks.

6. To repair the Births, Hearths, and Chimnies, of the Splinter-proof Barracks; to Point the Logs, and White-wash the in erior.

7. To repair the Births, and White-wash the interior of the Block House, No. 2.

8. To repair the Furnaces, &c. of the Cooking Rooms, and White-wash the interior of the buildings.

9. To point and White-wash the interior of the Main Guard Room.

Specifications of the above Work, may be seen by applying to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.

W. J. GREIG,
Dep'y. Ass't. Com'y Gen'l.

Commissariat Office,
York, 24th October, 1827. 22-1

N. B. The signatures of two respectable Sureties, will be required at the foot of each Tender.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.
L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third Concession, Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend petitioning the ensuing Parliament, for an Act to establish a boundary line on the Westerly side of said third Concession, and also to establish a boundary line in the rear of said third Concession.
Hallowell, Oct. 16th. 1827. 22-3w

THE WESTERN MAIL will be closed at 3 o'clock, from the 1st day of November next, to the 1st of April following.
Post Office, York, Oct. 19, 1827. 21-3w

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



TWO PUBLIC SALE OF THE CROWN RESERVES *assigned to the Canada Company, in the Township of York, will take place at Mr. Mosley's Auction Room, on the 7th of November next, in the following order:—*

Lot No. 13, in the 4th Concession East Yonge-Street, consisting of 134 acres; will be sold in 4 Lots of 31 Acres each.

Lot No. 17, in the 4th Con. East Yonge-Stret, consisting of 102 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 30 Acres each, and one of 27 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in the 4th Con. East Yonge-Street, consisting of 80 Acres; will be sold in 4 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. East Yonge Street, consisting of 60 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 19, in the 6th Con. West Yonge-Street, consisting of 60 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 23, in the 6th Con. West Yonge-Street, consisting of 200 Acres; will be sold in 8 Lots of 25 Acres each.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money to be paid within ten days from the day of Sale, and the other moiety on the 1st of October, 1828, when the Deed will be delivered.

H. MOSLEY,
Auctioneer.

York, 22d October, 1827. 22-3

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash $2 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 18 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryder*, next door b[illegible] to the *Store of George Monro, Esq.*, where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash.*

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.
York, 20th September, 1827 17-3

Commissariat Office,
York, 12th Oct. 1827.

REQUIRED for His Majesty's service in this Garrison. Oil—double boiled—Gallons, One hundred—Cotton Wick—Pounds Fifteen.

Tenders will be received for the above Oil and Cotton, until the 1st November, next ensuing.

W. I. GREIG,
21-2w *D. A. C. G.*

A YOUNG LADY who has been lately accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or assistant in a School, to teach Music, English, and Needle-work.

Letters Post-paid addressed to X. Y. Z. Post Office, Dundas, will be immediately attended to.

N. B.—Respectable reference will be given.
October 18, 1827. 21-3w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, consisting of 600 Acres of Land, in the Township of Darlington, Newcastle District, Upper Canada. Comprising Lots 30, 31, 32, and 33, in the Second Concession, 400 of which are Freehold, and 400 Reserve, the leases of which have 12 Years unexpired—there are 200 Acres cleared, and in a state of cultivation. The Buildings consist of a Dwelling House—Barns—Stabling—Root House, &c. with good enclosed Garden and Orchard. An excellent newly-erected Saw Mill, Mill House, and several small tenements.

The High Road from Kingston to York passes through the premises, which are situated 27 Miles from Port Hope, and 38 from York, and are well suited for a Merchants Store or Tavern.—The whole will be sold together, or in two Lots. For further particulars apply on the premises, or of the Subscriber at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, near Niagara.

JAMES BLACK.
St. Catharines, Oct. 8, 1827. 20-3w.

☞ The Subscriber would have no objection to Let the above to a respectable Tenant for a term of Years.

Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
19-3w. *Cashier.*

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, Oct. 4, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
21-6w. *Secretary.*

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. do. 18, 4th do. } 300

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 470
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. 17, & 18, 2d do. 17, & 18, 3d do. } 2000

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. 8, 4th do. } - - 400

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. and Broken Fronts. } 300

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.
York, 2d October, 1827. 19 tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro.' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber. G. HAMILTON.
York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.
York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

VOL. 2. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
29th October, 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Alexander Chewett, Esq., a Commissioner for the Burlington Bay Canal.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 30th Oct. 1827.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to George Neville Ridley, of the Town of Belville, in the Midland District, Gentleman, to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery in this Province, he having exhibited satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications so to do.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—
GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, *York, 7th June*, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-28w. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 15th *October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 15th *October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No. 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 15th *October* 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 24th *October*, 1827. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the sui tof Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession o the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by ad, measurement, 200 Acres, more or less and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 6th, *August* 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gardeu, George Addjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Merkell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 14th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 24th *October*, 1827. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the sui tof Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession o the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by ad, measurement, 200 Acres, more or less and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 6th, *August* 1827. } 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gardeu, George Addjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, } 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Rumuions, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheries, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th *August*, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 7second concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the west quarter of the

south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rosseau Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden; about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an ashery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 500 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Sharter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS.
Sheriff of the Gore District.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14*th* 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 14*th July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By JOHN THORNER, Dep. Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G.D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21*st July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 16th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
23d Sept. 1827. } 18-7*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of *fieri facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John D. McKay, at the suit of Thomas Butler, Esq. I have seized and taken in Execution, Lot No. 38 in the 8th Concession, and 39, in the 9th Concession of the Township of Grimsby and Lot number 13 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Clinton, containing 300 acres:—Which property I shall expose for sale on the Twelfth day of November, in the year 1827, next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
November 6th, 1826. }

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

13-11*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the boundaries and surveying into Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the Third Concession of North Gwillimbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Moreu intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

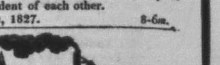
NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf.*

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-*tf.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

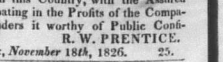
THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.



THE CANADA,
British Steam-Packet,
CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

York, 25th Sept. 1827. 19tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of the third Concession, Military Tract, in the Township of Hallowell, intend petitioning the ensuing Parliament, for an Act to establish a boundary line on the Westerly side of said third Concession, and also to establish a boundary line in the rear of said third Concession

Hallowell, Oct. 16th 1827. 22-2*w*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1827. NO. 36.

Miscellaneous.

LUCY OF THE FOLD.

Many a tame tradition, embalmed in a few pathetic verses, lives for ages, while the memory of the most affecting incidents, to which genius has allied no general emotion, fades like the mist, and leaves heart-rending griefs undeplored. Elegies and dirges might indeed have well been sung amidst the green ruins of yonder Cottage, that looks now almost like a fallen wall—at best, the remnants of a cattle-shed shaken down by the storms. Twenty years ago—how short a time in national history—how long in that of private sorrows! all tongues were speaking of the death that there befel, and to have seen the weeping, you would have thought that the funeral could not have been forgotten. But stop now the shepherd on the hill, and ask him who lived of old in that nook, and chance is he knows not even their name, nearly less the story of their afflictions. The farm-house was inhabited by Allan Flemming, his wife, and an only child, known familiarly in her own small world, by the name of Lucy of the Fold. In almost every vale among the mountains, there is its peculiar pride—some one creature to whom nature has been especially kind, and whose personal beauty, sweetness of disposition, and superiority of mind and manner, ought to be unconsciously, as an object of attraction and praise, making her the May-day Queen of the unending year. Such a darling was Lucy Flemming ere she had blushed her thirteenth year; strangers, who had but heard tell of her loveliness, often dropt in as if by accident, to see the Beauty of Hallowell. Her parents rejoiced in their child; nor was there any person by whom they should have felt a sensation of delight and wonder with which so many regarded her. Shy was she as a woodland bird, but as fond of her nest too! and when there was nothing near to fear, and her life was in perpetual hymn. From joy to sadness, and from sadness to joy; from silence to song, and from song to silence; from stillness like that of the butterfly on the flower, to motion like that of the same creature wavering in the sunshine over the wood-top, was to Lucy as welcome a change as the change of lights and shadows, breezes and calms, in the mountain-country of her birth.

One summer day, a youthful stranger appeared at the door of the house, and after an hour's stay, during which Lucy was from home, asked if they would let him have lodging with them for a few months—a single room for bed and books, and that he would take his meals with the family. Enthusiastic boy! to him Poetry had been the light of life, nor did ever hers of poesy belong more entirely than to the rarest of imagination! He had come into the free mountain-region from the confinement of college walls, and his spirit was expanded within him like a rainbow. No eyes had he for reality—all nature was seen in the light of fancy—not a single object at sunrise and sunset the same. All was beautiful within the circle of the green hills-top, whether shrouded in the soft mists, or clearly outlined in the cloudless sky. Home, friends, colleges, cities,—all sunk away into oblivion, and Harry Howard felt as if wafted off on the wings of a spirit, and set down in a Land beyond the sea, foreign to all he had before experienced, yet in its perfect and endless beauty appealing every hour more tenderly and strongly to a spirit awakening to new power, and revelling in the new existence. In that cottage he took up his abode. In a few weeks came a library of books in all languages; and there was much wondering talk over all the country-side about the mysterious young stranger who now lived at the Fold.

Every day, and, when he chose to absent himself from his haunts among the hills, every hour was Lucy before the young poet's eyes—and every hour did she become a more beautiful in his imagination. Who Mr. Howard was, or even if that were his real name, no one knew; but none whom he knew, and he knew all, doubted that he was of gentle birth, and with whom he had ever conversed in his elegant amenity, could have sworn that a youth so bland and free, and with such a voice, and such eyes, would not have injured the humblest of God's creatures, much less such a creature as Lucy of the Fold. It was indeed even so—for, before the long summer days were gone, he who had never had a sister, loved her even as if she had slept on the same nurse-breast. Father nor mother he now had none—indeed, scarcely one near relation—although he was rich in this world's riches, but in them poor in comparison with the noble endowments that nature had lavished on his mind. His guardians took little heed of the splendid but wayward youth—and knew not now whether his faculties had carried him, were it even to some savage land. Then, the Fold became to him the one dearest roof under the wide heaven. All the simple on-goings of that humble home, love and immagination beautified into poetry; and all the rough or coarser edges of lowly life, were softened away in the light of fascination that transmuted everything on which it fell; while at the silent intimations which nature gave there of her primal sympathies, in the hut as fine and forceful as in the hall, showed to his excited spirit pre-eminently beautiful, and chained it to the hearth around which was read the morning and the evening prayer.

What wild schemes does not love imagine, and in the face of very impossibility achieve! "I will take Lucy to myself, if I should be in place of all the world. I will myself breathe light over her being, till in a new spring it shall be adorned with living flowers that fade not away, perennial and self-renewed. In a few years the bright, docile creature shall have the soul of a very angel—and then, before God, and at his holy altar, mine shall she become for ever—here and hereafter—in the paradise of earth, and if more celestial be, in the paradise of heaven."

Thus two summers and two winters wheeled away into the past; and in the evening, unperceptible from day to day, but glorious at last, wrought on Lucy's nature by communication with one so prodigally endowed, scarcely could her parents believe it was their same child, except that she was dutiful as before, as affectionate, and as fond of all the familiar objects, dead or living, round and about her birth-place. She had now grown to woman's stature—tall, though she scarcely exceeded except when among her playmates; and in her maturing loveliness, fulfilling, and far more than fulfilling, the fair promise of her childhood. Never once had the young stranger—stranger so more—spoken to daughter, father, or mother, of his love. Indeed, for all that he had felt towards Lucy, there must have been some other word than love. Tenderness, which was almost pity—and affection that was often sad—wonder at her surpassing beauty, nor less at her unconsciousness of its power—admiration of her spiritual qualities, that ever rose up to meet instinctive ones as if responded—and that heart-throbbing that stirs the blood of youth when the innocent eyes it loves are beaming in the twilight through smiles or through tears, these and a thousand mixed other feelings, and over all, the creative faculty of a poet's soul, now constituted his very being when Lucy was in presence, nor forsook him when he was alone among the mountains.

At last it was known to the country that Mr. Howard—the stranger, the scholar, the poet, the elegant gentleman, of whom nobody knew much, but whom everybody loved, and whose fame must at the least have been a noble, was going —in a year or less—to marry the daughter of Allan Fleming—Lucy of the Fold. Oh grief and shame to the parents—still living—of the noble Boy! O sorrow for himself when his passion dies —when the dream is dissolved—and when, in place of the angel of light who now moves before him, he sees only a child of earth, lowly-born, and long ruder bred, as she must only fair as many others are fair, sister in her simplicity to maidens no less pleasing than she, and partaking of many weaknesses, frailties, and faults now unknown to herself in her happiness, and to him in his love! Was there no one to rescue them from such a fate—from a few months of imaginary bliss, and from many years of real bale! Was there no such a one as Allan Fleming be so infatuated as sell his child to fickle youth, who would soon desert her broken-hearted! Yet kind thoughts, wishes, hopes, and beliefs prevailed, nor were there wanting stories of the olden time, of low-born maidens married to youths of high estate, and raised from but to ball, becoming mothers of a lordly line of sons, that were councellors to Kings and Princes.

In Spring Mr. Howard went away for a few months—it was said to the great city of London—and on his return at midsummer, Lucy was to be his bride. They parted with a few peaceful words, and though absent were still together. And now a letter came to the Fold, saying that before another Sabbath he would be at the Fold. A few beautiful fields in Eastdale, long mantled in the bloom of the simple by the hard-working statesman from whom they reluctantly were passing away, had meanwhile been purchased by Mr. Howard, and in that cottage they would live for a few months—it was to themselves a house a little farther up the side of the sylvan hill, below the shadow of Helm Crag. Lucy saw the Sabbath of his return and its golden sun, but it was to be the last. Before next day it had descended behind the hills, she was not to be among the number of living things.

Up Forest-Ullwater the youth had come by the light of the setting sun; and as he crossed the mountains to Grassmere by the Majestic pass of the Solitary Hawse, still as every new star arose in heaven, with it arose as lustrous a new emotion from the bosom of his betrothed. Pre-midnight hour had been fixed for his return to the Fold, and as he reached the cliffs above Whitemoss, lo! accordding to agreement, a light was burning in the low window, the very light of love. It seemed to shed a bright serenity over all the vale, and the moon-glistening waters of Rydalmere were as an image of life, pure, lonely, undisturbed, and the roof of heaven. All the simple on-goings of that humble home, love and immagination beautified into poetry; and all the rough or coarser edges of lowly life, were softened away in the light of fascination that transmuted everything on which it fell; while at the silent intimations which nature gave there of her primal sympathies, in the hut as fine and forceful as in the hall, showed to his excited spirit pre-eminently beautiful, and chained it to the hearth around which was read the morning and the evening prayer.

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Weeks and months passed on, and still there was a vacant wildness in his eyes, and a mortal gladliness all over his face, inexpressive of a reasonable soul. It scarcely seemed that he knew where he was, or in what part of the earth, yet, when left by himself, he never sought to move he found the boundaries of the Fold. During the first faint glimmerings of returning reason, he would utter her name, over and over many hours together with a mournful voice, but still he knew not that she was dead—then he began to caution them all to trade softly, for that sleep had fallen upon her, and her fever in its blessed balm might abate—then with grasses and two stalks of heather he would twine into fits of laughter, till the hideous fainting fits returned, and after long convulsions left him lying as stone dead! As for his bodily frame, when Lucy's father lifted it up in his arms, little heavier was it than a bundle of withered fern.—Nobody supposed that one so miserably attenuated and ghost-like could for many days be alive—yet not till the earth has resolved seven times round the sun, did that body die, and then it was buried far far away from the Fold, the happy valley of his love, in the lowest mountains of Westmoreland; for after passing like a shadow through many foreign lands, he crossed his pilgrimage in Palestine, even beneath the shade of Mount Sion, and was buried with a lock of beautiful hair, which, from the place it held, strangers knew to have belonged to one dearly beloved—close to his heart, on which it had lain so long, and was to be mouldered away in Christain hand and in a Christain sepulchre!

Summary.

It is the intention of the Lord High Admiral to build sixteen steam ships of the largest size, capable of carrying 100 carronade guns of unusual bore, and to be propelled by two engines of 100 horse power each.

NEW GUN CARRIAGE.—We understand that a very favourable report has been made respecting a new gun carriage, lately invented by Captain Marshall, of the Royal Navy. It has been tried repeatedly on board his Majesty's ship Galatea, under the inspection of that distinguished officer Sir Thomas Hardy, and has been found greatly superior to the common gun carriages, in facility and rapidity of training and firing, as well as in allowing a greater traversing of about a point each way. A 18-pounder, mounted on this carriage, it is said, may be worked more quickly, and with greater effect than, if mounted on the usual plan, it could be by ten men. We are glad to be enabled to notice an invention of this kind, which, from its importance to his Majesty's naval service, cannot be too highly appreciated.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

According to the Liverpool Albion, upwards of a quarter of a million of money, had been transmitted to London from Liverpool during the previous week, being the principal part of which had been received for duties on foreign corn.

Further particulars have transpired respecting the late fraud at the Customhouse—the shipping of spirits for the opium, and receiving back, per lb. of the import-duty. The Customhouse officers have now ascertained that the revenue has been defrauded to the amount of fifteen thousand pounds. An officer has been despatched to the steam-boat to Hamburgh, to wait the arrival of some merchant vessels, with the fraudulent goods on board; which, on inspection, turned out to be a spurious mixture of opium, gum, arabic, flat, &c.—*Atlas.*

VALUE OF LAND.—The Commissioners for the enclosure of Charnwood Forest put up for sale this week, at the Bull's Head, Loughborough, the unenclosed allotments. Some portions, that have little to recommend them, except that they form part of the globe, sold at the rate of £100 per acre. This is one proof, among others, that railroad is becoming the order of the day, that railroad is becoming the order of the day, that the impulse thereby given to commerce is not likely speedily to be withdrawn.—*Nottingham Review.*

THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This work, it seems, is to be persevered in, the directors having still about £20,000 in hand; which, as the hole in the river bed is stopped, and the excavation cleared of water, will carry them forward considerably. They let, with the Smart government aid, or a further subscription, to enable them to complete the design; which, we trust, they will accomplish, as the undertaking is both great and interesting.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, brother of the Duke of Hamilton, expired on Tuesday last, at his house, Upper Mall, Hammersmith. His Lordship represented the county of Lanark in Parliament for many years, and was an active and intelligent Member in the House of Commons.

Silver coin is so abundant in Edinburgh just now, that the banks will not give their notes in exchange for large quantities of it; and one establishment here was so encumbered with it, that it lately remitted silver to the value of forty thousand pounds to London.

There is much business doing at present in Leith. On Saturday last no less than £11,000 was received at the Customhouse, chiefly as duty on foreign wheat.—*Scotsman.*

The Duke of Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon,) has been indisposed, and he was, at the date of the last advices from Vienna, attended daily by his physicians. There are some very speculative politicians, who would consider the death of this individual as an additional guarantee for the tranquility of France.

According to accounts from Bavaria, the digging of a canal to form a communication between the Danube and the Rhine will commence next year, and it is affirmed that the Bavarian army will be employed in the work in the same manner as the Roman legions were employed in time of peace.

His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral has been pleased to present a sword to the Right Hon. the Earl of Northesk, G. C. B., Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and our present worthy and distinguished Lord Admiral, as a mark of his perfect approbation of the regulations adopted for the reception of his Royal Highness, at his recent official visit to this port.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

New Line of Road.—The formation of a new line of road in the progress of formation between this City and Cork, which will shorten the distance to the unprecented extent of 27 miles.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

The great fair at Golden, in this country, was held on Monday, and was well attended. There were about two thousand sheep on the green—price in general from 24s. to 30s. per head, and several very prime lots from the neighbourhood of Tipperary brought 34s. each. Fat cows in abundant supply, and good demand at from £6. 10s. to £10. per head.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

On Saturday last, the beautiful steam ship *Queen of Scotland*, lately launched here, went out of the harbour on trial, in presence of a great concourse of spectators, who were crowded on the pier to witness the gratifying sight. When she started from her moorings, it was the first time her paddles had gone round; and although her engine will be appear to us to be at half their speed, she went out in magnificent style.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

A woman named Ballinamallard, in this county, not forty years of age, and not twenty married, was put to bed last week of her twenty-fifth child.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

Colonial,

HALIFAX, Oct. 3d

We were this morning shewn, by Richard Smith, Esq., the Agent of Messrs. Forwell & Co., a piece of Leaden Ore, part of an extensive and valuable Vein, recently found in the County of Sidney.

This circumstance, so gratifying in itself, will naturally tend to excite still further research, and we anxiously hope that the enterprising Gentlemen who have embarked Capital to a large amount in Mining speculations in this Province, will realize returns fully equal to their expectations.—*Gazette.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—ST. JOHN'S, Aug. 27.—"The recent improvements here would astonish you. The new Government House, with a fine Terrace walk around it, on the Parade ground is not the least of them. At Virginia Water (formerly Dowling's Pond) the Governor has built a Cottage, & improved the grounds around it very extensively, with a serpentine walk on the border of the Lake. We have also a fine carriage road to St. Mary's &c. &c."—*Novascotian.*

ENGLISH PACKETS.—We are enabled to state from the best authority that the English Packets will in future come direct to Halifax. —That there is a probability of the Steamboat one taking that route, and that the October one certainly will. This change will be an important advantage to our Mercantile classes, and to the community generally. We believe that strong representations have been made to Government of the necessity of a much respected Lieutenant Governor. This is an additional instance of His Excellency's watchful regard for the interests of the Country, and of the beneficial effects of his influence with those who are at the head of affairs at home.

Lower Canada.

On Wednesday at two o'clock, the 79th Highlanders, commanded by Colonel Douglas, C. B. were inspected on the plains of Abraham. His Lordship the Commander of the Forces, who was attended by a numerous staff. The day was cold, but the attendance of the spectators was very respectable. We noticed the carriages of the Countess of Dalhousie and Lady Noel Hill on the ground. Several ladies were induced by the gaiety of the scene to brave the inclemency of a North West wind.—The splendid appearance, steadiness and admirable firing of the 79th, gave the highest satisfaction to every spectator, and were the themes of every tongue.—*O. Q. C.*

Yesterday His Lordship the Commander of the Forces, inspected the 66th Regiment, under Col. Nichol, on the Plains of Abraham. The day was uncommonly fine and a large concourse assembled to witness the parade. The Corps performed a number of evolutions in a manner which reflected the highest credit upon it; more especially when it is recollected that it has recently arrived in this Garrison from a tedious voyage, and that previous to its leaving Ireland, the detached state of the Regiment was highly inconvenient for, if it did not altogether preclude, the practice of field exercise. On the authority of competent judges, we may find no evidence of these disadvantages could be traced in the appearance and movement of the 66th Regt. at this, their first review in North America.—*Quebec Mercury,*

(From the Official Gazette of Thursday.)

IMPORTANT.

Commissioner Barry and the Officers and men who accompanied him from England, proceeded on Monday night to Montreal on their way to Kingston. We are happy to hear that by the exertions and representations of this active and experienced Officer, joined to the interest which His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral feels in the welfare of there Colonies, with which many of his early recollections are associated, His Royal Highness has determined to make the Naval Establishment in the Canadas a part of the Royal and illustrious personages at the head of the Naval and Military services of the Empire, to carry into complete execution the great works for the defence of the Canadas from Penetanguishine to Quebec, which have been already commenced on the Ottawa River. We most sincerely congratulate the Province on the above gratifying information, which may be relied upon.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, Oct 18.

The wind blew strong from the Northward on Tuesday after the rain of Monday, and several times in the day snow fell, which however disappeared on touching the ground At night it froze pretty hard, and in some places ice of about a quarter of an inch, was found. Early the next morning the hills to the North of the city was covered with snow. These were the first signs of winter we have had this season.

Yesterday afternoon the sky became cloudy and snow fell in the evening and night sufficient to cover most of the country around. It disappeared, however, before the first rays of the sun.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1827.

The papers received by the last Mail, do nothing us any news. There have been no late arrivals at New-York from England.

On Sunday night last, we had a violent squall accompanied with a Storm of Hail, which continued however, for a few minutes only—some of the Hail was remarkably large: pieces of it were picked up, nearly the size of a Musket-ball. On Monday night it commenced Snowing and on Tuesday it had fallen to the depth of two inches—the ground however not being prepared to receive it, a few hours of Sunshine caused it to disappear. This is the earliest fall of Snow, we remember for many years in Upper Canada. To the North of York, in the Townships, it is reported to have fallen to the depth of six inches.

The Kingston Chronicle, informs us of the arrival of Capt. Barrie R. N., at that place. A number of Officers for the Lake Service in Canada, have come out from England with Capt. Barrie, and since his arrival, the *Montreal* has been launched, on board while he hoists his broad pennant, as Commodore. It is stated that a vessel will be put in Commission on each of the Lakes.

The Marmora Iron Works, are to be sold at Public Auction, on Monday next. We hope that the large amount of Capital which has been expended on this establishment will not be suffered to run to waste, but that some enterprising individuals will become the purchasers, and receive that support, which an undertaking of the kind so justly merits from the people of the Province, but which we are sorry to say, does not appear to have been given to the present proprietors, whose exertions have deserved a better reward.

We have received from some unknown hand, a Pamphlet, containing an address to Mr. Horton on the Bill for Alienating the Clergy Lands in Upper Canada. We have not had time to give it more than a hasty perusal, but that has satisfied us, that it contains but little worthy of remark. It appears to have made no impression upon Mr. Horton, and must we think be classed among those ephemeral productions, which are read and then thrown aside. Twenty-four pages are devoted to what the Author would have pass for argument—the rest is made up of extracts from 31 Geo. 3. which are most convincing that the Author labors under a delusion.

The Colonial Advocate, as usual, when checked in his career, instead of replying in a proper manner to our remarks of last week, has made use of some vulgarisms, which can only merit our contempt. His refusal to name the person from whom he said his information was obtained, with respect to the Mail Bags on the Western route, is all subterfuge, and it may now be very fairly suspected that the "Letter from a Western Post Master," was altogether an invention of the Advocate, to give weight and appearance, to the charge he made. We do say most unhesitatingly, that any Post Master who could so far forget his duty, at a time when an investigation of the most important nature was making by his Department, as to give any information connected with the subject, to any other person, than the Head of that Department, would be unworthy of further confidence. We do not mean in this remark to apply to the present case only—it applies to all—and to every individual in a public situation, under similar circumstances.

To Correspondents.—"Vulpes" is informed that for the present, we decline saying any thing on the subject to which his communication refers. The information he gives us may however be useful at a future period.

Domestic.

We are happy to announce the Arrival of Commodore Barrie, C. B. with Some Officers for the Lake service.

On Monday was launched from His Majesty's Dock Yard at this Post, the beautiful Schooner Cockburn. She is fitted for the reception of the Broad Pendant of Commodore Barrie, as Commodore of the Fleet, having been ordered out on active charge and controul of the Navy and Navy establishments to the Canadas—to Quebec inclusive. Lieut. Douglas, in command of the Naval Depot at Penetanguishine, Lake Huron, is promoted to the rank of Commander. He is to be superseded by Lieutenant Woodin.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

From the Gore Gazette.

We have been favored, by one of our Correspondents, with the following account of the late Storm on Lake Ontario:—

Communicated.—The Storm from the N. E. which commenced on Friday night (the 19th inst.) was one of the most tremendous ever remembered in this country. Luckily, however, as regards the Shipping on the Lake, few were at this end of it, and exposed to its fury. The *Mohawk* lay in the Canal, between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, and received no injury. The *Telegraph* had proceeded through the day before, deeply laden with the productions of the country, and came to anchor off the Scotch settlement, waiting a favorable wind to proceed on her voyage to Prescott. When the Gale came on, Captain *Bates* shifted her birth behind the breakwater, and secured her with three turns of a very large chain Cable: with which she rode it out till Monday evening; from noon till which time, the gale was at the worst, and two Cribs of the breakwater, near the South end, giving way, such columns of water rushing through the opening against her, that she parted all her fastenings, cutting the foremast, to which they were fastened, nearly through, the stern ones held on for a moment, and brought her head to shore, which, as she was forced on, brought it in contact with the head of the South Pier, and carried away her stern and cutwater. The violence with which she struck, shoved her off from the pier, and she did not touch it again, but brought her head to sea, and drove on the sand stern foremost—where she now lies. Her cargo was yesterday a few days after taken out, and every effort made to free her from the sand in the hold; but all was unavailing. Indeed, after several hours of hard work, with a number of hands, no impression was made upon her, which proves that she has received injury in her bottom; but as she is a new staunch Vessel, it is hoped that it will not prove to be great. Some time before the Cable parted, Capt. B. with three men, left the Vessel, to procure additional fastenings; but, such was the dreadful sea running, that they found it impracticable to return; so, that a man and a boy, were all the persons on board at the South end, it was with much difficulty that their lives were saved The force of the sea may be judged of, from the consideration, that a considerable part of the deck load was thrown entirely over the Vessel pier, into the Canal, without so much as touching it, although the height is 6 feet above the surface of the Lake. It is to be regretted, that a considerable part of the deck load, it is found, will be lost. The Ashes—a considerable quantity of which were on board—are so much injured, that they must be manufactured over again: fortunately, however, the loss will not fall heavily on any one, as the property—it is understood—belonged to *many* owners.

When the two Cribs of the breakwater gave way the force of the sea pressed so hard upon the extremity of the South pier, that two Cribs of it also went away, and a third one is much damaged. The permanency of the work is not, however, to be judged of from this mishap, as there is no doubt but every part of it may be secured against all damages, by the use of piles, for driving on which, the bottom of the Lake—being a layer of sand upon clay—is very favorable.

It is said that the sea broke fairly across the Beach, opposite to where the Government House formerly stood; which has not occurred before in twenty years.

Some fears are entertained that an American vessel, which had gone to the 16 Mile Creek, to load Staves, a day or two previous to the gale, has suffered in it; as a vessel, answering her description, was seen off that place in the midst of it, apparently injured in her Masts, and no tidings have since been heard of her.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM BOILERS.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,—As I have no doubt the public will be interested in the following detail of an experiment made yesterday on the efficacy of Mr. Gurney's safety boiler in a vessel of 22 Tons, called the Duchess of Clarence, I address this Letter to you, as the best means of giving publicity to it. The latter may remove the doubts and fears of those who are going to propose one part of the Kingdom to the other, on this expeditious and comfortable mode of travelling:—

It is, I believe, already before the public, that this method of generating steam consists of a combination of small tubes connected by a common receiver, every part of which is capable of bearing a pressure of about two tons to the square inch, which is much greater than is ever necessary; the usual rate of working requiring only from 7 cwt to 10 cwt to the inch, and no accident therefore can possibly arise. Its advantages to weight, size, &c. &c. being already fully decided, it only remains to try its comparative power, which will be best seen by the following: I examined from 2 Engines of only four-horse power each, with cylinders of seven and a half inches diameter. and a twenty-inch stroke:—We left the Tower-stairs at one minute before eight o'clock at two thirds-ebb; met the flood about Erith, and made our passage to gravesend in four hours. Afterwards, with the tide in favour, we returned to the Tower-stairs in three hours and twenty-four minutes, proving, that even with this small power, the vessel could be propelled at a rate very little inferior to steam vessels of the first class, and that if the power had been increased by another boiler of the same kind, which might have been done without inconvenience, she would then have been, in point of power, on an equality with other vessels, and there could be no doubt but she would have equalled them in speed. If Mr. Gurney's safety boiler be adopted, the public will be assured that no explosion can possibly take place, to endanger either the vessel or the lives of the passengers and crew: whilst the proprietors of Steam-vessels will obtain the incalculable advantage of a diminution of expense of every description, together with the considerable saving of room and tonnage, occupied by the ponderous machinery now in use. In its application to Naval warfare it will have decided Advantages, which, for obvious reasons, I shall not dwell upon, my object being solely to make those interested acquainted with this valuable invention.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Serv't.

JOHN HOLL, Capt. R. N.

London, 23th July, 1827.

[From Bell's Weekly Messenger.]

On the breaking up of several Public Companies, and the bad effects of the City Monopolies.

The last year was distinguished by the breaking up of many companies; American, Atlantic, Foreign and Domestic. The mining companies are now a wreck; and Mexico and Peru can now excite no new adventures.—This was to be expected, as the spirit of speculation had exceeded all resonable bounds. The spirit took its origin in the circumstance of immense sums of money having been discharged from their former employment during the war, and having to seek some new mode of profitable investment. Persons who had hitherto been getting eight, ten, or twelve per cent, by dealing in loans, contracts, privateering, the transport trade, and the clothing and victualing services, were unwilling to leave their money in the stocks, or private banks, at three or four per cent, and, therefore, eagerly listened to every scheme that promised them the larger return of commercial adventure. Hence every day produced some new scheme, and every scheme was filled up almost as soon as prepared. It was easy, therefore, to be foreseen, that the greater portion of these speculations had not the possibility of succeeding. Such was the character of the speculations of the Year 1825 and 1826; years of enterprising madness, dreaming folly, and speculating knavery.

It was one of the amusing theories of the late Dr. Price, as the basis of an effectual method of enriching a nation, that if a hundred pounds had been put out to interest at five per cent, in the first year of the Christian era, and had been left to accumulate at compound interest, the result, at the present day, would have been such a sum of money as, if paid in gold coin, would have filled a space equal to Hyde Park with guineas, packed upwards of five miles high. "And why not something of the kind now?" concluded the Doctor. This question was very simply answered by an intelligent writer of those days:—"Where is all the money to come from, Doctor?" Most of the joint stock companies seem to have proceeded upon the same principle, and to be equally absurd in their conclusion.

In the sweeping dissolution of many of these companies, we cannot but lament the failure of some few; and particularly of those which were directed to break up certain established and legalized monopolies, which are, and we fear will long continue to be, a disgrace to the good sense of the country. On the otherhand, we heartily rejoice at the disfranchisement of such establishments as to occasion great present ruin to small shopkeepers and retailers, and to produce no corresponding good to the public.

Air Engine.—A patent has been just enrolled by Mr. Cayley of Glasgow, for the invention of an engine to be propelled by the elasticity of heated atmospheric air, in lieu of steam. Whether the expansion of air will admit of sufficient motive power for the general purposes of the machinery we engage to find, with the following engine we engage:—A two-inch bore and ten-inch stroke:—We left the Tower-stairs at one minute before eight o'clock at two thirds-ebb; met the flood about Erith, and made our passage to gravesend in four hours. Afterwards, with the tide in favour, we returned to the Tower-stairs in three hours and twenty-four minutes, proving, that even with this small power, the vessel could be propelled at a rate very little inferior to steam vessels of the first class, and that if the power had been increased by another boiler of the same kind, which might have been done without inconvenience, she would then have been, in point of power, on an equality with other vessels, and there could be no doubt but she would have equalled them in speed. If Mr. Gurney's safety boiler be adopted, the public will be assured that no explosion can possibly take place, to endanger either the vessel or the lives of the passengers and crew: whilst the proprietors of Steam-vessels will obtain the incalculable advantage of a diminution of expense of every description, together with the considerable saving of room and tonnage, occupied by the ponderous machinery now in use. In its application to Naval warfare it will have decided Advantages, which, for obvious reasons, I shall not dwell upon, my object being solely to make those interested acquainted with this valuable invention.

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JOHN HOLL, Capt. R. N.

London, 23th July, 1827.

GIBRALTAR.

Though so much has been said about the strength of Gibraltar, hardly any description (which is rarely the case) comes up to the reality. There are bastions behind bastions, there are guns on a level with the sea, and others 500 feet above it; there is only one narrow road that leads to it, and on this point alone 300 guns bear at once. Thirty-six of these are placed in excavations made in the perpendicular mountain, which overlooks the Spanish lines, and are so secured by the surrounding rocks, that the men could work constantly at the guns without the smallest annoyance or risk of injury from the enemy. There are others on the top of the rock at that point, 1,400 feet high, and about half a mile of the range is a signal-house, where there is constantly a detachment of soldiers, which, after being served ten times out down, has as often started into fresh luxuriance, in Lord Seaforth's garden on the beautiful domain of St. Mary's Isle.—This remarkable plant, which has excited the admiration of all florists, is at present in full bloom, and measures round the extremities, as near as may be, 34 feet. It displays this year no fewer than *five hundred and twenty-five flowers*; and, what is, perhaps, equally surprising, several of these measure not less than two feet in circumference. The tulip tree spreading its arms aloft, and flaunting in all the pride of summer, is undoubtedly a highly interesting object; but height is one thing, and surpassing riches and beauty another; and when we come to compare the splendid foliage of the plant in question, with the number, size, and variety of its flowers, we very much doubt whether its equal is to be found in Britain.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Effective industry of France and Great Britain.—M. Dupin in a work entitled *Productive and Commercial power of France*, makes an estimate of the amount of labour and effective power applied to the production of national wealth, under the classes of individual power, the power of domestic animals, and that of the elements, exerted by means of mechanical inventions. In this estimate he considers a unit, the power of each male, from 17 to 54 years of age, and as a half of each male, from 12 to 17, and from 71 to 60. The labour of children under 12 and of persons over 60 he considers of nothing, and that of females as half than males of the same age. On this basis he estimates the personal labour of the inhabitants of France as equivalent to that of 12,609,057 males in the vigour of life.

The power of a horse he considers equivalent to seven times that of a man, and that of an Ox four times, or that of cattle, male and female, from 2 to 60 years each used, at an average of two and a half, and that of an Ass as equal to that of a Man. Taking the number of horses in France at 1,900,000, they give an effective force equal to that of 13,300,000 men; the number of cattle at 6,977,000, they have a power of 17,442,500 and adding to this the force of 240,000, an aggregate power, from the labor of domestic animals, is obtained equal to 30,942,500.

The estimate of mechanical power is from Water Mills 253,353, wind applied to Navigation 8,000,000, and Steam Engines 480,000, equal in all to the power of 5,253,353 men. The aggregate of the whole is 48,824,890.

Of this force, an amount of personal labour equal to that of 12,606,057 men, and the labour of animals equal to that of 28,872,500 is estimated to be employed in agriculture, and the rest in manufacturing and commercial pursuits.

He makes a similar estimate of the effective industry of Great Britain. Taking the population at 15,000,000, he considers the personal labour as equal to that of 6,307,389 men, that of animals is equal to 43,500,000, and that of the elements to 12,850,000, making a total of 50,457,389. From the force of the power employed in the several branches of national industry is equal to that of four men to each man employed, and in England it is equal to eight for each man.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Army

WAR OFFICE, Sept 3.—71st Regt.—Lieut. Arthur Jones, to be Adjutant, vice Lightfoot, deceased.

The 1st Division of 76th Regt. of Infantry, arrived on the 28th ult at Cork, from Canada. A detachment belonging to the 70th Regiment of Infantry has received orders to march from Westminster, for Portsmouth, en route to Guernsey.

Port of Cobourg.

ARRIVED.

..Oct. 9—Brig Bonaparte, McKennon,	25th Augt. from St. Vincents, to T. McKie, with	6m
..17—Brig Swallow, Stoddard,	46 days from Jamaica, to Gillespie, Finlay & co. with rum, coffee and molasses,	1,000
..13—Brig Wm. McGillivary, Stoddard,	46 days from Jamaica, to Gillespie, Finlay & co. with rum, coffee and molasses,	1,000
....H. M. S Briton,	46 guns, The Honble. Captain Gordon, 6th Sept. from Portsmouth.	
..15—Schr. Lord Nelson,	Wilson, 4th Sept. from Malgra to Rogerson, Hunter and co. with fruit and brandy.	100
..17—Brig Corsair,	McAlpine, from Greenock, in ballast.	175
....Brig Hibernia,	Wetherall, from Liverpool, salt,	275
....Ship Margaret,	Sumpton, from do., goods. 9 settlers.	300
....Brigantine Felix Souligny,	Painchaud, from Trinidad, rum.	200
..18—Ship Ottawa,	Douglas, from London, general cargo.	350
..19—Schr. Honors,	Crawley, from Halifax, rum &c.	100
....Schr. Providence,	from Newfdl., fish and oil.	70
..20—Brigantine Barbadoes,	Ince, from Grenada,	175
....Brig Alexander,	Carter, from Liverpool, general cargo.	300
		4,000

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, will feel thankful to all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 26th October, 1827 2m.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51; 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3, 4, 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada, 1 vol.
Carve's Civil Wars of Ireland, 3 vols.
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Halde, vol. 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's History of Great Britain, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Fergusson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor's Universal History, vols. 1, 9 95.
Bossuet's Universal History, 1 vol.
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3.
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lyttleton's History, 3 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Smollett's History of England, 4 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Rollin's Ancient History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols, 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Mason's Monthly Review, vol.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Vertott's Works. 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 23, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers,

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament, York. October 30th 1827. 2m

$3,000 FOR $2.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

TWELFTH CLASS EXTRA.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,

Saturday, November 3d, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$3,000	$3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	250	250
14	100	1,400
30	25	975
30	16	624
30	10	390
468	4	1,872
4,000	2	8,000
5,051 *Prizes, amounting to*		$21,385

Wholes, $2—Halves, $1—Quarters, 50 Cents.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

York, U. C. at Howard's Steam-Boat Hotel. 2m

WILLIAM ATKINSON SADDLER, &c. &c. YORK; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of YORK and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle trees, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, &c. &c. are received direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made. 2m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 2m

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given,
York, to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Momoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, } 23.
29th October, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Montreal, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 30th October, 1827. 22tf.

WANTED.—An Office with, or without a Counting Room, suitable for a Lottery and Exchange Office. Apply to G. A. Owen, at the Steam Boat Hotel.

York, Oct. 11th. 1827. 20tf.

A YOUNG LADY who has been lately accustomed to tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Governess in a Family, or assistant in a School, to teach Music, English, and Needle-work.

Letters Post-paid, addressed to X. Y. Z. Post Office, London, will be immediately attended to.

N. B.—Respectable reference will be given.

October 19, 1827. 21-3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Cryster*, next door but one to the *Store of George Monro, Esq.*, where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash*.

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.

York, 20th September, 1827 17-3

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, 200 *Acres.*

In the Township of Cramahe—

Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 200
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—

Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 1st Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—

Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do.
17, & 18, 3d do.

In the Township of Darlington—

Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—

Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—

Lot No. 37, 3d Con. 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—

Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 3d October, 1827. 19-tf.

THE WESTERN MAIL will be closed at 3 o'clock, from the 1st day of November next, to the 1st of April following.

Post Office, York, Oct. 19, 1827. 21-8w

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



TO BE PUBLIC SALE *of the* CROWN RESERVES *assigned to the Canada Company, in the Township of York*, will take place at *H. Morley's Auction Room*, on the 7th of November next, in the following order:—

Lot No. 13, in the 4th Concession East Yonge-Street, consisting of 124 acres; will be sold in 4 Lots of 31 Acres each.

Lot No. 17, in the 4th Con. East Yonge-Street, consisting of 102 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 25 Acres each, and one of 27 Acres.

Lot No. 21, in the 4th Con. East Yonge-Street, consisting of 80 Acres; will be sold in 4 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 25, in the 4th Con. East Yonge Street, consisting of 80 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 19, in the 6th Con. West Yonge-Street, consisting of 60 Acres; will be sold in 3 Lots of 20 Acres each.

Lot No. 23, in the 6th Con. West Yonge-Street, consisting of 200 Acres; will be sold in 8 Lots of 25 Acres each.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The one half of the purchase money to be paid within ten days from the day of Sale, and the other moiety on the 1st of October, 1828, when the Deed will be delivered.

H. MOSLEY, *Auctioneer.*

York, 22d October, 1827. 22-2

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement;

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash $2 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash*.

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND, *Clerk.*

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

ALSO, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber.

G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *York, 3d October,* 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

19-3w.

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, Oct. 4, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK, *Secretary.*

21-6w.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his establishment to the new Brick Building, one door West of the Steam-Boat Hotel, where all orders in his line of business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

THOMAS MOORE, *Tailor.*

York, 10th Oct., 1827. 20-4

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqrs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Mouro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Gadwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. PETEWARD, *C. P.*

*PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the duty for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall neglect or refuse to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

PORT HOPE

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 26, 1827. 10-tf.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for Sale at the Gazette Office, York, U. C. By Robert Stanton, the Upper Canada Almanac, and Astronomical Calendar, for the Year 1828.

To which is added, Civil List of Upper Canada; Public Officers; Lists of the Honorable the Executive and Legislative Councils, and House of Assembly; Court of King's Bench; District Appointments; Miscellaneous information relating to Upper Canada; Distribution of Militia Regiments; Divisions, Population, &c. of the Province; Farmers' Calendar; Useful Receipts; Varieties, &c. &c.

An Edition sufficiently large, it is thought, to supply the demand of the Province has been struck off, with a view of precluding the necessity, which has heretofore existed, of procuring a foreign article.

A Copy may be seen at the several Post Offices throughout the Province.

☞ Terms 2s. 6d. Cy. per dozen.

VOL. 2. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Monday, the Eighth day of October, instant to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twentieth day of August, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Eighth day of October instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Saturday the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING;

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, } 14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, } *York*, 7th *June*, 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

5-20w.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pin. Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communicationfrom His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th *July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
15th *October* 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leisie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and I. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Bags, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

☞ The above sale is post poned until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
24th *October*, 1827. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the sui tof Alexander McDonell, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. Eight, in the 7th Concession o the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the County of Glengarry, containing by ad, measurement, 200 Acres, more or less—and about 40 Acres of which are well improved and in good cultivation, with two good Dwelling Houses, with out houses and Stables &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th, *August* 1827. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruch, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale,

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Baker, viz. one at the suit of Daniel Fisher, and John Fisher, and the other at the suit of Richard Markell, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 20, and the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement 270 Acres, more or less—Which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Henry Cassady, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell the West half of lot No. 6, in the 6th concession of the Township of Cornwall; containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of William Maitland, George Gardon, George Auldjo, and William Maitland the younger, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, lot No. 27, in the 6th concession of the Township of Lancaster containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, with a good Dwelling House thereon erected, and in good cultivation—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827.

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D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827. 16-9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Brownell, at the suit of John Gray, and Alexander Allison, Executors of the late James Laing, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Joseph Brownell, the East half of Lot No. 28, and the whole of lot No. 27, on which is situated the Village of Mille Roche in the 1st concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing, by admeasurement, 310 acres, more or less—Also, lot No. 37, in the first concession, and lot No. 37, in the second concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement, 400 acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th *August*, 1827. 16-9

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheery, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driving House, Stables, &c. and owning to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th *August*, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, to wit: BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthew Crooks, one at the suit of William Crooks, and one at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthew Crooks, one undivided half of two hundred acres of wild land, being Lot No. 47, first concession of the Township of Ancaster, and situate about half a mile from the head of Desjardin's Canal.—One undivided half of about 135 acres, being parts of Lots No. 48, 49, and 50, in the said Township of Ancaster; upon which are a saw mill with one saw; a plaister mill; two dwelling houses, and about ten acres of the land clear, and under tolerable fence.—One undivided half of 200 acres, more or less, being Lot No. 4, of the 2nd concession of the said Township of Ancaster, upon which are a distillery, carding machine, two fulling mills, and clothier shops, one grist mill with two run of stones, in complete repair, and in good order for manufacturing flour for exportation.—One store house, two barns, five dwelling houses; an extensive range of pens and stables for fatting hogs and cattle; an orchard, the fruit of which is very superior: about 170 acres of this lot are arable, pasture and meadow land, all in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence.—One undivided half of 50 acres, being the east quarter of the

south half of Lot No. 48, in said Township, all cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence—One undivided half of a Town Lot, in the village of Ancaster, being part of Lot No. 45, in the second concession, containing about a quarter of an acre, with a merchant's shop, office, extensive frame store house, two stories high, with an excellent cellar under the whole length. The whole of Town Lots Nos. 3 and 4, part of the Union Mill Town plot; being part of Lot No. 46, in the second concession of the aforesaid Township, containing one acre, upon which are a good frame painted dwelling house, with a cellar, a stable, a log kitchen with a good oven—all now in the occupation of Mr. George Gurnett—The whole of parts of Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in the second concession of said Township, commonly called the Rossen Farm, containing about 65 acres on which are two dwelling houses, a barn, and out houses, a small orchard, and a large garden, about thirty acres of it are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, an eshery complete and an excellent well of water.—The whole of part of Lot No. 35, in the first concession of the Township of Beverly, containing 100 acres 60 of which are under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, and log dwelling house.—And also the whole of Lots No. 26, in the sixth—26, in the seventh—and the west part of 26, in the eighth concessions of Erin, consisting of 300 acres, more or less, in a wild state.—All which property I shall sell at the Court House, in the town of Hamilton, on *Saturday, the 14th day of July next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder. —If a sufficient sum be raised from the sale of this property to satisfy the claims of William Crooks, one of the plaintiffs aforesaid; the residue will be sold at the suit of Joseph Shuter and Robert C. Wilkins, the other plaintiffs aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the above Lands by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff of the Gore District.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 14th 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 17th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS, *Sheriff*,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 14th *July*, 1827. } 10-17*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Lot Tisdale, at the suit of Samuel Tisdale, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Lot Tisdale, Lot No. 44, in the second concession of the Township of Ancaster, containing two hundred Acres, more or less; and Lot No. 43, in the third concession of the said Township, containing sixty-six acres more or less, and also Lot No. 20, in the fourth concession, of the aforesaid Township of Ancaster, containing one acre more or less; which property, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Hotel of Plumer Burley, in the village of Ancaster, on *Saturday the 21st day of July next*, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, in the Town of Hamilton, previous to the day of sale.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff Gore District.

By JOHN THORNER, Dep. Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
April 21, 1827. } 52-6.

☞ The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 29th day of September next, at the same hour and place.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Hamilton, 21st *July*, 1827. } 10-10*w*

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Friday the 16th day of November next, at the same hour and place.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, }
23d Sept. 1827. } 18-7*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James H. Sampson, at the suit of Samuel Andruss, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less, and having thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and an excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—all of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only,

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Depy. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff Office, Hamilton.
Septemeber 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, at the suit of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Chrysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 33, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancaster.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER.
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton.
September 29, 1827. 24-6

NOT OFFICIAL.

Forks of the Thames, London, }
London District, 25th Oct. 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the Common House of Assembly, when next in Parliament Assembled, praying that Honourable House to pay no attention whatever, to the selfish Petitions of a few interested individuals; but to consider well, not only the interests of the present but of future generations. 24-3

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6*m*.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 22

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11*th*, 1827. 18-6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6*m*

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6*m*.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6*m*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6*m*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6-6*m*.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

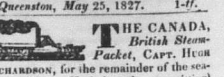
THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. WHITNEY, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely. And leave Prescott, on the same day, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-*tf*.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet*, CAPT. HUGH RICHARDSON, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18*tf*.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-*tf*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1827. No. 3d.

Poetry.

THE WIND.

I am the heeless, I am the viewless,
No station to me is assigned;
I wander at will, companionless or still,
I am called by earth's children—*the Wind!*

Sometimes I rest on a high Alpine crest,
And slumber amid its snow;
And when I arise I travel the skies,
And no one knows whither I go.

In a soft-breathing breeze I range me through trees,
And wave the eared corn on the plain;
I cool the parched ground where the sun-beams abound,
And I bring on my pinions the rain.

I play with the hair of some human fair,
And wantonly waft o'er her face;
I bid the blood rush to the cheek in a flush,
And endearingly heighten its grace.

In my moments of mirth I sweep o'er the earth,
And laugh at the fears of mankind;
When my passion-fit rages I can talked of for ages,
And they quail at the name of the Wind!

Miscellaneous.

THE WITCH OF THE EAST CLIFF.

Who now believes in ghosts, or shudders at the recital of a tale from the land of spirits? The apparitions that haunted the dark ages have vanished before the light of reason and revelation—the fairies have forsaken their green rings in the forest—the merry hobgoblin has dwindled into a farthing taper, and quenched his wondering light in the marsh—and the country church-yard is no longer guarded by the flitting shadows of the beings whose years are with those beyond the flood." The mouldering remains of the fathers of the village are left in undisturbed and lone serenity; the wayfaring man rests his weary limbs on the once haunted stile, and carelessly views the moonbeams glancing on the tomb-stones. A citizen would shrug up his shoulders, and ridicule the absurdity of ghosts in the nineteenth century; and even in the country, only a faint shadow of the old superstition remains.

The recital of such tales round a winter fire-side, when the wind roared without, and bent the old elms over our antiquated mansion, was ever hailed by me with interest and pleasure. They constituted an indefinite charm, giving rise to ideas which bordered on the wild and wonderful. Yet I was ever a fearless believer in supernatural occurrences. They amused and called forth the powers of a wayward imagination, but made no deeper impression. It is not of the spectre that haunts W——Hall I mean to speak; that ancient edifice, with its round towers, and Gothic gateways, whose venerable front has seen ages pass away, and succeeding generations tread its oaken floors. What would such a building be in the country, where the old superstition still fondly lingers without its attendant spirit? I remember listening, when a child, with intense interest, to the old house-keeper's details respecting the lady in white, who, as the hall clock strikes twelve, glides down the great staircase, crosses with hurried steps the stone court, and, amidst piteous sobs and groans, vainly essays, at the garden gate in the centre of the quadrangle, to obliterate from her hands and garments the stains of blood. Time has swallowed up some fearful legend connected with this spectre. We may conjecture that this unwedded Lady Macbeth met a conspicuous part in some tragedy, for which the superstitious peasantry snatched this punishment to her restless ghost.

Mine is a more marvellous, and, strange to say, a more improbable tale, although I had it from the mouth of the principal actor in the drama, who as religiously believes the wonders he relates, as a good Catholic does the miracles performed by Prince Hohenlohe. I was staying with a widowed aunt, in the summer of 1822, at a small seaport town on the eastern coast of England, and by mere accident became acquainted with the narrator—Joel Skelton. His wife was renowned through out the adjacent country for her superior skill in laying out a corpse, and was a sort of female undertaker, performing the last offices to all who died in her vicinity. When difficult cases occurred, she was assisted in these melancholy duties by her husband, a short, stout, hale old man, who, to judge by his appearance, might have bidden defiance to the powers of darkness. Few who contemplated Joel Skelton's comical red face and merry grey eyes, would have thought him a fitting subject for witches and hobgoblins to play their pranks on. Returning from the beach, one fine moonlight night, I happened to pass by Joel's attic cabin. The jovial proprietor was seated on the bench, by his ivy-covered porch, which commanded a fine view of the German Ocean, talking with great energy to an old weather-beaten seaman, leaning against the door-way. This grey-haired auditor held the can of beer untasted in his hand, and had suffered the ashes to expire in his pipe, while listening, with open mouth and expanded eyes, to Skelton's marvellous relations. Curiosity tempted me to draw nearer; and I soon had the tale, with the improvements and additions which a hundred relations had furnished.

"You have heard, neighbour Sampson, of old Rachel?" said Joel, twisting his Welch wig a little on his head, which was always the prelude of a story—"old Rachel Logon, who lived forty years ago just under the brow of the East Cliff?"

"Aye! aye! Master Joel!" responded the seaman, "to my cost—If I cast my eyes on the hag before we set sail, our vessel was sure to be crossed by contrary winds; and she threw such a mist before us, that you would have thought Old Nick himself stood at the helm. Let us steer our course which way we would, we always found ourselves off the Baron, or near the accursed Goodwin Sands. Many's the good ship she has sunk with her spells, which left the port with a fair wind, and never again entered the harbour."

"She was old Rachel when I was a boy, and that's many years ago," resumed Joel; "and her name was up for a witch through the country. I was a wild reckless dog; and as to ghosts—at that time I had still to learn the meaning of the word. My father died when I was young, and left me to bring up two sisters; which I did, to the best of my poor abilities In the course of time, the girls went to a distance—each in respectable servitude. God bless them both! they are dead and gone; but at that period they were my owndy care, and I loved them dearly. It was a sore privation to me that we could only once a year, which was generally at Christmas. Do you remember my uncle, old Nat. Howe, who kept the Jolly Fisherman?"

"Do I, Joel? aye, marry, do I, for that I have wished for a draught of his home-brewed when my throat has been as dry as a salt herring, and the wind has been piping through the shrouds. But what of old Nat? He has cast his anchor in the church yard, and his name is nearly forgotten."

"His house was due place of meeting," said Joel; "and he gave us a hearty welcome and plenty of good cheer. It was one of these occasions that my first acquaintance with old Rachel commenced. The fiddle had been going for several days; and we kept it up with dancing and drinking from night to night. The song and the jest were most amusing; and many a younger heart was merry then which is long since cold in the grave. The hour of parting came at length, and a bitter hour it was to me. My wife was a smart rosy girl at that time of day, and was one of the company. She lived with my sister Deborah, at D—Hall (which you know is a long way up the London road.) Now, I had to pass by Rachel's cot, on a desolate track of moorland, which is now converted into sheep walks. And a terrible lonesome place it was. I always saw the girls over the heath; and as they were parting on their way home, I halted over, began bragging of my courage. My swaggering speeches attracted the attention of an old sailor, who had been quietly smoking his pipe in the chimney corner. Willing to put my boasted courage to the test, he dared me to stop at old Rachel's cottage, and have my fortune told. The frolic pleased me—I swore to make acquaintance with the old witch before the moon was an hour older. Off we set, the moon being bright, the wind high, and the frost being hard upon the ground. Our path, for a mile lay along the beach. The sea was fearfully rough, and there was one fine vessel struggling with the breakers. As we approached Rachel's hut, we heard the old beldame singing, and muttering spells to herself. Her song I shall never forget—it was a wild and harrowing mourning over the wind rolls back the advancing billow, and strews the beach with foam. It was as near as I can recollect, to the following effect:—

'Hark! to the rave
Of wind and wave!
Hark to the seamew's cry!
The moon is bright,
She casts her light
From a wild and stormy sky!

'Like a wild steed,
Round yon vessel's prow,
The flashing waters fly!
The sounding surge
Shall ring it's dirge,
Tossing the foam on high.

'No prayers shall save
Her crew from the grave,
That darkly yawns below,
They cling to it's shrouds,
And watch the clouds,
As the rack drives to and fro.

'They shall hope and pray,
For the dawning day,
As the angry waters rise;
The morn shall beam
On the ocean stream,
But ne'er meet their eyes.'

"Oh that you could have heard the hag sing it, as she stood upon a jag ess of the broken cliff, tossing her withered bony arms to and fro, with her grey hair streaming on the breeze. At the sight of her, my spirits sank, and my boasted courage was all gone. For my oath's sake, however, I determined to address her; and, putting a bold face on the matter, I stepped up to her, told her my errand, and requested her to tell our fortunes!"

"'Fortunes!' screamed the witch, 'God give you fortune! I cannot tell your fortunes!'

"'How now, dame,' said I (carefully omitting the old for fear of offending her) 'every body knows that you deal in such contraband articles, therefore what's the use of denying it? I came here to have my fortune told, and will not depart till I have learned from you my fate!'

"'You are a merry reckless fellow,' returned the witch; 'and your fate is to be poor, and to work hard all the days of your life. That pretty girl who besets on your arm, and trembles like an aspen leaf, will share your poverty, and fill your house with children.' Neighbour Sampson, would not this alone prove her to be a witch! What she then told me, I am not cause of my pain!"

"'Wonderful! wonderful! Master Joel,' again muttered the old tar; 'who appeared deeply interested in the narrative.

"Well, continued old Joel, "I was so overjoyed at the prospect of having Hetty, that all my fears vanished; and I accepted the hag's invitation to step into her hut, and taste her beer. The girls screamed and pulled me back; but all in vain. Had Old Nick himself stood in the doorway, in the humour I was in I could have braved the devil. The girls dared not leave me, and in a few seconds we were all seated round the woman's fire. You have heard the old saying—' Woe betide him who eats with a witch'—Yet, in spite of every forewarning, I partook largely of her cheer, and drank copious draughts of the best ale that ever came out of a cask; and this it was that gave her power over me. When my head was warm with drinking the health—but no sight was visible—I met my ears, but the angry voice of the troubled ocean. I remember nothing more. My senses failed me; and, when the morning dawned, my eyelids first opened to it, by finding me fast asleep, wakened on the identical heap of old nets in the corner of Rachel Logon's shed. On returning to the Jolly Fisherman, I found the girls, and my uncle, wondering what had become of me. I related the adventures of the night, and how I had accompanied them to the tollgate, and returned on that horse of the devil's own training over the heath. But verily I believe old Rachel had possessed them! They swore that they left me with the witch; and, being fearful of prosecuting their journey alone, they returned to the Jolly Fisherman without me.

"'Could you not account, Joel,' said I, 'for the adventures of the night, without the help of magic?'

"What other power," replied the old man, rising and wiping his brow, "could effect it? As I stand here a living man, these things really happened to me!"

"In sleep," continued I "you left old Rachel's hut in a state of intoxication; overpowered by liquor, you sank down into the shed, and imagination did the rest. Your adventures my good friend, were nothing more nor less than the night mare. Therefore cease, I beseech you, to attribute to a poor, insane, deluded old woman the powers of witchcraft."

Summary.

Metallic Cloths.—At the late exhibition of the products of natural industry at the Louvre in Paris, there was exhibited a waiscoat, and several other articles, made of metal wire, which are said in the report of the jury appointed to judge of their merits, to have been equal to cambric in fineness.

The same report states, that a very considerable improvement has taken place in the price of North American Timber, and in Freights to North America.

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We are happy in having it still in our power to give favourable accounts of the harvest from all quarters in the North. From a mass of intelligence before us, we cannot select one single well-founded complaint with regard to the crops or the season.

Mr. Irving has finished the first part of his adventure with her, were almost forgotten, in the anguish I felt at parting with my sweetheart for another long year; and I was thinking to myself, if we should ever meet again, when the sound of horse's hoofs rapidly advancing over the frosty ground met my ear. Surprised at a horseman's crossing the heath at that late hour, I turned round to ascertain who it might be; but no language can express my terror on beholding a jet black steed, with a flowing mane, and tail of fire streaming in the blast, advancing at that furious pace towards me. The earth trembled beneath his hoofs, and his course was marked by a blue track of light from the pine forest. Oh, how I wished, in that extremity of fear, that the ground beneath my feet would yawn and cover me—that I could hide myself in the bowels of the earth! There was no time for reflection—my memory had forsaken me.—The name of God trembled on my lips, but had not the power to give it utterance. The appalling steed came thundering towards me—flames encompassed me—and I was caught up as by a whirlwind on to his back. My senses rushed into another world—from the parish of W——. This little rivulet had been swolica by the autumnal rains into a broad stream, and now presented a glittering sheet of ice to the eye. To this spot the spectre steed urged his frantic course The ice shivered to splinters beneath his hoofs, and I was dashed with violence into the water. With the greatest difficulty I succeeded in extricating myself from the yielding masses of ice, and once more found myself safe on *terra firma*. But the horse was gone! Shivering with cold and terror, I cast my eyes around the heath—but no sight was visible—no sound met my ears, but the angry voice of the troubled ocean. I remember nothing more. My senses failed me; and, when the morning dawned, my eyelids first opened to it, by finding me fast asleep, wakened on the identical heap of old nets in the corner of Rachel Logon's shed. On returning to the Jolly Fisherman, I found the girls, and my uncle, wondering what had become of me. I related the adventures of the night, and how I had accompanied them to the tollgate, and returned on that horse of the devil's own training over the heath. But verily I believe old Rachel had possessed them! They swore that they left me with the witch; and, being fearful of prosecuting their journey alone, they returned to the Jolly Fisherman without me.

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Mr. Irving has finished the first part of his

life in Columbus, and sent it from Madrid to London and Philadelphia, for publication.

Count Capo d'Istria has been encouraged by the Courts of England, France, and Russia, to accept the Government of the Greek Republic.

An amazing number of persons of rank and fashion have crossed to the Continent from England, for the purpose of being present at the grand review, which takes place at St. Omer's, before the King of France.

Sir W. Scott's new work, "The Chronicles of the Canongate," in two volumes, consists of three tales,—the Highland Widow, The Two Drovers, and The Surgeon's Daughter. The first two will occupy one volume, and the last the second. They will appear about the end of this month, and will be followed by "The Tales of a Grandfather," from the same pen, in November.

Arrangements have been made at the London Opera House with Madame Pasta and Mademoiselle Sontag, for the ensuing season.

England.

London, Sept. 12.—Letters patent have been made out to pass the Great Seal, creating the Earl of Darlington Marquis of Cleaveland. Mr. Stanley, the member for Preston, succeeds the Right Hon. H. Wilmot Horton as Under Secretary for the Colonies.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the following important intelligence, of the 22d ult. from Constantinople:—"On the 16th inst. the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, delivered to the Reis-Effendi, through the medium of their Drogmans, the Treaty of London of June 6, as an *ultimatum*. The Reis-Effendi inquired of the Drogmans what were the contents of the notes which accompanied their treaty: their answer having replied that they knew nothing about them, the Turkish Minister put them aside, without acknowledging the reception of them. The delay for the acceptance of the Treaty, which was at first fixed at 30 days, is reduced to 15, so that now there remain only 8 days. It is said that Mr. Stratford Canning having requested the Austrian Internuncio to counsel the Divan to accede to the propositions of three Courts, his Excellency refused. Yesterday the Prussian Minister having made some representations to the Reis-Effendi, the latter replied that the *ultimatum* was a letter of charge, which would never be paid. The 31st of August is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety. It is rumoured that on the 1st of August the Egyptian fleet of 100 sail, with 4000 men on board, sailed from Alexandria for Navarino.

Stock Exchange, London, Sept. 12th, 2'-o'clock.—An improvement may be quoted in the price of Consols, without any increase in business. The Money-Market is extremely good: the prices are 87 3-4, for money, and 87 3-4 7-8 for October.

London, Sept. 13.—The exchange was quite active to-day, and Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. but settled at 87 3-4 buyers. The sale of £25,000 Exchequer bills in the morning produce no alteration, and they continued at 58 to 59 premium.

COMMERCIAL.

SCOTLAND.—*Northern Light-houses.*

The Commissioners of the Northren Light-Houses, are proceeding rapidly to increase the number of sea-lights on the coasts. Last year a new light-house was exhibited on the Rhins of Islay, which has proved eminently useful to the trade of the Clyde, and of the northern ports of St. George's Channel. Another new light-house is nearly finished on Bodam Head, Buchaness, and three more are to be forthwith erected, viz: Tarbaness in the Moray Frith, on Cape Wrath, and the Mull of Galloway, all of which we understand will be accomplished without imposing any additional duties on shipping.

Mull of Galloway.—A light-house to be built on this promontary, one of the most conspicious on the coast of Scotland, has been contracted for, and will be finished by August, 1828. The height of the tower is taken at 200 feet and that of the lantern at 22 more above the medium level of the sea. Corswall light-house is considerably higher, but the natural elevation of the giant Mull will save a great deal of substantial masonary, and still serve every nautical purpose. The expense is estimated at £9,837, including apartments for the keepers and their families.

Cape Wrath.—The contractors, despatched a vessel on Tuesday with utensils, stores and workmen, for the purpose of erecting a light-house at Cape Wrath, under the direction of Mr. Stevenson, engineer for the Northern Light-houses. The forming of an establishment, on such a desolate coast, will afford protection to those who may have the misfortune to be forced on their shores.—*Aberdeen Chron.*

The Daily contains a list of all the shipping in the Harbor of New-York, on the 1st of October. They amounted to 98 Ships, 124 Brigs, 137 Schooners, 187 Sloops, 24 Tow-Boats, 45 Steam-Boats—Total 595.

HARVESTS IN FRANCE.

The Charleston Mercury from its French papers by the Panurge collects the following accounts:

A violent storm occured at Lyons on the 26th August. In the evirons and particularly in the Canton of Abresle the river which flows through the commune of St. Bell was so swoln that it rose to the height of four feet in the village. Several persons were drowned.—The fields sustained great damage, and the harvests were entirely destroyed. Hail covered the earth to the depth of half a foot.

The storm which did so much damage at Lyons and in the environs of that city, was also very destructive in the communes of Arnans, and Corveissiat, in the department of Ain. This disaster has reduced many individuals to misery, having totally destroyed their crops. The Wheat crop has also been totally destroyed in a number of communes in the departments of the Lower Pyreness, Landes, Gers, and Gironde.

LIVERPOOL, *Sept.* 8.

We have this week the pleasure to mention another gratifying proof of the improvement of trade in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The weavers of Bradford having solicited the manufacturers, in a very proper and respectful way, for an increase in the rate of wages, all the masters, we believe, without one exception, have complied with the request, and a general advance of 6d. per piece, averaging about 10 per cent., will take place this day.—*Leeds Mercury.*

ST. JOHN, N. B. *Oct.* 6th, 1827.

The demand for West India goods is great, and the scarcity has caused a rise in value since my last. Sales of timber have been considerable, and our markets in general are looking up. The crops of grain have fallen far short of expectation, and also of potatoes. Hay is in abundance, and the Flax crop is good.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

There is much sickness among the British Troops in Portugal, in consequence of their drinking so much Wine, which is sold at 2d per Pint. The vintage is so abundant, that it is supposed the price will still be lower.

Accounts from Madrid to the 23d Aug. were communicated to the King at his Levee on the 28th, announcing that the Rebels were in arms to the number of 14,000 men, and were daily increasing, while their situation among the mountains rendered it extremely difficult to attack them with success. Gen. Monet had been summoned from Zareona, & had gone to Catalonia, where he was to take command of 10,000 men, who were to act against the insurgents, and whose musters were nearly complete.

A Cadiz paper of Aug. 22, states that 8 Spanish Cruizers arrived on the 25th, with an English Brig of 6 Guns, called the Lord Rawson, captured between Gibraltar and Algesiras, after an action in which several men were killed on both sides. The Fort of Gibraltar fired on the cruizers.

Extract of a private Letter of the 11th ult., from Constantinople.—"The Russian Ambassador has sent a circular to all the commanders of Russian Vessels, forbidding them to take on board provisions or ammunition for either of the belligerant parties, upon pain or confiscation. This measure is regarded as the first step of the plan determined upon by the three Great Powers for the pacification of Greece."

United States.

Treaty of Ghent.—The Commissioners for settling the boundary under the seventh Article of the above treaty, have, after much labor and patient investigation, this day closed their labors and made their final reports to their respective governments. It is gratifying to state, that the aforesaid Commissions have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line: two points only have been referred to the Governments, viz. one affecting St George's Island, below the Sault de Marie, in the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior; and the other, the water communication, Lake Superior (north-west of that lake,) and Luc La Pluie. The Commissioners, it will be recollected, are, Anthony Barclay, Esq. and General Porter.—*Albion.*

Colonial.

HALIFAX, October 10.

A notice appeared in the Royal Gazette of yesterday, signed by John Spry Morris, Esq. Commissioner of Crown Lands, calling upon all persons, "holding Land of the Crown, or residing upon Lands, or possessed of Lands, granted by the Crown," to be prepared to pay the same for the year 1827, on or before the 1st day of January next. All the Quit rents due for the year past and previous have been relinquished by orders from His Majesty the King.

B. Smith, Esq. the Superintendant of the Mining Company formed in London, who are now carrying on their operations to so great an extent at Pictou, arrived in Town on Tuesday last, and has brought with him a number of specimens of Minerals found in the Eastern part of the Country. Among others he exhibits one of the sulphate of lead, which has been found in the County of Sidney. It also contains some particles of Silver.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1827.

The latest English dates we have received are to 15th September, and from these we learn that Mr. Stanley, a Member of the House of Commons, who some time since made a tour through this Province and the United States, has received the appointment of under Secretary in the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Horton, who it is said is removed to another Department. What new appointment Mr. Horton has received, we have not yet learned. There is no further news in the papers.

In the account given by the *Canadian Freeman* of the meeting held in this Town on Monday last, on the subject of the Election, there is evidently a studied attempt, to induce the public to believe, that we attended for the purpose of creating *riot* and *confusion*. This we pronounce without hesitation, to be utterly untrue, and can with safety appeal to every person who was present, to say, whether we at any time, during the continuance of the Meeting, offered any interruption whatever to the business in which it was engaged. We exercised the *right* which belongs to every Elector, of expressing our opinion, and shall continue to do so, notwithstanding the attempts of the *Freeman*, who although he professes to be friendly to the free expression of opinion, would stifle it, if he could, when it comes from any person differing from himself. The truth is, the Meeting disappointed the expectations of the *Freeman*, who has long been attempting to drill the public, to suit his own personal purposes against those, who have treated his continued attacks, with the contempt they so justly merit. Why has the *Freeman* concealed what was done at the Meeting? If the Resolutions which were all prepared by himhimself, had met with its approbation, we should not have been allowed to remain in darkness—they would then have illumined his columns, and instead of being informed that, "some Resolutions were put and carried" and that, "the Meeting adjourned till Monday next," we should have been served with an elaborate treatise, on the obligations which the public owe to the *Freeman*, for all the concerned exertions in their behalf. The rancorous feeling of personal hostility, by which he is actuated, soon exhibited itself, and as this was the first public Meeting of the kind, we ever attended in York, it was matter of gratification to us to observe, that the good sense of those present, enabled them immediately to see through his designs When we first entered the room, (not at the head of a party as falsely asserted by the *Freeman*, but in company with two Gentlemen, neither of whom hold any official situation) there were not more than Thirty persons present. The first Resolution, had been put, and was in the act of being carried—its general purport was "that the freedom of Election was an invaluable privilege." The second was "that any person holding an official situation, was not fit to be a representative of the people." Some discussion took place on this Resolution, which however on being put, was carried. Thus far the *Freeman* had paved his way to his liking, and no doubt thought, that now would be the time, when he had got the Majority of the Meeting pledged to the *principle*, to get them pledged also, to the *personality*. His next Resolution therefore went to say, "that John B. Robinson, Esq., holding an official situation, was an unfit person to represent the Town of York"—but the *Freeman* had reckoned without his *host*. The personality was too gross, and the resolution was on that ground objected to, by several persons, who stated their intention to vote against it, in the most decided manner. The *Freeman* would now have *withdrawn* it, but this was refused, and on its being put, it was *lost*—and mark what followed.—The *Freeman* who stood at the Chairman's elbow took it from his hand, and was about conveying it to his own person, that it might never again see the light, when it was objected that a resolution, once put in a public Meeting, whatever might be its fate, should be considered as forming part of the proceedings, and that the mover of it, had no right to conceal it from the public, and particularly in such a case as this The Resolution was then handed to the Secretary, and marked lost; but in the account which the *Freeman* gives of the business, we are told that, "some of the Resolutions were put and *carried*"—he forgets—wilfully forgets to tell us than any of them were *lost* The next Resolution proposed to the Meeting by the *Freemen*, was "that a Committee of 25 be appointed, 9 of whom to be a quorum, to nominate a fit person to receive the support of the Electors," and being called upon to give an explanation, he said, that he would willingly repose his confidence in such a nomination, and support the person whom the Committe should recommend, *let him be who he would*. To this, the natural reply was made, that the Meeting was convened, for the purpose of ensuring the freedom of Election, but that this resolution if adopted, would pledge the Meeting, to surrender their freedom of choice into the hands of 25 nay of 9 persons, and that besides, no limited time was appointed for the Committee to report their nomination. The mover of the Resolution then proposed to amend it by saying, that the Committee should report "at any period before the expiration of the ensuing Session of Parliament." This was considered an unnecessary and unreasonable delay—others proposed, that three persons, or more should be nominated by he Committee, and that their report should be made on the first Monday in December, or earlier, giving notice to convene a Meeting. About this time the room was filled with people—the Resolution with the proposed amendments, caused a good deal of discussion, when the *Freeman*, who evidently began to grow impatient at the delay, and the probability which he began to be pretty apparent, that this resolution too might eventually be *lost*, or modified in such a manner, as to defeat his purposes, proposed an adjournment which he had before objected to, when *some* of the Resolutions were *carried*, and when only a few persons were present On this motion for adjournment being put, tellers were appointed; *carried*, and *lost*, were heard from different parts of the room, and without any decision on the question, the Chairman left the Chair, and thus ended the Meeting, which the *Freeman* announces as adjourned to Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

"We hope" says the *Freeman* "that the meeting on Monday next, will be numerous and respectable"—We hope so too, and that every person who has a *right* to be there will attend, notwithstanding, the attempt of the *Freeman*, to exclude every person, who will not suffer himself to be under his control.

"Having said so much about the meeting," says the *Freeman*, "we will drop a *word or two*, respecting our present representative." Now this, "word or two" turns out to be nearly a column and a half of close matter, intended to prepare the next meeting, for passing his *personal* resolution. We shall only add a *word or two* to the *Colonial Advocate*—he says "the room was a scene of uproar"—really if we were asked who appeared to be in the greatest "uproar," we should say, it was the *Advocate* himself.

A Caucus.—This may appear a novel term among us, but the Meeting of *Tuesday night*, last, very properly deserves the name. The *Freeman and Advocate*, have both announced to the Public, that the *Election Meeting*, is adjourned to Monday next. They have however neglected to inform their readers, that on Tuesday night, such is their anxiety for the public weal, a *private* Meeting was held, by a chosen few, where every thing was quietly settled, without any *confusion*, or *uproar*. Not *some*, but *all of* the Resolutions proposed in this secret conclave, were *carried* we suppose.—What they may be, *the Caucus* will perhaps condescend to make known, when it suits their convenience. If we, or the persons who voted with us, at the *Public Meeting*, where every person had an opportunity of knowing what was done, had held such a *private Meeting*, as this, we should have been forthwith accused of having contrived a secret plot, to destroy the freedom of Election, and to rob the people of their rights and privileges.

From information which may be relied upon as correct, we are enabled to state, that the investigation, on the subject of the late Mail Robberies, is in such a train, as affords the most reasonable expectations, that the guilty person will be discovered, and brought to justice.

Accident.—On Thursday last, a passenger on board the Canada, while in the act of stepping from the Boat to the wharf, fell into the water, in a fit, as it is supposed, and was unfortunately drowned. In about ten minutes the body was found, and taken into the Cabin of the Steam-Boat, where the humane exertions of Drs. Widmer, and McCague were employed for a length of time, in endeavoring to produce reanimation, but without effect. The man is said that, the name of the unfortunate man is *William Butler*, from the State of New-York, and that he has left a Wife and two Children in Tompkins County, near Ithica.

Domestic.

EXTRAORDINARY HOG.—A Hog belonging to E. Leslie & Sons, Dundas, U. C., was lately killed, and its carcase, with the skin, was found to weigh 650lbs. and its skin alone weighed 105 lbs. and measured seven feet in width, and eight in length. He was about 3½ years old.—*Communicated.*

Communicated.—UNFORTUNATE SHIPWRECK ON LAKE ERIE.—The Schooner *Ann*, CAPT. ALLEN of Sandusky, left Buffalo on the 20th ultimo, for Detroit, with nine Passengers, and a Crew of five Men—cargo Salt and Baggage.—Owing to the severity of the gale, she was driven on to Long Point, about ten o'clock the same night, where she bilged instantly, scarcely leaving time for the passengers to get upon deck; all, however, reached the deck, except an old Lady. After reaching the Deck, the sea broke over the Vessel with such violence, that three men, 3 women and a child were dashed over. The crew and one passenger clung to the wreck until morning, when they were taken off.

The names of the passengers lost, are, Rowland and Mila Pettis, and their wives & child, Charles Pittin, and an elderly Lady, name unknown—yesterday the weather was more fair. The roads in the country and about Town are in the worst possible state, and travelling very difficult.—*Can. Courant.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Friday afternoon, as the Steam Boat *Laprairie* was ascending the current below this City, the man at the helm gave the alarm of some one having fallen overboard, when Capt. Morin instantly lowered his Boat to the assistance of the unfortunate individual; but from the force of the current, his exertions were unavailing. On assembling the passengers, the absent one was found to be Mr. Francois Beaudry, a respectable citizen of this place, and for many years of the Seminary.—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ship *Briton*, Hon. Captain GORDON, sailed on Thursday for Portsmouth. Doctor Forbes and Capt. Stott were passengers.

On Tuesday HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-in-Chief was entertained at Dinner by Captain Gordon, on board H. M. S. *Briton.*

Pickpockets.—On Friday last Mr. Michel Borne, Merchant, while in the Lower Town market talking to some friends, got his pocket picked very adroitly of a silver Snuff Box, worth £4, and of a silk handkerchief. He had been using both articles a few minutes before, and they were probably observed by the thief, whom Mr. Borne recollects, he thinks, to have seen near him.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Port of Qubc.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 20—Brig Amethyst, Thompson, from London, general Cargo.
...22d—Brig Caledonia, Millar, from Troone, coals.
...23d—Brigantine Gaspé, Dawson, from Demerara, rum.

...24th—Brig Bob Logie, Anderson, from St. Vincent rum and molasses.
....Brig Douglas, Day, from Newfd. rum and wine.
....Brigantine Caroline, Ashwood, from do., fish.

LAWS IN FAVOUR OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

The alterations which were made in the course of the last Session, in the regulations of our North American Colonies, are daily attracting more attention in the mercantile world, and have, probably, did measures unostentatiously proposed, proulse to produce more important effects. The utmost facility has been given for passing through Canada, to the Ports of export of that Colony, the produce of the North West Provinces of the United States, and from those Ports these bulky articles may be shipped either to this country or the West India Colonies, on the same terms as Canadian Produce. While the direct intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies, is prohibited, the inducements to cultivate this transit Trade through the Canadas are still further increased. In addition to this trade, American produce is allowed to be carried coast-wise from the ports of the U. States to Halifax, and other ports of our Colonies, where it may be Ware-housed, and re-exported in British Ships.

When the Welland Canal and other improvements of the water communication from the Lakes to the Canadas are completed, the consequences of these measures must be still more important than at present. They will be attended with some advantages to the Northern and North-western Provinces of the United States—advantages which we should be the last to envy them; but the greatest part of the cost of the bulky produce of those regions, in this country, is made up by the expense of carriage, and this carriage will take place through the British Provinces, and employ British labourers and British Seamen. We may thus hope to see, in the course of years, Quebec and Montreal rivalling New-York in the quantity, if not the value of their traffic.

Both those who think the effect of the Navigation Laws is on the whole pernicious, and those who regard them, as the safeguard of the country, must agree, that when the employment of British shipping can be increased, not by the addition, but by the removal, of restrictions of commerce, an unmixed benefit is conferred. The measures effected by the regulations of our Colonial Trade; (for the restriction on the intercourse between the United States and our sugar Colonies is an entirely separate question,) have, though it may have pointed attention to the advantages of transit and depot trade of Canada.) While the employment of British shipping is increased, no one article of consumption will be rendered dearer to the English consumer; nor on the contrary may be rendered cheaper.—*Globe.*

INCREASE OF TERRITORY.—A writer in one of the recent English Reviews, on the subject of the enlargement of the British Empire, thus beautifully refers to the formation of another continent, out of the coral islands in the Pacific:

"A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with Islands, through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of latitude and as many of longitude. Every one of these Islands seems to be merely a central spot, for the formation of coral banks, which by perpetual progress are rising from the unfathomable depth there to the surface. A few of those masses of rock shapes itself into an Island, the seeds of plants are carried to it, by birds or by the waves, and from the moment that it overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. Still the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work; the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation; and when the rocky superstructure shall have reached the sea, then will come the dominion of man."

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the Steam Boats Frontenac and Queenston, has by mutual consent this day ended.—All claims against said Boats to be settled by Jno. Hamilton, who is authorised so to do, as also to collect all debts due the same.

ROBERT HAMILTON.
JNO. HAMILTON.

Queenston, 26th October, 1827. 24-2

WHEREAS on the 21th of March, 1825, I gave Vryling Sargeant, late of Vaughan, Yeoman, five several notes of hand, for the sum of £25 each—the first payable one Year after date—the second payable 24th March, 1827—the third payable the 24th March, 1828—the fourth payable the 24th March, 1829—and the fifth on the 24th March, 1830, with interest till paid.

And Whereas I have received no consideration for the said Notes—these are to notify all who are or may be concerned therein, that I will not pay any or either of the said Notes.

JAMES GAMBLE.

York, 7th November, 1827.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-6

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine* with such quantities as may be required of *Fresh Beef*, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1828, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "*Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*"

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

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 6th Nov. 1827. 24-4

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, for the undermentioned supplies and services, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at noon.—For supplying such quantities of

FRESH BEEF,

As may be required for the use of the Garrison of York, between the 25th December, 1827, and the 24th December, 1828—to be delivered at the Garrison, and the Tenders to state in Sterling Money, the rate per lb. at which it will be furnished

FOR BAKING BREAD

For the Troops, &c. in the Garrison of York, for one year or six Months, commencing the 25th December next.—The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread, that will be delivered for every One hundred pounds of Flour furnished from the King's Magazines.

FOR 600 CORDS OF FIRE WOOD

Of the best quality—four hundred of which are to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at York, on or before the 31st March, 1828, and the remaining quantity on or before the 24th day of June following—to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of Black and Yellow Birch, hard Maple or Hickory, and to be of the following dimensions:—the Stick to be cut full four feet long, the Cord to be Eight feet in length, by Four feet four inches in height.

FOR CARTAGE AND WAGGON HIRE

That may be required for every branch of the service during one year, commencing from the 25th of December, 1827. The Tenders are to state in Sterling Money, the respective rates per day, that will be charged for one or two Drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed.

Any information required previous to the day of Tendering, may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.—The Tenders must be endorsed—"*Tenders for Fresh Beef*"—"*For baking Bread*"—"*Fire Wood*"—*Cartage*," as the case may be.

All prices to be stated in Sterling Money. Four Shillings and four pence Sterling being equivalent to Five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills, at 30 days sight, on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £198 due upon the Contract.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, and whom, as well as the party concerned, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders.

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, }
York, 8th Nov. 1827. } 24-6

THE GUELPH AND YORK ROAD.

ON Saturday the 3d Current, a numerous Meeting took place in the Toronto Hotel, at Streetsville, of the Inhabitants of the Townships through which the lines have been run of the proposed Road from Guelph to York.—William Dunlop, Esq. in the Chair.

The State of the subscription to the different lines being taken into consideration it was resolved:—

1st. That by the state of the respective subscriptions for the different lines proposed for

the new Road between Guelph and York, it does not appear that there is any adequate fund likely to be procured for either the one line or the other.

2d. That Mr. Goessman be instructed to run a new line, which shall, as much as can reasonably be expected, meet the wishes of the different parties interested in the North and South lines.

3d. That Mr. Goessman act under the instructions of Mr. Galt.

4th. That a Committee be now appointed to concert the means necessary for carrying the proposed Road into effect.

5th. That the Committee consist of

Mr. Galt,	Mr. Dunlop,
Mr. McNab,	Mr. Daniels,
Mr. Street,	Mr. Cook,
Mr. Stevens,	Mr. Barnhart,
Mr. Fife,	Mr. Justin,
Mr. Peterson,	Mr. Kennedy.

And that five be a quorum.

6th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Galt for his attendance here this day.

7th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Dunlop for his conduct in the Chair.

WILLIAM DUNLOP,
Chairman.

Streetville, 3d November, 1827.

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable Lands, part of the Estate of the late John Powell, Esq., are offered for sale on reasonable terms:—

N. E. ¼ Lot No. 22, } Eleventh Con. } Home District,
broken Lot No. 23, } Innisfille, } 1200 Acres.
S. ½ of Lots No. 22, 24, 26, and 27.

18, in 6th and 8th Cons. Glandford, } Gore Dist.
17, in 9th Con. Binbrook, } 600 Acres

17, 18, 19 & 20, in 3d Con. } Blenheim. } District of
18, & 19, in 4th Con. } London
4, 5, 6, & 21, in 12th Con. } Burford. } 2400 acr's.
17, in 13th Con.
16, in 14th Con.

Application to be made at York to
GRANT POWELL,
Executor.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, will feel thankful to all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 26th October, 1827 23-4.

WILLIAM ATKINSON SADDLER, &c. KING STREET, YORK; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of YORK and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle Trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Whips, &c., are arrived direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made. 23-6.

$3,000 FOR $2.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

TWELFTH CLASS EXTRA.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*
TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, November 3d, 1827.

LT SCHEME. .Cl

1 Prize of $3,000	is	$3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	232	232
14	100	1,400
39	25	975
39	10	390
39	10	390
468	4	1,872
4,446	2	8,892

5,051 *Prizes, amounting to* $21,255

Wholes, $8—Halves, $4—Quarters, 50 Cents.

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE BY

S. A. OWEN,

York, U. C. at Howard's Steam-Boat Hotel. 23.

Numbers drawn, Washington Lodge Lottery, No. 12:—

10, 11, 13, 5, 6, 17.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

19-9w.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3 4 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada. 1 vol.
Currie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols.
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Halden, vol. 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor,s Universal History, vols. 1, 9 20,
Bossuett's Universal History, 1 vol.,
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Tomson's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols. 83, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Vertott's Works, 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 23, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers.
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament, York, October 30th 1827. 23.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given, *York, to wit.* } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Momoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 23-5
29th October, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also contract the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.—The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public, that he has rented the Shop formerly occupied by *Mr. J. C. Crysler,* next door but one to the *Store of George Monro, Esq.,* where he has for sale a large and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass ware, Wines, and Spirits of every description, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for *Cash.*

The above goods having been selected by himself, in the the best Markets in Lower Canada, and the United States, he can with confidence recommend every article to be of superior quality.

SILAS BURNHAM.

York, 20th September, 1827 17-8

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 48, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - } *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do.
17, & 18, 3d do.

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } - - 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts.

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827, 19 *tf.*



CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash at 3s per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase. Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

ALSO, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber. G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office, }
St. Catharines, Oct. 4, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

21-6w.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook,* to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of HARDWARE.

Shepherd's improved Cast PLOUGH.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture,* is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* AXES.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1837. 10tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL. }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as directs the appointment of Fire-Wardens to site be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
C. Gothern,	Thomas Dixon.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jorden,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Rose,
	& William Phair.

S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the line for the passing of buckets, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

WANTED.—An Office with, or without a Counting Room, suitable for a Lottery and Exchange Office. Apply to G. A. Owen, at the Steam Boat Hotel.

VOL. 2. NO. 26.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of November instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of November instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

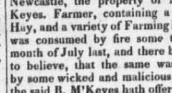
P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING;

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July,* 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 7th *June,* 1827. }

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

5-26w.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

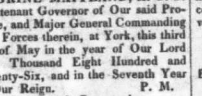
Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st *January*, 1827.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.

14*th July*, 1827.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23*rd March*, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9 1. f. C. E. C.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepard in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2*s.* 6*d.*

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—*f.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDowell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No. 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Anction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
15*th October* 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of two writs
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leisie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14*th August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
24*th October*, 1827. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Sheriff, H. D.
York, 17*th Sept.* 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robison, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Nursery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tanyard, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 17*th September*, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY Virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dumford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 27*th August*, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
Gore. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James H. Sampson, at the suit of Samuel Andruss, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less, and having thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and an excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—all of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancester Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Depy. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
Septmember 29, 1827 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
Gore. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, at the suit of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Chrysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 30, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancester.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, noon, to the the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER.
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton.
September 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cumming, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highes bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
December 24th, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD,
Sheriff. 25-6

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.
Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

Forks of the Thames, London, }
London District, 25th Oct. 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the Commons House of Assembly, when next in Parliament Assembled, praying that Honourable House to pay no attention whatever, to the selfish Petitions of a few interested individuals; but to consider well, not only the interests of the present but of future generations. 24-5

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.
Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York, August 10*th*, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Ancaster.
October 25, 1827. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,
August 11*th*, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.
Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.
Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.
Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.
Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.
June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.
August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.
June, 1827. 8-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.
Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.
York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.



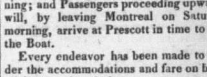
STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.
Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.



THE CANADA,
British Steam-Packet, Capt. Hugh Richardson, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permiting) alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.
York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

Alliance British and Foreign
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company; at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 330 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.



CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash $2 per Acre—on credit (that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Fronts, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.
Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 5th Inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1827. NO. 26.

Poetry.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!
A wreath of clouds is o'er me cast—
And the loveliest flowers of earth, as I past,
Have withered and shrunk before me.
I have found the earth in its richest bloom,
I come to gather its pride to the tomb;
I have found it all with joy elate,
I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay,
The sheen of the river is bright as the spring;
I will blow those rustling leaves away,
I will stop the streamlet's murmuring;
I will strip of its robe the towering oak,
Its root shall be torn, and its limbs be broke;
I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts there
At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,
And seek her nest on the eyrie high;
And every songster cease to sing,
At the sound of my ominous rushing by!
I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,
And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;
I will clothe the earth in white as I come—
The winding sheet of her wintery tomb!

Phil. Monthly Mag.

Miscellaneous.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A TOURIST.

There is not, perhaps, in the entire range of modern poetry, a finer passage than that in which Lord Byron describes the awful interruption given to the festivities at Brussels, by the booming of the Waterloo cannon. The scene—to compare small things with great—must have borne some faint resemblance to that terrifically sublime one, which occurred in the palace of Bordeaux when the handwriting appeared on the wall. The sudden suspension of every sound and of every breath, as the death-notes fell on the ear; the dismay depicted on every fair face; the self-collecting gravity banishing the expression of mirth, even from the countenance of the bravest, while a transient paleness might be supposed to blanch it with a hue as fugitive as "the hectic of a moment" on the cheek of Sterne's monk; the transition from this "stunning stillness," to the electric reaction of military ardour,—the blast of trumpets,—the roll of drums—the rushing forth of steeds, and chariots, and armed men to battle—the hurried embrace of lovers—and the tumult of every stirring passion and thrilling emotion, producing in each bosom a riot of feeling, in unison with the "burly" of external objects;—all these elements of the sublime and terrible are moulded by the poet's genius into verses which must warm the cold imagination of the veriest craven who can read.

To seek, however, the actual experience of impressions such as these, we of this well-governed island—where, happily, the sound of hostile cannon has not been heard within the memory of man—must visit regions where the political mercury has been beyond "temperate," like the artist who wished to paint a raging storm, abandon the placid lake for the tempestuous, ocean. I am a wave, indeed, that the heroic passions are sometimes pretty highly roused at our prize fights and elections, and that, in the absence of more energetic excitement, we may indulge a certain measure of enthusiasm at "the ring" and on the hustings. I myself have seen a dinner-party kept waiting two hours for the closing of the poll; and at the last Liverpool contest, the announcement of Houlston's procession had such an effect on certain individuals in a certain house in Rodney-street, that they simultaneously rose from a table groaning under the weight of that intercalary repast yclept a lunch, and, with a desperate fidelity to public principle, postponed the claims of a venison pasty, and iced champaign, to the duty of waving scarlet ribbons and kissing white hands to their favourite candidate.

With all my experience, however, of such scenes as these, I felt, I must confess, altogether a new sensation of overawing interest, when in the midst of a grand ball given by the inhabitants of Bordeaux to the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, and amid a scene of splendour and enjoyment similar to that exhibited at Brussels on the memorable eve of the battle, an officer covered with dust and sweat, and evidently worn out with hard riding, galloped up to the entrance of the exchange, where the fatal rites were celebrating, bearing the intelligence of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and landing at Frejus!

"A change came o'er the spirit of my dream," as these strange tidings were buzzed about the room, and a vague anticipation of subsequent events flitted before my mind like the visions of an imperfect second-sight.—The Duke immediately withdrew, and set off that night on that foolish and ill-concerted expedition which ended in his capture. The Duchess soon followed, and the brilliant crowd dispersed. It was curious to note the embarrassed looks of Clausel, and De Caen, and the other Generals in waiting, a sheir countenances belied the faint assurances of loyalty which flowed from their lips. The recollections of Marengo and Austerlitz seemed with ill-suppressed delight to animate their features, and the spirit of the Imperial Eagle which was then pursuing its flight, as Napoleon expressed it, from "steeple to steeple," towards Paris, was evidently at that moment exercising on their minds the spell which was to revolutionize France. The next advices were that the Emperor had reached Grenoble.—Still the general conviction among the royalists was that he *must* be taken; but the defection of Ney and Labedoyere was a death blow to their hopes.

It was in these trying circumstances that the conduct of the Dutchess obtained for her from Napoleon the appellation of "the only man of her family." The profound ignorance in which the public was kept of the progress of affairs, held every mind in a state of the most restless anxiety, but all doubts as to the issue of events vanished, when a few days after, the tri-coloured flag was seen waiving from the church tower of *La Bastide*, a village at the opposite side of the Garonne.

At an early hour in the morning I was awakened by the roll of drums, and the shouts of assembling multitudes. The town had been summoned to surrender. This was in fact but a form of politeness to her R. H.—but deceived by the "mouth honour" of the Governor and General, she thought otherwise, and seriously prepared for defence. The National Guards lined the quay in order of battle, and their ranks were every moment thickened by half-armed volunteers of every rank and age. Some pieces of cannon were planted.—Cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive Madame!* sounded in all quarters, and every thing bore the appearance of an impending battle; but it was time to terminate this farce. In reply to the solemn appeal of the Duchess, De Caen, who composed the garrison, could never be brought to fire on their companions in arms, and that all idea of resistance was vain. Unimproyed by this declaration, she immediately ordered her carriage to the *Chateau Trompette* where the garrison was quietly enjoying the mock heroics of expiring Royalism. Her guard of honour was refused admission into the fortress, and she entered the Bracket square unattended. The troops on parade she addressed in a pathetic appeal, and with tears in her eyes besought their protection. They replied that they would defend *her person* with their lives, and that she should have ample time to withdraw from the town but that to pull a trigger against those with whom they had so often fought and bled, was utterly impossible.

I shall never forget the countenance of this unfortunate woman as she drove, immediately after this scene, along the line where her adherents were anxiously awaiting the signal of attack. In an agony of grief, she announced the defection of the garrison, and besought her friends to follow her example in submitting to inevitable destiny. Just at that moment, a shot—whence fired has never been ascertained—was discharged, which killed a Captain in the national guard. It gave rise to the cry of "Treachery!" and was the signal for a general dispersion.

The Duchess, with a few followers, embarked that evening on board an English frigate, which had been for some days hovering in the mouth of the river; and before the sun had set, the Imperial standard waived from every town in the city, and proclaimed the commencement of "The hundred days."

From Knox's Essays.

AN IDEA OF A PATRIOT.

True patriotism, which is a species of heroic virtue and indeed the best species of it, does not often occur. The name is daily assumed, and in our country has lost its dignity by prostitution. It has been wantonly lavished on those who, from the worst motives, have fomented faction and kindled the flames of rebellion. It has been denied to the preservers of their country, and given to the destroyers of it; to those who have spent their lives, and exercised the abilities they professed, in producing all those evils which the institution of civil society was intended to extirpate. They evidently have had little else in view, but to render themselves of consequence to be bought by a corrupt administration. Selfishness and spite, pride and a levelling principle are qualities very unfavourable to the existence of civil liberty. Yet these qualities have appeared very clearly in those who have laboured to be foremost into power by the cry of a factious and false clamour.

For the sake of those orders among us whose heart are good and truly English, but who, from the want of education or leisure, are not apt to think coolly when they read the inflammatory harangues of their wanton leader, and who are often cruelly and villanously deluded to their own destruction, and to the detriment of that liberty which they love, I will endeavour to describe those characters which appear to me truly patriotic.

In the first place I would lay it down as an axiom, that a bad man cannot be a patriot. Even the badness of his heart may lead him to assume all the decent appearance of patriotism. His envy, and his disappointed avarice and ambition will indeed bim to revile those who are in possession of lucrative and powerful employments, and this will appear like a noble opposition to the strides of power. To serve his purposes, he will declaim on liberty, and this will soon collect a party. Fools and wicked men abound. Those soon herd together, and even render themselves of some consequence by their numbers. Honest men are drawn in by the violence of the writer, and the wicked leader at last gains his selfish views, or at least obtains the satisfaction of mortifying those whom he envies.—At all events he is sure of one pleasure which is congenial to his heart, the spreading mischief and confusion. I repeat therefore that it will be necessary to convince ourselves, that a bad, husband, a bad father, a profligate and an unprincipled man, cannot deserve the name of a patriot, unless it is given him, as it may indeed in the present age, by way of derision. A man of no private virtue must want principle; and a man who wants principle cannot be trusted from proper motives. He cannot entertain so liberal and exalted an affection as a rational and disinterested love of his country. He may accidentally be right in his opposition to a bad measure, but he is not safe to trust to him. He may be the wicked instrument of gratifying my spleen or his own; but yet I will think before I lift up my hand to vote for him, lest I should be assisting with the power which I may assist in delegating to him may involve my country in war, riot, and rebellion. I will remember what is past, and be cautious.

And what are those writers to be called, who, perverting the perfection of reason and the fruits of learning, endeavour to unsettle all our principles under the pretence of asserting our liberty! Patriots they would call them! Alas! when I see them obviously actuated by pride and vanity, and, for the sake of being distinguished, endeavouring to overturn good order and tranquility, I call them the nuisance of the human race; and if I did not pity their delusion I might execrate their names. It is certain, that writers who have caused little more than to raise a literary reputation, have excited the most dreadful contentions in the commonwealth.

Summary.

The manufacturing business at Trowbridge, has experienced a revival; good workmen have now constant employ. One house is paying about £1000 per week for labour.

Lord Eamismore died suddenly at his seat at Convamore, in Ireland, in Sept.

We are given to understand that an improvement on the principles of ship-building is at this moment under consideration. The master ship-wrights of His Majesty's different Dock-Yards are now in attendance at the Navy-Office, Somerset-House, for the purpose of viewing and consulting on its feasibility.—*Courier.*

A Life of General Wolfe which will include more than 200 original Letters, written by the General to his friends, many of them on very interesting subjects, will be published in the ensuing winter.

Plymouth, Sept. 18

The Romney, 50, Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, C. B., arrived yesterday from Quebec, last from Cork.

The 1st Division of the 70th (Surrey) Regt. of Infantry, arrived on the 11th inst. at Cork, from Quebec, and marched for Fermoy.—*Courier, Sept.* 17.

The Letters from Hamburg state, that Mr. Jacob has gone to Russia, to make further reports to Government respecting the corn trade.

Snow was observed to fall on Sunday, the 9th Sept., at Newcastle. The morning was very boisterous; the wind blowing from the South-east, and driving before it the chilling flakes.

The *Third* Report of the Parliamentary Emigration Committee has been published.

The age of Mr. Tierney disqualifies him for the activity and labour of constant attendance to Official and Parliamentary duties, otherwise he would have been eminently qualified for the station of Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Observer.*

The Duke of Kent, with letters from Lisbon to the 19th ult., and Oporto to the 15th, arrived this morning. The former contain no political intelligence. Nothing was known of the movements of Miguel, circumstances lead to the expectation of his speedy arrival in Portugal. The people of Lisbon are looking for intelligence from Oporto through this Country.—The letters from Oporto state that the hot weather and the absence of rain have in some degree injured the vineyards, and the crops will consequently be short, but if orders do not come in plentifully, which it is thought will be the case, the purchases will be limited.—*Courier.*

We have made inquiries respecting the health of Lord Liverpool, and find that it continues good. The faculty of speech is restored, but His Lordship reads and is read to.—*John Bull.*

Letters from Capt. Coast, dated the 19th June, state that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to abandon those settlements at the close of the year.

Sir W. Scott's new work, "the Chronicles of the Canongate," in two volumes, consisting of three tales, will appear about the end of next month, and will be followed by "The Tales of a Grandfather," from the same pen in November.

The mortality, to an alarming extent prevails in Glasgow.

A few months before Lord Eldon retired from Office, he provided a well-assorted equity library, which was much needed, for the use of the Chancery Bar at Westminster. We understand it was a voluntary gift of His Lordship, and that a printed Catalogue of its contents was submitted to several of the most experienced practitioners, with a request that, if any deficiency could be discovered, it might be pointed out, it being the wish of the learned Lord to render this library as useful as possible.

We are assured by a Gentlegan who knows the fact, that the late Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, kept a regular diary, in which he inserted every occurrence connected with his various literary engagements during the whole of his life, as well as a number of anecdotes of eminently distinguished individuals in the literary world, with whom, as a publisher and a private friend, Mr. Constable associated.

At a numerous Meeting in Liverpool, Mr. Haskisson has been again called to become a Representative of that Town.

The report of Mr. Rothschild's intention to retire from business, is said to be without any foundation.

Mr. De Bulow, Privy Counsellor and late Chief President of the Prince of Saxony, died at Potsdam, on the 4th ult. in the 66th year of his age.

It is said that the blockade of Algiers by the French is a mere mockery. The corsairs came out in divisions.

England.

From the Liverpool Albion of Oct. 2.

London, September 29.

(*From our Correspondent.*—Half-past seven.)

Captain Parry, accompanied by Mr. Beverly, Surgeon of the expedition, arrived at the Admiralty this morning. They proceeded as far as 82° 45′, having suffered the greatest

privations from the cold, and the laborious exertions of dragging the boats over large patches of ice; and in other places, where the ice was so thin as not to admit of the weight of the boats, but not sufficiently clear of the water, as to cause Rowing most Laborious. The cold was most intense, and frequently attended with rain. Upon one occasion it fell incessantly for thirty-six hours. The reindeer were soon killed, as being entirely useless, from the state of the ice, &c., they could not be fastened to the boats. Two Bears were shot, and afforded a supply of fresh meat to the crew. While the party were on the ice, Lieutenant Foster was employed in surveying the coasts in the vicinity of Spitzbergen. Although the Officers and men of the expedition suffered the greatest privations, we are happy to say no lives have been lost, and they have all recovered their former good health. Captain Franklin, accompanied by Dr. Richardson, arrived at the Admiralty. All the intrepid travellers had long audiences with His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral.

(From the Inverness Courier.)

Return of Captain Parry.—On Wednesday morning, Captain Parry, and his surgeon, Dr. Beverly, arrived at the Caledonian Hotel here, after another arduous but unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the Polar voyage. Captain Parry came to Inverness in the Cliedden Revenue Cutter, commanded by Captain John Stewart, having fortunately fallen in with Capt. S. in the Orkneys, on being driven in there on the 22d ult. The history of the present enterprise is brief; and, while we have to communicate the agreeable news of the safe return of Captain Parry to his Country and friends, we are able at the same time to vouch for the accuracy of the following particulars:—Captain Parry, on leaving the Discovery Ship at the appointed place, off the Spitzbergen coast, left himself to the sledge boats prepared for his conveyance over the ice, in pursuance of his original intentions and instructions, and was out for the space of sixty-one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of Lieutenant Ross. These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the Ship, 12 men to each; and after undergoing incredible fatigue, they felt, that for a great part of the time, they were on floating ice-bergs which carried them Southward, while they were stretching every nerve to proceed Northward; and thus, of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprize. To establish this important fact in the clearest point of view, we have to mention that during the last three days of the expedition, and on taking his observations by the chronometer, Captain Parry found that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at latitude 82 45.; and had it proceeded but fifteen miles farther, Captain Parry and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83.; but even this short distance was found to be unattainable by any physical effort. Nearly in the same line proceeded, to the Hecla. Immediately on reaching the ship Captain Parry was preceded homeward. We are happy to add, that Capt. Parry, his Officers and men, are all in good health.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1st.

Launch of the George the Fourth.—On Saturday week the George the Forth, a ship of one hundred and twenty guns, was launched at Chatham, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence. About half an hour before the launch, the Duchess, accompanied by many highly distinguished personages, proceeded to the head of the ship, for the purpose of naming her; a bottle of choice wine was produced, on it was written, "Part of the stock of Lord Nelson's wine, which he had on board his ship at the memorable battle of Trafalgar," which the Duchess broke against the ship's bows, wishing success to the *George the Fourth.*—The ship is of the following dimensions:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length, extreme,	242	2
Do. of the gun-deck,	205	5½
Do. of the keel, for } tonnage, }	170	11
Breadth, extreme,	53	6
Moulded,	52	9
Depth in hold,	23	2
Do. from the keel to the } top of the figure head, }	57	0
Do. of the stern,	64	0

Burden in tons. 2,602 14-94ths.

Number of guns on the Lower deck,	32, 32 pounders.
Middle do.	34, 32 do.
Upper do.	34, 24 do.
Quarter deck,	10, 32 carronades.
Ditto,	6, 12 guns.
Forecastle,	2, 32 carronades.
Ditto,	2, 12 guns.
Total,	120

The *George the Fourth* is by the same model as the *Prince Regent*, and is built with a round stern; and it may be safely affirmed, that the *George the Fourth* looks as well on the water as any ship built on the old plan, with this gigantic advantage—that she is twice as strong. Was there ever a better plan invented for strength than that of making a cask, which is so firmly united, without nails or any other fastening but the hoops, that it is almost impossible to break it to pieces? Thus, it is, to a great degree, with ships built on the present plan; the planks passing from side to side, round the bow and stern, render the ship literally speaking a cask. This arrangement, united with the diagonal riders, makes the whole fabric one substantially connected body, a greater proof of which cannot be needed than that, when a ship of the above dimensions was formerly launched, it was usual for her to break her sheer, or in other words, for each end to drop several inches in the course of a short time, while now, ships built on the present plan preserve their sheer for many years.

Liverpool, September 12th.—(Private letters.)—The stocks of ashes and lumber are decreasing, and the prices are expected to rise. There is no improvement in the grain market.

Liverpool Corn Market, Oct. 1st.—At the market, on Tuesday last, there was an improved demand for all Foreign Wheat, which, of good quality, supported the prices of the previous week; while inferior description were heavy of sale, though offered on rather lower terms. Irish and English Wheat remain the same as last quoted. New Oats were in good demand, and the few samples shown were taken off at a small advance in price. Barley met at a dull sale at former prices. Indian Corn was not much inquired for, and to have effected sales lower prices must have been submitted to. Other articles remain without alteration. The market of Saturday was extremely heavy for every description of grain, accompanied by symptoms of a further decline in prices. At Manchester, on the same day, there was a similar dullness, and very little business transacted.

THAMES TUNNEL. It is observed that it will hardly be credited that so large a leak as there was in this work could have been so promptly remedied. It was at one time *fifty feet* wide. There are several trifling leaks in the sides, but these are not expected to cause trouble. *Weekly consumption of articles upon the work.* Bricks, 70,000. Cement, 350 casks. Candles, 300 pounds. Porcelain, 500 feet. 750 tons of soil were carted in to stop the leak. Before the accident, 6 or 700 dollars a day were taken from visitors.

The largest order ever given in this country for the silk trade, has been given by his Majesty within the last few weeks to complete the furniture for the new apartments at Windsor. There are to be several suits of hangings of the most magnificent description, and the estimated expense which will attend the order will be nearly £20,000. The order, is not, we believe, confined to one house in the trade, but given to three or four of the most extensive, in order both to have it completed in time, and to afford employment to an increased number of workmen.—*English Pap.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE &c.

It may be important to traders and others into whose hands Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes pass, to know that by a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, where a Bill or Note is made payable at a particular place, the words "payable at——," &c. must follow immediately after the word "accepted," and precede the signature of the acceptor; otherwise the holder may upon the holder or party suing on the Bill to prove that the words "payable at——," &c. were *actually written by the acceptor, or with his assent.*

Foreign Intelligence.

From the London Sun of Sept. 22.

GREECE.

The intelligence which reached London yesterday afternoon leaves no doubt that the Sultan has rejected the Ultimatum of the three Allied Powers, and that it now remains for them to take the ulterior step agreed upon as necessary to be adopted in the event of the refusal of the Turkish Government to submit to the terms which they had dictated with respect to Greece.

It appears that on the 16th of August the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia, presented to the Reis Effendi a note, jointly signed by them, containing a declaration of the substance of the Treaty.

No reply having been received to this note on the 30th August, the day on which the time fixed for the determination of the Porte expired, the Ambassadors sent their three Dragomans to the Reis Effendi to receive his answer. The reply was verbal, and expressed in the most decided terms the refusal of the Porte to admit the interference of Foreign Powers in the affairs of Greece; referring, at the same time, to the recent declaration made by the Turkish Government as their unalterable determination.

On the following day, the 31st, the Ambassadors had a conference, and in the afternoon the Dragomans were sent to Reis Effendi. They delivered another note, the contents of which had not transpired, but it was understood that it was yet more forcible than the preceding one; and that it distinctly announced to the Turkish Minister, that the object of the Treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the Porte or without it, and that the measures determined on for that end would be carried into execution. The Reis Effendi is said to have replied very pointedly, and expressed more firmly than before the determination of the Porte to abide by its first decision. The Dragomans, it is added, were even desired to take back their note, but that they declined doing, and left it in the apartment of the Reis Effendi. This second note did not contain any intimation for a further period for consideration of the subject.

Such, it is said, was the state of the negociation at the date of the Official Despatches to the French Government; but private intelligence, since received, via Paris, from Constantinople, states that the Divan had declared, finding that no further notice was taken of their application, had met on the morning of the 4th, and had come to the determination of demanding their passports, and quitting Constantinople on the following day.

If this event should actually take place, of which there seems to be no reasonable doubt, the consequences cannot fail to be of the highest importance to the whole of Europe. The flame of war once lighted, no human being can divine where its ravages will not extend and when it will be extinguished. The cause which the Allied Power have espoused is undoubtedly a holy one; but the motives which may have induced the Autocrat of Russia to unite with Great Britain and France, for the independence of Greece, will in case of hostilities, in all human probability, call into action so many suppressed feelings, and renew so many long cherished hopes and views, that we cannot conceal our apprehensions that the deliverance of Greece will not be the sole result of the operations which will now commence. We shall therefore, return to press this consideration of the subject until it is once fully confirmed that the scabbard has been thrown away, and that Turkey actually sets at defiance the mighty powers who have attempted, by negociation and persuasion, to induce her to accede in the objects of a treaty which has for the prevention of further bloodshed, and the restoration of civil rights and liberties to the most interesting nation on the face of the Earth.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship New-York, Capt. Bennett, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d inst., to which dates we have received copious files, Price Currents, &c.

A despatch from the British envoy at the Court of Persia, to Mr. Stratford Canning, transmitted the news of a great victory gained by the Russians, on the right bank of the Araxes. The Augsburg Gazette, says, that 30,000 or 40,000 men by the Persians, and 11,000 by the victors, is probably, an exaggeration.

The Russian Squadron entered the Mediterranean on the 5th September.

The three Ministers had resolved to send their wives and children out of the reach of danger. In consequence of this the former had embarked on the 31st August.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain show that the rebellion is raging more violently, and the insurgents seem to be gaining strength. From Noyecerda, the advices of the 19th September state that the number of Rebels was increasing daily; and their excesses had the inhabitants to become plunderers in their own defence. The revolution draws to it both Royalists Volunteers, and Constitution Stats.—The Citadel of Cordova was held by the King's Troops, but the Town was in the hands of the Rebels. The directing junta of Catalonia, established at Manress, published a journal called the Catalonian Royalist. The third number is translated in the Constitutional, dated Sept. 7. It is a proclamation setting forth that the insurgents have taken up arms to deliver the beloved Ferdinand from the Masons who keep or usurp the power of Government.

Don Augustine Saperes, Commandant of the advanced Guard of the Royalist Army of Observations, entered Igualada on the 4th of September, where he was received with acclamations, and the Battalion of Royalists placed themselves under his command. Private correspondence from Barcelona, of the 14th Sept. says that the force sent out against the Rebels is insufficient.

Despatches received in England on the 27th September, from Paris, rendered it certain that Ferdinand had gone to Catalonia, to endeavour to quell the insurrection by his presence He was to set out on the 27th for Tarragona, by way of Valencia, accompanied by M. Calanarde, the Captain of the Guards, and some Subalterns. His departure was officially announced at Madrid, on the 20th. The Queen is appointed Regent during his absence. The Infant Don Carlos had preceded him.

Whitehall, Sept. 27th.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto John Frederick Lord Camdor, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Ednam of Ednam, in the county of Roxburgh, and Earl of Dudley of Dudley-castle, in the county of Stafford.

The King has also been pleased to direct Letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lord Cawdor, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, in the County of Camarthen, and Earl Cawdor, of Castlemartin, in the county of Pembroke.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1827.

Our latest English dates are to 3d October—these confirm the appointment of Mr. Stanley to the Office of under Secretary in the Colonial Office, and inform us that Mr. Horton, fills the situation of Vice President of the Board of Trade From the present state of affairs, with respect to Greece, we may daily expect the most important intelligence. We have given such extracts from the last papers, as appeared most interesting.

In another part of our paper, will be found a more particular account, of the very melancholy case of Shipwreck, which occurred on Lake Huron, off the Isle, which we have copied from the Blackrock paper.

The arrangement making by the Canada Company to receive produce in payment for their Lands, is a measure which will no doubt when carried into effect, be extremely advantageous to persons purchasing from them.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and family arrived from Stamford, on Thursday last, and have taken up their winter residence in the Government House. His Excellency was received on Landing from the *Canada*, by a Salute from the Garrison.

Election Meeting.—The Resolution, which we stated to have been *lost*, at the Election Meeting on 5th, was again put at a second Meeting held on Monday last, and decided by the Chairman to be *carried* by a Majority of two. A third Meeting may by some be considered necessary to determine on this *tie*. The *Caucus*, it appears from the account given by one of their own body have indefatigable in devising stratagems, one of which, "speaking against time," was fully acted upon.—The Editor of the *Advocate* occupied the floor for an hour and a half, and although called to order more than fifty times in the course of his harangue, persisted in making use of this opportunity, to revile the character of almost every public man, and to insult the feelings of others, by allusions to matters of a sacred nature, which we think unworthy of notice, considering the quarter from whence such conduct emanated. A very *liberal* correspondent of the *Advocate*, proposes to increase the Majority of two, by *starving* the Town into the measures of the Caucus, and the *Advocate* thinks, that this would be "fair retaliation." The mode proposed is, that the *friends* of the Caucus shall "trade with no Merchant, frequent no Tavern, employ no Mechanic, and buy of no Baker or Butcher," who may happen to differ in opinion with them. When such means are thought necessary to be resorted to for party purposes, we think it would be well for the people to reflect, whether the freedom of Election, would be promoted, if such dictation should be submitted to. It is no better than a system of proscription, which would cut asunder the cords which bind Society together. When we see such means recommended with the most unblushing effrontery, we think it unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject—the good sense of every man in the Community, must point out to him the consequences that would inevitably result, if such recommendations should be acted upon, and be sufficient to put him on his guard, against the machinations of a party, who could not scruple to resort to such means to effect their purpose.

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Communication.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

I notice in your editorial Remarks of the 27th ultimo, that you quote from the *Colonial Advocate* the following paragraph:—"That a Post-master on the Western route has written to the Editor of "that paper to say, that one of the Mail Bags, if "not two, are so badly chained, that any person "could open them easily, without removing the "Locks, and that complaints have been made without effect to York."

When the Honorable William Allan, and John Macaulay, Commissioners in matters of land disputes, and to exist &c., were at Ancaster on the 9th instant, prosecuting their investigation, Mr. Macaulay informed me that among other things, it had been stated to him that I was the "Western Post-master" who wrote to that effect, but how his informant learnt it he could not say.

As such a Letter casts a gross reflection upon its author, I am desirous to be cleared of such an imputation, and now call upon the Editor of the *"Colonial Advocate"* to state who is the Post-master, that has written him the letter in question, or *at least to state that I am not the person.*

I am,
Sir,
your most obedient
Servant,
JOHN BURWELL.

Ancaster, 13th November, 1827.

Domestic.

We understand that the Canada Company have resolved to receive payment for their Lands in produce. The manner in which it is proposed to carry into effect this measure so important to the province in many respects and so beneficial to the purchasers will of course be made public as soon as the arrangements are completed. In the meantime it has been stated that the principle of the arrangement is to give the settlers under the Company the full proceeds of the sales in London or Montreal, deducting only the charge, making in fact the Court of Directors at home the Agent for the Canadian farmers.—*Freeman.*

Melancholy Accident.—The Dwelling House of Mr. Josiah Legg, about two miles below Gananoque, was on Tuesday night last, consumed by fire; and a brother of Mr. Legg's, a fine boy of seven years of age, perished in the flames. The inmates situation of the house, being half a mile from any other, and the flames having gained such an ascendancy before the fire was discovered, rendered any effectual means to save the property entirely fruitless.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

WELLAND CANAL.

It has become so generally the practice of editors to puff off every new invention, before its utility is fully established, that we have refrained from noticing several improvements on the line of this canal, which may be considered worthy the attention of the public. A short time since we mentioned an improvement in the ordinary method of constructing gates and sluice-ways for filling and emptying canal locks, termed "lattice gates," by Messrs. Seymour and Langdon, of Ontario, Co. N. Y. and another by Capt. Marshal Lewis.

This Mr. Lewis is the same mechanic, as most of our readers will recollect, who obtained the premium from the W. C. Co. about two years since, for the best model of a wooden lock, to be adopted on this canal; which is admitted by those capable of judging, to be much better than any other now in use within their knowledge. The manner of grooving the timbers and putting in tongues, similar to match boards, or ceiling, for the sides of the lock, is an improvement deserving of particular mention.

Nor does the ingenuity of this useful member of society stop here. He has constructed a swing or turning Bridge across the lock at the Harbour, on a new plan, by order of the Directors, as an experiment; and, notwithstanding it has a sweep of about 32 feet, it is swung either by boy or man with ease, and is said to exceed every thing of the kind heretofore generally known in this country. Such is the satisfaction it has given, that it is said the Company will be adopted there upon the whole line of the canal.

On the whole, we confidently recommend all persons desirous of acquiring useful knowledge on the subject of Canals, to call at the locks, sluice-ways, wooden locks, paddle gates, or canal draw-bridges, to examine those in use or operation on the Welland Canal.—*Farmers' Journal.*

Drop Locks.—The outline of a plan for improving the Highways," is given by a correspondent in the last *Canadian Freeman.* The principle of the measure, from which the fund is to be derived for this purpose, is by levying "a small Tax on Horses." We were at first surprised to hear the *Freeman*, who on other occasions is so much opposed to "additional taxation," call this "an able communication." The fact is that, the suggestion is not an original one with the correspondent of the *Freeman.* It has been before suggested, although the details of the measure, were not entered into at the time.

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To the Editor of the Loyalist.

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Ancaster, 13th November, 1827.

Wreck of the Ann.—We published, last week, a report of the loss of this vessel, such as then prevailed; and have since ascertained that it was, with the exception that the vessel was lost, entirely incorrect. The Ann, Levi Cole, Master, left Cleveland, about noon, on the 20th ult. for Sandusky, and had a fair but heavy wind on leaving port. About 11 o'clock they heard the roar of breakers, as it afterwards proved, but as they supposed by the passing they were near the American shore, they conjectured that it must be a squall, and made immediate preparations to meet it. In a few minutes, they were convinced of their error, by the vessel striking on Long Point, which runs out from the main land, on the Canada side, to the distance of 30 or 40 miles. The Ann struck between half and three quarters of a mile from the shore, and owing to the violence of the sea, she soon filled, but continued driving towards land. There were 13 persons on board, 7 of whom were passengers; and their situation was peculiarly distressing, as no one entertained the least idea of reaching the shore, but expected to perish every minute. One woman, of the name of Pelton, a child, and Mrs. Judson, mother of Mr. C. P. Judson, Esq. were drowned in the companion way; the latter resided at Vermillion, Ohio, and was returning from a visit to her friends here. A young woman, also of the name of Pelton, was held by the water until his strength was exhausted, and he was obliged to abandon her to her fate. A sailor of the name of William M'Kenzie, and the cook, named Solomon Williamson, a colored man, who belonged to Detroit, were drowned in the morning. The rest remained on the foremast until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it fell, and they were obliged to swim for the shore, which six finally succeeded in reaching; one man, however, of the name of Hammond, who resided near Sandusky, was drowned in the attempt. After remaining on the wreck, which had drifted within 60 rods of the shore, for a short time, they set out for the purpose of finding some habitation; and we have reason to believe, before they effected this, they must have endured the greatest sufferings. For the purpose of being enabled to reach the shore with safety, the great part of them had taken off their shoes and stockings, and almost all their clothes, and in this wretched state, they were obliged to travel, at the shortest rate, the distance of 30 miles; but as they did not know what course to take, they must have travelled between 40 & 50; through woods and swamps, some of which they were forced to wade, and in others, the water was so deep, that in required swimming to pass them They were likewise exposed to a severe storm of snow and rain, without any food, except a few berries, the want of which, together with sleeping on the ground with wet clothes, had so exhausted them, that previous to reaching a house, which they did on Monday night, they must have passed more than a hundred yards without resting. The next day, they returned to the place where the vessel was lost, but she was entirely broken up. The remnants of some boxes and trunks, were found strewed along the shore, but all of them had been crushed by the violence of the waves, and the contents washed out; and we believe that every thing will be lost.

We are likewise informed that the schooner Farmer, Capt. Atwell, went ashore near the Ann; but that it is probable she vessel, and nearly all the cargo will be saved. The Schr. America, Capt. Brown, with a cargo of salt, went ashore near the same place, and was entirely lost.

The steamboat Superior run on the Middle Ground, in Sandusky Bay, but is not, we believe, much injured.—*Black Rock, Gazette.*

Lower Canada.

A queer Fish.—On Thursday last a hideous looking animal, supposed by some to be a sea-dog, by others a seal, was caught by a young man, at the cross, just as the monster was retreating into the water. The animal is to be sent to S. Geraldi's, in the New-Market.—*Montreal Herald.*

Bank Robbery.—Nathaniel Gilman, Teller of the Branch Bank of Virginia, in the Town of Petersburg, in that state, lately absconded with notes and cash belonging to the company, to the amount of $30,000. He was caught by a young man, at the cross, just as the monster was retreating into the water. The animal is to be sent to S. Geraldi's, in the New-Market.—*Montreal Herald*

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late work we find the following description of this natural wonder; and as we believe its singular and picturesque features are not so familiar to the minds of our readers as the other objects to which we have alluded, we imagine the notice of it will be read with delight:

"In comparison with the *Natural Bridge* in Virginia, this arch may in many respects have the advantage. The Natural Bridge presents few appearances of convulsions or ruins. It seems to have been formed by a silent and gradual process of elemental dissolution, and, standing fixed in its tranquility, strikes the curious observer as some rude achievement of art. But the Arched Rock at Mackina, strides over the slope of massy fragments, that spread down the bank in such wild disorder, as to refer its origin at once to some uncommon disturbance of nature; while the apparently slight adhesion of the different parts of the arch excites a wonder that it should so long have balanced itself in the upper air. Mr. Schoolcraft, in his Narrative Journal, says, 'Its abutments are the calcareous rock common to the island, and have been created by the falling down of enormous masses of rock, leaving a chasm of eighty feet in height, and crowned with an arch of fifty or sixty feet strength, having the usual curve of factitious arches."

A Russian Regiment.—The Colonel of a Regiment in Russia is bound, both morally and in honour, to keep open table for all his Officers, pay the visic of the Regiment, whether of Infantry of Cavalry, defray all the expenses of the hospital of the company, and of the Band of Music, and furnish every article for the complete equipment of his Regiment; so that the Emperor, or in other words the Crown, furnishes each Regiment with only the pay, arms, clothing, ammunition, and provisions, and is bound for the remount of the Cavalry. Thus it is calculated, in Russia, and especially in Georgia, that an infantry soldier completely equipped for war, his share of the expenses of the Government 35 rubles, (Assignats) which are equivalent to one pound sterling With respect to the Colonel's table, whether he be absent or not, it is always provided at his quarters, with soup or whole, according to the pleasure of him who presides, who is the Officer highest in rank. If a stranger arrive, he is always hospitably received, and placed beside the president, provided only that he be introduced by one of the Officers. On the other hand, the Colonel, to be able to meet the great expences which he incurs in thus supporting the Regiment, has the right of employing, in the time of peace, the third part of his troops, for his own benefit, during certain months in the year, when the military instructions are suspended. The soldiers then become Masons, Carpenters, Smiths, &c., or engage in whatever occupation they may be hired for; so that, as they are furnished by the Colonel with suitable dresses, that their uniforms are not suffer during the time they are thus employed, they cannot be recognised as soldiers except by their mustachios. Besides, there are always a certain number of them employed in the workshops belonging to the Regiment, every description of trade; consequently every thing that can possibly be wanted by the corps is made by the soldiers. It is by this kind of administration that Russia is enabled to maintain that numerous army it keeps at present on foot, and which, according to the statement circulated among the various divisions of the Army at the time of my serving in it, is composed of 800,000 Infantry, 100,000 Cavalry, 38 Regiments of Artillery, 38 Squadrons of the same, and 13 Squadrons of Sappers, exclusive of the passive Regiments, or in Garrison, the Cossacks, and a multitude of irregular Corps of the Empire.—*Jean Van Halen's Narrative.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 30—Brig Carrington, McDougall, from Jamaica—rum.

....Brig Canadian, Hamilton, from Liverpool—general Cargo.

Nov. 3d—Schr. Maquito, Blair, from Halifax, Rum, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of arrivals, Tonnage and Settlers, up to the 31st Oct. of the past and present year.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Settlers.
1826	684	176,927	10,718
1827	824	151,463	16,886

Natural Curiosity.—It appears now to be generally admitted that the New, can boast of a greater variety of the curiosities of nature than even the Old World. It is true the latter possesses an acknowledged and unquestioned superiority in the works of Art. We have nothing to match the Grand Pyramid of Egypt—we have nothing to emulate the Parthenon of the Acropolis, nothing to place in humble comparison with the gigantic pile of St. Peter's at Rome, the huge masses of stonehenge, or the holy antique grandeur of St. Paul's or Westminister. But in the creations of nature our pre-eminence is equally indisputable. We have loftier ranges of mountains, broader and more magnificent Rivers—richer and more expansive savannahs—forests of more illimitable extent.—Even in the eccentric labours of the Divine Architect, we can claim a superiority from their sublime or beautiful workmanship.—What can match in Europe the stupendous majesty of the Falls of Niagara—what so airy and elegant as the Natural Bridge in Virginia, which is so charmingly described by Jefferson in his Notes, and by Francis Hall in his lively volume of travels; and what can be conceived more charming and impressive to the lover of Nature than the ARCHED ROCK OR GRANTS' ARCH, which stands in the Island of Michillimackinac, situated in the strait connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. In a

Died,

At Sandwich, on Thursday the 25th ult., Mrs. Watson, wife of John G. Watson, Esquire, aged 38 years, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude seldom equalled.; leaving an affectionate Husband, three children, and numerous relations to deplore her loss.—*Com.*

ADVERTISEMENT.—At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Trafalgar and Nelson, held at the house of George Chalmers, on Saturday the 3d inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the improvement of the Sixteen Mile Creek Hills.

Daniel O'Riely, Esq. called to the Chair.

George Chalmers appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were proposed and adopted—viz.

1st, *Resolved*, That this Meeting duly appreciate the improvements lately made on the Dundas St. and particularly the excavation and Bridge across the Hill and the danger of its becoming impassible calls loudly for the commence ment of the proposed improvement.

4th, *Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed for the purpose of carrying the above reso-

lusion into effect, and that it be composed of Charles Bigger, James Thompson, George Chalmers, Charles Totten, and Lawrence Hagar—and that they shall appoint Agents in different and distant parts of the Country to act for them in procuring subscriptions.

6th, *Resolved*, That a subscription be immediately set on foot for the purpose of raising a fund to be expended on said Hill and Bridge, and that application be made by the Committee to the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for such a sum of money as will be in their power to grant towards the said contemplated improvement; and that the Committee petition the Legislature next Session for a Grant of Money to complete the same.

6th, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Gore Gazette, U. E. Loyalist, Freeman, and Advocate.

Trafalgar, Nov. 3d 1827.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also, An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER McDOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

Lowest Prize $5.....*Tickets* $4.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,

Saturday, December 1st, 1827.

SCHEME.

1 Prize...	$6,000	$6,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
1	800	800
1	600	600
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	300	300
1	255	255
1	200	200
37	50	1,850
37	20	740
37	15	555
259	10	2,590
3,330	5	16,650
3,710 *Prizes, amounting to*		$34,440

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

Agent for the Managers, York, U. C.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, in the Steam Boats Frontenac and Queenston, has by mutual consent this day ended.—All claims against said Boats to be settled by Jno. Hamilton, who is authorised so to do, as also to collect all debts due to them.

ROBERT HAMILTON.
JNO. HAMILTON.

Queenston, 28th October, 1827. 24-2

WHEREAS on the 24th of March, 1825, I gave Vryling Sargeant, late of Vaughan, Yeoman, five several notes of hand, for the sum of £5 each—the first payable one Year after date—the second payable 24th March, 1827—the third payable the 24th March, 1828—the fourth payable the 24th March, 1829—and the fifth on the 24th March, 1830, with interest till paid.

And Whereas I have received no consideration for the said Notes—these are to notify all who are or may be concerned therein, that I will not pay any or either of the said Notes.

JAMES GAMBLE.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable Lands, part of the Estate of the late John Powell, Esq., are offered for sale on reasonable terms:—

N. E. ½ Lot No. 28, broken Lot No. 28, S. ½ of Lots No. 23, 24, 26, and 27.	Eleventh Con. Innisfile,	Home District, 1200 Acres.
13, in 6th and 8th Cons. Glandford, 17, in 9th Con. Binbrook, 17, 18, 19 & 20, in 3d Con. 18, & 19, in 4th Con. 4, 8, 9, & 21, in 12th Con. 17, in 13th Con. 19, in 14th Con.	Blenhim. Burford.	Gore Dist. 600 Acres District of London 2400 acr's.

Application to be made at York to

GRANT POWELL,
Executor.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, will feel thankful to all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 20th October, 1827 23-4

WILLIAM ATKINSON Saddler, &c. King Street, York; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle trees, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, &c., are arrived direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made. 23-6.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

19-8w.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3 4 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History. 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada. 1 vol.
Currie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols.
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Haldes, vol. 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol. 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome. 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor's Universal History, vols. 1, 9 20.
Bossuet's Universal History, 1 vol.
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Politicel Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Tenson's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols, 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Vertott's Works. 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 23, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament, York. October 30th 1827. 23.

Home District. York, to wit. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be holden at the Court House, in and for the said District, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Monuments, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiff's, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, 29th *October,* 1827. 23-3

GOVERNMENT SALE.—To be sold, by Public Auction, at the Garrison of York, on Friday the 23d Inst., a quantity of condemned Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

P. HARTNEY,
Barrack Master

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-2

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine* with such quantities as may be required of *Fresh Beef*, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1828, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "*Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*"

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

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, 6th Nov. 1827. 24-4.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, for the undermentioned supplies and services, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at noon.—For supplying such quantities of

FRESH BEEF,

As may be required for the use of the Garrison of York, between the 25th December, 1827, and the 24th December, 1828—to be delivered at the Garrison, and the Tenders to state in Sterling Money, the rate per lb. at which it will be furnished

FOR BAKING BREAD

For the Troops, &c. in the Garrison of York, for one year or six Months, commencing the 25th December next.—The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread, that will be delivered for every One hundred pounds of Flour furnished from the King's Magazines.

FOR 600 CORDS OF FIRE WOOD

Of the best quality—four hundred of which are to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at York, on or before the 31st March, 1828, and the remaining quantity on or before the 24th day of June following—to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of Black and Yellow Birch, hard Maple or Hickory, and to be of the following dimensions:—the Stick to be cut full four feet long, the Cord to be Eight feet in length, by Four feet four Inches in height.

FOR CARRIAGE AND WAGGON HIRE

That may be required for every branch of the service during one year, commencing from the 25th of December, 1827. The Tenders are to state in Sterling Money, the respective rates per day, that will be charged for one or two Horses, with Drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed.

Any information required previous to the day of Tendering, may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.—The Tenders must be endorsed—"*Tenders for Fresh Beef*"—"*For Baking Bread*"—"*Fire Wood*"—*Cartage*," as the case may be.

All prices to be stated in Sterling Money, Four Shillings and four pence Sterling being equivalent to Five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills, at 60 days sight, on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £103 due upon the Contract.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, and whom, as well as the party concerned, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders.

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 8th Nov. 1827. 24-5

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa; a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, Oct. 4, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

21-6w.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Conc. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 900
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19 *tf.*

FOR SALE.—Corner Lot, No. 13, South side of Duke Street, lately in the occupation of James Small, Esquire.

Also, Lot No. 15, in the 4th Concession of Scarboro,' containing, 200 Acres of Land, of the very best quality, on which are 17 Acres cleared, a log House, and an excellent spring well. Apply to the Subscriber. G. HAMILTON.

York, 21st June, 1827. 14tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

SUPERIOR GRIND STONES.

A QUANTITY just received, from the Ohio Quarries, which can be recommended as being of Superior quality—cheap for Cash, Wholesale and retail at their Hardware Store, York, by

WRAGG, & Co.

N. B.—A General assortment of Hardware.

Shepherd's improved Cast Plough.—The purchaser of Shepherds improved Plough, manufactured in York, has the advantage of having any necessary repairs performed on the spot, at the shortest notice.—The article being of *Home Manufacture*, is recommended to the attention of Merchants and Farmers.

Also, *Shepherd's Warranted Cast Steel* Axes.—Orders received by

WRAGG, & Co.

York, 3rd August, 1827. 10*tf*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of November instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of November instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July,* 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th *June,* 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council,

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

5-6w.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as these Licences may specify, without the exaction of any new duty hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22*d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—*viz.*

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of Land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the planting of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broadcast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and ten quarts of the seed.

The same premium are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Merchantable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, any be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

In Council 21*st November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 Of the payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor or Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Governor is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that at any time *within* that period the conditions of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprised in the second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the ordinary regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge any next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No. 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
15*th October* 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge any next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and home directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. and Tenements of Sale of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougall, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out-houses &c. thereon erected.—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14*th August*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
24*th October*, 1827. 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to *wit.* } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robinson, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased;—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6*th*, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to *wit.* } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to *wit.* } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or other wise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Orchard, and Lot No. 13, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 200 Acres more or less. Also, the East half of Lot No. 28, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 40 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 2d day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to *wit.* } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Comar, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Comar, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dunford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th August, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Gore.* } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James H. Sampson, at the suit of Samuel Andrews, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less, and having thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—sell of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancester Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
September 20, 1827. 24-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Gore.* } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, of the late of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Cuysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 38, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancaster.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton.
September 20, 1827. 24-tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } *writ of Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cumming, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 405 Acres; part of Lot No. 11, in the five Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highes bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1825.

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned prem-

sect by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

25-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants) to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26tf.

Forks of the Thames, London, } London District, 25th Oct. 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the Commons House of Assembly, when next in Parliament Assembled, praying that Honourable House to pay no attention whatever, to the selfish Petitions of a few interested individuals; but to consider well, not only the interests of the present but of future generations. 24-3

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York.

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

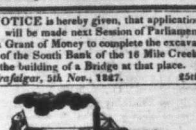
Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

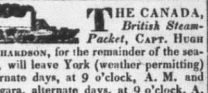
THE PUPLIC are informed that the Steam Boat QUEENSTON, Captain J. Whitney, has commenced making her regular trips, and will, during the Summer, leave the different Ports as follows:

Leave Niagara for Kingston, Brockville, and Prescott, every Thursday morning at 8 o'clock precisely—And leave Prescott, on her return, for Brockville, Kingston, and York, every Sunday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Norton & Co. Stage Proprietors, Prescott, by which, Passengers going down will arrive in Montreal on Saturday evening; and Passengers proceeding upwards, will, by leaving Montreal on Saturday morning, arrive at Prescott in time to take the Boat.

Every endeavor has been made to render the accommodations and fare on board of the best description.

Queenston, May 25, 1827. 1-tf.



THE CANADA, *British Steam-Packet,* Capt. Hugh Richardson, for the remainder of the season, will leave York (weather permitting) alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Niagara, alternate days, at 9 o'clock, A. M. HUGH RICHARDSON,

Managing Owner.

York, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by

WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S

Fortunate Lottery Office.

Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 3i-*tf.*

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf.*

CANADA COMPANY

The following are the terms on which the Canada Company will sell Land in the Township of Guelph from this date, until notice to the contrary is given by public Advertisement:

1. Town Lots 40 Dollars in cash. *Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.*

2d. Farm Lots of 25 or 50 or 100 Acres paid in Cash $2 per Acre—or credit that is one fifth in advance, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments with interest,) two and one half Dollars per Acre.

3d. Farm Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres two Dollars and one half per Acre, one third in advance and the remainder in two Years with interest, or two Dollars *Cash.*

4th. Persons purchasing Farm Lots, are not required to purchase Town Lots. Nor are purchasers of Town Lots required to purchase Farm Lots.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots are required to commence improvements thereon within 12 months from the date of purchase Those who have purchased Town Lots are not required to build houses on their Farms, but they must, when the Lots front the Roads, enclose them on the Road side with a complete fence. Those who have not purchased Town Lots are required to commence preparations for building houses on their Farms within 3 months, and to have them finished and inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase.

THOS. BLAIR HUSBAND,
Clerk.

Guelph, 25th Sept. 1827. 18tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—*9-tf.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1827. NO. 26.

Poetry.

THE LAST LEAF OF THE FOREST.

'Twas Autumn's morn, and the rising sun
Had shed his bright good light
On each forest tree, and the yellow leaves
Once more seemed fair and bright.
The wind rang through the forest track
With a hollow deep-toned knell,
And the echo seemed to whisper back
The summer's last farewell!

The forest had one leaf! but, ah!
'Twas still as green and fair,
And bright as when the summer beam
Was wont to linger there;
As fluttering on its parent bough,
In the hollow wintery blast,
I looked again, that leaf was fallen—
The loveliest and the last!

But hark! what mournful sounds are those
Borne on the Autumn gale,
As in long and deep funeral tones
They swell from yonder vale!
There are noble beasts bowed down with grief,
Sad weeping and despair—
They are bearing to her long last home
The lovely and the fair!

Sweet Ellen, once you castle's pride!
The first in dance and song,
The fairest in the festive hall,
Now sadly numbered among
The silent dead, and passed, and gone,
Even as a summer flower,
The forest's leaf—the castle's pride—
Both fade in one sad hour!

Miscellaneous.

LIFE.

The following beautiful illustration of Life is from the celebrated Bishop Heber's fifteenth Sermon, delivered upon the eve of his departure for India, to his parishioners at Hodnet, in England:—

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty River. Our boat, at first, glides gently down the narrow channel through the playful windings of the little brook and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands: we are happy in hope and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries us on and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is a long, wider and a deeper flood, amid objects more stately and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passed before us, we are excited by some short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, our joys and our griefs alike are left behind us; we may be ship-wrecked but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the River hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and tossing of the waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal!

"And do we take so much thought for the future days, when the days which are gone by have so strangely and so uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience, that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which does most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than hopeless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest which we have obtained in his mercies!"

Hydrophobia.—The following are the particulars of a late distressing death from Hydrophobia:—On Wednesday, the 15th Aug. before breakfast, Mr. Thomas Fenby, of No. 64, Gloucester-street, was walking in Edgelane, near Rake-lane, when he was suddenly attacked by a dog, and in attempting to repel him, he lost his footing and fell: the animal then bit him slightly on three fingers of the left hand. To prevent fatal consequences, he immediately repaired to Mr. Park's Surgery, Edge-hill, where, at his request, he had caustic applied to the parts, which seemed to do well until Monday, the 3d of September, when he was affected by shooting pains up the arm, accompanied with slight inflamation. On the following day, considering that the nerves were affected by the caustic, he applied some lotion, but without finding relief.—Early on Thursday morning the pain of the arm had left him, and on rising, about 5 o'clock, for a drink of water, he then, for the first time, felt a strange and indescribable repugnance to the drinking of it. This aversion was perceptibly increased on taking a little milk and water an hour afterwards, and proceeded gradually after this period, till it was with the greatest difficulty and pain he could swallow the liquid given by his medical adviser. He described his feelings, on seeing any liquid, or even hearing it named, similar to those of a person suddenly plunged up to the chin in a "puddle heap." These sensations being violently increased, produced those strong paroxysms and ejaculations, or heavings or gaspings for breath, which have been erroneously described as similar to the barking of a dog, but which the same paroxysms, from whatever cause arising, would naturally have produced. During all this period of painful suffering, which continued till nature exhausted itself, his mind was as clear and strong as at any former period; his disposition was mild and affectionate, displaying the utmost patience and gratitude towards those around him, whom he repeatedly exhorted to be under no alarm or fear for his doing them any injury. So anxious, indeed, was he for the welfare of his friends, lest they should be touched by his saliva, which, in considerable quantity, he violently and involuntarily ejected, that he deeply commiserated the situation of those who were obliged to be near him, and gave them every caution. In this state he continued till near 12 o'clock on Friday noon, growing weaker after every paroxysm, when, covering his face with a napkin which was in his hand, he faintly exclaimed, "You shall not see me die, but I die happy. "I die like a lamb;" and thus, at twelve o'clock, he breathed his last.—*Liverpool paper, of September 17.*

Summary.

Improvement in Ireland.—The formation of a Ship Canal of great breadth and depth to connect Galway and Dublin, and to facilitate the intercourse between the West Indies and England has been suggested as an object of much importance—desirable in itself by shortening the voyage and diminishing the danger of the passage to vessels in the American or West India Trade, and peculiarly useful by draining the interior of Ireland, and thus reclaiming immense tracts of bogs, the cultivation of which, it is thought, would afford ample occupation to the surplus population of this country.—*Dublin Patriot.*

Sir Astley Cooper.—We hear that Sir Astley Cooper, though entirely recovered from the effects of his late indisposition, has been induced to make an entire sacrafice of his private practice as a surgeon, and has actually given up his house in Spring-gardens. His public appointments he intends to hold.—*London Paper.*

Mr. Peel is living at Maresfield, in a style of hospitality worthy an English Gentleman. Several persons of distinction have been entertained to dinner in the fine towers of Maresfield Park, and among the number the Duke of Wellington.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Mr. Owen of Lanark, went over from Brighton to Maresfield, the last week for the purpose of having an interview with Mr. Peel. —*Ib.*

From announcements in German Papers, we perceive the publication of a complete edition in German of the works of Sir W. Scott, in pocket volumes of about 150 pages each, at the price of two groshen, or three pence English money, per volume. They appear at the rate of two volumes per month; and the publishers state that they have sold nearly 30,000 copies of such of the work as they have thus far printed —These are—"Tales of the Crusaders," in 9 vols.; "Woodstock," five; "Red Gauntlet," five; "Quentin Durward," five. Thus the cost of these four works is exactly 6s. of our money.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Despatch from the Acropolis.—The following strange story is told in the *Paris Constitutionel*:—

An affair which a singular concurrence of circumstances renders very interesting, is much talked of at Marseilles. A young man shooting in a field belonging to the field of Borely d'Isoard, brought down a bird of the vegetal species; but what was his surprise on picking it up to find under its wing a small piece of paper, on which was written the following affecting qustrain:—

"Deja s'etaint pour nous la dernier esperance;
"Bisogne va succomber l'etendard de la foi;
"Oiseau, sois plus heureux que moi,
"Et puisses-tu revoir la France!

Acropolis, le 2 Avril, 1827."

[Our last hope is extinct. The standard of the faith is doomed soon to fall. Bird, be more happy than I, and again behold France.]

On the reverse were the following words, in Greek:—"Fly, freely! Fly and seek liberty, for whose sake we will soon die of hunger."

This billet, on being brought home by the young sportsman, was immediately conveyed to Mr. Borely, President of the Greek Committee, which was delivered according to its proper address. The worthy Gentleman, on examining the letters of this note, which were, on account of their minuteness, almost imperceptible, thought he recognized the hand-writing of a young Philhellene, named Moliere, who had been recommended by an illustrious General to the Marseilles Committee.

England.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN YORK.

York, Sept. 25.

The morning of yesterday was remarkably fine, and at a very early hour the streets of our ancient city began to manifest the bustle usually attendant upon a public occasion. At ten o'clock the Hussars went forward to Hobmoorlane, where they waited the arrival of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, who drove up about half-past ten in an open carriage, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington moved forward to the Mount, where the civic procession was drawn up. After passing along the line of constables, the populace took the horses from His Grace's carriage, and he was drawn into the city. Immediately in front of His Grace's carriage was displayed a large and handsome white silk flag, trimmed with pink, and inscribed in gold letters,

"The Hero of Waterloo."

Gentlemen's coaches closed this elegant procession, the whole of which had a very fine appearance. When His Grace arrived on the Mount, a loud cheer burst from the immense multitude, and the firing of the second West York bell of the procession in the quick step of the "Grenadiers' March." On passing over Ouse Bridge, several salutes were fired from the craft lying in the river. The windows were filled throughout the whole line of the procession. At about twenty minutes to 11, the Corporation proceeded from the Guildhall to the Assembly-rooms, escorted by a detachment of the Hussars, and their band playing principal entrance to the Concert-rooms was through the Assembly-room, which was elegantly ornamented.—At the upper end of the orchestre, placed on a small elevation, with a lesser chair on each side of it, and a table in front The Galleries were principally filled with Ladies, who were admitted by tickets only. About half-past eleven o'clock the arrival of the Duke was announced at the entrance of the Assembly-rooms, by the bands playing "God save the King." The West York band had taken its station in the orchestra, and struck up "See the conquering hero comes." All was now intense interest, and the eyes of every one were directed to the folding-doors, when His Grace, attended by his guard of honour, and by the Committee of the Citizens, entered the room, and was welcomed by the Lord Mayor. The elevated Chair was offered to the Duke, but His Grace declined it in favour of the Lord Mayor.

R. Sinclair, Esq., Recorder of the City, then addressed the Duke as follows:—

May it please your Grace!—I am directed by the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of this ancient Corporation, to offer to your Grace their sincere and grateful thanks for the honour of this visit. They have long been accustomed to trace your Grace's progress through your illustrious Military life and achievements in various parts of the world, and to mark with admiration and astonishment the speed, judgement and exquisite skill by which you were enabled to make and intervening incidents, occasions, and trials, terminate in success. We may consider it as a special destination of Providence, that your Grace happened to be contemporary with a man of extraordinary talents and character, whose arrogant and frantic ambition suggested to him the wild idea of overthrowing all the Established Governments, States, and Laws of the Earth. Your Grace was the happy instrument chosen by Providence to put a final stop to his mad but alarming career, and thus to lay a foundation for the re-establishment of peace and the tranquility of Europe. We all most cordially coincide with our Gracious Sovereign, and the rest of our fellow subjects, and, indeed, with the rational inhabitants of all the civilized States in the world, in this general, just and glorious eulogium."—The Duke of Wellington has deserved well of his country."—(Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor then presented to His Grace the freedom of the City, in a Gold box, value fifty guineas, on the inside of the lid of which was inscribed—

"Presented by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of York to the most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington with the freedom of the City, Sept. 24, 1827, William Hutchinson Heron, Esq., Lord Mayor."

Along with the above, His Lordship presented to His Grace a roll of parchment, containing copies of the oaths usually taken by parties admitted to the freedom of the City, in a Gold box, resembling those marks of esteem, bowed respectfully to the Lord Mayor, and returned thanks in a very handsome speech.

An address from the Citizens at large was then presented to His Grace, to which, also, the noble Duke made acknowledgments.

His Grace then retired and proceeded to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Archbishop, the very Rev. Dean, and the Rev. W. V. Vernon, &c. Having proceeded to the altar, the choir sang "Now these shows are the Creation," "The Heavens are telling!" after which the Duke, with a view of the Chapter House and other curiosities in that magnificent structure; and having taken leave of the Archbishop, the Dean and other dignitaries, proceeded to his carriage, and immediately left the city, accompanied by Lord Howden, on his way to Stockton-on-Tees, where he was engaged to arrive in the course of the afternoon. The procession now retired and the whole pageant was concluded at a quarter before one o'clock.—*York Courant.*

Ireland.

We regret to state that His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, has been for some days unwell, and so indisposed was he on Sunday, that he was unable to be present at the dinner party, given at the Vice-Regal Lodge to Lord Anglesea, the Duke of Wellington, and a number of distinguished guests, who were honoured by an invitation from His Excellency on that day.—*Dublin Evening Post, Sept.* 27.

Tuesday morning, three companies of the 58th Regt. which had been quartered in Kilkenny for the last six weeks, marched for Clonmel, on route to Cork, previous to embarkation for Portsmouth, under the command of Lieutenat-Col. Rowen. The remainder of this fine corps are not to leave until Thursday week. The conduct of the Regiment during its short stay in Kilkenny, has been such as to merit the esteem and approbation of the Citizens. The 76th Regt. are, it is said, to replace the 58th in Kilkenny.

The 76th and the 78th, Regiments are added to the Irish Establishment, and the 64th from Gibraltar, are daily expected at Cork.

The 2d division of the 76th Regt. of Infantry, arrived on the 6th inst. at Cork, from Gibraltar.

The last division of the 76th Regt. landed at Cove on Sunday, from Quebec, by the Stentor Transport.—*Dublin Evening Post, Sept.* 18.

We have to announce the almost sudden demise of Lord Emsimore, M. P. for the County of Cork. This event took place on Sunday morning, at his residence, Convamore. On Saturday morning he rose in excellent health and spirits, and after breakfast proceeded to walk about the demesne; but in a short time he felt himself indisposed, and hastened towards his mansion, where he was seized with an attack of appoplexy, and became insensible. An express was immediately despatched to Fermoy, a distance of four miles, for medical assistance; Doctor Campbell soon arrived, and his Lordship was bleeded and blistered, but was little relieved by either operation. He continued in this state for some time when it was discovered, that he became worse, and that little or no

expectations could be reasonably entertained of his recovery, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning he breathed his last. His Lordship was about 55 years of age, is the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Listowell—he was married to the sister of Lord Glenbrook and has left a lady with four sons and two daughters one of the latter is married—to whom their sudden bereavement.

Dublin, Sept. 12.—Bills of indictment at the prosecution of Mr. H. Doane Grady, the father of the boy who was recently married to a Miss Richards at Gretna Green, under peculiar circumstances, were sent up to the County Grand Jury on Monday last. The indictments were for a conspiracy, against Mrs. Richards, *alias* Grady, Mrs. Richards the mother of the lady, and four other persons, for conspiring to seduce the boy from school at which he was placed, and for procuring a marriage between him and Miss R. The Grand Jury found true bills against all the parties for a conspiracy.

A correspondent who last week travelled through several of the midland counties of Ireland, gives a very favourable report of the state of the harvest in that country:—With the exception of a few places where the ground is unfavour able, the whole crop of oats are ripe, and the greater portion already safely lodged in the barn yard. Wheat in general has been rather a light crop, but the oats have been very productive. The potatoe crop has every where a most favourable appearance, and the produce, as considered, will be more than usually abundant. The Irish farmers appear to make more of the prospect of a few days dry weather, than is usual in Scotland. Instead of tying the grain up in sheaves, immediately on the corn being cut, as our farmers do, they lay it down in handfuls, and in the course of two or three days, it is sufficiently dried to be put into sheaves, and is immediately carried to the farm yard, or put into stacks on the ground. This is the usual method adopted, but with a difference—that instead of building the stacks in the middle of the ridges, they build them across the furrows, so that the water is more easily carried away, and they are more open to the wind. Should the present dry weather continue for another week, the whole of their harvest work will be completed.

The Mines of Ireland.—We perceive with pleasure, that the Hibernian Mining Company have made their first shipment, consisting of eight tons of rich Copper Ore, from Killarney Mines. But we note with increased satisfaction, the more extensive operations of the Mining Company of Ireland, whose shipments in the past month amount to 240 tons of Copper Ore, averaging fifteen per cent. of the Ore contained from the Mines of Cornwall, and 250 tons of Lead Ore, producing 75 per cent. of Lead.—The latter shipment, with 600 pigs of Lead to London, may be considered as surplus, after supplying the Dublin and other Irish markets with pig and sheet Lead. When, therefore, it is recollected that these form only a small portion of the Company's transactions, for they are working three Collieries and five Slate Quarries, exclusive of three Lead and two Copper Mines. The immense advantage of the Company as a source of employment for the poor, must appear evident; hence, the interest which we take in their success, and we own that we are sincerely gratified to find, that a Company which has afforded food and relief at the rate of several hundred per nearly three years, and, whose work have progressed steadily throughout the *late* panic and its consequences, should at length arrive at that stage, which, by affording a profitable return to the adventurers, secures the permanence and further extension of their honourable operations.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Tipperary, Clonmel, Sept. 12.—*Horrible Circumstance.*—A female child, residing in the Cross Botheens, west suburbs of this town, complained a few days since of illness, and the inmates of the house considering that she had got a contagious fever, became alarmed for their own safety, and removed her into an adjoining house, where she was put to bed on the floor, and left alone for the night. On some of the child's friends going to the place early on the following morning, to learn how she had passed the night, the most horrible sight presented itself—the little girl was dead, and her face, neck and breast entirely eaten away by the rats, with which the deserted house was swarmed. It is impossible now to say, whether the poor child was dead before she was attacked by the rats.

A new and most difficult operation was lately performed at Jervis-street Hospital. The subject was Patrick Garey, a watchman on Tom de-street station, whose ribs, at the left side, were forced, by a fall down an area, into his lungs, which being perforated, the air escaped and gradually filled his body. When brought to the hospital he had more the appearance of a stuffed sack than a human being, and could not possibly survive many minutes. There was no time to be lost. His chest was immediately opened, when a quantity of air rushed out with an explosive force that excited great surprise. The ribs were then replaced, and their pressure against the lungs being removed, the patient began to breathe with considerable free dom. Besides what he lost in the operation it was found necessary to take a quart of blood out of the chest. At present he is going on as well as can be expected. The air still comes through the opening in the chest, sufficiently strong to blow out a candle at three feet distance; but this will cease when the lacerations in the lungs heal. His complete recovery is anticipated with confidence, and should that be realized, it will furnish a most interesting case in the annals of Surgery. This bold and decisive operation was performed by that able and indefatigable surgeon, Mr. Wallace.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

Scotland.

Caledonian Canal.—Two hundred and 12 vessels have passed through the Canal, from sea to sea, between the 1st of August, 1826, and the 1st of August in the present year. Two hundred and ninety-five vessels have made partial passages through one end of the Canal to and from various parts; seventy-four boats, not above 15 tons burden each, have been employed in the conveyance of cattle to the fishery stations; and 91 Steam-boats have passed through the Canal; all within the period before-mentioned.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Advices from Gibraltar to the 8d ult. have been received at Baltimore.

It was rumored that the King's visit to Catalonia was brought about by French intrigues and that he was not likely soon to return to the Capital. A stop was again put in Spain to the license system. Business at Gibraltar was dull.

Office of the Baltimore American, Nov. 5.

GIBRALTAR.

By the fast sailing Brig Lady Adams, at this port, from Marseilles, and Gibraltar advices from the latter place to the 3d Oct. are received. The Editors of the American have been politely favoured with an extract of a letter of the latest date, which says:—"A stop appears to have been again put in Spain to the License system. Indeed affairs in that country are becoming daily more serious. On the 22d ult. the King set out from Madrid for Catalonia, it is said for the purpose of putting down the Revolution: but others say that the French are at the bottom of the intrigue, and that the King is not likely to return to Madrid. Business keeps very dull.

The intelligence heretofore published has informed our readers, that the King of Spain had left Madrid on the 22d of September, to quell, in person, the political disturbances prevailing in the province of Catalonia. By the Madrid paper has been received,—for the use of which we are indebted to a friend,—containing the following official notification of His Majesty's departure.

TRANSLATION.

Gazeta Extraordinaria of Madrid, 19th Sept. 1827.

OFFICIAL.

The Secretary for the Despatch of Justice has communicated to the first Secretary of State, the following Royal order:—

Most Excellent Sir. The King, our master, has directed to the President of the Royal Council the following decree:—

"Desiring to examine, in person, the causes which have produced the disturbances in Catalonia, and being persuaded that my Royal presence will contribute powerfully to the re-establishment of tranquility in that Province, I have resolved to set off, Post-haste, on the 22d of the present month for Taragona, accompanied by a return and by my Minister of Justice, to whom the despatches of the other Minister may be remitted, in order that the, usual routine of affairs may not be broken. I leave in this place the Queen my beloved spouse, and my infantas, my dear brothers; and going where the necessities of a part of my beloved subjects call me, from which no consideration would detain me, because no sacrafice would be painful to me when their happiness is involved, I hope that all the authorities will fulfil the duties which their respective charges impose upon them, for the maintenance of the peace of the people and the submission to the laws.—This communication will be immediately made known to the Council and published.

Signed by the Royal Hand.

I transmit this to your Excellency for your guidance in your ministerial duty, and that you may cause it to be published, inasmuch as His Majesty prohibits expressly the people from making any rejoicings when his Royal person passes among them. Satisfied with the reception they profess for him, he does not desire them to be taken from their occupations, nor to incur expense.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

San Lorenzo, 18th Sept., 1827.

FRANCISCO TADEO CALOMARDE.

Secretary of State.

In obedience to the will of His Majesty.

United States.

GREAT FIRE AT MOBILE.

A letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette gives the following particulars of a destructive conflagration at Mobile.

MOBILE, Oct. 21st, 1827.

I have only a moment to tell the sad news of our calamity. A fire broke out this morning in the Mobile Hotel, occupied by Mr. Austin, in Royal Street. At this time, 11 o'. Austin, in Royal Street. At this time, 11 o'clock, nearly all Water and Commerce Streets are in ruins. Dauphin Street from the wharf to St. Joseph Street, on both sides; Conti, both sides, between the water and Royal Streets; Royal Street both sides, between Francis and Conti Streets, except the Alabama Hotel corner of St. Francis, and a small house adjoining it. It is impossible to estimate the loss, probably a million. Nearly the whole of the business part of the city is destroyed—a very considerable amount of goods were consumed with the stores, the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save them. The fire is still raging and it is uncertain when it will stop.

Editor of the Mobile Commercial Register..

P. S. The building of the Office of the Commercial Register is burnt—a great part, however, of the materials are preserved, and the publication will be resumed in a few days.

We have this morning conversed with a gentleman who resides at Mobile. From the description of the property destroyed, nearly the whole of the business part of this important Town has been laid in ruins. On Commerce-street, not less than 20 buildings are presumed to have been burnt. On Water-St. there were six compact blocks of stores, &c. Dauphin-street to St. Joseph, 4 blocks. Conti-street, from Water to Royal, 1 block. It is supposed that upwards of one hundred and fifty buildings have been destroyed. A very large proportion of the property in Mobile was insured. Our informant thinks that on the buildings &c. burnt, there was an insurance of upwards of $500,000—a part of which was in this city.—*Com. Ad.*

The British Packets.—We observed in our last, that the present packet arrangement, which had been found so inconvenient, was about to be broken up, and a new one instituted. We also stated, that the precise nature of the new plan was not exactly ascertained. We have since learned that the Falmouth Packets will proceed to Halifax, from whence the Mail for Canada will be sent over land to Quebec, while the Mail for the United States will be sent to Boston by a small vessel to be chartered for that purpose. We cannot pledge ourselves that this arrangement is positive; but, we are enabled to state, that His Majesty's Agent for Packets has received instructions to repair to Boston in order to receive the *October* Mail.—*Albion.*

The failure of Jeremiah Thompson has created a great sensation at New-York. His operations in Cotton are very extensive, and he is said to have shipped half the export of that article from New-York for the last three years. He is also the largest ship owner in the United States, since the death of Mr. Gray of Boston, and is one of the owners of the Old Line of Liverpool Packets. An immense amount of Mr. Thompson's bills have been noted for none acceptance at Liverpool. His engagements are said to exceed £300,000, sterling.

Two houses of minor importance have also gone—others are expected.

Colonial,

We have been informed that a fresh supply of workmen for the mines have lately arrived in Pictou. We are happy to observe that an undertaking of such utility as the workmen of these mines, must eventually prove to the country generally and Pictou in particular, is prosecuting with so much vigor.

The Venerable Archdeacon Willis, returned a few days since from a visit to Prince Edward Island, and the Eastern parts of this Province, and gives a very satisfactory report of the Church Establishments in the District over which he has travelled.—*Acadian Recorder.*

Lower Canada.

Extraordinary.—A few days ago a Canadian woman at Chambly, while making an Omelette for some persons who were to breakfast with her, opened an egg for the purpose, and as her surprise found it, to contain a *live* egg, about two inches in length, and resembling in almost every particular the common grass snake, with the exception of the head's being unusually large and flat. When liberated it crawled about on the frying pan with much avidity. Several of the neighbours were witnesses of the fact.—The hen that laid the egg was immediately killed, and a number of soft eggs were taken out of her, each of which on being broken was found to contain a snake, of perfection proportioned to those of the egg containing it. We have often heard of iron, bones, and other hard substances being found in eggs; but the fact of the snake's being alive, and the other eggs having similar contents, is certainly very extraordinary, and will puzzle naturalists to explain the cause.—*Canadian Courant.*

On Wednesday last a Mrs. Scott, on her passage from Grenville to this place, entered the stage at St. Andrews, and found an infant in the arms of a man, which, in order to guard against the inclemency of the weather, she wrapped up so closely that its respiration was obstructed. On alighting at *Grand Brule*, she found her infant lifeless, occasioned by suffocation on the way.—*Ib.*

From the Montreal Herald.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.

Monday, November 12, 1827.

Present—The Honourable Mr Justice PYKE.

and L. C. FOUCHER

John McDonald was put to the bar, charged with having on the 30th day of August last past, falsely and feloniously forged, a Promissory Note in his favour, for the sum of £225, signed by Robert Watson, with intent to defraud him, the said Robert Watson.—Guilty, fabricating a promissory note with circulation, knowing it to be false.—Billy, for having got said no e made, and assisting to make it—Ashly, with intent to defraud Robert and Frances Watson—Ashly, with intent to defraud Robert Watson, Junior, and Frances Watson.—And Ashly, with intent to defraud Robert Watson, Junior, only. The words of the note were as follows, to wit:—

"On the first day of May next, I promise to pay John McDonald, the sum of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, for value received.

ROBERT WATSON.

£225 Sterling.

Witness present, JOHN LAWLESS

Montreal, November 20, 1826.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after explaining the law in the case to the Jury, and reciting the circumstances as he would produce them in evidence, proceeded to call the following witnesses, viz:—

G. S. Jones, Esqr.—Can say—Says the prisoner came to him in the month of May last.—[Here the prisoner's Counsel, Mr. Rossiter, objected to this evidence, as Mr. Jones was engaged in the same prisoner in his professional duty, in which case the law exempts such evidence. The Court required time for consultation, and Mr. De Bleury was requested not to leave the Court.]

Henry Davenport—Knew the late Robert Watson, Esquire, about 20 years—knows his hand writing from commercial business that took place between them—does not believe any part of the note to be written by Mr. Watson—neither the body of it nor the signature.—Mr. Watson wrote a very fair business-like hand—the writing on the note does not appear to be written with ease or freedom—the signature on the note has no resemblance to Mr. Watson's.

Cross-examined.—He never saw Mr. Watson write such a hand as that in the note—is writing from Mr Watson's signature very—it is common for notes to be written for merchants by their clerks, for their signatures—thinks Mr. Watson had a perfect knowledge of business—Mr Watson had a perfect knowledge of business—he has doubts respecting signatures—sickness, &c. may alter people's hand-writing—does not think it possible that Mr. Watson could make such a mistake in spelling, as that in the note—paid Mr. Watson a note for want of money in November last, for he lent witness £250 that time.

Several other witnesses were called respecting Mr. Watson's hand-writing, and the impossibility of either the note or signature being written by Mr. Watson, as to the spelling of the word *to* thereon.

JOHN LAWLESS.—Prisoner came to his house in November last, (witness is a turner by trade,) and asked respecting the price of bedsteads; witness told him a price; he, the prisoner, told witness he thought that too much, but to put on his cart, and come out, and before they would return he would make some bargain with him. The prisoner then took witness towards the New Market, and stopped at a shed opposite Mr. J. Murphy's tavern, and the prisoner told witness that he had lent his landlord (Mr Robt. Watson) some money, and that he was going to receive his note for it that afternoon. He then took witness into Mr. Murphy's tavern, and after waiting there a considerable time, a man came in whom prisoner represented to be his landlord (Mr. R. Watson); that he took out a pocket-book, in which were some papers; that prisoner handed him a note; does not know whether it was the stranger or prisoner that produced the note first; after witness read the note, he stated to prisoner that the accuracy of the money was not mentioned, and, with the consent of prisoner, wrote *Stg.* to the £225, then read the note to the stranger; asked him if it was right, to which the stranger said yes; he the witness, then signed it, and came away; when the note was read the amount was not mentioned in the body of it.

C. S. De Blaquiere recalled.—Said that prisoner came to him in the month of May last, and produced the note in question, for the purpose of collection. Mr. Blurry immediately wrote to Mr. Watson, stating that he had in his hands a note against the estate for collection, for the amount of £225, upon which Wm. Watson came, and immediately recognised it to be a forgery; that he kept said note in his possession until he delivered it up to Sami. Gale, Esq. at the Police Office. The prisoner, in his defence, produced a few witnesses, who stated respectively nothing but a character for him, which was good and means, which were but small.

The learned Judge then charged the Jury, who returned, in about ten minutes, returned a verdict of *Guilty.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 3, 1827.

The following copy of the Report of the Committee of Trade will be read with much interest by all classes. A number of Merchants attended the general meeting on Tuesday last, held at the Quebec Exchange Room, when C. P. Aylwin, Esquire, was unanimously called to the Chair. The proceedings of the late Committee were unanimously approved of, and thanks were voted to them, and to Mr. Aylwin, for his conduct in the Chair.—*Mercury.*

REPORT.

The Committee of Trade of Quebec, about to lay down the charge with which they were intrusted by their fellow Citizens, take leave to state a few of the principal objects which have engaged their attention.

It may be recollected that an opinion was entertained by the Committee of the preceding year, and by the Counsel with whom they advised, that the duties imposed by the Canada Trade Act (3 Geo. 4 Cap. 119) had been repealed by the 7 Geo. 4 Cap. 48, and that through Mr. Woodhouse an arrangement had been effected with the Attorney General, that three actions only should be instituted for duties claimed under the former act. The cases were argued in the April Term of the Court of King's Bench, and judgment was given in favor of the Crown.—The Committee may add that their opinion was concurred in by Sir James Scarlett, the present Attorney General of England, who was also consulted on the case.

The present Committee have followed up the views of the late in endeavouring to obtain a grant of money for the improvement of the navigation of the Richelieu: and during the last Session, an Act was passed by the House of Assembly for the Legislative Council, appropriating a certain sum to that purpose—this act having been reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, has only lately become a Law, and this Committee now entertain hopes that the desired improvement will be soon effected.

The Committee state with regret that no benefit has yet resulted from an act passed in the last year of His present Majesty, for cutting a navigable Canal from St. John's to Chambly; nor does it appear that any funds have been specially appropriated by the Legislature to enable the Executive to carry the act into effect.

The hardships and distress experienced by the Shipping trading to this Port, in consequence of the Ordinance of Quarantine Regulations, have not been lost sight of by this committee, the measures which originated with the former Committee, have been followed up but without success, a Bill was introduced into the Legislature last Session for the appropriation of the said Ordinance, but a prorogation took place before it was passed.

It was the general expectation last Autumn, that the then next Session of the Imperial Parliament would be pregnant with important changes in the Colonial Policy of the Empire, and that it would be attended with much advantage to this Country to have an Agent in London to watch over our more immediate interests—under this impression, and to defray the expenses of such agent, a sum was therefore subscribed here and at Montreal, and the Committee consider themselves particularly fortunate in having been able to secure the services of a Gentleman in that capacity, equally well informed of the state and wants of the Country, as zealous to promote its advancement. The Committee have also much satisfaction in stating that the Honourable expressed himself most favourably towards the object of the mission, and was pleased to promise to the Agent his cordial support. The Agent on leaving this country was furnished with ample instructions for his government, and acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of this Committee.

Although in consequence of the many recent changes which had taken place in the English Ministry, and the consequent dislike to legislate on subjects which might involve the most powerful interests of the country, all the advantages expected from this mission have not been realized, yet much has been effected, and the Committee have much pleasure in stating, on the report of their Agent, that His Majesty's Ministers appear to be more favourably disposed towards this country, and will be ready to do every thing in their power to promote its interests, whenever it can be done without compromising others equally important.

The Committee conceive it unnecessary to state particularly what has been effected among others, are the admission of our Grain and Flour into Great Britain for a limited time, on low duties, and secondly, and above all, most likely to be immediately accomplished—these designs, however, are now submitted to you.

"I did hope that I might have been able to state to the General Meeting to day, a report of the amount placed upon the Subscription List, which would be completed, but several of them have not yet been returned—and considerable additions may yet, therefore, be expected.

"On this subject I beg further to say, that I believe some misunderstanding, or want of arrangement has been felt—I am happy to think of no consequence—as it is not intended to close the subscription at present, a better arrangement may be adopted hereafter.—I ought, perhaps, further to state, that a most liberal offer had been made in New-York, to contribute to the subscription list, and although it had not been intended to go beyond the limits of Canada on the subject, yet I have accepted the offer as the expression of these liberal feelings.

"There remains only one point more for me to remark upon, but it is one which I feel as peculiarly calling for an explanation. It is the idea, that it may, by some, be thought good presumption in any individual to step and act upon a matter of such high public interest as this is, without having previously shown that the public, (I mean the Legislature of the Province) has not chosen to undertake the work; to this, Gentlemen, I have only to say, that if it appears proper to submit the subject, and also our progress in it, to the consideration of the Legislature; but I would also prepare the means of working upon the smaller funds, should my public recommendation be of the greatest weight.

"I shall, by and by, beg leave to propose a small committee of management in all minor details, but always with the idea of renewing my calls for General Meetings, as our progress shall advance.

"I now leave the subject, Gentlemen, to yourselves."

His Excellency then named the following Committee:

The Honorable the Chief Justice,—Chairman.

Mr. Henry Tatheresau,

Major General Darling,

Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, R. A.

Captain Young, 79th Highlanders,

Captain Mellmish, R. E.

Mr. George Pemberton.

The Chief Justice then moved the thanks of the meeting to his Excellency the Governor General for the pains he had taken in bringing this interesting subject before them, which was carried unanimously,—when the meeting was adjourned.

The original site of the now proposed Monument, or Pillar, was fixed at a spot near the centre of the Place d'Armes. It was found, however, on examination, that its height and prominency would be lost amid the spires and buildings of the city; and in case of a future intention to that part of the vicinity of the Chateau, it might, some time or other, be found improperly or inconveniently placed. An improved site has therefore been chosen, inside the Gate way of the Lower Garden; where the Pillar will always be a conspicuous object, both to Vessels arriving from sea, and to Steam Boats from Montreal.

We understand that the arrangements for

disrobing infinitely better qualified than I am; and it is therefore my principal object in calling this meeting to day, to hear the opinions and suggestions of all who may be disposed to express them.

"As the first place, however, I beg permission to present to you the two drawings or designs, which are the performance and composition of Capt. Young of the 79th Regt. I think, I may take the liberty with him to say, that these are produced from repeated conversations he and I had on this subject, during our daily walks last winter: they are subject to revisal, to alteration, and even to a total abandonment of them for others, if other suggestions shall be made; or larger means than we have calculated upon shall be found. But on this point, I would particularly impress upon your consideration, that I do not propose any splendid trophy equal to the great names, the subject of it. A monument worthy of General Wolfe, and worthy of England, has been placed in Westminster Abbey. My only object is to remove a subject of general regret, "that in Quebec nothing is found to honor the memory of Wolfe, nothing more than if his great achievements had been effected in the centre of the desarts of unknown to us."—Thus limiting our views, I think a plain Column, simple and unpretending in its architecture, the most fit, and the least obnoxious to public criticism; I think it the most becoming, on economical grounds, and above all, most likely to be immediately accomplished—these designs, however, are now submitted to you.

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The Chief Justice then moved the thanks of the meeting to his Excellency the Governor General for the pains he had taken in bringing this interesting subject before them, which was carried unanimously,—when the meeting was adjourned.

QUEBEC, November, 8.

MONUMENT OF WOLFE AND MONTCALM

At a general meeting of the Subscribers for erecting a Monument to the Memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, held at the Castle of St. Lewis, on the first instant, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief in the Chair.

His Excellency addressed the meeting in a speech of which the following is an extract:—

"Gentlemen, I feel it peculiarly my duty to address this meeting to day, as having taken the lead in proposing to public consideration a subject chiefly interesting to the public in and near Quebec.

"When I first notified the proposal of raising a monument to the memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, I did not presume to offer any advice, nor did I urge feelings, that had prompted to my own mind the undertaking of such a work—these I was sure would come forward unbidden by me—but I did suggest a meeting for the purpose of considering the most proper mode of carrying into effect the object in view, and I did hope that I might have been able to state to the General Meeting to day, a report of the amount placed upon the Subscription List, which would be completed, but several of them have not yet been returned—and considerable additions may yet, therefore, be expected.

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We understand that the arrangements for

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1827.

It is mentioned in the Montreal Gazette, that a Gentleman from New York, brings information of the arrival of the Packet Ship of 16th Oct., from Liverpool. Our late papers however have dates to 3d Oct. only, and do not contain any further news than what has been already communicated. We may shortly expect to have later intelligence; and from appearances, that, which will be of an important nature.

Unavoidable absence from the Office this week has prevented us, giving that attention to our Editorial duties, we could have wished. Our feelings hardly ever for papers, we see that the Canadian *Freemen*, is in a monstrous bad humor—more so if possible than usual—things do not appear to be going on exactly to suit his fancy. The *Canuck*, is not altogether to tractable a body, as he last promised himself—and he has abused them just as much as he *dare*—for it would not do, to go too far with them—from the account he gives of them however, there is not a spark of Patriotism about them—and all because they will think for themselves, and not submit altogether to be governed by him. The Caucus has not, and adjourned to the third Tuesday in December—no progress reported however—it will give time says the *Advocate* "to ascertain public opinion." We think they had better at once, *offer for tenders*, to any respectable person who will come forward and assist them in their dilemma, by offering himself as a Candidate for their support. The Freemen says he is disgusted with "the U. E. Loyalist"—this is nothing new to us—he has told us the same thing over and over again—we will give him credit for wishing the paper, out of existence, but he must *take the file*, it will survive his utmost rage. As a private and personal subject of the *Freemen*, are becoming more and more evident, and even the Caucus themselves, must we think begin to be convinced, that to meet his praises, they must make up their minds, to smother their own opinions, and place themselves completely under his control—then will he blazon them, to the world, as Patriots of the first order.

The Editor of the *Advocate* hopes, that the people will give him a chance, "within the Walls of Parliament." It is in this manner that he announces his intention of offering himself as a Candidate for the County of York. If the *Advocate* should get "within the walls of Parliament," and make such dis-orderly speeches, as he did at the Election meeting some time ago, the very walls we should think, would cry out against him, and call for his being placed *without* their bounds. As the *Canuck* appear to be so much at a loss for a man for the Town, perhaps the *Advocate* himself might answer the purpose, Justice well as any other body—and in event, it would be advisable perhaps for the *Advocate* to mention the matter to some of his *Canuck* friends—they might do something for him. We would recommend him not to lose so "good a chance," when according to his own account, there would not be "a *shadow of doubt*," against him.

Communication.

The Horrors of Starvation.

Letter from *James Nogle*, to his Brother *Thomas* in the Country.

York, 23d Nov. 1827.

My dear Tom,

I write in haste to tell you that we are like to die in a pretty parliament. Would you believe it that we are all to be *starved*!—only think of it, your poor brother, whose predelection for a savory Sirloin, you know so well, to be starved to death!—the idea is horrible, and I am sure you will exert yourself to comply with the request I now make, that you

will lose no time in coming to Town, with a load of Provisions. Bring any thing and every thing with you, that you may consider eatable. Its a horrible device, but we are determined to lay in regular supplies for the seige. In the way of drinkables, I am pretty well off; together with the Barrel of Cider you sent me, I have been fortunate enough to procure a Cask of *Hollowells* best, and these with the Bay full of water at hand will be enough, unless they should plant a line of Cancus men along the Bank and prevent us getting water —our dependance must then be, on the Snow and Icicles, about our houses. The *Advocate* man Mr. M'Kenzie, says the *U. E. Loyalist*, shall be starved *containing*ly—how this means I don't know, but I think it matters little how a man is to be starved, so that he is starved at last. He of the U. E. has been making preparations I am told, for the occasion, by practising the last week, under the direction of the fomily, putting himself on *low diet*—but I promise you I have no ides whatever of following such a system, and shall depend upon you, to keep me well supplied. Rumour says that, it is in contemplation to divide Parliament, not as usual into *Yea* & *Nays*, but into "to be starved" and "not to be starved"—provisions of every kind—board and lodging are to be withheld from those who think differently from the Caucus, and when they are starved out of their opinions, then they say there will be an end to all Executive influence, and they then promise themselves, that things will go on smoothly enough. The *Freeman*, pledges himself, to be ready when necessary, to lend his aid, towards carrying on "active operations," in this great work. I shall write to you occasionally to let you know how things are going on—there is nothing else new just now, except, a discovery lately made, that the Lawyers, Rolph, Bidwell, and Beardsley, are just as great men, as Marcus, Tullius, Cicero, and John Philpot Curran.—Hurry down with the Provisions, and believe me

Yours,
unwilling to be starved.
JAMES NOGLE.

Mr. Thomas Nogle,
Adjala.

Died,

On Friday the 16th inst., James O'Hara, long an Inhabitant of this Town, and formerly a Soldier in His Majesty's Service.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON. } *Trustees.*

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 24tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Road now making through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, at the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

York, Nov. 20th 1827. 26tf.

TO BE LET, for a term of years from the 1st of January next, either entire or in divisions, that highly improved Farm, lately occupied by the late Chief Justice Powell, situate on the North side of Dundas Street, and within a quarter of a Mile of the town of York, containing fifty Acres, in a respectable neighbourhood, bounded by the residences of the Attorney General, Darcy Boulton, and John Wenham, Esqrs. It needs no comment to recommend it to the attention of a private Gentleman, or a respectable family. There is a small cottage, and large out offices thereon, and the premises are well divided, watered, and wooded. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

W. BERGIN.

York, Nov. 20th. 1827. 26-3

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-3m.

Lowest Prize $5..... *Tickets* $4.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, December 1st, 1827.

☞ SCHEME. ☜

1 Prize...	$6 000..... is.....	$6,000
1.....	2,000.....	2,000
1.....	1,000.....	1,000
1.....	800.....	800
1.....	600.....	600
1.....	500.....	500
1.....	400.....	400
1.....	300.....	300
1.....	200.....	200
37.....	50.....	1,850
37.....	20.....	740
37.....	15.....	555
259.....	10.....	2,590
3,330.....	5.....	16,650
3,710 *Prizes, amounting to*		$34,440

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

Agent for the Managers, York, U. C.

WHEREAS on the 24th of March, 1825, I gave Vryling Sargeant, late of Vaughan, Yeoman, five several notes of hand, for the sum of £5 each—the first payable one Year after date—the second payable 24th March, 1827—the third payable the 24th March, 1828—the fourth payable the 24th March, 1829—and the fifth on the 24th March, 1830, with interest till paid.

And Whereas I have received no consideration for the said Notes—these are to notify all who are or may be concerned therein, that I will not pay any or either of the said Notes.

JAMES GAMBLE.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable Lands, part of the Estate of the late John Powell, Esq., are offered for sale on reasonable terms:—

N. E. ½ Lot No. 22, broken Lot No. 28,	Eleventh Con.	Home District,
S. ½ of Lot No. 22, 24, 26, and 27,	Innisfile,	1200 Acres.
18, in 6th and 8th Cons. Glandford,		Gore Dist.
17, in 9th Con. Binbrook,		600 Acres
17, 18, 19 & 20, in 3d Con.	Blenhim.	District of
18, & 19, in 4th Con.		
4, 8, 9, & 21, in 12th Con.		London
17, in 13th Con.	Burford.	2400 acr's.
16, in 14th Con.		

Application to be made at York to

GRANT POWELL,
Executor.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, would feel thankful for all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 20th October, 1827. 23-4

WILLIAM ATKINSON SADDLER, &c. KING STREET, YORK; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of YORK and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Whips, &c., are arrived direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

19-3in.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of No. 28 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 250 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 29th October, 1827, 26tf.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Beauties Works, vols. 1, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3, 4, 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada, 1 vol.
Carrie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols,
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Halde, vol 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor,s Universal History, vols. 1, 9, 20.
Bossuet's Universal History, 1 vol.,
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vatiels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natura. Tneology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Tomoo's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols. 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Worns, vols. 1, 3.
Shakespeur's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 7, 12, 13, 15.
Vertott's Works. 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 23, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament,
York. October 30th 1827. 23.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - 200 *Acres.*
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 8th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } - 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19-tf.

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, Oct 4, 1827.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 7 per Cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of December next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

21-6w.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine* with such quantities as may be required of *Fresh Beef*, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1828, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "*Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*"

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

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
York, 6th Nov. 1827. 24-4.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, for the undermentioned supplies and services, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at noon.—For supplying such quantities of

FRESH BEEF,

As may be required for the use of the Garrison of York, between the 25th December, 1827, and the 24th December, 1828—to be delivered at the Garrison, and the Tenders to state in Sterling Money, the rate per lb. at which it will be furnished

FOR BAKING BREAD

For the Troops, &c. in the Garrison of York, for one year or six Months, commencing the 25th December next.—The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread, that will be delivered for every One hundred pounds of Flour furnished from the King's Magazines.

FOR 600 CORDS OF FIRE WOOD

Of the best quality—four hundred of which are to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at York, on or before the 31st March, 1828, and the remaining quantity on or before the 24th day of June following—to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of Black and Yellow Birch, hard Maple Hickory, or Beech, and to be of the following dimensions: the Stick to be cut full four feet long, the Cord to be Eight feet in length, by Four feet four Inches in height.

FOR CARTAGE AND WAGGON HIRE

That may be required for every branch of the service during one year, commencing from the 25th of December, 1827. The Tenders are to state in Sterling Money, the respective rates per day, that will be charged for one or two Horses, with Drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed.

Any information required previous to the day of Tendering, may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.—The Tenders must be endorsed—"*Tenders for Fresh Beef*"—"*For baking Bread*"—*Fire Wood*"—*Cartage*," as the case may be.

All prices to be stated in Sterling Money, Four Shillings and four pence Sterling being equivalent to Five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills, at 30 days sight, on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £103 due upon the Contract.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, and whom, as well as the party concerned, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders.

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 8th Nov. 1827. 24-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th *October,* 1827. 22tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,



VOL. 2. NO. 27.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of November instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to exercise of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of November instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into to our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at that time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written license granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July,* 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th *June,* 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

5-2tw.

The Army.

Horse Guards, August 24, 1827.

His Majesty being desirous of holding out further encouragement to officers on half-pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land, has been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th of June, and 16th May, 1827, to command that the following inducements shall be promulgated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half-pay who purchased and were reduced, whatever may be the period of their service, on half-pay, or who did not purchase, but who after having served 20 years, half of which on full-pay, have been reduced, or have retired on half-pay, on account of wounds or imparied health, shall be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the General Order of the 8th of June, 1826, which requires of the officer to relinquish one-third of the value of his commission to the Crown, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full-pay, who having purchased their commissions, or having served twenty years are desirous of selling out for the same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether on full-pay retired pay, or half-pay; but that in the two latter classes, all sales shall be subjected to the condition and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwithstanding that a large portion of the officers on half-pay would be excluded thereby from sale; and in order that the government may have full security for the appropriation of the sums produced by the sales of the commissions to the intended purpose, it is his Majesty's command that the Agent to whom the purchase money be paid shall be instructed to retain in his hand one third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officer who proposes to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispose of his commission or half-pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel for the time of proceeding direct to the colony.—By his Majesty's command,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-Gen.

Colonial.

From the St. John City Gazette, Oct. 24.

We have learned, with much surprise and pleasure, that a rich and deep vein of Iron ORE, has been discovered, existing in this City. A knowledge of its locality was communicated, last week, to his Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, who, being favorably impressed from the information, had from a specimed of the Ore, then exhibited, expressed a wish to examine personally, the formation and extent of the vein; and we have the best authority for stating, that his visit resulted in a strong opinion of its importance.—Some farther specimens were selected on the spot, by his Excellency, in order to their being submitted to an analysis, and the public will, doubtless, soon be put in possession of more particular information.

For this discovery, we are indebted to Mr. SEARS, whose successful exploration in King's and Westmoreland Counties, was noticed a few days since.

The bed of Ore is situated nearly on a line with Union-street, on the declivity of the high lands about the Government Building at the head of King-street. The inclination of the vein, is similar to that which characterises those found in Nova-Scotia.

Lower Canada.

Bills of Indictment have been found by the Grand Inquest of this District against the Printers and Publishers of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR and the SPECTATEUR CANADIEN—*Montreal Gazette.*

The season of navigation is almost at a close. The MONTREAL we understand has gone to her Winter quarters at La Tortue; and the greater part of the other boats are now making their last trip for the season to Quebec.

The Ground has been covered with snow since Wednesday morning three or 4 inches deep and carrioles, trains, &c. are common as in the middle of the winter. This unusually early fall of snow, should it remain, will put an end to agricultural pursuits for the season. It will also be productive of serious loss to many, as all the root crops were not housed. One person who furnishes our markets with a great quantity of vegetables, informs us that upwards of £75 worth of his crop is out yet, which will be lost to him unless the earth is again softened by a thaw and the snow dissolved, ere the real winter sets in.—*Canadian Courant.*

The weather which during the last week has been unusually severe, and threatened an early winter, grew more mild in the course of yesterday, and during the night a heavy rain fell; appearances are now in favor of open weather, for a short period at least, which will, no doubt, be actively improved by those who still have vessels to despatch.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the intended Monument to WOLFE and MONTCALM will take place on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock, with Masonic honours.—The Troops in Garrison will also parade on the occasion.—*Quebec Mercury.*

One day lately a scuffle took place between two soldiers and a number of carters in this city, which it is feared will be fatal in its consequence to one of the parties. The circumstances as we have been informed are as follows:—A carter was driving his horse through the street in a furious manner near the Newmarket, and in his hurry nearly run over a child but which was saved by one of the soldiers snatching it out of the way of the horse. When the child was taken out of danger the soldier remonstrated with the carter on his improper conduct—the latter replied in a surly manner, which led to a challange to fight.—The whole repaired to Chamber-Pot-Meadow to settle the dispute, a number of other carters following—but instead of the two disputants being allowed fair play, about eight or nine carters commenced beating the soldiers, who from the superior numbers of their foes were easily overcome, and beaten.—One of the carters was taken to the hospital, very much disfigured and bruised.—The carters were committed to prison, and are to take their trial for the cowardly outrage.—*Canadian Courant.*

CIVIL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 24th Nov. 1827.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief having been requested through His Majesty's Minister for the Colonies, to procure such information as can be obtained respecting a man of the name of JOHN GEORGE PROSSY, a native of Billingshack, in Wurtemberg, a Cooper, by Trade, who is stated lived in the year 1794. (the last time his friends in Wurtemberg heard from him) at Montreal, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, and had two children, one a boy then 6 years, and a girl 11 years of age.

All persons who can give any information respecting this individual or his children, are requested to address the same to the undersigned, in order that it may be forwarded to their relatives.

A. W. COCHRAN,
Civil Secretary.

On Thursday, at half-past eleven o'clock, we had the pleasure of witnessing the very imposing and interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of the Column to be erected, by private subscription, to the memory of WOLFE and MONTCALM, on the site chosen is inside the Garden Gate in Cartiers Square, but although the spot at present forms part of the private Garden of the CHATEAU, the public may rely that the platform on which the Monument will be built, will be as open to them as the street itself. A square space, level with the street, will be inclosed, in which the pillar will stand, protected by an iron railing. This platform will be open on the side adjoining the street, and the public will have a walk round it, four or five feet in breadth. Steps will be made leading down into the garden, as is the case at present. We are more particular in this description, as we understand, some misconception has existed on the subject.—*Official Gazette.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief laid the first stone.

We shall give a particular account of this ceremony on Tuesday next, when we shall be enabled to publish the address of His Excellency, with the admirable prayers offered by Dr. Mills and Harkness, and the inscription on the brass plate, let into the stone.

We understand that the Surveyor General has returned to Quebec, having minutely examined the whole of the Ottawa District, and all the Seigniories on the North of the St. Lawrence, in the District of Montreal. The result is, a mass of valuable statistical information, of which the public will, in due time, receive the benefit. The progress of the settlements both on the Ottawa, and in the Seigniories, is reported to be very great. But considerable inconveniences are still found in the want of direct communication by roads, from place to place, and thence to the nearest principal Town. We are happy to state that the Seigniors and Curés and the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal, have afforded general assistance and co-operation in the objects of the Tour.—*Official Gazette.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827.

There is no later intelligence from England.

The Canada Steam Boat, made her last trip from Niagara on Tuesday, and is now laid up for the Winter.

Statute Labor.—Some idea may be formed of the amount of Statute Labor annually performed, or at least which ought to be performed, on the Roads throughout the Province, by a reference to the Assessed value of property, and the proportion of labor required by law on that Assessment. This assessed value as near as can be collected from actual returns, on which the several District rates are collected, amounts to about *Two Millions and a quarter*, and taking the average individual assessments at £200, for which sum, seven days Statute Labor are required, it yields *in round numbers*, 74,000 days labor, annually expended on the Roads. The wages of a day laborer in this Country may be reckoned at 3*s.* 9*d.*—supposing therefore that a composition was made at the reduced rate of 2*s.* per day, it would produce the sum of £7,400 per annum. The labor of those who are not rated on any Assessment list, but who are nevertheless called upon by law to perform two days each, is not included in this calculation—the amount is no doubt very considerable. With the above sum, we believe it will not be denied that, double the quantity of work could be performed, and in a more substantial manner, by giving out the roads in sections, under Contract, subject to the inspection and approval of Overseers, than what is effected by the present system of Statute Labor. It may be objected that in many cases, individuals would find it difficult to pay in money. This objection is certainly entitled to consideration, but it might in a great measure be removed, by fixing a certain standard, at which the composition in money should commence. It might for example be declared that all persons whose Assessments did not amount to £200, should have the option of giving their labor, or commuting at the rate of 2*s.* per day; and that all whose Assessments amounted to, or exceeded that sum, should pay in money at the same rate.—This we think, could scarcely in any instance operate as a hardship, as the individual in the one case could consult his own convenience, and in the other, it cannot be supposed that, a person whose property exceeded the assessed value of £200, at the very moderate rate which the law fixes, could find any serious difficulty in paying 15*s.* 10*d.* or 18*s.* per annum as the ease might be, independent of the consideration that the number of days he would otherwise have to labor on the Roads, might be employed in other and perhaps more useful occupations, making in the end a saving to himself; besides the prospect of having the Highway on which he has to travel all the year round, put in a much better state of improvement, than can be expected from the present system. An available fund might also be provided by this means, for the construction and repair of Bridges, an object of the utmost importance to many parts of the Country, which is not attainable by Statute Labor, and cannot at all times be provided for, from the ordinary District rates. As a proof of the advantage of such a system, we have only to mention the great improvements which have taken place in this Town and in Kingston, where the labor is commuted for in money, which is expended under the direction of overseers; and as a further proof of what may be done by pursuing such a plan, we may notice the successful operations of a Society in the Midland District, in the Townships of Kingston and Ernestown, whose voluntary subscriptions expended in Contracts judiciously allotted, have made a good road, where for many years before, the Statute Labor in those populous Townships, had been expended to very little purpose. The tract through which this road passes was almost impracticable, but from the well directed exertions of the Society, it will now bear a comparison with any other part of the Country, enjoying superior advantages for the formation of Roads. The fact, that the people in many other parts of the Country are entering into subscriptions for improving the Roads, is additional evidence, that the present system is not so judicious as it might be. Year after year, increased quantities of Statute labor have been expended, and yet our Roads are in a miserable state. The subject we hope will meet with attention from our Legislature.

The Colonial Advocate of 22d ult., speaking of the prorogation of our Parliament, says "*from the manner* of the prorogation, it is probable it will not meet even then." From language such as this, many might be led to suppose, that the "*manner*" of proroguing the Parliament in this instance, was different from what is usually observed. This is not the case—we know of none other, than one "manner" of proroguing the Parliament, and the present Proclamation differs not from the usual "*manner.*" We are at a loss to conceive what the *Advocate* could mean by such expressions.

The *Montreal Gazette* informs us, that the Grand Jury for that District, has found Bills of Indictment, in our last number, have drawn down upon us another discharge of the *Freeman's* ire. He must be an ill tempered being, or be never would fly into such monstrous passions, at a time when he tells us that, he has us in his power—when we are as he says, "*prostrate*" at his feet. There is a great want of magnanimity in such conduct. Our object he says is, "*to divide*" the Election Committee, and thus "weaken and destroy the independent Interest." The Committee we suppose will follow their own inclinations, and others no doubt will do the same. Our object has always been, to leave every person free to act for himself. The *Freeman* however from a personal object, has got a Caucus appointed to dictate to the Town;—to this Caucus he would in turn dictate, if he could, and thus "*destroy*" the freedom of Election altogether, which would become centered in the immaculate *Freeman.*—Then indeed the thing would be sung enough, and just to his liking. The people may act as they please under these circumstances, and so may the Committee; but it equals any Yankee Caucusing we ever heard of, and the *Freeman*, from the "prominent part" which he says himself, he has taken, may be considered as entitled to the distinguished appellation of *King Caucus.* He would have his subjects pay implicit obedience to his mandates, but much to his annoyance they seem inclined to exercise the freedom of opinion, for which he has previously been so strenuous an advocate. His "*promising Candidate*" must be the man, "without regard to family, profession, or creed"—and he might have added, without respect to the opinions, feelings, or inclinations, of any other person, except his own. If the Committee "*lose sight*" of the "*main object*" of the *Freeman*, he tells them in terms not to be misunderstood that, they must expect his *opposition*—terrible consequence!—their names will not then be recorded in the columns of the *Freeman* as Patriots; on the contrary they must then expect to be re in that abuse, which he so lavishly bestows, on those who dare to differ in opinion with him. The Committee will no doubt beware how they offer offence to this doughty Patriot, who although he makes so much noise about independence, would circumscribe the term to whatever it might please him to dictate. The fact appears to be that, the *Freeman* is determined to have the naming of the Candidate, and every person who shall refuse to support his nomination, by voting for any other than his "*promising Candidate,*" is threatened with the weight of his displeasure. We only ask those who are interested, to read the *lucubrations*, which have appeared in the two or three last numbers of his paper, and then say whether the *object* of the *Freeman*, is not evident enough.

Communications.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

James Nogle, to his Brother *Thomas* in the Country.

York, 27 Nov. 1827.

My Dear *Tom*,

Thanks to your kind exertions, I am now so well supplied, that I think I can set the *Courier* at defiance, even if they should persist in the determination of attempting to starve us out—But to tell you the truth altho' their proceedings are kept as quiet as those of the Inquisition, yet from some scraps of information which leak out now and then, I am inclined to think, that they will not carry on the war, as vigorously as they at first proposed. Rumor says that they are divided in opinion, and that a reconciliation can be brought to yield, it might become necessary to introduce the starving system among themselves; this may cause them to shew a little tender mercy to others. After all, this starving people out of their opinions, is a queer way of convincing them that they are in error—methinks it is a mode more suitable to the dark ages, than the present enlightened period. The *Freeman* paper will have it, that Ralph, Bidwell, and Beardsley are Patriots—now this is his opinion—he has a right to enjoy it, and much good may it do him; but I should never think of starving them out of it. If Marcus Tullius Cicero, was permitted to revisit this Earth, how much pleasure would he have in meeting these his *equals*, and shaking the worthies by the hand. The *Freeman* too, although too modest to speak vauntingly of himself, would no doubt be warmly greeted, and honored with a squeeze—the *Advocate* man too, would be another of the "*equals*" of a friendly grip. His *Patriotism* he expects will get him dubbed *M. P. P.*, and he is going among you in the Country, in order that you may give him "*a chance*," but I am sadly afraid he will be out of Parliament. The *Caucus*, among whom he is *well known*, will not hear to his offering for the Town, and the *Freeman* is quite *too modest*, to think of such a thing. Lawyer Boulton will be in opposition with them now, and they have taken time to think about it. The *Freeman* is determined to make them "*do their duty*"—if he can—that is, to do as he desires them—but I guess, Lawyer is more than a match, but I believe there are some headstrong chaps, who *will* have an opinion of their own in spite of him, and will express it too—As soon as I hear, who is their man I will write and let you know.

Yours, &c.
JAMES NOGLE.

Mr. Thomas Nogle,
Adjala.

The Editor of the U. E. Loyalist, is requested by "a Hater of Hypocrites," to insert in his paper, a Communication which appears in the last Kingston Chronicle, relating more particularly to the University about to be established at York.

Kingston, 24th Nov. 1827.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

It was my intention, when I first addressed you, to have noticed the misstatements of the different writers who have disputed the accuracy of Doctor Strachan's letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton, but as those contests have now to a great extent concluded their angry assaults, I deem it most convenient and advantageous to delay my remarks until I have full knowledge of every ground of complaint upon which they work their elaborate productions. In the mean time I shall offer a few remarks to a portion of the public, with a view of dispelling the prejudice which ignorance and Malice are endeavouring to excite against the University which, through the patriotic zeal, and perseverance of Dr Strachan, has been established in this favored Province.

Before entering into the subject, however, I would premise, that every objection which is made by those persons who retain or have acquired British feelings, and a love of British Laws and Government, and not to that class of persons who assail the University because it is not of their *party religious denomination*, Roman Catholics as well as others, may reside in or near the University, and train up the youth of their persuasion, even to become Clergymen of which there are many instances in the latter respect, and that does not arise from any fault in the charter of the University. *By a regulation of the College, no youth, no person can be admitted to Holy Orders in the Church of England, who has not been educated in a Scotch University.*

One other remark, with reference to this clause of the charter, it has been erroneously imagined, that there can be no Professors belonging to the University but such as are members of the Church of England—this is a mistake. "The Council," which, as I have already stated is to be composed of the Chancellor, President, and seven Professors, must be of that religion, but all others may be of any other faith, as the charter gives no power or conferring every degree usually conferred at Oxford and Cambridge. it is probable that more than twice seven Professors will be required in the course of a short time.

Having now made all the remarks which occur to me as necessary with reference to the first objection, I shall proceed to the consideration of the second, viz—that the *Upper Canada*—and the people of Britain—with the exception of the very few, to whom actual observation had taught the fallacy of such an idea—were thence induced to believe that a new *Metropolis* was growing up on the banks of the Upper Canadian *Thames*. It will, therefore, be a matter of surprise to many, when they are informed, that, until within the last eighteen months, this Town was not even in contemplation, and that the spot upon which it was marked was in the centre of an uncultivated forest.—Within the period above mentioned, however, the public attention, has been fixed upon this favorite situation, as the seite for the *District Town*, and in consequence where, latter, not a tree was felled, all has now become bustle and activity. A considerable tract of country has been cleared—roads laid out—bridges built—and, between 20 and 30 buildings, about half of Frame, have been erected—including a temporary Jail and Court House—a very respectable Tavern—a Blacksmith's Shop—a Brewery (erecting)—one or two small Merchant's Shops and some very good Dwelling Houses.—The site is a very handsome one, at the forks of the Thames,

but, to depart from the principles which have, I believe, invariably governed them in all similar cases, viz. that Universities within the British dominions, *out of Scotland*, should be governed by members of the Church of England: witness Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College, the establishments in the East Indies, Nova-Scotia, *&c* Not even all the power which immense wealth and political influence given to the Governors of the London University, has as yet induced a departure from this rule; how then, could it be expected in the instance of King's College? In this state of the question I may again ask, will the members of the Church of Scotland, and others to whom I particularly address myself, say that they would rather see the Province without an University wherein, according to the language of the Charter, "*Youth are to be educated in the principles of the Christian Religion, and instructed in the various branches of Science and Literature,*" than that its Council should be composed of persons who are members of the Church of England? The reply to this question cannot be doubted; but I will proceed a step further, and I will put it to the intelligent and dispassionate to answer, whether, upon mature consideration, they think it desirable that there should be a difference of opinion in Religious matters among the members of the Council? Let men capable of calm reflection contemplate the evils which might, and in all probability would result to the University from a division of sentiment upon the most important point connected with its establishment; and I think that the objection, if not entirely removed, will be in their minds at least materially weakened. A house divided against itself cannot stand; and for myself, I without hesitation affirm, that rather than see the Council composed of persons some Episcopalians and some Presbyterians; I should prefer its being composed exclusively of the latter. There are, I am aware, men there who are well known for all the Professors of those establishments take the oath of allegiance, the profession of faith; and that they have the power, although not always exercised, of administering the same to Students before receiving any degree.—Indeed, I believe it to be an undeniable, that the Presbytery has complete power over all Colleges, Seminaries, and Schools, within its bounds, and may thereby, if it pleases, cause them to be the profession of faith, but even require every teacher of a common school to do the same; nay, every person, young or old, may be compelled to comply with these tests, before the laws in force by which they are enforced are not obsolete, but have from time to time been acted upon. These facts, I would observe, are not mentioned with any design to censure, but merely for the purpose of showing that when the liberality of the British Universities is called in question, especially that of Upper Canada, in the matter of tests, it is with little reason—at least, so far as our Presbyterian neighbours are concerned. I have extended this Communication far beyond the limits I had assigned myself when I first put pen to paper, but trust I have omitted to urge many points on the consideration of those I have taken the liberty to address, that might be important to notice; still, I hope that what I have written, may have the effect of inducing a number of my readers to a calm, dispassionate, unprejudiced consideration of their true interests, and that of their children, and the country of their birth or adoption, that they may be induced to withdraw their and the base efforts of the malignant and disaffected, to have the effect of inducing them to withhold their support from an establishment, the progress of which has hitherto been connected with the rising greatness of Upper Canada.

A HATER OF HYPOCRITES.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1827.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen in the Montreal Herald of the 17th Inst. a communication signed PHILALETHES, the reasoning in which in some respects corresponds with that I have stated above, and I am happy to find myself agreeing in opinion with so spirited a writer. *Apropos* of the Montreal Herald.—This paper for many years occupied a place among the first rank of respectable journals in these Provinces; it then descended its station; lately, however, whether from a change of Editor, or other cause, it has fallen, greatly fallen, from its former character. Silliness of invention, weakness of argument, and vulgar personal slander, are now its distinguishing features.

Domestic.

NEW TOWN OF LONDON.—Almost as long ago as we can remember, a Town of the above name was projected, which was to be the *Upper Canada*—and the people of Britain—with the exception of the very few, to whom actual observation had taught the fallacy of such an idea—were thence induced to believe that a new *Metropolis* was growing up on the banks of the Upper Canadian *Thames*. It will, therefore, be a matter of surprise to many, when they are informed, that, until within the last eighteen months, this Town was not even in contemplation, and that the spot upon which it was marked was in the centre of an uncultivated forest.—Within the period above mentioned, however, the public attention, has been fixed upon this favorite situation, as the seite for the *District Town*, and in consequence where, latter, not a tree was felled, all has now become bustle and activity. A considerable tract of country has been cleared—roads laid out—bridges built—and, between 20 and 30 buildings, about half of Frame, have been erected—including a temporary Jail and Court House—a very respectable Tavern—a Blacksmith's Shop—a Brewery (erecting)—one or two small Merchant's Shops and some very good Dwelling Houses.—The site is a very handsome one, at the forks of the Thames,

Varieties.

QUIBBLE AGAINST QUIBBLE.

Some years ago, Fredrick Reynolds, the dramatist, took it into his head to publish his own memoirs, and himself (as he thought) to paint the inside once during *the seven years' lease*: but in a subsequent avowment, which, if Reynolds read, he did not understand, there was too much technicality and ground for quibbling as to the exact period for commencing the aforesaid coloured operation, that at the end of the first year, the landlord (a most litigious and vexatious character) brought an action for breach of contract, but which the eccentric dramatist defeated by immediately pulating the whole of the inside of the house—*black!*

Zeal against Government seems suicidal and unaccountable; but zeal in favour of Government is natural; for every man of property, whose value would be annihilated by Anarchy—every man of business down his employment would cease—every one who hopes for property knows his chance of acquisition would end—every laborer knows there would be no more regular work—every lover of order, and peace, and quiet knows that would be substituted by the reverse. He might be the happiest who was the first martyr.—*N. E. Palladium.*

WORSHIP-STREET.—LEGAL DISTINCTIONS.—On Tuesday two youths, named Lexley and Browne, were charged with stealing a parrot from the premises of Mr. Cundale, Park-road, Dalston, at noon on Saturday last. It appeared that Mr. Cundale, seeing itself outside the cage when the prisoner, Lexley, fled off with her; she gave a scream which alarmed one of the servants, who called out "stop thief," in which the bird lustily joined, and so facilitated its recapture.

The bird was placed on the office-table, but its evidence was not required; and the prisoners were committed for the robbery, the prosecutor being advised to go at once before the *Grand Jury*, who were then sitting. In about half an hour Mr. G. Cundale returned, and said that the clerk of the indictments would not prefer a bill under the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. c. 29. s. 31., which states, "to steal any dog, beast, or bird, ordinarily kept in a state of confinement," and *so the parrot was outside of the cage*, and not ordinarily confined, the prisoners did not come within the meaning of the Act. The Magistrate then referred to the 74th section, and found he could fine the prisoners in the value of the property. He then fined both in the sum of £5 each, in addition to the value proved. (20s.) The money not being forthcoming, they were, under the said Act, committed to the House of Correction for four months.

NOTICE.—All accounts with the Canada Steam Boat, are required to be settled before the 10th December, 1827, to enable me to close mine for the season.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner of the Canada S. B.
York, 1st December, 1827. 2*tif.*

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, pioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of *February*, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him *duly* attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 2*tif*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 20, and part of 21, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 450 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 24th October, 1827. 2*tf*

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

he above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 27th August, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James H. Sampson, at the suit of Samuel Andruss, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less, and having thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and an excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—all of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancester Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
Semtember 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, at the suit of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Chrysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 38, in the 3d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancaster.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER.
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton.
September 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 405 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highes bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

25-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made be Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.
York. August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 23, 1827. 23

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, } 14-6m.
20th August, 1827. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, } 18-12
14th Sept. 1827. }

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar. 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson, Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-5m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACKRAM'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More Capital Prizes for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
Market-Square, York.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he ocupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

PORT HOPE

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.

Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-tf.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827. NO. 27.

Poetry.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.
By G. F. Richardson.

Hark! hark! mid the busy stir of life,
And the crowded city's hum,
I hear the thrilling tone of the fife,
And the roll of the distant drum!

But their alter'd tones chime sad and slow
To the mourner's silent tread;
For they breathe the hallowed dirge of wo,
The solemn march of the dead!

And looks of maudlest grief are there,
And stern eyes drop a tear;
And soldiers falter as they bear
The youthful warrior's bier!

And see as that bier comes nigh—it brings
Bright arms—a useless show!
For he hath no need of those gaudy things
Who sleeps in the coffin below!

For the voice that gave the stern command
Hath sighed its latest breath;
And an infant now may snatch the brand
From his dull cold grasp of Death!

And the breast so true, and the brow so proud,
Are cold and senseless all;
He has changed for the coat of gail—the shroud,
For the warrior's cloak—the pall.

He would have hailed the dart that sped
His soul to a warrior's dom;
But a short and sickly path was spread,
To wash him to the tomb!

They have borne him to the sacred porch—
They have borne him to the grave;
And the last sad rites of the Holy Church
Are paid to the fallen brave!

They have breathed the funeral prayer and hymn—
They have fired the soldier's knell;
But it reached not, alas! the ear of him
Who sleeps in the narrow cell!

They have lowered the coffin dark and deep,
In the lonely hollow womb;
And the lady he loved may come to weep
This eve o'er her soldier's tomb.

Miscellaneous.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.

An Elephant Chase in the strand.

A little fat journeyman plumber, whose name did not appear, was brought up, charged in the watchhouse book with having committed an assault upon Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the Menagerie at Exeter Change.

Mr. Cross did not appear himself, but it was stated by one of the keepers that, having let one of the establishment out on hire to a showman, and the time being expired, Mr. C. and several of his assistants, went on Thursday night to fetch the animal home to his regular quarters. The Elephant was making his way peaceably along the Strand, under the guidance of his keepers, when the defendant came behind him, seized hold of his tail, and began twisting it about, laughing heartily, at the same time, at his own exploit. Mr. Cross remonstrated with him upon his folly, and told him he was not, perhaps, aware of the mischief which he might occasion by enraging the animal. He, however continued his "lark," as he called it, and Mr. Cross attempted to remove him, upon which being pot-valiant the little melter of lead put his fist in the face of the elephant's master, and taking another twist at the animal's tail, he ran away laughing.—The elephant took umbrage at this last attack, and turning round, he pursued the fugitive plumber with all his speed, in spite of the efforts of the keepers to restrain him. Away ran the plumber as fast as his short legs and his fat would permit, and close behind him strode the huge native of the East roaring and throwing about his trunk in a manner quite terrific to race, or rather chase, that lasted from near Newcastle street to St. Clements Church, where the plumber's legs, or his wind failed him so much, that the elephant got him within the reach of his trunk, and gave him a "wipe" (to use the phrase of the keeper) across the back, which assisted him to an elevation of several feet above his mother earth, and despatched him in a horizontal direction, a distance of several yards, when he came in contact with the railings of the church yard, and found his natural level. "I expected" said the keeper, "to find half the bones in his skin broken, but fortunately I was disappointed. I think it must be his fat that saved him." When they found that he was not materially hurt, they gave him in charge to the watch, as a punishment for his folly. They had considerable difficulty in appeasing the wrath of the elephant, and conducting him safely home—The keeper added, that Mr. Cross had no wish to press the case, as he thought the defendant's fright and imprisonment would deter him from meddling with an animal so much above his own caliber in future.

The defendant looked very silly, and said nothing.

Sir R. Birnie said, the defendant was fortunate in meeting with so humane a man as Mr. Cross, for if he appeared against him, he (Sir R. B.) should certainly have made the give bail. His folly might have occasioned the death of half a dozen people. He should discharge him, with a caution never again to catch hold of an elephant's tail.

Defendant—that you may depend upon it, Sir Richard, I never shall, said the defendant, bowing very low. He was then discharged upon paying the fee.

THE CONJUGATING DUTCHMAN.

We know not where the following story came from; but, as it gives a droll picture of a methodical and persevering Dutchman, it may not prove unentertaining.—Two English gentlemen once stepped into a coffe house in Paris, where they observed a tall, odd looking man, who appeared not to be a native, sitting at one of the tables, and looking around with the most stone-like gravity of countenance upon every object. Soon after the two Englishmen entered, one of them told the other that a celebrated dwarf had arrived at Paris. At this the grave looking personage above mentioned opened his mouth and spake; 'I arrive,' said he, 'thou arrivest, he arrives, we arrive, you arrive, they arrive' The Englishman whose remark seemed to have suggested this mysterious speech, stepped up to the stranger and asked, 'Did you speak to me, Sir?' 'I speak,' replied the stranger, 'thou speakest, he speaks, we speak, you speak.' 'How is this?' said the Englishman, 'do you mean to insult me?' The other replied, 'I insult, thou insultest, he insults, we insult, you insult, they insult.' 'This is too much,' said the Englishman: 'I will have satisfaction—if you have any spirit with your rudeness come along with me.' To this defiance the imperturbable stranger replied, 'I come, thou comest, he comes, we come, you come, they come;' and then resumed his former gravity of coolness, and followed his challenger. In those days, when every gentleman wore a sword, duels were speedily dispatched. They went into a neighbouring alley, and the Englishman unsheathing his weapon, said to his antagonist, Now, Sir, you must fight me.' 'I fight,' replied the other, drawing his sword, 'thou fightest, he fights, we fight—here he made a thrust—you fight, they fight;' and here he disarmed his adversary. 'Well,' said the Englishman, 'you have the best of it, and I hope you are satisfied.' 'I am satisfied,' said the original, shedding his sword, 'thou art satisfied, I am glad every body is satisfied,' said the Englishman; 'but pray leave off quizzing me in this strange manner, and tell me what is your object, if you have any, in doing so.' The grave gentleman now, for the first time, became intelligible. 'I am a Dutchman,' said he, and am learning your language. I find it very difficult to remember the peculiarities of the verbs, and my tutor has advised me, in order to fix them in my mind, to conjugate every English verb that I hear spoken. This I have made it a rule to do, and I don't like to have my plans broken in upon while they are in operation, or I would have told you of this before." The Englishman laughed heartily at this explanation, and invited the conjugating Dutchman to dine with them, 'I will dine,' replied he. 'thou wilt dine, he will dine, we will dine' you will dine, they will dine, we will all dine together.' This they accordingly did, and it was difficult to say whether the Dutchman ate or conjugated with most perseverance."

RAMSDEN THE OPTICIAN.

It was his custom to retire in the evening to what he considered the most comfortable corner in the house, and take his seat close to the kitchen fireside, in order to devise some plan for forming a new instrument, or scheme for the improvement of one already made. There, with his drawing implements on the table before him, a cat sitting on the one side, and a certain quantity of *barnal*, butter, and a small mug of porter placed on the other side, while four or five appreticers commonly made up the circle, he amused himself with either whistling his favourite air, or sometimes singing the old ballad of

"If she is not so true to me,
What care I to whom she be?
What care I, what care I, to whom she be!"

and appeared, in this domestic group, contentedly happy. When he occasionally sent for a workman, to give him necessary directions concerning what he wished to have done he first showed the recent finished plan, then explained the different parts of it, and generally concluded by saying, 'this is the greatest good humour, "Now sar, man, let us try to find fault with it;" and thus, by putting two heads together, to scrutinize his own performance, some alteration was probably made for the better. But, whatever expense an instrument had cost in forming, if it did not fully answer the intended design, he would immediately say, after a little examination of the work, "Boise, man! this will not do, we must have at it again;" and then the whole of that was put aside, and a new instrument begun. By means of such perseverance, he succeeded in bringing various mathematical, pill-osphical, and astronomical instruments to perfection. The large theodolite for terrestrial measurements, and the equal altitude instrument for astronomy, will always be monuments of his fertile, penetrating, arduous, superior genius! There cannot be a lover (especially of this more difficult part) of philosophy, in any quarter of the globe, but must admire the abilities, and respect the memory, of Jesse Ramsden.

"The advantages of inoculation were formerly calculated thus:—Of one in seven die of the small-pox in the natural way, and one in three hundred and twelve by inoculation, then, as one million divided by 7 gives 142,857—one million divided by 312 gives 3,205. The lives saved by inoculation upon one million must be 139,653. A most surprising difference! but what would these calculators have said to any one who should have suggested that the period would arrive, when the chance of *having the smallpox* should be only equal to the chance of *dying* under the improvement of inoculation. Five hundred and three deaths from smallpox being the total within the bills of mortality for the year 1826, which on the average was formerly never less than four thousand."

England.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Trade and Commerce.—The expectations of an improvement in the manufactures of the country, are happily becoming realized. In the course of the present year, between four and five thousand vessels have entered for the West India Docks, London Docks, and the quays at the port of London. On Monday last, twenty-two ships cleared, twenty-two of them being West Indiamen, with valuable cargoes. There is an increase already of more than 800 ships over the corresponding periods of the last year. The Stamp department, as well as the Excise and Customs, is in a very satisfactory state.—The great sums of money lately paid to the Government, for the different duties, by the mercantile men in the city, are a great proof of the revival of confidence. *County Herald.*

The silk-weaving is extending very rapidly round Leith; upwards of 200 looms are already employed, and several manufacturers are expected to commence there.

Bank of England.—On Thursday a general Court of Proprietors was held at the Bank, to consider of a dividend. The Chairman stated that the amount of bank notes at present in circulation varied very little in comparison with the amount in circulation at the Court in March last. The difference was scarcely £500,000. The amount of the circulation then was about £22,000,000. Mr. Young inquired, whether that amount included the issue of the Branch Banks? The Chairman replied in the affirmative. Mr. Young demanded what was the seperate amount of the issue of the Branch Bank? The Chairman said, that he could not answer that question. He should only reply now, as he had done to the same question in March last, that the issue by the Branch Banks was not a large proportion of the whole issue. A discussion ensued on the subject of the proposed dividend of four per cent; and finally the question was put in the affirmative, and carried.

Silk Trade in Coventry.—The trade here was perhaps never better than it has been during the past season. In consequence of so many hands being employed in the technically called lutestrings, being used for trimming bonnets, an extra quantity of Brutia silk was consumed, and that article has therefore very materially increased in price. Italian thrown silks are also said to be looking up. The buyers, we are informed, nearly cleared the warehouses last week of manufactured goods; and we have great pleasure in being able to congratulate our readers on the generally prosperous state of the trade.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A monthly line of packets has been established between New-York and Gibraltar.—The brig *Bogota*, a first rate vessel of her class, will sail on the 20th inst.

The London papers mention that within the short period of three years, nearly six hundred thousand pounds sterling worth of machinery has been exported from England for the use of foreign industry.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the last London Papers.

Madrid Sept. 23.—Gen. Monet, on the 11. instant, at Coaca del Tren, a large valley about a league from Tarragona, fought an action with the rebels, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was completely beaten. The rebels then drove him into Tarragona, where he has shut himself up with two regiments of Royal troops, they are now besieging him in that place.—His said to be the news of this fight, joined to that of the desertion to the insurgents of more than a third of the Royal troops, which has determined his Majesty to set out post.

The King has sent the Governor of Tarragona an order to go to Barcelona on the morning of the 27th, when his Majesty will arrive, and has invited the Central Junta of government established by the insurgents at Manresa to repair to Tarragona on the 29th, to confer with him, promising that there shall be none of the superior military or civil authorities at Tarragona now established there, and that he will enter alone with his suit and weak escort. It is doubted whether the Junta of the insurgents would obey this invitation.

Two regiments of royal troops, in going through a pass called the Colde Balaguer, were surprised and cut in pieces by 6000 insurgents, commanded by a stranger, whose name, and even country, is yet unknown here. The insurgents have lately circulated throughout Catalonia, even in Barcelona, a proclamation in the King's name, in which a full and perfect amnesty is granted for all political opinions and crimes, to all Spaniards, from 1808 to the present day. It is no longer bands which from the insurrection, but a levy en masse.

The last letters from Gallicia announce general discontent to be prevailing in that province; a general rising is apprehended there, in opposition to that in Catalonia. In Gallicia the cry would be,—Viva la Constitution.

Madrid, Sept. 25.—The King left the Escurial this morning.—Almost the whole of the Army of Observation has set out for Arragon, and a body of 8000 men are to assemble in the neighbourhood of Daroca, about fifteen leagues from Saragossa. Although the decree announced to the Council of Castile that the King will repair to Tarragona, his Majesty seems as if going to Barcelona, for the orders given here to the post-office are, for all despatches to be sent to the latter town.

The last report of M. Campo Alegrado announces that the insurgents have 6000 augmented men, the greater part of them old soldiers. His Excellency adds, that 20,000 may be estimated as the number who have arms in their hands, and in a greater or less state of organization.

Paris, Sept. 30.—A report is spread, that the affairs of the Greeks have taken a more favourable turn; that a Russian Consul to the Greek Government has been appointed, and that Count Capo d'Istria was going to be officially recognized as President of Greece by the three Allied Powers.

From the Gazette de Franes of Oct. 2.—Letters from Sarragosa say, that a conspiracy in favour of the rebels of Catalonia has been discovered in this city, and that twenty persons of distinction had been arrested, among whom are Major General Arran Frigillo, a Guerilla Chief during the time of the constitution; Col. Leon, a Brigadier, and the brothers of Generals Capape and Freyre.

United States.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

From the New York Spectator, Nov. 14.

Yesterday about two o'clock, Mr. Emmet, the distinguished Counsellor, was seized with an alarming attack of apoplexy, whilst engaged in the Circuit Court of the United States, as one of the Counsel in the cause of the Sailors Snug Harbour. The best medical assistance was immediately procured, and he was conveyed to his house about half past 3, at which time there were but faint hopes that he would survive the shock.

This melancholy occurrence has excited a general sympathy, and there is perhaps no man in our Community whose loss would be more deeply felt and regretted. It is supposed that the arduous and incessant duties in which he has been engaged the last fortnight, have tended to enfeeble and overcome his strength.

At the moment it was discovered he was ill, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Emmet expired this morning.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14*th July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31*st January*, 1827.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
November 22d, 1827. }

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, of cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of merchantable. Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 200lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offered for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending on the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL.

No. 1.—cf. Clk. Ex. Council.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th November, 1827. } 27-7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
6th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th November, 1827. } 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall, at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spreed Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-4ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 26th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d November, 1827. 23-18*y*

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheries, and Lot No. 14, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 8, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Spring House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to wit. } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spreed Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough, in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York,

HOME DISTRICT, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 20lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.



GUELPH.
CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st January next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be $50 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, $2½ per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.

GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. 27tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
J. BOULTON,

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

York, Nov. 20th 1827. 26tf.

TO BE LET, for a term of years from the 1st of January next, either entire or in divisions, that highly improved Farm, lately occupied by the late Chief Justice Powell, situate on the North side of Dundas Street, and within a quarter of a Mile of the town of York, containing fifty Acres, in a respectable neighbourhood, bounded by the residences of the Attorney General, Darcy Boulton, and John Wenham, Esqrs. It needs no comment to recommend it to the attention of a private Gentleman, or a respectable family. There is a small cottage, and large out offices thereon, and the premises are well divided, watered, and wooded. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. W. BERGIN.

York, Nov. 20th, 1827. 26-3

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER McDOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

Lowest Prize $5.....Tickets $4.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.
THIRTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, December 1st, 1827.

☞ SCHEME. ☜

1 Prize..	$6,000	$6,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,000	1,000
1	800	800
1	600	600
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	300	300
1	250	250
1	200	200
37	50	1,850
37	20	740
37	10	370
259	10	2,590
3,330	5	16,650
3,710	*Prizes, amounting to*	$34,420

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN.

Agent for the Managers, York, U. C.

Numbers drawn in Washington Lodge Lottery, 12th Class Extra:—

8, 22, 2, 7, 18, 44.

WHEREAS on the 24th of March, 1827, I gave Vryling Sargeant, late of Vaughan, Yeoman, five several notes of hand, for the sum of £5 each—the first payable one Year after date—the second payable the 24th March, 1827—the third payable the 24th March, 1828—the fourth payable the 24th March, 1829—and the fifth on the 24th March, 1830, with interest till paid.

And Whereas I have received no consideration for the said Notes—these are to notify all who are or may be concerned therein, that I will not pay any or either of the said Notes.

JAMES GAMBLE.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

LANDS FOR SALE.—The following valuable Lands, part of the Estate of the late John Powell, Esq., are offered for sale on reasonable terms:—

N. E. ¼ Lot No. 22, broken Lot No. 28, S. ½ of Lot No. 22,	Eleventh Con. Innisfile,	Home District, 1,200 Acres.
24, 26, and 27. 13, in 6th and 8th Cons. Glandford, 17, in 9th Con. Binbrook,		Gore Dist. 600 Acres
17, 18, 19 & 20, in 3d Con. 18, & 19, in 4th Con. 4, 8, 9, & 21, in 12th Con. 17, in 13th Con. 16, in 14th Con.	Bleabina. Burford.	District of London 2400 acr's.

Application to be made at York to

GRANT POWELL,
Executor.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, will feel thankful to all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 26th October, 1827 23-4

WILLIAM ATKINSON Saddler, &c. King Street, York; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Whips, &c., are arrived direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made. 23-6.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent, upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

19-8m.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3 4, 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada, 1 vol.
Cerrie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols.
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Haldes, vol. 2.
Saudlet's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol. 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor's Universal History, vols. 1, 9, 20.
Bossuett's Universal History, 1 vol.,
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Towson's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols. 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Selden's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Verott's Works, 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 22, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers,
R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament, York, October 30th 1827. 23.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR BEEF.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, at York, from persons who may be willing to furnish the *Royal Naval Establishment* at *Penetanguishine* with such quantities as may be required of *Fresh Beef*, for Twelve Months, commencing the 1st of January, 1827, and ending the 31st of December following.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered into this Office by the 5th December next, at noon. No Tender will be noticed, unless the Party and his sureties, or an Agent on their behalf, attend at the opening of the Tenders, which must be endorsed, "*Tenders for supplying the Royal Naval Establishment at Penetanguishine with Fresh Beef.*"

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

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, 6th Nov. 1827. 24-4.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, for the undermentioned supplies and services, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at noon.—For supplying such quantities of

FRESH BEEF,

As may be required for the use of the Garrison of York, between the 25th December, 1827, and the 24th December, 1828—to be delivered at the Garrison, and the Tenders to state in Sterling Money, the rate per lb. at which it will be furnished

FOR BAKING BREAD

For the Troops, &c. in the Garrison of York, for one year or six Months, commencing the 25th December next.—The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread, that will be delivered for every One hundred pounds of Flour furnished from the King's Magazines.

FOR 400 CORDS OF FIRE WOOD

Of the best quality—four hundred of which are to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at York, on or before the 31st March, 1828, and the remaining quantity on or before the 24th day of June following—to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of Black and Yellow Birch, hard Maple Hickory, or Beech, and to be of the following dimensions: the Stick to be cut full four feet long, the Cord to be Eight feet in length, by Four feet four Inches in height.

FOR CARTAGE AND WAGGON HIRE

That may be required for every branch of the service during one year, commencing from the 25th of December, 1827. The Tenders are to state in Sterling Money, the respective rates per day, that will be charged for one or two Horses, with Drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed.

Any information required previous to the day of Tendering, may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.—The Tenders must be endorsed,—"*Tenders for Fresh Beef*"—"*For baking Bread*"—"*Fire Wood*"—*Cartage*," as the case may be.

All prices to be stated in Sterling Money. Four Shillings Sterling being equivalent to Five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills, at 30 days sight, on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £103 due upon the Contract.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, and whom, as well as the party concerned, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders.

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 8th Nov. 1827. 24-3

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. 15, do. 4th do. } 300

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 4th Con. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 22, 28. } 476 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. 17, & 18, 2d do. 17, & 18, 3d do. } 2000

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. 2, 4th do. } 400

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. and Broken Fronts. } 999

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the county of Leeds, in the District of Ontawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.
L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 20.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Saturday, the Seventeenth day of November instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Twenty-ninth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Seventeenth day of November instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE,
York, 7th June, 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
Clerk of the Executive Council

5-26w.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

£50 *Reward.*

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums;—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1825, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o,clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. 27-7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL,
No. 1.—tf. *Clk. Ex. Council.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruch, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit: } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 15th *October* 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th *August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 24th *October*, 1827. 23.

District of Ottawa. To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, at the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Marlborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 25, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff,

23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Soverign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbreath James Joynt, at the suit of Samuel Purdie,—I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Galbreath James Joynt, Lots numbers Three and Seven, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased;—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri To Wit.* } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ o TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quali-

ty, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheries, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 3, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with a Excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, TO WIT. } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Abel Conat, at the suit of John Spread Baldwin, and Julius Quesnel, Esquires, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Abel Conat, parts of lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24, in concession D. in the Township of Scarborough; in the Home District, containing about 71 Acres, more or less, the land is of an excellent quality, and under good improvement, lying on the old Dantford road, and only nine miles from the Town of York, the above property I shall sell at Public sale, at the market place in the Town of York, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to, me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th August, 1827. 16-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James H. Sampson, at the suit of Samuel Andruss, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less, and having thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and an excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—all of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancester Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Dep. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff' Office, Hamilton. Sentember 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, at the suit of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Chrysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 38, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancester.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff. G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton. September 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
December 24th, 1826. }

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

25-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flambro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 23.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Jail be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Leeds and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York.

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1827. NO. 93.

Poetry.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
The little windows where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember
The roses, red and white,
The violets and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of the light!
The lilacks where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birth-day,—
The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember
The fir tree's dark and high:
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy.

Lower Canada.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMEMT.

FROM THE QUEBEC OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, 22d *November*, 1827.

On Tuesday last the 20th inst. pursuant to Royal Proclamation, His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, with customary State, proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, and was there received with the honors usual on this occasion, in order to open the first Session of the Thirteenth Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada. Several circumstances having lately occurred to add considerably to the interest generally felt on this occasion, we shall endeavour to give our readers as succint an account of the proceedings as we could readily obtain. In another place will be found the address of the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Assembly, on Tuesday, desiring them to retire to their usual place of sitting, in order to choose their Speaker." We understand, that on the return of the House of Assembly to their own chamber, Mr. Papineau, the late Speaker, was nominated by Mr. Bourdages, and Mr. Vallieres, who had also previously been Speaker, was put in nomination by Mr. Solicitor General. It would appear that the friends of Mr. Papineau intended that the election should be carried unanimously, and by acclamation in his favour; and, notwithstanding the nomination of Mr. Vallieres, seemed to look down any division in the body. A division, however, was called for, and the two persons named having previously retired, 39 were for Mr. Papineau, and 5 for Mr. Vallieres. Those for the latter were as follows:—Messrs. Ogden, Stuart, Young, Boissonnault, and Christie.

We understand on this occasion there was no debate; and neither Mr. Vallieres nor his friends had the least expectation he would be called to the Chair. That Gentleman, we are informed, was himself decidedly averse from being put in nomination; but having, heretofore, filled the Chair, he was thought by those Members who voted for him, a fair Candidate for that honor.

Yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 21st. HIS EXCELLENCY having again proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having seated on the Throne, the Assembly was sent for, by means of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and having taken their place below the Bar; the Speaker elect addressed His EXCELLENCY in the usual words, acquainting the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF that the choice of the Assembly had fallen on him, and pleading his own unworthiness, in the terms which prescription had established.

Shortly after the return of the Members to the usual place of sitting, the doors were thrown open and the public were allowed to witness the discussion.—This was said to be unusual, but after some observations on either side, it was said that there could be no impropriety in admitting the public, & the doors were accordingly by universal consent thrown open. Mr. Blanchet maintained "the House was now competent to proceed to the despatch of business—that it had its Speaker—that the concurrence of the person administering the Government was unnecessary." They were competent to all intents and purposes—Common sense said so —they were so, until the contrary could be proved —what was to prevent it? it was good sense—good sense said it." Mr. Bourdages expressed his opinion that the House was competent to proceed to the despatch of public business, as it had elected its Speaker, and that the disallowance of the Executive was of no consequence.—Mr. Papineau, in the mean time, placed himself in the Chair.—Mr. Neilson and Mr Bourdages said the Mace ought to be laid on the table. The Solicitor General and Mr. Stuart said, that to do this until another Speaker was elected, would be highly improper. Mr. Cuvillier rose to offer certain resolutions to the Speaker, the main purport of which was, that the Assembly might and of right could, and "ought to elect their own Speaker "or independently of, and without reference to the "person administering the Government of the Province."—To this it was objected that Mr. Papineau, not being Speaker, could not receive any such motion, and that the sole matter that could, at the present stage, be mooted, was the election of a Speaker, and that this motion could only be received by the Clerk of the Assembly.—Mr. Quesnel was of opinion, that Mr. Papineau being Speaker elect of yesterday, was not less so to-day, and therefore that the Mace ought to be laid upon the table.—To this, it was contended that the Mace yesterday, after the election, lay upon the table under the presumption that the choice of the Assembly would be confirmed; but this presumption having now ceased, it could not be said a new choice had taken place.—Mr. Cuvillier said that he knew of no instance in the "Colonies of the refusal of a Speaker "on the part of the Representative of the Government, that there were instances of it in England, but long ago, in the time CHARLES the II, "and before, but none since the Revolution.—That "history reprobated the conduct of the Commons— "it was held in detestation by all Englishmen, and "only recorded in history as a thing hateful to "them."—Mr. Stuart called upon Mr Cuvillier to have the goodness to put his question upon that portion of history which so spoke of it—Mr. Cuvillier said it was so—Mr. Stuart was of a different conviction —After desultory debate, and conversation of this kind, Mr. Papineau stepped from the Speakers Chair, that he had for the present only assumed it, to report to the Assembly, his address to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF, when (Mr. P.) had, with the unanimity, gone up to the Legislative Council as the Speaker elect, and His Excellency's answer. This he now accordingly did. After this, Mr. P. sat some time in the Chair, listening to the debate relative to the proposed Resolutions of Mr. Cuvillier, and the proposition that the mace should be laid on the table.—He then rose to say that having made his report, the constitutional question of the seat in which he had been placed yesterday by a majority of the Assembly, he thought it his duty now to leave it, and fall into the ranks of other Members. He then resume his right of expressing his opinion on the matter as he might be advised—that he did not, therefore, think it proper that the Mace should for the present be placed on the table.—Mr. Papineau then this left the Speakers Chair and retired, we believe, from the room in which the Assembly sits, as we did not afterwards observe him there.—The resolutions of Mr. Cuvillier were then offered to the Clerk of the Assembly, and the debates continued. The Solicitor General, observed, from the Journals of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, that in 1806 a case in point had occurred there, and that a Speaker had been refused by the Lieutenant Governor of that Province, and that another was then elected instead.—Mr. Vallieres declared that it was important to ascertain the King's prerogative in the matter, and that he would rather forfeit his life than interfere with it.—That it was also equally important to ascertain their own privileges and that he would also then, as soon lose his life as forego them.—That he believed the Assembly had the sole and exclusive right of naming its own Speaker, and that the person administering the Government, could not accept of those Members who voted for him, a fair Candidate for that honor.

And I am further directed by His Excellency to inform you, that as soon as a Speaker of the House of Assembly has been chosen, with the approbation of His Excellency, His Excellency will lay before the Provincial Parliament certain communications upon the present state of this Province, which, by His Majesty's command, he has been directed to make known to them.

Quebec, November 24, 1827.

The Provincial Parliament was yesterday prorogued, by Royal Proclamation, till the 3rd January next.—*Mercury.*

We understand that the Colonial Brig of War *Kingfisher*, Captain RATSIDE, is detained at QUEBEC, for the purpose of carrying despatches to ENGLAND, relative to the most extraordinary conduct of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday week (the 17th Instant,) while a party of the Royal Sappers and Miners, at the RIDEAU CANAL, were engaged in the operation of blasting some rocks, one of them approached a train of powder, which he imagined had not ignited, when it suddenly exploded, and wounded him so dreadfully in the head, that the unfortunate soldier expired in less than an hour after he was removed to the hospital.—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

Having been favoured with copies of the Address of the Earl of Dalhousie, and of the prayers offered up on Thursday last, on the occasion of laying the first stone of the Monument to be erected to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, we are enabled to give further particular ...t very interesting ceremony.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, in the morning, the Troops, in Garrison, marched from their respective Barracks and formed a line on the street which separates the square from the lower garden of the Chateau, their right resting on the foot of the Citadel Glacis, and their left nearly opposite to the Chateau, they then opened their ranks and faring inwards formed a line.

The Grand Lodge of Masons, with the Right Worshipful Grand Master (Chasde Denochau, Esq.) at their head, the Merchants and Freres du Commerce, the Sachems of the St. Andrews Lodge, the Officers composing the Grand Lodge and the Brethren being in full Masonic Costume, walked in procession to the Chateau, proceeded by the Band of the 66th Regiment, playing a Masonic March, and passing through the Court entered the garden, and lined the avenues to the spot where preparations had been made for the purpose which called their attendance.

The Countess of Dalhousie shortly after made her appearance in the Garden with the Honble. Lady Hill, the Hon. Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Sewell, and a large party of fashionables, and passed through the lines of Masons to the platform of the Battery; almost at the same moment His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Chief Justice, the Committee of superintendance and many other Gentlemen, and attended by the Officers of the General a-la personal staff, having passed through the lane formed by the Troops, entered the garden by the gate facing the spot selected for the Scite of the Monument, and descending the steps, joined the Countess of Dalhousie, whom he conducted, accompanied by Her Ladyship's friends, to a situation commanding a view of the ceremonies to take place.

Every thing being now in readiness, His Excellency placed himself in front of the Stone and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Committee, we are assembled upon an occasion of deep interest to this country—it possible more so to this city—We are met to lay the Foundation of a Column in honor of two illustrious men, whose deeds and whose fall have immortalized their own names and placed Quebec in the rank of cities famous in the history of the world.

Before, however, we touch the first stone, let us implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our intended work.

The Rev Dr. Mills, Chaplain to the Forces, then offered up the following prayer:—

PRAYER.

O Almighty Lord of Heaven and Earth! without whose blessing we can do nothing of our own power, look down, we beseech Thee, with an eye of favour upon this our undertaking. We know, O Lord! that, unless Thou build the fabric, their labour is but lost that build it! and therefore we humbly pray, that this Column which we are about to erect in honour of those two distinguished Warriors, whose names it is destined to bear, may transmit their Fame to distant ages uninjured by blood and by flame, unassailed by the Thunder's rending bolt, or the mining shock of the Earthquake. May no assault of foreign or domestic division within our walls, loosen one stone from the structure; but may it long—long rear its head in simple majesty, the brightest gem and ornament of our city.

It hath pleased Thee, O Lord! by the good Providence, in a great degree to tranquillize the world: there is a great calm in the Universe: Thou hast said to the desolating tide of human Warfare—"Peace, be still! hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed!" We pray, O Lord!—most humbly and heartily do we pray,—that this happy state of things may continue and abound more and more, till—every source of discord dried up—every jaring interest harmonized—the Heavenly influence of the glorious Gospel—that Charter of Love and Mercy to the whole human race—be universally felt and acknowledged; till the glad strain of "Peace on earth, good will toward men," which ushered in the Nativity of the Saviour; find a ready echo in every bosom; and the blessed time at length arrive, when the sword shall be turned into the plow-share, and the spear into the pruning-hook—when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. But of this hour—now seen afar off only in indistinct vision—unseen by man: in the mean

time, O Lord! the wrath of man shall praise Thee, while the remainder of wrath it is—and will be—thy province to restrain.

Meanwhile also, O Lord! we humbly hope and trust, that we are not forbidden to pray, even amidst all the pomp and glitter of Military parade, by which we are surrounded in behalf of those our Brethren—with an anxious concern for their honour as *Soldiers*, while we feel for their salvation as *Men* —that the great Examples of the illustrious dead, whom we this day hold out as patterns for our imitation, were now and ever to be recorded by them with an ardent desire to imitate their worth. Yes! Soldiers, Friends and Brethren! we implore the God of Armies, that should the battle once more be set in array against you, you may—each of you—buckle on your harness, in humble—yet well-grounded confidence in the Divine protection, with no terrors of an evil conscience to appal you in the hour of peril—no breeding sin to unnerve your arm, and render it powerless in the conflict. Thus prepared —thus strengthened with might by the spirit in the Inner man—should you fall, my Brethren! you will fall in glory; you will look forward with the eye of faith, beyond the grave, to a brighter crown—a fairer wreath, than Monarchs can bestow; and this thought, rising fast over death and all its agonies, will enable you, more than any thing else, to enjoy even amidst the severest struggles of expiring Nature, the same heroic Resignation, the same loyal devotion to your King, and to your Country, and glory to your Country, which blazed forth—like the Sun's last flash before his setting—with such unextinguishable lustre, in the breasts of these departing Warriors.

Grant, O Lord! of Thine infinite Mercy Grant, that such, wherever duty calls them may be the genuine feelings of British Soldiers—such their Patriotism, their Loyalty and their Valour, may be founded upon Religion as the best and surest basis: and, with these feelings deeply rooted in our own breasts, let us pray for our Countrymen—for our Sovereign as he is—assured that they that love her shall prosper. Peace be within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces. For our brethren and companions' sakes, we will say, Peace be within thy land secking—and not *seeking* only, but *striving* to do her good and to advance her glory by every means in our power, do Thou, O God! prosper the work of our hands upon us. O prosper Thou our handy-work! Amen and Amen.

His emphatic prayer concluded—His Lordship thus addressed the Masonic Brethren:—

Right Worshipful Grand Master and Worshipful Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I crave your assistance in performing Masonic Ceremonies and honors on this occasion.

The R. W. Grand Master supported by the R. W. Dp. G. Mr. Oliva on his right, and P. Dy. G. Mr. Thompson on his left, with two G. Deacons took his station on the East side of the foundation. The R. W. the G. Master, and the R. W. the G. Chaplain placed themselves on the opposite sides, then the Corner Stone was lowered and laid with the usual Masonic ceremony—the G. Master supported as above described, advanced towards His Lordship to give the three Mystic Strokes, on the Stone. During this part of the ceremony—the G Master repeated the following short Prayer: "May this undertaking prosper with the Blessing of Almighty God."

The part of the ceremony which now followed derived peculiar interest from the presence of Mr. James Thomson, one of the first Masons (supposed to be the only man in Canada) of that gallant Army which served under Wolfe on the memorable 13th Sept., 1759. This venerable Mason in the 95th year of his age walked with the aid of his staff accompanied the Earl, and stood near his Lordship, leaning on the arm of Captain Young of the 79th Highlanders, the officer whose pencil produced the chaste appropriate design which has been adopted for the Monument. His Lordship called upon the patriarch to assist in the ceremony in these words.

Mr. Thompson—we honour you here as the only person in arms, and a venerable living witness of the fall of Wolfe, do us also the favour to bear witness on this occasion by the mallet in your hand.—Mr. Thompson then, with a firm hand, gave the three Mystic strokes with the Mallet on the stone —The following appropriate prayer was then pronounced by Dr. Harkness, the Provincial Grand Chaplain.

Most Gracious God! We adore Thee as the *Great Architect* of Nature. In the beginning Thou laidest the foundations of the Earth—The Arches of Heaven are the workmanship of Thy hand,—and the Spirit of Man formed within him.—Thou makest the Clouds thy Chariot—Thou walkest upon the Wings of the Wind—Thou waterest the Hills from Thy Chambers,—and the Earth is satisfied with the fruit of Thy works. Thou causest the Grass to grow for the use of Cattle,—and Herb for the service of Man. Thou hast appointed the *Moon* for seasons, and the Sun knoweth his going down. O Lord how manifold and wondrous are Thy works! In Wisdom hast Thou made them all. The Earth is full of Thy riches. Though Thou dwellest on high in light inaccessible and full of glory,—yet we rejoice to think, that Thou humblest Thyself to behold every thing that is done in this lower world. And we fervently and earnestly pray that Thou wouldst now look down with a propitious and approving eye on the present undertaking of Thy humble Servants. May the *Public Monument*, the foundation-stone of which has now been laid, go on and prosper, and when finished, may it completely answer the double designs of those by whom it is undertaken and promoted—We entreat Thee, O Lord, to give each of us grace, that we may be enabled in our respective spheres, to emulate the *Virtues* of those *Great*, and *Brave* and *Good Men*, the *Memory* of whose *Heroic Deeds* this Column is intended to perpetuate. Enable us unitedly and unitedly to cherish and cultivate the genuine *Spirit of Christian Benevolence*, which is ever ready to pity the Objects of Misery and relieve Objects of Distress which ever fills the heart with the tenderest sympathy and the warmest compassion,—It which ever disposes us to regard our fellow-creatures with the purest sentiments of affection and the sincerest disposition to promote their welfare and happiness—Whatever diversity of Religious sentiment may be found to exist among us, may we all be united in this *grand essential* of the Religion of Jesus. "*Charity towards all Men.*" And may all our hopes of future happiness be built upon "the foundation of the *Apostles* and *Prophets*, *Jesus Christ himself* being the *Chief Corner Stone*."

Grant, O Most Merciful Father! these the sincere desires of our hearts, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord, and Redeemer. Amen.

Then Capt. Methuish, of the Royal Engineers having deposited Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the present Reign, in a cavity prepared on the upper face of the stone for their reception, the pieces were covered by a brass plate bearing a suitable inscription, and the stone was then passed He Lordship in review order on the Place d'Armes.

The change which has been made in the situation chosen for the Monument, as is now generally admitted, is for the better. In the Place d'Armes it would have been, in a great measure, lost; but on the spot where it is now to be erected it will be a prominent object, visible from the opposite shore, from the Bay, and from almost every River, whilst the terrace on which it is to stand, and which, as has been already stated, will be as open to the public as the street itself, overlooks the basin and its surrounding scenery, presenting particularly in summer time when the Port is full of Shipping, a view which for animation and beauty is hardly to be surpassed.

The following is Smollett's character of General Wolfe: at the present moment its re-persual may be interesting to our Readers. *Quebec Gazette.*

"The death of General Wolfe was a national loss, universally lamented. He inherited from nature an undaunted spirit of resentment, an intuitive perception, an extensive capacity, and a passion for glory, which stimulated him to acquire every species of military knowledge that study could comprehend, that actual service could illustrate and confirm. This noble ardour of mind inspired him seldom fails to call forth and unfold the liberal virtues of the soul. Brave, above all estimation of danger, he was also generous, gentle, complacent, and humane; the pattern of the officer, the darling of the soldier: there was a sublimity in the manner of his being raised above the pitch of ordinary minds; and had his faculties been exercised to their full extent by opportunity and action, had his judgment been fully matured by age and experience, he would without doubt have rivalled in reputation the most celebrated captains of antiquity."

Summary.

Early Winter.—The Catskill paper of the 9th inst says:—It commenced snowing here on Saturday night last, and continued north-east, and continued without intermission until Wednesday evening.—The quantity which fell was about 10 inches on a level.

Opening of the Port of St. Kitts.—In consequence of the injury sustained by the late dreadful storms in the West-Indies, the Governor of the Island of St. Kitts has issued a Proclamation admitting vessels of all nations for the term of three months, from the date thereof—loaded with lumber, provisions, &c.

Greenwich Hospital.—The number of veteran and disabled Seaman, Pensioners in Greenwich Hospital, amounts to about 2,700, of which 1,500 sit down to dinner daily at one o'clock, in the long Hall. The meat is cut into mouthfuls by the carver's swain, who takes his station at the head of the Hall, says Grose. Then a clatter of knives and forks, not unlike a chorus of narrow-bones and cleavers, begins. They bury on an average one a day; and on a calculation, the Hospital is cleared of the whole of this race of heroes every seven years

Steam Mail-Packet to India.—It is stated in a Madras paper, that Mr. Thomas Waghorn, of the Bengal Pilot Establishment, had proceeded to England in the ship Reaper, in the expectation of establishing between the Continent and India a steam mail packet. The vessel is to be built after the model of the Leith smacks, of 200 or 220 tons, with two 25 horse power engines, her mast is to be constructed so as to lower down on the deck in case of head winds, and the tunnel is also to be lowered at pleasure. Every thing is to be sacrificed to expedition. She will carry no passengers or live stock. The captain, and a crew of nineteen to mess together, and potted meats to be laid in. By these means the utmost room possible for the stowage of coals is to be afforded and it is expected the vessel will carry 50 day's consumption. The passage is to be made in 20 days.

The English cruizers on the coast of Africa, between the 10th of April, 1824 and the 1st of June 1827, captured 59 vessels, containing no less than 9,733 slaves! The vessels were chiefly Brazilians; and the rest Spanish and Dutch.

Important Invention.—We understand that there is now in this City, a person who has invented a Printing Press which is calculated to print both sides of a sheet at one operation, with as much expedition as by any other method hitherto discovered of printing one side. An experiment is now making, and if it succeeds, as it promises to do in the judgment of some experienced printers who have examined the principle, it will supersede all other presses.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

England.

The Power Loom was invented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, (a brother to the celebrated reforming Major.) This is described as one of the most ingenious, efficient and pre-eminently useful machines, that has ever been constructed. Parliament voted the Rev. Gentleman £10,000 as a reward for his discovery. The progress of power loom weaving was not at first so rapid as might have been expected—during the last ten years however, it has increased with astonishing rapidity —" According to Mr. Baines, there were in 1813, in Manchester, Stockport, and the immediate vicinity, about 2,000 power looms; in 1821 they had increased to 5,733; and in July, 1825, in the parish of Manchester alone, they amounted to upwards of 20,000! There are now probably, about 45,000 power looms in Britain. Within



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

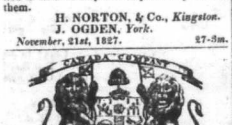
☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Hotard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.



GUELPH,
CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st January next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be 240 each, or 24 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building with...months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, 2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, 3 per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Town Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.

GUELPH, 20th Nov 1827. 22tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON. } *Trustees.*

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,632 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 20, and part of No. 21 in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—ALSO—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

York, Nov. 20th 1827. 26tf.

TO BE LET, for a term of years from the 1st of January next, either entire or in divisions, that highly improved Farm, lately occupied by the late Chief Justice Powell, situate on the North side of Dundas Street, and within a quarter of a Mile of the town of York, containing fifty Acres, in a respectable neighbourhood, bounded by the residences of the Attorney General, Darcy Boulton, and John Wenham, Esqrs. It needs no comment to recommend it to the attention of a private Gentleman, or a respectable family. There is a small cottage, and large out offices thereon, and the premises are well divided, watered, and wooded. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

W. BERGIN.

York, Nov. 20th. 1827. 26-3

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. ALSO,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

Lowest Prize 85.....*Tickets* 4.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS *Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN AT PROVIDENCE,

Saturday, December 1st, 1827.

☞ SCHEME. £8

1 Prize...	$6,000..... is.....	$6,000
1.....	2,000.....	2,000
1.....	1,000.....	1,000
1.....	800.....	800
1.....	600.....	600
1.....	500.....	500
1.....	400.....	400
1.....	300.....	300
1.....	255.....	255
1.....	200.....	200
37.....	50.....	1,850
37.....	20.....	740
37.....	15.....	555
250.....	10.....	2,500
3,330.....	5.....	16,650
4,710 *Prizes, amounting to*		834,440

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

Agent for the Managers, York, U. C.

Numbers drawn Washington Lodge Lottery, 12th Class Extra:—

8, 22, 2, 7, 18, 44.

WHEREAS on the 24th of March, 1825, I gave Vryling Sargeant, late of Vaughan, Yeoman, five several notes of hand, for the sum of £5 each—the first payable one Year after date—the second payable 24th March, 1827—the third payable the 24th March, 1828—the fourth payable the 24th March, 1829—and the fifth on the 24th March, 1830, with interest till paid.

And Whereas I have received no consideration for the said Notes—these are to notify all who are or may be concerned, that I will not pay any or either of the said Notes.

JAMES GAMBLE.

York, 7th November, 1827. 24-4

NOTICE.—The Subscriber intending to leave this place for England in the first week of December next, will feel thankful to all those persons who are indebted to him, if they will settle their respective accounts previous to that time.

THOMAS MOORE.

York, 26th October, 1827 23-4.

WILLIAM ATKINSON SADDLER, &c. KING STREET, YORK; returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of YORK and its Vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has received—and acquaints them that his Fall and Spring Stock of the best quality of Mountings for Harness—Saddle trees, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, &c., are now direct from England.

W. A. flatters himself the quality of the above articles will supercede the necessity of sending to England for Saddlery and Harness ready made. 23-6.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf

BANK OF UPPER CANADA,
York, 3d October, 1827.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, pursuant to Public Notice, it was resolved, that a further instalment of Ten per Cent. upon the Capital Stock Subscribed, be called in payable at the Bank, on the second day of January, next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

19-3w.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3, 4, 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada. 1 vol.
Currie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols,
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Haldes, vol. 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 4 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor's Universal History, vols. 1, 9, 20.
Bossuet's Universal History, 1 vol.,
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 1 vol.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Tonson's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols, 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works, vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 vols.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Vertot's Works, 2 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 22, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers.

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament,
York, October 30th 1827. 23

LANDS FOR SALE.—To the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - } *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. }
do. 13, 4th do. } 300
In the Township of Hamilton—
Lots No. 25, 29 & 30, 9th Con. }
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 476
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts }
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. } 2000
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 13, 3d Con. } 100
3, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts, }
In the Township of York— - - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 3d October, 1827. 19 *tf.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-*tf*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, for the undermentioned supplies and services, on Monday the 10th day of December next, at noon.—For supplying such quantities of

FRESH BEEF,

As may be required for the use of the Garrison of York, between the 25th December, 1827, and the 24th December, 1828—to be delivered at the Garrison, and the Tenders to state in Sterling Money, the rate per lb. at which it will be furnished

FOR BAKING BREAD

For the Troops, &c. in the Garrison of York, for one year or six Months, commencing the 25th December next.—The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread, that will be delivered for every One hundred pounds of Flour furnished from the King's Magazines.

FOR 500 CORDS OF FIRE WOOD

Of the best quality—four hundred of which are to be delivered into His Majesty's Fuel Yard, at York, on or before the 31st March, 1828, and the remaining quantity on or before the 24th day of June following—to be of sound and Merchantable quality, consisting of Black and Yellow Birch, hard Maple Hickory, or Beech, and to be of the following dimensions: the Stick to be cut full four feet long, the Cord to be Eight feet in length, by Four feet four Inches in height.

FOR CARTAGE AND WAGGON HIRE

That may be required for every branch of the service during one year, commencing from the 25th of December, 1827. The Tenders are to state in Sterling Money, the respective rates per day, that will be charged for one or two Horses, with Drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed.

Any information required previous to the day of Tendering, may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office.—The Tenders must be endorsed—"*Tender for Fresh Beef*"—"*For baking Bread*"—*Fire Wood*"—*Cartage,*" as the case may be,

All prices to be stated in Sterling Money. Four Shillings and four pence Sterling being equivalent to Five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills, at 30 days sight, on the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £103 due upon the Contract.

Two sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, and whom, as well as the party concerned, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders.

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 8th Nov. 1827. 24-3

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL
L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK M'GAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-*tf*.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*



BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, or Manufactures imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America.*

Prohibition of Beef and Pork, &c. shed.

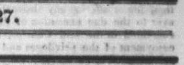
XVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said Act mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid into His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign productions or	the cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0
Spirits of the West Indies	XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta* shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.
Goods, &c. deemed Produce of Canada.	XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, be into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.
Masts, &c. brought land free.	XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Salted Beef, Salted Pork, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.
Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.	XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.
Kingdom and Canada, to be Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.	XXXV. And whereas it is expedient, that, in addition to the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal*, in the said Province of *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.
Goods to be Warehoused from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, Ports.	XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports in any Frontier Port in the Canadas, such Goods may be entered for Warehousing at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.
Warehoused from one Port to another Port.	XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.
Small Values allowed in importing.	XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Goods For Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING;

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada; and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be exemplified in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands hereinafter reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first

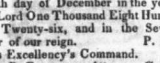
day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *secretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canadaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENAT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

Executive Council Office,
York, 7th *June,* 1827.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL,
5-26tw. *Clerk of the Executive Council*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 20lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the plectonum tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o,clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th November, 1827. } 27-7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale. D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th November, 1827. } 27-9

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale. D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th November, 1827. } 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
14th August, 1827. } 16-9

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clark—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale. D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place. D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
24th October, 1827. } 23-

District of Ottawa. To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only. A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th, Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot of Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on, or before the day of sale. A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, at the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown,

Brockville, Oct. 25, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale J. STUART,
Sheriff,
23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Soverign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbreath James Joynt, at the suit of Samuel Purdie,—I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Galbreath James Joynt, Lots numbers Three and Seven, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon. JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 25, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale. J. STUART,
Sheriff.
23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 13tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 23tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* to wit. } issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13tf

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of to wit. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quali-

ty, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 23d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheery, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, and Hostlers, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of 14 years of about 10 years tenure—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, a Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
Gore. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James Hopkins, at the suit of Samuel Andrus, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James H. Sampson, one Lot of Ground, being Lot No. 7, in the Village of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, one quarter of an Acre, more or less and standing thereon a good frame Dwelling House, and an excellent Garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Rogers—all of which I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1828, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of Sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
September 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
Gore. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Matthias Chrysler, at the suit of William Dickson, and Thomas Clarke; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Matthias Chrysler, a Lot of ground, being part of Lot No. 38, in the 2d Concession of Ancaster; containing, by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less—all in a high state of cultivation, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Out Houses, an excellent Saw Mill, within three Miles of the Village of Ancester.—All of which highly valuable property will be sold at Auction, without reserve, at the Ancaster Hotel, on Monday, the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the the highest bidder for cash.

All persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.
By J. THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton.
September 29, 1827. 24-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 405 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highes bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
December 24th, 1826. }

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

25-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Lang Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Ambersburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Ambersburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Ambersburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Ambersburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20-6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 23

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a seperate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King street, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827. NO. 30.

Poetry.

COUNSELS.

BY BERNARD BARTON, ESQ.

Though bright thy morn of life may seem,
Remember clouds may rise;
And trust not to the transient gleam
Of calm and smiling skies.
So tread life's path in sunshine drest,
With lowly cautious fear:
That when grief's shadows o'er it rest,
Its memory may be dear.

If dark life's main hour's may be,
Despond not: their gloom;
Joy's cloudless sun may rise for thee.
And Hope's bright flow'rets bloom.
So trace thy pathway thorn-bestrew'd,
That thou, in happier hours,
With pure and pangless gratitude
May'st bless its fragrant flowers.

Through cloud and sunshine, flower and thorn,
Pursue thy even way;
Nor let thy better hopes be born
Of things that must decay.
Rejoice with trembling, mourn with hope,
Take life as life was given;
Its rough ascent, its flowery slope,
May lead alike to Heaven!

Extracts from a Charge delivered at his Triennial and Metropolitan Visitation, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on Tuesday the 10th of October 1826: *by* WILLIAM MAGEE, D. D. F. S. S. M. R. I. A. &c. *Arch Bishop of Dublin.*

A CHARGE, &c. &c.

At this day, when, from causes which cannot be mistaken and are indeed no longer concealed, clamours have been raised and reiterated against our national Clergy; when false notions respecting the nature of our Establishment are industriously and dishonestly circulated; when not only its efficiency, but its legitimacy, has been denied, so that even the very principle, which unites us with the State, has been brought in question; it may appear no inappropriate use of the present opportunity, to review the first principles of our Church Establishment, and to ascertain the grounds, on which, as a portion of the Church of Christ, of the true Catholic Church, we stand connected with the State; as well as the conditions which regulate, and the limits which define, that connexion. We shall thus be the better able to expose the fallacies, which fraud would impose on ignorance to our detriment; and to deprive fanaticism, cupidity, and irreligion, of those false colours, under which they wage their unhallowed warfare against the Established Religion of the country.

Indeed, independently of such considerations, it cannot but be at all times important, that the principles of a Union, whose consequences to the community must be vitally influential, should be thoroughly understood, and steadily kept in view, both by the Clergy and the Public. By the clear understanding of these principles, it is, that the one will be enabled to see and preserve their true position in the State, and the other will be taught to value and defend that order of men, whose binding principle is the cement of the social policy, and whose civil existence is essentially interwoven, even for temporal purposes, with the best interest of the Nation.

The ground of the Union, of which we speak, is, happily for these lands in which our Church is established, the same with that on which rests the stability of our civil fabric:—and it is that, by which alone, in every state and country, unity and permanency can be secured to the system of Government: namely, a *Sovereign Supremacy within the Realm*, not to be interfered with by any extrinsic power, not to be resisted by any domestic impediment.

Nothing is more common with unreflecting minds, than to suppose a religious establishment, in its temporal character, as possessing an interest distinct from the state: a sort of incorporated craft, seeking its own ends, and working its own gains, through the power of its temporal associate.

This may indeed be the case, where the Established Religion is not embodied with the State; where it has a separate Head from the State: or where (as sometimes happens) it acknowledges no human head, and claims an independent existence. But where it rests upon the same supreme sovereignty with the State itself; where it and the State are but two different aspects of the same Christian community; where it is harmoniously associated with the State for the accomplishment of its highest purpose, the greatest hapiness of the people; where it acts in such a manner as that it may be said to constitute the *conscience* of the state; there it is impossible, with any justness, to view its ministers as a body pursuing their own ends, and to be considered merely in their individual relations.

But, in the very outset of the subject, and before we are permitted to enter upon the character and consequences of an Establishment, we are met with the position, that Religion is a matter which belongs not to the Civil Magistrate: that it is a concern between the Individual and his God, which comes not within the range of human Institution: that consequently, the very principle of a Religious Establishment is unsound; and that the Civil Magistrate has no right to exercise the powers of the state either for its formation or support.

Yet surely it seems a strange thing to say, that there are any matters connected with the well being of a state, over which the Sovereign power of that state shall have no control. It seems a STRANGER *thing to assert, that is that which above all connects itself most materially with the well being of the community, he whose first duty it is to promote the welfare of that community, shall have no concern.*

Man is a compound Being, and were impelled to seek his temporal advantage, than bound to pursue his eternal interests. Must not the state look to him in both conditions: and so far as possible assist its individual members in the attainment of both? Is not the Sovereign to rule for the greatest good of the whole? And can he leave out any part of that which constitutes their greatest good?

Is he not, again, bound by the duty which he owes to God, so to govern his people, as to enable them best to obey the will of the great common Sovereign of all? Must he not, then, secure for his subjects the best aids of Religion? And does not the establishment of a national religion become a necessary branch of the duty of the Sovereign, and an essential constituent of the well being of the people? Is not then, the rejection of it by a state, or a professed indifference as to its truth or falsehood, an open declaration that human affairs may be conducted without any regard to Divine superintendence or authority, and that man may live without God in the World?

In truth, every separation of divine and human things is a rejection of Providence: it is an enslavement of all to human policy: it has been, and is from day to day, the cause of those wholesale perversions of the principle of right, which go under the name of "reasons of state;" and which tend, by their pernicious example, to demoralise man, and to disorganise society.

No state ought to exist, that sets Providence aside, and openly disregards divine things, or acts so as to subvert divine truths. Man cannot war against God, and God must rule over the kingdoms of men. Those that will not be the subjects of his sway, must be the objects of his vengeance. And such nations are prone themselves not the fit instruments for promoting his moral Government of the world, must expect to be broken up, so soon as they have effected those temporal objects, for which Providence may have suffered them for a time to continue: which, amongst others, may possibly have been, the infliction of punishment on other guilty nations, which may demand for them a momentary display of power; or against the open manifestation of their own profligacy, to the clearer justification of the ways of God in his dealings with men.

I should not have dwelt so long upon so plain a proposition, as that, which affirms it to be the duty of the Sovereign to provide a *true* religion for his people, but that, strange as it may appear, it is a maxim, which hangs but loosely upon the minds of many at the present day: nay, even the contrary position is openly maintained by some, not only those who are avowed enemies to a religious Establishment altogether, but by some who maintain its lawfulness and its necessity, upon grounds both of public duty and of religious obligations.

But with respect to the latter class, those who admit the lawfulness and necessity of an Establishment, the matter becomes a subject of weighty consideration indeed. Error among these, on so essential a point as that with which we are concerned, is an enemy within the camp. This is, in the Psalmist's language, my own familiar friend, whose precious balms must not be allowed to break my head.

It is urged, that if Religion be the proper concern of the Civil Ruler, there is nothing to prevent it in that case from devolving upon him entirely, so that the care of souls should come within his immediate province. And, in the next place, it is contended, that there can be nothing to prevent him from feeling himself authorised to impose upon his people whatever Religion he might think proper to prescribe. And thus, it is said, the Civil Ruler may consider himself empowered, not to assume the spiritual functions, but, for the propagation of that religion which he deems to be true, to exercise a spiritual dominion over the consciences of his subjects.

But, the very Religion, which the Ruler is bound to support,—I speak here of the Christian Ruler of course, with no other have we any concern,—that very Religion debars him from the assumption of such powers. His religion is at the same time his restraint. The Christian Governor has no right to prescribe against the known law of God, contained in his written word. And that very law, which has proclaimed, that "Kings shall be the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers" of his Church; that they are to protect and cherish it with the supreme powers with which they are invested:—has pronounced, that it is *His* Church, to which they are to afford their fostering aid; that it is to His supreme *temporal* Rulers, they are to minister support; and that it is to the Religion, which God's word prescribes *that* support is to be supplied.

The Sovereign, then, is, in the first instance, withheld from the exercise of functions purely spiritual; because these are, by the divine authority, conferred upon an order of men, set apart, by a special commission from our Lord himself, to preach his Religion, and to administer his Sacraments; a commission, which not only conferred those powers on his first chosen followers, but secured their transmission to an authorised Ministry, by a legitimate succession, throughout all the ages of his Church. From the exercise of these functions, then, or the bestowing the capacity to exercise them, the Sovereign is withheld. This is matter of Divine Institution. The Civil Magistrate can neither confer, nor exercise, the sacred function. To him belongs not the power of Order. He can neither execute, nor qualify any to execute the Ministration of the word and the Sacraments. He cannot change any thing, which God's law has clearly determined and prescribed. All those spiritual functions, in a word, which were possessed by the Apostles, and by those whom they ordained, are withheld by the divine appointment from the jurisdiction of the Sovereign, and confined to that class of men whom God ordained to succeed them in his Church. These are *from* a Commission higher than human. And such nations are prone themselves not the fit instruments for promoting his moral Government of the world, must expect to be broken up, so soon as they have effected those temporal objects, for which Providence may have suffered them for a time to continue: which, amongst others, may possibly have been, the infliction of punishment on other guilty nations, which may demand for them a momentary display of power; or against the open manifestation of their own profligacy, to the clearer justification of the ways of God in his dealings with men.

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religious liberty, he must indeed grant, even to this intolerant system, toleration. But that toleration must never grow into power; for then toleration to one becomes intolerence to all. The principles, it is manifest, that are most directly subversive of religious freedom, are those by which a Church claims for itself the possession of infallible authority, and exclusive salvation. And in degree as any Church approaches to these unscriptural and arrogant assumptions, it becomes proportionally intolerant and persecuting.

The King cannot therefore, as we have seen, take to himself the right to exercise or to confer spiritual functions: nor can he adopt for his people a religious system, which labors under any of the disqualifications which have been enumerated. He cannot adopt a system, which presents no defined and settled form of doctrine and belief: nor can he adopt a system, which asserts a Supremacy over Scripture, over Conscience, or over the Sovereign himself. Much less can he adopt a system, which asserts a Supremacy over all; and still more a Supremacy founded in DIVINE RIGHT, which no human authority is entitled to question.

The Church of England and Ireland presents herself under characters the opposite of those that have been named. She presents herself as *Scriptural*, as *Catholic*, as *Tolerant*, as *Social*, as *Loyal*, and as *Protestant*. She presents in her Articles, her Creeds and her Liturgy, a settled and defined scheme of *doctrine* and belief, for the Spiritual guidance and authority of which she refers and invites her followers to the free examination of the Sacred word. And for her *discipline*, she refers to her Canons, which are few and plain.

Again the Church of England and Ireland calls herself *Catholic*. She pretends not to be exclusively the Church of Christ, out of whose pale there can be no salvation. Whatever community of professing Christians holds the *essentials* of the Christian Religion, she considers as a branch of the Church of Christ. To all such she is ready to give the right hand of fellowship; and for such she continually offers up her petitions to the Throne of Grace; praying daily "for the good estate of the Catholick Church" or universal Christian "Church;" however the parts of that Church may differ from her as to that external form of Government which she deems to be *Apostolical*.

The Church of England and Ireland also presents herself as *Tolerant*. Built up on the sound fundamental principles of Protestantism; respecting the rights of conscience; assuming to herself no power to control the judgment of those who differ from her doctrines, no divine right to compel obedience to her dogmas; that Church would act with great inconsistency, indeed, if she refused toleration to those who cannot conscientiously conform to her discipline and worship. Not holding the *exclusive doctrine*, that none are to be saved who are not members of her communion, *intolerance* in her would want even the appearance of excuse. It would be a wanton violation of her own principles, a direct contradiction of her whole character.

Again, the Church of England and Ireland presents herself as *Social*; that is, as adopted to the rational and legitimate intercourses and objects of the Social System. Her ministers employ no artificial contrivances to gain an ascendant power over the minds of the multitude, which might be turned at their pleasure against the peace of the Community. The Bible contains our secrets. We put into the hands of all, the very Book, from which we derive the Religion which we teach; and we enable, and indeed require all to judge for themselves, whether what we teach be the doctrine of the revealed word of God. Whether then the principles, which regulate the social intercourses of our ecclesiastical system, be such as to promote or to disturb the harmony of social order, it is in the power of all men to decide.

Again, the Church of England and Ireland presents herself as *Loyal*. Her allegiance is undivided. No nice distinctions in the submission due to the Sovereign, as to *spirituals* and *temporals*. No difficulty in discovering the fine and shifting line, that is to mark the boundary between the obedience to be given to the Prince, and that which is to be reserved for

some other Power. Our Church is explicit in declaring, that the Christian Religion allows the Prince to "rule all estates and degrees committed to his charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and to restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doers" of all descriptions, whether they be of a spiritual, or of a merely temporal character. Desirous to lay the foundation deep of cheerful submission to the Sovereign, the Magistrates, and the Laws, she is studious to imprint on early childhood the valuable lesson "to honourand obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit themselves to all their Governors, to order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters, and to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them." This lesson, which is early taught and late inculcated, is also without reserve or qualification; the spirit of obedience to the King, and to the Laws, *universally* enforced, without reference to any ecclesiastical authority, to learn in what cases that obedience may be conscientiously withheld.

Again, in the daily service of our Church, prayers are offered up for the welfare of the Sovereign, both temporal and eternal, while "on each of his subjects" are reminded of our obligation "faithfully to serve, honour, and humbly obey him;" and the Monarch at the same time kept in recollection, that his authority is derived from the King of Kings, and is given to him for the great ends of promoting the glory of God, and the happiness of his people: and, that he may employ his authority for these ends, is made the subject of a special petition from his people.

Established as she is on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; providing, as far as human prudence can, for a succession of faithful men to inculcate the great mystery of Godliness and the true value of the Christian Sacrifice upon the altars of duly administering the Sacraments of Christ's institution: propounding scriptural articles of faith, and supplying devotional formularies of public worship: exhibiting a Catholic spirit towards all other Christian Churches, and a charitable feeling for her own members: setting the example of toleration, of adaptation to the wants and circumstances of society, of eminent loyalty and sound Protestantism, what can the State require for the purpose of utility, what can Religion demand for the propagation of its influence, if the members of a Church, so circumstanced, will but do their duty, *faithfully*, in the important station, to which it has pleased Providence to place them?

And may Almighty God, who has appointed the divers Orders of his Church, so replenish those who fill the same with the truth of his doctrine, and so endue them with innocency of life, that they may serve before him in their sacred ministry, to the glory of his great name, and to the salvation of the Souls entrusted to their charge, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

England.

Trade.—A remarkable activity prevails at Greenock, in the trade to India. Three vessels sailed in one week thence, two for Bombay and one for Calcutta, the last of which carried out goods to the amount of 700,000 yards of manufactured cotton goods, and upwards of 50,000 lbs. of cotton yarns; and three other vessels are now fitting out in the Clyde for these ports.

THE REVENUE.

From the London Courier of Oct. 11.

The financial papers, which we insert today, will be found to bear out the statement we yesterday made. On the present quarter, accompared with the corresponding quarter in 1826, there appears an increase of £909,787. It is under the head of Customs that we find the improvement has taken place, which leads to a result so highly gratifying. From the evidence which it gives, of the reviving state of our commerce, such a change must necessarily be contemplated with pleasure; inasmuch as it is a proof that it is no sudden spur which has caused the increase and which, from the suddenness, we might justly fear would not continue. The Returns shew a gradual progress through the year, in that important branch of the Revenue.

In the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1826, the produce of the Customs was £3,702,943.

Last January it amounted to £4,088,578.

In April last year it was 3,444,716.

In April 1827, £3,542,252.

In July last, year, £3,708,828.

In last July, £3,811,594.

In October, 1826, they were 4,579,649.

In the Quarter just concluded their produce amounts to £4,915,618.

Total amount of the Revenue for the year 1827, ending Oct. 10. £46,892,621

Ditto for the preceding year, £46,507,677

Increase on the present year, £385,005

We have thus shewn that the charge, we have the satisfaction to remark upon, is one gradually produced by the working of that system which has been so loudly arraigned, and not the mere offspring of some fortunate accident.

In the Excise, it will be seen, there is some falling off: but this may be partly accounted for by the partial failure of the Barley harvest. In the Stamps, and in the Post-office Duties, there is an improvement. We have no right to expect that there shall be a simultaneous augmentation under every head; but where an important branch has so greatly increased, and that on the Customs, we may confidently hope that, in the natural course of things, the Excise cannot long be depressed.

From the Liverpool Mercury of the 15th Oct.

There has been a steady demand for Wheat of all descriptions during the past week, and several cargoes of the middling qualities of foreign Wheat have been sold for shipments to Glasgow, till the import has exceeded the sales, and prices may be quoted 1d. a 2d. cheaper. Flour and Oatmeal have receded 6d. a 1s. per sack.

The market for Ashes is flat—the sales last week consisted of 10 brls. Boston Pots at 29s.; 20 Boston Pearls, at 30s.; and 100 Montreal Firsts, at 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d. and 43 Montreal Pearls, 1826, at 28s. 9d.

Latest from Engl —By the packet ship York, from Liverpool, we have advices to the 23d October inclusive. The accounts from Paris are not so late as those received direct.

The British parliament had been prorogued till the end of December, which will put off their actual session till February, as they meet in December and adjourn for the holidays.

Foreign Intelligence.

We find nothing of much interest to add to the political intelligence received by the last arrivals. It will be seen by an extract from the Liverpool papers of 24th October, that the British Admiral had informed Ibrahim Pacha, that his orders were to prevent the Egyptian fleet from commencing hostilities, and that accordingly Ibrahim had promised not to leave Navarion.

From the Liverpool Courier 24th October

TURKEY.—Although no official intelligence has arrived from our Ambassador at Constantinople, yet, if any reliance may be placed upon the accounts furnished by the French papers, there appears little reason to expect that the Sultan will accede to the propositions of the three powers, until he has ascertained what means they may possess for enforcing his compliance

By despatches received at the Admiralty on Friday, from Admiral Sir E. Codrington, it appears that on the 25th ult. the French Admiral and Sir Edward had had an interview with Ibrahim Pacha, at which interview, after having stated to the Turkish commander, that the Porte had refused to accept the proffered mediation of the courts of England, France and Russia, the admirals added that they had orders to bring about an armistice by force, and to act against all who might oppose it. Ibrahim replied that he had been directed to push the war in the Morea, and to finish it by a decisive attack on Hydra. Finally he promised to send couriers to Constantinople and to Egypt, and gave his word that in five days should not quit Navarino till their return, hard as he considered it to be stopped in his career, when the strength of his expedition was such as to overwhelm the Greeks.

Mr. Gallatin has arrived in Paris. The American remarks, that he has succeeded in affecting some of the most important objects committed to his charge, but, says the editor "The West India trade is yet an unsettled question, and we trust rather than that this nation shall depart one little from the ground it has assumed, will long remain so."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Journal of St. Petersbuogh of Sept. 26, contains more news of the army in Georgia. It appears that a desperate battle took place between a division of the Russian army, which advanced to the relief of the convent of Etchmiadzine which was besieged by the Persian army of 25,000 men, 10,000 infantry, with a battery of 24 pieces of artillery, and 16,000 cavalry—commanded by Abbas Mirza. The Russians claim the victory, saying that the enemy lost 3000 men, while their own loss was very severe. The enemy attacked the Russians on all sides, and their cannon battery did much damage to the equipages; considerable bodies of infantry and cavalry charged them with impetuosity, but were always repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and the Russian artillery, ably directed, did them considerable injury. The ravage which the Russian artillery made in the ranks of Abbas Mirza was enormous: in many places the ground was covered with their dead, up to the mouths of the Russian cannon. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Army.

Brev. Lieut. Col. John Maule, on half-pay as an Unattached Major, has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827.

Since our last, there have been arrivals at Newyork bringing English dates to 23d Oct., but there is not any news of particular importance. The accounts from Lower Canada, state that much damage has been sustained by the outward bound shipping. Some of the Vessels have been totally lost in the drift ice, but notwithstanding the danger to which they were exposed, it is satisfactory to observe that no lives have been lost. The passengers had generally returned to Quebec, and the Captain of the *Ottawa* intended to take the advantage of a favorable change in the weather, to make a second attempt to proceed to Sea.

The Third Report of the Emigration Committee (1826,) is brought to a close in the last Albion. The inquiries of the Committee appear to have been principally directed to the ability which the Emigrant would possess, from the improved value of his Land, for repaying the amount advanced to him, on his taking possession of it. The amount which each Emigrant has received, with the interest for Seven years, chargeable at the expiration of that period with an annual interest of £4: that is of £60 improved to the value of £80, in consequence of the seven years deferred interest, the Emigrant having it in his power at any time, if he chooses, to redeem the principal debt of £80, diminishing at the same time the annual Interest, by paying instalments of £1 on every £20. The witnesses examined on this point before the Committee, concur in the opinion that the Emigrant would possess the ability of paying, if not in money at least in produce, the sum advanced upon the system above laid down. In promoting such a system of Emigration, the co-operation, to be afforded by the Colonies is alluded to in the following paragraph:—

Your Committee beg most distinctly to be understood that they rest their case entirely upon the promised co-operation and assistance of the Colonial Legislatures. Unless this can be obtained they feel that no experiment would be instituted; for they entertained they entertain confident hopes that it may be reduced to a regular and effective system; and though they could not go so far as to require a guarantee upon part of the Colonial Legislatures, they should expect them to make such provisions as should tend to enforce and secure the validity of the engagements made. Nor, upon a full examination of the subject, can your Committee be induced to conceive that the local Legislatures can have any disinclination to enter into such arrangements. The intelligent inhabitants of those Colonies cannot fail to be aware that when those Emigrants repay the loan, which is proposed to be lent to each head of a Family, they will only repay a very small part of the wealth which they possess, and which has been created by their Emigration. They will be aware also that the projected Emigration will consist exclusively of able-bodied healthy persons, selected upon system in the Mother Country, and introduced upon system into the Colony, and that it is not to be a casual, desultory, and unprovided Emigration.—Under such circumstances, your Committee cannot doubt the disposition o. the local Legislatures of the Colonies to encourage the measure, and to facilitate the process of re-payment, an opinion which is expressed unanimously by the Colonial witnesses examined before your Committee.

Your Committee thinks that it is only necessary to have these views fully and clearly understood, and the evidence examined, which has been taken in order to induce the Colonies to accept with gratitude an arrangement of this nature. Nor do your Committee found their opinion upon mere speculative data. They would specially refer to the letter addressed to the Earl Bathurst, by the magistrates and others resident in the district of Newcastle, in the province of Upper Canada, which is to be found in the Appendix to the Report, questions 3,701 and 3,702, in which they explain their view of the advantages to be derived from a regulated system of colonization. In the same place will also be found the expression of gratitude on the part of the Irish emigrants of 1825, for the change effected in their situation.

From Official documents forming part of the appendix to the Report of 1825, relating to the Emigration under the superintendence of the Hon. P. Robinson in 1823, the Committee, draw the following Conclusions.

"A person in the south of Ireland, for whose labour no demand existed, and consequently whose presence in Ireland added nothing to the general wealth of the country, but, on the contrary, whose subsistence was a deduction from that wealth, was removed to a district in Upper Canada; he received from the Government, for himself, his wife, and three children, the sum of £100 sterling in land and not in money. This £100 has enabled him to cultivate a proportion of 100 acres of land; and at the end of seven years he will be in possession of a surplus income of £10 per annum.

Your Committee cannot conclude their observations on this point of inquiry, without expressing their sense of the zeal, ability, and discretion, with which Mr. Peter Robinson effected the location of the two bodies of Emigrants in 1823 and 1825, under circumstances (however inevitable) of want of previous preparation, which would be avoided in future instances, where emigration formed part of a national measure."

During the last Session of Parliament, an application was made by the Inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg, for the purpose of constructing a Harbor at that place, but owing to the press of business, it was not brought forward. It will be renewed, we understand, this Session, and the most strenuous efforts are making, to ensure the success of this contemplated and very necessary improvement in that part of the Country. A scientific person has been employed during the Summer to examine the ground, and prepare estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking. His suggestion is to excavate a Harbour inland in the centre of the Town, and to secure the approach to it by Piers carried out to twelve feet water. The expense of such a work is estimated at £5,000, to defray which, a toll on imports and exports is proposed, the amount of which, from the present actual state of the trade of the country, it is supposed would yield from 2500 to 3000 per annum, In aid of the work and for the purpose of making up any deficiency in the repayment of the principal loaned for carrying the undertaking into effect, a subscription has been opened and £250 is already subscribed in sums of from £10 to £1, *annually*, for the period of Ten Years, at the expiration of which time allowing something for the increased trade which may be expected to take place, from the facility which will be afforded, for the entrance of Vessels, it is thought the Port dues, together with the subscription would pay off the loan. The want of a Harbour on that part of the Coast, has long been complained of, by the owners of Shipping on the Lake, and from the liberal spirit evinced by the Petitioners, we hope the present application will be successful. The Newcastle District is rapidly rising into importance, and with the new Settlements which have lately been made in it, there can be no doubt that the period is not distant, when its Commerce must be very considerable.

Complimentary language.—"We never knew a member who attended the York official dinner parties during the session, that did not sell the interests of his constituents, in some way or other, before the session was over. We could a merely-mouthed ignoramus, who never, *before he was a member, sat at a gentleman's table—who was born without patriotism, and never had the fear of his ancestry before his eyes, refuse any thing to an official gentleman of 15 or £1600 a year, that has been so kind to him as to place him on his right hand, once or twice a week during the season, at a dinner-table, the very sight of which, bewilders his senses? Impossible*—the debt of gratitude to his official patron, for such pure *disinterested* kindness—besides the pride of writing home to his country cronies, that he "had the honor to dine with the Hon.——in company with——" is too much for a mock patriot, with weak and corrupt heart, to bear."

Such is the language of the "*Canadian Freeman*," when speaking of our Members of Parliament—he is certainly not very "*mealymouthed*" in the choice of his expressions—and we think the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada will feel highly indebted to him for the compliments he bestows upon them. We remember having heard a certain member, on whom the *Canadian Freeman just now*, lavishes the highest strains of encomium, assert in his place, that, the present House of Assembly was the most independent that Upper Canada ever had—yet strange to say, even Patriots will differ in opinion, and the *Canadian Freeman* compares them to "*a set of hungry sycophants*" who would "*sell their own birth rights, and the interests of the country, for a Mess of Pottage.*" What a picture does the *Canadian Freeman* draw of our House of Assembly. Members—"*reeling with recent debauch—with enervated nerves—and faultering tongues—rising on the floor of the House*"—paying the price of the evenings corruption, by the mornings surrender of the "*general interests of the Province at large*"—and to whom—" *into the hands of a new corrupt tools of power*"—*a few!*—how transcendent the compliment paid to the *many*, or the *majority*. If the *Canadian Freeman* is to believed, what opinion must the world have of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada—we say if he is to believed—but the subject is too disgusting to be pursued any further.

United States.

North Eastern Boundary.—Upon this subject the National Intelligencer says, "negociations were commenced in London before Mr. Rush's return to the United States, and have been continued by Mr. Gallatin, which are understood to have resulted in the formation of a Convention settling the preliminaries of the question according to the Treaty of Ghent."

"As to the matter of fact, each party has been in possession of some portion of the disputed ground; that is to say, the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine, on our part, and of the Province of New Brunwick on the part of Great Britain, have exercised jurisdiction over it; and each party has been disposed to strengthen its claim by further acts of possession. In the mean time, between the Foreign Ministers of the United States and Great Britain there has been a constant correspondence, at considerable length, however, but always in the most friendly tone, having for its object the inculcation of mutual forbearance, of the expediency of the preservation of the same state of things in the disputed territory, as existed at the date of the Treaty of Ghent, and of avoiding all disputes which might grow out of the agitation of it.

"With respect to the two Governments, there is a perfectly good understanding, upon the obvious propriety, and indeed necessity, of forbearance and moderation on both sides, as to this question.—Any Acts of a contrary character are acts of individual citizens, without the authority or sanction of either Government, and, of course, are to be avoided and rebuked."

Lower Canada.

Mr. R Torrance, one of the passengers in the Ottawa, came up to Quebec this morning. That ship is ashore on the Ice off Point Levi, but four anchors, but we hear is in a safe situation. The Kingfisher and some others were opposite Crane Island on Sunday; drifting on the ice with the tide, in a most perilous situation. We fear that the accounts from below the Traverse will not be of a more cheering nature; different statements concurring that the river is full of ice from Green Island upwards.

Extract of a letter from Captain Douglas, of the ship Ottawa, to Messrs. Gillespy, Finlay & Co.

"QUEBEC, Monday, 26th Nov. Noon.

"GENTLEMEN.—I have to request that you will send down 90 fathoms 1¼ inch chain cable to secure the ship before the next spring tides, and a person to accompany it down, as I cannot get officers of the ship and myself being exhausted with excessive fatigue.

The Earl of Dalhousie and one other brig, are ashore at Crane Island. The Caroline is ashore three miles below L'Islet, full of water and abandoned. The Kingfisher is still drifting in the ice, but must be lost. I fear greatly for the lives of those on board her.

"Three vessels have driven from their anchorage through the Traverse."

A letter from Quebec, dated the 27th November, says:—"We have very bad accounts from below. The *Ottawa* is on shore at L'Islet; the *Kingfisher*, riding up and down with the ice; the *Earl of Dalhousie*, the *Caroline*, and another brig, on shore at Crane Island. Mr. Tulloch's vessel, the *Caroline*, has been abandoned, and is floating about in the ice. I have this moment learnt that in addition to the vessels mentioned above, two square rigged vessels and six schooners, have been lost in the River and Gulph."

A subsequent letter of the same date, after noticing those mentioned above, says:—" Apprehensions are entertained for the lives of the people on board the *Kingfisher*. One schooner has grounded, was crushed, and every soul in her perished. Two of the crew were saved. Three vessels were seen drifting, through the Traverse, among the ice; one of them, supposed to be the *Canadian*, was firing guns as a signal of distress. Her crew is supposed to be saved. A schooner from Halifax is lost below the Traverse, & one outward bound is on shore at Green Island. Some of these smaller vessels are not ensured, and the loss will fall on the owners."

This year there have been shipped 28,000 barrels of ashes—a quantity much below the annual average. Of these 4000 are on board those vessels which are in the ice at and below the river.

A lad of the name of Monaghan, an adopted son of Mr. John Donnellan, (the Gardener,) died suddenly in St. Paul Street on Tuesday evening. He was taken into Mr. Cartier's store, and though every assistance was rendered by Dr. Tracey, no favourable symptom followed his efforts. An Inquest has been held on the body, verdict "accidental death."—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

The severe frost which closed the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, somewhat prematurely, was succeeded during the whole of yesterday by a rapid thaw with rain, which gave hopes that some of the vessels ashore would be enabled to avail themselves of the spring tides, to get to sea; but during the night it has frozen hard, and we fear these expectations will not be realized, some of the Ottawa's passengers who had come up to town, nevertheless, proceeded this morning to rejoin her, under the impression that they will be enabled to prosecute their voyage to Europe on board that ship.

We noticed lately the Mysterious death of Joseph Bergeron, at St. Antoine; in consequence of suspicions entertained as to the manner by which the deceased came to his death, B. A. Panet Esqr., Coroner for the District, repaired to the place to investigate the circumstance, the body was disinterred, and the examination of the Jury, the inquest returned a verdict of *wilful Murder* against J. Bte. Sevigny the younger. who was accordingly taken into custody on the 24th instant, and is now a prisoner in the Gaol of this city, to await his trial at the next Criminal term.

Loss of Vessels by Ice in the St. Lawrence.—We do not recollect such serious damages in shipping as those which have occurred in the end of last and the commencement of the present week at the distance of about fifty miles from the ports The greater part of the vessels mentioned below left the port on Friday and Saturday last. The doubling ice opposite the town, was then considerable, but had not the weather increased in severity the vessels would in all probability have got safe through the Traverse. After they had got down about 30 miles the drift ice formed on the long reach became so as to be considerable, that most of the vessels, after getting entangled in the ice, struck upon the ground, with great difficulty could get secured ashore, Two schooners, the Barbadoes and Dolphin, were abandoned at sea, the crew after saving themselves in the boats among the ice, after the greatest efforts. The property, including the ships, thus destroyed or forced in lay idle during eight months, is estimated at £20,000.

The passengers in the Ottawa, Esther, and Kingfisher came up Thursday morning.

The following vessels are ascertained to be ashore above the Traverse, some of them in a bad condition: *Ottawa*, and *Caroline*, at L'Islet; *Esther*, *Kingfisher*, *Earl of Dalhousie* and *St. Anne*, on Crane Island; the *Barbadoes*, bence for Barbadoes, and *Dolphin* for Halifax, have been abandoned in a sinking condition, crews saved with difficulty. The former was floating in the Traverse with two others on Tuesday last.

The *Kingfisher*, has thrown over part of her cargo, and is said to be, much iceged.

No certain information has been received respecting the *Amethyst*, but it is feared there is some little doubt that the former has got safe down, and it is hoped the latter also.

Alexander Carrington and *Wm. M'Gillevray*, Esquires, were elected on Tuesday last. No ice of consequence then below the Traverse.

The *Esther* was three days drifting in the ice, and lost an anchor and chain, but has not received much damage. Captain Douglas still intends to proceed to sea with her next spring tides (Sunday) should the navigation become sufficiently open.

The hull of the *Barbadoes* came up last evening —that vessel had her bows stove in by ice, while lying at anchor above the Traverse. She filled in seven minutes, and was carried down the River. Captain and crew saved.

Brig *Robert*, hence, 16th Oct. for London, was wrecked on Anticost 24th do. Captain and crew were taken on board the *Wm. Hunter*, bound up from Halifax to Quebec, and landed 15th Nov. on Barnaby Island. No lives lost. The Robert was built last winter for R. Dallin, Jun. She is a total wreck.

Capt. Corrigle of *Hawara* has come up to Quebec —his vessel is a total wreck at Matane.

St. Amand, the pilot of the *William Gilliaery*, came up last night. He reports having seen two brigs off Kamouraska, which he took to be the *Antigua* and *Stephen Wright*, on Friday last. These vessels would have an open passage through the North Channel, and the wind being strong W. S. W. Saw two brigs below the Traverse on Monday; one of them under sail Channel still open on the North side.

Passengers—in the Billow. John Dyke and J. D. Campbell Esquires of Montreal.

Married,

On Saturday evening, the 8th inst. at Ancaster, by the Rev. G. SUSSD; *Alexander Chewett* Esq. Barrister at Law, of Hamilton; to *Miss Janet Findlay*, sister of John Findlay, Esq. of this Village.

Died,

At Kingston, on Wednesday the 29th ult. Mrs. Jane Augustus Lewis, wife of Mr. J. W. Armstrong, merchant, of Kingston.

Departed this life, on Tuesday Evening, the 27th of November last, at Markham, U. C. at the residence of her Husband (*Mr. John Pierhetler jr.*) Mary Ann Pierhetler, eldest Daughter of the Reverend *John D. Peterson*, of that place—aged twenty-three Years, three Months and three Days—leaving behind her a deeply afflicted Husband, and infant Son, and a long train of mourning Relatives and Friends, to weep the tears of grief & sorrow, at her early departure—Yet, they go not "*sorrowing as those who have no hope*" beyond this present life.—The deceased was beloved by all those who knew her—her excellent and exemplary character as a Daughter, Sister, Wife, Mother, Christian, and Neighbour, will be long cherished.

It is admitted, that the habit of eulogizing, *indiscriminately*, departed friends, for real or supposed virtues, is too common at the present day; but the present brief notice is deemed a just tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, by one who knew her well, and who also knows that this small tribute is not exaggerated.—*Com Gazette.*

AUCTION of *Valuable Goods*, on a liberal credit.—J. & C. TERRY will sell by Auction, at their Store opposite the New Court House, on Monday next, 17th December, 1827,—their entire Stock of Goods, consisting of many Elegant and Valuable Articles, lately Imported from London.—ALSO—an assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, and Children's Shoes and Boots.—Sale to commence each day, at 10 o'clock, when the Terms will be made known.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & E.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First —The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture, than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at a price, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, they will not have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Yorton, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered a great object, (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated,) of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a Provincial manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in bringing the Establishment to what it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works,
5th November, 1827. 29tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A most Eligible, Freehold, Sporting Farm and Residence, about 35 Miles from London*—ENGLAND.—To be sold by private Contract, the above very desirable and most compact *Freehold Estate* of about 300 Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, well watered and wooded, with thriving Fences, the Country abounding with Game, being in the parishes of Finhop, and bounded by good Roads, and within a few Miles of a Navigable River connected with the Sea, and in a healthy and highly respectable Neighbourhood. There is a Good Brick Farm House on the Estate, in good repair, with two Barns, Oxhouses, Stabling, &c. &c. And early possession may be had if required.

This Estate has let at £469 Sterling, a year, but is now Let on a short Lease, at a reduced rent, suited to the times. To save trouble the purchase money will be taken at a reduced price of £7,000 Sterling (the Timber at a valuation.)—If desired, part of the money may remain on Mortgage a few years, or otherwise made convenient to purchasers—or Canada Bank Stock, would be taken in part of payment. This Estate was valued in better times at £10,000, and would either suit the Agriculturist or the Sportsman. Any Gentleman wishing to settle in the Old Country, with an ample sum of good freehold security, may receive further particulars by applying, Post-paid, to William Draper, Esq. Coburg, Newcastle District.

December 10th, 1827. 29-4o

NOTICE.—The Owners of the Canada Steam Boat, are requested to attend aboard, on Saturday 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, to receive the Accounts for the Season.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

N B.—Should the Ice not bear, the Meeting will be held at Frank's Hotel, at the same hour.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred and about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf

TO BE RAFFLED FOR.—A very superior GUN, London Manufacture, with the necessary Appendages.—Apply to Wm. Main, Gunsmith, Market Lane

York, Dec. 6th 1827. 28tf.

some other Power. Our Church is explicit in declaring, that the Christian Religion allows the Prince to "rule all estates and degrees committed to his charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and to restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doers" of all descriptions, whether they be of a spiritual, or of a merely temporal character. Desirous to lay the foundation deep of cheerful submission to the Sovereign, the Magistrates, and the Laws, she is studious to imprint on early childhood the valuable lesson "to honourand obey the King, and all that are put in authority under him; to submit themselves to all their Governors, to order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters, and to do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them." This lesson, which is early taught and late inculcated, is also without reserve or qualification; the spirit of obedience to the King, and to the Laws, *universally* enforced, without reference to any ecclesiastical authority, to learn in what cases that obedience may be conscientiously withheld.

Again, in the daily service of our Church, prayers are offered up for the welfare of the Sovereign, both temporal and eternal, while "on each of his subjects" are reminded of our obligation "faithfully to serve, honour, and humbly obey him;" and the Monarch at the same time kept in recollection, that his authority is derived from the King of Kings, and is given to him for the great ends of promoting the glory of God, and the happiness of his people: and, that he may employ his authority for these ends, is made the subject of a special petition from his people.

Established as she is on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; providing, as far as human prudence can, for a succession of faithful men to inculcate the great mystery of Godliness and the true value of the Christian Sacrifice upon the altars of duly administering the Sacraments of Christ's institution: propounding scriptural articles of faith, and supplying devotional formularies of public worship: exhibiting a Catholic spirit towards all other Christian Churches, and a charitable feeling for her own members: setting the example of toleration, of adaptation to the wants and circumstances of society, of eminent loyalty and sound Protestantism, what can the State require for the purpose of utility, what can Religion demand for the propagation of its influence, if the members of a Church, so circumstanced, will but do their duty, *faithfully*, in the important station, to which it has pleased Providence to place them?

And may Almighty God, who has appointed the divers Orders of his Church, so replenish those who fill the same with the truth of his doctrine, and so endue them with innocency of life, that they may serve before him in their sacred ministry, to the glory of his great name, and to the salvation of the Souls entrusted to their charge, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

England.

Trade.—A remarkable activity prevails at Greenock, in the trade to India. Three vessels sailed in one week thence, two for Bombay and one for Calcutta, the last of which carried out goods to the amount of 700,000 yards of manufactured cotton goods, and upwards of 50,000 lbs. of cotton yarns; and three other vessels are now fitting out in the Clyde for these ports.

THE REVENUE.

From the London Courier of Oct. 11.

The financial papers, which we insert today, will be found to bear out the statement we yesterday made. On the present quarter, accompared with the corresponding quarter in 1826, there appears an increase of £909,787. It is under the head of Customs that we find the improvement has taken place, which leads to a result so highly gratifying. From the evidence which it gives, of the reviving state of our commerce, such a change must necessarily be contemplated with pleasure; inasmuch as it is a proof that it is no sudden spur which has caused the increase and which, from the suddenness, we might justly fear would not continue. The Returns shew a gradual progress through the year, in that important branch of the Revenue.

In the quarter ending Jan. 5, 1826, the produce of the Customs was £3,702,943.

Last January it amounted to £4,088,578.

In April last year it was 3,444,716.

In April 1827, £3,542,252.

In July last, year, £3,708,828.

In last July, £3,811,594.

In October, 1826, they were 4,579,649.

In the Quarter just concluded their produce amounts to £4,915,618.

Total amount of the Revenue for the year 1827, ending Oct. 10. £46,892,621

Ditto for the preceding year, £46,507,677

Increase on the present year, £385,005

We have thus shewn that the charge, we have the satisfaction to remark upon, is one gradually produced by the working of that system which has been so loudly arraigned, and not the mere offspring of some fortunate accident.

In the Excise, it will be seen, there is some falling off: but this may be partly accounted for by the partial failure of the Barley harvest. In the Stamps, and in the Post-office Duties, there is an improvement. We have no right to expect that there shall be a simultaneous augmentation under every head; but where an important branch has so greatly increased, and that on the Customs, we may confidently hope that, in the natural course of things, the Excise cannot long be depressed.

From the Liverpool Mercury of the 15th Oct.

There has been a steady demand for Wheat of all descriptions during the past week, and several cargoes of the middling qualities of foreign Wheat have been sold for shipments to Glasgow, till the import has exceeded the sales, and prices may be quoted 1d. a 2d. cheaper. Flour and Oatmeal have receded 6d. a 1s. per sack.

The market for Ashes is flat—the sales last week consisted of 10 brls. Boston Pots at 29s.; 20 Boston Pearls, at 30s.; and 100 Montreal Firsts, at 28s. 6d. a 28s. 9d. and 43 Montreal Pearls, 1826, at 28s. 9d.

Latest from Engl —By the packet ship York, from Liverpool, we have advices to the 23d October inclusive. The accounts from Paris are not so late as those received direct.

The British parliament had been prorogued till the end of December, which will put off their actual session till February, as they meet in December and adjourn for the holidays.

Foreign Intelligence.

We find nothing of much interest to add to the political intelligence received by the last arrivals. It will be seen by an extract from the Liverpool papers of 24th October, that the British Admiral had informed Ibrahim Pacha, that his orders were to prevent the Egyptian fleet from commencing hostilities, and that accordingly Ibrahim had promised not to leave Navarion.

From the Liverpool Courier 24th October

TURKEY.—Although no official intelligence has arrived from our Ambassador at Constantinople, yet, if any reliance may be placed upon the accounts furnished by the French papers, there appears little reason to expect that the Sultan will accede to the propositions of the three powers, until he has ascertained what means they may possess for enforcing his compliance

By despatches received at the Admiralty on Friday, from Admiral Sir E. Codrington, it appears that on the 25th ult. the French Admiral and Sir Edward had had an interview with Ibrahim Pacha, at which interview, after having stated to the Turkish commander, that the Porte had refused to accept the proffered mediation of the courts of England, France and Russia, the admirals added that they had orders to bring about an armistice by force, and to act against all who might oppose it. Ibrahim replied that he had been directed to push the war in the Morea, and to finish it by a decisive attack on Hydra. Finally he promised to send couriers to Constantinople and to Egypt, and gave his word that in five days should not quit Navarino till their return, hard as he considered it to be stopped in his career, when the strength of his expedition was such as to overwhelm the Greeks.

Mr. Gallatin has arrived in Paris. The American remarks, that he has succeeded in affecting some of the most important objects committed to his charge, but, says the editor "The West India trade is yet an unsettled question, and we trust rather than that this nation shall depart one little from the ground it has assumed, will long remain so."

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Journal of St. Petersbuogh of Sept. 26, contains more news of the army in Georgia. It appears that a desperate battle took place between a division of the Russian army, which advanced to the relief of the convent of Etchmiadzine which was besieged by the Persian army of 25,000 men, 10,000 infantry, with a battery of 24 pieces of artillery, and 16,000 cavalry—commanded by Abbas Mirza. The Russians claim the victory, saying that the enemy lost 3000 men, while their own loss was very severe. The enemy attacked the Russians on all sides, and their cannon battery did much damage to the equipages; considerable bodies of infantry and cavalry charged them with impetuosity, but were always repulsed at the point of the bayonet, and the Russian artillery, ably directed, did them considerable injury. The ravage which the Russian artillery made in the ranks of Abbas Mirza was enormous: in many places the ground was covered with their dead, up to the mouths of the Russian cannon. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Army.

Brev. Lieut. Col. John Maule, on half-pay as an Unattached Major, has been allowed to dispose of his half-pay.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827.

Since our last, there have been arrivals at Newyork bringing English dates to 23d Oct., but there is not any news of particular importance. The accounts from Lower Canada, state that much damage has been sustained by the outward bound shipping. Some of the Vessels have been totally lost in the drift ice, but notwithstanding the danger to which they were exposed, it is satisfactory to observe that no lives have been lost. The passengers had generally returned to Quebec, and the Captain of the *Ottawa* intended to take the advantage of a favorable change in the weather, to make a second attempt to proceed to Sea.

The Third Report of the Emigration Committee (1826,) is brought to a close in the last Albion. The inquiries of the Committee appear to have been principally directed to the ability which the Emigrant would possess, from the improved value of his Land, for repaying the amount advanced to him, on his taking possession of it. The amount which each Emigrant has received, with the interest for Seven years, chargeable at the expiration of that period with an annual interest of £4: that is of £60 improved to the value of £80, in consequence of the seven years deferred interest, the Emigrant having it in his power at any time, if he chooses, to redeem the principal debt of £80, diminishing at the same time the annual Interest, by paying instalments of £1 on every £20. The witnesses examined on this point before the Committee, concur in the opinion that the Emigrant would possess the ability of paying, if not in money at least in produce, the sum advanced upon the system above laid down. In promoting such a system of Emigration, the co-operation, to be afforded by the Colonies is alluded to in the following paragraph:—

Your Committee beg most distinctly to be understood that they rest their case entirely upon the promised co-operation and assistance of the Colonial Legislatures. Unless this can be obtained they feel that no experiment would be instituted; for they entertained they entertain confident hopes that it may be reduced to a regular and effective system; and though they could not go so far as to require a guarantee upon part of the Colonial Legislatures, they should expect them to make such provisions as should tend to enforce and secure the validity of the engagements made. Nor, upon a full examination of the subject, can your Committee be induced to conceive that the local Legislatures can have any disinclination to enter into such arrangements. The intelligent inhabitants of those Colonies cannot fail to be aware that when those Emigrants repay the loan, which is proposed to be lent to each head of a Family, they will only repay a very small part of the wealth which they possess, and which has been created by their Emigration. They will be aware also that the projected Emigration will consist exclusively of able-bodied healthy persons, selected upon system in the Mother Country, and introduced upon system into the Colony, and that it is not to be a casual, desultory, and unprovided Emigration.—Under such circumstances, your Committee cannot doubt the disposition o. the local Legislatures of the Colonies to encourage the measure, and to facilitate the process of re-payment, an opinion which is expressed unanimously by the Colonial witnesses examined before your Committee.

Your Committee thinks that it is only necessary to have these views fully and clearly understood, and the evidence examined, which has been taken in order to induce the Colonies to accept with gratitude an arrangement of this nature. Nor do your Committee found their opinion upon mere speculative data. They would specially refer to the letter addressed to the Earl Bathurst, by the magistrates and others resident in the district of Newcastle, in the province of Upper Canada, which is to be found in the Appendix to the Report, questions 3,701 and 3,702, in which they explain their view of the advantages to be derived from a regulated system of colonization. In the same place will also be found the expression of gratitude on the part of the Irish emigrants of 1825, for the change effected in their situation.

From Official documents forming part of the appendix to the Report of 1825, relating to the Emigration under the superintendence of the Hon. P. Robinson in 1823, the Committee, draw the following Conclusions.

"A person in the south of Ireland, for whose labour no demand existed, and consequently whose presence in Ireland added nothing to the general wealth of the country, but, on the contrary, whose subsistence was a deduction from that wealth, was removed to a district in Upper Canada; he received from the Government, for himself, his wife, and three children, the sum of £100 sterling in land and not in money. This £100 has enabled him to cultivate a proportion of 100 acres of land; and at the end of seven years he will be in possession of a surplus income of £10 per annum.

Your Committee cannot conclude their observations on this point of inquiry, without expressing their sense of the zeal, ability, and discretion, with which Mr. Peter Robinson effected the location of the two bodies of Emigrants in 1823 and 1825, under circumstances (however inevitable) of want of previous preparation, which would be avoided in future instances, where emigration formed part of a national measure."

During the last Session of Parliament, an application was made by the Inhabitants of the Town of Cobourg, for the purpose of constructing a Harbor at that place, but owing to the press of business, it was not brought forward. It will be renewed, we understand, this Session, and the most strenuous efforts are making, to ensure the success of this contemplated and very necessary improvement in that part of the Country. A scientific person has been employed during the Summer to examine the ground, and prepare estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking. His suggestion is to excavate a Harbour inland in the centre of the Town, and to secure the approach to it by Piers carried out to twelve feet water. The expense of such a work is estimated at £5,000, to defray which, a toll on imports and exports is proposed, the amount of which, from the present actual state of the trade of the country, it is supposed would yield from 2500 to 3000 per annum, In aid of the work and for the purpose of making up any deficiency in the repayment of the principal loaned for carrying the undertaking into effect, a subscription has been opened and £250 is already subscribed in sums of from £10 to £1, *annually*, for the period of Ten Years, at the expiration of which time allowing something for the increased trade which may be expected to take place, from the facility which will be afforded, for the entrance of Vessels, it is thought the Port dues, together with the subscription would pay off the loan. The want of a Harbour on that part of the Coast, has long been complained of, by the owners of Shipping on the Lake, and from the liberal spirit evinced by the Petitioners, we hope the present application will be successful. The Newcastle District is rapidly rising into importance, and with the new Settlements which have lately been made in it, there can be no doubt that the period is not distant, when its Commerce must be very considerable.

Complimentary language.—"We never knew a member who attended the York official dinner parties during the session, that did not sell the interests of his constituents, in some way or other, before the session was over. We could a merely-mouthed ignoramus, who never, *before he was a member, sat at a gentleman's table—who was born without patriotism, and never had the fear of his ancestry before his eyes, refuse any thing to an official gentleman of 15 or £1600 a year, that has been so kind to him as to place him on his right hand, once or twice a week during the season, at a dinner-table, the very sight of which, bewilders his senses? Impossible*—the debt of gratitude to his official patron, for such pure *disinterested* kindness—besides the pride of writing home to his country cronies, that he "had the honor to dine with the Hon.——in company with——" is too much for a mock patriot, with weak and corrupt heart, to bear."

Such is the language of the "*Canadian Freeman*," when speaking of our Members of Parliament—he is certainly not very "*mealymouthed*" in the choice of his expressions—and we think the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada will feel highly indebted to him for the compliments he bestows upon them. We remember having heard a certain member, on whom the *Canadian Freeman just now*, lavishes the highest strains of encomium, assert in his place, that, the present House of Assembly was the most independent that Upper Canada ever had—yet strange to say, even Patriots will differ in opinion, and the *Canadian Freeman* compares them to "*a set of hungry sycophants*" who would "*sell their own birth rights, and the interests of the country, for a Mess of Pottage.*" What a picture does the *Canadian Freeman* draw of our House of Assembly. Members—"*reeling with recent debauch—with enervated nerves—and faultering tongues—rising on the floor of the House*"—paying the price of the evenings corruption, by the mornings surrender of the "*general interests of the Province at large*"—and to whom—" *into the hands of a new corrupt tools of power*"—*a few!*—how transcendent the compliment paid to the *many*, or the *majority*. If the *Canadian Freeman* is to believed, what opinion must the world have of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada—we say if he is to believed—but the subject is too disgusting to be pursued any further.

United States.

North Eastern Boundary.—Upon this subject the National Intelligencer says, "negociations were commenced in London before Mr. Rush's return to the United States, and have been continued by Mr. Gallatin, which are understood to have resulted in the formation of a Convention settling the preliminaries of the question according to the Treaty of Ghent."

"As to the matter of fact, each party has been in possession of some portion of the disputed ground; that is to say, the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine, on our part, and of the Province of New Brunwick on the part of Great Britain, have exercised jurisdiction over it; and each party has been disposed to strengthen its claim by further acts of possession. In the mean time, between the Foreign Ministers of the United States and Great Britain there has been a constant correspondence, at considerable length, however, but always in the most friendly tone, having for its object the inculcation of mutual forbearance, of the expediency of the preservation of the same state of things in the disputed territory, as existed at the date of the Treaty of Ghent, and of avoiding all disputes which might grow out of the agitation of it.

"With respect to the two Governments, there is a perfectly good understanding, upon the obvious propriety, and indeed necessity, of forbearance and moderation on both sides, as to this question.—Any Acts of a contrary character are acts of individual citizens, without the authority or sanction of either Government, and, of course, are to be avoided and rebuked."

Lower Canada.

Mr. R Torrance, one of the passengers in the Ottawa, came up to Quebec this morning. That ship is ashore on the Ice off Point Levi, but four anchors, but we hear is in a safe situation. The Kingfisher and some others were opposite Crane Island on Sunday; drifting on the ice with the tide, in a most perilous situation. We fear that the accounts from below the Traverse will not be of a more cheering nature; different statements concurring that the river is full of ice from Green Island upwards.

Extract of a letter from Captain Douglas, of the ship Ottawa, to Messrs. Gillespy, Finlay & Co.

"QUEBEC, Monday, 26th Nov. Noon.

"GENTLEMEN.—I have to request that you will send down 90 fathoms 1¼ inch chain cable to secure the ship before the next spring tides, and a person to accompany it down, as I cannot get officers of the ship and myself being exhausted with excessive fatigue.

The Earl of Dalhousie and one other brig, are ashore at Crane Island. The Caroline is ashore three miles below L'Islet, full of water and abandoned. The Kingfisher is still drifting in the ice, but must be lost. I fear greatly for the lives of those on board her.

"Three vessels have driven from their anchorage through the Traverse."

A letter from Quebec, dated the 27th November, says:—"We have very bad accounts from below. The *Ottawa* is on shore at L'Islet; the *Kingfisher*, riding up and down with the ice; the *Earl of Dalhousie*, the *Caroline*, and another brig, on shore at Crane Island. Mr. Tulloch's vessel, the *Caroline*, has been abandoned, and is floating about in the ice. I have this moment learnt that in addition to the vessels mentioned above, two square rigged vessels and six schooners, have been lost in the River and Gulph."

A subsequent letter of the same date, after noticing those mentioned above, says:—" Apprehensions are entertained for the lives of the people on board the *Kingfisher*. One schooner has grounded, was crushed, and every soul in her perished. Two of the crew were saved. Three vessels were seen drifting, through the Traverse, among the ice; one of them, supposed to be the *Canadian*, was firing guns as a signal of distress. Her crew is supposed to be saved. A schooner from Halifax is lost below the Traverse, & one outward bound is on shore at Green Island. Some of these smaller vessels are not ensured, and the loss will fall on the owners."

This year there have been shipped 28,000 barrels of ashes—a quantity much below the annual average. Of these 4000 are on board those vessels which are in the ice at and below the river.

A lad of the name of Monaghan, an adopted son of Mr. John Donnellan, (the Gardener,) died suddenly in St. Paul Street on Tuesday evening. He was taken into Mr. Cartier's store, and though every assistance was rendered by Dr. Tracey, no favourable symptom followed his efforts. An Inquest has been held on the body, verdict "accidental death."—*Montreal Gazette.*

From the Quebec Mercury.

The severe frost which closed the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, somewhat prematurely, was succeeded during the whole of yesterday by a rapid thaw with rain, which gave hopes that some of the vessels ashore would be enabled to avail themselves of the spring tides, to get to sea; but during the night it has frozen hard, and we fear these expectations will not be realized, some of the Ottawa's passengers who had come up to town, nevertheless, proceeded this morning to rejoin her, under the impression that they will be enabled to prosecute their voyage to Europe on board that ship.

We noticed lately the Mysterious death of Joseph Bergeron, at St. Antoine; in consequence of suspicions entertained as to the manner by which the deceased came to his death, B. A. Panet Esqr., Coroner for the District, repaired to the place to investigate the circumstance, the body was disinterred, and the examination of the Jury, the inquest returned a verdict of *wilful Murder* against J. Bte. Sevigny the younger. who was accordingly taken into custody on the 24th instant, and is now a prisoner in the Gaol of this city, to await his trial at the next Criminal term.

Loss of Vessels by Ice in the St. Lawrence.—We do not recollect such serious damages in shipping as those which have occurred in the end of last and the commencement of the present week at the distance of about fifty miles from the ports The greater part of the vessels mentioned below left the port on Friday and Saturday last. The doubling ice opposite the town, was then considerable, but had not the weather increased in severity the vessels would in all probability have got safe through the Traverse. After they had got down about 30 miles the drift ice formed on the long reach became so as to be considerable, that most of the vessels, after getting entangled in the ice, struck upon the ground, with great difficulty could get secured ashore, Two schooners, the Barbadoes and Dolphin, were abandoned at sea, the crew after saving themselves in the boats among the ice, after the greatest efforts. The property, including the ships, thus destroyed or forced in lay idle during eight months, is estimated at £20,000.

The passengers in the Ottawa, Esther, and Kingfisher came up Thursday morning.

The following vessels are ascertained to be ashore above the Traverse, some of them in a bad condition: *Ottawa*, and *Caroline*, at L'Islet; *Esther*, *Kingfisher*, *Earl of Dalhousie* and *St. Anne*, on Crane Island; the *Barbadoes*, bence for Barbadoes, and *Dolphin* for Halifax, have been abandoned in a sinking condition, crews saved with difficulty. The former was floating in the Traverse with two others on Tuesday last.

The *Kingfisher*, has thrown over part of her cargo, and is said to be, much iceged.

No certain information has been received respecting the *Amethyst*, but it is feared there is some little doubt that the former has got safe down, and it is hoped the latter also.

Alexander Carrington and *Wm. M'Gillevray*, Esquires, were elected on Tuesday last. No ice of consequence then below the Traverse.

The *Esther* was three days drifting in the ice, and lost an anchor and chain, but has not received much damage. Captain Douglas still intends to proceed to sea with her next spring tides (Sunday) should the navigation become sufficiently open.

The hull of the *Barbadoes* came up last evening —that vessel had her bows stove in by ice, while lying at anchor above the Traverse. She filled in seven minutes, and was carried down the River. Captain and crew saved.

Brig *Robert*, hence, 16th Oct. for London, was wrecked on Anticost 24th do. Captain and crew were taken on board the *Wm. Hunter*, bound up from Halifax to Quebec, and landed 15th Nov. on Barnaby Island. No lives lost. The Robert was built last winter for R. Dallin, Jun. She is a total wreck.

Capt. Corrigle of *Hawara* has come up to Quebec —his vessel is a total wreck at Matane.

St. Amand, the pilot of the *William Gilliaery*, came up last night. He reports having seen two brigs off Kamouraska, which he took to be the *Antigua* and *Stephen Wright*, on Friday last. These vessels would have an open passage through the North Channel, and the wind being strong W. S. W. Saw two brigs below the Traverse on Monday; one of them under sail Channel still open on the North side.

Passengers—in the Billow. John Dyke and J. D. Campbell Esquires of Montreal.

Married,

On Saturday evening, the 8th inst. at Ancaster, by the Rev. G. SUSSD; *Alexander Chewett* Esq. Barrister at Law, of Hamilton; to *Miss Janet Findlay*, sister of John Findlay, Esq. of this Village.

Died,

At Kingston, on Wednesday the 29th ult. Mrs. Jane Augustus Lewis, wife of Mr. J. W. Armstrong, merchant, of Kingston.

Departed this life, on Tuesday Evening, the 27th of November last, at Markham, U. C. at the residence of her Husband (*Mr. John Pierhetler jr.*) Mary Ann Pierhetler, eldest Daughter of the Reverend *John D. Peterson*, of that place—aged twenty-three Years, three Months and three Days—leaving behind her a deeply afflicted Husband, and infant Son, and a long train of mourning Relatives and Friends, to weep the tears of grief & sorrow, at her early departure—Yet, they go not "*sorrowing as those who have no hope*" beyond this present life.—The deceased was beloved by all those who knew her—her excellent and exemplary character as a Daughter, Sister, Wife, Mother, Christian, and Neighbour, will be long cherished.

It is admitted, that the habit of eulogizing, *indiscriminately*, departed friends, for real or supposed virtues, is too common at the present day; but the present brief notice is deemed a just tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, by one who knew her well, and who also knows that this small tribute is not exaggerated.—*Com Gazette.*

AUCTION of *Valuable Goods*, on a liberal credit.—J. & C. TERRY will sell by Auction, at their Store opposite the New Court House, on Monday next, 17th December, 1827,—their entire Stock of Goods, consisting of many Elegant and Valuable Articles, lately Imported from London.—ALSO—an assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, and Children's Shoes and Boots.—Sale to commence each day, at 10 o'clock, when the Terms will be made known.

M. & R. MEIGHAN,
A. & E.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First —The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture, than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at a price, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, they will not have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Yorton, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered a great object, (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated,) of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a Provincial manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in bringing the Establishment to what it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works,
5th November, 1827. 29tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A most Eligible, Freehold, Sporting Farm and Residence, about 35 Miles from London*—ENGLAND.—To be sold by private Contract, the above very desirable and most compact *Freehold Estate* of about 300 Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, well watered and wooded, with thriving Fences, the Country abounding with Game, being in the parishes of Finhop, and bounded by good Roads, and within a few Miles of a Navigable River connected with the Sea, and in a healthy and highly respectable Neighbourhood. There is a Good Brick Farm House on the Estate, in good repair, with two Barns, Oxhouses, Stabling, &c. &c. And early possession may be had if required.

This Estate has let at £469 Sterling, a year, but is now Let on a short Lease, at a reduced rent, suited to the times. To save trouble the purchase money will be taken at a reduced price of £7,000 Sterling (the Timber at a valuation.)—If desired, part of the money may remain on Mortgage a few years, or otherwise made convenient to purchasers—or Canada Bank Stock, would be taken in part of payment. This Estate was valued in better times at £10,000, and would either suit the Agriculturist or the Sportsman. Any Gentleman wishing to settle in the Old Country, with an ample sum of good freehold security, may receive further particulars by applying, Post-paid, to William Draper, Esq. Coburg, Newcastle District.

December 10th, 1827. 29-4o

NOTICE.—The Owners of the Canada Steam Boat, are requested to attend aboard, on Saturday 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, to receive the Accounts for the Season.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Managing Owner.

N B.—Should the Ice not bear, the Meeting will be held at Frank's Hotel, at the same hour.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred and about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf

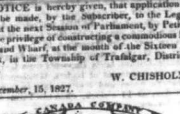
TO BE RAFFLED FOR.—A very superior GUN, London Manufacture, with the necessary Appendages.—Apply to Wm. Main, Gunsmith, Market Lane

York, Dec. 6th 1827. 28tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made, by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, by Petition, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.

W. CHISHOLM.

December, 15, 1827. 29



NOTICE is hereby given, to those persons who have applied for Town Lots in the proposed Village of Muirdrum of which the site has been selected, on the Canada Company's Block of Land in the 7th Concession of Vaughan, that the Lots will be assigned by ballot, on the 21st instant, at the Company's Office here. It is therefore necessary to make an appearance, personally, or to authorize in writing, an Agent to act on the occasion. On the day after the ballot, the price of the Lots will be augmented but till that time, applications from parties desirous of having their names inserted in the list of settlers will continue to be received on the terms proposed by the original Subscribers, viz:—Fifteen Dollars per Lot, of half an Acre each, Seven Dollars 50 which, to be laid aside for a School.

J. GALT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, *York, 7th Dec.* 1827 } 29-1w.

GUELPH.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st Jan. next, the following management, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be $50 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by three equal annual instalments with interest, $2½ per Acre.

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND, *Clerk.*

GUELPH, 26th *Nov* 1827. 27tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Dividend for the half year ending the 31st December, 1827, is fixed at Four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday, the 11th day of January next.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be shut from the 13th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, *York, 7th Dec.* 1827. } 28-4 w.

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov. 1827. 27tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas, at divers times within twelve months last past, considerable sums of Money in Bank Notes have been fraudulently abstracted from the Mails in this Province and stolen, and whereas one FREDERICK HUTTON, *late a Clerk in the Post Office at Port Hope*, did, on the 3d day of October last, suddenly abscond, and leave the Province without the knowledge or consent of his employer; and whereas, upon an investigation into all the circumstances connected with the flight of the said Frederick Hutton, as well as into his previous conduct and transactions, there is just cause to suspect him of having robbed the said Mails; I do, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of the Deputy Post-Master General, offer a reward of *50 Pounds* to any person who will furnish me with such information respecting the said Frederick Hutton as will enable the Department to apprehend him and bring him to trial.

The following is a description of his person: *About 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height; person square built, and erect; complexion florid; eyes blue; light sandy hair, inclining to red, with eye-brows and eye-lashes remarkably light: about 25 years of age.*

He has been traced to Long Island, in the United States, and was last seen at Flat Bush, where he wore a light blue mixed Coat, with Pantaloons of the same colour.

JOHN MACAULAY,
Deputy Post-Master.

Post-Office, Kingston, U. C. } 22-3w.
26th November, 1827. }

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 5 to 5,000 Yards of *Linen's* consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 2,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Corduroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1 to 1000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c.—From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Wollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, at an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* in a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supple'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange.

JAMES COCKSHUTT.

York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 23tf.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Home* respectfully informs the Public, that after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries, } 22-9
20th Nov. 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £3 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,683 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 500
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 3d & 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 16, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 47, & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19-tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

York, Nov. 20th 1827. 26tf

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Books are found to be missing from the Library of the Provincial Parliament, viz:—

Annual Register, vols. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 44, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.
Bacons Works, vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Blair's Sermons, vols. 3, 4, 5.
Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1 vol.
Brown's Estimate of the Times, 1 vol.
Sir T. Brown's Works, 1 vol.
Burnett's Own Time, vol. 1.
Carver's Travels in Canada. 1 vol.
Currie's Civil Wars of Ireland, 2 vols.
Adam's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Charlevoix's Travels, 2 vols.
Clarke's Travels, vol. 1.
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts in Verse, vol. 2.
Trotter's Life of Fox, 1 vol.
Gregory's Essays, vol. 1.
Gisborne's Works, 2 vols.
Hamilton on Finance, 1 vol.
History of China, Du Haldes, vol. 2.
Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, vols. 1, 4.
Russell's History of Modern Europe, vol 1.
Henry's History of England, vols. 6, & 7.
Andrew's Continuation of same, 2 vols.
Fox's History of James 2d, 1 vol.
Justamond's History of the Trade of the East and West Indies, 1 vols.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, vol. 1.
Ferguson's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Mavor,s Universal History, vols. 1, 9, 20.
Bossuett's Universal History, 1 vol.,
Voltair's Universal History, vols. 1, 3.
Letters of Junius, vol. 2.
Lord Kaime's Works, 6 vols.
Vattels' Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Ward's Law of Nations, vol. 1.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Paley's Natural Theology, and Moral Political Philosophy, 4 vols.
Pitt's Speeches, vol. 3.
Tonson's Parliamentary History, vol. 5.
Chandler's Parliamentary Debates, vol. 9.
Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vols, 33, 92, 93, 94, 95.
Quarterly Review, vols. 6, 14.
Seldon's Works, vols. 1, 2.
Shakespear's Works, vol. 11.
Smollett's Works. vols. 2, 3, 4, 6.
Solly's Memoirs, 5 vols.
Swift's Works, vols. 7, 12, 15.
Vertott's Works. 7 vols.
Voltaire's History of Chas. 12th, and Peter the Great, 1 vol.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, vols, 1, 8, 16, 19, 23, 28.

All persons having any of the said Books in their possession, are requested to return them to the Library without delay.

By order of the Hon. the Speakers

R. B. SULLIVAN,
Librarian.

Library of the Provincial Parliament, } 23
York. October 30th 1827. }

A DJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, will be holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'Arcy Boulton, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& Grant Powell, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Moore,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchon,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross, & William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD. *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the Police Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, in pursuing any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to the following rules, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

VOL. 2. NO. 80.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1827.

BY AUTHORITY.



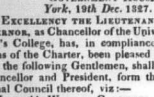
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 17th Dec.* 1827. }

THE KING has been pleased, by Charter, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the 15th day of March, in the present Year, to ordain and grant, that there shall be established at or near the Town of York, in this Province, one College with the style and privileges of an University, to be called "King's College."

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint His Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Governor of this Province, or the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the time being, to be Chancellor of the said University—and,

The Honorable & Venerable John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of York in the said Province, or the Archdeacon of York for the time being, to be President of the same.

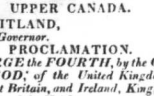
His Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, or the Bishop of the Diocese for the time being, to be Visitor of the University of "King's College."



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 19th Dec.* 1827. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, as Chancellor of the University of King's College, has, in compliance with the terms of the Charter, been pleased to direct that the following Gentlemen, shall, with the Chancellor and President, form the first or original Council thereof, viz:—

The Honorable William Campbell, Chief Justice.
The Honorable Thomas Ridout.
The Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, Archdeacon of Kingston.
The Reverend Thomas Phillips, Doctor in Divinity.
John Beverly Robinson,
Henry John Boulton,
& Grant Powell, Esquires.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING;

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*



BY AUTHORITY.
ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, or from Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

XXVII. That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America.*

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, ... the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon.....	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colonial Country in North America or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, from any other British Possession in North America.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from any other *British* Possession in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from such Foreign Possession into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks not to pay higher Duty than would have been imported from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Malta

Masts, &c. from Canada.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, New Fish, Salt Fish, Salmon, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by the Act of Parliament.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient that an Act to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* in *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be *Warehousing Ports* for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouses in Canada, may be entered at some Warehousing Port in any of the British Possessions in America, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That Goods the Arrival of any Frontier Port in the Canadas may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused in any Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

Goods not forfeited.

XXVII. And be it further enacted,

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjdyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *ecretary.*



£50 Reward.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communicationfrom His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 200lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 200lbs. together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Estirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. 16-9

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-7

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

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D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

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Sheriff, E. D.

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D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-7

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, the East half of Lot No 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 15th October 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Leisic, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th August, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
24th October, 1827. 23.

District of Ottawa. To Wit. BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert Frenca and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office,
30th, Oct. 1827. 28-6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot of Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on, or before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office,
30th Oct. 1827. 28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, at the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART.
28-6w. *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac,

containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d *November*, 1827. 27—13w

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the best quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th Sept. 1827. 17-14

The sale of the above Land is postponed until the 12th day of January, 1828, at the hour and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff.

York, 21st December, 1827. 50tf.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of
TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 1, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 180 Acres of Land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 80 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 27th *September*, 1827. 17-16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } *writ of Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 3 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highes bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

25-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made, by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, by Petition, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.

W. CHISHOLM

December, 18, 1827. 29.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagaweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th *November*, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. *tf*

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20—6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9—6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flambro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25. 1827. 23

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants of that part of the County of Haldimand lying between Barefoot's and the Delaware Castle, intend petitioning the House of Assembly, at the ensuing Session, to have that part of the County of Haldimand attached to the District of Gore.

Grand River, May 24, 1827. 1-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the Legislature at the next ensuing Session of Parliament, by Petition, from the Freeholders of Durham, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf at the Village of Port Hope, in the said County of Durham.

June 9, 1827. 2-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfred, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, to have the said County separated from the rest of the Midland District, and formed into a separate District, by the name of the District of Maitland.

Hallowell, June 1, 1827. 3-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar. 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 23.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1827. No. 60.

Miscellaneous.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

"By three great evils Constantinople is often disquieted;—the *plague*, the *fire*, and the *Sword*.—There had been several instances of the plague just before my arrival, and five or six days after my departure, I was informed by letters, that two hundred a day were carried off by it. The fear of it was manifested while I was there, from the continual care that was taken by the Franks to avoid touching those who passed them in the streets.—The sword was making its ravages, and a stillness reigned in the streets of Byzantium as if half its inhabitants were slain. And since my departure several thousand houses have been destroyed by the flames. Thus the Almighty visits with his judgments the fair city, which, like Rome, is said to stand on seven hills.

I viewed it from the tower of Peru, but could not trace with my eye the seven hills mentioned. The prospect from the tower is enchanting. Hills and valleys covered with the habitations of 600,000 souls; the mighty domes and lofty minarets of mosques; the Palace of the Sultan, encircled with gardens, beautiful as Eden; the waters of the Bosphorus, and the sea of Marmora, dividing the continents of Europe and Asia, and whitened with sails; and lofty mountains, among which is Olympus, with everlasting snows upon his hoary head;—all combine to present a view perhaps unequalled for beauty and grandeur in any part of the World.

According to the information of the most intelligent Greek, at Constantinople, it contains about the number of inhabitants above mentioned. Of these 60,000 are Greeks, 100,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Jews. The Greeks have 48 churches. There may be 300 or 400 Turkish Mosques.

During my stay in the city, I visited the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the Patriarch of Jerusalem who resided there, conversed with several of the Priests, and visited in several Greek Families, among whom I met with the same kind reception, as among the Greeks in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor.

Ten or twelve days before my arrival, the Patriarch of Constantinople received, as I was told, an order from the Porte to command the people under his care not to have any intercourse with the Franks.

As the order of Janizaries was abolished, I could not avail myself of the guard which strangers had before been accustomed to have, in walking about the city. With a native Christian for a guide, I visited the principal bazars of Byzantium, the Hippodrome, and the Burnt-Pillar, passed the Mosque of St. Sophia, the Exhibition Porte and the Divan, without receiving the slightest insult. Great stillness reigned throughout the city, though armed men and soldiers were marching in every direction. Before the Palace, or Seignor's Palace I saw several bodies of Janizaries, who had just been beheaded. At the present time no stranger is permitted to enter the mosque of St. Saphia, which I was very desirous of visiting.

After visiting Byzantium, I took a boat and rowed up the Bosphorus, till I came in sight of the Black Sea. On each side of the Bosphorus, are numerous villages, inhabited by the Turks and Christians.—Those on the European side most attracted my attention. Booyookdereh, which is two hours and a half's journey from Constantinople, is one of the most beautiful. Here reside most of the Foreign Ambassadors. At Therapia, where the French Ambassador resides, were pointed out to me the Imperial seats of the celebrated Ipsilanti and Mavrocordati.

The fine pure air which filled the sails of Merchant Ships passing up and down the Bosphorus, the lofty mountains in all directions; flocks of birds resting on the waters, or skimming along the surface; hills interspersed with villages and gardens; country seats of the rich, with the more splendid Palaces of Sultanes and Sultanas; formed a scene truly beautiful. The pleasure of contemplating it was, however, now and then interrupted by seeing the dead body of a Janizary floating along, which reminded me of the infatuated capital, where I arrived by the help of the oar and the strong current, in one hour and a half from Booyookdereh.

RETURN TO SMYRNA.—From Constantinople I took passage on board an English Merchant Ship for Smyrna. I left the city of confusion, plague, & sickness, without a single regret. It was half past 5, P. M. when we put under weigh, and a fair strong breeze, together with the current, hurried us swiftly down the sea of Marmora. Thus happily, said I, when death comes, may I be wafted from this world, which seems so beautiful, but which is the residence of sin and sorrow After passing the Seven Towers, I sat down on the stern of the Ship, reflecting on the changes of fifteen hundred years; and watching the city of Constantine the Great, till darkness began to hover over it, and I could only discern faintly some of the loftiest domes and minarets, like a few of the deeds of ancient times which remain in history, while multitudes of less note are lost in oblivion."

HINDOO WIDOWS.

A fresh Parliamentary report has just been issued on this interesting subject, from which is extracted the following most distressing and horrible case:—A girl of about 14 years of age, whose Husband, a Bramin, died when absent from his family, and a fortnight after this event, her father being absent and unacquainted with what was passing, she proceeded to burn herself on a fu eral pile prepared by other near relations, and which was fired by her uncle. She soon leaped from the flames, and was seized, taken up by the hands and feet, & again thrown upon it much burnt; she again sprung from the pile and running to a well hard by, laid herself down in the water-course, weeping bitterly. A sheet was then offered, and she was desired by her uncle to place herself upon it; she refused, saying he would carry her to the Ganges, and she would rather quit the family and live by beggary or any thing, if they would have mercy upon her. At length, her uncle swearing by the Ganges, that, if she would seat herself upon the cloth, he would carry her home, she did so, was bound up in it, carried to the pile, now fiercely burning, and again thrown into the flames The wretched victim once more made an effort to save herself, when, at the instigation of the rest, a Musulman approached near enough to reach her with his sword, and cutting her through the head, she fell back, and was rescued from further suffering by death

Summary.

Wonderful Recovery of Vision.—Mrs. Pollock, a respectable widow, who resides with her daughter in Hanover-Square, in the south liberties of this city, became blind twenty-two years ago, from inflamation in the eyes, induced by one of them being injured by a stalk of flax.—During this long period, the back of Mrs. Pollock was a complete blank to her, so completely had "dim suffusion veiled" those tender organs Thus she continued, without the remotest hope of ever discerning an object, when, about seven weeks since, she told her daughter, Mrs. Stephenson, "I think, my dear, I perceive the window—has it bars across it?" "That were a happy circumstance indeed" replied the daughter; "but I fear it only imagination." "The window has no bars." The mother was silent for a minute, and then exclaimed, "I think daughter I can see my arm." It was no phantasm; a kind Providence was restoring what he had taken away; and from that moment, the object of his goodness has been daily improving, insomuch, that she can now clearly distinguish the members of the family, and walk abroad, without needing, as formerly, one to lead her by the hand.—*Londonderry Journal.*

The London Globe, of the 8th of October, contains the following paragraph:—

"We understand that although the Duke of Wellington does not think it right to recommend to the Government a reduction of the Army, he has introduced a kind of reform, of great importance to the Army and the Country. He has declared, and he acts rigidly up to the declaration, that no claims for promotion, on the ground of seniority, shall be set aside, however powerful may be the influence and patronage used for that purpose."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has requested that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh would be called the Grand Imperial Ship Canal. His Grace has become the Patron of this great national undertaking.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at one time invested visiting Scotland this season; but the Lord Provost of Edinburgh received a letter from His Grace last week, regretting that it would not be in his power to do so. Mr. Scott is now in charge of the Land Artice Expedition, who landed here yesterday morning from the ship Prince of Wales, last from Woolwich Factory. Hudson's Bay, which also left on the 15th of September. These intrepid officers as well as their chief, are arrived home in the most perfect health, as are 16 of the 18 men who accompanied them in their arduous discoveries; one of their number was lost in a rapid' and one died from natural causes. Captain Back accompanied Capt Franklin in his endeavours to reach Cape Turnagain in boats, instead of Mackenzie's River; and Lieut. Kendall went with Dr. Richardson, in an eastern direction, to examine the intermediate coast between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine Rivers. Though neither party of the expedition has actually traced the navigation of a north-west passage, yet they are perfectly satisfied, from the success which has attended their discoveries, that a passage is open from Davis's Straits to Behring's Straits, or from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific Ocean; find 'that the geographical position is such—that the great continent of America is an Island only: but, from insurmountable obstructions of ice, the passage a round it can never, or but very seldom, be navigated.

The Iron Trade.—The late advance in iron has been the effect solely of an increasing demand. It is gratifying to state, that orders have been received for wrought and cast goods, which cannot be completed for some time. The trade are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting of the iron masters, which will take place at Birmingham, in a few days. It is fully expected that a considerable advance in price will be determined upon. English iron in bars is from, at from £9 10s to £11 per ton. The last Russia has been sold as high as £12 per ton, being an advance of about £3 per ton, within the last month or five weeks. The demand is occasioned by large orders from the Continent for machinery.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

From the Courier.

LONDON, Oct. 13,

In discussing the question of Emigration, there are some persons who seem to think that the laboring pauper may be employed to equal advantage at home, in draining of bogs, or other public works that might be undertaken, with no greater outlay of capital than is proposed by the report of the Emigration Committee. But let any person who is capable of judging, reflect for a moment on the difference to the paupers' themselves. So long as public works are going on, and money is expended at home, the laborer employed will find work and food; but, at the expiration of seven years, will you find him or his wretched family raised in the scale of civilisation and comfort? No. On the contrary, he would, in all probability, be just as much off before, inhabiting the same miserable hovel, and with his physical strength naturally impaired, by seven years' hard toil, merely for a scanty support. But, if he passes as an emigrant and, removed to our North American Colonies, with the assistance of the loan proposed, visit him in his new abode after seven years, and how will you find him? He will not only have made considerable advances towards paying the outlay of his settlement, but you will find him the proprietor of one hundred Acres of good land, twenty or five and twenty of which he will be clearing and under culture, with a good log house, barn, cows, oxen, ect, and the certain prospects of independence in view for his family. Is not this a cheering prospect for the poor half starved laborer? No person, unless he has visited the Colonies, can imagine the change that generally takes place, even as to the industrious habits of those who have settled at home.—Emigration from the North of Ireland to America has been going on for the last Fifty years, to the extent of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand annually, and to that fact alone may be attributed a great deal of the peasantry of the Northern Counties over other parts of Ireland. If we encourage the removal of 100,000 in three years, by means of public Emigration, there is surely a doubt but that an equal number would voluntarily follow them, free of any expense to the public; and we may fairly assume, that in ten years 500,000 persons would be removed.—*London Courier.*

England.

LONDON, Oct 4.

The following was posted at Lloyd's this morning:

Extract of a letter from Captain Hunt, of the Atlas, from Madras, dated off Plymouth, Oct. 1.

"We experienced a continuance of storms for eighteen days, whilst rounding the Cape of Good Hope. In one of them, when opposite the coast of Algoa Bay on the 27th of June, about 5, A. M. by a sudden explosion the ship was covered with several balls of fire part of which entered the mainmast at the lower deck, close to the middle, where it burst out, carrying with it two thirds of the mast, hoops and fishes. A great part passed through one of the pumps, which it split into seven decks and filled those of the cabin with fire and flame the shock subsided than another explosion happened, all the sails on the mainmast were cut to pieces though furled, all the gaff and boom and sky light broken to atoms; many of our watches materially injured, and our companies greatly affected, one of which is at this time acting in the reverse order. During the last night I suffered with pain and half-stones of peculiar shape and size felt.

Portsmouth, Oct. 13.—We have much gratification in announcing the arrival of Capt Back and Lieut. Kendall, of the Royal Navy, in charge of the Land Artice Expedition, who landed here yesterday morning from the ship Prince of Wales, last from Woolwich Factory, Hudson's Bay, which also left on the 15th of September. These intrepid officers as well as their chief, are arrived home in the most perfect health, as are 16 of the 18 men who accompanied them in their arduous discoveries; one of their number was lost in a rapid' and one died from natural causes. Captain Back accompanied Capt Franklin in his endeavours to reach Cape, that is Turnagain in boats, instead of Mackenzie's River; and Lieut. Kendall went with Dr. Richardson, in an eastern direction, to examine the intermediate coast between the Mackenzie and the Coppermine Rivers. Though neither party of the expedition has actually traced the navigation of a north-west passage, yet they are perfectly satisfied, from the success which has attended their discoveries, that a passage is open from Davis's Straits to Behring's Straits, or from the North Atlantic to the North Pacific Ocean; find 'that the geographical position is such—that the great continent of America is an Island only: but, from insurmountable obstructions of ice, the passage around it can never, or but very seldom, be navigated.

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By the Josephine.

The London Gazette of the 30th October contains an order of His Majesty in Council, permitting vessels of the United States to enter ports of the British Islands in Europe, for the purpose of exporting thence Fruit and Salt, the produce of those Islands.

The latest accounts from Spain announce that Mazzuchelli the Royalist General had sustained two defeats and was retreating before the Rebels.

Lt. Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton, G. C. B. commanding the British Army in Portugal, it is understood, will succeed Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole. G. C. B. as Gov. of the Mauritius.

London, Nov. 2d. City 2 o'clock.—The absence of all political intelligence, occasioned a dull morning at the Stock Exchange; but the vacancy of news was not of long duration; it is amply filled up with rumours. We have heard to-day of a serious misunderstanding among the Ministers, and of great Sales of Stock from the many other reports no doubt equally true, and equally alarming. Consols for account which opened at 87¼, fell to 87; the quotation is now, buyers 87.—*Courier.*

By advices from Leghorn, dated Oct 16, which have reached us this morning, we learn that ac-

counts had been received there, by two ships which had sailed from Modon with extraordinary speed, (one of which was only nine days on the voyage) to the following effect:—"On the 27th of September, the frigate *Cambrian* arrived at Navarino, from Smyrna, charged with despatches from the Porte to Ibrahim Pacha, containing the resolution of the Sultan, not to accept of any mediation of the Allied Powers in regard to Greece, as well as a declaration, that in case of extremities, the Sultan would put himself at the head of his forces, for the purpose of terminating the war. It is said, that the armistice concluded with Ibrahim, contains conditions that hostilities shall re-commence against the Greeks, if it is not approved of by the Sultan, or the Viceroy of Egypt.—*British Traveller, Nov.* 1.

POSTSCRIPT.—The *Manchester* has just arrived from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 31st. We select a few items of intelligence from the *Courier*.

The Earl of Pembroke is dead and the Marquiss of Lansdowne is appointed his successor as Lord Lieutenant of the country of Wilts. The Courier states this to have been a spontaneous act of his Majesty.

Whitehall, Oct. 31.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lancelot Shadwell, Esq. to the office of Vice Chancellor of England, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hart, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Russian army in Georgia has received a severe defeat from the Persians.

Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G C. B., it is said, will succeed Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Ward, K. C. B. as commander of the forces in the West Indies.

The Coloneley of the 6th Regt. of Dragoons, and the Governorship of Guernsey, are vacant by the death of General the Earl Pembroke.

The Coloneley of the 3d Bat. of the Roy Art. has become vacant by the death of Lt. Gen E. Stehelin.

The Lt. Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort has become vacant by the death of Colonel Hawker.

The New Dock-yard at Sheerness.—The extensive works which have been in progress at this important naval station are rapidly advancing to completion. There are three new docks, of the most approved construction, preparing for vessels of the first class, into one of which the Prince Regent was lately admitted! It is contemplated to form a three decker, and perhaps the largest ship in the universe; and although encumbered with all her masts, yards, guns, and stores, her examination was completed without an hour's delay. The new building slip, which is in progress, is on a scale of great magnitude, and, in the opinion of the best informed judges, is admirably designed for the purpose. Annexed to this, there are three basins, capable of floating, with security, 24 vessels of the largest dimensions; and two other basins for the smaller sized ships, such as frigates, sloops, and corvettes; one of the largest basins is fitted with a cassoon, for detaining the water at ebb tide, so as to keep the vessels afloat, but in the others the tide is permitted to flow in and out, from which, however, no possible injury can accrue, as there is always the bed of the reservoir is a soft mud.—In the garrison likewise some considerable improvements are going forward. The greater part of the old dilapidated houses which flanked the main road in extenso extremity have been pulled down, and others are still destined to share the same fate; and the space thus created will be occupied by works of defence, of such strength that Sheerness will become an almost impregnable fortress. There are now lying in the line of the Medway, between Chatham and Sheerness, 25 sail of the line, 25 frigates, and 15 sloops of war, to which have been added, the splendid vessel lately launched, the *George the Fourth*, of 120 guns, which is unquestionably the finest ship in the British navy. It is reported that the works in the Dock-yard, together with the fortifications of the town, will be completed in the latter end of the next year, or the beginning of the following year at the farthest.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER

(From La Belle Assemblée.)

Walking Dress.—A dress of striped *barège*; pink, on a white ground; the border finished by a broad bias fold. Long sleeves *à la Marie*, confined at the wrists by dark hair bracelets, clasped with gold. The body is made quite plain, but it is almost wholly concealed by a pamilla of richly embroidered *tulle*, edged round with lace; as is a double falling collar at the throat, which is fastened in front with a rosette of pink ribbon. A Leghorn hat, ornamented with white satin ribbon, and a short full plumage of white feathers, with strings floating loose, complete this costume.

Dinner Party Dress.—A gown of ethereal blue lavantine, bordered by three bias folds; each fold ornamented with narrow black silk cordon, in points. The body, en gerbe, with a sash of pink satin ribbon, stamped with black figures, in imitation of the French ribbons à la Giraffe. A pamilla of the Vandyke fashion, in points all round the edge, fastens behind; it is of white tulle, richly embroidered, and is surmounted at the throat by a very full ruff of lace or blond. The sleeves are short and full. A hat is worn, with this dress, of white crape or stiffened net, with ornaments on the crown, of bleu ciel, of blue sarcenet edged with white blond: among those trimmings are placed large full blown Provence roses. The half bouts which are so much in vogue in the country are made to fit as close as possible; they are of lemon-coloured grode Naples.

(From Ackermann's Repository.)

Promenade Dress.—Dress of Egyptian blue de cape made high and very full; the sleeves en gigot; the skirts sufficiently long to touch the ground behind, and considerably round in front with ruffles at the edges of the same colour; they are pointed at the top and formed into triangles by rolleaus beneath, from which they descend as low as the hem, terminating broad. The cape is very full as a dede, ruffling on the shoulders, forming epaulettes, edged with gold-colour satin, tied at the throat with riband of the same colour, and confined at the waist by a band of Egyptian blue de cape, fastened in front with a plain gold buckle; collerette of tulle, vandyked and edged with gold-colour satin. Close bonnet of floss silk; the colour graduated from deep orange to pale straw, lined with pale pink satin, and ornamented with shaded ostrich feathers: strings en bride. Embroidered lace veil; gold bracelets and earrings; corded silk boots, with a narrow fringe at the top; yellow gloves.

Ball Dress.—Dress of white tulle over a white satin slip; the sleeves are made short and full, confined round the arm by a straw-colour satin band, and ornamented with bows and ends of the same colour, reaching below the sleeve. The corsage is plain, with a very full falling trimming of blond round the top, which is drawn over the form of the shirt and terminated with deep festoons of straw-colour satin, commencing by two bows and surmounted by a tripartite ornament; beneath are two small satin rouleaus, distant the width of the bow, and showing the transparent tulle between; sash of straw-colour satin, with bows and long ends on each side and behind. The hair is dressed in large curls, with plaited bands, arranged across in a garland of blue dahlias. Close to the throat is a delicate gold chain, entwined three or four times, and beneath it a row of small pearl-stones and embossed set in gold with pearl-shaped pendants. Short white kid gloves. Slippers of the same colour as the dress.

The excavations which re-commenced a few days ago at the Thames Tunnel, proceed in the most favorable manner. From the nature of the soil, and the great caution used, not more than one foot per day has as yet been tunnelled. But the fact of the removal of the shield, to the extent just stated, is of itself a most important one, as the operations of the waters has been effectually guarded against. It is now considered certain by the Engineers, that the work may be terminated successfully, and the only circumstance which can now delay it, is the want of capital. The directors are now in correspondence with Government on the subject of a loan of money. The opinion is, from what has transpired, that a loan will be granted.

An important decision was given in the Court of Common Pleas in an action to recover the amount of a debt contracted in 1819. In order to take the debt out of the Statute of Limitations, evidence was given of a conditional acknowledgment made by the defendant within six years, nearly in these words:—"Sam said she was not obliged to, and not pay the debt, as she had but two sovereigns. She regretted that she could not discharge the plaintiff's demand, as it might bring all her other creditors about her as well." It was contended after this this acknowledgment of the debt did not take the case out of the operations of the Statute of Limitation. There had been several judgments on this subject; still each of the cases turned upon the question with respect to the law. He would, therefore, once for all, declare, that no acknowledgment could avail, unless it amounted to a promise to pay. In the present instance, the defendant had said that she minding to pay, had, in fact, declared her inability to pay, accompanying that declaration with the expression of regret. The plaintiff's claim must therefore stand as if the acknowledgment had never adverted to the existen e of the debt since 1819. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

The foundation stone of a new church was fait at Doncaster, on Tuesday, with grand Masonic ceremony. Mr. Jarratt, of that place contributed £13,000 towards its erection.

Ireland,

SINGULAR TRIAL.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—At the Galway Assizes lately, an action was brought by Miss Doyle, the daughter of an apothecary, deceased, against Mr. Hugh Clarke, a partner in an extensive Mercantile house, for a breach of promise of marriage, the pendalty of £5000. The plaintiff became acquainted with Mr. C. in 1819. In 1822 he proposed marriage, and was accepted. Various reasons were assigned by the defendant as causes of delay until 1824, when her brother thought fit to remonstrate with him. Mr. Clarke replied civil reply, he stated, that he could not conveniently marry immediately, and wished to have it delayed a little longer. The family refused to listen to any further postponement, and declared their willingness to have the match broken off and for ever put an end to. After some delay, Mr. C. renewed his assurances, the bridal dresses were prepared, and the marriage was to have taken place in November, 1826, but just when the time came Mr. C. was said to be very ill. It was then appointed for Christmas, but Mr. C. was again too bad to attend the wedding. Arrangements were made for the marriage a short time afterwards; but when the time approached, he wrote a letter as if from his bed, expressing extreme anxiety that he could not come as he had promised, and spoke of his state of health as so desperate, that he believed he would never be able to leave his bed. The plaintiff and her brother, on receipt of this letter, set off instantly for Loughrea, and found him at a dinner party!—(Laughter.) The brother was as you may suppose, considerably agitated, and it is not to be wondered at if he remonstrated against such conduct in a harsh and personal manner. The defendant expressed his sincere regret at the delay, and fixed positively on the 15th January as the day when he would be married, and, during the intervening time, he wrote several letters of affection to the Lady. He arrived in Galway on the 14th, and on the 15th was again taken suddenly ill. (Laughter.) Mr. D. advised him to call in a Physician and have some advice; but no, he had an utter contempt for medicine; yet, so ill was he, that he declared to his God, that he could not cross the streets, and at that very moment he had bespoken a chaise, and at the hour of nine o'clock at night he fled from Galway. Evidence was then called, who proved the plaintiff's case. Dr. O'Malley described the defendant as labouring under a peculiar complaint which was indescribable. The Jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of damages—£1,000, and sixpence costs.

Scotland.

The mother of Burns' Highland Mary, who has resided in Greenock for a long time, died here on the 27th September at the advanced age of 85 years.—This venerable looking woman remembered to almost the last moment of her existence, with an affectionate regard, the one who inspired Burns' finest effusions, and was the object of his purest attachment; and it was impossible to hear her enter minutely into the particulars of his life and the amiable qualities of her heart, without feeling convinced that Mary Campbell had something more than ordinary attractions to fascinate the mind of the poet. We are to judge from the appearance of the mother, whose fine black eye and regular features, at her advanced age, gave indications of early beauty, we would say that "Highland Mary" probably had also personal charms, which would have influenced a less sensitive mind than that of Robert Burns. Amongst the little stores of the deceased, there was nothing to be found as memento of a debt contracted in 1789. In order to take the debt out of the Statute of Limitations, evidence was given of a conditional acknowledgment made by the defendant within six years, nearly in these words:—"Sam said she was not obliged to, and not pay the debt, as she had but two sovereigns. She regretted that she could not discharge the plaintiff's demand, as it might bring all her other creditors about her as well." It was contended after this this acknowledgment of the debt did not take the case out of the operations of the Statute of Limitation. There had been several judgments on this subject; still each of the cases turned upon the question with respect to the law. He would, therefore, once for all, declare, that no acknowledgment could avail, unless it amounted to a promise to pay. In the present instance, the defendant had said that she minding to pay, had, in fact, declared her inability to pay, accompanying that declaration with the expression of regret. The plaintiff's claim must therefore stand as if the acknowledgment had never adverted to the existen e of the debt since 1819. The plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, December 22, 1827.

The latest arrival at New York, the *Manchester*, brings London dates to 3d November. We have copied in this days paper, the few extracts which are given in the Albion.

Highways.—Some allusion was made in one of our last Numbers, to the Statute labor performed by law on the Roads throughout the Province.—From a calculation made at the time, it appeared that, 74,000 days labor were exacted for properties rated on the Assessment Lists, which if commuted for at the reduced rate of 3s. per day, would yield the sum of £7,400. During the last Session of Parliament, a Committee on Highways was appointed, and sat for some time, but their report with other matters remained undetermined, when the House was prorogued—indeed if our recollection serves us, a second report which was intended to have been made, was not submitted, but we believe it was proposed by the Committee, to raise a sum for the improvement of the Highways, by an additional levy of one Shilling on every Horse in the Province.—This plan was lately suggested by a writer in some of the papers, but we stated at the time, that the suppose, considerably agitated, and it is not to be wondered at if he remonstrated against such conduct in a harsh and personal manner. The defendant expressed his sincere regret at the delay, and fixed positively on the 15th January as the day when he would be married, and, during the intervening time, he wrote several letters of affection to the Lady. He arrived in Galway on the 14th, and on the 15th was again taken suddenly ill. (Laughter.) Mr. D. advised him to call in a Physician and have some advice; but no, he had an utter contempt for medicine; yet, so ill was he, that he declared to his God, that he could not cross the streets, and at that very moment he had bespoken a chaise, and at the hour of nine o'clock at night he fled from Galway. Evidence was then called, who proved the plaintiff's case. Dr. O'Malley described the defendant as labouring under a peculiar complaint which was indescribable. The Jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of damages—£1,000, and sixpence costs.

"To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

Sir,

In your last number you have, at the request of "a Hater of Hypocrites," inserted in his communication which appeared in the Kingston Chronicle of 23d November last, "relating more particularly to the university about to be established at York." I trust that you will act the part of an impartial *Editor* and give place in your columns to a paper that appeared in the last Upper Canada Herald under the noble signature of "Genuine British Feeling" so that your numerous subscribers may have both sides of the *university* exhibited in your useful paper for the admiration of the world."

I am, &c.

One of your

Subscribers, and

NO HYPOCRITE.

Kingston, 6th December, 1827.

The above letter is addressed to us in the *Kingston Chronicle*, and when the writer, who we strongly suspect is the same person who wrote the article in the *Herald* signed "Genuine British Feeling," takes the same steps as the "*Hater of Hypocrites*" did, to procure an admission in our columns, we will then give him an answer, whether, it shall have a place or not. This must be done by placing an unreserved confidence in us, in giving us his name—We have observed this as a rule with respect to all communications of this sort, and we do not see any reason for breaking through it, on the present occasion. The writer of the above letter calls himself "a Subscriber"—it is matter of very little consequence whether he is or not; but we doubt it very much, for notwithstanding the disguise he has assumed, we think we can recognise a former correspondent, whose production, was read, and then honored with a place among our "*rejected addresses.*"

On Sunday last, a young lad, Son to Mr. Howard, in Mr. McDougall's employ, while Skating on the Bay, fell through the Ice, and after clinging to it, for a considerable time, was relieved from his perilous situation, by the intrepedity of a Boy by the name of *Folls*, whose courageous exertions in behalf of his youthful companion, entitle him to much praise Howard was brought to a house in an insensible state, being nearly perished with the cold.—Medical aid however restored him.

We understand that the Officers and men of the 15th Regiment, now stationed in this garrison, have contributed Sixty Pounds to the monument erecting at Quebec in honor of the Generals Wolfe and Montcalm.

This old and distinguished corps held a conspicuous place in Wolfe's gallant army; and it is believed that the remains of that hero were borne off the field by a party of its Grenadiers, on his receiving his mortal wounds.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst was then Colonel of the 15th, and it is owing to his regard in long past terms of approbation in the despatches of the day, and is so designated in most of the plans of the battle. *K. Chronicle.*

Who does not recollect the dexterity with with which the *Canadian Freeman* managed, what he termed the "Gore outrage," some three or four months ago?—How satisfactorily and conclusively he demonstrated, not only that the "outrage" was perpetrated by a "banditti of the reigning administration;" one of the most talentless and degraded official factions that ever disgraced a British Colony!" but that His Excellency was himself at the bottom of it!! And nothing, we are assured, but the *delicacy* and *forbearance* of this Gentleman, and his known reverence for the Church, prevented him from convicting the Lord Bishop of Quebec and His Grace of Canterbury, against whom, we are told, the proofs were equally conclusive and demonstrable.

Having, for the time being, disposed of the "outrage" in question, (for he intimated his intention of returning to the subject hereafter,) we find him ever since employed like a skilful mariner, in hunting up new "outrages;" and accordingly from his last week's bulletin we find that he has succeeded in getting a Bill of one of an "enormous character" in which "*Jacob* Hagle, Esquire, a Magistrate of the Gore District for the last twenty years, who has sustained a character which has uniformly commanded general respect and esteem from all about him, has been made the second victim upon whom the *lawless banditti of the reigning administration* have expended their malice!" And we are further told that "this worthy and estimable man" was dragged through the mire and the mire of his life—and that in justification of the act, "the lawless banditti of the reigning administration" called upon the "Solicitor General" as their "Champion," &c. &c. So much for the bulletin of this "*outrage*, but,—Now we have inquired into the circumstances of the affair in question and have ascertained that four of five months ago Mr. *Henry* Hagle, took it into his head to get married, and ,that a parcel of *Boys* most unjustifiably, and for which they deserved to be severely horse-whipped, took it into *their* heads to *charivari* him. And this is the whole foundation of the enormous "outrage" in question. The story of the *dragging in the pond*; the "Solicitor General," &c. being mere creatures of the writer's brain. The boys concerned in the "outrage," we apprehend knew as little of the existence or a "Solicitor General" as they did of the King of *Tongatatoo*; and as for a "pond" every one knows there is not one in the neighbourhood.

This story, however, is a further proof of the peculiar tact of this "man of war" in the management of an "outrage." And it must be admitted, that he, who, from such scanty materials, can *manufacture* so excellent an "official outrage," and who can so adroitly convert half a dozen noisy Schoolboys into a "lawless Banditti of the reigning administration," with "the Solicitor General" at their head! possesses a dexterity in this kind of business, which must elevate him above the reach of all competitors—and that, however, wide of the mark he may be upon all other occasions, he is at least *perfectly at home* in an "outrage."—*Gore Gazette.*

Domestic.

GRAND RIVER CANAL.

A survey and level of the Grand River from its mouth at Lake Erie, as far up as the Village of Brantford, a distance of 80 miles, was taken during the last month by competent Engineers, with the view of rendering it navigable for vessels capable of sailing the Lakes; and to the great surprise and gratification of every friend to the prosperity of the country, the rise was found to be only 45 feet in the whole distance, and the situation of the River uncommonly favorable for improvement.—*Farmer's Journal.*

BY TOWN.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following description of this thriving City, which is not yet a year old:—

This Town is situated on the South bank of the River Ottawa, Upper Canada, latitude 45° 30' North—longitude 77° 20' West,—about 150 miles from Kingston, and about 180 from Montreal; about 250 miles from Lake Simcoe, and 315 from Lake Huron. It is bounded at present, on the East by the River Rideau, which there falls into the Ottawa by a Fall of 37 feet perpendicular. This fall is extremely beautiful, similar to a gorgeous cur-tain, hence the French name to the River. To the South, the Town is bounded by a Mountainous ridge, through which nature has formed a notch for the Rideau Canal to pass. On the West, the Town will be bounded by the branch Canal, from the Lake of the Chaudiere, Ottawa River, which will form a junction with the Rideau Canal in Dow's Great Swamp, where a natural reservoir will be of 250 Acres, to be used as a timber pond. On the North rolls the Grand River or Ottawa, with its splendid Falls of Chaudiere 82 feet high. Above the Falls, the River is about a mile broad, shallow, and studded with Islands; beneath, it is about three-quarters of a mile, and so deep that in many places it is quite unfathomable.

The Rideau Canal, when finished, will pass through the centre of the Town, on a level, at that place, a beautiful stone Bridge is building.

The banks of the Ottawa River, on the Bytown side, are extremely bold and steep, but cleft by a beautiful ravine called Entrance Valley. Up this valley the Canal from becomes the Rideau Canal, lifted by eight stone Locks, of 10 feet lift each, connected together. This work, when finished, will form a beautiful piece of heavy Masonry. At the head of the Locks which is about the same level of the River, is an extensive Beaver Meadow, which will answer as a large dock to the Town. On the East side of the above valley, the Town is rapidly extending—the site of which is about 40 feet above the River. The West, or, as it is called, Upper Bytown, is about 150 feet above the River, commanding a most extensive prospect. The cape, on which the Military Barracks and Hospital are built, is about 200 feet above the River. This may easily be made one of the most important fortresses in the world. The scenery has many astonishing progress in the course of one year —before then, a complete wilderness, now in can boast of 2,000 inhabitants, many excellent stone and timber built houses, a market-place, School, Catholic and Methodist Meeting-houses, &c. while an English and Scotch Church are in progress.

Over the Falls of Chaudiere a chain of bridging has been thrown, connecting Upper and Lower Canada, at the same time Bytown and Hull. Hull is a Township newly improved by Philemon Wright, Esq., and Wright's Town on the Falls is an improvement to the scene. Looking, therefore, at Bytown in its present crude state, who can think otherwise but that it is some day or other to form a most important station in Canada. Situated as it is in the bosom of a fertile Country, in the focus of Rivers and Canals, at the same time fortified and embellished by nature, to it may the Trade of Canada centre, even its extensive Fur Trade, and even there trade, of extensive nature may arise of itself: for the mines of Iron, Tin, Marble, Lead, &c., quite beside it, may furnish plenty of raw material for manufacturers, while the great trade of red Pine and Oak Staves on the Ottawa will doubtless add bustle and business to the whole, never speaking of what the extensive Canals will do.

Its enterprizing founder, from whom it does and ought to derive its name, may feel indeed pleased with this child of his genius and liberality.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Lower Canada.

We have derived the highest satisfaction from a hasty perusal of the Addresses now lying in the News Room for signature, and whose unanimous have been already sanctioned by above six hundred citizens of Montreal—individuals acquainted with their rights as British subjects, and resolutely determined to maintain them, but at the same time ready and willing to lend their support to the measures of a just and paternal Government. The manly and nervous tone of the address, its bold and open character accords well with those whose names are appended to it, and the unprecedentaly rapid encouragement it has already received augurs well for the wishes of those who are interested in the preservation of good order and government, and who are resolved to adhere to the noble principles of the British Constitution.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Among the patriotic commemorations of those national festivals, which in a foreign country bring home to the natives of the land left in all the ardour of convivial fellowship, and waken those honourable associations and tender feelings connected with the recollection of the home of their fathers, here but since we left it, we are occasioned so fully productive of such an end as the magnificent military fete given at Quebec on the 3rd ult. the anniversary of St. Andrew the patron Saint of Scotland.

On the evening of that day the 79th Highlanders gave a Ball to the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie, at which the company assembled, and passed from the street of the Mess House of that Regiment by a covered way, tastefully decorated with boughs and coloured lamps. National Flags, emblematic devices, and mottos were kept up with the utmost hilarity, and the gay and splendid costumes of the 79th, 66th, Engineers and Artillery, together with the simple beauty of the uniform of our gallant Highlanders gave an effect to the scene which is vainly looked for in the more quiet assemblies of Civilians. Many of the ladies appeared in Highland bonnets and dresses correspondent with the costume of the day. About 1 o'clock supper was announced—but only 130 could be accommodated at the first table, which was laid out in the Mess Room of the 66th, the ornaments and arrangements of which were under the direction of Captain Young, were in the highest degree flattering to the well known taste of that officer. A covered passage, ornamented with boughs, lamps and flags long in dimension, connected with various emblematic transparencies led from the Mess room of the 66th to that of the 79, in which the rest of the company sat down to supper, where they were welcomed by the pipers of the 79th playing a Pibroch. At one end of the room was a magnificent transparent picture, on which was delineated a palace constructed with the assets of the sages and warriors most celebrated in Scotish history, while a St. Andrew's Cross incircled with a blaze of light surmounted the pillar, at the front of which was a Highlander in full dress, holding in one hand a shield on which was emblazoned the armorial bearings of Dalhousie, and another whose emblem was the arms of Scotland. In the front groupe sat Lord and Lady Dalhousie, and the paternal seat of our noble Governor. Above the seat of the Countess, hung a portrait of our beloved Sovereign. The room was ornamented with the colors of different British Flags, among which the colours of the Regiment bore a commanding station. The healths of the noble visitors and their suite were drank amid the most enthusiastic applause, and an impromptu song was almost instantly produced by the folding doors flying open and discovering Captain Young and a band of singers of the different Regiments striking up the national song of "God save the King," in which the whole party joined. The company then adjourned to the Ball-room and recommenced dancing, while another party succeeded them at the supper table with the same honours. There were about 300 present —and the festival was got up in a style of grandeur never before witnessed in the Capital of Canada. We regret to learn that his Lordship the Governor was under the necessity of retiring from indisposition before supper.—*Ib.*

Port of Quebec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and settlers at the Port of Quebec, for the years ending November 1826 and 1827.

	Vessels,	Tonnage,	Settlers.
1826,	694	178,762	10,731
1827,	603	152,764	16,862

The above is copied from the Harbour-Master's report, which does not embrace Schooners from some of the lower ports. The entries and clearances at the Custom-House for 1827, are; entered 622, cleared 678. The Custom-House statement for last year stood; cleared 801, entered 714.

Married,

On Tuesday 11th instant, in St. Peters Church Coburg, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, the Rev. Edward Jakes Boswell, Missionary at Sandwich, to *Eliza*, second daughter of Capt Boswell R. N. of the former place.—*Communicated.*

Died,

At Milan, on the 12th Oct. last, in the 42d year of his age, Alexander T. Dobbs, Esqr. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and a Companion of the Order of the Bath—heavenly regretted both as an officer and gentleman.—*K. Chro.*

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half-Pay, or other retired allowance within this command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several Pensions will be authorized to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } 30-4
Quebec, 27th April, 1827. }

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, That from and after the 20th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date, throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat Offices.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, } 30-8
10th December, 1827 }

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted immediately, a good Workman, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Subscriber,

CHARLES BAKER.

York, December 22d, 1827. 804f.

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,

Saturday, January 5th, 1828.

27 SCHEMES.			
1 Prize...	$8,000	... is...	$8,000
1...	2,000	...	2,000
1...	1,333	...	1,333
1...	1,000	...	1,000
1...	800	...	800
1...	700	...	700
1...	600	...	600
1...	500	...	500
1...	400	...	400
1...	300	...	300
10...	100	...	1,000
19...	50	...	1,950
26...	25	...	650
39...	20	...	780
78...	15	...	1,170
78...	10	...	780
312...	5	...	2,600
4,446...	4	...	17,784
5,031	*Prizes, amounting to*		$40,570

48 number combinations—6 drawn ballots

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

York, 22d December, 1827. 804f.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON, Auctioneer, Land, and general Commissioner, Port Hope, in the County of Durham, desires his grateful acknowledgements to a generous Public for the support already experienced, and now has the satisfaction of informing them that, from the local knowledge gained during 7 years constant residence in the Province of Upper Canada, and from an extensive connection therein: he shall be able to dispose of Goods, Produce, &c. to a considerable amount, and the demand must be constantly increasing as the population is continually augmenting. T. T. O. therefore shall at all times pay the utmost attention to consignments from the Upper or Lower Province, or from the United States. The usual returns are Wheat, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash, Pork and Beef, Indian Corn, Furs, &c. &c.

All Letters on the usual public business, must, in future be Post-paid.—The Editors of papers in York, the Montreal and Kingston Herald; the Quebec Mercury; the Halifax Colonial Herald; the Comparative Price Current; Albion, New York; and the Rochester Telegraph, State of New York; will please insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward one paper, and the usual charge for payment, to their respective Agents.

Land & General Commission Office, }
Port Hope, Dec. 19th, 1827. } 30-4w.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR.—A very superior GUN, London Manufacture, with the necessary Appendages.—Apply to Wm. Main, Gunsmith, Market Lane.

York, Dec. 6th 1827. 803f.

At Adolphustown, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Job Deacon, Mr. Thomas Benson, Merchant of Kingston, to Miss Alice Maria Lowe, daughter of Richard Lowe, Esq. of Hay Bay Adolphustown.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

FOR SALE.—The following select. and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7. in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board.

JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r.
Secretary.

York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket les, &c.—and at 27s. 6d per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or any other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, and others who have a large amount of property in the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices.

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, } 29tf.
5th November, 1827. }

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A most Eligible, Freehold, Sporting Farm and Residence, about 35 Miles from London*—ENGLAND.—To be sold by private Contract, and on reasonable terms, a most compact *Freehold Estate* of about 300 Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, well watered and wooded, with thriving Fences, the Country abounding with Game, near Fox Hounds, fine Fishing, surrounded by good Roads, and within a few Miles of a Navigable River connected with the Sea, and in a healthy and highly respectable Neighbourhood. There is a neat Brick Farm House and Offices, in good repair, with two Barns, Oxhouses, Stabling, &c. &c. And early possession may be had if required.

This Estate has let at £460 Sterling, a year, but is now Let on a short Lease, at a reduced rent, suited to the times. To save trouble the purchase money will be at the reduced price of £5,500 Sterling (the Timber at a valuation), one half clear, part of the money may remain on Mortgage a few years, or otherwise made convenient to purchasers—or Canada Bank Stock, would be taken in part of payment. This Estate was valued in better times at £10,000, and would either suit the Agriculturist or the Sportsman. Any Gentleman wishing to settle in Old England, or in vest money there, on good freehold security, may receive further particulars by applying, (if post-paid), to William Draper, Esq. Coburg Newcastle District.

December 10th, 1827. 29-4w.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—The Subscriber Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 25th October, 1827. 22tf.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

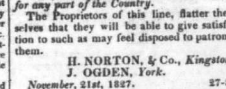
☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.



GUELPH.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st Jan. next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Crown and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be $50 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one-fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, $24 per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their Lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.

GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. 27tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Dividend for the half year ending the 31st December, 1827, is fixed at Four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday, the 11th day of January next.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be shut from the 15th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, 7th Dec. 1827. } 28-4w.

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Ancient, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. Stevenson, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas, at divers times within twelve months last past, considerable sums of Money in Bank Notes have been fraudulently abstracted from the Mails in this Province and stolen, and whereas one FREDERICK HUTTON, *late a Clerk in the Post Office at Port Hope*, did, on the 3d day of October last, suddenly abscond and leave the Province without the knowledge or consent of his employer; and whereas, upon an investigation into all the circumstances connected with the flight of the said Frederick Hutton, as well as into his previous conduct and transactions, there is just cause to suspect him of having robbed the said Mails; I do, therefore, in the name and on the behalf of the Deputy Post-Master General, offer a reward of 50 *Pounds* to any person who will furnish me with such information respecting the said Frederick Hutton as will enable the Department to apprehend him and bring him to trial.

The following is a description of his person: *About 5 feet 9 inches in height; person square built, and erect; complexion florid; eyes blue; light sandy hair, inclining to red, with eye-brows and eye-lashes remarkably light: about 25 years of age.*

He has been traced to Long Island, in the United States, and was last seen at Flat Bush, where he wore a light blue mixed Coat, with Pantaloons of the same colour.

JOHN MACAULAY,
Deputy Post-Master.

Post-Office, Kingston, U. C., }
26th November, 1827. } 28-8w.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 3 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens*; consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c. From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 3,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Cordiroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c. From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Wollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinnett, and Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, of an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods so purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-k eepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange.

JAMES COCKSHUTT.

York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 28tf.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Hume* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls. Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries, }
20th Nov. 1827. } 28-9

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 14th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6w.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, 18, & 19, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do.

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 15, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts, }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19 *tf.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of Longueil, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

York, Nov. 20th 1827. 26tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper C. ada, that a Store of the above description, is no opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—*9-tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

VOL. 2. No. 81.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1827.

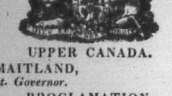
BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
York, 15th December, 1827. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint James King, of the Town of York, Esquire, to be a Notary Public within this Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
York, 28th Dec. 1827. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to Asa Farrar Reid, of the Township of Markham, in the Home District, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in this Province, he having complied with the provisions of the 4th clause 8th Geo. 4, Chap. 5. regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

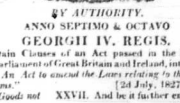
Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 26th December, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the third Wednesday in January next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of June next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.



By AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the Kingdom.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be *bona fide* &c. the Growth, Production, or Manufacture *imported* of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America or the West Indies, imported into any other.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any Duties of Customs, but shall have been made and imported from some *British* Possessions in *America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta* shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottle from Gibraltar.

Goods imported from America.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides, Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by the Act of Parliament.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no *Duties* by Exemption from Duty in any of the *British Possessions Abroad*, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, is not to appoint the Ports of Kingston Canada, to be and Montreal in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient, That the Governor of Canada, to be and Montreal in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from one Province to another Province or Port.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports Goods at any Frontier Port in the *to Warehouse Canadas*, such Goods may be entered for Warehousing at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, or to such Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed from one Warehousing Port to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, may be first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing ed, prohibited to be imported into any Goods. For Port or Place in the British Possessions in America, shall be forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

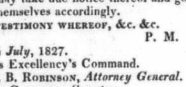
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *ecretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Licut. Governor.

Government House, *November 22d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs. together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of Lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o,clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, } 16-9
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 27-7
15th November, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 27-7
15th November, 1827.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruch, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 16-9
6th August, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 27-8
15th November, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 23-12
15th October, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
15th October 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 23-12
15th October, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 23-12
15th October, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, }
15th October, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 23-12
15th October, 1827.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longuiel on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th, Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot of Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on, or before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, }
30th Oct. 1827. } 23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, late of the Village of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown,

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Soverign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbreath James Joynt, at the suit of Samuel Purdie,—I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Galbreath James Joynt, Lots numbers Three and Seven, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

22-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, for the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Macleau, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eighths of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

Home District, } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Mar-

ket place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 22d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th *Sept.* 1827. 17-14

The sale of the above Land is postponed until the 12th day of January, 1828, at the hour and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT.
Late Sheriff.

York. 21st December, 1827. 50tf.

HOME DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is a Dwelling House and a large and convenient Store, together with an extensive Asheery, and Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas St. in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Con. North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17*th September*, 1827. 17-16.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament at its extn Session, by the Inhabitants of the Townhips of Barton and Saltfleet, for an Act to establish the rear, or Sonthren boundary lines of the said Townships according to the original survey.

Saltfleet, 19*th Dec.*, 1827. 81.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made, by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, by Petition, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.

W. CHISHOLM.

December, 15, 1827. 29.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagaweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19*th November*, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1*st Nov.* 1827. 26. tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 26–6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10*th*, 1827. 11–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16*th July*, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25. 1827. 23

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dargess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25*th* 1827. 6–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25*th*, 1827. 15–6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16*th August*, 1827. 13–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, } 20*th August*, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, } 14*th Sept.* 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30*th June*, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar. 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11*th*, 1827. 18–6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11–tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company.
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. R. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



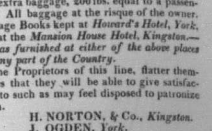
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—To commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 50lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, &c Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21*st*, 1827. 27-3m.



GUELPH.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st Jan next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be 850 cash, or 84 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building, within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, 82 per Acre, on credit, that is, one-fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, 824 per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.

GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. 27tf.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Public notice is hereby given, that the Dividend for the half year ending the 31st December, 1827, is fixed at Four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in, which will be payable at the Bank on and after Friday, the 11th day o January next.

The Stock and Transfer Books will be shut from the 13th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, } York, 7th Dec. 1827. } 22-4w.

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1827. NO. 31.

Poetry.

SONNET.

STERN Winter knocks at dying Autumn's gate
With all his stormy troop and dreary array,
And Autumn bids his yielding doors give way,
And drops his sceptre, and resigns his state.
But rosy fingered Spring comes forth elate,
And scares the hoary tyrant from his prey,
Then yields in turn, and feels her feeble sway
Before the sultry Summer sun abate.
As wave to wave succeeds, Time's mighty tide
Glides on and on. The horned Moon in Heaven
Succeeds the Sun's bright chariot in her turn,
The Seasons with the Sun come forth in pride,
To Man alone no second spring is given,
And years roll on, oh! never to return!

Miscellaneous.

THE EXILE OF SCIO.

The sun was slowly sinking behind the range of Hymettus and the hills of Attica, as we weighed anchor from Cape Colonna, and steered for the narrow strait between Zea and Cythnos. The morning we had passed in wandering through the groves of laurel and caustic, which cover the promontory of Sunium, and in lingering among the fast-decaying ruins of the temple of Minerva.

The succeeding day was calm, and we lay almost immediately in the narrow strait which separates the Islands of Zea and Cythnos. The day following a strong head wind detained us till evening, beating through the straits of Scio. The view on either side is splendidly beautiful; but on both, the associations of memory cast a feeling of disgust over every object; we could not look on the verdant hills without shuddering recollection of the slaughter that had so lately spread over them, whilst the opposite and equally beautiful coast was alike detestable as the home of its perpetrators.—But whilst to us the scene was any thing but a pleasing one, there was one individual on board our vessel to whom the sight of this devoted Island served to summon up the most heart-rending reflections. This was a young Greek Lady of about two or twenty-three years of age, a native of the Island, a witness of its massacre, and a destitute exile in consequence of the murder of her family. She was now on her way with us to Smyrna, in order to place herself under the protection of a distant relative, whom she hoped, though faintly, to find still surviving. She sat all day upon the deck, watching with wistful eyes the shores of her native land; at every approach which our vessel made towards it, she seemed straining to recognise some scene that had once been familiar, or perhaps some now-deserted home that had once been the shelter of her friends; and when, on the opposite tack, we again neared the Turkish coast, she turned her back upon its hated hills to watch the retreating shores of her desolated home. I had not been aware of her being on board, as her national retiring habits had prevented her appearing upon deck during the early part of the voyage; but as she drew near Scio, feeling seemed to overcome education and prejudice, and she sat all day beneath the awning to satiate herself with gazing and with recollection.

Towards evening we drew near the ruined town, built on the sea shore, at the foot of a wooded hill, which had been the site of the ancient city of Scio. Its houses seemed all rooffess and deserted, whilst the numerous groves of lofty and graceful cypresses which rose amidst them, contrasted sadly with the surrounding desolation; all was solitude and silence; we could not descry a single living creature on the beach, from the shattered fortress on the shore the blood red flag of Mahommet flaunted in crimson pride above the scene of its late barbarous triumph. At sunset the wind changed; we passed the Asiatic coast and Ipsara, and rounding the promontory of Erythræ entered the bay of Smyrna. As we caught the last glimpse of the ruins of Scio, the unfortunate Lady pointed out the remains of a house to the North of the Town, which had been her father's; it was now in ruins, and as clearly as we could discern, appeared to be of large dimensions, and situated upon one of the most picturesque points of Scio. Her name she said was Kalerdji, and her father had been one of the Commissioners for collecting the revenue of the Sultan, from the gum-mastic of the Island. On the breaking out of the revolution in the Morea, among apprehensions of a similar revolt in Scio were ascertained in the Divan, and a number of the most distinguished Greeks of the Island were selected to be sent to Constantinople as Hostages for the loyalty of the remainder; amongst these were her father and her only brother; herself, her mother, and two elder sisters being left alone at Scio, Tranquility continued undisturbed in the Island for more than a year; though the accounts of the reiterated successes of the Moreots were daily stirring up the energies of the inhabitants, whose turbulence was only suppressed by the immediate dread of the Turkish Garrison in the Genoese fortress on the beach, the only strong hold in Scio.

One evening, however, a squadron of three vessels, manned by Samians, entered the harbor, attacked the unsuspecting Garrison, and, aided by the lowest rabble of the Town, succeeded in despatching the guard, and taking possession of the fortress. But the deed was done without calculation, and could be productive of no beneficial result; the Fort was untenable, and on the almost immediate arrival of the Ottoman fleet, a capitulation without a blow ensued. The news brought by the hostile armament was of the instant execution of the ill-fated hostages the moment the accounts of the revolt had reached the Porte. Overwhelmed with grief for the loss of their only and dearly beloved protectors, the family of Kalerdji spent the few intervening days in vain but poignant regret, and, in the seclusion of their beseft mansion, knew nothing of what was passing at the Town where, whilst the Greeks were occupied in supplications and submission to the Captain Pacha, and the Turks in false protestations of forgiveness and amnesty, the Troops of the Sultan disembarked at the fortress. At length the preparations for slaughter were completed, and the work of death commenced.

It was on the evening of the 31 day from the arrival of the Turkish Admiral that the family of the wretched being who lived to tell the tale, descried the flames that rose from the burning Mansions of the Greeks, and heard, in the calm silence of twilight, the distant death-screams of their butchered townsmen; whilst a few flying wretches, closely pursued by their infuriate murderers, told them but too truly of their impending fate. As one of the most important in the family, their family was also most the first marked out for murder, and, ere they had a moment to think of precaution, a party of Turkish Soldiers burst the house, which afforded but few resources for refuge or concealment. From a place of imperfect security, the distracted Phrosine was an involuntary witness to the murder of her sisters, and, actuated by every impulse of filial indignity suggested by brutality and crime, while the frantic mother was stabbed upon the lifeless corpses of her violated offspring. Satiated with plunder, the murderers left the house in search of further victims whilst she crept from her hiding place to take a last farewell of her butchered parent, and fly for refuge to the mountain. She had scarcely dropped a tear over the inanimated remains of all that was dear to her, and made a step towards the door, when she perceived a fresh party of demons already at the threshold. Too late to regain her place of refuge, death, with all its aggravated horrors, seemed now inevitable, till on the moment she adopted an expedient. She flew towards the heap of slaughter, smeared herself with the still oozing blood of her mother, and falling on her face beside her, she lay motionless as death. The Turks entered the apartment, but finding their errand anticipated, were again departing, when one of them observed a brilliant sparkling on the finger of Phrosine, returned to secure it. He lifted the apparently lifeless hand, and attempted to draw it off; it was however been too long, too dearly worn; it was the gift of her betrothed husband, and could not be ed till it was withdrawn from her finger by an effort. The Turk, however, made but quick work, after in vain twisting her delicate hand in every direction to accomplish his purpose, he drew a knife from his girdle, and commenced slicing off the flesh from the finger. This was the last scene she could remember. It was midnight when she awoke from the swoon into which the agony and fear of effort to conceal it had thrown her; and she lay cold and benumbed, surrounded by the now clotted streams of her butchered friends. Necessity now armed her with energy; no time was left for consideration, and day would soon be breaking. She rose, and still faint with terror and the loss of blood, flew to a spot where the valuables of the house had been secured; disposing of the most portable about her person she took her way to the Mountains.—She pointed the cliff where she had long lay concealed, and by evening of the next day had gained it, through a path at every step impeded by the dead or dying remains of her countrymen. By the time she imagined the tide of terror had flowed past, when no longer concealment was left for consideration, and day would soon be breaking. She rose, and still faint with terror and the loss of blood, flew to a spot where the valuables of the house had been secured; disposing of the most portable about her person she took her way to the Mountains.—She pointed the cliff where she had long lay concealed, and by evening of the next day had gained it, through a path at every step impeded by the dead or dying remains of her countrymen. By the time she imagined the tide of terror had flowed past, when no longer concealment was left for refuge the daily pursuits and murder of the immolated Sciots, and when she saw the Ottoman fleet sail from the harbor beneath its crimson pennon, now doubly dyed in blood, she descended from her fugitive companions, to the opposite shore of the Island. Here, after waiting for many a tedious day, she succeeded in getting on board an Austrian vessel, the master of which engaged to land her at Hydra, in return for the quantity of jewels and gold she had been able to reserve. She reached the Island in safety, where she now remained for nearly two years; but finding or fancying her various benefactors to be weary of their charge, she was now going to seek, even in the land of her enemies, a relative who had been living at Smyrna, but whom she knew not if she should still find surviving or fallen by the sabre of their common enemy.

Her tale was told with a calm composure of oft-repeated and long contemplated grief; she shed no tear in its relation: she scarcely heaved a sigh over her sorrows; she seemed, young as she was, to have already made her alliance with misery. She had one, she said, but one hope left; and, if that should fail, she had only death to look to.

Summary.

A London paper of the 19th of October, states that the Lord High Admiral has resolved upon fitting our another expedition to the North Pole.

The Marquis of Anglesea will be a popular Viceroy in Ireland. His court will be upheld by a great number of English nobility, and by magnificence and hospitality. The latter is an Irish virtue, and Irishmen both practice and honor it. Among the appointments of the court, are these—

The Marquis of Douro, Lord Edward Paget, Colonel Fitzclarence, senior, Colonel Thornhill, of the 7th Hussars, and Captain Hampton, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Marquis Anglesea.

Lord Forbes to be Master of the Household, and

Lord Graves, brother-in-law of the Marquis, (and whose lady, it is already known, will act as Vice Queen,) to be State Steward.

Lord Brunenel, son of the Earl of Cardigan, will also form one of the suite of the Marquis.

We hear that the Carlisle gingham trade is rapidly recovering from depression, and wages have in many instances advanced from 20 to 40, and even 50 per cent. Weavers are in full employ, and the same is the case in several parts of Lancashire, the large number who quitted Carlisle at a less fortunate period are not likely to return.

Under the domination of Buonaparte, France consumed only about 14 millions of pounds of sugar annually. The present annual consumption exceeds 80 millions of pounds.

During the last spring, the north and east coast of Iceland were visited by an extraordinary number of icebergs, which produced so much cold and drought, accompanied by various gusts of wind, that vegetation was at a stand. By way of amends, the fishery, especially in the southern part of the island, was exceedingly productive. On the 13th of February a new volcano burst forth from one of the glaciers.

An Earthquake was felt at Jassy, on the 15th October. There were several violent shocks, but no damage was done.

Letters from St. Petersburgh are to the 20th of October. They contain a further account of the proceedings of the Russian force in Georgia. It appears that the Russians have not yet begun the seige of Erivan, it being intended now to reduce a smaller fortress, Sardar Abad, before this is attempted. It is not believed, however, from the activity of the Persians that the seige will proceed without interruption.

By an Order of the Day of the 14th Oct., the Emperor has been pleased to appoint his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander (his Majesty's eldest son) to be Ataman of all the Cossack troops.

A letter from Riga, of Oct. 14, states that the Emperor Nicholas was on his way to Odessa, and was to proceed to the head-quarters of the army assembled on the Turkish frontiers, in case the mediation for the independence of Greece was not agreed to at Constantinople.

Death of the Earl of Guildford.—We are sorry to announce the death of this Noblemen, which took place on Sunday last [Oct. 14.] His Lordship having died without issue, is succeeded in his title by the Rev. Francis North, son of the Hon. Brownlow North, late Bishop of Winchester.

A comparison between the Years 1727 and 1827.—In the year 1727, hackney Coaches were plain, awkward, clumsy things, with no springs, and their number did not exceed 85 in the whole of London; at present their number is increased to 1,200. Fashions at that period did not reach any place 50 miles distant from London, until they were nearly out; now they travel down in Coaches, diligences, &c. in a few hours.—Coaches were then two days and two nights going down to Dover; they now perform the same journey in nearly a quarter of the time. In 1727 meat was only 3d per lb.; now it is 10d. or 1s. Servants' wages varied from £4 to £4; now from £10 to £30.

The Queen Dowager of Wirtemburgh arrived at Frankfort on the 20th of Oct. after a boisterous voyage, where Her Majesty was agreeably surprised at meeting the King and Queen of Wirtemburgh and the Duke of Cambridge.

Hospital of Surgery.—A new Surgical Hospital is to be erected in the neighbourhood of Charing-Cross, were the King with his usual and characteristic munificence, has given a spot on which it is to be erected. A benevolent individual has given within these few days, £1,500 towards a fund for the building.—*Mirror.*

England.

From the Third report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Emigration.

Taking every circumstance into consideration, the Committee are prepared distinctly to recommend a pecuniary advance, in the nature of a loan, for the purpose of facilitating emigration. In order to show practically how such a loan might operate, the Committee state a hypothetical case, in which a sum of £540,000 advanced in the years 1828-29; of £360,000 in the years 1829-30; and of £540,000 in the years 1830-31; in the aggregate £1,140,000. The Committee suggest that this sum might be applied to the purpose of emigration, in the following manner:—In the first period, 1828-29, four thousand families (allowing five persons to each,) to be located, which, at an expence of £80 each family, would amount to £240,000; in the second period, six thousand families to be sent, which would extend the second sum raised; and nine thousand to be sent with the third sum raised, by which the whole, £1,140,000 would be expended, and nineteen thousand families would be located. "The principle of increase in this hypothetical proposition is, that each succeeding year should carry out emigrants in the ratio of four, six and nine; in other words, increasing in the proportion of one half, as compared with the number of the preceding year; and it appears to the Committee from the numbers of food preceeding population, that whatever number may be selected for the experiment of the first year, the successive emigrations must be regulated by some principle of this kind. With respect to the numbers that might be sent in the first year, provided adequate means be taken for preparing for their reception, and provided that the expense of food, in consequence of their numbers, be not increased beyond the rate of the estimate, no necessary limitation would be prescribed.—The loan suggested by the Committee has reference to numbers which it would be clearly practicable to locate. The proposal, as involved in this hypothetical case, stands thus:—The first period 4000 families; the second 6000; the third 9000; making in the whole 19,000. If, after that period, Parliament were disposed to carry on emigration in the same ratio, the number of families to be removed in progressive years, would amount as follows:—the fourth 13,500; the fifth 20,250; the six year 30,375; the seventh year 45,562; the eight 68,343; and if these sums be added together, they will form an aggregate of 137,030 families, which multiplied by 5, will give 985,150 persons.

The interest at five per cent (that is four per cent with a sinking fund of one per cent,) upon £1,140,000 amounted to £57,000. Let the consolidated fund be supposed to be charged with an out lay of £57,000 for that period, which will enable a sinking fund of one per cent to liquidate a loan of £1,140,000. On the other hand, "if the scale of progressive annuity and repayment, calculated in the case of a single head of a family and spreading itself over a period of only 30 years, be realized, the £1,140,000 will have been actually repaid: and the receipts of this thirty years, annuity will restore the capital advanced, together with four per cent accruing interest upon that capital."

According to this scale, no repayment from the emigrant is expected for the first two years; after that time a sum of 10s. in money or produce, from each family, is calculated

on; this is to be raised in the increasing ratio of 10s. a year up to £5; the debt is then to be discharged by annual payments of £5 in money, until a period of thirty years is completed, when the whole outlay would be discharged. The emigrant, however, to have the option of redeeming larger portions of his debt, at stated periods.

William Atkinson, veterinary-surgeon, or Horse-Farrier, met with the cause of his death in a manner as singular as the event was awful. On Saturday evening, the 20th ult., he was sitting in a Public House in Kendal, quietly smoking his pipe, when two persons, one of them having a Yorkshireman's bundle on his back, began pushing each other about the room in a rude and vulgar manner, called sport; he who had the pack received a push from the other, and, in swinging round, the weight of the pack came in full contact with Atkinson's pipe, and forced it, with great violence, into his mouth. It entered along the side of the tongue, or, perhaps, partly under it, penetrated upwards of three inches, and broke, causing great pain, copious bleeding, swelling the throat, &c., so that the patient had to endure the most excruciating agony. Medical aid was of little avail, the portion of the broken pipe could not be extracted, and he grew worse and worse till the following Saturday terminated his earthly miseries, and sent him prematurely to his great account, leaving a wife and small family almost destitute.—*English paper.*

Foreign Intelligence.

(From the Supplement to the Albion of Dec. 17.)

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH FLEET AT NAVARINO.

The *William Thompson* arrived yesterday from Liverpool with the above highly important intelligence. The official documents which follow are taken entire from the London Gazette Extraordinary, issued on the occasion:—

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, of Nov. 10.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827.—Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean:—

His Majesty's Ship Asia, in the Port of Navarino, Oct. 21, 1827.

Sir—I have the honor of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this Port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadron passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish Ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside a Ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another Ship of the line, and a large double banked Frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front of the British, the French fleet. The four Ships to windward part of the Egyptian Squadron, were allotted to the Squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny, and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian Squadron: The Ships of their line opposed to those of the English line, and being followed up by their own Frigates. The French Frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost Frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot next to her, and above all the Asia, Genoa and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel were to look after the six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no guns should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English Ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it on board all the Turkish Ships; but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny. That was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear Admiral from one of the Turkish Ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside of the Ship of the Capitana Bey, and even nearer to that of Mahotem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian Ships; and, since his Ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place between our two Ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time, however, our excellent Pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Mahomet my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his order I know not; but his Ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as that brother Admiral's Ship she started for sale, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These Ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other Ships of the other fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count de Heyden, and the Chevalier de Rigney, throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment saved the Syrene from being fired by the fire vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot following the fine example of Captain Hugon of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of the line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued, with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has been seldom witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled such of her crew as could, escape from her, endeavoured to set her fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Capt. Curzon throughout this long and arduous service; nor can I say enough than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Raynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fires of their guns was directed, each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory as a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired, but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the loss of Capt. Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mention the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons, I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. F. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lt. Col. Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aides-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim, a good faith, I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure your Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian Ships must have been immense, as His Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three Ships to which the English division was opposed. Capt. Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated.—A protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequences.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) E. CODRINGTON, Vice Admiral.

No. 1.—(Translation.)

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries, Oct. 18. 1827:—

I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulf, we observed, by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was despatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I enclose; the Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to Head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two Captains, went on shore, to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass. Having proceeded to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where those unfortunate wretches have taken refuge. It is supposed that if Ibrahim remains in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

London, 21st July 1827.

Dear Sir,

As you ask my advice what should be done by the inhabitants of Upper Canada to obtain redress for the numerous abuses which you mention the destruction of the Administration of the law, the Post-office department, &c. &c. is that province, I have only to repeat that the reason of much of the evil being allowed to continue so long, and so injuriously to the interests of the colony, is, the utter ignorance in which we are in this country respecting the feeling

Lower Canada.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock a Ball was fired into the House of A. HART, Esq. situate in Papineau Square. The missile passed through two windows, a chamber door, and settled in the passage door, within a few inches of Mr. H's. head.—Search was immediately made, but no person was found with arms, on whom suspicion could rest.

Our Correspondent at BYTOWN, informsus that two men were killed on the 4th instant, at the HOUR BACK, while excavating under a bank of earth, the whole of which fell in.—One was taken out dead, and the other only lived two hours after.

Yesterday, a daughter of one Edward Kelly, aged about three years, was smothered. Her parents went to Church, leaving her asleep in a settle bed, which was folded up by a servant girl, ignorant of the child's being there.—*M. Gazette.*

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given,
York, to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday 15th January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, } 19th *Dec'r.*. 1827. } 82-3

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE. }
York, 26th Dec. 1827. }

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday next, the 3d January, at twelve o'clock, for the following services, viz:

Repairing the Windows and Doors of the Commissariat Officers Quarters, and Whitewashing the Wards of the Military Hospital.

W. J. GREIG,
D.A. C. G.
31-1.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.
York, 27th December, 1827. 31*tf.*

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet.

NOTICE.—All persons who are still indebted to the late firm of John and George Monro, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective Accounts to either of the Subscribers, before the 20th January next.

Those debts which remain unpaid after that date shall certainly be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.
York, 26th December 1827. 31-4*w.*

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately*, Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.

WILLIAM STEVENSON
York, 27th December, 1827. 31*tf.*

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted immediately, a good Workman, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES BAKER.
York, December 22d, 1827. 30*tf.*

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.
December 18, 1827. 29*tf*

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half-Pay, or other retired allowance within this command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorised to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissarias Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Quebec, 27th April, 1827. } 30-4

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date, throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat stations.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, }
10th December, 1827 } 30-6

TO BE RAFFLED FOR.—A very superior GUN, London Manufacture, with the necessary Appendages.—Apply to Wm. Main, Gunsmith, Market Lane

York, Dec. 6th 1827. 28*tf.*

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,

Saturday, January 5th, 1828.

OF **BOMBS.** 78

1 PRIZE....	$8,000.....	$8,000
1.....	2,000.....	2,000
1.....	1,335.....	1,335
1.....	1,000.....	1,000
1.....	800.....	800
1.....	700.....	700
1.....	600.....	600
1.....	500.....	500
1.....	400.....	400
1.....	300.....	300
10.....	100.....	1,000
39.....	50.....	1,950
39.....	25.....	975
39.....	20.....	780
78.....	15.....	1,170
78.....	10.....	780
312.....	8.....	2,496
4,446.....	4.....	17,784
5,061 *Prizes, amounting to*		$42,570

45 NUMBER COMBINATION—**6** DRAWN BALLOTS

Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

Drawn Numbers, Washington Lodge Lottery, Class No. 13.

10, 24, 12, 3, 34.

York, 22d December, 1827. 30*tf.*

THOMAS TURNER ORTON, Auctioneer, Land, and general Commissioner, Port Hope, in the County of Durham, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous Public for the support already experienced, and now has the satisfaction of informing them that, from the local knowledge gained during ten years constant residence in the Province of Upper Canada, and from an extensive connection therein: he shall be able to dispose of Merchandise to a considerable amount, and the demand must be constantly increasing as the population is continually augmenting. T. T. O. therefore shall at all times pay the utmost attention to consignments from the Upper or Lower Province, or from the United States The usual returns are Wheat, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash, Pork and Beef, Indian Corn, Furs, &c. &c.

All Letters on Land, or public business, must, in future be Post-paid.—The Editors of papers in York, the Montreal and Kingston Herald; the Quebec Mercury; the Halifax Colonial Herald; the Comparative Price Current; Albion, New York, and the Rochester Telegraph, State of New York; will please insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward one paper, and the usual charge for payment, to their respective Agents.

Land & General Commission Office, }
Port Hope, Dec. 18th, 1827. } 30-4*w.*

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Home* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries. }
20th *Nov.* 1827. } 23-9

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; many of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board.

JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r.
Secretary.
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12*w.*

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Province* of manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29*tf.*

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A most Eligible, Freehold, Sporting Farm and Residence, about* 35 *Miles from London*—ENGLAND.—To be sold by private Contract, and on reasonable terms, a most compact *Freehold Estate* of about 300 Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, well watered and *wooded*, with thriving Fences, the Country abounding with Game, near Fox Hounds, fine Fishing, surrounded by good Roads, and within a few Miles of a Navigable River connected with the Sea, and in a healthy and highly respectable Neighbourhood. There is a neat Brick Farm House on the Estate, in good repair, with two Barns, Oxhouses, Stabling, &c. &c. And early possession may be had if required.

This Estate has let at £400 Sterling, a year, but is now Let on a short Lease, at a reduced rent, suited to the times. To save trouble the purchase money will be at the reduced price of £5,500 Sterling (the Timber at a valuation.)—If desired, part of the money may remain on Mortgage a few years, or otherwise made convenient to purchasers—or Canada Bank Stock, would be taken in part of payment. This Estate was valued in better times at £10,000, and would either suit the Agriculturist or the Sportsman. Any Gentleman wishing to settle in Old England, or in vest money there, on good freehold security, may receive further particulars by applying, Post-paid, to William Draper, Esq. Colourg Newcastle District.

December 10th. 1827. 29-4*w.*

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 3 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens;* consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 2,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Corduroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c. From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Woollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinnett, and Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, af an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange.

JAMES COCKSHUTT.
York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 22*tf.*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 24*tf.*

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26*tf.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 26th October, 1827. 22*tf.*

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. ALSO,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.

PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6*w.*

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place. - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. }
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 476
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts }
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. } 2000
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } - - 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.
York, 2d October, 1827. 19*tf.*

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—ALSO—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

1828

The Gazette,

AND

U. E. LOYALIST,

NEWS BOY'S ADDRESS

TO HIS PATRONS.

1828.

ANOTHER YEAR!—methinks I hear you say,
And has *another*, pass'd so soon away?—
Time flies apace, and by command of fate,
He heralds, *Eighteen hundred Twenty-eight*:
And I my Patrons, as in duty bound,
Again prepare to make my annual round;
To each, to all, th'accustom'd visit pay,
And crave attention to my humble lay—
The task I fain would shun, but still my muse,
In kindest accents, whispers you'll excuse
Her many failings, nor with critic eye,
Her wayward faults, attempt to magnify;
Assur'd of this, be mine the task to sing
Of past events, and to remembrance bring,
What on the tide of Time has pass'd away,
Borne onward, by its all resistless sway.

BRITANNIA mourns, and bitter tears are shed
For One who slumbers with the mighty dead,
A *Chieftains* loss, her distant realms deplore,
And sorrows voice is heard from shore to shore,
For Him who living, still her rights maintain'd,
And high the glory of her Arms sustain'd.

Peace to thy manes, ROYAL YORK—thy name,
Shall be recorded on the page of fame,
To distant ages shall thy deeds descend,
With the proud title of, "*The Soldier's Friend.*"
Oft round thy Tomb, shall Britain's warriors stand,
And mourn for Him, who sway'd with mild command,
Thy name the widow'd Mother too, shall bless,
And lisping innocence thy worth confess,
Whose Orphan state, thy noble, gen'rous care,
When every earthly help was gone, did share.

A Nation's gratitude to Thee shall raise,
The sculptur'd Monument, of lasting praise,
Nor in thy native land alone shall rise,
The lofty column, pointing to the skies;
But in the bosom of this distant land,
The Monumental tribute too, shall stand,
Where by thy care, no more compell'd to roam,
The war-worn Vet'ran, finds a peaceful home,
On *Tay's* fair banks, whose waters smoothly glide,
And pay their homage to proud Ott'was tide.

But scarce has time assuag'd with lenient hand,
The dire affliction which o'erwhelm'd the land,
The founts of grief, have scarcely ceased to flow,
When forth they burst again, surcharg'd with woe:—

Why is the voice of mourning heard again—
And wherefore ev'ry heart oppress'd with pain?

That mighty Spirit, of "*The master mind,*"
Where wit and eloquence their pow'r's combin'd,
And threw around, their warmest, brightest ray
To fix our gaze—by Fate is snatch'd away:—
Cold is that heart—and pow'rless is the tongue,
Upon whose accents oft the Senate hung;
The brilliant flashes, bursting on the sight,
No more shall fill with wonder and delight:—
But the bright halo of a Patriots fame,
Shall shed its purest lustre on the name,
Of him, a leader in that honor'd band,
The pride and glory, of their native land:—
Illustrious CANNING—there thy deeds enroll'd,
To future times, shall History's page unfold.

But while these sad events we all deplore,
A bounteous Heav'n has still reserv'd in store,
Its choicest blessings, for the favor'd *Isle*,
To cheer the heart, and sorrows pangs beguile.

Firm on her Sea-beat Throne, as on a rock,
Whose strong foundation, fears no tempests shock,
BRITANNIA sits secure, and justly draws,
From Neigh'bring Nations merited applause:—
Thrice happy Land—where Justice holds her reign,
And spreads her blessings, o'er thy wide domain,
The num'rous realms, where *millions*, raise the pray'r,
That thou the bounties of kind Heav'n may share:
May *Peace* throughout thy borders still be found,
And *plenteousness* within thy walls abound—
A *loyal people*, cheerfully obey,
A GRACIOUS SOVERRIGN'S, paternal sway.

But little change, has by the hand of time,
Been wrought in any other distant clime:—
FRANCE, yet reposes in the arms of peace,
Her Arts and Commerce, feel a rich increase.
Convulsed, distracted, and with discord torn,
SPAIN of her former glories now is shorn:
RUSSIA and PERSIA, still their powers engage,
And with each other, doubtful contest wage—
Her British Allies, PORTUGAL receives,
Whose prompt assistance, ev'ry fear relieves.

With unrelenting hate, the bar'brous TURK,
Pursues with savage zeal, destructions work—
His mur'drous steps, through blood and ruin trac'd,
Through burning Cities—Villages laid waste—
Through dead and dying—o'er whole heaps of slain—
O'er mangled victims, torn and racked with pain:
Nor *Man* alone, his fiendlike vengeance feels,
'Gainst *Beauty's* charms, his cruel heart he steels
And vain to him, are *Childhood's* soft appeals.

Shall Christian GREECE, to fellow Christians turn,
And shall not *Christian* zeal, indignant burn,
Against this *Infidel*—this *Moslem* host,
To every sense of human feeling lost?
Justice forbid!—But Hark!—NAV'RINO'S shore,
Resounding to the deep-mouth'd Cannons roar,
In peals of Thunder, sounding o'er the Sea,
Wafts the glad tidings—*Greece shall yet be free.*

With ample pow'rs, her Allies interpose,
And threaten vengeance on her cruel foes;
But still foul havoc, marks their ev'ry deed,
And *Greece*, at every pore, is doom'd to bleed—
Red from the slaughter, in his haughty pride,
The *Turk* has *dared*, those Allies to deride:—
Swift retribution, at their hands he meets,
And join in deadly fight th'opposing Fleets;
Nor long, nor doubtful is the mortal strife,
Struggling, the *Turkish despot* yields his life:
The *Crescent* wanes—that Fleet is seen no more,
But strew'd in wreck and ruin on the shore:
And peals of Thunder, sounding o'er the Sea,
Echo the tidings—*Greece shall yet be free.*

As Noah's Dove swept o'er the billows crest,
And found no spot, her wearied wing to rest,
She sought the Ark, and gladly ceas'd to roam,
So turns my muse, to seek her much lov'd home:
And there she sees, with pure unmix'd delight,
Hopes fairest prospects open to her sight,
Sees *Liberty* divine, and lovely *Peace*,
Go hand in hand—while wealth and pow'r increase,
And goaded not by want, nor check'd by fear,
Improvement hold its undisturb'd career:—
Where late the Forest spread its gloom around,
The welcome stranger, fills the teeming ground,
No more to strive, with thankless toil and pain,
And hear his children ask for Bread in vain:—
Where late but rocks, and lonely wilds appear'd,
The laborer's stroke, and cheerful song is heard;
And while their task, the busy workmen ply,
The Merchant views them with impatient eye,
Till *Welland's* stream, and *Rideau's* willing tide
By science taught, in channels new to glide,
Shall on their waves, his treasur'd burthens bear,
And wealth reward, his enterprise and care.

Our Country's greatness, now no more the sage,
Puts off, to ornament some distant age—
No more the Patriots hope is thought a dream,
For generous ENGLAND forwards every scheme;
And bringing to our aid, her mighty pow'rs,
Her strength—her mind—her riches—all are ours.

As *Orpheus*, sung of old—your *Newsboy* sings,
Not to move *Trees*—but loosen *purses' strings*—
And sure—you'll not, while he makes you so gay,
Let the poor *Devil*—grumbling turn away.

York, 1st January, 1828.

VOL. 2. NO. 82.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 28th December, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the third Wednesday in January next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of June next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom &c. unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, ... the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon, ...	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America to another.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South Asia* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta* shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom: and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Malta

Masts, &c. deemed Produce of Canada &c. from Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Inland Duty-free

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the Act of Parliament, &c.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in Canada, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the Canadas, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods Forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited: and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th July, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
L. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most convenient and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 2slbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House, thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only. D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, as the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-7

SHERIFFS' SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-7

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th August, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th November, 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, as the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, the East half of Lot No 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL
Sheriff. E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, 15th October 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
14th August, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell, at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office,
30th, Oct. 1827. } 28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, at the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown,

Brockville, Oct. 25, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, of our Soverign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbreath James Joynt, at the suit of Samuel Purdie,—I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Galbreath James Joynt, Lots numbers Three and Seven, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 25, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected.—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri To Wit.* } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-12w

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *To wit.* } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Leah Flanigan, at the suit of James Raymond, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Leah Flanigan, the South-easterly 50 Acres, of Lot No. 50, West side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Vaughan, in the Home District, the Land is in an excellent situation, and of the first quality, and under good improvement. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale at the Mar-

ket place, in the Town of York, on Saturday the 23d day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 21st Sept. 1827. 17-14

The sale of the above Land is postponed until the 12th day of January, 1828, at the hour and place above mentioned.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff.

York, 21st December 1827. 50tf.

HOME DISTRICT, } By virtue of a writ o. TO WIT. } *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Allan Robinett, at the suit of William Chisholm, Esquire, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Allan Robinett, Lot No. 12, in the 1st Concession South side Dundas Street, in the Township of Trafalgar, in the Home District, containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less, upon this Lot, there is about 160 Acres of land cleared, and in the highest state of cultivation, together with 2 dwelling Houses, Barns, Stables, out Houses, and a very extensive Tannery; also, the South half of Lot No. 9, in the 1st Concession North side Dundas Street, in the said Township of Toronto, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres more or less, upon this Lot there is about 20 Acres of Land, under good improvement, together with an excellent Dwelling House, Driveing House, Stables, &c. and owing to the excellence of the stand has been occupied as a Tavern for a number of Years. This Lot will be sold subject to an unexpired term of a Lease of about 19 or 20 years.—The above Lands are of the very first quality, and situated in the midst of an old and flourishing settlement and only the short distance of about 14 miles from York, is certainly one of the first situations in the Country for a mercantile establishment, Tavern, or Tannery, and well worthy the attention of Capitalists. The above property I shall sell at Public Sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Tuesday the 8th day of January, next, (1828) at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 17th September, 1827. 17-16.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament at its next Session, by the Inhabitants of the Township of Barton and Saltfleet, for an Act to establish the rear, or Southren boundary lines of the said Townships according to the original survey.

Saltfleet, 10th Dec., 1827. 31.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, by Petition, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.

W. CHISHOLM.

December, 15, 1827. 29.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory;—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. *tf*

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9—6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 23

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Township of Bastard, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsby, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Moreau intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, 20th *August,* 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, 14*th Sept.* 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30th June, 1827. 9-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar. 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 18-6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

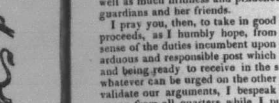
☞ Stage Fare through, £3 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.



GUELPH.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st January next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be $50 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, $2½ per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.

T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.

GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. 21tf

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted immediately, a good Workman, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES BAKER.

York, December 22d, 1827. 30tf.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1828. NO. 83.

A LETTER

From the BISHOP OF QUEBEC to the Clergy and Congregations of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *in the Diocese of Quebec, in relation to some existing differences of opinion respecting the* CLERGY-RESERVES *and certain other points.*

REVEREND BRETHREN AND CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,

THE providence of God having called me to preside, in this Diocese, over the Church to which you belong, I am impelled at this juncture to address you with reference to some circumstances which nearly affect the interests of our Establishment, and the expansion of which occasionally demands the exercise of much charity and moderation, as well as much firmness and prudence from her guardians and her friends.

I pray you, then, to take in good part what proceeds, as I humbly hope, from a proper sense of the duties incumbent upon me in the arduous and responsible post which I occupy; and being ready to receive in the same spirit whatever can be urged on the other side to invalidate our arguments, I bespeak all indulgence from all quarters, while I publicly set forth what I conceive to be the true state of the question, and while I venture to make some suggestions respecting the manner in which it should be treated. It is the sincere desire of my heart before God, without compromising the interests which I am bound to maintain, to allay the irritation and violence of feeling which every true Christian must grieve to see produced by a question of temporal provision and support.—Our own defenders may occasionally indentify with the Church's cause while I publicly set forth what I conceive to be the true state of the question, and while I venture to make some suggestions respecting the manner in which it should be treated. It is the sincere desire of my heart before God, without compromising the interests which I am bound to maintain, to allay the irritation and violence of feeling which every true Christian must grieve to see produced by a question of temporal provision and support.—Our own defenders may occasionally have been betrayed into some heat or intemperance; but I am not aware that we have ever *attacked* any party, and altho' the circumstance of our enjoying superior rights, might perhaps have led us to expect that we should not enjoy them unmolested, *some* of the attacks which we have sustained during the last few years are such as we could not have looked for from fellow Christians.—It has appeared to be the object of some persons unknown, to mislead the public mind as to the character and views of our Church, and, as far as they could produce any effect, to *create* a state of things which they would fain have it believed to be that which already exists—because it did exist, it would remove or diminish the necessity of our being supported in the decided character of an establishment.—But the manner and spirit in which these particular attacks have been conducted are reprobated, I fully persuade myself, by the respectable members of other denominations, and the mischief will be made ultimately to return upon the heads of its authors.

At the same time there appears to be a great difference of opinion between ourselves and parties who are worthy of our christian regard, with respect to the justice of some claims which, whatever may be the issue of the present discussion, will either side, it is in the mean time impossible for us to forego. My experience of twenty years in this Diocese in different capacities, and with particular and very extensive opportunities of becoming acquainted with its religious condition,—opportunities which according to my ability, I trust that I have not neglected to improve,—assures me that the cause of the Church of England is not now to be abandoned like a wreck, nor are her circumstances and prospects such as to justify on our part any voluntary surrender of her interests, or to call, in themselves, for any diversion into other channels of the means provided for her as THE ESTABLISHED RELIGION OF THE COUNTRY.

In using this expression I am very far from meaning to say that either the positive advantages of our own Church, or the relative situation of other religious bodies, are or ought to be here what they are in England or Ireland. In this Country there are no civil or political distinctions founded upon those which are religious; nor is there any contribution drawn for the support of the Church from those who profess a creed different from hers; and there are privileges not conceded at home, enjoyed here by the Branches of other Churches established in Europe, of which I should be the last person upon earth to wish them deprived.—In some instances I should be heartily glad that the benefits extended to individuals of these Churches should be greater than they have yet been made.—But ours is, and has been declared and constituted, and (according to my belief,) provided for, AS THE RELIGION OF THE STATE.

I do not propose in this address to discuss at length the several points which are under debate, but as it has always appeared to me that some wrong assumptions are apt to be made in treating the question, and some material facts and arguments very subject to be overlooked, I shall simply state the outline of our whole case according to the view which I entertain of it in the conviction of my own mind,—in which view I recommend that it should calmly and temporately be represented whenever the argument is raised. If it be not exercise of much charity and moderation, as known, or if it be indistinctly understood, upon what we rest our claims, or whether upon any thing which has a tangible shape,—we shall of course be supposed to be making unfounded and exorbitant pretentions.—It should be seen that we are not actuated by the mere avarice inspired by possession; that we are not grasping at that for which we can neither exhibit a good title, nor prove that we have any need; but that, even if we are thought mistaken, we proceed upon grounds, which, we hope, may well excuse our misconception.—It should be shewn with reference to the existence of *any* established and privileged Religion, that in Christian Countries, the *State* ought to be *Christain,* and, *being* Christian, must have a form of Religion to be maintain, to allay the irritation and violence of feeling which every true Christian must grieve to see produced by a question of temporal provision and support.—Our own defenders may occasionally have been betrayed into some heat or intemperance; but I am not aware that we have ever *attacked* any party, and altho' the circumstance of our enjoying superior rights, might perhaps have led us to expect that we should not enjoy them unmolested, *some* of the attacks which we have sustained during the last few years are such as we could not have looked for from fellow Christians.—It has appeared to be the object of some persons unknown, to mislead the public mind as to the character and views of our Church, and, as far as they could produce any effect, to *create* a state of things which they would fain have it believed to be that which already exists—because it did exist, it would remove or diminish the necessity of our being supported in the decided character of an establishment.—But the manner and spirit in which these particular attacks have been conducted are reprobated, I fully persuade myself, by the respectable members of other denominations, and the mischief will be made ultimately to return upon the heads of its authors.

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Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given,
York, to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday 15th January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, York, }
19th Dec'r., 1827. } 52-3

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.
HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner }
of the Steam Packet Canada. }
York, 27th December, 1827. 51tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

NOTICE.—All persons who are still indebted to the late firm of John and George Monro, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective Accounts to either of the Subscribers, before the 20th January next.

Those debts which remain unpaid after that date shall certainly be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.
York, 26th December 1827. 51-4w.

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half-Pay, or other retired allowance within this command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorised to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.
COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } 30-4
Quebec, 27th April, 1827. }

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.
FOURTEENTH CLASS.
PAINE & BURGESS, *Agents for the Managers.*
TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, January 5th, 1828.

LOTTERY SCHEME.

1 Prize	$8,000	$8,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,335	1,335
1	1,000	1,000
1	800	800
1	700	700
1	600	600
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	300	300
10	100	1,000
39	50	1,950
39	25	975
39	20	780
78	15	1,170
78	10	780
312	8	2,496
4,446	4	17,784
5,051 *Prizes*, amounting to		$42,870

45 SUNDER COMBINATION—6 DRAWN BALLOTS
Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.
FOR SALE BY
G. A. OWEN,
Drawn Numbers, Washington Lodge Lottery.
Class No. 13.
10, 24, 12, 3, 34.
York, 22d December, 1827. 50tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to
FRANCIS BLAIR.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date, throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat stations.
HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, }
10th December, 1827 } 20-6

THOS. TURNER ORTON, Auctioneer, Land, and general Commission Agent—Port Hope, in the County of Durham, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous Public for the support already experienced, and now has the satisfaction of informing them that, from the local knowledge gained during ten years constant residence in the Province of Upper Canada, and from an extensive connection therein: he shall be able to dispose of Merchandise to a considerable amount, and the demand must be constantly increasing as the population is continually augmenting. T. T. O therefore shall at all times pay the utmost attention to consignments from the Upper or Lower Province, or from the United States. The usual returns are Wheat, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash, Pork and Beef, Indian Corn, Furs, &c. &c.

All Letters on Land, or public business, must, in future be Post-paid.—The Editors of papers in York, the Montreal and Kingston Herald; the Quebec Mercury; the Halifax Colonial Herald; the Comparative Price Current; Albion, New York, and the Rochester Telegraph, State of New York will please insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward one paper, and the usual charge for payment, to their respective Agents.
Land & General Commission Office, }
Port Hope, Dec. 18th, 1827. } 50-4c.

FOR SALE.—The following select, and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—
No. 7. in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, at which time the same will be sold.
By order of the Board.
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be had down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—That the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are found to be liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference *for* the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, now it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference to their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are capable of daily increasing and construction—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices
A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29tf.

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately*, Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.
WILLIAM STEVENSON.
York, 27th December, 1827. 51tf.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Home* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.
Nithsdale, Dumfries, }
29th Nov. 1827. } 28-9

ADVERTISEMENT.—*A most Eligible, Freehold, Sporting Farm and Residence, about 35 Miles from London*—England.—To be sold by private Contract, and on reasonable terms, a most compact *Freehold Estate* of about 300 Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, well watered and wooded, with thriving Fences, the County abounding with Game, near Fox Hounds, fine Fishing, surrounded by good Roads, and within a few Miles of a Navigable River connected with the Sea, and in a healthy and highly respectable Neighbourhood. There is a neat Brick Farm House on the Estate, in good repair, with two Barns, Oxhouses, Stabling, &c. &c. And early possession may be had if required.

This Estate has let at £460 Sterling, a year, but is now Let on a short Lease, at a reduced rent, suited to the times. To save trouble the purchase money will be at the reduced price of £5,500 Sterling (the Timber at a valuation.)—If desired, part of the money may remain on Mortgage a few years, or otherwise made convenient to purchasers—or Canada Bank Stock, would be taken in part of payment. This Estate was valued in better times at £10,000, and would either suit the Agriculturist or the Sportsman. Any Gentleman wishing to settle in Old England, or in want of money there, on good freehold security, may receive further particulars by applying, Post-paid, to William Draper, Esq. Coburg, Newcastle District.
December 10th, 1827. 29-4w.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 3 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens*; consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 3,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Corduroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c. From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Wollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinnett, and Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Cog Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, of an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturer in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange.
JAMES COCKSHUTT.
York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 28tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Subscribers, at their Office in Toronto, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.
JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON.
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines.
PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very, valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.
York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Halhowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 600
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 8th Con. }
27, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 476
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts }
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. } 2000
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 15, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Front. }
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.
York, 2d October, 1827. 19 tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six in each District, be and the same is repealed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Alexander Thomson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*
"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the line for the passing of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of their office, wear white handkerchiefs tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the lawful commands and directions of said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of Bytown, in the seignory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.
CHARLES P. TREADWELL.
Bytown, 12th October, 1827. 22tf.

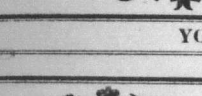


VOL. 2. NO. 88.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors, of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, to be Commenced, Held, Called, Elected, and to every of you

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation, bearing date the Seventeenth day of November, last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty-sixth day of December instant, at which time, at our Town of York, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you that on Tuesday the Fifteenth day of January, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our Province of Upper Canada, and thereto do as may seem necessary and, herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

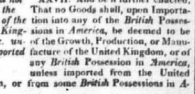
Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
York, 20th December, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the third Wednesday in January next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of June next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.



BY AUTHORITY.
ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession in America, imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not	the cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon	0 1 0
Spirits of the growth of any Colonies in Asia, Africa, America or Australasia, other than British Possessions in the East Indies	XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the British Possessions in *South Asia* or *North America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from any other *British* Possession in *North America*,
Wine in Casks	shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*
Wine in bottles from the United Kingdom.	shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.
Goods from Canada, deemed Produce of Canada.	XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom,, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.
Masts, &c. brought free	XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish,
Land Duty.	and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.
Exemption to extend only to Duties by the Act of Parliament.	XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.
Kingston and Montreal, to be Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.	XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last mentioned Act.
Goods passed on from one Warehousing Port to Warehouse Canadas.	XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any *Frontier Ports* Goods at any *Frontier* Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be shipped on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.
Goods removed from one Warehousing Port to another Warehousing Port.	XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any *British Possessions in America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.
Small Vessels importing Goods free.	XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any *Goods For*- Port or Place in the *British Possessions in America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited, and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, &c. &c.

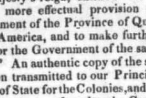
P. M.

14th *July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—said upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

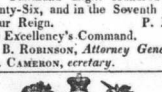
In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.

Government House, *November 22d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 2lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs. together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Estirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Runnions, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Peter Runnions, the West half of the East half of lot No. 19, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, containing by admeasurement, 50 Acres, more or less, with a good Frame dwelling House thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. }

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. } 27-7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Michael Loucks at the suit of Henry Waggoner, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Michael Loucks, the East half of lot No. 6, in the first concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing by admeasurement 80 Acres more or less, with a good frame dwelling House thereon erected, and in a good state of cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL. *Sheriff,*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John McDonell, at the suit of Charles Curtus Farran; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John McDonell, the East half of Lot No. 26, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck in the said District, containing by admeasurement, 100 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 27-8

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL., *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. } 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Shuter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. } 27-7

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. } 27-7

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruch, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August*, 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL., *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November*, 1827. } 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald McDonell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

N B—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Angus M'Lauchlan, viz. one at the suit of James Irvine, John McNaught, James Lelsie, Donald Taylor and Donald Fraser, and the other at the suit of John M'Dougald, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Angus M'Lauchlan, Lots K. and L. in the first Concession, and Lots K. and L. in the second Concession, of the Township of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, containing 750 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House and Barn, with Stables, and out houses &c. thereon erected—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 14th *August*, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 17th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. } 23.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 15, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 180 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

Sheriff's Office, Longueil, Dec. 15th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

33-6w.

District of Ottawa, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumber. land and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longuiel on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, 30th *Oct.* 1827. } 23-6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot of Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on, or before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, 30th *Oct.* 1827. } 23-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward J. Joynt, as the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown,

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827. } 23-6w.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robinson, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eighths of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same

known to me, on or before the day of sale.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 26th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.
N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.
SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.
York, 22d November, 1827, 27-13w

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament at its next Session, by the Inhabitants of the Township of Barton and Saltfleet, for an Act to establish the rear, or Southren boundary lines of the said Townships according to the original survey.
Saltfleet, 10th Dec., 1827. 31.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made, by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.
W. CHISHOLM,
29.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.
York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.
Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26. *tf*

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.
Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.
Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20–6m.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.
JORDAN POST.
York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.
Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Block of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.
October 25, 1827. 23.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.
ALSO, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.
Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.
Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.
August 25th, 1827. 15–6m

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for inproving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.
Burford, 16th August, 1827. 13–6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.
Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.
North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18–12

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.
June, 1827. 8–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.
Hallowell, 18th June, 1827. 6–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,
August 11th, 1827. 18–6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.
Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.
York, 30th June, 1827. 9–6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by
JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11–tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company's business of such Risks will be kept constantly on hand, a general assortment of
HATTING AND BONNETS
equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.
The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.
☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.
ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.
☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.
Stage Books kept at *Hotard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*
The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.
H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21st, 1827. 27–8m.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted immediately, a good Workman, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Subscriber.
CHARLES BAKER.
York, December 22d, 1827. 30tf.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.
W. B. JARVIS.
December 15, 1827. 29tf

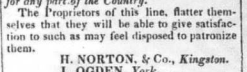
HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

GUELPH.
CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st Jan. next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—
1st. Town Lots will be $50 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.
2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments, with interest, 8¾ per Acre.
3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 200 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.
4th. Purchasers of Farms and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.
5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.
6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase.
T. B. HUSBAND,
Clerk.
GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. 27tf.

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.
York 24th Nov. 1827. 27tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.
JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-*tf.*



PORT HOPE
NAIL MANUFACTORY.
J. BROWN.

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Nails* of every description, of a superior quality, which he will sell for cash or approved bills, as low as they can be obtained at any Manufactory in the United States.
Port Hope, July 15, 1826. 7-*tf.*

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.
M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1828. NO. 28.

The following clauses, relating to the appropriation of Lands in this Province, for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, are extracted from 31, Geo. 3., commonly called the Constitutional Act.

XXXVI. And whereas, His Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Message to both Houses of Parliament, to express His Royal desire to be enabled to make a permanent appropriation of land in the said Provinces, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same, in proportion to such lands as have been already granted within the same by His Majesty: And whereas, His Majesty has been graciously pleased, by his said Message, further to signify His Royal desire that such provision be made, with respect to all future grants of land within the said Provinces respectively, as may best conduce to the due and sufficient support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the said Provinces, in proportion to such increase as may happen in the population and cultivation thereof: Therefore, for the purpose of more effectually fulfilling His Majesty's gracious intentions, as aforesaid, and of providing for the due execution of the same in all time to come, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to authorize His Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the said Provinces respectively, or the person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the said Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same, as may bear a due proportion to the amount of such lands within the same as have at any time been granted by or under the authority of His Majesty: And that whenever any grant of lands within either of the said Provinces shall hereafter be made, by or under the authority of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, there shall at the same time be made, in respect of the same, a proportionable allotment and appropriation of lands for the above mentioned purposes within the Township or Parish to which such lands are to be granted shall appertain or be annexed, or as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit; and that no such grant shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so allotted and appropriated, in respect of the lands to be thereby granted; and that such lands, so allotted and appropriated, shall be, as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case will admit, of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and shall be, as nearly as the same can be estimated at the time of making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted.

XXXVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every the rents, profits, or emoluments, which may at any time arise from such lands, so allotted and appropriated, as aforesaid, shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, within the Province in which the same shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose whatever.

XXXVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the said Provinces respectively, or the person administering the Government therein, from time to time, with the advice of such Executive Council as shall have been appointed by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, within such Province, for the affairs thereof, to constitute and erect, within every Township or Parish which now is or hereafter may be formed, constituted, or erected within such Province, one or more *Parsonage or Rectory, or Parsonages or Rectories, according to the establishment of the Church of England;* and from time to time, by instrument under the Great Seal of such Province, to endow every such Parsonage or Rectory with so much or such a part of the lands so allotted and appropriated, as aforesaid, in respect of any lands within such Township or Parish, which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of this Act, or of such lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose, by or in virtue of any instruction which may be given by His Majesty, in respect of any lands granted by His Majesty before the commencement of this Act, as such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government, shall, with the advice of the said Executive Council, judge to be expedient under the then existing circumstances of such Township or Parish.

XXXIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to authorize the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of each of the said Provinces respectively, to present to *every such Parsonage or Rectory as Incumbent or Minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rights of the said Church,* and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen therein; and that every person so presented to any such Parsonage or Rectory, shall hold and enjoy the same, and all rights, profits, & emoluments thereunto belonging or granted, as fully and amply, and in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, and liable to the performance of the same duties, as the Incumbent of a Parsonage or Rectory in England.

XL. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That every such presentation of an Incumbent or Minister to any such Parsonage or Rectory, and also the enjoyment of any such Parsonage or Rectory, and of the rights, profits, and emoluments thereof, by any such Incumbent or Minister, shall be subjected and liable to all rights of institution, and all other spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority, which have been lawfully granted by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, or which may hereafter, by His Majesty's Royal authority, be lawfully granted or appointed to be administered and executed within the said Provinces, or either of them respectively, by the said Bishop of Nova Scotia, or by any other person or persons, according to the Laws and Canons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made and received in England.

XLI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the several provisions hereinbefore contained, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Provinces, and also respecting the constituting, erecting, and endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Provinces, and the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same, and also respecting the manner in which such Incumbents or Ministers shall hold and enjoy the same, shall be subject to be revoked, repealed, or any express provisions for that purpose, contained in any Act or Acts which may be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Provinces respectively, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, under the restriction herein after mentioned.

XLII. *Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That whenever any Act or Acts shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said Provinces, containing any provisions to vary or repeal the above recited declaration and provision contained in the said Act passed in the fourteenth year of the Reign of His present Majesty; or to vary or repeal the above recited provision contained in His Majesty's Royal Instructions, given on the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, to the said Guy Carleton, Esquire, now Lord Dorchester; or to vary or repeal any of the provisions herein before contained for continuing the force and effect of the said declaration and provisions; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions herein before contained respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Provinces; or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing Parsonages or Rectories within the said Provinces; or respecting the presentation of Incumbents or Ministers to the same; or respecting the manner in which such Incumbents or Ministers shall hold and enjoy the same: And also that every Act or Acts which shall be so passed, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise of any religious form or mode of worship; or shall impose or create any penalties, burthens, disabilities, or disqualifications in respect of the same; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of any of the rights, profits, dues or rights hereinbefore mentioned; or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering any other dues, or stipends, or emoluments whatever, to be paid to or for the use of any Minister, Priest, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher, according to any religious form or mode of worship, in respect of his said office or function; or shall in any manner relate to or affect *the establishment or discipline of the* Church of England, amongst the Ministers and Members thereof within the said Provinces; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the King's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the Crown within the said Provinces; every such Act or Acts shall, previous to any declaration or signification of the King's assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain; and that it shall not be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to signify his or their assent to any such Act or Acts, until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, or to assent to any such Act or Acts, at any time when House of Parliament shall, within the said thirty days, address His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, to withhold his or their assent from such Act or Acts; and that no such Act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes, within either of the said Provinces, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Province shall, in the session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of such Province, an address or, addresses, specifying that such Act contains provisions for some of the said purposes herein before specially described, and desiring that, in order to give effect to the same, such Act should be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament previous to the signification of His Majesty's assent thereto.

Foreign Intelligence.

From Papers received by the Cambria.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Trieste, Nov. 6.—According to the intelligence from Zante and Corfu, of the 27th of October, part of the Allied Squadron go to the Dardanelles. It is supposed that this detachment has for its object the adoption of a menacing position, for the purpose of protecting the Christain residents at Constantinople. Admiral Codrington, at the date of the despatch, was actively employed in repairing his damaged vessels at Malta and Zante.

Pera, Constantinople, Oct. 27.—Confusion and dismay reign in all quarters of this city. A succession of disasters has caused a display of mingled fear and fear bordering on maniacism. It would appear by a despatch forwarded by the English admiral to our Ambassador here, that the whole of the Turco Egyptian fleet had been destroyed in the bay of Navarin, on the 20th inst. and that the batteries of that port had been rendered useless. What is more, the Egyptian troops are in a state of mutiny and starvation, wandering over the country, and being cut up in detail. The tragical news, combined with the recent destructive fires, seems to have paralysed, in toto, the efforts of the Turkish Government to avert them. All is at a stand still. Troops and shipping under orders have been countermanded, and an extraordinary Divan ordered to assemble forthwith. Connected with these events, the Reis Effendi has been disgraced, and is in confinement,—a prelude, of course, to deposition. Our suburb is as yet perfectly tranquil, and, it is to be hoped, will remain so. Communications with the Foreign Ambassadors have been extremely frequent since the receipt of the news, and messengers innumerable are passing and re-passing after the usual hours of diplomatic business. It is the opinion of the best informed English here, that all *must and will* be settled to the entire satisfaction of the Allied Powers *and immediately. Sunday Paper.*

It will be seen by the Court Circular that much activity has been displayed at the Foreign Office. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday evening, which was numerously attended. Another was held yesterday afternoon, which was attended by still greater numbers, and sat a longer time in deliberation; and after its breaking up, despatches were made up for Sir Edward Codrington, which were sent off at 10 o'clock last night.

The Sierra Leon Gazette of Aug. 14, announces the death of Maj. Gen. Sir Neil Campbell, K. C. B. Captain General and Commander in Chief. And the same paper of Aug. 18, announces the death of Mr. John Lewis, the victualling agent of the colony. Both died of the fatal fever of the climate.

In the late victory obtained over the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarino, the carnage on board the Turkish Admiral was so immense, and the destruction so unexpectedly rapid, that the officers could not keep the men at their guns. The crew were compelled by force to fully re-possess their quarters, and at the close and heavy fire of the Asia mowed them down so rapidly that the survivors became paralysed. The officers, however, instigated by the fear of the bow-string, or by their fatalism, kept their posts, and suffered severely for their resolution. The dispatches were brought to Marseilles by Lord Viscount Ingestrie, in the Gannet, where his Lordship was detained by the quarantine regulations; but the authorities permitted the despatches to be forwarded by a courier. They arrived at the Admiralty on Sunday Morning, and were immediately sent off to his Majesty at Windsor.

The harbour of Navarino lies at the south west corner of the Morea. It is of a roundish form, with an island lying across the mouth of it. The entrance is by the south end of the island, where the passage is 600 yards wide; the north entrance is too shallow for large vessels. The island is two miles long, and a quarter of a mile broad. The basin is six miles in circumference. The port of Navarino is the ancient harbour of Pylos.

United States.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, of Saturday.

FIRE AND MORTALITY.—The Paper-mill of Messrs. Peck, & Co. between the Aqueduct and the middle bridge, on the east side of the river, caught fire while most of the workmen were at dinner yesterday, and, notwithstanding the great exertions of the fire companies and citizens, was almost entirely destroyed. There were about 600 reams of paper and a large quantity of rags in the building, which, with a great part of the machinery, were wholly consumed. The fire originated, it is thought, in the bleaching room. Loss about $6,000—of which, one-half is covered by an Insurance with the Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

An accident which occurred at the flames were nearly overcome, renders the catastrophe infinitely more distressing. Thomas Mifflin, Rathbun, who occupied part of O. N. Rush's building—a young man of 25, of excellent character, and the source of comfort and support to an aged mother and a widowed sister with her train of orphans, was struck down and buried into eternity by the fragments of a falling chimney!

Lower Canada.

THIS morning HORATIO GATES, SAMUEL GERRARD, ROBERT U. HARWOOD, CAMPBELL SWEENY and THOMAS PORTEOUS, Esquires, left this city for QUEBEC. They carried with them the loyal and patriotic Address of the inhabitants of the city and district of MONTREAL, favourable to the present administration. It has annexed to it about 6000 signatures; many more were due, but the Address was necessarily despatched without them.—*Que.*

The annual Public examination of the children of the NATIONAL SCHOOL, took place at the National-School-House, on Friday the 21st inst. The total number present were—Boys,—115—Girls,—96—211.

The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie honored the examination with their presence, and it was also attended by the Lord Bishop and Clergy, Sir Noel and Lady Hill, and several officers and Citizens of the first rank.

The annual dinner to the children was given on the day after Christmas day, and no less than 305 boys and girls—(including the children of the Military School, who attended the Sunday School)—partook of the entertainment. The dinner consisted of a profusion of good old English fare—ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING,—and there was a plentiful supply of apples, by way of dessert. The course of spectators was greater than usual, and all of them appeared to take a deep interest in the scene, and to enter fully into the feelings of the youthful guests, by whose happy, smiling faces they were surrounded. Amongst the visitors were the Countess of Dalhousie, and the Chief Justice, the Hon. Col. Ramsay, Sir Noel Hill, and the worthy Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Nicol, whose kind and benevolent attention to the children ought on no account to be passed over in silence. The feast was concluded with a Hymn sung by the whole of the children, who were assembled in one room for the purpose.

After the company were dispersed, the fragments were distributed, under the direction of the Committee of management, to a number of poor families, who had been previously furnished with tickets of recommendation by the Clergy and others.—*Mercury.*

Domestic.

We have just received a letter from an intelligent friend of ours, residing in Virginia, in which it is stated that a person named *Robert Bell*—a native of Scotland—has lately deceased, leaving behind him a very handsome property, in the City of Richmond, which property has been escheated to the State, in consequence of there being no heirs, or persons in the country to administer to the Estate—"It is understood, however," says our

friend, "that Mr. Bell has two Nephews, by the name of *Dalzel*, residing on Yonge Street; and, there can be no doubt, if they were to proceed to Richmond, and petition the Legislature, during its present sitting, but they might obtain the property."

As it is important to these young men that they should be informed of these facts; the Editors of the several papers in York, will oblige us by giving publicity to this article.—*Gore Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM CARBONIC GAS.

We have received the following distressing information from one of the Proprietors of the *Long Point Furnace* :—

DIED—on the night of the 22d inst., at the Long Point Furnace, Mr. DAVIS BLOSS. He died suddenly of suffocation in his bed, occasioned by the carbonic acid, or other deleterious Gas issuing from the Furnace. He retired to bed in perfect health, at about a quarter past 7 o'clock, in a room adjoining the Furnace Stack; and the workmen retired one after the other, until the seventh, who, at a quarter before 10 o'clock, discovering him in the room in a state of insensibility, and apparently in great distress for want of breath, supposed him in a fit, and alarmed those that were up; who, upon examination, found *one man was dead!* (Mr. Bloss) two others insensible and helpless, and the other three in a situation equally alarming and equally unconscious of danger, though not so nearly exhausted. There can be no doubt but they would all—like their friend Mr. B.—have ceased to exist in a very few minutes, had they not been discovered and taken into the fresh air, by which they were soon restored to sensibility, and are now quite recovered.

The deceased was the Founder in the Furnace; a worthy man, of good character, and about 56 years of age—formerly from Baltimore, Connecticut. His death is much lamented by the owners as a skilful overseer and foreman in the said Furnace.

It is worthy of notice that this room has been used for a lodging room, for the workmen, from the time the Furnace was first erected (5 years ago) but has never had a door until that fatal day.

Long Point Furnace, Charlottevill, Dec. 28, 1827.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1828.

We have no later information from England of an official nature, respecting the affairs of Greece. The private Letter from Pera, which will be found in our columns to-day, if confirmed serves to shew, that the Turks, are reaping the effects of their own cruelty, and that in the savage warfare, which they seem determined to carry on both against man and nature, they must themselves bear a part in the dreadful consequences resulting from their conduct.

Agreeable to the promise which we made in our last number, we have this day extracted such clauses from 31 Geo. 3. C. 31, as relate to the appropriation, made in that Statute, of Lands, commonly known as the Clergy Reserves, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

The Letter of the LORD BISHOP inserted in our last, contains such heads of argument, founded on this Statute, as must we think convince every unprejudiced mind, that the appropriation which is made, as well from the ... ge of the Statute itself, as the subsequent Acts of the Imperial Government in accordance with its provisions, and the length of time she had remained in undisputed possession, and unquestioned right of these Reserves, was intended to be, and is in fact, the property of the Church of England; and also, that the Provisions of the Statute, in connection with those Acts of the Government, constitute her with all legal solemnity—the Established Church of the Country.

At one period, it is well known, that viewing the Church of England in this light, it became a question, whether she did not possess, or might not hereafter claim, the right of exacting tythes. This question however was not agitated by her authorities, but by others, and was no sooner brought up, than she disclaimed any right, or intention, to such an exaction, and to set the matter at rest, a Law was unanimously passed, by our Provincial Legislature in 1822, declaring that she did not posses such a right, the reason given in the Preamble of the Bill, being, that adequate provision had been already made for her support, by the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves. In this Act we think, is clearly involved a recognition, of her right to these Lands, and as the Established Church—for if not the Established Church, but merely one, without *legal* distinction from any other, she could not by possibility have any rights whatever which others did not possess, and therefore this question as to the collection of tythes would have been superfluous, and the law which was passed on the occasion, an unnecessary Act of Legislation. This Law which was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure—subsequently received the Royal Assent, and by Proclamation bearing date 29th Feb. 1828, became the Law of the Land. In this Assent of His Majesty too, we think is implied a further recognition of the Church of England, as the Established Church.

It would seem a contradiction in Legislation to assert, first, that a Church had not a particular right, which belonged to the Native Establishment, because a provision in lieu as it may be termed, had been made by Law for her support, by an appropriation of Lands, and after this assertion had been granted as reasonable, by the enactment of another Law, which for ever deprived her of that particular right, on the ground of such appropriation, then to attempt to wrest from her that very appropriation, which had been made the previous ground of reason, for declaring her to be not entitled to the exercise of that particular right. Yet such, it appears to us, is the present state of the question with respect to the Clergy Reserves. Up to the period of passing this Act in 1822, the right of the Church of England to them had never been questioned, and it was that right as we have already seen, which afforded the reason for passing the Law, declaratory, as to the non-collecting of Tythes. The Government by its previous acts, as well as in recognising the principles of, and giving its assent to that Law, had made a recognition of the right, and subsequent to its enactment has given further proofs of that recognition, in the appointment of a corporation for the management of the Clergy Reserves, for the benefit of the Church of England, at the head of which is the Bishop of Quebec, its members being composed of the Clergy under his superintendence. To these various Acts of *legal* recognition, no objection has been made, until within the last few years, when the Presbyterians, in connection with *the Church of Scotland*, claimed to have a right in the participation of the Reserves. This claim was at first urged without reference to other denominations—the Presbyterians of the the *Church of Scotland*, resting their supposed right, on the fact of their being an *Established Church*, in *Scotland*, and by endeavoring to give such a construction to the term "Protestant Clergy," distinctly considered, without allusion to other parts of the Statute, as to exclude that Establishment in *Scotland*, within its meaning *in Upper Canada* Subsequently however, when it appeared, that this construction was viewed as being of a forced nature, and inapplicable to the more definite construction, which the Law itself gives,—such as "*Persuasges*"—"*Rectories*"—"*Clergy of the Church of England*"—"*duly Ordained according to the rights of the said Church*"—the right was attempted to be supported on National grounds, but arguments drawn from such a source, when brought to bear upon a question of *Law*, must always, be too feeble to afford any prospect of success. Under the general term "Protestant Clergy" it has also been asserted, that *all* religious denominations of Protestants, have an equal right to the Reserves, and that herefore an equal division among *all*, is the intention of the Law. To this it will be sufficient to answer, that if such had really been the intention of His Majesty, as conveyed in His Message to the Imperial Parliament, in which this appropriation was recommended, we can scarcely conceive the necessity, which seems to have been felt, of making such *particular mention of any one* denomination as is made of the Church of England, and omitting all mention of any other. The result of this would have been, that while it gave no other rights to the Church of England, than it did to others, it would have imposed conditions upon her, from which all others would have been exempt. This would involve another contradiction, and inconsistency in Legislation, which cannot be reconciled with the known wisdom of the Imperial Parliament, and the great talents of the illustrious Statesman, under whose particular inspection, this Bill was drawn.

During the last Session of Parliament (1826-27) these different claims seemed to have been abandoned, and a new, and general measure was introduced by Mr. Morris, who had formerly supported the claim of the *Church of Scotland* to a participation in the Reserves. This measure resolved itself into a Bill authorising the sale of these Lands, for the general purposes of Education, and erecting places of worship for *all* Christian denominations, effecting if it had passed, a total variation from the original appropriation, and dividing among *all*, in one way, what it was found could not be obtained in any other. This Bill however did not pass the different branches of the Legislature, and since the prorogation of Parliament, the question has been the almost constant topic of Newspaper controversy. Within a few months the claim of the Presbyterians of the *Church of Scotland*, has been reasserted—invitations are held out to *other* Presbyterians, to make common cause with them in an intended application to the Imperial Parliament, and it has been suggested that other denominations, should follow the example, each for themselves. A Committee has been appointed for the furtherance of the proposed object, and an Agent named to proceed to England. Conflicting opinions however seem to exist, and there are at this moment, Petitions in circulation for signature, differing in their requests.

It is at this period, that the Letter of the LORD BISHOP of Quebec has made its appearance, and while it supports the rights of the Church committed to his charge, it inculcates a spirit of moderation and forbearance in the discussion of a question, which so deeply involves her interests His Lordship truly says, that we have not *attacked* any person, but being *attacked* by others, it cannot excite surprise, that we should feel ourselves called upon to contend for the integrity of those rights, which we feel assured the Law has given to us.

Amidst a vast deal of abuse (we can call it by no milder name) which has been vented against the Church of England, and her Ministers, we have hitherto abstained from taking any part in the discussion which has been carried on; and in offering these remarks, our object is more particularly to request the attention of our readers and others to the *Law* itself—the extracts we have given, together with the aid of His Lordship's Letter, arranging as it does the several heads of argument, puts the whole case before them, and a due consideration of these, will we think lead all unprejudiced persons, to the same conclusion with His Lordship.

The rights of the Church of England, rest not for their support, on appeals to National feelings or prejudices—these rights are clearly and explicitly recognised by the Law—she depends not upon implication or forced construction of its provisions for that recognition, but on the specific and direct application, which it contains to her *Establishment—her Ministers—her rites and ceremonies*. For the correctness of this opinion we again appeal to the clauses of the Statute, and as long as words have meaning, and those words remain on our Statute Book unrepealed, we shall be unwilling to concede the right claimed by any other. This opinion we shall at all times be ready to support in a moderate, and temperate manner, which we trust we have not violated on this occasion—and as a contrast to this our opinion, we will only add at present, that if the same specific and direct application had been made in the Law to the *Church of Scotland*, without *any mention* whatever having been made of *the Church of England*—if the words of *Church of Scotland*," had been inserted in the Law as those of *whom we know*, we have in fact implicitly believed all he has asserted, for who, that has the honor of being acquainted with you, or our mutual friends, Amos Slaughwanger, or Calvin Rantee, or have ever heard a sermon of Father and Friend Hunt, or that have dropped a tear to the memories of the unfortunate Martyrs Ings and Thistlewood, or is acquainted with the works of those burning and shining lights, Gentle, Carlile, and Taylor the Devil, must doubt the bigoted Doctor's sweeping assertion? But I do begin to suspect, that *some* of our modern Patriots are apt to *prom-se* more than they have any rational hopes of *fulfilling*. I will not expect when I voted for you, at the last Election, that, with all your wisdom it would be in your power to make two grains of Wheat grow, where only one grew before; and that you would also whip up our Horses, and set our shoulders to the Wheels, as Hercules says in the fable.—But I did expect, and had a right to do so, that you would have employed your time when you got into the House, in *settling*, instead of *unsettling*, the affairs of the Province. I did expect also,—and from the numerous promise you so lavishly made at the time,—had an undoubted right to expect that, you would have *said less* and *done more*—that you would have exerted yourself to calm the doubts and fears, of the community, which you had helped to excite; and endeavor to strengthen that confidence between the Government, and the people which so

He informs us in his Legend of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarry Town, on the North River, that there lived a Mr. Icabod Crane, and a son of Anac, called Brombones. They both fell desperately in love with a lovely Dutch Girl called Katrina. One night Mr. Crane, returning home, from a visit to his intended, was pursued by a Headless Trooper, whose ghost infested a spot, which none dared pass after dark, and it is generally believed ab-out Tarry Town, that the Horse-man's spirit carried him away to the other world, for he never was heard of in that neighborhood afterwards.—Being a very inoffensive harmless fellow, his untimely fate was much lamented. I rejoice exceedingly, that I have it in my power to inform the worthy inhabitants of Tarry Hollow, that Icabod Crane is alive and well, and is now living at Mud Lake in Camden! I know the blooming Katrina will be delighted to hear this.—I hope she and Mr. Brombones, are in as good health and spirits, as they were when I last had the honor of spending a most agreeable evening beneath their hospitable roof. Perhaps she may still entertain some faint recollection of a spare bilious looking Gentleman, dressed in black. He was introduced by the Rev. Barnacle Shoutwell, and preached at Sleepy Hollow in November last, a year ago. But to return from this digression.

Icabod, persists in asserting, that he was pursued by the Headless Horseman himself, and that he was unhorsed,—not by a Pumpkin, thrown at him by his intended—but by a Dutch Dragoon. He is still unmarried and never sees a pretty little in the *Circular*," which brings up the *rear*—it Dutch Maid, but he heaves a deep sigh, and murmurs the beloved name of Katrina.

How far this statement of the above information, and the following letter, it is not just now convenient for me to inform the Public. Bladder Bombast, Esq., supposed at first was a fictitious personage, but my friend Mr. D. informs me that he is a native of Kennebunk State of Maine, by Trade a Bellows maker, and is entitled to the gratitude of mankind for having much improved the great State Bellows at Washington,

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your very humble,
And obedient Servant,
JEREMIAH SEEKGRACE.

Hard Scrabble, January 1st, 1828.

ICABOD CRANE'S LETTER.

TO BLADDER BOMBAST, ESQ., M. P. P.

My Dear Bombast,

I have been anxiously expecting to see you for some time past—Your last letter—written in the usual inflated, Bombastic Furioso style, which you use so unsparingly on all occasions, has not succeeded in convincing me that, you and your friends are such spotless Patriots, as you represent yourselves, but to continue—I am the voice of the people is the voice of God, and that you are bound implicitly to obey it, I do not believe there is a particle of truth in the premises (your deduction, of course falls with it) as John Wesley's Sister said, (when a democratic acquaintance made a similar assertion in her presence,) certainly said she "for we read that they cried out the more exceedingly, Crucify him, Crucify him"—I feel myself at liberty to say that I have been vociferated, by people of the same stamp, against many a great and good man since. Indeed I am told that some of the greatest benefactors to mankind, have been paid for their services in that coin.—After ages, it is true sometimes discovered the mistake made by their forefathers, in shouting at the heels of their enemies, and in praising and murdering their best friends, and endeavored to make atonement by erecting a Monument to the Martyr; but notwithstanding they did so, it proves all I ask, viz: that the people are not, (as you contend) infallable.

Dr. Samuel Johnson has dared to insinuate,—nay, he declared it boldly to the world, that, "Patriotism is the last refuge of a Scoundrel.—Now for my own part I am not inclined implicitly to believe all he has asserted, for who, that has the honor of being acquainted with you, or our mutual friends, Amos Slaughwanger, or Calvin Rantee, or have ever heard a sermon of Father and Friend Hunt, or that have dropped a tear to the memories of the unfortunate Martyrs Ings and Thistlewood, or is acquainted with the works of those burning and shining lights, Gentle, Carlile, and Taylor the Devil, must doubt the bigoted Doctor's sweeping assertion? But I do begin to suspect, that *some* of our modern Patriots are apt to *prom-se* more than they have any rational hopes of *fulfilling*. I will not expect when I voted for you, at the last Election, that, with all your wisdom it would be in your power to make two grains of Wheat grow, where only one grew before; and that you would also whip up our Horses, and set our shoulders to the Wheels, as Hercules says in the fable.—But I did expect, and had a right to do so, that you would have employed your time when you got into the House, in *settling*, instead of *unsettling*, the affairs of the Province. I did expect also,—and from the numerous promise you so lavishly made at the time,—had an undoubted right to expect that, you would have *said less* and *done more*—that you would have exerted yourself to calm the doubts and fears, of the community, which you had helped to excite; and endeavor to strengthen that confidence between the Government, and the people which so happily existed, and without which, I begin to think we cannot expect either happiness or prosperity. You so repeatedly and roundly asserted, that we were oppressed, abused, and imposed upon, by our rulers; that I took it for granted it must be true, but I must confess that my faith is on the wane, and I should feel much obliged, if you would come forward, and state explicitly and specifically, what those oppressions, wrongs, and abuses are? There is that bone of contention, the Alien Question, I begin shrewdly to suspect has not been kept in General information, with the Attorney General introduced his celebrated resolution, the purport of which were, if my memory does not deceive me—that certain of our people labored under certain disabilities, (which you have since been obliged to acknowledge is true) and praying the Imperial Parliament to remove them,—you and your friends interfered and unquestionably prevented the final settlement of the question. I do believe had you come manfully forward and supported him, that we should all of us at this moment be enjoying the rights and privileges of British Subjects, to the extent of our utmost wishes. But what are we now? a race of non-descripts that Buffon or Linnæus would be puzzled to classify—and what is still worse, we are called upon to pay Mr. Randal £100, for assisting to reduce us to this condition! Matters and things in general, are coming to a pretty pass. Instead of making peace and union here, what you, and all your confidantes declare you would fight and die for, to wit, as epitome of the British Constitution, instead of endeavoring to infuse some portion of the energy and decision, by which the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament are so eminently distinguished, into your own House, you are fighting and battling in lieu of it, a mere *Logocracy*; a Government of wind and words.

It will never do to persist in such courses. I tell you Bladder Bombast, it will not answer We will not submit to it. If you are serving the State much in the same manner as some experimental Quack Doctors serve their Patients. You have tried so many experiments on the Province that, you're in danger of bursting it in consumption, and consequently of destroying the constitution—and if, like bungling Tailors, you continue to cut a new one for every one you stop up; you will exhaust the patience, and empty the pockets of the people.

In solemn, sober, sadness of soul, I do think, my dear Bombast, that you must be visited by some disagreeable nightmare, which keeps you redress on the course you have pursued. Believe me, I have gone too far, and the evil I complain of, will are long ever itself, or rather the good sense of the community will overcome and extinguish it, as a storm of wind scatters and dispenses the noxious vapors, that for a season any contaminate the atmosphere! I therefore advise you to step forward and claim the merit of doing that, which will be done, your opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Can it be borne as Salmagundy says,—I wish I had the Book before me that I might give you a correct quotation—but if not the burden of meaning says he, to see a few talking Jacks, wind themselves up with a glass or two of Whiskey, and then proceed to charge their political blunderbuss, with abusive words, such as Radical, Knave, Rascal, Blackguard, Scoundrel, and so forth, and after having fired it off, stalk into the street and accost the first Englishman or Scotchman they meet, with "what do they think of that, Sir? I guess I have will bet Pompey's Pillar, to a Stick of Sealing wax," the existence of such a man is not known ten miles to the rear of Camden or Mud Lake, nor the report of his blunderbuss heard further than would be the report of a "Chestnut in a Farmers fire."

I do not my dear Bladder, wish to give the least offence—political men and public measures are fair game, and I must confess I am inclined, by the Election approaches, and as friendship is plain of speech, I will not conceal the fact, that the people expect something more substantial than promises. You must retract your steps, for you have erred. Wolf! Wolf! till like the boy in the Fable, the cry ceases to alarm, and we begin to suspect too, that like the boy alarmed at the Wolf, you have often laughed in you sleeve to see us rushing forward, with bended hand, and purse, to your assistance. I wish I had my Gourlay Dollar, and Randal two and sixpence back again. I am inclined to think that you will raise but little money in that way in future, and that you are also of the same opinion, and are therefore trying to get the £500 for Mr. R. by petitioning the House, but it will not succeed

I have read most of the books you were kind enough to send me. "All Kings must be tyrants," is a very lame production. "Liberty's last squeak," equally so; but Gourlay, like Smellingus at Munchausens, evidently sees every thing with a squint eye, and instead of complaining to the world, he had better complain to his Physician, the Steam Doctor, in Earnest Town, or in his absence to his Agent. I have read lately too, a very strange book written by a Dean Swift, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and I most earnestly beg of you my dear Bombast, to read it for the truth of what he asserts, for reasons which shall by and by be rendered.—The said Dean asserts, and that gravely too, and bear in mind he is a Clergyman—that all disaffection in a well governed State, springs from the diseased state of the Liver, which is, or ought to be, the Lazaret of Bile, and that if the complaint is of long standing, the Heart diminishes in size—the eyes become discoloured and yellowish, in consequence of which, every object the patient looks at, is distorted—water accumulates on the brain, and he fancies himself always in a fog, and acts, and speaks accordingly. How it may be with you my dear Sir, and some of the symptoms I know not, but I am certain that of the fog, you partake largely—and knowing this, I feel anxious for you to try the prescription, which the Rev. Gentleman has kindly given to the world. Let the patient he says, take a powerful emetic, after which two or three cathartics equally so; on the following day, let him get the back part of his head shaved, and a large blister applied to the spot. If it rises well, the happiest results will follow. As the book from which I extract is made, is a very scarce one, having been long out of print, let me beg of you to keep it a profound secret, as I intend to take out a Patent Right if it succeeds; and if you will try the experiment secretly, and the result should be such as I anticipate, we will go snacks.—As to the plan of that crack-brained fellow H., of Bath, which was published in the Herald, the fool might as well try to make a cripple without legs, dance a Spanish Fandango, as to make such a man as you, (and there are *others* of the same kidney) speechify in verse, for it is well known to the world, (to the Canadian Public I should have said) that you cannot utter a dozen sentences in plain prose without exposing yourself. How very moderate and modest, the fellow is too, in his expectations! if he succeeds. Only the whole of the Clergy deserves indeed!! He may bandage his head as he comes, and wait patiently for the Lavender Season, both Episcopalians and Kirkites,

"Are of opinion,"
"that grace is founded in damnation."

He has nothing to expect nor ever to fear my dear Bombast, from that quarter. Should the prescription I have given answer, and we advertise in the Colonial Journals of Europe, "Disaffection, Religion and politics, Rebellion, and Rebellion "speedily suppressed. No cure no pay," we should have our hands full of business and unlimited, with a reward commensurate with the greatness of our services.

Herewith you will receive the Ipecac, Calomel, and Cantharides, which I hope you will use immediately, and that you may find them

Dear Bombast,
Your's truly,
ICABOD CRANE.

Mud Lake, 1st *January*, 1828.

P. S.—Who is Mr. Hume? Mr. Randal I see extols him to the Skies, and I hear he is very popular with all our party, throughout the Province. Surely it cannot be the Gentleman of that cognomen, who has been so long and so severely censuring the Imperial Parliament, that the Canadas are a m- ... ment, a sea, an *Excrescence* which they ... duty bound to abandon! If *this* is the man whose Letter, Mr. M. H. has published, I see in the face into the plot he is hatching for our destruction, but not so easily into Mr. H's. motive, for publishing it to the world. I give you due notice that though I have *reform* on my lips, I have never had *revolution* in my heart. Why, even the small portion of respectability which you enjoy my dear Bladder Bombast is all owing to our connection with Great Britain! If we have not the honor of numbering our greatest enemy, we are undoue for ever! Mr. Hume must indeed think us a pack of brainless *wens, warts, and excrescences* if we should ever consult the Lunatic in the moon, or the man who is becoming so popular,—*if his* advice is to be followed, I shall leave Mud Lake, and as I hear there is a set of Schoolmasters in Nova-Zembla, remove thither, for I never wish to have any thing to do out from all connection with the civilized world. I shall watch your conduct during the ensuing Session with a jealous eye, and exercise the right, which every free man enjoys, of expressing my opinion of Public men, and Public measures, without fear, favor, or affection.

31-3to

From the London Courier

"Our own impression certainly is that the battle of Navarino is the commencement, not the termination, of the business. The Sultan will hardly be a free agent in the affair. Popular resentment, when the fearful truth is known, will not suffer him and Divan to perhaps lamentable retaliation." "We cannot" says the Editor of the Courier "persuade ourselves but that we are only on the threshold of mighty events which the future will disclose."

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—*Shipwreck.*—Captain M'Clintock, and the surviving crew of the brig Try-Again, (18 in number,) being indebted, under Providence, to Captain S. Baldwin, of the packet ship Alexander, of Philadelphia, for the preservation of their lives, beg leave to express their gratitude, by publicly acknowledging the obligations they are under. The Try Again sailed from Quebec, 11th October, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. On the 22d, in lat. 45, long. 38, were overtaken by a severe gale. During the day she laboured much, and shipped a deal of water. At 8 P. M. on the 24th, shipped a sea which swept the decks fore and aft, leaving nothing standing but the foremast and stump of the mainmast. Two of the crew, James Robinson, and Duncan Weir, were swept over and drowned. After clearing the wreck, we found the ship half full of water, and totally unmanageable, having lost her rudder. We then prepared some provisions for the purpose of securing ourselves on the forestop, but had no sooner placed them on deck than they were swept off. We were then obliged to return to the top without food or water, and there remained for four days. On the morning of the 5th, being nearly exhausted, and the weather more moderate, we went on deck in search of provisions. Two casks of water had been stowed in the steerage, and one with difficulty was brought on deck, which had been stoved, and a quantity of salt water admitted; we however secured it to the windlass, and with 2 pounds of beef repaired again to the top, where we remained 11 days, during which time ten vessels passed us, one in particular within musket shot, but to our great surprise, she altered her course and stood from us. Our feet now being exhausted, and having nothing left but this brackish water, our sufferings became very great.—Some of the crew then suggested that lots should be cast for one to die for the sustenance of the others, but two not agreeing, we were fortunately preserved on the 20th November by the ship Alexander, Captain Baldwin, who sent two boats to our assistance. At this moment our feelings may be imagined, but not told. By the kind treatment of Capt. Baldwin, we have been saved from a watery grave, and rescued from one of the most distressing scenes that can be presented to imagination.

A vessel at Newfoundland had fallen in with the wreck of a brig, of whose name they could make out but the letters *Indi*—A living woman was lashed in the maintop, three living men lashed in the rigging, and a dead body lashed in the shrouds, which by they had subsisted. The vessel which fell in with the wreck could not send a boat to their relief, but urged the sufferers to throw themselves overboard, in the hope that they might pick them up; but they were too weak. Soon after, the w... her caused the vessels to separate.—*Boston Palladium.*

The wrecked brig fallen in with by a vessel at Newfoundland, part of the name of which was *Indi*, as stated in yesterday's paper, it is feared was the brig Indi'n, which sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on the 27th October with several passengers, some of whom were ladies.—*New-York Gazette.*

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 10th *Jan'y.* 1828.

REQUIRED for the Royal Navy at Penetanguishene, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Magazines at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz :—

PORK—pounds, Three Thousand,
SUGAR, Muscovado—pounds, One Thousand and Fifty.
COCOA—pounds, Seven Hundred.
TEA—pounds, One Hundred and Seventy-two.
VINEGAR—gallons, Ninety.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the above supplies, until Tuesday the 12th February next at noon, and it is requested, that the prices be expressed in Sterling, in the terms of 4s. 4d., and to be endorsed, "*Tender for Naval Supplies.*"

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

31-5to

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cogniac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, *London.*

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st *January,* 1828. 34tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Burnett, Esq., Civil Engineer on the Rideau Canal, are requested to make payment of the sums due, and all such as have claims against the said Estate, to lodge the same, duly authenticated, with the undersigned Executors, at his Estate, on or before the 22d January next.

J. M'KAY,
THOS. BURROWS,
H. M. BURNETT.
By-town, 16th *Dec.* 1827. 32-3w.

Communication.

For the U E. Loyalist.

MR. EDITOR,

All the reading world have read, if not, they ought to read, Washington Irvine's Sketch Book

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the Subscribers premises with his Cattle, about the middle of last month,—a *Three year old Heifer*—Red—with white flanks, and a Star in her forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE T. DENISON.

York, 2d January, 1828. 32-3w.

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given,
York, to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday 15th January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, York, } 19th Dec'r., 1827. } 32-5

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

NOTICE.—All persons who are still in debted to the late firm of John and George Monro, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective Accounts to either of the Subscribers, before the 20th January next.

Those debts which remain unpaid after that date shall certainly be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.

York, 26th December 1827. 31-4w.

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half-Pay, or other retired allowance within this command, and which therefore have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorised to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Quebec, 27th April, 1827. } 30-4

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.
CLASS No. 1. FOR 1828.
PAINE & BURGESS, *Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, January 19th, 1828.

☞ SCHEME. ☜

1 Prize...	$8,000	$8,000
1.....	2,000	2,000
1.....	1,335	1,335
1.....	1,000	1,000
1.....	800	800
1.....	700	700
1.....	600	600
1.....	500	500
1.....	400	400
1.....	300	300
10.....	100	1,000
39.....	50	1,950
39.....	25	975
39.....	20	780
78.....	15	1,170
78.....	10	780
312.....	8	2,496
4,446.....	4	17,784
5,051 *Prizes, amounting to*		$42,570

45 NUMBER COMBINATION—6 DRAWN BALLOTS
Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.
FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

York, 10th January, 1828. 33tf.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date, throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat stations.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, } 10th December, 1827 } 30-6

THO'S. TURNER ORTON, Auctioneer, Land, and general Commission Agent—Port Hope, in the County of Durham, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous Public for the support already experienced, and now has the satisfaction of informing them that, from the local knowledge gained during ten years constant residence in the Province of Upper Canada, and from an extensive connection therein: he shall be able to dispose of Merchandise to considerable amount, and the demand must be constantly increasing as the population is continually augmenting. T. T. O. therefore shall at all times pay the utmost attention to consignments from the Upper or Lower Province, or from the United States. The usual returns are Wheat, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash, Pork and Beef, Indian Corn, Furs, &c. &c.

All Letters on Land, or public business, must, in future be Post-paid.—The Editors of papers in York, the Montreal and Kingston Herald; the Quebec Mercury; the Halifax Colonial Herald; the Comparative Price Current; Albion, New York, and the Rochester Telegraph, State of New York; will please insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward one paper, and the usual charge for payment, to their respective Agents.

Land & General Commission Office, } *Port Hope, Dec. 18th, 1827.* } 30-4w.

FOR SALE.—The following select, and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7. in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the North-easterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a long time—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, } *5th November, 1827.* } 29tf.

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately*, Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.

WILLIAM STEVENSON

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Home* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries, } *20th Nov. 1827.* } 28-3.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erastmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Leslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 3 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens;* consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 2,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Corduroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c.—From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Wollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinnett, and Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, af an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange. JAMES COCKSHUTT.

York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 28tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON. } *Trustees.*

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf.

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,658 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorised to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the line for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 29tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 909
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19 tf

Upper Canada Gazette, EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY JANUARY 15, 1828.

By Authority.



YORK, U. C. Tuesday January 15, 1828.

This day at one o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in the usual state, from the Government House, to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature, with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Under the excellent Constitution derived from the wisdom and liberality of our Parent State, you are again convened for the purpose of promoting by your counsels the prosperity of this Province. I shall have great satisfaction in witnessing your exertions for that end, as it must always be most gratifying to me, to concur with you in any measures tending to advance the general welfare.

The works in progress for improving the internal navigation, will, doubtless, be regarded by you with undiminished interest. I confidently trust, that the advantages derived from their successful accomplishment, will, at no distant period, afford the most gratifying proof, that you have been guided by good policy, in advancing them by great and extraordinary exertions.

I have much pleasure in announcing to you, that His Majesty has very graciously provided for the establishment of an University in this Province, and has bestowed means which will ensure the early accomplishment of an object, long regarded by me as among those most to be desired for the welfare of the Colony.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the Accounts and Estimates to be laid before you: I rely with confidence upon your making the necessary provision for the Public Service.

Although the past year has not been particularly favorable to the Commerce of Canada, I have reason to believe, that no diminution of our Revenue is to be apprehended.

I have again solicited the attention of His Majesty's Government to an Address of both Houses of the Legislature presented in a former Session; convinced that some of the measures prayed for, would very materially tend to the increase of our resources.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen.

You will, of course, direct your attention to such Provincial Acts as are about to expire.

The enactments authorising the sale of Lands for the payment of Assessments which have been suffered to fall into arrear, will, in a few months, begin to take effect. My own opinion of their expediency, and even of their necessity, remains unchanged. I believe they will be found to afford a certain, though gradual remedy for very great evils, and that their beneficial consequences will soon be too evident to admit of question.

These benefits, however, it cannot be your wish to attain by any unnecessary rigor, and still less by any degree of injustice: and if upon an attentive consideration of the details of the system, and their probable effects when reduced to practice, you find that any apprehended inconvenience can be prevented, or remedied, I shall be happy to unite with you in any measure for that purpose.

The improvement of the Highways throughout the Province, cannot but be ensured and hastened by the means which the collection of the Assessments will inevitably furnish; but I am unwilling to think that you will find it necessary to wait for the gradual application of these means.

There are other subjects affecting the happiness and welfare of the people, upon some of which I shall have occasion to communicate with you by Message; and it is with much satisfaction I reflect upon the harmony and good understanding which has prevailed between the different branches of this Legislature, as affording the best assurance that public measures will receive deliberate and effectual attention.

VOL. 2. NO. 84.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 11th January*, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Alexander Wylie, David Duncomb, and John E. Pims, Gentn., to practice Physic Surgery and Midwifery within this Province, Commissions dated 9th January.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 14th January*, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to John Stickney of the Township of Sophiasburgh, in the County of Prince Edward in the Midland District, Esquire, to practice Physic and Midwifery within this Province; he having complied with the provisions of the 4 Clause 8, Geo. 4. Chap. 3.—regulating the Practice of Physic Surgery and Midwifery.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 14th Jan.* 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to James McCague, of the Town of York, in the Home District, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery & Midwifery in this Province, he having complied with the provisions of the 4th clause 8th Geo. 4, Chap. 3. regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom &c. unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table hereto-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not.....the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon.....	0 1 0
Spirits of the West Indies from any Colony in North America or the West Indies, imported into America from any other.	That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*,
Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.	shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks
Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.	imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta* shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.
Masts, &c. from Canada deemed Produce of Canada.	XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.
Masts, &c. brought Inland Duty-free	XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.
Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.	XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.
Kingston and Montreal,	XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.
Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Ports.	XXXVI And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.
Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.	XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.
Small Vessels importing prohibited Goods Forfeited.	XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly ad-

vanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. 'We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

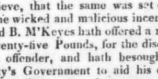
Whereas a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

Now Know Ye, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

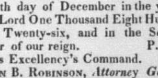
Know Ye that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

And Know Ye further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K.C.B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



£50 Reward.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a Brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canaudaigua, in the State of New York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false petences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall, upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

Executive Council Office;
York, 23rd March, 1826

Notice is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.
C. E. C

No. 9. 1. f.

Government House,
November 22d, 1827.

A communication has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in either of the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 200lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

Whereas several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

Notice is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL, *C.E.C.*

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Richard Loucks, at the Suit of Samuel Stacy, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Richard Loucks, the East half of Lot No. 6, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Mountain, containing 100 Acres, more or less—the West half of Lot No. 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Osnabruck, and also the East half of Lot No. 27, in the 6th Concession of the said Township of Osnabruck, containing by admeasurement 100 Acres, more or less—All which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the fifteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 6th *August,* 1827. } 16-9

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above sale is postponed until Friday the 25th day of January next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *November,* 1827. 27-8

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 180 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, at which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.
By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

Sheriff's Office, Longueil, Dec. 16th, 1827. }

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.
By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

33-6w.

District of Ottawa, To Wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John Stellwell at the suit of Albert French and Alexander Wilkinson, I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said John Stellwell, Lot No. 4 in the first Concession of the Township of Cumberland and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement Two Hundred Acres, more or less, which I will sell at public Auction at the Court House at Longueil on the 1st day of April next ensuing, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, 30th. Oct. 1827. } 28-6w.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Lot of Land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my office on, or before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.
District of Ottawa.

Sheriff's Office, 30th Oct. 1827. } 28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of William Morris, Esq.—I have seized and taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Edward J. Joynt, the North half of Lot number Eight, in the fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias,* of our Soverign Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Galbreath James Joynt, at the suit of Samuel Purdie,—I have taken in Execution, as belonging to the said Galbreath James Joynt, Lots numbers Three and Seven, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Malborough, containing Four Hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Wednesday the Twenty-third day of January, next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.

Brockville, Oct. 23, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

J. STUART,
Sheriff.

28-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } On Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robinson, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issue I out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (3), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } On Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } On Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robinson, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issue I out of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

NOT OFFICIAL.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament at its next Session, by the Inhabitants of the Township of Barton and Saltfleet, for an Act to establish the rear, or Southren boundary lines of the said Townships according to the original survey.

Saltfleet, 10th Dec., 1827. 31

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made, by the Subscriber, to the Legislature at the next Session of Parliament, by Petition for the privilege of constructing a commodious Harbour and Wharf, at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek, in the Township of Trafalgar, District of Gore.

W. CHISHOLM.

29.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made next Session of Parliament for a Grant of Money to complete the excavation of the South Bank of the 16 Mile Creek, and the building of a Bridge at that place.

Trafalgar, 5th Nov., 1827. 25tf.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made during the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the making of a Road from Guelph to York, through the Townships of Eramosa, Nassagiweya, Chinguacousy, Toronto, and Etobicoke, and for other purposes touching and concerning the same.

York, 19th November, 1827. 27tf.

Application will be made at the next Meeting of the Legislature, (by petition from the Inhabitants to have a separate District, formed of a part of the present District of London, for the accommodation of those living in the Eastern parts of this extensive territory:—Also, for restoring the original limits of the County of Norfolk.

Long Point, 1st Nov. 1827. 26, tf

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made by the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh and its vicinity, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the removal of the District School from the Town of Sandwich, to that of Amherstburgh.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Inhabitants of Amherstburgh likewise intend to Petition the Legislature, for liberty to Establish a public Market in said Town.

Amherstburgh, Oct. 3d, 1827. 20—6m.

Notice.—Application will be made to the Legislature at its next Session, for the establishment of a Public Market, on the Block of Land in the Town of York, belonging to Jordan Post, to consist of 240 by 100 feet, on the South West side of King Street in the said Town, and for the appointment of Trustees to hold the same, for the purpose herein specified.

JORDAN POST.

York, August 10th, 1827. 11-6m.

Notice.—The Inhabitants of the first Concession of the Township of Sophiasburg, intend to petition the Legislature at its next Session for a resurvey of the second Concession Line, South West of Green Point.

Sophiasburg, 16th July, 1827. 9—6m.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made in the course of the next Session, to the Parliament of this Province, for leave to raise the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, by Lottery, to improve and extend the Road leading from Flamboro West, through the Township of Beverly, to the South Bank of the Canada Company's Land, in the Township of Wilmot.

October 25, 1827. 22.

Notice.—The Inhabitants of the County of Hastings intend Petitioning the Legislature, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, that the County of Hastings and Prince Edward be set apart as a District, from the Midland District, and that alternate Courts be held in each County so soon as they are prepared with suitable accommodations.

Also, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, intend to Petition the Legislature that a Police be established in the Town of Belleville, with a certain strip of Land on the East Bank of the River Moira, to be annexed thereto.

Belleville, July 9, 1827. 8-6m.

Notice is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Burgess and Elmsly in the County of Leeds will petition Parliament at its next Session, to annex to the Bathurst District, such parts of the above named Townships as lie North of the Rideau Lake.

Elmsly, June 25th 1827. 6-6m.

Notice.—The Inhabitants of the London District intend Petitioning the Legislature, at its next Session, for the removal of the site of the Gaol and Court House from the forks of the River Thames in the Township of London, to the Village of Saint Thomas in the Township of Yarmouth.

August 25th, 1827. 15-6m

Notice is hereby given, that the Inhabitants on the Lake Road of Nelson Trafalgar, Toronto, and Etobicoke, will petition the Legislature, at the next Session, for a sum of money, to improve said Road, from Burlington Canal to York,

August 11th, 1827. 15-6m

Government House,
14th *July,* 1827.

In consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

NOTICE.—The Freeholders of the Incorporated Counties of Lenox and Addington will, at the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, Petition for the seperation of the said Counties, and that the representation of the same, may be independent of each other.

June, 1827. 8-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of Burford, Oxford, Dorchester, Westminster, Delaware, Caradoc, Ekfied, and Morea intend Petitioning the Legislature at its next sitting for a grant of Money for improving the Public Road leading through said Townships, and for completing a Bridge across the Thames at Delaware and Caradoc.

Burford, 16th *August*, 1827. 13-6m.

NOTICE.—The Inhabitants of the Township of Fredericksburgh and the Gore, and the Township of Ernestown, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, to provide, by Act, for the making and keeping in repair, by the aforesaid Inhabitants jointly, a Road between the Gore and Ernestown and to annex the Gore to the County of Lennox—and also, by the former, for an Act for the altering and establishing the Boundaries and surveying the Concession and side lines of the Gore and four rear Concessions of the Township of Fredericksburgh.

Fredericksburgh, }
20th August, 1827. } 14-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of the third Concession of North Gwillimsbury, intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session, for an Act to establish the side lines of said Concession, as they were originally run from rear to front, there being no Posts in front, at the Lake Shore.

North Gwillimsbury, }
14th Sept. 1827. } 18-12

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward intend petitioning the Legislature at its next Session for the erection of said County into a seperate District.

Hallowell, 18*th June*, 1827. 6-6m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application, by Petition, will be made to the Legislature at their next ensuing Session, for an Act to authorise the laying out, making and maintaining a new Road, from the Township of York, to the Western Boundary of the Township of Eramosa.

York, 30*th June*, 1827. 9-6m.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, *November* 18*th*, 1826. 23.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

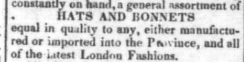
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21*st*, 1827. 27-3m.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24*th Nov.*, 1827. 27tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at

M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN,

York, October 12, 1826. 20

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Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

District of Newcastle in Account with the Treasurer, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1827.

Debtor.

To cash paid Clerk of the Peace, his account against the District,	£33	14 7
" cash paid Gaoler, his salary and contingencies,	49	4 4
" S. Burr, for wood furnished the Gaol,	21	5 0
" R. Henry, Esq. for provisions and other supplies for prisoners in Gaol,	40	14 3
" the Sheriff, for summoning Jurors, and other services,	32	1 8
" J. A. Keeler, and J. T. Williams, Esqrs., services as Magistrates,	3	5 6
" the relief of sick and distressed persons,	15	0 0
" John Woolstencroft, Inspector of Weights & Measures, for stamps, &c.	8	15 11
" C. Fothergill, J. Lyons, and Z. Burnham, Esquires, Members of Parliament,	114	0 0
" Coroners and expenses on Inquests,	9	18 10
" paid for making and repairing Roads and Bridges,	268	0 0
" cash paid for wolf scalp certificates,	14	0 0
" cash paid Surveyor of Roads, for services,	44	13 5
" sundry Constables, for services,	52	8 1
" Jacob Vanalstine, services as a crier,	1	2 6
" cash paid Assessor's poundage,	55	14 2
" cash paid Collectors of Townships' poundage,	29	9 0
" cash paid Collectors in abatement, poundage,	13	3 8
" cash paid Town Clerks, for Bonds notifying Assessors and making returns,	13	15 0
" Treasurer's poundage for 1827,	48	15 2
" Balance carried down,	289	17 10½
	£1,218	19 0½

Approved.

Signed,

WALTER BOSWELL,
Chairman.

Truly copied,

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace.

Creditor.

By balance of accounts, 1st January, 1827,	£221	15 11½
" balance of Darlington rates, 1825,	3	6 9
" the amount of Darlington Assessment, 1826,	41	12 9
" amount of Clarke Assessment for 1826,	23	11 0½
" amount of Hope Assessment for 1826,	119	4 1½
" amount of Haldimand Assessment for 1826,	111	8 8½
" amount of Cramahe Assessment for 1826,	87	0 5
" amount of Murray Assessment for 1826,	68	15 5
" amount of balance of Otonibee and Asphodel Assessment for 1825,	5	6 8
" amount of Percy Assessment for 1826,	19	12 3½
" amount of Cavan Assessment for 1826,	59	14 2
" amount of Manohan Assessment for 1826,	20	18 10
" this amount received in part of Emily Assessment for the year 1826,	8	7 1
" amount of Smith Assessment for 1826,	14	9 0
" amount received in part of Otonibee Assessment for 1826,	15	17 6
" amount of Asphodel Assessment for 1826,	13	9 8
" amount received in part of Hamilton Assessment for 1827,	82	15 0
" amount of wild Land Assessment in the year 1827, received,	301	13 8
	£1,218	19 0½

By balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands 1st January, 1828, £289 17 10½

Errors excepted.

Signed,

Z. BURNHAM,
Treasurer.

Hamilton, 1*st January*, 1828.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



CANADA COMPANY—VILLAGE OF MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have engaged Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, that the Plot is now surveyed, the Stakes set and numbered, and that a Person will be on the ground to shew the Lots until Tuesday the 29th Instant; on which day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Meeting will be held at Mr. Montgomery's, the Bird in hand, on Yonge-Street; when and where all persons interested are requested to attend to select their Lots, in the order they stand for choice.

Those who cannot attend personally, should depute some one in writing to choose for them, or they will lose the benefit of having drawn an early number.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, Jan. 14th, 1828. } 84tf.

GUELPH.

CANADA COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 1st Jan. next, the following new arrangement, for the disposal of the Town and Farm Lots of Guelph, will be carried into effect:—

1st. Town Lots will be $60 cash, or $4 per annum, redeemable at any time, on Twenty years purchase.—Purchasers are required to commence preparations for building within three months, and to have their houses finished within twelve months from the date of purchase.

2d. Farm Lots of 25, 50, or 100 Acres paid in cash, $2 per Acre, on credit, that is, one fifth in advance, and the remainder by four equal annual instalments with interest, $2½ per Acre

3d. It is not intended to dispose of Farm Lots exceeding 100 Acres, but Farm Lots of 100 Acres, will be sold at the rate of one shilling Halifax Currency, per annum per Acre, redeemable at any time, at twenty years purchase.

4th. Purchasers of Town and Farm Lots for annual payments, as well as purchasers of Farm Lots on credit, will not be permitted to transfer their lands by Sale, before redemption, or payment in full, without the consent of the Company.

5th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will not be required to take Town Lots, nor will purchasers of Town Lots be required to take Farm Lots.

6th. Purchasers of Farm Lots will be required to commence preparation for building habitable houses thereon within three months, and to have them finished and inhabited within twelve months from the date of purchase. T. B. HUSBAND,

GUELPH, 26th Nov 1827. *Clerk.*

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.

York, 19*th January*, 1828. 4-3*w*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1828. NO. 64.

Lower Canada.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. GEORGE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, *Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

WE, the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, Inhabitants of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency upon the occasion of the late Prorogation of the Provincial Assembly.

The course of previous measures long and systematically pursued by our Provincial House of Assembly, as well in regard to the financial as other momentous questions, had often been such as to produce in us, feelings of deep and painful solicitude. To this experience immediate inconveniences were added more gloomy forebodings of future evils

We have seen the revenue of our sister Province of Upper Canada, unjustly withheld until it became necessary to re-establish her rights, by the interposition of the Imperial Parliament. We have seen a system of temporary laws continually expiring, or requiring constant renewal, almost universally substituted in the stead of permanent legislation; as if to reduce all things to which other countries have deemed it requisite to give stability, into precarious dependence upon the will of an elective body. We have for years been attempting to usurp the powers of the Executive, and encroach upon the Prerogatives of the Crown. We have seen the right of having representatives in our Legislatures, which is at present confined to the French Seigniories, refused to the English portion of Lower Canada, namely, the Townships, unless upon terms which would have rendered its accordance a delusion, and a mockery. We have seen Offices of Registry, such as exist in all English Colonies, and are indispensable to the security of titles to property in the English portion of the Province, refused to the reiterated prayers of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Government in its favor, under this pretext amongst others, that such Registries are incompatible with French and feudal Laws, and this notwithstanding the beneficence of the Imperial Parliament, which has exacted that these French Laws shall not operate upon lands under English tenures. We have even seen measures adopted by the House of Assembly to obtain the repeal of this beneficent Act of the Imperial Parliament, whereby the unrepresented English Inhabitants of the Townships would be placed in a still more calamitous situation than at present; and we cannot but perceive that the scope and tendency of the course pursued by the Assembly of Lower Canada must render this extensive Province, chiefly waste and unsettled at present, unfit for the object which the Mother Country must have most at heart, namely, that it should afford the means of advantageous settlement to British Emigrants, and constitute an asylum and a home for her surplus population.

But although we had observed with melancholy presentiments the tendency of the course adopted, which, from the defective state of our representation, derived only from the Seigniories, was unalterable, except by some interposition of the Parent Country, (such as occurred to repress the injustice attempted towards Upper Canada,) we were nevertheless not prepared for an exhibition of the violent spirit of domination, so haughty a disregard of the Prerogatives of the Crown, and so wanton a violation of the Constitution under which alone they exist, as has been manifested by the Assembly immediately before the recent Prorogation.

We feel deeply that it has been to the power and Prerogatives of the Crown that, under Providence, we must chiefly ascribe the preservation of those characteristics by which this Province can be distinguished as an English Colony. We feel that these Prerogatives and power, necessary to good Government throughout the British dominions, must be to us in this Province more essential, as constituting chief refuge in danger, our strong tower of defence against feudal ascendancy, and our sole reliance against anarchy and confusion.

For your Excellency's measures and determination to uphold these just and necessary Prerogatives in their due and legal efficiency, we beg leave gratefully to express our heartful thanks. We cannot doubt that these measures will meet the decided approbation of our beloved and most Gracious Sovereign, to whom, and to the Parent Country we can alone look, under Providence, for the future establishment of a state of things such as may render this Province a secure and desirable asylum for our fellow subjects from Britain.

While we thus gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's sense of duty in supporting the most essential Prerogatives of the Crown, and your unabated zeal for the welfare and improvement of the Country, amidst unhappy divisions, calculated to paralyze your laudable efforts, and while we also recollect the blessings experienced by the Sister province of Nova-Scotia under your Administration, we cherish the hope that the recent proceedings of the House of Assembly may induce His Majesty's Government to take our situation into their serious consideration, with the view of speedily repairing the defects and correcting the errors which passed experience, and the recent assumptions of the Assembly have tended to expose. And we also fervently cherish the hope that the firmness and energy which have marked your Lordship's conduct on this and other important occasions, will not be relaxed in the present arduous circumstances of your Administration, which we trust will be long, and distinguished by obtaining an effectual remedy to our grievances.

Amidst these hopes, derived from your character and conduct, we feel assured that your Excellency will experience the noblest of all rewards, not only in the approbation of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign, but in the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your exalted station, for the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty's faithful subjects.

GENTLEMEN,

ANSWER.

The circumstances which called for the late sudden prorogation of the Provincial Parliament were truly such as might well produce feelings of deep and painful solicitude in the minds of all the respectable classes of society. In this Address you have treated most justly the mischievous tendency of the measures pursued for years past in the Provincial House of Assembly: although the effect of these measures has been long felt in the total stop put to the progress of public improvement, I look upon that as nothing when compared with the recent more daring attempt to deny the Royal Prerogative, not a doubtful right nor a mere form of empty words, but a prerogative unquestionably established & universally known; disputed once at a remote early period in the British Parliament, frequently objected to in the Colonial Assemblies, it has been in every instance most clearly and firmly established.

I cannot believe, that this recent Act of the Assembly sprung out of ignorance; some of the leaders of the factious measures pursued in that body are well informed men, and for that reason it becomes the duty of all to stand forward who value the blessings they enjoy under the British Constitution.

In these feelings, gentlemen, I receive this Address with no ordinary satisfaction: I feel peculiarly well timed at this moment. I admire the comprehensive view it takes of the past and present circumstances of public affairs, and the moderation with which it speaks of the misfortunes now flowing from that very source from which the Executive Government should derive support and obtain the means of encouraging public improvement: but above all I admire and applaud that dutiful confidence with which so large a number of the respectable inhabitants in the District of Montreal appeal to His Majesty's Government, to correct the *errors* and repair the defects which past experience has now exposed.

I deeply regret, gentlemen, that I cannot personally lay your address at His Majesty's feet, so sincerely do I desire to add to it the utmost weight which my station amongst you might give to it; nothing that I can urge however shall be wanting to recommend the sentiments and opinions expressed in it to the immediate and favorable consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

I thank you gentlemen for the gratifying approbation which you express of my own conduct in the recent proceedings. My duty is very plain, and I beg you to be assured, that it shall be my constant study so to act that while I firmly maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, I shall always, as faithfully, guard the Rights of the People.

Ordination.—On Thursday last, being the festival of St. John the Evangelist, the following Gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders in the Cathedral Church of this City, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Archdeacon of Quebec and the Revd. Dr. Mills:

Priests.—The Revd. *E. W. Sewell*, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Quebec, and the Revd. *R. Short*, heretofore stationed at Sandwich, U. C. and lately employed on a special mission to Drummond Island in Lake Huron. This Gentleman succeeds for the present to the situation of Assistant Minister at Quebec, and Preacher to Protestant Settlers in parts adjacent, held lately by the Rev. Geo. Archbold, who is now the visiting Missionary of the Diocese.

Deacon—Mr. *David Robertson*, who proceeds to Matilda, U. C. to be Curate to the Rev. F. Myers in that Township, (that Gentleman having become infirm,) and to serve parts adjacent.

FORGED NOTES of the Montreal Bank purporting to be of the value of *Ten Dollars* and *Five Dollars* have made their appearance in this vicinity. They are altered from the genuine Notes of one Dollar and may be detected by the following marks. The device at the *top* of the 10D bill is a *Ship under sail*, the forged Notes retain the figures of *Britannia*, which is impressed on the one Dollar Notes. In a true ten Dollar Bill, the figures 10 are at the foot, in the *altered* bills these are wanting.—The alteration, to a five Dollar note is known by the following marks, at the *foot* of the true note is a *King's Head*. In the counterfeit the King's Head is taken out and a V in a circle substituted. A note of each sort was presented at the Montreal Bank yesterday, and immediately detected by Mr. Lindsay, the first teller.

Quebec Mercury.

Summary.

His Royal Highness Don Miguel is to occupy the Earl of Dudley's house, in Arlington Street, during his stay in London.

The Princess Augusta is still indisposed. Sir H. Halford is in attendance on her Royal Highness.

Dr. George Prettyman Tomline, Lord Bishop of Winchester, died on the 16th of October.

SPAIN.—According to the last statement of Mr. Huskisson, the silk manufacture of England now reaches the enormous amount of 15 millions sterling per annum, and it is consequently after cotton, the greatest staple of the country.—*Mirror*

Lord William Bentinck left London for Plymouth, on the 14th November, where the Noble Lord takes shipping in the early part of the week, for His Lordship's Government in India. The Undaunted having been fitted out, sailed from Catham in the afternoon; she was to be towed down the river by a small Steamer. Numbers of which description of vessels have been recently taken for three months by Government for such purposes.

General Weekly Average of the Price of British Corn, which governs Importation, according to the 9th of George IV.

Wheat 52s. 6d., Barley 31s. 10d., Oats 22s. 2d., Rye 34s., Beans 41s. 6d., Peas 45s. 10d.

The Lord High Admiral, on the receipt of the dispatches from Sir E. Codrington, addressed to the widow of the lamented Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, a letter of condolence on the loss that Lady has suffered, written in his own hand, in terms the most respectful to the memory of the deceased.

THE TURKISH ADMIRAL'S FLAG.—Tuesday afternoon, as Lord Viscount Ingestre, whom Admiral Codrington dispatched with Intelligence of his glorious victory, passed this city, on his way to the Admiralty, His Lordship had suspended from his carriage, "The Turkish Admiral's Flag." His Lordship only stopped a minute or two to change horses at the Fountain, and but few of our fellow Citizens had an opportunity of seeing this interesting trophy.—*Kent Herald, Nov.* 15.

A King's Ship recently built at Cherbourg has just been brought to Rouen, where it is to be fitted up with two steam engines of 80 horse power each, manufactured at Paris. This vessel is very nearly of the dimensions of a Frigate, for her keel is not less than 160 feet long. Although she has port hole, her sole arms are to consist of two chase guns of great calibre, one on her bow, and another a-stern, for throwing red hot shot. She is said to be destined for the Mediterranean.—*Quotidienne.*

Admiral Codrington.—This Officer was Captain of the Orion, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English Paper says: "Had he waited another day, before he destroyed the Turkish Fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st of October, 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented Naval Hero, Lord Nelson; and the Maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British Fleet under his command."

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington's son, a brave Officer, was wounded in the battle of Navarino.

Capt. Lord Paget, R. N., says the *Dublin Evening Post*, is to take the command of the *Royal Charlotte* Yacht, on the Dublin station, upon the arrival of his father, the Marquis of Anglesea, to assume the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. It is now understood, that Lord Graves will be Comptroller of the Household to the Noble Marquis.—*Courier.*

A bill has passed the House of Assembly of South Carolina, by a vote of 71 to 62, to prohibit the instruction of persons of color in reading and writing.

Salt, in Liverpool is selling at 9s. per ton, owing to the great exertions recently made by a joint stock company.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

The precaution taken by Admiral Codrington to stop the sailing of all vessels till after the despatch vessels sent to the Dardanelles were well on their way, had the effect intended. It is added, that Admiral de Rigny had made an engagement with the consuls at Smyrna, that in the event of any decided rupture taking place, the vessel sent with the news should communicate it by signal before it entered the port, in order that they might adopt proper measures before the Turks received the information.

The French papers are filled with plates of the battle of Navarino, and poetry lauding the bravery of Admiral Codrington and his Allies.

The allied admirals have intimated to Lord Cochrane that he must discontinue his warlike operations, this is assumed as enforcing a cessation of the war. They have also taken measures to put down the systems of piracy carried on by the Greeks.

It is mentioned in an article from Constantinople, which appears in the Gazette de France of Thursday, that the "Austrian Internuncio had, that day, caused a note to be delivered to the Porte, supporting the proposals of the Three Powers, parties to the treaty of London. This step is said to have made much impression on the Turks, who have been used to consider Austria as adverse to the mediation. It is true that the Austrian Internuncio had been instructed to urge the Turkish government to accede to the intervention proposed by the three Allied Powers; but with what temper this advice was received, may be guessed by the reply of the Divan—namely, that if Austria were indeed the friend of Turkey, she would better prove it by aiding the sublime Porte to resist from their demands, than by advising the Sultan to comply with them. Such was the answer. What may be the conjoint effect of the persuasions of Austria, and the battle of Navarino, remains to be ascertained. It is possible that the latter may impart unexpected power to the former.—*Courier.*

The national subscription for a monument to Mr. Canning, now amounts to the sum of 5438 pounds.

DEATH OF SIR NEIL CAMPBELL.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette Extraordinary of Aug. 14.

FREETOWN, Aug. 14.—This morning, at five minutes past nine o'clock, departed this life, after a short, but severe illness, His Excellency Major General Sir Neil Campbell, G. B. Captain General and Governor-in-Chief. Immediately after this sad event, his Honour Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, the Lt. Governor, assembled the Members of His

Majesty's Council, to communicate to them the afflicting intelligence, and to take such steps as are usual on occasions of the like melancholy nature. His Honour, in communicating to the public the severe loss the Colony has sustained by this very melancholy event, feels that he cannot adequately express his opinion on the death of a distinguished and valuable an Officer, of whom it may be truly said, that he has sacrafced his life to his never-ceasing zeal and exertions.

The following is a statement of the disease of his late Excellency, together with its alarming rapid progress, signed by the medical Gentlemen who attended him:—

"After a febrile indisposition of several days, against which he endeavoured to contend, His Excellency Major-General Sir Neil Campbell reluctantly submitted to medical treatment on Monday, the 5th instant, after which period he laboured under the usual symptoms of remitting fever. On the morning of the 9th a remission took place, when His Excellency, contrary to the repeated and urgent solicitations of his medical attendants, entered deeply into public business of rather an agitating nature. On the same evening the complaint returned, and was shortly followed by an alarming loss of mental power, which continued and was accompanied by gradual sinking of the bodily powers until the morning of the 14th, when His Excellency expired at nine o'clock. (Signed)

"WM. BARRY, Dep. Insp. Hospitals.
"JAMES BOYLE, Colonial Surgeon.
"W. FERGUSSON, Surgeon, R. A. C. C."

NOTICE.—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor affirms that the Civil Officers put on deep mourning for six weeks, as a mark of dutiful respect to the memory of their late lamented Governor-in-Chief, Major General Sir Neil Campbell, K. C. B. deceased. By his Honor's command,

WALTER W. LEWIS,
Colonial Secretary.

From the Freetown Royal Gazette of August 18.

The funeral of His Excellency the late Major General Sir Neil Campbell, our lamented Governor-in-Chief, left the Government House at a little after two on Wednesday afternoon, (the 15th) preceded by a detachment of the Royal African Colonial Corps, and the band of that Regiment. It was followed by his Honour Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, the Lieutenant Governor, the Members of the Council, the Civil and Military Officers, the Troops of the Garrison, and nearly the whole of the respectable part of the population; and although the weather was exceedingly unfavourable, there was a large concourse of spectators. During the movement of this mournful procession towards the burial ground there were fifty minute guns fired from Fort Thornton, the African, a Steam-vessel, and the Prince Regent, East Indiaman. The remains of His Excellency were deposited in a vault prepared for its reception, about half-past three, with the honours due to Officers of his rank.

United States.

PASSENGERS.

The facilities afforded of transportation by the Erie Canal to the western part of Pennsylvania and all the States bordering on the Ohio, together with the rapid improvement of these immense Districts have turned the tide of emigration to the west-ward, chiefly through that channel.

By the last *Passenger Act*, passed by Congress, vessels arriving in the United States are restricted from carrying more than one person to every five tons.

By the report of the last Session of the British Parliament, in relation to Emigration, the evidence, that one passenger to every two tons, for all the purposes of health, affords ample accommodation, was deemed satisfactory, and has become the law, rigidly enforcing, however, that there shall be 25 days ample provisions and water for each passenger proceeding from a British Port to N. America.

Passengers arriving in the United States without respect to age or citizenship, are subject to a tax, by the United States, of 1 dollar, under the head of Hospital money; yet, if any of these persons should become sick, they would not receive any medical aid, though thus taxed. During the quarantine regulations, however, provided they arrived having any contagious disease, they would be taken to the Quarantine Hospital.

How so manifest an injustice should have become a law, to levy on our citizens returning home, or the oppressed of other countries seeking an asylum and shelter under our institutions, we do not now inquire, but for the honor of our Republican Institutions, it should be blotted from our Statute Books. It may appear trivial; but to a poor farmer, with a family of six or eight, it becomes hard, even before he sets his foot upon the Land of liberty! a tax unknown in other countries!

But added to this tax, by the general Government, on the Emigrant, a citizen returning home, has a still more weighty tax to sustain, levied, if it is believed, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, in as much as it effects commerce, namely: a *commutation* tax of two and a half dollars to the Mayor and Corporation of New York for each passenger, to excuse the Master of the Vessel bringing passengers into port from giving bonds to the amount of $200 for each, that such person shall not become a charge on this city within a period of two years. It may be urged, give bonds and this is avoided—but requiring the security to be persons of respectability, to enter into such bonds for a heavy amount, proves a serious and expensive impediment to the master of any vessel, not owned in this port, thus making altogether, a tax on each citizen returning home, as well as on every individual seeking an asylum on our shores, whether young or old, of no less than $3, which tax may be avoided, by ships bound to Quebec, and passengers entering the States of Vermont, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, by the St. Lawrence, and for this restrictive and absurd policy, the emigrants to our Western States, have been chiefly carried of late in British Vessels, and should our impolitic system continue, will be compelled to remain carrying on by the British Government, as to the Navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, our measure will drive the entire passenger-trade, even with our own States, into the British channel; and the more so, as while our restrictions are so numerous, require our ships to charge £5 for each passenger, the British ships can carry for £3 and make more money—for instance,

A passage from Liverpool to Quebec,	$13 00
Do. do. Quebec to Montreal,	1 00
Do. do. Montreal to St. Johns,	62 1-2
Do. do. St. Johns to White Hall,	2 00
Do. do. White Hall to Albany,	1 00
Do. do. Albany to New-York,	1 00
	$18 62 1-2

From Liverpool to New York	$24 00
Hospital, - - - -	1 00
Corporation of N. Y., - -	2 50
	$27 50

This saving to each individual of a family, is a great object. Why should we be indifferent, while we admit the British are thus taking the lead on this subject.

But we venture to assert, that the State and city of New-York, without reference to the shipping interest, sustains great loss by our system.—*New-York Enquirer.*

From the Albany Argus.

Dreadful Accident.—On Friday last, an accident occurred at Cooperstown, at the execution of Levi Kelly, for the murder of Abm. Spafard, which has no parallel in the history of accidents on such occasions.

A very great concourse of persons had assembled to witness the execution: and a platform had been erected by Mr. Griffin, keeper of the hotel, for the accommodation of spectators. The platform, which was a sort of amphitheatre, was built near the scaffold, upon upright posts placed in the ground. It was of considerable length and width, and was crowded with people. It is estimated that 2000 persons were upon it. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, nearly an equal number had assembled under it. When Kelly was taken from prison, and, surrounded by the sheriff and the guard, was approaching the scaffold, the crowd upon the platform instinctively leaned forward to see the prisoner and the ceremony; when the entire mass descended with a fall to the ground, carrying with it all its occupants, and crushing such beneath it as could not escape. Fortunately its course was horizontal; had it been direct, hundreds must inevitably have perished. The fall, it was, report states variously the death of from five to ten persons. Mr. Tracy, the engraver, was instantly killed. Mr Williams died the same evening. A woman and child were also killed. More than this, we have no knowledge of, except by report. Many were wounded; and several so severely, that it was not believed they would survive.

In the midst of the confusion caused by this disaster, Kelly was executed. He met his fate with a sullen indifference.

For these particulars, we are indebted to a gentleman, who, being present at the time, gathered the facts from credible persons.

Since the above was in type we have received the Cooperstown paper, from which we copy the following particulars.

The Execution.—The sentence of the law was carried into effect upon the person of Levi Kelly, for the murder of Abraham Spafford, on Friday last, at about 2 o'clock P. M. The weather, during the preceding day and night, had been tempestuous and on the morning of Friday the rain fell in torrents: yet our village was thronged with men, women, and children, before 12 o'clock M., at about which time the military, composed of Capt. Clark's company of cavalry, Capt. Hunter's corps of artillery, Capt. Comstock's and Capt. Dixon's companies of infantry, and two companies of militia, were formed into a hollow square, under the direction of Capt. Comstock and Sr. Master Sabin, as Marshals, and marched to the Goal, from which the Convict was taken by Sheriff Hiser, apparently in a very feeble state of health, and placed upon a sleigh drawn by his own horses. He was then seated in his usual apparel. The sleigh with two others, in which were the Rev. Mr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Potter, entered the hollow square, and the whole mass moved to the ground fixed upon for the place of execution, situate south of the Court-House and not far from the Methodist Chapel. On arriving at the gallows a scene ensued which beggars all description. A staging of 100 feet in length and 12 in depth, the front being elevated 6 and the rear 8 feet from the ground, erected for the accommodation of spectators, and under and upon which it is computed there were at least 600 persons, suddenly gave way, and fell with a tremendous crash. Then came the lamentations of the multitude for the safety of their friends and relatives, and the rush to their relief. A scene so unexpected and so horrifying, was eminently calculated to absorb every other feeling, and an assemblage of more than 4000 persons seemed for the instant enchained in their tracks. Relief, however, was speedily given and made, and a number of bodies were drawn from under the fallen timbers in a state of total insensibility. Among them was the body of Mr. Elisha C. Tracy, engraver of this village, the upper part of whose face was actually crushed in more than an inch. Life was wholly extinct. An elderly man resident at Richfield, named Daniel Williams, had his leg and arm broken, and died about 5 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Patten, wife of Mr. David Patten, of Otsego, had a limb fractured, and a daughter of Mr. Jacob M. Planter, of this village, had her leg broke and bruised. Many of other persons, among whom is a young man from Springfield, named Stanard, were severely hurt

So soon as the high excitement of this calamitous event had in some degree subsided, by the ascertainment of the fatality attending the removal of the dead and wounded from the ground, the Convict was taken from the sleigh and assisted to ascend the gallows, and upon the rope being noosed around his neck by Mr. Griffin, he was commended to the mercy of God in a short prayer from the Rev. Mr. Smith, in which he appeared to participate, the drop fell, and after a few slight twitchings of his limbs, his body hung for thirty minutes, a monument of the vengeance of the law for the wrongful taking the life of a sensible being in the violence of passion. Upon cutting the rope and letting down the body, it was committed to the care of his relatives for christian burial.

Thus ended a scene, a similarity to which we hope and pray may never again be witnessed in this County. These public executions are ever bring with them more or less disasters; and be sides, they are so demoralising in their tendency, that there needs to be some other statutory provision on the subject. We learn that the Legislature of this State, which convenes tomorrow, will not rise until the subject is well renewed and a remedy provided.

Mr. Tracy, whose sudden death is above noticed by the disastrous falling of the stage, was 40 years of age, and has left a wife and five children, who were wholly dependant upon his mechanical labour for their support. Mr. Williams was an old and worthy man. Those that were severely wounded, lie in dangerous situations—hopes are, however, entertained of the recovery of all of them.

Tha Sch. De Witt Clinton, H. Whittaker, Master, from Dunkirk, arrived in our Harbour this morning.—The arrival of a vessel here at this season of the year, is an occurrence, perhaps, never before known, and is an evidence of the mildness of the weather: And her cargo, consisting of pig-iron and castings, from the State of Ohio—consigned to J. Mayhew & Co.—is an evidence of the native wealth, and the presage of the future prosperity of the Western Country.—*Buffalo Emporium.*

The army of the United States in October last was composed of 5722 men, including 54 surgeons, 15 paymasters, 33 engineers, and 1000 recruits enlisted. The number of desertions was 603, and the number in arrest or confinement 232. The troops are distributed in 39 different posts, on the sea board, western frontier, &c. Desertions from the army are frequent. The number of recruits enlisted from Jan. 1, to Oct. 1, 1827, was 953.

NAVY. The Navy of the United States, built and building, consists of twelve ships of the line, fourteen 44's three 36's two corvettes, a steam frigate, about twenty sloops of war and schooners. In addition to these, live oak timber has been purchased for 5 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 5 sloops of war. The number of vessels in commission is 19. Of these 4 or 5 are in the Mediterranean, about as many in the Pacific, and the others in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday last, the 15th Inst, the *Fourth* Session 9th Parliament of the Provincial Legislature, was opened by HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—

(For Speech see Extra U. C. Gazette, of 15th inst.)

House of Assembly, 15th January, 1828.

The House having returned from the Legislative Council—the names being called over there were present the following Members:—

The Hon. the Speaker—Messrs. Coleman—Mallhews—Hamilton—Wilson—Peterson—Randal—McCall—Hornor—Thomson & Bentley—11.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Wednesday, 16th January.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Thursday, 17th January.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Several Members have arrived since the opening of the House; and it is expected that there will be a sufficient number to form a quorum to-morrow.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1828.

We are as yet without any later dates from England. Some articles relating to the battle of Navarino, gleaned from English Papers will be found in our Columns.

The papers in the different parts of the Province all complain of the want of Snow.—Although we have at intervals experienced a good deal of cold weather, we have not yet had any thing like real winter Roads. On Monday last it commenced Snowing, but in a few hours the weather changed, and a good deal of Rain fell. During the remaining part of the week it has been freezing, but the Sleighing is bad,—the Roads are extremely rough, and our Market consequently but ill attended by people from the country.

It is our intention to follow up the same plan this year, in communicating to our readers, the proceedings of the Legislature, as we adopted last Session, by giving a Summary of the most important debates. This we apprehend will be more satisfactory, enabling us as it will do, to keep pace with the proceedings, than a continuation of Speeches, months after they have been delivered, when perhaps the columns of our paper should be devoted to the more interesting occurrences of the day.

We have received the proceedings of a Meeting held at Dundas on 12th Instant, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the decided advantages which a Canal from the Grand River to Burlington Bay would have over, the proposed route from Brantford to Lake Ontario by the Welland Canal." These proceedings occupy nearly five sheets of Letter paper, and this will account for their non-appearance this week. Indeed from their length, we fear it will be out of our power, to give them in one number, if at all. It however we can afford space for them, they shall be given in our two following numbers, which we trust will be satisfactory to those concerned. We feel an unwillingness to refuse insertion to matters of public interest, but when from the importance of the object, the report of a Public Meeting necessarily becomes of more than ordinary length, we would suggest the propriety, when sending it for insertion in a Newspaper, to condense it, into the form of a statement embracing the principal points, and pointing out the particular object in view, signed by the Secretary. This we conceive would be sufficient to draw public attention to the subject, and would we are sure be a great accommodation to Editors of papers, whose columns are perhaps necessarily devoted to other matters, at the very moment such a document with all its technical formalities is put into their hands.

"*What is expedient, is right*"—so says the *Colonial Advocate*—we expect nothing else than to hear him next asserting the doctrine, "*that the end justifies the means*"—which is not very far from that of, "*What is expedient is right.*" "*The usage of the British Parliament or of the other Colonies has been followed in this Province, only in such cases as our Assembly saw fit*"—this is another assertion made by the *Advocate*. We appeal to any person who has been present at the Bar of our House of Assembly, when cases have occurred, of difference of opinion between Members, as to the mode of proceeding or on any question, touching privilege, or any other matter, whether it has not been the invariable practice of the Hon. Speaker to refer to the "usage of the British Parliament"—and to give his decision according to that usage. We can indeed easily conceive the surprise that would most certainly be expressed if that Hon. person, should take upon himself to inform the House, when appealed to for his decision, that such and such a course was the usage of the *British Parliament*, but that it was not "*for*" to be followed by the *Provincial Parliament*. If the doctrine of the *Colonial Advocate*, is to go down, *Hatsell*, so often consulted, is useless authority, and cumbers the shelves of the Library to no purpose—let it be burnt, and as neither *the British Parliament* nor any other is to be referred to for usage, to direct the proceedings of our Parliament, let there be no usage at all, but such as the present moment may dictate as "*fit*." This doctrine the *Colonial Advocate* may no doubt be able to inculcate on the "Central Committee" as being perfectly correct, and induce them to act up to his "*what is expedient is right,*" but we are satisfied that it will not be in his power to convince the Provincial Assembly of Upper Canada, that it is fit to be acted upon by them.

With respect to the particular subject referred to by the *Colonial Advocate*, we extract for his information the following words from *Hatsell*:—"The Office of Clerk of the House of Commons, or as it is sometimes called "Clerk of the Commons," or still more properly as it is stated in the *Patent*, "Under Clerk of the Parliament, to attend upon the Commons"—*is an office granted by the King*

Yesterday, there being a quorum present, the House of Assembly proceeded to business. The Speech of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, was read, by the Speaker, who also communicated to the House, a Letter from Major Hillier informing him, that His Excellency had been pleased by Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint James FitzGibbon, Esq., Clerk to the House. On which *Captain Matthews* moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire where the right of appointment of the Officers of the House lies, which after some discussion, was carried unanimously.—The House in Committee of the whole, are to take into consideration HIS EXCELLENCY'S Speech, this day. Several notices were given, and Petitions brought up by Members, and the House adjourned at about one o'clock.

Lieut. Col. By arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Montreal, and proceeded this morning along the route of the canal to the Ottawa.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Domestic.

On Thursday last, at the raising of a log shed near the 20 mile creek, in the township of Clinton, a young man of the name of *Abraham Acker*, about 22 years of age, was assisting in the upper part of the building, when two of the logs upon which he was standing, rolled off in such a manner as to prostrate him on the ground with his head between the timbers, and caused his instantaneous death. *Farmers' Journal.*

FIRE!—We regret extremely to learn, that the elegant *Mansion House Hotel*, at Niagara, owned by Mr. John Brown, and occupied by Mr. Mauss, was entirely consumed on the evening of the 9th instant. The fire—we have from information originated accidentally, in the Pastry Man's kitchen. The house was not insured, and the loss is estimated at between one and two thousand Pounds.—*Gore Gazette.*

From the Auburn Gospel Messenger.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.—We have been favored with a copy of the *First Report of the Niagara District Committee in correspondence with the Quebec Diocesan Committee, of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge* This Society is one of the most noble institutions of the kind ever organized in the Protestant world, and has been efficiently engaged since the year 1698, when it was first instituted. It has received the patronage and support of by benefactions of many illustrious names.—In the promotion of charity schools, the dispensation of the Scriptures and the book of Common Prayer—in advancing the cause of Missions among the Heathen, and in the wide circulation of Religious Books and Tracts the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has shed lustre upon the Church of England, while the Christian world has reason to rejoice in the extensive circulation it has given to religious truth, and in the means it has employed for advancing the cause of practical godliness.

By the establishing of Diocesan Committees, operating as auxiliaries, the sphere of activity and usefulness has been enlarged, and we are happy to find that our brethren in Canada by the appointment of such Committees have the prospect of reaping great benefits.

The price catalogue of books attached to the Report is large, and besides Bibles, Prayer Books, and Commentaries, of various sizes, embraces many most valuable publications, and tracts large and small.

COLONIAL.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the first STEAM ENGINE ever erected in Nova Scotia, is now in full work at the ALBION MINES, in the District of Pictou, and is found to be quite equal to the purposes for which it is intended. The Mines are about thirty yards deep—nothing, but such powerful machinery, the employment of excellent experienced hands, and the long purse of an opulent English Company, would overcome the difficulties which have been encountered, and are still to be encountered, in planting an extensive Mining and Manufacturing Establishment in the wilderness part of the Province in which it is placed. The investments already made by Messrs. RUNDELL, & Co. in Nova Scotia, exceed £ 20,000—and we sincerely hope that, in the course of the ensuing year, all their anticipations of fair returns will be realized.—*Royal Gazette.*

The Army.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

GARRISONS.—General George Duke of Gordon, G. C. B. to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice Sir Robert Abercrombie, deceased.

Communication.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—As important question, particularly to the two Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, is likely to be agitated at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament—a division of the Midland District. On entering upon the subject I would premise with a few observations relative to the policy of dividing Districts. It has always been my opinion that unless such divisions are loudly called for by inconveniences arising to the inhabitants from their extent, amounting to a serious grievance, such measures would be attended with manifest objections:—First, by the additional expence incurred in the administration of justice—creating a variety of offices, which, by their multiplicity, would become in themselves insignificant, and tend rather to lessen than increase the respectability of a District.

Secondly, an unfortunate prisoner might be immured in a loathsome dungeon from the inability of the inhabitants erecting commodious Goals, subjecting them to unnecessary and cruel hardships. It may also be contended that a District which has involved itself in debt, and paid a vast expence in furnishing suitable accommodations, anticipating such debt should be liquidated prior to any such division, appear to me the chief grounds of objection to the division contemplated. I shall endeavour, therefore, to answer these objections, by the best authority—Any unprejudiced or disinterested person who will bestow the trouble to trace upon the map of the Province the Midland District, must admit, from its vast extent with a population of at least 35,000 souls, is by far too extensive—extending a distance of from 60 to 90 miles from the District Town, frequently called upon to perform the duties as Jurors, Constables, and parties to civil actions:—In many cases the service of the Sheriff amounting to a heavy tax upon the original debt, and it is much to be lamented, that in many instances, crime escapes punishment with impunity, from the inability of constables to bear the immediate expence in conveying a prisoner so great a distance to the District Goal, and where so many chances of escape are afforded: these I think may be fairly considered inconveniences of the first magnitude, amounting to a serious grievance. Under all these circumstances a remedy is sought for, by annexing the two Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward into a District, excepting Marysburgh, which from its proximity to Kingston, would better accommodate the inhabitants to continue a part of the Midland District: it would also perhaps better suit the convenience of the inhabitants of the Front Eastern Townships of the Newcastle District, to be annexed to the one now proposed, this may be done at any future period, by a petition to that effect from them. *Belleville* would then become nearly the central Town, where Lots have been appropriated by Government for the seite of a Court House and Gaol, and of course contemplated as the most proper place for the District Town, whenever a division of the Midland District took place. Prince Edward has long contended to be set apart by themselves; though if I am rightly informed, not before Hastings had made the like application; such a step however I have always considered premature, whilst consenting to be annexed together would strengthen their claim and afford relief to both Counties, a *preparatory step to their ultimately being set apart, as separate and distinct Districts*; consenting against each other will defeat the object of both, and whilst "grasping at the shadow we loose the substance." It is far from the wish or inclination of the Members for Hastings or their constituents to throw any unnecessary impediment in the progress of Prince Edward, but where their own vital interests are at stake, they cannot consent to a measure which would deprive them for years of participating in those benefits which both might obtain by such an union of interest. Without disparagement to Prince Edward, it is a well known fact that whilst they have not more than 4 Townships of cultivatable land, circumscribed as they are, Hastings possesses 12 full Townships of the ordinary size, and the population increasing in the ratio of at least 3 to 1. Belleville on many accounts must be admitted the more desirable place for a District Town, where many of the inhabitants of Prince Edward carry their produce for manufacture and sale and obtain their necessary supplies, affording every convenience for the attendants of a Court. Equal benefits might be imparted to Prince Edward in holding alternate Courts of Quarter Session, though the Assize from circumstances known to those acquainted with criminal Courts, must be confined to the District Town. Upwards of five hundred pounds has been already subscribed in the County of Hastings, for building a commodious Court House and Gaol, to which they are fully adequate. Assisted by Prince Edward, equally willing with others, would add to the respectability of both, and do away with all possible objections to the division of the Midland District—liberally paying our proportion of their debt, and finally consummating the wishes of all parties.

DUDLEY.

Died,

At Quebec, on Monday 7th inst., Caroline, Wife of Mr. William Stanton, of the Commissariat Department—aged 22 years.

At Chippawa, on 12th inst., Mr. George, Millmore.

At York, on Monday 14th inst. Mr. Thomas C Gale—aged 25 years.

At his residence, at the Don Brewery, near York, on Friday 18th Instant—Mr. John Hollowell.

We lament having to state that Louis Plamondon, Esqr. an eminent Advocate of this city departed this life on Tuesday last, the 1st inst his death was sudden and awful, he was in the comparative good health the day before, so as to be able to attend to his professional business.

Mr. Plamondon has long occupied a distinguished place at the Quebec Bar as an Canadian and Orator. The public at large has suffered in his death a severe loss. But no part of the public will feel it more severely than those who had the best opportunity of knowing the extent of acquiring the extent of his legal knowledge, the graces of his elocution and the polished amenity of his manners and his wit. These were the greatlement of his own profession amongst whom there has not one sentiment of respect and love towards him.—*Q. Mer.*

W. STENNETT, Jeweller, &c. offers for Sale at *Frank's Hotel*, a neat assortment of Jewellery, Watches and fancy articles, selected from his stock in Kingston.

York, January 18th, 1828. 3in

LOST—On Monday night last, between Mr. Meighan's and the residence of Mrs. Billings—*A Buffalo Robe*—marked *F. T. Billings.*—The person who may have found it, will be rewarded, on restoring it to the owner, at Mr. Drummond's House, corner of Yonge Street.

York, 17th January, 1828. 2in

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828.
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 3i- 12

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 200 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, *York, 10th Jan'y, 1828.*

REQUIRED for the Royal Navy at Penetanguishene, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Magazines at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz:

PORK—pounds, Three Thousand,
SUGAR, Muscovado—pounds, One Thousand and Fifty.
COCOA—pounds, Seven Hundred.
TEA—pounds, One Hundred and Seventy-two.
VINEGAR—gallons, Ninety.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the above supplies, until Tuesday the 12th February next ensuing, and it is requested, that the prices be expressed in Sterling, the Dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.*, and to be endorsed, "*Tender for Naval Supplies.*"

W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

38-5w

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1825, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Ongoing Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.

York, 7th January, 1828. 38tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 3tif.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late John Burnett, Esq., Civil Engineer on the Rideau Canal, are request to make payment of the sums due, and all persons having claims against the said Estate, to lodge the same, duly authenticated, with the undersigned Executors to his Estate, on or before the 22d January next.

J. M'KAY,
THOS. BURROWS,
H. M. BURNETT.

By-town, 16th Dec. 1827. 36-8w.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the Subscribers premises with his Cattle, about the middle of last month.—a *Three year old Heifer*—Red—with white flanks, and a Star in her forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE T. DENISON.

York, 2d January, 1828. 36-5w.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N.B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

NOTICE.—All persons who are still indebted to the late firm of John and George Monro, are hereby requested to make payment of their respective Accounts to either of the Subscribers, before the 20th January next.

Those debts which remain unpaid after that date shall certainly be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JOHN MONRO,
GEORGE MONRO.

York, 28th December 1827. 34tf

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 3tif.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted immediately, a good Workman, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES BAKER.

York, December 22d, 1827. 30tf.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date, throughout the Upper and Lower Province, at the several Commissariat stations.

HEAD QUARTERS, QUEBEC, } 30-6
10th December, 1827 }

THO'S. TURNER ORTON, Auctioneer, Land, and general Commission Agent—Port Hope, in the County of Durham, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous Public for the support already experienced, and now has the satisfaction of informing them that, from the local knowledge gained during ten years constant residence in the Province of Upper Canada, and from an extensive connection therein: he shall be able to dispose of Merchandize to a considerable amount, and the demand must be constantly increasing as the population is continually augmenting. T. T. O. therefore shall at all times pay the utmost attention to consignments from the Upper or Lower Province, or from the United States. The usual returns are Wheat, Flour, Pot and Pearl Ash, Pork and Beef, Indian Corn, Furs, &c &c.

All Letters on Land, or public business, must, in future be Post-paid.—The Editors of papers in York, the Montreal and Kingston Herald; the Quebec Mercury; the Halifax Colonial Herald; the Cooperative Price Current of Albion, New York; and the Rochester Telegraph, State of New York; will please insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward one paper, and the usual charge for payment, to their respective Agents.

Land & General Commission Office, }
Port Hope, Dec. 18th, 1827. } 30-4w.

FOR SALE.—The following select. and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7. in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; many of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board.

JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Cavron, or other Wares of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the County, should be considered an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the commodities of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is their *interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of their own—the consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29tf

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately*, Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.

WILLIAM STEVENSON
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Hone* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ross' Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries, }
20th Nov. 1827. } 22-9

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Lesslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 5 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens*; consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 dozen of *Stockings* and Socks: Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 2,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Corduroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c. From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Woollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinnett, and Lace, Linen-checks, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few excellent Bowling-pieces, or sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, af an excellent quality.

Without any wish to disparage the Goods of other Merchants, or to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange. JAMES COCKSHUTT.

York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 22tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER McDOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.

York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

TO JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS.—Wanted—a first rate workman, to whom liberal wages will be given—none others need apply.—Also—an apprentice, who may expect to learn his business in a workmanlike manner. Apply to

FRANCIS BLAIR.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,632 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

HALF-PAY, PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES PAYABLE BY THE COMMISSARIAT.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby notifies, for the information of Officers and others entitled to Pension, Half-Pay, or other retired allowance within this command, and which hitherto have been paid only at Quebec, that for their accommodation, and the general facility of this service, the several amounts will be authorised to be paid at any of the out-posts or stations, by the Commissariat Officer in charge, on due notice being addressed to the Commissary-General's Office at Quebec (in time to transmit the necessary advice), by the Officers or parties concerned, and who will be required to produce the usual certificates, affidavits and receipts to the Officer of the Commissariat by whom the same shall be issued.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, } 30-4
Quebec, 27th April, 1827. }

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 1, FOR 1828.

PAINE & BURGESS, *Managers.*

TO BE DRAWN IN PROVIDENCE,
Saturday, January 19th, 1828.

☞ SCHEME. ☜

1 Prize...	$8 000	$8,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,335	1,335
1	1,000	1,000
1	800	800
1	700	700
1	600	600
1	500	500
1	400	400
1	300	300
10	100	1,000
39	50	1,950
39	25	975
39	20	780
78	15	1,170
78	10	780
312	8	2,496
4,440	4	17,760
5,061	*Prizes, amounting to*	$42,570

45 NUMBER COMBINATION—6 DRAWN BALLOTS
Whole Tickets $4—Halves, $2—Quarters, $1.

FOR SALE BY

G. A. OWEN,

York, 10th January, 1828. 33tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }

North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

York, 2d October, 1827. 19 tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. James King, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 3-tf

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER McDONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. & GRANT POWELL, } Esqs. Justices, &c.

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Police Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of the Regulation, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON.

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 28tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of Loriman, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure a purchaser.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation.

CHARLES P. TREADWELL.

Lorignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—PATRICK McGAN, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most resonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy, per Annum, exclusive of Pesage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

VOL. 2. No. 86.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We His Majesty's Most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled, beg leave most respectfully to present to Your Excellency our warmest acknowledgements for your very gracious Speech at the opening of this Session.

It is most pleasing to us to be assured that your Excellency will have great satisfaction in witnessing our exertions, and that it will be gratifying to your Excellency to concur with us in any measures tending to advance the general welfare of the Province, under the excellent constitution we have received from the wisdom and liberality of our Parent State.

We shall regard with undiminished interest, the works in progress for improving the internal Navigation, and we confidently trust that the advantages derived from their successful accomplishment, will at no distant period afford the most gratifying proof of the good policy of advancing them by great and extraordinary exertions.

We learn with grateful feelings that His Majesty has very graciously provided for the establishment of an University in this Province, and has bestowed means which will ensure the early accomplishment of an object long regarded by your Excellency, as among those most to be desired for the welfare of the Colony.

We will not fail to pay due attention to such Provincial Acts as are about to expire.

It is believed that the enactments authorising the sale of Lands for the payment of Assessments which have been suffered to fall into arrear, and which will in a few months begin to take effect, will be found to afford a certain though gradual remedy for very great evils: and that their beneficial consequences will soon be too evident to admit of question.

It cannot be our wish however, to attain these benefits by any unnecessary rigour, and still less by any degree of injustice; and we feel grateful to learn that if, upon an attentive consideration of the details of the system, and their probable effects when reduced to practice, it be found that any apprehended inconvenience can be prevented or remedied, your Excellency will be happy to unite with us in any measure for that purpose.

We entertain the hope that the improvement of the Highways throughout the Province cannot but be ensured and hastened by the means which the collection of the Assessments will inevitably furnish; but we shall be happy to concur in any measure that may render it unnecessary to wait for their gradual application.

We shall ever receive with due attention any communication from your Excellency that will affect the happiness and welfare of the people; and it is highly gratifying to us to find that your Excellency has viewed with much satisfaction, the harmony and good understanding which has prevailed between the different branches of the Legislature, as affording the best assurance that Public measures will receive deliberate and effectual attention.

WM. CAMPBELL,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, }
Friday the 18th Jan'y. 1828. }

REPLY.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I thank you for this cordial Address, and for the assurance that you will give your ready attention to those communications which I may have occasion to submit to you by Message.

Your deliberations will, I doubt not, be distinguished by your accustomed judgment and public spirit, which have been so frequently productive of happy consequences to the Province.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR P. MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to thank your Excellency for your gracious Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

Assembled for the purpose of promoting by our counsels, the prosperity of this Province, we shall be gratified to receive your Excellency's concurrence in any measures tending to advance the general welfare.

We cannot but regard with interest the works in progress for improving the internal Navigation; and we will be most happy to find that the great and extraordinary exertions which have been made for their advancement will, in the end, be justified by the advantages derived from their successful accomplishment.

We shall be highly gratified to find that His Majesty has very graciously provided for the establishment and endowment of an University in this Province, if the principles upon which it has been founded shall, upon inquiry, prove to be conducive to the advancement of true learning and piety, and friendly to the Civil and Religious liberty of the people.

We will take into our consideration the accounts and estimates, when laid before us, and will not fail to make such provision for the public service as our duty may require.

It is satisfactory to us to learn that, under the continuance of circumstances not particularly favorable to the Trade of Canada, our revenue, nevertheless, has not declined: and we trust that our most gracious Sovereign may find it not in compatible with the other interests of the Empire, to recommend the adoption of those measures for the benefit of our commerce and revenue which we united in praying for, in a former Session, and which your Excellency has been again graciously pleased to present to the attention of His Majesty's Government.

We will not fail to direct our attention to such Provincial Acts as are about to expire.

The measures provided by the existing law for ensuring the collection of Assessments on unoccupied Lands, will engage our attention, as the period approaches when the compulsory operation of the Assessment Acts will begin to take effect.—We fully concur in the sentiments which your Excellency has been pleased to express of the expediency and necessity of those measures; and while we confidently anticipate the most beneficial consequences from their operation, we will most willingly contribute our exertions at all times to render both convenient and effective a system by which we are convinced much good will be produced. It is evident that the effect of the Assessment Acts, in furnishing means for the improvement of the highways, will be very soon felt; but we shall consider it our duty to deliberate, whether, besides that resource, other measures cannot be resorted to for the early attainment of an object of such pressing urgency.

We shall be happy to receive from your Excellency any communications upon subjects affecting the happiness and welfare of the people; and we sincerely hope that harmony and good understanding will ever prevail between the different branches of the Legislature, and thereby secure for all public measures the most deliberate and effectual attention.

JOHN WILSON,
Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, }
21st January, 1828. }

REPLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the assurances given in your Address, of your disposition to concur with the other branches of the Legislature in advancing the public welfare.

Your exertions directed to that end will receive an ample reward in the approbation of your Sovereign, and the gratitude of your fellow Subjects.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 24th October, 1827. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTNANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint, under the Great Seal, *Henry Ruttan*, Esquire, to be Sheriff for the Newcastle District, *vice* John Spencer, Esq'r. resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

THE appointments of *Grant Powell*, Esquire, as Clerk of the Legislative Council, and of *James FitzGibbon*, Esq. as Clerk of the House of Assembly, Gazetted under date of the 14th of May last, as being made under the Privy Seal, should have been stated as under the Great Seal of the Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 22d January, 1828. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to *Alexander M'Naughton* of the Township of Charlottenburgh, in the Eastern District, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province; he having complied with the provisions of the 34 clause, 3 Geo. 4, cap. 3, regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province.



BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [3d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Produce of the United Kingdom, or from some British Possessions in America.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British Possessions in America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any *British Possession in America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British Possessions in America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British Possessions in America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of the Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£20 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	the cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from any Colony in North America or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in America, from any other British Possessions in America.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in the *South Africa* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possessions in *America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from the *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America* from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. deemed Produce of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Ireland Duty-free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in case to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* in *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be *Warehousing Ports* for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; *Ports in certain Cases.*

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient that it be therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in like Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from ed, That upon the Arrival of any *Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas,* such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

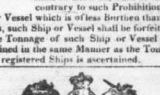
XXXVI. And be it further enact-

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival at the Warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

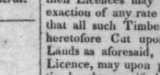
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

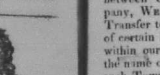
Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day.

JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepad in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bataurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hundred Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessary expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. JOHN SMALL.

No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *November 22d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor inCouncil.

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marstoon—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth. Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 130 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD, *Deputy Sheriff, O. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Longueil, Dec. 18th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD, *Deputy Sheriff, O. D.*

35-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff, M. D.*

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 15tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following

Lands, as belonging to Richard C. Robison, heir, and Thomas W. Robison, Devisee, under the late Will and Testament of Richard Robison, deceased, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suits of John Strachan, and Allan Maclean, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Richard Cartwright, deceased:—viz.

All that parcel or tract of Land situate in the Town of Kingston, containing two fifths of an Acre, more or less, being the Water Lot, together with the space that may be between it and the street opposite to the West Lot (J), lately granted out of the Market Square of the said Town, to Mr. Lawrence Herchmer.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday, the 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, *Lot No.* 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall *sell* at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 26th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B—all persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826.

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 7 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N.B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

35-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ Take Notice, that the above sale is postponed until the 29th of February 1828, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit: } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do. } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 18, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

35-6w.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL, gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Coown, &c. 34-12

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

FOR SALE, to Let, or in Exchange for other Property in the Town of York.—That valuable Property on Yonge Street, now in the possession of the Subscriber, situate within two Miles of the Town, consisting of One Hundred Acres, about Forty of which are cleared. There is an Excellent House, Outhouses, and Garden.—Terms made easy.

W. B. JARVIS.

December 15, 1827. 29tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

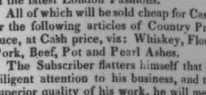
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

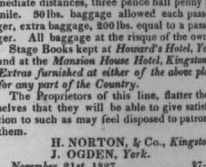
☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 50lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York*, and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.



CANADA COMPANY—VILLAGE OF MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have engaged Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, that the Plot is now surveyed, the Stakes set and numbered, and that a Person will be on the ground to shew the Lots until Tuesday the 29th Instant; on which day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Meeting will be held at Mr. Montgomery's, the Bird in hand, on Yonge-Street; when and where all persons interested are requested to attend to select their Lots, in the order they stand for choice.

Those who cannot attend personally, should depute some one in writing to choose for them, or they will lose the benefit of having drawn an early number.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, York, Jan. 14th, 1828. } 34tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notice offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1828. NO. 66.

Miscellaneous.

THE MUTINY.

In the summer of the year 18—, I was the only passenger on board the merchantman, Alceste, which was bound to the Brazils. One fine moonlight night, I stood on the deck, and gazed on the quiet ocean, on which the moonbeams danced. The wind was so still, that it scarcely agitated the sails, which were spread out to invite it. I looked round; it was the same on every side—a world of waters: not a single object diversified the view, or intercepted the long and steady glance which I threw over the ocean. I have heard many complain of the sameness and unvarying uniformity of the objects which oppose themselves to the eye of the voyager. I feel differently; I can gaze for hours, without weariness, on the deep, occupied with the thought it produces; I can listen to the rush of the element as the vessel cleaves it, and these things have charms for me which others cannot perceive.

I heard, on a sudden, a noise, which seemed to proceed from the captain's cabin, and I thought I could distinguish the voices of several men, speaking earnestly, though in a suppressed tone. I cautiously drew near the spot from whence the noise arose, but the alarm was given, and I could see no one. I retired to rest, or rather to lie down; for I felt that heavy and confining sense of evil overpowering me, which comes we know not how or wherefore; and I could not sleep, knowing that there had been disputes between the captain and his men, respecting some point of discipline, and I feared to think what might be the consequences. I lay a long time disturbed with these unpleasant reflections; at last, wearied with my thoughts, my eyes closed, and I dropped to sleep. But it was not to that refreshing sleep which recruits the exhausted spirits, and by awhile "steeping the senses in forgetfulness," renders them fitter for exertion on awakening. My sleep was haunted with hideous and confused dreams, and murder and blood seemed to surround me. I was awakened by convulsive starts, and in vain sought again the quiet slumber; the same images filled my mind, diversified in a thousand horrid forms. Early in the morning, I arose, and went above, and the mild sea breeze dispelled my uneasy sensation.

During the whole of the day nothing seemed to justify the fears that had tormented me, and every thing went on in its regular course. The men pursued their occupations quietly and in silence, and I thought the temporary fit of disaffection was passed over. Alas! I remembered not that the passions of men, like deep waters, do not appear to be suspended when they seem to glide along most smoothly. Night came on, and I retired to rest more composed than on the proceeding evening. I endeavoured to convince myself that the noises I had heard were but the fancies of a disturbed imagination, and I slept soundly. Ill-timed security! About midnight I was awakened by a scuffling in the vessel. I hastened to the spot; the captain and one of his officers were fighting against a multitude of the ship's crew. In a moment after I saw the officer fall. Two others advanced to me, and, clapping pistols to my breast, threatened instant death, if I stirred or spoke. I gazed on the bloody spectacle; the bodies, which lay around, swimming in gore, testified that the mutineers could not have accomplished their atrocious impunity. I was horror-struck; a swimming sensation came over my eyes, my limbs failed me, and I fell senseless.

When I recovered, I found myself lying on a bed. Every thing was still. I listened in vain for a sound, but after a considerable time; at last, I arose and walked about the ship, but could see no one. I searched every part of the vessel; I visited the place of slaughter, which I had, at first, carefully avoided; I counted nine dead bodies, and the coagulated blood formed a loathsome mass around them; I shuddered to think I was desolate—the companion of death. "Good God!" said I, "and they have left me here alone!" The word sounded like a knell to me. It now occurred to me, it was necessary the bodies should be thrown overboard. I took up one of them, dragged it to the side, and plunged it into the waves; but the dash of the heavy body into the sea, reminded me more forcibly of my loneliness. The sea was so calm, I could scarcely hear it ripple by the vessel's side. One by one I committed the bodies to their watery grave. At last my horrible task was finished. My next work was to look for the ship's boats, but they were gone, as I expected. I could not bear to remain in the ship; it seemed a vast tomb for me. I resolved to make some sort of raft, and depart in it. This occupied two or three days; at length it was completed, and I succeeded in setting it afloat.

I lowered into it all the provision I could find in the ship, which was but little, the sailors having, as I imagined, carried off the remainder. All was ready, and I prepared to depart. I trembled at the thought of the dangers I was about to encounter. I was going to commit myself to the ocean, separated from it only by a few boards, which a wave might scatter over the surface of the waters. I might never arrive at land, or meet with any vessel to rescue me from my danger, and I should be exposed, without shelter, and almost without food. I half resolved to remain in my present situation; but a moment's reflection dispelled the idea of such a measure. I descended; I stood on my frail raft; I cut the rope by which it was fastened to the ship. I was confused to think of my situation; I could hardly believe that I had dared to enter alone on the waste of waters. I endeavoured to compose myself, but in vain. As far as I could see, nothing presented itself to my view but the vessel I had left; the sea was perfectly still, but the wind was stirring. I endeavoured, with two pieces of board, which supplied the place of oars, to row myself along; but the very little progress I made alarmed me. If the calm should continue, I should perish of hunger.—How I longed to see the little sail I had made, agitated by the breeze! I watched it from morning to night; it was my only employment; but in vain.—The weather continued the same. Two days passed over; I looked at my store of provisions; it would not last. I found, last above three or four days longer, at the farthest. They were quickly passing away. I almost gave myself up for lost. I had scarcely a hope of escaping.

On the fourth day since my departure from the ship, I thought I perceived something at a distance; I looked at it intently—it was a sail. Good heavens! what were my emotions at the sight! I fastened my handkerchief on a piece of wood, and waved it, in hopes that it would be observed, and that I should be rescued from my forlorn condition. The vessel passed on its course; I shouted;—I knew they could not hear me, but despair impelled me to try so useless an expedient. It passed on—it grew dim—I stretched my eyeballs to see it—it vanished—it was gone! I will not attempt to describe the torturing feelings which possessed me, at seeing the chance of relief which had offered itself destroyed. I was stupified with grief and disappointment. My stock of provisions was now entirely exhausted, and I looked forward with horror to an excruciating death.

A little water which had remained, quenched my burning thirst. I wished that the waves would rush over me. My hunger soon became dreadful, but I had no means of relieving it. I endeavoured to sleep, that I might for a while, forget my torments; and my endeavours were crowned with impunity. I was horror-struck; a swimming sensation came over my eyes, my limbs failed me, and I fell senseless.

When I recovered, I found myself lying on a bed. Every thing was still. I listened in vain for a sound, but after a considerable time; at last, I arose and walked about the ship, but could see no one. I searched every part of the vessel; I visited the place of slaughter, which I had, at first, carefully avoided; I counted nine dead bodies, and the coagulated blood formed a loathsome mass around them; I shuddered to think I was desolate—the companion of death. "Good God!" said I, "and they have left me here alone!" The word sounded like a knell to me. It now occurred to me, it was necessary the bodies should be thrown overboard. I found that I alone, of all who were on board the vessel in which I had embarked, had escaped death. The crew, who had departed in the boats, after murdering the captain, had met their reward—the boats were shattered against a rock.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Assembly, Friday, 18th Jan.

A Quorum being present, the House proceeded to business.

The Hon. the Speaker—Read the Speech of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR at the opening of the Session—after which, he said it was customary for some Member to give a notice, but on the present occasion, he thought it proper before that was done, to communicate to the House the contents of a Letter addressed to him by Major Hillier,

The Letter was then read by the Speaker—acquainting him by command of His Excellency that the Lieutenant Governor had been pleased, by Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint James FitzGibbon, Esq Clerk to the House—and that he had taken the usual Oaths of Office.

Capt. Matthews had some doubt as to the right or propriety of the appointments of the Servants of this House, being made by the Executive—he thought they should be made by the House—and moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire where the right lies—Messrs. Rolph, Gordon, and Attorney General were named in his motion as the Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Gordon said that having himself no doubt whatever, that the right belonged to the Executive, he should not have felt it necessary to have offered any remarks on the occasion, but as he was named one of the Committee he felt it necessary to state his opinion, and should prefer his name being omitted.

The Attorney General had no objection to being named as one of the Committee, although he concurred in opinion with the Hon. Gentleman, that there could be no question, but that the right belonged to the Executive. The practice in other Colonies, whatever it might be, was derived from the particular form of Charter or Constitution by which they were governed—in our case it was derived from a Constitutional Act, which did not point out any particular mode of proceeding in such cases, and the usage of the Imperial Parliament had been adopted, and was on all occasions referred to as our authority. In the Mother Country, he thought he could without hesitation say that the right was recognised as belonging to, and invested in the Executive Power. On former occasions when vacancies had occurred here, the appointments had been made by the Executive without any question. He thought that on such an occasion as the present, it was not proper for the Speaker to inform the House of his opinion, from the Chair—if that opinion did not prove satisfactory, then the inquiry could be made.

The Hon. Speaker, in reply said that if the question related to the conduct of the Clerk he should perhaps consider it his duty to state his opinion to the House—As this however was not the case at present, he thought he had no right to offer an opinion although he confessed his mind was made up on the subject.

The Attorney General reminded the Hon. Speaker, that a question had occurred in the British Parliament, on a similar question, where the Speaker had interposed, and set it at rest.

The Speaker said that being thus called upon, he would say a few words. The Speaker of the House of Commons had indeed on the occasion alluded to, put a stop to a question relating to the Clerk—in that case the Clerk was charged with mal-conduct in omitting certain entries in the Journal—here there was no charge, the question was as to appointment. The Speaker of the House of Commons, had said that the Clerk being a Patent Officer, he could not discharge him—but he would beg leave to differ from this opinion in the case of mal-conduct arising from wilful error, or party feeling on the part of that Officer—in such a case he thought the House could discharge the Clerk.—The present question however related to the right of appointment, and on this point Hatsell was explicit, and as far as his recollection of History went, that was explicit, as to its being the right of the Crown—the only exception he believed was in the time of Cromwell On the resumption however the House of Commons, whether from expediency, or a high sense of prerogative, had addressed the King to confirm an appointment by Patent. If the right was ever to have been asserted, then would have been the time—it however had been given up and the appointment had uniformly been by Patent from the Crown, and in all former cases in Upper Canada. it was made by the Lieutenant Governor. The question might be considered in a different way, if it related to the loss the House sustained, by the removal of an individual, who might from his long services and intimate knowledge of the Rules of the House, be considered as its Hatsell.—How the various Constitutions in other Colonies might affect this question when applied to themselves, he did not know, but in U. Canada, his opinion was that the right was with the Executive Government.

Capt. Matthews said that the House in its proceedings was not invariably regulated by the practice of the House of Commons.—There for example, the Journals were signed by the Speaker—it was not so here, and he had no doubt that other instances of variance might be pointed out. On the present occasion his only object was to inquire whether the right belonged to the Executive or not. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it appeared the House of Assembly exercised the right—he thought it should be ours too, and would get it if he could.

The Hon. Member read extracts from the Journals of the Provinces alluded to, where after the Speech had been read the Assembly had appointed its Clerk, and other Officers.

On the question being put for the appointment of a Committee—it was carried—*Nem—Con.*

Capt. Matthews gave notice, that on Thursday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal 54 Geo. 3.

The Atty. Gen. seconded by Mr. Cameron, moved—that the House will on to-morrow take into consideration His Excellency's Speech.—Carried.

Petitions presented from Inhabitants of Prince Edward to be set off as a separate District—Owen, Wessels, and others for a survey—Inhabitants of Essex, for aid on Highways—W. Wadock, to erect a Mill Dam across branch of River Thames—Inhabitants East Section Loudon District, to be set off as a separate District—from Evangelical Lutherans—German Settlers from U States, to settle on or sell Lands formerly purchased.

On motion of Mr. Perry, it was ordered that the Passage during the Session, be paid by the Clerk of the House, and charged in contingent account

Mr. Beardsly gave notice—Bill for better regulation of Juries.

Mr. Dickinson (Frontenac) gave notice—Bill for establishment of a Penetentiary.

The Atty. Gen. gave notice, that on 1st Feb. he should move for the appointment of a Committee on Highways throughout the Province.

Adjourned.

Saturday, 19th January.

Sundry Petitions presented.

House in Committee of the whole, on His Excellency's Speech. Mr. Hamilton in the Chair.

The Attorney General, moved the address, in which he said he had followed the usual mode—nothing new was introduced into it. It alluded to the topics embraced in the Speech, relating generally to the public improvements in progress, which were proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The University in contemplation for which appropriations had been made some years ago, was to be carried into immediate operation, and was to be established on comparatively more liberal terms than similar establishments in other Colonies.

The Address being read, the first resolution it contained was put and carried, when

Mr. Rolph said that he did not heartily concur in the sentiments embraced in those which followed—the resolutions he might not object to those, but he thought they contained something more than a mere echo of the Speech. With respect to the University, the House was not in possession of any thing definite on the subject. Much had been said about it in the Newspapers, but he should prefer waiting for some communication, before making any pledge—to avoid this he had prepared an address in reply to the Speech, such as he thought was respectful, while it embraced all the points alluded to by His Excellency. He then read the address he had drawn up, which he said the House would see contained no pledges, and none he thought should be given, until the necessary documents were in their possession.

The Attorney General would have been happy if the Hon. and learned Gentleman had taken the address in hand at an earlier period—he had waited yesterday until several ordinary notices had been given, and seeing no other person preparing to adopt the usual and customary course, of having the address in reply to the Speech, he had felt it his duty to do it. The address now proposed by the Hon. and learned Gentleman, did not materially differ from that he had submitted to the House, except as to the University, and on this point he was sorry to find that the Hon. Gentleman, from vague rumors contained in Newspapers had thought in necessary, to add to the many erroneous statements which had appeared, by insinuations and suspicions that it might be intended to affect the Civil and Religious liberties of the people. From former experience of the Hon. Gentleman's sincere ungenerous, and he could assure the Hon. Gentleman and the House, that no charter could be less inimical to those rights, than this. He had not pronounced any opinion on the detail of the intended establishment, but merely that it was satisfactory to hear, that such an establishment is to take place—in this he had not varied from the tenor of the Speech, but he thought that the address proposed by the Hon. Gentleman did vary from it, by

the expression of such opinions—such had not been the usual course of this Assembly on any former occasion. With respect to the subject of Emigration for example, last year, which His Excellency had informed them had occupied the attention of His Majesty's Government—the House had not thought proper to say in reply that it would afford them satisfaction to see such an object carried into effect if it should be found that the persons to be sent to the Country, were not inimical to its liberties or intended to burden it with pauperism—no such suspicion existed—why then fancy it now.—The Legislature had some years since made certain provisions for an University, if it should be established on the same principles as those in England—this no doubt was so, and without any cost to the Country—and for munificence like this, should the House throw out such suspicions as those contained in the address proposed by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Beardsley said that he was friendly to the establishment of an University, but not unless it was proposed on proper terms.

The several Resolutions, as should appear on Mr. Rolph were put and carried.

Mr. C. Jones then said he hoped some alteration would be adopted by the House, in that part which related to the Militia—the insinuation it contained he thought was unworthy of the House.

The Address was reported, and in Committee of the whole, Mr. Rolph said that to meet the wishes of the Honorable Leeds, he should propose an amendment with respect to that part of the Address relating to the University.—He then read his proposed amendment.

Mr. Gordon said that the amendment just read might satisfy the Hon. Member from Leeds,—it would not however meet with his (Mr. G's) approbation—it differed not in substance, from the previous one, and still conveyed the same unworthy suspicion—the same wanton insult; because no details were alluded to in the Speech on the subject, it would have been time enough, to have expressed those suspicions, when the plan were made known, if any thing should be found to warrant them.

Mr. Hamilton would rather strike out that part of the Address, altogether, than substitute any thing else in its place.

Mr. C. Jones said that if the Hon. Gentleman had been moved by complaisance towards him, in proposing the alteration, he was free to say that in his power to receive it as such—it contained an expression of the same sentiments, and must therefore meet with his opposition.

The Attorney General said that in other Colonies where Charters had been granted by the King, on terms certainly less favorable than the present one to Upper Canada, they had been received in a very different manner—instances of this would be found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—one of them very recently. For Upper Canada every thing had been done—the greatest solicitude had been shewn to promote the interests of our Trade—our happiness, our strength and improvement, had been on all occasions consulted, and it was ungracious when this additional act of munificence was conferred upon us, to throw it back in the face of the King with such unjust and unfounded suspicions.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Rolph, was then put and lost, and the original being carried, a Committee was appointed to wait on the Address pursuant to Resolutions—which being done it was read a second time, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

Mr. Beardsley moved for leave to bring in the *Jury Regulation* Bill—leave granted—read first time—second reading to-morrow, and 100 Copies ordered to be printed for use of Members.

The Attorney General gave notice—Bills to be brought in by him—Registry of certain Deeds in Northumberland—Relief Heirs late Quetton St. George—and Forfeited Estates.—Adjourned.

Monday, 21st January.

Address in reply to the Speech, at the opening of the Session—read third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of *Mr. Rolph*—Messrs. Randal and Hornor were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address. On returning they informed the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow at 2 o'clock for that purpose.

Petitions—were read and referred.

Capt. Matthews brought in, *Sedition Repeal Bill*—read first time—second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson of Frontenac, moved the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Penitentiary in this Province.—*Carried*—Messrs. Wilson, Bidwell, and Scollick are the Committee.

An Regulation Bill read second time, and on motion of Mr. Beardsley, referred to a Committee of the whole House, on Wednesday next.

Capt. Matthews moved the appointment of a Committee to superintend the Printing during the Session—Messrs. Thomson, (F.) Wilson, Hornor, and Hamilton, are the Committee.

Mr Coleman gave notice, of Bills to be brought in by him, *respecting M'll Dams—Division of Midland District*, and *Bebville Police*.

Capt. Matthews gave notice—Bill to be brought in by him, *for the relief of a certain description of Christians called Dunkerites*.

Mr. C. Jones gave notice—Bill, *extending Jurisdiction of Court of Requests*.

Mr. Widell—notice of Bills—*Intestate Bill, and Felons Forfeited Bill*.

Mr. Perry—notice of Bill, for *Relief of Elias Youngson*.

Mr. Ralph—notice of Bills—*Practice District Court—Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt—Relief of Religious Societies, and more easy recovery of Dower*.

Mr. Perry—notice of Bill—*Road in Fredericksburgh and Ernestown*.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 22d January.

Petitions presented and read.

Prince Edward Division Bill, brought in by *Mr. Paterson*, read first time, and ordered for second reading.

House in Committee of the whole on *Sedition Law repeal Bill*. Reported and ordered for third Reading. *Capt Matthews*, informed the House that as his colleague Mr. Ralph, had given notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for the relief of Religious Societies he should wait till that measure was introduced, without at present, bringing in his own Bill relating more particularly to Quakeriaus. *Intestate Bill*—brought in by *Mr. Bidwell*, who explained that it was the same, as that introduced by him last Session, when the question had been fully discussed—he therefore considered it unnecessary to offer any remarks at present, as to its provisions. Read first time, and ordered for second reading.

Felons Convicted Bill brought in by *Mr. Bidwell*. He said that the same observation applied to this Bill, as the last—it was a copy of that which had undergone discussion last year. Read first time and ordered for second reading.

Thompson and Clute relief Bill—brought in by *Mr. Perry*, read first time and ordered for second reading.

Petition of Robt. Randal Esq. One hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of members.

The House at 2 o'clock proceeded to present their address, in reply to the speech delivered at the opening—being returned, His Excellency's answer, was communicate by the Hon. Speaker.

(For address and answer see Gazette.)

Mr. Beardsley gave notice, that on to-morrow, he should move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to communicate to the House such correspondence as may have been received, with respect to the Naturalization of certain persons within this Province.

Mr. Clark gave notice, that he should on to-morrow, move a similar address, with respect to losses sustained by the Militia during the late War.

These notices had before been given by the same Hon. Members, previous to the address, in reply to the speech being carried on; when the Hon. Speaker intimated his opinion, that before this was done, it was not usual, to give notice on such subjects—and they were then withdrawn.

On their being now given *Mr. Gordon*, thought the objection still remained, as there was a proper time for the communication of messages, which might very probably be conveyed to the House with the desired information.

Mr. Beardsley in reply said that the notices would lie over till to-morrow, and if messages were received before coming to that part of the order of the day, the necessity of acting upon them would be done away.—Adjourned.

Wednesday 23d January.

Sedition Law repeal Bill—read third time passed and signed by the Speaker. Messrs Matthews and Perry were appointed to wait on the House of the Legislative Council, and request their concurrence.

Fredericksburgh & Ernestown Road Bill, brought in by *Mr. Perry*—some disputes he said had taken place between the Magistrates, as to which division the duty belonged to keep this road in repair, which had consequently been neglected—the object of the Bill was to settle the point by appointioning the duty between the two Townships. After some remarks, from *Messrs C. Jones and Gordon*, who thought the Law already made sufficient provision with respect to parish roads of this sort. *Mr. Hamilton* said that probably the Hon. Gent., who introduced this Bill had some explanation to offer, which would come more properly when in Committee of the whole. The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Jury Regulation Bill—2d Reading—House in committee of the whole.

Mr. Beardsley said that this Bill was a transcript of that introduced last year—he considered the present law with respect to the mode of selecting Juries to be defective in this respect, that it deprived the Sheriff of the discretion which was now allowed him, and in doing this no room would be left for a possibility of corruption—he did not mean to cast any reflection on the Sheriff, but he thought the Law should be so framed, as to leave no chance for the exercise of improper conduct—the Bill would affect this object, and although he did not anticipate any opposition to its principles, he should be happy to receive any suggestions, which might be considered necessary to render it more perfect in its provisions.

Capt. Matthews thought that the Bill went only half way—it should go to Grand, as well as Petit Jurors—this he considered most important—he would take this opportunity of stating some particulars relating to himself, which would shew the necessity of this.—He had on a certain occasion attended a Court of Requests in his neighborhood, when a fight took place, where he interfered and endeavored to suppress it—he then went to the Magistrates and informed them that murder might be committed, requesting them to send Constables to quell the disturbance which was going on—he told them it was their duty to do so, and if they had come to the place at 10 in the morning instead of 4 in the afternoon, the people would not have got drunk and commenced fighting, but would have had their business settled, and he for their way home. The Magistrates replied, that the ways were bad, to which he (Capt. M.) said that they ought to mend their ways—for this he was prosecuted for a contempt of Court.

Mr. Gordon spoke to order,—the Hon. Gentleman he said was straying from the subject matter before the Committee, and if the Chairman did not call him back to it he should be under the necessity of referring the question to the Hon. Speaker.

After some opinions had been expressed by Hon. Members, as to the question of order, the Chairman of the Committee (Thomson of Frontenac) was requested to leave the Chair.

The Speaker being in his place.

Mr. Gordon said he was sorry to interrupt the proceedings of the Committee, but he felt it necessary to call an appeal to the Hon. Speaker and the sense of the House, whether the Hon Member was not out of order. The subject matter before the Committee was a Bill for the better regulation of Juries, when the Hon. Member had introduced a story in which he was a party in the London District, and in which he had alluded in a indecorous manner to the Magistrates. This he considered as he said that the subject matter before the House, and that the Chairman would have felt it his duty to put a stop to it—the privilege of Speech enjoyed by Hon. Gentlemen should not be thought be made use of to the abuse of the Public, and the Country, who were not here to reply to charges made against them. If they were guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of their duty, and the subject was brought before the House in a legal manner, he would hear all that could be said, and if such misconduct was proved, provide a remedy to punish them for it, but this he thought was not the proper time for bringing forward such charges.

Mr. Thomson said that he supposed the Honble. Gentleman, in stating his objection to the Bill, was intending to illustrate the propriety of its applying to Grand Juries as well as Petit, by stating facts, in which he was himself interested.

Mr. Beardsley was of the same opinion, and he thought the amendment to the Bill a necessary one. Any statement he should make however would be by way of illustration, and not personal to himself.

Mr. Boerdsley in reply said that the notices would lie over till to-morrow, and if messages were received before coming to that part of the order of the day, the necessity of acting upon them would be done away.—Adjourned.

Thursday 24th January.

Petitions presented and read.

Capt. Matthews moved for leave to bring in the *Jury Regulation* Bill—leave granted—read first time—second reading to-morrow, and 100 Copies ordered to be printed for use of Members.

The Attorney General gave notice—Bills to be brought in by him—Registry of certain Deeds in Northumberland—Relief Heirs late Quetton St. George—and Forfeited Estates.—Adjourned.

Friday, 25th January.

Address in reply to the Speech, at the opening of the Session—read third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of *Mr. Rolph*—Messrs. Randal and Hornor were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address. On returning they informed the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow at 2 o'clock for that purpose.

Petitions—were read and referred.

Capt. Matthews brought in, *Sedition Repeal Bill*—read first time—second reading to-morrow.

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Capt. Matthews gave notice—Bill to be brought in by him, *for the relief of a certain description of Christians called Dunkerites*.

Mr. C. Jones gave notice—Bill, *extending Jurisdiction of Court of Requests*.

Mr. Widell—notice of Bills—*Intestate Bill, and Felons Forfeited Bill*.

Mr. Perry—notice of Bill, for *Relief of Elias Youngson*.

Mr. Ralph—notice of Bills—*Practice District Court—Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt—Relief of Religious Societies, and more easy recovery of Dower*.

Mr. Perry—notice of Bill—*Road in Fredericksburgh and Ernestown*.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 22d January.

Petitions presented and read.

Prince Edward Division Bill, brought in by *Mr. Paterson*, read first time, and ordered for second reading.

House in Committee of the whole on *Sedition Law repeal Bill*. Reported and ordered for third Reading. *Capt Matthews*, informed the House that as his colleague Mr. Ralph, had given notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for the relief of Religious Societies he should wait till that measure was introduced, without at present, bringing in his own Bill relating more particularly to Quakeriaus. *Intestate Bill*—brought in by *Mr. Bidwell*, who explained that it was the same, as that introduced by him last Session, when the question had been fully discussed—he therefore considered it unnecessary to offer any remarks at present, as to its provisions. Read first time, and ordered for second reading.

Felons Convicted Bill brought in by *Mr. Bidwell*. He said that the same observation applied to this Bill, as the last—it was a copy of that which had undergone discussion last year. Read first time and ordered for second reading.

Thompson and Clute relief Bill—brought in by *Mr. Perry*, read first time and ordered for second reading.

Petition of Robt. Randal Esq. One hundred copies ordered to be printed for the use of members.

The House at 2 o'clock proceeded to present their address, in reply to the speech delivered at the opening—being returned, His Excellency's answer, was communicate by the Hon. Speaker.

(For address and answer see Gazette.)

Mr. Beardsley gave notice, that on to-morrow, he should move that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying him to communicate to the House such correspondence as may have been received, with respect to the Naturalization of certain persons within this Province.

Mr. Clark gave notice, that he should on to-morrow, move a similar address, with respect to losses sustained by the Militia during the late War.

These notices had before been given by the same Hon. Members, previous to the address, in reply to the speech being carried on; when the Hon. Speaker intimated his opinion, that before this was done, it was not usual, to give notice on such subjects—and they were then withdrawn.

On their being now given *Mr. Gordon*, thought the objection still remained, as there was a proper time for the communication of messages, which might very probably be conveyed to the House with the desired information.

Mr. Beardsley in reply said that the notices would lie over till to-morrow, and if messages were received before coming to that part of the order of the day, the necessity of acting upon them would be done away.—Adjourned.

Wednesday 23d January.

Sedition Law repeal Bill—read third time passed and signed by the Speaker. Messrs Matthews and Perry were appointed to wait on the House of the Legislative Council, and request their concurrence.

Fredericksburgh & Ernestown Road Bill, brought in by *Mr. Perry*—some disputes he said had taken place between the Magistrates, as to which division the duty belonged to keep this road in repair, which had consequently been neglected—the object of the Bill was to settle the point by appointioning the duty between the two Townships. After some remarks, from *Messrs C. Jones and Gordon*, who thought the Law already made sufficient provision with respect to parish roads of this sort. *Mr. Hamilton* said that probably the Hon. Gent., who introduced this Bill had some explanation to offer, which would come more properly when in Committee of the whole. The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Jury Regulation Bill—2d Reading—House in committee of the whole.

Mr. Beardsley said that this Bill was a transcript of that introduced last year—he considered the present law with respect to the mode of selecting Juries to be defective in this respect, that it deprived the Sheriff of the discretion which was now allowed him, and in doing this no room would be left for a possibility of corruption—he did not mean to cast any reflection on the Sheriff, but he thought the Law should be so framed, as to leave no chance for the exercise of improper conduct—the Bill would affect this object, and although he did not anticipate any opposition to its principles, he should be happy to receive any suggestions, which might be considered necessary to render it more perfect in its provisions.

Capt. Matthews thought that the Bill went only half way—it should go to Grand, as well as Petit Jurors—this he considered most important—he would take this opportunity of stating some particulars relating to himself, which would shew the necessity of this.—He had on a certain occasion attended a Court of Requests in his neighborhood, when a fight took place, where he interfered and endeavored to suppress it—he then went to the Magistrates and informed them that murder might be committed, requesting them to send Constables to quell the disturbance which was going on—he told them it was their duty to do so, and if they had come to the place at 10 in the morning instead of 4 in the afternoon, the people would not have got drunk and commenced fighting, but would have had their business settled, and he for their way home. The Magistrates replied, that the ways were bad, to which he (Capt. M.) said that they ought to mend their ways—for this he was prosecuted for a contempt of Court.

Mr. Gordon spoke to order,—the Hon. Gentleman he said was straying from the subject matter before the Committee, and if the Chairman did not call him back to it he should be under the necessity of referring the question to the Hon. Speaker.

After some opinions had been expressed by Hon. Members, as to the question of order, the Chairman of the Committee (Thomson of Frontenac) was requested to leave the Chair.

The Speaker being in his place.

Mr. Gordon said he was sorry to interrupt the proceedings of the Committee, but he felt it necessary to call an appeal to the Hon. Speaker and the sense of the House, whether the Hon Member was not out of order. The subject matter before the Committee was a Bill for the better regulation of Juries, when the Hon. Member had introduced a story in which he was a party in the London District, and in which he had alluded in a indecorous manner to the Magistrates. This he considered as he said that the subject matter before the House, and that the Chairman would have felt it his duty to put a stop to it—the privilege of Speech enjoyed by Hon. Gentlemen should not be thought be made use of to the abuse of the Public, and the Country, who were not here to reply to charges made against them. If they were guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of their duty, and the subject was brought before the House in a legal manner, he would hear all that could be said, and if such misconduct was proved, provide a remedy to punish them for it, but this he thought was not the proper time for bringing forward such charges.

Mr. Thomson said that he supposed the Honble. Gentleman, in stating his objection to the Bill, was intending to illustrate the propriety of its applying to Grand Juries as well as Petit, by stating facts, in which he was himself interested.

Mr. Beardsley was of the same opinion, and he thought the amendment to the Bill a necessary one. Any statement he should make however would be by way of illustration, and not personal to himself.

Mr. Boerdsley in reply said that the notices would lie over till to-morrow, and if messages were received before coming to that part of the order of the day, the necessity of acting upon them would be done away.—Adjourned.

Thursday 24th January.

Petitions presented and read.

Capt. Matthews moved for leave to bring in the *Jury Regulation* Bill—leave granted—read first time—second reading to-morrow, and 100 Copies ordered to be printed for use of Members.

The Attorney General gave notice—Bills to be brought in by him—Registry of certain Deeds in Northumberland—Relief Heirs late Quetton St. George—and Forfeited Estates.—Adjourned.

Friday, 25th January.

Address in reply to the Speech, at the opening of the Session—read third time, passed, and signed by the Speaker.

On motion of *Mr. Rolph*—Messrs. Randal and Hornor were appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, to know when His Excellency would be pleased to receive the Address. On returning they informed the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint to-morrow at 2 o'clock for that purpose.

Petitions—were read and referred.

Capt. Matthews brought in, *Sedition Repeal Bill*—read first time—second reading to-morrow.

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The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1828.

There is no late news of importance from England. A few extracts, by a late arrival at New-York, will be found in this days paper.

We have been enabled to bring the proceedings of the House of Assembly down to Wednesday evening, and shall endeavor to place before our readers, during the remainder of the Session, the earliest information of what is going on. On Thursday, the House was principally occupied in discussing the mode to be adopted for performing the Printing of the House during the Session. The 46th Rule, which directs that it shall be done by Contract, was rescinded—several measures were proposed to be substituted in its stead, all of which were lost; and, after a debate of nearly six hours, the 46th Rule was again restored. The former Printing Committee is dissolved, and one consisting of seven Members is appointed by ballot.

Yesterday, the subject was again brought forward, and after a long discussion, resolved itself into rescinding the 46th Rule, and instructing the Printing Committee to divide the work exclusively between the Editors of the *Freeman, Advocate*, and *Gazette*.

It will be seen, that on 1st February, the Attorney General intends moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the subject of the "Highways" in this Province. We anticipate the most favorable results from the labors of such a Committee, and that some effectual measures will be devised this Session, for the improvement of the Roads throughout the Province.

The Addresses from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, together with the answers of His Excellency, will be found in this days Gazette.

Our limits will not admit of our inserting the Message and Despatch on the subject of Naturalization this week. It shall, however, be laid before our readers in our next number.

The Brockville Recorder may rest assured, that he is mistaken if he supposes any thing he could say to us, should excite our wrath. With this assurance, having matters of much more consequence to attend to than answering his sugry meers we take leave of him, and recommend him for the future, when alluding to those who hold high and dignified stations, to be more moderate in his language, and not to forget the respect which is due to the "powers that be."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*The sentiments of a Lay Member of the Church of England*," shall be inserted next week—our arrangements for this week prevent us having space for it. We are unwoidably compelled to omit the Canal Report.

Summary.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore K. C. B. was sent off yesterday morning with despatches from his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral to Sir E. Codrington.—Sir John left the Admiralty in a post-chaise and four shorter before 12 o'clock, accompanied by Captain Codrington, (son of Sir E. Codrington,) for Dover, from whence it is expected Sir John will cross the Channel to Calais, proceed across the Continent to Italy, and thence to Malta.—*Sun, Nov. 21.*

What has been said of the intention of the Admiralty to cause the ships injured at Navarin to undergo repair at Malta, is confirmed; and his Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake* is to sail immediately from Portsmouth with the masts, spars, and stores, for that purpose.—She will also carry out a supply of supernumerary seamen for the squadron in the Mediterranean.

By letters received from Lisbon, it appears that an English man of war had brig arrived in the Tagus on the 2d inst. from Portsmouth, and in obedience to orders received by her his Majesty's ship Warspite, of 74 guns, had been completed from the other ships of the squadron, and was immediately to sail for the Mediterranean. It was rumoured amongst the officers of the squadron in the Tagus, that either the Spartiate or Wellesley, of 74 guns, would follow the Warspite immediately.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Dartmouth*, dated Navarin, Oct. 22:—"One of our midshipmen, young Foley, (son of Lt. Col. Foley, Royal Artillery,) accompanied Lieutenant Pierpoint, with the flag of truce in the *Dartmouth's* pinnace. When the latter was unfortunately killed, he fell into the arms of the former, who instantly cocked his pistol, fired, and shot the aggressor; this so exasperated the Turkish crew, that one man who had witnessed the gallant act, snapped his pistol three times at Forbes, but without effect; at length he threw the pistol in his face, which cut him in the lip."

Sir Edward Codrington, Vice Admiral, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, and Count Heiden, Rear Admiral, in the service of the Emperor of Russia, have been named Grand Crosses of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. Captain Fellowes, commander of the English frigate the Dartmouth, has been named Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour. The Captains commanding the English and Russian ships engaged in the battle of Navarino have been named Knights of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

An extract from a private letter from a young gentleman on board the British ship Albion, in the Bay of Navarino, confirms the account which we published three weeks ago, that the Turkish ships were still on fire and blowing up on the 22nd, two days after the action. Numbers of unfortunate Greek slaves were chained to the decks and guns of the Turkish vessels, and left to perish by their inhuman foes: no means of succour from the British could be resorted to, as the ships were blowing up every instant. It is added, that the Turks have still a fleet of twelve sail of the line and some frigates, up the Dardanelles, most of the frigates carrying from 48 to 68 guns.

A letter from Corfu, of Oct. 23d, after noticing the battle of Navarino, the first loose intelligence respecting which had just been received in that island, communicates some information respecting the affairs of Greece, which the writer says may be fully relied on. The army of Gen. Church is stated to amount to 13,000 men, of which advanced parties were in the environs of Patras, the fall of which was confidently expected on account of the great scarcity of provisions which prevailed there.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh to the 3d of Nov. state, that news had just arrived that the important fortress of Erivan had surrendered to the Russian troops, and that the garrison, consisted of 3,000 men, with Hassah Khan, the commander, were prisoners of war. The Emperor having left the capital on the 19th of October, the officer hastened with the news of this victory to overtake his majesty. It was received by the Emperor at Riga, where the Emperor arrived on the 6th of Nov. His majesty attended a public thanksgiving, and caused the conquered standards to be carried through the streets.

The Emperor stayed at Riga only one complete day. The next evening he departed, but the letters do not say for what part of his empire, or of Europe.

A Deputation from the Canada Company waited on Mr Huskisson, on the 20th, at the Colonial Office, Downing-street, and had an interview with the Right Hon Gentleman.

Spain.—The intelligence from Spain is to the 10th of November, and is much the same that it has been these ten years.

"The Captain General of Catalonia had commanded all officers who had belonged to the old army, and were classed as *Indefidos*, to leave Taragona and its arrondissement forthwith, within the rigorous space of six hours time.—A letter from Madrid mentious that public attention is now fixed upon the Castiles, where the insurrection, which has been so long carried on in Catalonia, re-appears with incredible force. The bands of rebels swarm in every quarter of the province One of them entered the Pardo, one of the Royal residences: it disarmed the Royalist volunteers, both infantry and cavalry, and left the place, carrying off arms and horses. Their notto is, *Death to the Liberals!—Turn out the Ministers!* The secret hand of the Clergy is perceivable in all these commotions, which directs the blows, and rewards them profusely.—The 2d and 3d battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Line, who were surprised and taken prisoners at Mauresa, and the officers who fell into the hands of the rebels, who recovered their liberty, have been suspended from their employments, and were sent to the fort of the island of Las Medas, in the Gulf of Rozas, where they are to be tried according to the regulations of the Martial Law. The King and Queen were in Valencia, where the municipality prepare magnificent fetes of their honour."

St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswick, has become a *free warehousing Port*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The King has raised Rear-Admiral de Rigny to the rank of Vice Admiral.

Baron Milins, Capitanie de Vaisseau, has been named Rear-Admiral.

The Captains Rosamel, de Labretonniere, Morice, and Hugon, officers of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, have been named Commanders of the same Order.

Captain Robert, Knight of the Legion of Honour, has been named an officer.

Ensign de Vaisseau Dubourdieu, has been named Commander of the Company of the Guards of the Admiral's Flag, in the room of Baron de Pigny deceased.

His Majesty has been pleased to order the distribution of a certain number of decorations, which are to be given among the staff-majors and crews of the ships commander by Admiral de Rigny, as soon as the "propositions" announced by the Admiral shall have arrived.

The King, in his benevolent anxiety, has ordered to be taken from the chest for Invalids of the Marine, special funds, to be appropriated to the immediate relief of the families of these who have found a glorious death in the battle of Navarino.

Sir Edward Codrington, Vice-Admiral, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, and Count Heiden, Rear-Admiral, in the service of the Emperor of Russia, have been named Grand Crosses of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Captain Fellowes, commander of the English frigate the Dartmouth, has been named Commander of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour.

The Captains commanding the English and Russia ships engaged in the battle of Navarino have been named Knights of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Mr. Editor,

Having obtained Mr. Icabod Crane's permission to make what use I pleased of the inclosed Letter, I think it my duty to send it to you for publication. Mr. Bombast certainly defends himself in a Simpsonlike style. I lament the unchristian spirit he manifests towards me, more on his account, than my own.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

JEREMIAH SEEKGRACE.

Hard Scrabble, Jan'y. 17, 1828.

Bladder Bombast, Esq. M. P. P.

TO MR. ICABOD CRANE, MUD LAKE.

In evil day, Icabod, did thy letter fall into the hands of that office seeking Scyphocant, canting fellow—Jeremiah Seekgrace. He dates his letter from *Hard Scrabble*.—May he live there all his days! It is fortunate, Icabod, that you are out of my reach, Death and furies! what induced you to say any thing about the Fog. I could have borne it patiently to my face, but to twit upon facts, in a public Newspaper would enrage Job himself. I am accosted a dozen times a day with, rather a foggy day Mr. Bombast! when at the same time, the Sun shines clear, in an unclouded Sky. I am really as they say in Kennebunk hopping mad. Never again put a letter addressed to me in the Post-Office,—there is a damnable conspiracy in that department, against every true patriot in the Country.

I shall not trouble myself at present with answering all the false arguments contained in your confounded letter. You ask me to state explicitly and specifically what wrongs and grievances, we labor under? They are so numerous, that the only difficulty is, in knowing where to begin, and when to end.

For your information however, I extract a few from a List, which I am at this moment preparing, to be sent to *Mr. Hume*, that he may bring them before the House of Commons.

Grievance the 1st—Ministers have been annually sending to this Country, hundreds of thousands of Dollars, under various Patriotic pretences, but their true motive is to corrupt us, by introducing abundant wealth among us. Agents have been, and are at this moment, discharging the fair face of our picturesque Country,—cutting down our Trees—draining our Bogs—viola ing the rights of the Aborigines, to wit, the Wolves and Bears, and disturbing them in their retreats, under the specious pretence of cutting Canals, and of improving the internal Navigation of the Province.

Grie. 2d.—In different parts of North America, 8 or 4 thousand Soldiers are maintained, who devour an immense quantity of Beef, Pork, and Flour, for which they give us nothing in exchange but Gold or Silver.

Grie. 4th.—In consequence of the principal part of our expences being paid for us, it can be proved that we have the privilege of paying *taxes four times as high as those in the world*. And as taxes have the same effect on the Community, as the Goad has on the Ox or Ass—John Bull thereby destroys our greatest stimulus to industry and enterprize.

Grie. 5th.—Under pretence of enlightening our darkness, Mr. Bull's Agents in this Province, under the mask of protecting private character, has prosecuted and persecuted all who have attempted to earn on honest penny, by wounding the peace and reputation of their neighbours, thereby destroying the liberty of the Press.

Grie. 7th.—That the said John Bull, has recently denied the right of our Brethren of the United States, to send their produce to the West India Islands, unless the said produce is sent down the St. Lawrence, in consequence of which, he has subjected us to much trouble and labor in transporting it, and done manifest injustice to the Citizens of the said States.—Mr. Canning was all wrong on this subject.

Grie. 8th.—Thousands of Emigrants, from Great Britain are finding their way to this Province, many of them being assisted by the British Government, and a plan is now in agitation by Ministers, to organize a regular system of Emigration from the Mother Country, in such numbers as will occupy all the ungranted Lands, under the Pretence of bettering the condition of the individuals, and filling the Province up with loyal English, Irish, and Scotch, but evidently for the purpose of discouraging Settlers from the United States, in whose behalf a respectful address was presented from the Assembly of this Province, and refused.

But I must stop here, for truly the wrongs, oppressions, and abuses, which we have so long, and so patiently borne,—with only now and *then* a gentle murmur, or a meek and respectful remonstrance, are innumerable.

I must again refer to your confounded letter—would that you were at the bottom of the Red Sea, with it in your pocket. What the dickens have you to do with physicking, and blistering your letters. Keep your drugs for your own use, and may you never see the day, should you live for one hundred years, without requiring a dose of them. Go snacks with you indeed,—if I will consent to try such diabolical experiments on my own body in secret! O Icabod! Icabod! I may *forgive*, but I *never* can *forget*, this proposition of yours, and your ill-timed joking about the Fog. Who is Mr. D——? Seekgrace (may he seek but never *find*) says he informed him that I am by Trade a Bellows-maker—he lies! by all that's good he lies!—I was once (I tell this in confidence) Bellows-boy to Sledge and Anvil, Blacksmith's of Kennebunk, but I never made or repaired a pair of Bellows in my life.—Till I receive an ample apology from you, I shall not subscribe myself your friend but simple

BLADDER BOMBAST.

CARD.—Mr. STENNETT begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, who have honored him with their patronage during his visit at this place. He takes this opportunity of acquainting them, that in the ensuing Spring, he will open at York, a most splendid assortment of rich and fancy articles direct from London.

York, 24th January, 1828. 3t

INSTALMENT NOTICE.

WELLAND C. A. L. OFFICE, *St. Catharines, 21st Jan'y, 1828.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 2 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BLACK, *Secretary.*

FOR SALE.—A Town Lot with two Dwelling Houses, the one formerly occupied as a Store in New Market.—The terms will be made easy, apply to

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.

York, 26th January, 1828. 3t-tu

Drawn Numbers,

WASHINGTON LODGE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 14.

6. 25. 5. 18. 37. 35.

Ticket Cost 18, 25, 35, which drew $1000 was sold in quarters, one quarter of which was owned by a young Lady in this town, who received her prize money on Monday last.

The drawing of Washington Lodge Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1828, (drawn in Providence on the 19th) will reach York on Saturday, February 2d. Tickets and Shares may be had at the Office of the Subscriber until Tuesday evening, the 29th instant.

Price of whole Tickets $2, Shares in proportion.

G. A. OWEN.

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.

York, 19th January, 1828. 3t-8w.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, *York, 10th Jan'y. 1828.*

REQUIRED for the Royal Navy at Penetanguishene, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Magazines at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz:

PORK—pounds, Three Thousand,

SUGAR, Minden—pounds, One Thousand and Fifty.

COCOA—pounds, Seven Hundred.

TEA—pounds, One Hundred and Seventy-two.

VINEGAR—gallons, Ninety.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the above supplies, until Tuesday the 12th February next ensuing, and it is requested, that the prices be expressed in Sterling, the Dollars at 4s. 4d., and to be endorsed, "*Tender for Naval Supplies.*"

W. J. GREIG, *Dep. A. C. G.*

53-4w

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1825, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.

York, 7th January, 1828. 53tf.

LOST—On Monday night last, between Mr. Meighan's and the residence of Mrs. Billings—*A Buffalo Robe*—marked *P. T. Billings.*—The person who may have found it, will be rewarded, on restoring it to the owner, at Mr. Drummond's House, corner of Yonge Street.

York, 17th January, 1828.

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1829, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in which I am the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Principal Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N.B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL hereby gives Public Notice, that from and after the 25th January, 1828, he will grant Bills in Exchange for British Silver Money, upon the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 for every sum of £101 10s. paid into the Military Chest, and which arrangement will have effect from that date throughout the Upper and Lower Provinces, and several Commissariat stations.

HEAD QUARTERS,
10th December " 30-6

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of Credit River Creek which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

WANTED immediately, six or eight good Stone Masons, to whom liberal wages will be given—payable monthly, or at shorter periods, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars, apply to Wm. W. STEVENSON, at York, or to the Subscriber at the Town of Guelph.

JAMES D. OLIVER.

Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Wares of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give their support, and countenance to

tage of his labors, and by copying from his paper be guilty of a sort of literary piracy—his labor should be rewarded, and as the House could control its own printing, by dividing it, he would do so, and thus afford the means of encouraging a Reporter.

Mr. Beardsley—has heard complaints of the manner in which the debates were given—they had been made the cause of complaint against himself, because his vote appeared as though he was disposed to destroy the Liberty of the Press—this he had been wrongfully charged with, from the erroneous way of reporting, when in fact he wished to uphold it, by resorting to the other way now proposed, finding that it could not otherwise be accomplished.

Mr. Randall, repeated that no complaints had been made against the mode of giving the debates last year.

Mr. Rolph, thought that the Hon. Gent's. not having heard any such complaints, might be accounted for, from the circumstance that he had been in London, most of the time, since last Session.

The Question was put, and *lost*.

Mr. Beardsley then moved—that the Printing be divided between Francis Collins, John Carey, and W. L. McKenzie.

Mr. Wilson, saw that it was the old game of yesterday—it was perfectly ridiculous to take up the precious time, which could not be recalled—the good sense of the House should protest against it, as it would make us ridiculous in the eyes of the whole Country—he wanted the reports to go abroad to the world, and was willing to divide the printing in the manner proposed to effect that object, but he thought it would be evaded by some politic trick—should the House spend another day in going over the same steps!—he would warn Members to be on their guard against the political tricks of some Hon. Gentlemen—the time was going on, and should not be trifled with.

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Mr. Coleman, would vote for the general principles of the Bill, as far as they related to Petit Jurors, but if this amendment was introduced, he should be under the necessity of voting against the Bill.—Hon. Gentlemen on reflection must certainly see the impropriety of introducing such an amendment, which would cause much inconvenience to the individuals to whom it related—he was satisfied that if the measure was persisted in, it would not become a Law, and the Country would lose the benefits which the Bill would otherwise certainly realize, and which were extremely desirable—if it was thought necessary to try the probable chance of passing such a measure, it would be better to make it a separate one, than to introduce it here, to risk losing the good effects contemplated by the Bill in other respects.

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Mr. Perry, could not see any impropriety in retaining the amendment—he had no fears of its clogging the Bill, or preventing its passing into a Law—a separate measure for Grand Jurors had been spoken of, but he would do the thing in an open manner, and insert in this Bill whatever, in his opinion, was desirable for the Country—it might not pass into a Law now, but public opinion would at last prevail, and ensure its enactment.

Mr. Bidwell. agreed with the Hon. Gent. that public opinion would at last have its proper weight, and secure the passing of many desirable measures—but on this occasion he could not support the clause proposed as an amendment to the Bill—because it provided for the selection of Grand Jurors, indiscriminately, without any qualification whatever—it would have been better to have adopted the suggestion of the Hon. Member, (Mr. Perry,) made on a former occasion, by giving the Town Meetings the power of selecting a sufficient number of persons to serve as Grand Jurors—as that suggestion was not adopted, the present amendment, he thought, had better be withdrawn—the benefits of the bill without it were substantial, and although he was not apprehensive as to its fate elsewhere, yet he would make it as unexceptionable as possible, in order that those substantial benefits might be realised.

The amendment was then put and—*lost*.

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Jury Regulation Bill, read third time. On question for the Bill to pass—

Mr. C. Jones said, that it was not his intention to oppose the passing of the Bill, but he thought that before doing so, some amendments might yet be made. As the Bill now stood, it would in his opinion be found inconvenient, and attended with difficulty and hardship in many cases—the general tenor of its provisions, would throw the duty of attending as Jurors, equally on small Townships with a thin population, as those whose numbers would be better able to bear it—a Township with only 100 inhabitants, might be called upon to furnish as many Jurors, as one with 4000, which would render the duty unequal—he made these suggestions with a view to have the Bill further improved before its final passage through the House

Capt. Matthews was absent when this Bill was last in Committee—on a former occasion when it was under consideration, he had intimated his wish, that it should embrace both Grand and Petit Jurors, and he had understood that a clause to that effect would be introduced—he was not aware that this had been done, and he now asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Beardsley said, that in compliance with the wish of the Hon. Gentleman, as well as of some other Members, he had drawn up such a clause, but on submitting it to the consideration of the Committee, it had been thought, that it might have the effect of clogging the Bill, and it had not been adopted—he hoped that in its present stage the Hon. Member would not press the consideration of making any further amendments which might endanger the Bill from passing into a Law, as its provisions without them were important, and would be found beneficial.

Capt. Matthews said that he should certainly press it, and should move for the recommitment of the Bill.

Mr. Perry, instead of doing so the Hon. Gentleman had better propose his amendment, as a rider to the Bill.

Capt. Matthews would not consent to do so,—if Grand Jurors were not included in the Bill he would have it recommitted, and if this was not done he should oppose the Bill.

Mr. Beardsley suggested the propriety on the part of the Hon Gentleman, of making his proposed amendment a separate measure

Captain Matthews, seconded by Mr Wilkinson here moved the recommitment of the Bill

Mr Swillick should be sorry to see the Bill lost—it contained provisions which made it desirable that it should pass—but he was of opinion that a distinction between Grand and Petit Jurors was necessary

Mr Wilson knew that there was more corruption in Grand Juries, than in Petit—he had seen it himself, and though he had fortunately not come under their lash himself, others had suffered from that corruption—and how could it be expected that, life, property, or character could be safe, while the system of packing Juries was allowed—he was confident that some amendment with respect to Grand Jurors was necessary—the rights and liberties of the people were deeply interested in such a measure, and should be attended to

Captain Matthews—sooner than throw any impediment in the way, which might risk the passing of the Bill, would with consent of the House, withdraw his motion for recommitting it—Leave was granted and the motion withdrawn

Mr Gordon, with respect to the question now before the House as to the passing of the Bill, was happy while giving it his opposition, to be able to state that in his own District no complaints had been made with respect to choosing Juries—he regretted to hear other Hon Members complain of the practice in other places, but he yet hoped that there was but little cause for those complaints—the present Bill presented many difficulties to his mind—the persons in new settlements and thinly inhabited Townships, who were far removed from the County Towns where the Courts sat, and indigent persons, would by its operation, be called upon to bear an equal share of the duty, evidently at much inconvenience and expense The discretion of the Sheriff had been exercised as far as was within his knowledge, in a manner beneficial to the Country, and as this Bill would in his opinion be found to be attended with much difficulty and inconvenience he should vote against it

(To be Continued)

OFFICE OF THE U. E. LOYALIST,

Wednesday, 30, January, 1828.

ANXIOUS to put our readers in possession, at an early period as possible, of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, we this day issue an extra sheet, and by such means, we trust we shall have it in our power, to keep pace with them, while the subjects to which they relate, possess an interest.

The extraordinary discussion which took place on Thursday and Friday last, is one, which will no doubt meet the considerate attention of the public, and from its peculiar tenor, it may perhaps be expected by some persons, that we should offer our remarks upon it. We can only say, that the struggle which took place on that occasion, will we have no doubt, be regretted, in common with ourselves, by every person, who truly feels for the dignity of the Country. The marked *exclusion*, in which it resulted, we feel as a compliment of the highest kind paid to ourselves. This compliment, on the part of some persons, has, we are aware, been paid to us *unintentionally*. The object of a party has been gained, even at the sacrifice of this unintentional compliment, and we willingly award to those by whom it has been achieved, the full meed of triumph, which they may feel disposed to attach to it—it is enough for us, that we share not in its discredit.

Our readers may rest assured, that however unpalatable it may be to some persons, to have the proceedings of the House made public, unless it is done under a system of exclusion and dictation, and by one who it is said should be *encouraged*, and in the *confidence* of the House, we shall continue to place such information before them, as it may be in our power, by dint of labor and application, to procure, convinced that although we do so in a summary manner, it will not be the less acceptable, conveyed as it shall at all times be, with a due regard to truth and propriety.

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Jury Regulation Bill, read third time. On question for the Bill to pass—

Mr. C. Jones said, that it was not his intention to oppose the passing of the Bill, but he thought that before doing so, some amendments might yet be made. As the Bill now stood, it would in his opinion be found inconvenient, and attended with difficulty and hardship in many cases—the general tenor of its provisions, would throw the duty of attending as Jurors, equally on small Townships with a thin population, as those whose numbers would be better able to bear it—a Township with only 100 inhabitants, might be called upon to furnish as many Jurors, as one with 4000, which would render the duty unequal—he made these suggestions with a view to have the Bill further improved before its final passage through the House

Capt. Matthews was absent when this Bill was last in Committee—on a former occasion when it was under consideration, he had intimated his wish, that it should embrace both Grand and Petit Jurors, and he had understood that a clause to that effect would be introduced—he was not aware that this had been done, and he now asked for information on the subject.

Mr. Beardsley said, that in compliance with the wish of the Hon. Gentleman, as well as of some other Members, he had drawn up such a clause, but on submitting it to the consideration of the Committee, it had been thought, that it might have the effect of clogging the Bill, and it had not been adopted—he hoped that in its present stage the Hon. Member would not press the consideration of making any further amendments which might endanger the Bill from passing into a Law, as its provisions without them were important, and would be found beneficial.

Capt. Matthews said that he should certainly press it, and should move for the recommitment of the Bill.

Mr. Perry, instead of doing so the Hon. Gentleman had better propose his amendment, as a rider to the Bill.

Capt. Matthews would not consent to do so,—if Grand Jurors were not included in the Bill he would have it recommitted, and if this was not done he should oppose the Bill.

Mr. Beardsley suggested the propriety on the part of the Hon Gentleman, of making his proposed amendment a separate measure

Captain Matthews, seconded by Mr Wilkinson here moved the recommitment of the Bill

Mr Swillick should be sorry to see the Bill lost—it contained provisions which made it desirable that it should pass—but he was of opinion that a distinction between Grand and Petit Jurors was necessary

Mr Wilson knew that there was more corruption in Grand Juries, than in Petit—he had seen it himself, and though he had fortunately not come under their lash himself, others had suffered from that corruption—and how could it be expected that, life, property, or character could be safe, while the system of packing Juries was allowed—he was confident that some amendment with respect to Grand Jurors was necessary—the rights and liberties of the people were deeply interested in such a measure, and should be attended to

Captain Matthews—sooner than throw any impediment in the way, which might risk the passing of the Bill, would with consent of the House, withdraw his motion for recommitting it—Leave was granted and the motion withdrawn

Mr Gordon, with respect to the question now before the House as to the passing of the Bill, was happy while giving it his opposition, to be able to state that in his own District no complaints had been made with respect to choosing Juries—he regretted to hear other Hon Members complain of the practice in other places, but he yet hoped that there was but little cause for those complaints—the present Bill presented many difficulties to his mind—the persons in new settlements and thinly inhabited Townships, who were far removed from the County Towns where the Courts sat, and indigent persons, would by its operation, be called upon to bear an equal share of the duty, evidently at much inconvenience and expense The discretion of the Sheriff had been exercised as far as was within his knowledge, in a manner beneficial to the Country, and as this Bill would in his opinion be found to be attended with much difficulty and inconvenience he should vote against it

(To be Continued)

OFFICE OF THE U. E. LOYALIST,

Wednesday, 30, January, 1828.

ANXIOUS to put our readers in possession, at an early period as possible, of the proceedings of the House of Assembly, we this day issue an extra sheet, and by such means, we trust we shall have it in our power, to keep pace with them, while the subjects to which they relate, possess an interest.

The extraordinary discussion which took place on Thursday and Friday last, is one, which will no doubt meet the considerate attention of the public, and from its peculiar tenor, it may perhaps be expected by some persons, that we should offer our remarks upon it. We can only say, that the struggle which took place on that occasion, will we have no doubt, be regretted, in common with ourselves, by every person, who truly feels for the dignity of the Country. The marked *exclusion*, in which it resulted, we feel as a compliment of the highest kind paid to ourselves. This compliment, on the part of some persons, has, we are aware, been paid to us *unintentionally*. The object of a party has been gained, even at the sacrifice of this unintentional compliment, and we willingly award to those by whom it has been achieved, the full meed of triumph, which they may feel disposed to attach to it—it is enough for us, that we share not in its discredit.

Our readers may rest assured, that however unpalatable it may be to some persons, to have the proceedings of the House made public, unless it is done under a system of exclusion and dictation, and by one who it is said should be *encouraged*, and in the *confidence* of the House, we shall continue to place such information before them, as it may be in our power, by dint of labor and application, to procure, convinced that although we do so in a summary manner, it will not be the less acceptable, conveyed as it shall at all times be, with a due regard to truth and propriety.

VOL. 2. NO. 86.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 26th *January*, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to *James Graham* of Charlotteville, in the London District, *Gent.* to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province; he having complied with the provisions of the 4th clause, 8 Geo. 4, cap. 8, regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, within this Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 29th *January*, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to *Noah Dickinson* of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province; he having complied with the provisions of the 4th clause, 8 Geo. 4, chap. 8, regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province.

BY AUTHORITY.
ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, &c. unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except to *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and Salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America to another.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subjete to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Masts, &c. from Canada deemed Produce of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Inland Duty-free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, Ports.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing prohibited Goods Forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—
GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come
GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the occurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our

pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer or to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

PROCLAMATION.
P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath brought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

In Council 21st *November*, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL.
No. 1.—*tf.* *Clk. Ex. Council.*

Government House,
November 22*d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the

Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 2lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826 or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs, together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

WHEREAS several Persons have received Orders in Council, for Town Lots in Kingston, which still remain unlocated:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all such Persons, that unless they do make their respective Locations within six months from this date, the said Orders in Council will be cancelled.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15*th October*, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 28th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
1*st February*, 1828. 36-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, } BY virtue of a writ of
to wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 180 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.
By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

Sheriff's Office, Longueil,
Dec. 18*th*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.
By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

83-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, as belonging to John Hynes, seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of James Irvine, James Leslie, and Alexander Stewart, viz:—

Town Lot No. 13, in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6*th*, 1827. 15*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } 9th day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter McGill, viz:—

Lot No. 14, in the Military reserve, in the Town of Kingston, containing one tenth of an Acre, with a Brick House thereon erected—Also, Lot No. 2, on a Town Plot laid out on the broken front of Lot No. 21, on the East side of the Great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the County of Frontenac, containing three-eights of an Acre, with the buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, November 6th, 1827. 25*tf.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing Three Quarters of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23*d November*, 1827. 27-13*w*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Niagara } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 7 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

35-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ Take Notice, that the above sale is postponed until the 29th of February 1828, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY Virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.

Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do. } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, }
December 18, 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government House, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

York, 1st January, 1828. 31tf.

His Majesty's Receiver General gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a Hat Shop, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will Keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

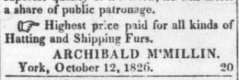
equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.
York, October 12, 1826. 20



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.—Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21st, 1827. 27-8m.



CANADA COMPANY—VILLAGE OF MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have engaged Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Vaughan, that the Plot is now surveyed, the Stakes set and numbered, and that a Person will be on the ground to shew the Lots until Tuesday the 29th Instant; on which day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Meeting will be held at Mr. Montgomery's, the Bird in hand, on Yonge-Street; when and where all persons interested are requested to attend to select their Lots, in the order they stand for choice.

Those who cannot attend personally, should depute some one in writing to choose for them, or they will lose the benefit of having drawn an early number.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.
Canada Company's Office, }
York, Jan. 14th, 1828. } 34tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all Transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner }
of the Steam Packet Canada. }
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 5th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 8th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; most of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorized to sell.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

JAMES D. OLIVER.
Guelph, July 20, 1827. 10-tf.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—Patrick M'Gan, begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of York, and Upper Canada, that a Store of the above description, is now opened by him in the house which he occupies, where he proposes having a sale every day in the week, commencing on Monday the 23d inst. He also wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to take in all wares, merchandize, &c. &c., which they may please to favour him with on consignment.

N. B. Country Sales will be attended at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

York U. C. July 18th, 1827.—9-tf.

WANTED, by a private Family, a *Cook*, to whom the highest wages will be paid. Inquire at this office.
York, July 10, 1827. 7-tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

GROUND PLASTER FOR SALE.—*William Home* respectfully informs the Public, that, after the 1st of January next, he will constantly keep on hand, for sale, a Stock of Ground Plaster of Paris, at his newly erected Plaster-Mill, at Nithsdale, (Forks of the Grand River) in the Township of Dumfries. Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn will be taken in payment.—Also, receipts for Wheat *only*, delivered at the following places will be received in payment:—Messrs. Clark and Street's Mills, Niagara Falls, Mr. John Ball's Mills, Dundas, and Mr. J. Jackson's Mills, Brantford.

Nithsdale, Dumfries, }
20th Nov. 1827. } 22-3

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Stoves, Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 20 per Cent under those at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means to liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give their aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are daily rising in quality and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works. }
5th November, 1827. } 29tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. Also,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER M'DOUGALL.
York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1828. NO. 88.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, the copy of a despatch addressed to him by Lord Viscount Goderich, and he deems it necessary to acquaint the House of Assembly, that until the King's Instructions, transmitted by Earl Bathurst on the 31st of August 1826, were received in this colony, the nature of the provisions they recommended, and equally unknown to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor desires further to acquaint the House of Assembly, that although when these instructions were received, it appeared to him, as it did to both branches of the Legislature, that the measure which His Majesty recommended was well calculated to afford protection to those for whose relief it was intended, the Lieutenant Governor was not so unmindful of the efforts made to excite groundless alarm among the inhabitants of this less calm and peaceful colony, as ever to have conveyed an assurance to His Majesty's Government, that either that measure, or any other the most indulgent that could be devised, might not, by industrious misrepresentations, be made the occasion of exciting a partial discontent.

Government House,
23d January, 1828.

Downing Street,
10th July, 1827.

Sir,

His Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the two bills passed by the Legislative council and Assembly of Upper Canada in the month of February last, and which were reserved by you for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, intitled.

An act to provide for the Naturalization of such persons resident in this province at the period therein mentioned as may not now be entitled by Law to be regarded as natural born subjects.

An act to confirm British subjects in their titles to real estates in this province derived through aliens.

You are aware that a petition signed by a large number of persons resident in the province has been presented to the House of Commons objecting on various grounds to the confirmation of these bills by His Majesty.

The petitioners represent that the bills, which have been transmitted, do not really express the sense of the Legislative Body, The views of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada can of course however be collected only from the acts and recorded resolutions of the House itself, and His Majesty cannot attach any authority to the statement which has been made by others of the wishes and opinion of individual members of this body—The petition however sufficiently establishes the fact that a numerous class of the inhabitants of the province are dissatisfied with the measures recommended by His Majesty's government in the year 1826, and subsequently adopted by the provincial Legislature.

I cannot too distinctly acknowledge that your Excellency & the Legislative Council and Assembly are not responsible for any misconception which may have been entertained upon this subject. The bills which you have transmitted are in general framed in conformity with the instructions which you received, or deviate from those instructions only on the side of indulgence towards the parties whom it was proposed to relieve. It rests with His Majesty's Government alone to vindicate the propriety of the measures which have been already taken, and of such alterations in them as I am now about to suggest.

It is fit however to observe, that before Lord Bathurst's instructions of the thirty-first of August, 1826, were written, His Lordship had adopted every means in his power to ascertain whether the improvement which he then projected in the law would satisfy the inhabitants of Upper Canada; nor were there wanting sufficient grounds to justify the conclusion that all classes of society, in the province, would cordially acquiesce in them; if these expectations have been disappointed, the result is to be attributed to circumstances of which Lord Bathurst was unavoidably ignorant, and over which he could exercise no control.

His Majesty's decision upon the bills which you have transmitted will be suspended until it shall appear whether the Council and Assembly are disposed to pass other bills better adapted to produce general satisfaction throughout the province, and if any such bills should be received in this country, His Majesty in council will disallow those which are at present before him. I proceed to state the general principles which upon a mature consideration of the subject, it has appeared to His Majesty's Government desirable to embody in the Bill so to be passed.

All persons who have at any time received grants of land from the provincial government, or who have held any public office in the province, or who have at any time been admitted by the provincial government or its officers to take the oath of allegiance, or who had their settled place of abode in the province before the year 1820 and are still resident there, should be admitted to the privileges of English birth without any condition of qualification.

The Children or more remote decendants of any persons who may now be dead, should be admitted to the same privileges, which their parents or ancestors, if living, could claim.

Any person claiming to exercise any privilege of a British subject who has not yet taken the oath of allegiance should be required to take that oath, or if he be one of the persons whom the provincial law relieves from the obligation of taking oaths, should be required to make the corresponding affirmation.

Persons not falling within any of the preceding descriptions, but who have at present their domicile in Upper Canada, having first resorted thither in, or subsequently to the year 1820, should, if such be their wish, be also admitted to the privileges of English birth, subject to the three following conditions—First, that before they enjoy the privileges in question, they should have completed a residence of seven years. Secondly, that they should take the oath of allegiance, or make the corresponding affirmation. Thirdly, that their names should be registered in some public office, by some time to be fixed for that purpose, in order that it may be known what particular persons have availed themselves of the proposed indulgence.

It will be distinctly understood that the law should contain no provision whatever, respecting the renunciation of any allegiance or supposed allegiance to any foreign state. That question must be decided by the general law of nations, without being made the subject of any enactment, either remedial or declaratory.

The proposed bills must be entirely retrospective.—The terms upon which it may be proper to naturalize persons hereafter resorting to Upper Canada, or to any other of His Majesty's foreign possessions, will probably, at any early period, engage the distinct attention of His Majesty's Government. The Bills consequently will not interfere with the operations in future of British Acts of Parliament for the naturalization of certain foreigners in His Majesty's plantations.—Neither should they have the effect of repealing certain Provincial Statutes respecting a particular class of Aliens, which were passed in the year 1816 and 1817.

It remains to advert to certain questions respecting the property of Aliens which may be affected by the proposed enactments.

There would be no objection to a provision declaring that lands acquired by any person, or by the ancestor of any person naturalized under the act, should not hereafter be claimed by His Majesty on the ground of any such person having been an alien.

It is possible that cases may exist in which the title of private persons to land depends upon the foreign birth of some other persons.

In all such cases it would seem fit that the title in fume should depend upon, and follow the actual possession of the property in past times.

No person, naturalized under the proposed bills should hereafter be dispossessed of his lands, on the ground of his own or his ancestors' foreign birth. On the other hand no person who has been actually dispossessed on that ground should now have his title restored. It would be equitable that these rules should take effect from the—day of 1826, the date of the last act of parliament upon this subject.

It would be highly convenient, if such should be the pleasure of the Council and Assembly, to make the questions of property the subject of a distinct bill, since it is unnecessary to incumber the question, of a naturalization with discussions which might impede, if they did not prevent, the success of that measure.

The inhabitants of Upper Canada, will I trust, recognize in these instructions His Majesty's desire to promote the welfare of every class of society in the province, and the Legislative Council and Assembly will understand that His Majesty fully appreciates the industry and zeal for the public good, manifested by their compliance with the instructions which in the last year Lord Bathurst conveyed to your Excellency by His Majesty's command,

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "GODERICH."
Lieutenant General
Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.
Certified, G. Hillier.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

House of Assembly, Monday, 28th January.

(Jury Regulation Bill continued from Supplement.)

Mr Ralph should give the Bill his cordial support—the Hon Member from Kent, had not perhaps on good or opportunity of judging of the conduct of Sheriffs', as others—as in his District, it was in his (Mr R's) recollection, that at the last Assizes, there had not been a single issue tried—in the Niagara District there were 60, and he was sorry to say, the criminal business was nearly in the same proportion—he would not leave it in the power of the Sheriff's to say who was unfit to sit on Juries—he only wished to have stood they might summon whom they pleased, and cases had occurred in his own District, where such an exercise of power had been found inconvenient, and attended with evil consequences—if any case occurred in which he must vest a discretionary power, he would do it, for the best reason,—because he must do so On all occasions however where it was possible to avoid this, he would not sanction such a discretionary and arbitrary power, and on the present occasion a sense of duty called upon him to suppress it—human nature had not yet arrived at so high a degree of perfection, as to sanction this power on the part of Sheriffs—public opinion he thought called for the present measure, and he should therefore give it his support

Mr Lefferty should not oppose the Bill, but he thought that much inconvenience would be found to result from it—no exceptions were made as to the persons who were liable to serve on Juries,—on the principle that much inconvenience, and he was aware, that in the District of Niagara, under the provisions of this Bill, which left no discretionary power to the Sheriff, many persons would be liable to serve as Jurors, who could not speak one word of English.—It was in his opinion a measure fraught with inconvenience to individuals and to the public—he was not inclined himself to be suspicious of Sheriffs, in the exercise of the discretionary power with which they were now invested—he thought they dare not pack Juries—in his own District the Juries summoned, were generally men of intelligence and talent, and where talent existed, honesty was generally its accompaniment—the more he saw of this Bill, and the more he heard of it, the more he disliked it

Mr Perry was surprised at the contradictions in the arguments of the Hon Gentleman who spoke last—he had said that he should not oppose this Bill, and yet from what he had advanced, it appeared that he considered it was a measure full of inconvenience and difficulty, and one which he disliked.—If such were his (Mr P's) sentiments, he should without hesitation openly oppose the Bill, and give his decided vote against it. The Honble. Gentleman had also said, that talent and honesty were inseparable—this he should say it was notorious that men of the greatest talent, and the most deprived of it, because in their talents gave them opportunities, which others did not possess—if honesty was to be found any where it must be sought for in the peaceful abode of the peasantry—there it was, alone, that genuine honesty was to be found. As the law now stood, Sheriffs could take any names for Jurors, and their selecti on might be made from the very neighbourhood in which the cause was to come were residing—opinions might be expressed on the merits of the case, before coming to Court, and prejudices imbibed, which could not be got over.—The object of this Bill was to take away from the power of Sheriffs to exercise such a discretionary power, and he would at all times prefer having to contend with ignorance, rather than prejudice—he would therefore give Gentlemen such a way, as would afford the best means of procuring persons who knew nothing of the causes on which they would be called upon to decide, as the best means of having justice done.

On the Question being put—the Bill passed, and was signed by the Speaker—Messrs. Beardsley and Wilson, a Committee to carry it up to the Hon. the Legislative Council, and request that the same may be printed and referred—among these were Petition for *Harbor at Coburgh—Harbor at Port Hope*, and *Henry Murray*, on subject of late Bank at Kingston.

Mr Cartwright Harbor Petition, referred to a select Committee, also the *Port-Hope Harbor Petition*, with power to send for persons and papers and report by Bill or otherwise. *Petition of Wm Forsyth*, is referred to a select Committee with like powers—and 50 copies on motion of Capt. Matthews, ordered to be printed for use of Members.

Mr. C. Jones moved, that the Resolution of Friday last rescinding the 46 Rule of the House, so far as it respects contracting for the printing of the House, be read for every, and the last time.

Mr. Wilson, was opposed to the motion—one whole day and great part of another had already been spent on this subject—it appeared to him that some Hon Members were much opposed to printing and reporting, particularly the Hon. Gent. from Leeds and Kent—he had made up his mind & would not recant—those gentlemen who on other occasions were loud and glory, were on now—if they were not afraid of coming to the light, why suppress reporting, it reminded him of what he had read in a very good book—they would not come to the light, because their deeds were evil.

Mr. Fothergill inquired, whether it was intended to follow up this, with any other resolutions, he would inform the House that he complained with the Resolution of Friday, the Printing Committee, of which he was a Member, had already entered into contract with the three Printers named, and various things ordered to be printed had been given to those persons—and would the House now undo what had been done—the motion he hoped would be negatived.

Mr. Thomson (F) said that it would be making the committee appear ridiculous to adopt the motion—he had voted against the Resolution of Friday last, but as it had been acted upon, he thought it should remain as it was.

Mr. C. Jones said that if the Printing Committee reported, that they had acted upon the resolution, it would not perhaps on their doing so, be necessary to urge the motion The Hon Member for Prince Edward (Mr Wilson) had spoken of being afraid of coming to the light—he (*Mr J*) proposed this motion in the face of day Some measures, he

was aware might be concocted in the dark, and this might perhaps account for the change which had taken place in the minds of some persons in the space of one night. On Thursday fully agreed with him—it had been the luck of that morning, to undo what had been done the day before, and he saw no reason, as it depended upon this, why its luck should not again be tried—but after the explanation of one of the Committee who stated that, the work had been given by contract under the resolution of Friday, he had no objection to withdraw his motion, with leave of the House.

Mr Fothergill said that Circulars had been sent to the three Printers named—their tenders had been received, and the work was given to them

The Motion was then by consent withdrawn

District Court Law Amendment Bill, brought in by Mr Rolph—(Oaths administered by Commissioners of the Court of King's Bench. to be received as by the District Court) Read first time, and ordered for second reading

Fredericksburg and Ernestown Road Bill, 2d Reading, House in Committee of the whole—Mr. Peterson in the Chair.

Messrs Perry, Bidwell, Thomson (F.) spoke in favor of the Bill as being necessary to determine the dispute which excited between the magistrates of the two Districts, for which the Statute Labor of keeping the road in repair belonged—Messrs. Gordon, C. Jones and Burnham, thought the Law already made sufficient provision to determine, within what particular division, Magistrates should act, in apportioning statute labor on Roads. The Bill was reported, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time

Confiscated Estate Bill, 2d Reading—in Committee, Mr Burnham in the Chair Bill reported and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time—it limits the period for closing the Commission, for Forfeited Estates, to 1st July next, excepting for the correction of errors which may have been made

Prince Edward Division Bill, 2d Reading—in Committee—Mr Gilkey Gen in the Chair.

Mr Peterson, advocated the Bill—the distance from the Gaol and Court House at Kingston, and the difficulty of crossing the water at certain seasons of the year, together with the accumulated expences attending law suits, would be hoped incline the House to give the Bill its support—it had been proposed to make a new District, out of the county of Hastings and Prince Edward, with some part of the Newcastle District The peculiar situation of P. Edward however did not make this division desirable, it would be preferable to let it remain as it is; but as the measure was one which was loudly called for, and had received the attention of the House in two previous Sessions, when Bills had been passed, but which from some amendments, in one instance, proposed by the Legislative Council, which were considered as affecting money matters had not passed into a Law, he hoped the House would again support the Bill.

Mr. White thought that the junction of Prince Edward with Hastings, to form a new District would be better—it was so considered by many persons in the former County, who had signed a Petition to that effect. Hastings had been the first to ask for a New Division, and a Petition produced for that purpose. The distance to the Court House was greater from Hastings, than from Prince Edward, and the inhabitants, in the new settlements especially, suffered great inconvenience in consequence.

The Preamble, and 1st enacting clause of the Bill being adopted,—on motion of *Mr. Peterson* the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, on Wednesday next.

Court of Requests Bill, brought in by Mr Jones. The object of the Bill, he said was to repeal the 3d clause of the present law, which precludes the Magistrates of the Court of Requests, from taking cognizance of debts contracted, before the sessions however could maintained in the District Courts for such debts, where greater costs would be incurred, and it was a question under these circumstances, whether the inconvenience of the effect intended of preventing tippling in Taverns—his own opinion was that it had not that effect, and as actions would be resorted to in other Courts, he submitted to the House whether it would not be proper to authorise the collection of such debts in the Courts of Requests. He offered this explanation, in order that the sense of the House might be taken at once on the question, and if it should appear against the measure, time would be saved by, regarding his motion for leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Gordon said, that on other occasions, as matter of courtesy towards Hon Members, he had not opposed the introduction of Bills, as explanations might be offered on a second reading, shewing a necessity for allowing them to be so introduced—but after the statement which had been made of the object of this Bill, he agreed with the Hon. mover of it that time would be saved by the sense of the House being at once expressed—his own mind was fully made up—the clause in the present law he thought had a good effect, in preventing tippling, and much consequent crime and immorality, and ought not in his opinion to be repealed.—He would indeed rather say that actions for debts of this kind, should not be encouraged even in the District Court. As far as the present operation of the law went, it had a salutary effect, and he should vote against the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. Lefferty concurred in these opinions, and should vote against the Bill.

On the question being put for leave to bring in the Bill, it was *lost*.

Marriage Bill, brought in by *Mr. Perry*—it was a transcript he said of that introduced last Session, and as it had met the support of the House on that occasion, he had no doubt it would now meet with its approbation.—Read first time and ordered for second reading.

Statute Labor Bill, brought in by *Mr Perry*.—He explained that the object of the Bill was to authorise the appointment by Town Meetings, of a sufficient number of Path-Masters in every Township—they were now limited to a certain number —12—which in many cases was found to be insufficient—one Path-master might have the direction of several miles of Road, and warning his division from one extremity to the other, was attended with much loss of time in travelling from one part of the road to another.—This Bill contemplated the appointment of a sufficient number, and the Town Meetings were authorised to divide their Roads according to the subject, according to their wants. From 2 to 50 path-masters were named in the Bill. Another object of the Bill was to make a more equal distribution of the Statute Labor to be performed on the Roads.—By the present law that distribution in his opinion was not a fair one, as the person with a smaller share of rateable property was compelled to work a greater number of days in proportion, than one whose assessment amounted to a considerable sum.—The effect of this was that the rich escaped at the expense of the poor, and against this he would take his voice he hoped make it equal to all, according to the value of the property they possessed.—The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Highway Surveyors Bill—Read first time—House in Committee—*Mr. Scallick* in the Chair.—The Bill was reported, ordered to be engrossed, and read third time.

Militia Law Amendment Bill.—On motion of Mr. Perry it was ordered, that the House will on to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on this Bill.

Mr Perry notices—Bill to be brought in by him, *to amend the Assessment Law.*

Mr. Gordon—notices—Bills to be brought in—*Amherstburgh Market—Registry Bill, and providing Fire-proof Vaults, and for appointment of Inspectors of Tobacco.*

Mr. VanKoughnett—notices—Bills to be brought in relating to *Licences, Wine and Spirituous Liquors, and Receiver General's Office.* Adjourned.

Tuesday, 29th January.

Petitions Presented—One against additional rate of Assessment for Port Hope Harbor.

Fredericksburgh Road Bill—*Confiscated Estate Bill, and Highway Surveyors Bill*—Passed, Signed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

The *Attorney General*, moved—That the House do on Monday next resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on Supply.—Carried.

Midland District Division Bill—2d reading—In Committee of the whole—Mr. Lefferty in the Chair.

Mr. Coleman, said that this question had been agitated before, and he regretted that any difference of opinion, between the two Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, which this Bill proposed to set apart as a separate District, should exist. This might be the means of preventing either from enquiring the proposed benefit—he hoped, however, that the Bill would meet with proper attention—the difficulties which that part of the Country labored under were great, from the distance to the present County Town, and the consequent expenses which were incurred in the prosecution of Law Suits, and in attendance at the Courts—he had on a former occasion expressed his opinion fully, and should not trouble the House with any further remarks at present—he moved the adoption of the Preamble.

Mr. Wilson was opposed to such a separation as this Bill contemplated—Prince Edward should be set apart as a District itself; its population and peculiar situation, called for such a measure—it was subject to many inconveniencies in its present state, and at certain seasons of the year, it was, in a great measure, from its insular situation, cut off from communication with other parts of the District—he had no objection to support the prayer of Hastings distinctly considered, but embracing both counties as this Bill did, he should be obliged to vote against it.

Mr. Coleman, in bringing this measure forward, had not consulted individual interest, but the general good; and in this view of the subject, as expressed even by many of the people of Prince Edward, he thought the division he proposed was the most preferable for general convenience.

Mr. Peterson said, that some of the inhabitants of Prince Edward on the Bay shore, might feel an individual interest in the measure, as proposed by the Bill; but the general desire of the people was, that Prince Edward should be set off as a District of itself—if this was not done, in a short time it would be placed in the same situation which it now complained of—Belleville would become the County Town, and leave Prince Edward subject to the same difficulties in attending Courts, &c., which were now experienced, from its insular situation, and the danger attendant on crossing the water.

The Question being put for adopting the Preamble—it was lost.—The Committee rose and leave given to sit again this day Three Months.

Belleville Police Bill—2d reading—In Committee—Mr. Clark in the Chair.

Mr. Coleman explained, that this Bill was similar to one introduced last Session—it accorded with the prayer of the Petitioners, and he should move the adoption of the Preamble.

Mr. Thompson (F.) said, that it was last year proposed to give the people the right of choosing Police Officers—this Bill made a different provision, and he should move some amendment if the Preamble was carried.

Mr. Coleman in reply to Mr. Thompson, that the desire of the inhabitants of Belleville was to have a Police on the same terms as other Towns in the Province—such was the prayer of the Petition on which this Bill was founded; and as it was a local matter, he thought there could be no objection in complying with that request which had been made. He felt assured, that if the Bill was not passed in its present shape, there would be little chance of its becoming a Law, and the people of Belleville would be deprived of a Police, which was much wanted.

Mr. Thomson, as long as he lived, would oppose the principles of this Bill—it gave the Magistrates a power they ought not to possess; and there was no check on their proceedings.

Mr. Beardsley, would oppose the Bill too—he saw no good resulting from the establishment of a Police—in Niagara the evil effects had been felt—the markets had been injured, and not so well supplied, from the rules which were made—they had given offence, and Farmers would not attend the markets, but sold their articles, before reaching it. The population of Belleville was small and would be injured by it. The Police Magistrates were not called to account for Monies received, and he saw no clause in this Bill to make them to do so—Niagara had flourished better before it had a Police than it did now. The next thing would be, Belleville would be asking for a Representative, and so become a rotten borough as Niagara was, and he would stop them these in the beginning. The Magistrates would exercise an influence, and send who they pleased to Parliament. The very Inn-keepers in the Village would be under their control, from fear of losing their Licences—this was the truth, and he had heard Inn-keepers say so himself in Niagara. The same cause would produce the same effects in other Towns, and the only object, he believed, in this Bill to get a Police in Belleville—the population was limited—the Magistrates would have it in their power to exercise an influence over the people, who could not express their opinions—he should therefore vote against the Bill.

Mr. Perry opposed to grant a Police, but only on certain principles—the measure he thought was not local, but one in which the whole Province was concerned—the people of Belleville petitioned in this way, because they supposed it could not be obtained on any other terms, and while this House continued the practice of passing such Bills only, as were likely to be well received in another branch of the Legislature, the evil would continue. The interest of the Country, however, required that they should make a bold stand against such Bills. In Kingston the inconvenience of the Police Laws had been felt, and if this Bill was not amended to give the people the power of choosing their own Police Officers he should oppose it.

Mr. J. Jones, said that some persons opposed the Bill, because they apprehended that Belleville would send a Member to this House —this however could not be the case, as the Law made no provision for such a thing. The inhabitants of the Town had prayed in their Petition for a Police on the same terms as other Towns, and he saw no reason why their request should be refused—it was unnecessary in his opinion to urge a measure upon them contrary to their own wishes.

Mr. Peterson, said that corruption would take place under such a system, and the magistrates of Belleville would hereafter send a Member to cover their own improper acts—they would send one who would be under the influence of the Executive Government, and not one who would support the rights of the people. The Executive had already sufficient influence, and would take care to get all they could—if that influence preponderated, the result would be the annihilation of the interests of the people.

Mr Lefferty, opposed the Bill on the same grounds—he had seen enough of Rotten Boroughs, where Members were sent by Patrons and not by the people—he agreed that a bold stand should be made against such measures, and till this was done they could never expect the Country to be happy—it appeared to him that Hon. Members were afraid of every vote they gave, it was time however that they should go hand in hand to put a stop to the evils which existed—and in his opinion those were the most loyal men, who made the best laws for the Country.

On Mr. Thomson, (F.) Stating that he should be prepared in a day or two with amendments to the Bill, the Committee rose—reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

Line Fence Bill, brought in by Mr. Perry—In many parts of the Country he said, that disputes had existed between neighbours as to making division fences between their possessions, and much inconvenience had resulted, and the expense in many cases fell altogether on one person. The Bill was intended to provide a remedy for this evil, by providing a summary process to compel each person to bear an equal proportion in the expense of line fences.

Mr. Wilson, was unwilling to oppose any thing coming from the Hon. Gentleman, but he thought it was legislating too fast—many persons in consequence of erroneous surveys did not know where their line fences should make, and until these were provided for, he thought the Bill was unnecessary.

Mr Perry said, that this difficulty could be obviated by saying, that where such erroneous Surveys existed, the line fence should not be put up until a Survey had been made assertaining the line in which the different parties.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Mr. Perry moved for the Printing of 200 copies of the Bill for the use of Members—carried.

Marriage Bill—2d reading—Committee of the whole—Mr. Randal in the Chair.

Mr. Perry said it was a transcript of the Bill of last Session, and required no particular remarks.

Reported, and ordered for 3d reading.

On motion of *Mr. Lefferty*—200 Copies were ordered to be Printed for use of Members.

Statute Labor Bill, 2nd Reading—in Committee—*Mr. Beardsley* in the Chair.

Mr. Perry repeated the explanations he had offered when introducing the Bill.

Mr. Lefferty was opposed to the Bill—the Path-Masters he agreed should be increased—but the appropriation of the Statute Labor he thought was already fairly provided for—the riches of the Country consisted in wild Lands, and he believed the appropriation contemplated by this Bill was carried into effect, it would be attended with injurious consequences—the proprietors of wild lands, already were obliged by law to pay 1th of a penny in the pound per Acre on their lands, for the good of the Roads, this tax was quite sufficient—the quantity of lands granted might amount to about 17 or 18 millions Acres, and the amount due for Road Assessment on wild lands, amounted now to £150,000—where was the money to come from to pay this tax—the land must be sold—he admitted the principle of taxing according to property owned, but he contended that the law did this already, without the present Bill, according to the provisions of which a person owning wild lands to the value of £4000, would be required to work 160 days in each year, on the Roads—this he considered perfectly absurd—Orphans would suffer if it was passed into a Law, and the little property which had been left them from the hard earnings of a Father's industry, must be sacrafised.—He should vote against the Bill.

Mr. Gordon said, that with respect to an increase in the number of Road Masters, such a measure might be necessary in more populous parts of the Country, and he should not oppose that provision of the Bill—some amendments too might be necessary in the Law regulating the distribution of Statute labor which would meet with his concurrence —he thought it for example a hardship that under the existing law, a person rated on the Assessment List, for property to the amount of £25, was required to do only two days work, whereas the person who was not rated at all, and did not own any property, was compelled to perform three days labor—this he considered as being unjust, and ought to be repealed, because it fell as a burthen on the poor—he however was not prepared to vote for the general alteration proposed in the present Bill.

Mr. J. Jones proposed an amendment limiting the Bill, to the appointment of an increased number of Path-masters, and Pound-keepers in each Township, it having been explained that the other provisions of the Bill must more properly come under the consideration of the special Committee to be appointed under the *Attorney General's* motion, relating to Highways throughout the Province.

The Bill with the amendments was reported and ordered for a third reading.

Militia Bill—2nd reading—in Committee—*Mr. Ingersoll* in the Chair.

Mr. Perry said that the Bill was limited to four years, and was intended as an experiment, to ascertain, whether one general training in the year would not answer every desirable purpose. Under the present law, Officers commanding Regiments, could call them out as often as they pleased, although he confessed he had not known many instances where the power had been exercised—in one instance however he knew that a Regiment had been called out and kept from home three days together—Captains of Companies too, could call their Companies out, four times in the year. These frequent trainings he considered as being unnecessary, and attended with no good consequences. The Officers he was sorry to say were not generally qualified to instruct the men—many privates knew their duty better than the Officers, but if the people were disposed to meet for training, this Bill would not prevent them, as it was only intended to prevent the Officers from having the power of calling them out for that purpose.

The *Attorney General* hoped that it would be found the House had not changed its opinion on this subject since last Session, when a Bill of the same kind was rejected—and it could not be for the benefit of any of the parts of the Militia of the Province was not in an effective state, and this might be accounted for from the fact that in no other country perhaps was so little exacted from the people, as in this. In all other countries, it was considered desirable to pay the greatest attention to the effective state of the Militia, and we need not go far for examples of this. In the U. States, the trainings were frequent, much pains was taken in the displining of the Militia force of the Country, and there could be no doubt but that their general appearance was highly creditable—and why he would ask, was it considered necessary in that country, to bestow so much attention to this subject—it could not be said that this arose from any threatened danger, or from the fear of invasion—their situation, and the nature of population precluded any such apprehensions. Our case was directly the reverse; we had once been invaded, and might again be attacked—our population was comparatively small, and we were far removed from the means of support. Would it not be proper, he asked, to consider our Militia, bordering as we did on the territory of a powerful people, who bestowed so much care and attention in making that kind of force effective among themselves, and who had once invaded the country. He should hope that it would be their desire to see a person to see a very different feeling fostered in the minds of the people, who should be taught to feel a pride in meeting for the purpose of Military instruction—he had never heard the Militia Laws of this Province complained of as being oppressive, on the contrary he was happy to have it in his power to say, that wherever he had had an opportunity of being present at Militia trainings, he had always witnessed a most anxious desire on the part of the people, to make a respectable appearance, and if they were not more perfect in their duty, it was not so much their fault, but might be attributed to the want of more frequent practice.

Hon. Members who complained of the ineffective state of our Militia, proposed a most extraordinary remedy, which would render it absolutely certain, that they should never have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their duty. In all other colonies, this subject had claimed particular attention, and had not been neglected, and it certainly ought not to be so slightly treated by us. It had been stated by one Hon. Member that an instance had occurred of a Colonel of Militia keeping out his Regiment for three days together—if such was the case he could only say that he had acted contrary to law, and such practices if they existed should be checked—but to limit the trainings to one only, in each year he did not think proper,—the Lieut. Governor, might desire to inspect the Militia, but under such a Bill if it passed, the Colonel of a Regiment would not have it in his power to comply with an order for that purpose—he would not be able to call his Regiment together previous to such an inspection to make the necessary arrangements, in appointments of Officers and non-commissioned Officers, and surely no Hon. Member could desire to see our Militia brought into such a state as this would produce. He had the honor himself to have the charge of a Regiment, and he had rather felt it matter of reproach that he had not paid more attention to it, than he had done, in calling them out more frequently, satisfied as he was of the disposition which existed among both Officers and Men, to obey such commands.—The rapid increase of our population too required frequent subdivisions of Regiments, and organising of new corps, all of which necessary measures must be lost sight of in the contemplated change, or if carried into effect, it would occupy much time before that necessary organization could be effectually made. Instead of shewing such an apathy on this subject, he would endeavor to inculcate a different spirit among the people, and to shew as men, and true lovers of their country he had no doubt would be willing to make greater sacrafices if required, than were called for by the Militia Laws of the Province, which exacted less perhaps than any other country in the world.

Mr. Peterson said, he considered the present Militia training system, a mere mockery—some of the officers were the most unworthy persons, and being themselves unacquainted with their duty, could not learn the men any thing—when called out for training it frequently happened, that the incoming man could know than calling their names over, and they received no instructions whatever, because the Officers were incompetent to do it. The Hon. and learned Attorney General, had made same allusion to the Militia of the U. States, and (Mr. P.) would inform that Hon. and Gentleman why they were in a better state of discipline than ours.—There the people felt a pride in appearing like men, and were actuated by a love of country—they took pleasure in going forth as freemen, for the purpose of training, under Officers of their own choosing, while our Militia met with reluctance, because improper Officers and unworthy persons, were placed in command without their consent, and the consequence was, that no good resulted from their being assembled.

The Attorney General said, he felt a little surprised that some Hon. Members should on this, and other occasions, feel themselves called upon to draw comparisons, between a neighboring country, and the institutions of the Government under which they lived, and expressing in many instances their admiration of the former, while they appeared forgetful of those true sentiments of respect which were due to the latter. If the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Gentleman were such as could be supposed to influence the feelings of others, it might not be unadvisable for the measure to hear it proposed as a resolution of this House, that we should at once declare ourselves as a part of those United States, and then no further care on account of our Militia would be necessary. He however that Hon. Gentleman had been in England, he would have there seen a Militia, which would have satisfied him, that in no other country in the world perhaps, could an equal degree of discipline and subordination be found, and one whose sentiments on the subject, would be found very different from those expressed by the Hon. Gentleman. A Militia possessing in its fullest sense, all that love of Country, and of freedom, which the Hon. Gentleman had been pleased to attach, and he would not say improperly, to the people of his neighbouring country. And was the Militia of England left to select its own Officers, or did it express any sentiment of reluctance on being placed under the orders of those who were appointed to take command of them.—It was totally different, and although they were not called upon even at the present moment, in a time of profound peace, to perform what might more properly be considered as the duty of regular Soldiers, by being kept together for weeks at a time, had they not submitted cheerfully to all the duties they were called upon to perform. Could it be said that this system of discipline was necessary from any apprehension of aggression or invasion.—It was not from any such apprehension, for with her immense population, and resources, England had within herself the means of raising such an efficient force, as might be said to enable her to defy the world—yet she felt it necessary to foster a martial spirit among her people, who instead of murmuring, felt it rather as the pride of freemen to second her endeavors by a willing and cheerful acquiescence. It was not necessary that Militia trainings should be so frequent, or for such a protracted time among us, but such was the spirit he desired to see kept alive in our country—such was the honorable spirit which was found to actuate our sister Colonies—Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, had their Militia placed on a respectable and efficient footing. In Lower Canada would be found, a Regiment of Cavalry, with companies of Artillery, and Dragoons, whose services had been found most effectual in rendering assistance to the civil authorities in the preservation of the peace of the country—there these volunteer corps had been found ready, and felt it an honor, to form escorts on certain occasions, to His Majesty's representative—the spirit which actuated men who love their country, and feel an honest pride in paying those marked attentions to the representative of their Sovereign, which should at all times be shewn, were not withheld by them—and did they choose their own Officers? As to the result of the system of election of Officers, what did it produce?—he remembered not long since seeing in an American Paper, a statement, that in a Law or Militia Stable having been chosen the Colonel of a Regiment—his name he did not recollect—but one had been given him, Colonel Pluck, and the choice was so extraordinary that the man was even taken about the country, and made a show of, as one of those ridiculous objections ended in much the same manner after all, as appointments made among ourselves—the men were said to have the choice, but in most cases, a recommendation was made to them by their superiors, that a certain person would be acceptable, and his recommendation was generally attended to.—As to abuse in appointments, he would only say, that perfection was not to be expected under any system; it might happen, and no doubt did happen in some instances, that improper recommendations were made to the Adjutant General, who could not possibly know the character of every man whose name came before him, and the person at whose instance such appointments were made might afterwards discover that he had been deceived in the character of the person he had recommended, supposing him worthy of a Commission in the Militia.—The House he hoped would not consent to entertain the present Bill—it would have the effect of rendering our Militia less effective than under the present law, which in its operation could not be considered as imposing any very heavy burthen on the people.

Mr. Perry, thought that if an inquiry were made it would perhaps be found that among ourselves there were a great many Colonel Pluckes—As to the idea expressed that one training in the year was sufficient to ascertain the strength of the Country, and more could not be desired—if the Military spirit alluded to, existed among the Officers, nothing in it would prevent them from meeting for exercise as often as they pleased—in the comparison between England and this Province appeared to him ridiculous—She was liable to invasion on all hands and from all parts of the world—but what power would invade U. Canada, except the United States—the present mode of training did not render the Militia effective, and if this was to be the object, it would be better to call them out for three or four weeks at a time, as was the case in England, who paid and clothed them when so employed. The Bill he should support.

Mr. Lefferty, would rather support a Bill to render the discipline of our Militia more perfect than it was at present, than repeal the present Law—he would like to see Officers well instructed in their duty, and they would then be able to render the men perfect in the discipline of Men. It had been said that the Militia of the United States were better attended to than ours, and some Hon. Gentlemen, instead of wishing to improve and render us efficient, were for taking away all the means of our having it in our power to do so. He was surprised to hear the comparisons made by some Members respecting the choice of Officers, and he could tell those Members that the consequence of this system of election in the United States was, that the men commanded the Officers, and not the officers the men—their Militia might be said to be well organized, but it was not effective—it was all bail fellow, well met among them—Officers and men eat out of the same dish, and drank out of the same cup together—this system was ridiculous and he never wished to see it introduced here.—Our Militia, he admitted, was badly organized, and although the people did not complain of any severity in the Law he thought that some amendment might be made, by which Regiments instead of being called from one end to the other of a Township or Riding, should be called together at a central point—in many cases they were called from too great a distance, and as some of them were poor it might be considered a hardship. The Adjutant General, he was of opinion, ought to visit the different Regiments in the Province once or twice a year, for the purpose of inspection—he would be willing to make a proper allowance for the payment of this service, and if the present Officer was incapable of performing it, he would allow him to retire on a pension for past services, and employ a person who was capable of performing the duty—it was expedient that we should take the necessary means to have a good Militia force, prepared to meet the foe if necessary—there never were better men with arms in their hands than the Militia of this Province, during the late war, and they had given the enemy cause to remember it—they ought not to be neglected, and he hoped he should not again hear of the system of choosing Officers by election—the most competent persons were usually appointed, and although it might happen that sometimes an unworthy person might be given a Commission, from not knowing his character, he did not think this any reason, for adopting the system of election.

Mr. Peterson, said that he did not care for the doubts which had been expressed by the Att'y. Gen'l. with respect to his loyalty—his whole family was loyal, and his father before him had been driven from his home in Pennsylvania on account of his loyalty—he would still express his opinion that the practice of electing Militia Officers was preferable to the mode of appointments made by the Governor, which brought Officers in, who were drunken worthless fellows, and the Bill he thought a good one if not withstanding all that had been said, and he insisted that it would be better to be without trainings altogether, than continue to act under the present system.

Mr. Scallick, was in favor of the Bill—under a former Act when the fines were accounted for to the Receiver General, the Militia was called out, but no fines were exacted from absentees—under the present law which directs the fines to be paid into the hands of the Colonels of Regiments, they were rarely imposed—a remedy for this should be provided, and calling out the men once a year was, in his opinion, quite enough.

Mr. Wilson, knew that little progress had been made by the Militia for many years—in his opinion they were more efficient thirty five year ago than they were now, because at that time, when the Country was first settled, there were many disharged Soldiers capable of instructing the men—it would be time enough to call the Militia out when danger was apprehended, and as to the idea of a regular drill Sergeant would teach them more, than they would acquire in years under the present system—it had been so last war, as the enemy well remembered—In England the population was dense—here in the country it was scattered, and the people were employed in clearing their lands, and raising grain, for those who could not raise it for themselves—it would be better to leave them to these necessary pursuits, instead of calling upon them for frequent trainings. It was impossible to combine an agricultural and martial spirit—the people were required to clear our forests, make roads, and plough the soil, and if there must be Militia trainings, call out the Merchants Clerks, and those in Attorneys Offices—drill them, but call upon the Farmer only once a year, in order that the strength of the Country might be known.

On the Question being put—it was negatived—and the Bill *lost*.

Mr. Wilkinson,—Notice of Bill—for erecting Stone Houses, and appointing Store-keeper, for Tobacco, in the Western District.

Attorney General—Notices—Committee on expiring Laws, and for expunging from Journals, order for Printing Petition of W. Forsyth.

Adjourned.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, February 2, 1828.

There is nothing of importance in the papers received by the last Mail. It is stated, but not officially, that preparations were making for the removal of the British Troops from Portugal; and it is said, that such a measure would probably be carried into effect as soon as the Troops of France were withdrawn from Spain. The *Courier*, however, does not consider this as a necessary consequence, but is of opinion, that if circumstances rendered such a measure necessary, the British Forces would still be continued in Portugal, altho' France should consider it expedient to recall his Troops

from Spain. There is nothing further from Greece.

By issuing a Supplement in the course of the week, we are enabled, in this days paper, to bring our summary of the proceedings in the House of Assembly to Wednesday last. The proceedings thus far, are not of more than ordinary interest, but as they are nevertheless desired by our readers, we have endeavored to give them the most prominent subjects. Those who are not in the habit of attending at the Bar of the House, can scarcely form a correct idea of the impossibility there would be of giving within the limits of a weekly paper, all that is said and done; and, indeed, much that is said, consisting in repetitions of the same arguments, would only serve to pall the tastes of our readers. Several Bills, it will be seen, have passed, and are sent to the Legislative Council—the greater part of these relate to measures which have been discussed in almost every Session of this Parliament. The Jury Bill is an exception—it contemplates a change which in its principles may be considered salutary, but we cannot avoid expressing our opinion, that it would be found, in its present shape, to be attended with many difficulties in its operation. In the course of debate, much was thrown out of a general nature, against the discretionary power now vested by Law in the Sheriffs, for the selection of Juries. The best proof that can be given that this discretionary power has not been improperly used, is the concurrent testimony given by the Country, that our Juries have discharged their duties in an upright and impartial manner.

The *freedom of speech* was certainly made use of in debate on this Bill, to its fullest extent, to impeach the integrity, and even the common honesty, of the Magistracy, in almost every part of the Country. If the charges so unceremoniously made are true, we are surprised, that no attempt has been made to put a stop to the corruption complained of, by having the guilty persons brought to answer for their conduct. A mandamus would accomplish this; but when it is mentioned, the ready reply is, that it is troublesome and expensive. It appears, however, to be neither troublesome nor expensive to attack the public conduct of public men, when it can be done in such a manner, that they cannot by possibility have an opportunity of replying to the charges which are brought against them—of the justice of such attacks, we need not say any thing.

The House has been employed since Tuesday in ordinary routine matter—reading Bills, Petitions, &c. Mr. Bidwell's Bill, for "*Securing the rights of certain persons in this Province*," was introduced and read yesterday. It relates to the Alien Question, and from hearing it hastily read, it appears to us, to Naturalise these persons, by making them Subjects *in Great Britain and all her dominions.*

We have no objection whatever that other Editors should copy from our paper the "Proceedings in Parliament." True it is, they cost us a good deal of labour, but we shall not accuse them of a "*literary piracy*," if they think proper to avail themselves of those opportunities which we possess, of communicating such intelligence to the public.—When they do so, however, all we ask is, that they will communicate that intelligence in the way we give it. It is not, therefore, our intention to complain, that the *Colonial Advocate*, who is encouraged, and in the *confidence* of the House, for the special purpose of reporting, should avail himself of our labors, by copying from us—but the debate of Thursday and Friday, in last week, which he quotes from the extra U. E. L., is *not* a true copy. It is given in part only, and as it relates, in a great measure, to the Editor of the Advocate himself, we consider this partial copying the more unjustifiable.

Mr. William Forsyth, the Inn-keeper at the Falls of Niagara, has a Petition before the House of Assembly, complaining of certain grievances which he states he has suffered, by a trespass having been committed on his property. Mr. Forsyth has appealed to the Laws of the Country for redress, and the subject is still pending in the Courts of Justice. Unwilling however it appears, to await the decision of those tribunals, he has thought proper, to have a Petition presented to the House, containing the most inflammatory language, and charges of the grossest injustice, against the highest authorities in the Country. This cannot be considered in any other light, than as an attempt, by an exparte statement, to create a prejudice in the public mind in his favor, and if this attempt should be successful, by causing any importance to be attached to such a Petition, under such circumstances, it must be evident, that in all future cases, even where causes are yet undetermined in our Courts of Justice, an appeal of the same kind may be made, and for the same purposes, thereby defeating in a great degree the ends of Justice. Mr. Forsyth has instituted his action at law, and is at this moment persevering in it—where then is the necessity or propriety of this appeal to the Assembly?—The Law will afford the same protection to him, as to any other person, and we have yet to learn that that protection has been refused to any one whose case called for it. The Petition however is introduced, and considered by some persons as being highly *important*—so much so, that 50 copies are ordered to be printed for the use of Members.—Not with a view as it is said to publication, but merely for the use of *Members.—Printing* it is said by a learned Gentleman, is not *publishing*, and as he ought to know best, we shall not quarrel with the legal distinction he makes—but common sense, and fact tell us, that printing *may*, and as it appears, *will*, in this case lead to publishing, and that too by a person who is *encouraged*, and in the *confidence* of the House. Notwithstanding the "*terrible definition*" of the learned Gentleman "*of the English libel law*"—and notwithstanding the assertions made, that the Petition when printed, should be solely for the use of Members.—the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, who is in the *confidence* of the House, tells them in a note appended to their proceedings, which he is *encouraged* to report, that he will "*publish this Petition.*"

It was said by several, that the statements in this Petition might be untrue, and in the highest degree libellous—and that there was no intention to *publish* it—but published it will be, it appears, and that too by a person, *encouraged* by, and in the *confidence* of the House.—The application is easily made.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a pair of Horses, which Dr Baldwin was driving in a Sleigh, became unmanageable, and ran away. In turning a corner of the Street, the Sleigh was upset, and by being thrown against a post on the foot path, the Doctor received a severe bruise in the head, and was otherwise hurt. He is at present confined, in consequence of the accident, but we are happy to learn, that he is convalescent.

A Ball and Supper was given at the Government House, on Thursday evening, 31st inst, in honor of the Anniversary of His MAJESTY's Proclamation. The Party was exceedingly numerous, and the rooms fitted up in a splendid and tasteful manner.

The "*sentiments of a Lay Member of the Church of England*", will be found in this number. We heartily join in opinion with him, that a spirit of forbearance and moderation, on the subject to which his Communication refers, is by all means to be cultivated on the part of those, who feel an interest in supporting the rights of the Established Church.

It is certainly our desire, as much as lieth in us, to "live peaceably with all men"; but we cannot consider it as evincing any thing like an unchristian spirit, or that it can be thought a departure from consistency, if, when our rights are assailed, and attempts are made to wrest them from us, by those who have directed the storm of abuse and reproach against us, we shall be found standing on our defence, in a firm and temperate manner.—When our resources are attacked, and our enemies are active in their endeavors to procure our overthrow, feeling our cause to be a just one, we should rather accuse ourselves of neglecting the performance of a duty, if we yielded to their endeavors without even an attempt at resistance.

It is stated by the *Canadian Freeman*, that Mr. Morrison, who has been nominated by the *Caucus*, as a Candidate for the representation of the Town of York, was "turned out of a minor Clerkship in the Surveyor General's Office, eight years ago, for saying, that the Attorney General, as a Government Officer, was an unfit person to represent the people." This, we suppose, is intended as a *recommendation* on the behalf of Mr. Morrison. If none other can be discovered by the *Caucus*, and none has been offered, we can only say, that it must turn out a very sorry one, and for the best reason in the world—*it is not true.* This Mr. Morrison knows, and as he is intended upon him, to contradict assertions, which are at variance with truth, lamented.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Sentiments of a Lay Member of the Church of England.—I was exceedingly sorry to find by a late paper, that a Circular Letter had been forwarded from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec to his Clergy, notifying his intention of circulating a Petition for signature, praying that the Clergy Reserves should not be withdrawn from the Church of England.

I regret that such a step should be contemplated, because I would gladly see the Ministers of the Established Church hold themselves aloof from such a contest; and, as they have hitherto done, decline taking any active part in an indecent and disreputable scramble for loaves and fishes: and, although I feel the most perfect conviction that such a Petition would be couched in language the most moderate, and that it would contain neither sentiments nor expressions unbecoming Christians or Gentlemen, yet it would be in a manner entering the lists with adversaries, who have shewn neither charity nor forbearance in their language or proceedings, and in some measure following an example, which by all true Christians cannot be too carefully avoided. To me it appears, that every argument made use of by the enemies of the Church of England, in favor of their own claims, goes greatly to shew the necessity of supporting the Establishment in Upper Canada. If the congregations of the Presbyterians amount (as they assert) to thousands, and those of the Church are scanty and scattered, does it follow that the wealthy and powerful are to be supported at the expence of those who so greatly need encouragement and assistance? or shall the scattered sheep of the Established Church be left destitute of Shepherds, because the neighboring flock is more numerous than they are? Our enemies have said, that the Ministers of the Church are ambitious and intriguing—in Canada, have those truly Christian Ministers appeared in a more amiable point of view than they do at present. They have been reviled, but have reviled not again; and have suffered the storm of abuse and reproach to exhaust itself, without an attempt at resistance or retaliation—such has been their conduct, and it has justly entitled them to the esteem and admiration of all who are capable of estimating the trial; and I should greatly regret, that our exemplary and excellent Bishop, should feel it his duty to act on the defensive, or to assert claims which cease to be desirable, so soon as they require a departure from consistency to secure them.

I trust, that at this period of reviling and persecution, when the enemies of the Church of England are active in their endeavours to prevent her overthrow in these Colonies—when her resources are attacked, and the most unremitting exertions are used to humble and impoverish her, that her friends will see the necessity of rallying round her standard, and of encouraging and supporting the endeavours of her Ministers, whose usefulness and respectability, rather by a strict attendance to her worship and ordinances, and by an examplary deportment and conversation, than by arguments in her behalf, or Petitions for her maintenance. Those who are truly friendly to the venerable Establishment, and who wish to see her still prospering and flourishing in this Country, remember how much of her respectability depends on the character of those who profess to be her members—Let them remember the example of our great founder, who bore with meekness and humility, the reproaches and insults of his enemies, and sought not to disarm them by other means, than those of patience and forbearance—Let them remember, that if earthly aid is taken from us, there is still a protecting Power, without whose aid all earthly support and countenance is worthless and vain—Let them remember, that the Church we love and venerate, cannot be destroyed, even in this remote Province, without permission from Him, who is mighty to save—and above all, let us by to heart this solemn truth, that if we neglect our duty as Christians, or set an example of worldly mindedness, avarice, or dissention, we shall deserve no support from God or man, and our fall (if fall we must) will be deserved and un-

Birth,

At York, on Wednesday, 23d inst., Mrs. J. B. Robinson, of a Son.

Died,

At New Market, on Friday 25th instant, Susan Bogman, wife of James Boulton, Esquire.

At Niagara on Saturday the 19th ult., Ralph Clench Esq., of a paralytic affection, aged 66 years.

Mr. Clench at the commencement of the Revolution joined the Royal Standard as a cadet in the 42nd Regt., and for his conduct in the action which terminated in the capture of General Burgoyne, he obtained a commission in the 9th or King's Regt., and shortly afterwards a Lieutenancy in Butler's Rangers, in which he served until the reduction of the corps in 1783—Mr. Clench was then appointed Clerk of the Peace, under the Government of Quebec, and after the division of the Province, he was continued in that situation. Mr. C. held several other situations under the Government, such as Judge of the District Court, and Register of the Surrogate Court.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, WATCH-MAKER, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO.—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Iron, saved from the ruins of the Gaol and Court House of Vittoria, in the London District, will be sold at Public Sale, at Vittoria, aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st February now next ensuing, for *Cash.*

By order of the Magistrates in Sessions.

JOHN B. ASKIN,
C. P., L. D.

Woodhouse, 16th, January, 1828. 36-1w

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 10th Jan'y. 1828.

REQUIRED for the Royal Navy at Penetanguishene, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Magazines at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz:

PORK—pounds, Three Thousand,
SUGAR, Muscovado—pounds, One Thousand and Fifty.
COCOA—pounds, Seven Hundred.
TEA—pounds, One Hundred and Seventy-two.
VINEGAR—gallons, Ninety.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the above supplies, until Tuesday the 19th February next ensuing, and it is requested, that the prices be expressed in Sterling, the Dollars at 4s. 4d., and to be endorsed, "*Tender for Naval Supplies.*" W. J. GREIG,
D A C G.
33-5w

INSTALMENT NOTICE.
WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 2nd Jan'y. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.
York, 19th January, 1828. 34-3w.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale on reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Made ra, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

FOR SALE.—A Town Lot with two Dwelling Houses, the one formerly occupied as a Store in New Market.—The terms will be made easy, apply to

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
York, 26th January, 1828. 35-4w

VOL. 2. NO. 87.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
York, 6th February, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant a Licence to Elnathan Hubble, of Elizabethtown, in the Johnstown District, Esquire, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province; he having complied with the provisions of the 4th clause, 3 Geo. 4, chap. 5, regulating the practice of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery within this Province.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [2d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United King-doms &c. imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America.*

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said lastmentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table thereto contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	the cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 6
Spirits of the West Indies That Spirits the Produce of any of	XXX. And be it further enacted

from one Colo-ny in North America or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in other. North America, from some other British Possession in North America.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar. Wine in Casks, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from some *British* Possession in *North America*, or from the United Kingdom.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom. That Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subjcte to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. from Canada ed. Pro-duce of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom,, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas;* and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Ire-land Free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Importation to extend only to Duties by the Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal Ports free for Warehousing Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient, that an Act to appoint the Ports of *Kingston, Canada, to be and Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports at *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as at the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods pos-ted on from ed, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canada, such Goods may be entered at such Ports, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the Canadas, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and

XXXVI. And be it further enact-Goods removed ed, That Goods Warehoused at any to another Warehousing Port in any of the *Brit-ish* Possessions in *America*, being Port. first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Ves-sels importing, prohibited Goods Forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure therein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, as lie along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall

not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.
P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company,*" for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Whereforе we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A notation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 The correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improve the same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the conditions of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No additional Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL
No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

Government House,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 2lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*The Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald Mc, Donell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. } 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th January, 1828. 37-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Gutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, *Sheriff, E. D.*
15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwal, *Sheriff, E. D.*
15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th January, 1828. 37-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock; noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, *Sheriff, E. D.*
15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 28th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
1st February, 1828. 36-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 140 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff's Office, Longueil, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 18th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

33-6w. By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, D. D.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Pruyne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

37-11w *Kingston, 15th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D.

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Niagara, To wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 7 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Dep'y. She if N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

35-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ Take Notice, that the above sale is postponed until the 29th of February 1828, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit: } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Ninth Day of the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th do. do. } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill,

which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 18, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.
33–6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 24th January, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the First Wednesday in March next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of October next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.
35-8

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

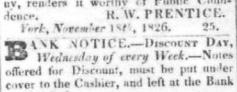
JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11–tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premiums. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this County, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.
R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

NOTICE.—Henry Mosley, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.
York, 24th Nov. 1827. 27tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Jones and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th June.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately,* Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.
WILLIAM STEVENSON
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,632 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.
York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles for Port Hope, or intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25*s.* per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket les, &c.—and at 27*s.* 6*d.* per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Pork will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods could be laid down in Kingston or Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Wares of Canadian or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, in addition to the advantages above (which are combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—the good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works,
5th November, 1827. 29tf

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. ALSO,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER M'DOUGALL
York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of Loyalist, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ormes, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to effect speedy sale.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. T. BRADWELL.
Loriguel, 12th October, 1827. 22tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly authenticated, to the Solicitor thereof, on or of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON. *Trustees.*
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 29tf.

NEW ENGLISH STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, opposite Messrs. Leslie & Sons, King-Street.—The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on sale the following Goods:—From 3 to 4,000 Yards of *Linens*; consisting of Irish and Yorkshire Shirtings, Feather and Straw Bed-ticking, Blue Linen, &c. &c.—From 2 to 300 Dozen of *Stockings* and Socks; Mens, Womens, and Childrens, Woollen, Worsted, and Cotton. Many of these are stout, and well adapted for this climate and season.—From 4 to 5,000 yards of *Factory Cottons*—about 2,000 yards of *Fustians*, consisting of Moleskins, Cordoroys, Pillows, &c.—From 1, to 2,000 gross of Buttons and Moulds, Gilt, Pearl, Metal, &c. From 1, to 200,000 Needles of superior quality.

And in addition to the above, a general assortment of Woollen Cloth, Printed Calicoes, Muslins, Bobbinetts, Lace, Handkerchiefs, Hats, Shoes, and other Dry Goods, as well as a stock of Tea, Sugar, and other Groceries.

A few superior Fowling-pieces, a few sets of good Gig Harness, and an assortment of Knives and Files, at an excellent quality.

The Subscriber will endeavour to supply the wants of his customers, and to attempt to deceive the public with puffing Advertisements, the Subscriber begs leave to observe, that as the greatest part of these goods was purchased *personally* from the *Manufacturers in England* at a period when *British Goods* had experienced the *greatest reduction* in price *ever known*, it is in his power, and he is determined to sell them on the most liberal terms.—Store-keepers supply'd on the lowest terms.

☞ Wheat, Flour, and Ashes taken in exchange. JAMES COCKSHUTT.
York, U. C. Dec. 7, 1827. 28tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 14, 15, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Murray—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. } 2000
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts, }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828. NO. 87.

Statement of Facts, relating to the trespass, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

PREFACE,

In presenting to the Public a statement of facts relating to the trespass committed in 1826 on the Printing Press, at that time in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, and candidly declaring and avowing the motives which influenced the persons concerned in that act, I feel it necessary, as I am connected with the Government by an office, however unimportant, to offer, respectfully, to His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, an apology for the liberty I have taken in presuming to make use of His name, or the names of persons forming members of His Government without first obtaining his permission, or even making him aware of my intention.

But the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, having lately thought proper, by representing in his usual style, statements relating to the injury committed upon his property, by myself and a few others, in language which could not have proceeded from any mind not callous to truth, and devoid of every honorable and virtuous feeling, with the sole view of exciting public indignation against myself and companions, and involving the Government in a suspicion created by his own malig nant imagination, that they were the contrivers and instigators of the act he complains of; I cannot, in justice to myself, or to those implicated through my indiscretion, remain longer silent, and quietly witness this second attempt at imposition, without any effort to counteract its wicked and mischievous tendency, by what I declare on my honor, and what is known to eight or nine other persons concerned with me, to be a true, faithful, and unqualified statement of every thing that occurred relating to that hasty and inconsiderate act.

I had once before made up my mind to give to the public my sentiments on this subject, but I am almost ashamed to confess that I was deterred, or rather restrained, by the conviction that the Editor of the *Advocate*, and his fellow labourer the *Freeman*, would represent me, as they had done before, to be acting under the direction, or with the knowledge or sanction of the Executive Government, and consequently, according to their doctrine, unworthy of belief; and although I then felt, and now feel, the perfect absurdity of such charge, and strongly condemn an apprehension which may be by others pronounced very unworthy and unjust towards the public, the currency which the foulest and the most unfounded attacks upon the character and reputation of some of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants seemed to obtain throughout the province, and the avidity with which they were sought after and read, by those whose abilities and station in society might have taught them better, made me imagine that the time had not yet arrived when I could hope for a cool, dispassionate and unbiased opinion of my conduct, and the motives which governed it.

I had sufficient experience of the uncompromising baseness of Mr. M'Kenzie's disposition, and could not doubt that he would descend to the meanest and most contemptible artifices, and use the most strenuous exertions to paralize the effect which a candid and ingenuous relation of facts was calculated to produce on the minds of a generous and impartial public; but as he appeared to think that he had already succeeded in establishing a belief, that the Government had incited a party of young men to commit a trespass on his property, it was not altogether improbable or unreasonable, to suppose that a similar artifice would be practised by him on the credulity of the same persons, and with equal success.

Indeed it is more than probable that, he will now resort to this stratagem to blunt the effect which the following pages may have upon his subscribers; for I think they will find themselves not a little at fault, when they reflect and compare with the statements herein set forth, verified and strengthened as they are by a solemn affidavit of their truth, with the innumerable and extravagant falsehoods, fabricated & ushered into the world by their friend Mr. M'Kenzie, unsupported in any way but by his character and reputation for honor and integrity, which his style of conducting his paper was calculated to impress upon the public mind—for I know not what other test they have by which to judge of his character.

If his word, supported only by a character so acquired, is to be considered satisfactory, and is to stand uncontradicted even by the oaths of eight or nine persons of undisputed veracity; then I most sincerely hope and trust that his friends will at least pause, before they again condemn the conduct or motives of any one, against whom the columns of such a Journal as the *Colonial Advocate* may be filled, with base, scurrilous, and unfounded abuse.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS.
York, 1828.

To be continued.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, 30, January.

Marriage Bill. Read third time and passed.

Road-master and Pound-keepers Bill, Read third time.

The Attorney General moved, that, that part of the Journals of the House relating to the Printing of the Petition of W. Forsyth, be expunged—After some discussion the motion was negatived.

Dower Bill, second reading—In Committee—Mr. Hornor in the Chair Bill reported and ordered for third reading.

Religious Societies Relief Bill—second reading—in Committee—Mr. Walsh in the Chair

Mr. Rolph, said that this measure had been introduced in a previous Session, by the Hon. Member from Lansdown, (Mr. Morris) but as that Hon. Gent. was not here at the commencement of the present Session, he had thought it his duty to bring it forward. Of all rights in which the people were interested, those of a Religious kind were the most important—in almost all countries these were respected, and although this was the case in this Province it was only so to a certain extent—some things were wanting—there is that every man should have liberty to exercise his own conscientious opinions, and adopt that form of worship which appeared most suitable to himself, but then the means to do so were not in his power—he might exercise those opinions, and adopt that form of worship, but he could not hold a spot of ground for erecting a House to carry on that worship, or for the purpose of interring the dead, who belonged to the same community of Christians as himself—he was sorry to say that this was the case of all Dissenters in this Province, and it might very properly be considered as a strange state of Society, where any denomination of Christians were precluded from holding lands for such purposes. In cases when purchases of Lands had been made, and places of worship erected, and burial grounds enclosed, the Heir at Law might hereafter claim the property, and convert these sacred places to his own use, or they might be sold under executions for debt. It could not be the desire of any one to see them converted to any other use, they should be secured in their possession—it would be inhuman to allow it to be in the power of any person to disturb the places where the bones of the dead were lying, and perhaps by ploughing up the fields which contained them, destroy "the short and simple annals of the poor" The Bill was so framed that it would not interfere with a great and important question which was agitated on another subject, its object was to provide for the security of such possessions as he had mentioned, if Dissenters might be told hereafter he acquired—Dissenters might be told that they had no right to the reserves, that they did not belong to the Established Church, but there could be no objection to their being secured in the possession he had alluded to—as it might however be found that they were intitled to share in the reserves he would be satisfied to name a small quantity of Land, say five acres for the purposes mentioned in the Bill. Another point was as to the sects to be embraced in the Bill—he had not confined it to any particular denominations, but would say that all should share in its benefits, and to meet the wishes of his Hon. Colleague, he should have no objections, however differently he might think from him on the subject, that it should include Unitarians—he would let truth work its own way, therefore he had not named any particular sects in the Bill, but had left it open for all. The best way of showing the necessity for this Bill would be, by asking the question, supposing it now actually stood on our Statute book, what would be said of that person who should propose its repeal—it would no doubt be considered as a most strange proposition, and no one would be found to make it, without evincing the greatest adversary against humanity. He moved the adoption of the Preamble

Mr. Gordon—had always been in favor of the general principles of the Bill, but it was his wish to see it passed in such a shape, as would ensure not only

full and deliberate attention. He was aware however that on examination it might not be found perfect in all its provisions, and he relied on the assistance of every Hon. Gentleman to make it so. It was drawn up according to his present views, and as he thought in accordance with the liberal intentions of His Majesty's Government. He felt some diffidence in bringing it before the House, aware as he was of its importance,—every Honble. Gentleman would have an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject, when the Bill came more fully under consideration, and he should reserve to himself the right of altering his opinion, as to some of its provisions, if it should be found necessary.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Tuesday—and on motion of *Mr. Coleman*, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

St. George Relief Bill, and Northumberland Registry Bill, brought in by the *Attorney General*—read first time, and ordered for 2nd reading.

Bill for abolition of Imprisonment for debt—2nd reading—*Mr. Gordon* in the Chair.

Bill reported, and ordered for third reading. —Adjourned.

Monday, 4th February.

Bill for abolishing Imprisonment for debt—read third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.—Yeas 15—Nays 14.

Petitions read and referred.

Message, and Despatch on Alien Question—House in Committee of the whole—Mr. Wilkinson in the Chair.

Mr. Hamilton said that the Resolution he intended subnitting on this occasion, needed no apology—to use the words of an old proverb "good wine needs no bush"—the instructions were of such a nature as would give general satisfaction, and he considered it unnecessary at present to enter into the merits of them—if they had been similar to those of last year, it might be necessary to do so.—Without further observation he should therefore submit his Resolution.

"*Resolved.*—That the thanks of this House are due to His Majesty for so favorably regarding the interests of his people in this Province upon their civil and political rights."

Mr. C. Jones said that last year the Gentlemen who were now advocating an address of thanks for these instructions, had declared them to be a breach of the privileges of the House—no exception was now made to them, but if the communication of such instructions was a breach of privilege then, it was equally so now, and he was surprised at the change which appeared to have taken place—he however did not consider it a breach of privilege on either occasion—some parts of those now communicated, appeared to be more palatable to some persons, and this might account for the readiness shewn for voting an address of thanks. The resolution however was limited, and such as ought not to be entertained.

Mr. J. Jones thought that the resolution made an invidious distinction, as it related to this particular case, and to no one class of people—His Majesty's Government had not infringed the civil rights, or any other rights of the people,—the resolution however admitted of a different construction—he considered neither the instructions of last year, or this, as being unpalatable, although a different opinion had been expressed last year by some persons, who had felt disposed to consider them as a breach of the privileges of the House. He had the same opinion of the present instructions, as he had of those sent last year—they were communicated to the House, as matter of information, and might be received upon or not, as best accorded with the views of individual Members—they were not to be considered as binding on the House. The present course however appeared to him as being unnecessary, and such as would cast a reproach on His Majesty's Government—it deviated from the usual practice of the House, and had never before in his recollection been adopted.

Mr. Gordon said that the present was not the proper time for entering into the merits of the question—when the Bill which had been introduced on the subject of Naturalization, was before a Committee, an opportunity would be afforded him and all others, for giving their opinions, and the reasons which would influence their votes. As to the resolution, now under consideration, it was in his opinion too limited, and relating as it did to one class of people, it might admit of the construction that their rights had before been neglected by His Majesty's Government, whereas it could not be denied that every desire had been shewn to secure not only this, but every class of the people in their rights. If the resolution went to this, he should have no objection to vote for it, but limited as it was to this particular occasion, he should oppose it.

Mr. Wilson was surprised at the opposition offered to the resolution—the instructions complied with the wish of the people, and how can the House refuse its thanks—he was convinced the country would receive the measure as it was now proposed with acclamation, and that it would attach the country more strongly to the Government—the House was therefore doubly bound to give thanks to His Majesty on this particular occasion.—He should support the resolution.

Mr. Lefferty supported the resolution—the instructions of last year were complied with reluctantly. Several Members of the other branch of the Legislature had expressed their opinions to this effect, and the tie which lasted so long in this House, shewed the same feeling—it was given up at last from the necessity which was felt of something being done.—If the present instructions were not satisfactory to the country, Petitions to that effect signed by thousands, would now be lying on the table, as was the case last year.

Mr. *J. Jones* should propose an amendment which would make the Address of thanks more general,—this he thought was the proper course to pursue, and one which had been adopted on all other occasions. By his proposed amendment the resolution would stand thus:—

"*Resolved.*—That the thanks of this House are due to His Majesty, for the favorable manner, in which His Majesty's Government has invariably regarded the interests of the inhabitants of this Province, respecting their civil rights, and upon other subjects."

Mr. Hamilton had no objection to the amendment—and while on this subject, he would take the opportunity of mentioning, that the thanks of the House should be given by an Hon. Member on his left (Mr. Randal,) for his exertions in this business—he would not however offer him empty praises, but should take another opportunity, of doing something of a solid kind for him.

Mr. Ralph would not consent, by one sweeping resolution, to deviate from the particular object embraced in the instructions—a temperate and conciliatory course had been adopted by His Majesty's Government, and called for an expression of thanks,—besides he was not prepared to say that he concurred in every Act of His Majesty's Government—some had been proposed to them, not by this House, of which nothing was known—the House should therefore be cautious how it expressed more that was within its own knowledge—the instructions now before the Committee, were satisfactory to him, and he thought it would be quite enough to say "we thank you for this." The general expression of the amendment, was an overflow of gratitude—a Legislative extravagance, uncalled for on this occasion—he would therefore confine the Address to the present subject, making the thanks as cordial as possible.

Mr. *Hamilton*, on reflection, found that he had allowed his feelings to get the better of his judgment when he assented to the amendment—the general expression of thanks had even embrace all other subjects, and amongst others the establishment of the College, which did not meet with his concurrence—he should therefore vote against the amendment.

Capt. Matthews would vote against it too, and confine the address of thanks to the particular subject under discussion, and not have any thing to do with other matters, some of which the House was ignorant of.

Mr. J. Jones's amendment being but, the House divided.—YEAS—*Messrs. Gordon, C. Jones, J. Jones, Burnham, Morris, VanKoughnett, Thorburn (Y.) Cameron, Scollick, Ingersoll, Clarke, Beasley, Coleman*—13.—NAYS —*Messrs. Matthews, McCall, Hornor, Fothergill, Wilkinson, Hamilton, Randall, Thomson (F.) Perry, Lefferty, White, Walsh, Baby, McBride, Wilson, Bidwell, Ralph, Peterson, Beardsley, Lyons*—20.—Majority against the amendment 7.

Mr. Morris proposed that the resolution, be amended as follows:—

"That the thanks of this House are due to His Majesty's Government, for their gracious intentions, invariably evinced in promoting the interests of the inhabitants of this Province respecting their civil rights, and upon other subjects."

Mr. Morris hoped this amendment would pass, as he believed no one would doubt the *intentions* of His Majesty's Government, on subjects relating to the rights of the people, although the results in some cases had not been approved of.

Capt. Matthews did not doubt the *intentions* of His Majesty's Government, but the word "*invariably*," might as well be substituted with "*all*"—and why had it not been introduced—because the Hon. Gentleman was opposed to the Church of England—that was the reason. That Hon. Gentleman had proved that that Church ought not to dominate in this Country —why did he not say *Religious* as well as *Civil* rights—he would ask him if he approved of the *intentions*, respecting the Clergy Reserves and the College.

Mr. Hamilton said that the amendment would be so general, that it would have no relation to the present subject.

Mr Morris's amendment being put, the House divided—the Yeas and Nays being the same as before.

The Original Resolution, was then put, and carried.—The Committee rose, and reported the Resolution—and on motion of *Mr. Wilkinson*—Messrs. *Ralph* and *Bidwell* were appointed a Committee to draft an address to His Majesty, pursuant thereto.

The Committee reported the Address.

The Address being read—

Mr. Walsh thought that there was some appearance of a desire to entrap the House by the present course of proceeding.—Addresses of thanks were usually in a plain and simple stile—but this appeared to him to be out of the ordinary course.

Mr. Gordon said that on former occasions he had witnessed a departure from those ordinary rules of proceeding so necessary to be observed by the House; but he had never seen so wide a departure from them as on this occasion—he had not the most remote suspicion, he could not avoid expressing his opinion that this appeared to him as a most deliberate intention to draw from Hon. Members an expression of opinion, on a question of the greatest importance, at a time when it was uncalled for—he hoped the House would see the propriety of withholding its sanction from such a mode of proceeding—it was an unworthy attempt to get Members to contradict former opinions, taking them by surprise, without affording time for deliberate consideration—he would send back this document, so improperly brought in by the learned Gentlemen of the Committee, as it was at variance with the resolution, on which the address should have been drafted.

Capt. Matthews thought that the former consent of some Hon. Members deserved censure, and he would express it.—The address now reported by the Committee was perfectly in order, and agreed with the resolution, as it referred to the Message, and the Petition against the Bills of last year.

Mr. C. Jones would not go into the merits of the question, but if Hon. Gentlemen would reflect, they would be convinced of the impropriety of taking the House by surprise, by such a mode of proceeding—it appeared as a stratagem to procure from the House, the condemnation of its own measures of last Session. The address was no more than matter than that in the resolution, which had not been brought into discussion when in Committee—if Hon. Gentlemen who now proposed the address had made their intentions known at that time, the House would have known how to act. He should move that the address be returned to the Committee, with instructions to make it correspond with the resolution.

Mr. Bidwell was happy that the resolution after all was approved by the Hon. Gentleman—as the Committee however of which he was a Member had been accused of stratagem, and a desire to take the House by surprise, he felt called upon to vindicate himself from a charge so seriously made, and which could easily be refuted. The Hon. Member who introduced the subject, had, when giving his opinion, expressed his intention of returning thanks to His Majesty on this occasion. The Despatch relating to the Bills of last Session, had been the subject of consideration before the Committee, who had adopted a resolution. This resolution in the hands of the select Committee was only a brief, and they formed their address in accordance to the wishes of the Committee of the whole. This the address did, and as to its containing a condemnation of former opinions, he would only say that those opinions were a sacrafice made to the necessity of the case at the time—this sacrafice had been made for fear of losing any bill—such had been his own sentiments, and he had stated last year, that although the instructions were not in accordance with his views of the subject, he was satisfied to make some sacrafice, of his own opinion, for the sake of seeing an important question set at rest—now others as well as himself, might rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of expressing their opinions without any such sacrifice.—The voice of the community would go with them in doing so, and they would be thanked for their conduct. The spirit of the address was in accordance with the resolution, and echoed the sense of the people in thanking His Majesty for reserving his Assent to these Bills.

Mr. J. Jones had been several years in the House, but had never seen so incorrect a mode of proceeding sanctioned—he would refer to the experience of the Speaker, whether a special Committee would depart so widely from a resolution referred to them.—What was the resolution referred in this instance to a special Committee, pursuant to which they were instructed to draft an address? It was to thank His Majesty for so favorably regarding the interests of his people in this Province upon their civil and political rights."—Was the Committee by this instructed to introduce any other matter, relating to the Bills of last year, or had the most distant allusion been made to such a subject when in Committee of the whole?—Certainly not—and yet the special Committee had exceeded their instructions, in departing from the Resolution—he hoped the House would reflect, before admitting the propriety of such a proceeding.

Mr. Fothergill thought the Committee had not departed from the Resolutions—and here he would ask the question, supposing the Bills of last Session had received the Royal Assent, would the thanks of the House be given, for that assent.

Mr. Morris—as a question of order, thought the address was irregular, if the House intended to have expressed its thanks, for withholding the Assent, a Resolution to that effect should have been proposed, and if adopted, could have been acted upon, but without this the address he thought was not in accordance with the resolution.

Mr. Gordon agreed in this opinion—that subject however had not been mentioned or discussed at all.

Mr. Perry contended that the address was in accordance with the Resolution—it accorded with the wishes of the people. An Executive bugbear was got up to suppress the expression of public, opinion and he could prove it, but it had failed (name it—from several parts of the House)—he would name it then—the answer to the Durham Address proved it—it held out threats of exclusion against all who should sign Petitions against the Bills of last year.

Mr. Fothergill knew that the people had been told that if they signed such Petitions they would be excluded—it prevented some from signing—but in spite of all 8 out of 9 thousand signed them. This was at the Quarter Sessions—and Henry Ruttan was the person who had told the people so.

Mr. Burnham, had supposed that the Hon. Gent. in spaking of the Qr. Sessions might have alluded to him as he was present at the time. Mr. Ruttan name being mentioned removed this impression.

The motion for returning the address to the Committee, to renew it according to the Resolution was put and *lost*. .

The address was then read a second time, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time this day.

[Some matter relating more immediately to the question of the Bill, now before the House, introduced by Mr. Bidwell, for Naturalizing certain' persons, was touched upon by some members, during the above discussion—we have not noted it here, as it will more properly come in place, when the Bill itself is under consideration.]

Eastern Boundary line of the Province—House in Committee, Mr. J. Jones in the Chair.

Mr. Fothergill introduced resolutions—he should not now enter at large upon the subject to which they related, which was highly important—his intention was only to have the resolutions presented to the attention of the House, and members would have an opportunity at another stage of fully expressing their opinions—he would observe that this was no party measure—the responsibility rested entirely with himself, as he had not consulted with any person on the subject—it was one which in his opinion claimed the serious consideration of the House—at the present critical moment, when three Agents from Lower Canada were to proceed to England, on the subject of the late Legislative differences in that Province. The people of Lower Canada he believed were not so much averse to an Union of the Provinces as they formerly were, and public opinion he had very reason to think, had undergone a great change on that question, in this Province, much as it had formerly been against it. The first resolution relating in general terms to the boundaries of countries, being adopted, the

Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to set again to-morrow.

[The Resolutions propose an address, praying that Montreal may be included in Upper Canada—or that an Union on the two Provinces may take place—or that all the British North American Colonies may be united, under the Government of a Vice Royalty.]

Bill for division of the London District—reported by the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of inhabitants, on that subject. Read first time and ordered for second reading.

Mr. Beardsley moved, that a Committee be appointed, to inquire into the constitutionality of the arrest, imprisonment, trial, and banishment of Robert Gourlay, from this Province, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report. And that the 32 Rule of the House (requiring one days previous notice of all intended motions) be dispensed with to enable him to make this motion.

It was objected by Messrs, C. Jones, Gordon and J. Jones, that the motion should not be acceded to, the Rule in cases of urgent necessity had been dispensed with, but no such necessity had been shewn on the present occasion—it was taking the House unawares. Mr. Beardsley admitted that he had not given the usual notice from motives of policy, but had thought it better to introduce his motion in this way.

The Motion was Carried.

Mr. J. Jones.—*Notice of Bill*—for improving the Navigation of the *River St. Lawrence.*

The Address to His Majesty was read a third time, passed, and signed. And a notice of Mr. *Ralph*. Messrs. Randal and Hornor were appointed a Committee to draft an address to His Excellency the Lt. Gov., praying that it may be transmitted to the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be presented to His Majesty.

The address to His Excellency, was accordingly reported—read a first and second time, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day. On taking the names of Members present—the Speaker declared the House.—*Adjourned for want of a Quorum.*

Tuesday, 5th February.

Mr. *Fothergill*, of the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Thos. T. Orton, and others, praying to hold lands for a Presbyterian Church at Port-Hope,—reported by Bill.

The Bill was read.

Mr. *Perry* inquired if provision was not already made for this case, in the general Bill, which passed the House a few days since, and which had been sent to the Legislative Council.

Mr. *Fothergill* replied, that the general provisions of that Bill, if it passed, would apply to the case of the present petitioners, but as they had expressed some doubt whether this would be the case, they had urged him to make this distinct provision for themselves, as affording a greater degree of security.

Mr. *Perry* should then oppose this measure, as he would never consent to the passing of such private Bills—if the general measure failed it would not be the fault of this House, but the case of the Petitioners was not properly laid for—he would have all stand or fall together.

Mr. *Gordon* thought that such a course was illiberal towards the Petitioners—their prayer was entitled to the consideration of the House, and in other cases of the same kind such Petitions had been favorably entertained.

Mr. *Lefferty* should oppose the further progress of the Bill, because if such Petitions were entertained, the table would be loaded with private Bills, and become burthensome to the House.

The Attorney Gen., although he did not consider the present mode of proceeding improper, yet he was of opinion, that before the House acted upon the resolutions they should be perfectly satisfied of the expediency of recommending any change in the present system, in a department of the public service, which was under the more immediate control of the Executive, who had no doubt adopted it on mature consideration, after having received the opinions of practical and experienced persons. Some Hon. Members objected to the slashing required by the settlement duty, but in several parts of the country he had visited, and in most of the new Townships, he was aware that its benefits were acknowledged and felt by the actual settlers, who were more easily enabled to open roads to their farms, and many persons who had before objected to this mode of Slashing, as unnecessary, had admitted their error when they came to settle on Lands themselves—they then found the convenience it afforded them in having openings made in front of adjoining Lands which were unoccupied.

As to the remedy proposed of granting Lands to actual Settlers only, it should be remembered that this was a condition which could not be enforced by the Executive, as the bounty of the Crown, to Loyalists & their children—Military claimants, Militia men and others could not be witheld—in justice to the actual settler however, a middle course was pursued, by which such persons were called upon to perform certain duties which tended to lessen the difficulties experienced by settlers in new Townships, in making Roads to their Lands, and the benefits of this system had he believed been found to be generally advantageous, and had induced the Executive to continue the system. There appeared to be a variance of opinion among Hon. Gent. on the subject—some were for altering the mode of performing the settlement duty, by requiring as he thought, more, than was now exacted, while others considered settlement duty altogether unnecessary—After mature consideration and years of experience, the Executive had continued to require the performance of these duties, finding them no doubt to be attended with beneficial results, and the House before recommending any alteration, ought to be perfectly satisfied that the present system was decidedly wrong. His own opinion from actual observation, and information derived from practical men, was, that it was generally advantageous to the new settlements, and he should therefore vote against the resolutions.

Mr Burnham, was aware of the benefits of slashing and opening the Roads, as it gave great facilities to the actual settlers—but the building a House on an unoccupied lot, he considered as being unnecessary. The two first Resolutions, being adopted, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. *Perry*, moved that one thousand copies of the address of thanks to His Majesty, for having witheld his assent to the Naturalization Bill, be printed, with the yeas and nays, for the use of members.

Mr. *Morris*, moved an amendment—That the Resolution with the proposed amendment, on which the address was founded, be also printed, which was carried—and the printing ordered.

Bill for preventing the consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Shops—brought in by Mr. VanKoughnett, read first time, and ordered for second reading.

Mr. *Morris*—Notice of motions to-morrow, appointment of Committee to inquire into the affairs of late Bank at Kingston—and whether Lotteries in this Province are legal. (Adjourned.)

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1828.

We are yet without any later dates from Europe.

The *learned* Member from Middlesex, has accused us of having made misrepresentations in our paper on his conduct last Session with respect to the Naturalization Bill. This accusation was made in a most childish and petulant manner, and unfortunately for himself, happens to be incorrect. The inconsistences of that learned Gentleman in the various stages of discussion on this question, have involved him in an inextricable labyrinth, from which he would escape, by endeavoring to palm upon the public, a belief that he has been misrepresented. The public however will best judge of the facts, when we refer them to the remarks made in the U. E. Loyalist, of 10, March 1827, on the Petition then in circulation against the Naturalization Bill. It was against that Bill, that *misrepresentation*, hoisted itself, and it was one of the complaints made in that Petition, that the Bill "was again placed on the order of the day, and passed without further amendments." In reply to this we stated a simple *fact*, that the Bill was "again placed on the *order of the day*," after it was *lost* by the Hon. Speakers casting vote, on a motion made by the learned member from Middlesex. Our remarks were as follows.

"Yet he, notwithstanding his detestation of it, looked down upon it in pity and forgiveness—and knowing that it would be effectual for the preservation of the rights and privileges of the people, which were about to be jeopardized for the sake of his consistency, extended the hand of friendship to it—raised it from its prostrate condition, and by his motion, again cherished it into life, and as the Petition says, it was "again placed on the order of the day, and finally passed without further amendment."

This we suppose is what the learned Gentleman calls *misrepresentation*. What says the Journals of the House of Assembly?—On the question being put on 29, Janv. 1827, for passing the Bill, there were *Year* 19—*Nays* 19,—&" the question was decided in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker, *and lost accordingly*."—Then follows.—" Mr. Rolph, *seconded by* Mr. Boswell, *moves that the Naturalization Bill be now put on the order of the day, and that the 32, Rule of this House, be dispensed with for that purpose.*

The question was carried in the affirmative and ordered accordingly, Year 20—*Nays* 17.

We would now ask, on whose motion it was that the Naturalization Bill of last Session, was "again placed on the order of the day? We would ask whether, in saying that it was on the learned Gentlemans motion, we can be justly charged with misrepresentation! We would ask to whom the charge more properly attaches itself.

But the complaint made against us, is that misrepresentation was used in not stating, that the learned Gentleman afterwards, moved, that the Bill should be referred to a select Committee, to be composed of "*Messrs. Baby, Peterson, Wilkinson and McBride.*"

To charge a person with *misrepresenting* a thing, which he never represented in any manner, is truly absurd, and adds another to the catalogue of his *consistencies*. It may be replied however, that it was intended as a concealment—but in now stating it, we have no objection, that all the advantage which can be derived from so flimsy a defence, should be allowed its full force—and when *it is* now stated, we will again ask whether we can justly be charged with misrepresentation in having said, that the Naturalization Bill was "again placed on the order of the day" on the motion of the learned Gentleman. It is an undeniable fact.

The learned gentleman adds to the complaint of misrepresentation, by saying, this his motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, was thwarted, that he was deserted, and thrown upon his back by those who should have supported him. With this impeachment of the conduct of other persons we have nothing to do—they have answered for themselves, by saying that they did not consider themselves *pledged*, to give their support to the *motion*, because it happened to suit the views of the learned Gentleman—they voted as a conscientious discharge of duty dictated, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the reply was such as was called for. This explanation we consider sufficient to repel the charge of misrepresentation, which has been made against us.

Naturalization Bill.—This Bill, which was introduced by Mr. Bidwell, passed the House of Assembly on Thursday, and has been sent to the Legislative Council. Some amendments and alterations were made in it, during its progress through the House. Of these we shall speak hereafter.

While the subject of the trespass on the Colonial Advocate Office, was to be decided by the Laws of the land, we abstained from offering any remarks on the affair. On one occasion only, before the trial took place did we say any thing about it, and then solely for the purpose of correcting the injust and unfounded representations which were made, with a view no doubt to prejudice public opinion, by statements calculated to induce a belief, that the trespass, was countenanced, and supported by official connivance. After the Jury had returned their verdict, we were the first to communicate the amount of damages they had awarded. The complaint of an individual, having met with redress from the Laws, we supposed that here the matter would end, but the Editor of the Advocate, has thought proper from time to time, to make it the subject of renewed complaints, and his columns have lately been occupied with Statements which evidently shew that *prosecution*, has not satisfied him, but that *persecution* is also his object. That *persecution* is attempted to be directed more particularly against one individual, and without offering any further remark ourselves, we beg leave to direct the attention of our readers, to the "Statement of facts," which we have commenced publishing in this number, relating to the Trespass. It will be continued to its close in succeeding numbers, and the public will be able to form an opinion, how far the trespass, if it cannot be legally justified, may, nevertheless, be considered as por-

sessing many circumstances of mitigation, and be enabled to draw a tolerably correct opinion of the motives by which the Editor of the *Advocate* is influenced, in thus following up, by a system of continued persecution, the persons concerned in that hasty and inconsiderate act.

Under the head of "*things in general*" the *Colonial Advocate*, speaks of the Alien Question, and calls it the "grand humbug", intimating that the *real* business of the Session is neglected. The *Advocate* has lately been employed, in printing Reports of the *Central Committee*, on the *Alien Question*.—The Committee have called upon the public, for £100, "balance due," over and above subscriptions already collected.—The Parliament is Petitioned to pay *Mr. Randall* £500 more—the Members of our Assembly are calling it an *important* question—but the *Colonial Advocate* calls it a "grand Humbug"—that is, we suppose, the Report of the "Central Committee"—the "balance due", and the "£500 to Mr. Randall"—is all "*humbug*." Really the *Colonial Advocate*, has humbugged the public almost long enough we should think—his inconsistencies are becoming more and more apparent every day, and the people if they do not see him in his proper character, it must be, because they shut their eyes against the light. He is now playing off a "grand humbug", among the free and independent Electors of the County of York, with a view to get a seat in Parliament.—We recommend them to be on their guard—he will hum, one them if he can, and then laugh at them in his sleeve. We should think however that Candidates must be scarce indeed, before they will suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the jargon of this "grand humbug."

At a Meeting of the Electors of the Town of York, friends of Mr. Robinson, the following Address was proposed and unanimously adopted :—

To JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, Esq.

We the undersigned Electors of the Town of York, having noticed the proceedings of a Meeting held in this place for the purpose of nominating a fit person to represent this Town at the next Election, and having anxiously hoped for some time past, that you would express to your numerous friends your determination to offer the continuance of your services to them as their Representative in the next Parliament, cannot allow a further period to elapse without assuring you of the perfect satisfaction we have felt in contemplating your political career.

Your talents and private worth, your known loyalty to our King and reverence for our happy Constitution, afford us convincing proofs of a continuance of that conduct as our Representative, which has hitherto merited our approbation.

We are satisfied that your situation as an Officer of the Executive Government, is not incompatible with the honest discharge of your duties to us in the Parliament—for we believe that the wishes of the Executive Government, under the present administration, and the welfare of the people are inseparable; but we are convinced that should a corrupt and oppressive Government ever be unfortunately placed over us, your public virtue would lead you to be the first to raise your voice, and direct your energies for the Public good.

With these feelings (which we believe to be those of a great majority of the Electors of this Town) we request that you will allow us to place you again in the situation of our Representative in the ensuing Parliament.

York, 6th February, 1828.

Christopher Widmer,	Hugh Richardson,
Wm. Proudfoot,	M. Meighan,
Peter McDougall,	John Monro,
Thos. Carfrae, Jun'r.	James Nation,
Robert Meighan,	Alexander Wood.
R. G. Anderson,	D. Jordan,
Williamble,	James C. Godwin,
James McCague,	Daniel Brook, Sen'r.
Thos. Shortis,	A. Mercer,
D. Stegman,	Silas Burnham,
T. R. Brooke,	William Moore,
George B. Willard,	Joseph Rogers,
George Monro,	Richard Watson.

To which Mr. Robinson was pleased to make the following reply :—

York, February 7th. 1828.

GENTLEMEN,

I am most grateful for the kindness which has prompted you to address me; and I beg you to believe that the sentiments which you declare yourselves to entertain towards the Government which I serve, and which it is our common duty to support and to respect, are to me gratifying to me than the language of friendship which you have applied to my character and conduct.

I shall have great pleasure, Gentlemen, in announcing immediately to the Electors of the Town, my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing them in the next Parliament, and allow me to add that your exertions, and the exertions of all others of my townsmen in connecting any opposition that may be offered, will ever be felt and acknowledged by me as the most gratifying proofs of confidence and kindness.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
J. B. ROBINSON.

To C. Widmer, Esq. and others, the Committee of Electors of the Town of York.

COLONIAL.

SAINT JOHN, January 8.

On Friday last, as His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas was walking in his garden, at the present Government House, in Fredericton, he accidentally stepped upon some glare ice, slipped and fell, by which we are sorry to say his right wrist was dislocated, and his face much cut; he also received a severe contusion on his head. His wrist was immediately set, and we are happy to learn from the report on Saturday, that no symptoms appeared of any serious effect arising from the contusion on his head, which was to be apprehended from his present state of health, being at the time, only in a convalescent state, after his severe illness.—STAR.

SURGEON, DENTIST. DOCTOR DAVIDSON, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he has taken a room at Mrs. Stebbins', a few doors East of the Post-Office, where he will remain for a short time.—Any application he may have in the line of his profession he pledges himself to attend with promptitude.—His hours of attendance will be from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M.—From a long experience in operations on teeth, and the flattering patronage he has met with in New-York, Montreal, and other places, he fancies himself able to give satisfaction to all who may wish for his services.

York, 7th February, 1828. 87-2w.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BY STEAM-BOATS.—Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish TRANSPORT for the conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores &c. during the Navigation of the present year, between PRESCOTT & QUEENSTON, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office here, until Thursday, the 13th March next, at noon.

The conditions of the Contract and form of Tender *(to be made out in Sterling Money)* may be made known upon application at this Office, and must express the rates of Cabin and Deck passengers, Horses, Hari-ware, Stores per ton, and also the price of each barrel of Pork, Beef, Flour or Liquors, Casks of Sugar, Chests of Tea, and Puncheons and Hogsheads of Rum, from Prescott and Kingston to York, Burlington and Fort George, on Lake Ontario, and to Queenston in the Niagara River, and vice versa.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the party making the offer, who, or an agent duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into—that a Clerk be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge at this station, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver money at its nominal rate, in other specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight, of £100 Sterling for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THOS. HILL,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Kingston, Jan. 10th, 1828. 87-5w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st Feb. 1828.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term: but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. 87tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

A QUARTERLY GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, York, 26th January, 1828.

Ordered that the Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Reach, and Uxbridge, be in future the limits of the Court of Keghess in the South Eastern Division of the Home District. Brock, Scott, Georgina, and Thora, the North Eastern Division. The Town and Township of York and Scarborough, the Home Division. Markam and Vaughan, the Centre Division. King, Whitchurch, and the Gwillimbury's, the West Division. Toronto, the Gore of Toronto, and Etobicoke, the South Western Division; and Chinguacousy, Albion, Caledon, and the Townships in rear thereof, the North Western Division.

A true Copy from the Records of Court.

S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace,
Home District.

37-1m.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON, Secretary to the Committee of the Presbyterians in the Newcastle District; returns thanks for the support already received from an honorable and highly respectable community, to enable them to erect a place of worship; and informs others that may be inclined to assist them in the project, that Andrew Mercer, Esq. is authorised to receive any monies that the public may be pleased to tender for the above purpose.

York, Feb'y. 7th, 1828. 87-1.

ELEGANTLY POLISHED MARBLE FOR SALE.—Ten Sets of highly polished Marble Chimney Facings.—Also, two highly polished MARBLE SLABS, either suitable for Side Tables or Tomb Stones, may be now seen at Mr. Mosley's Auction Mart.—If not previously sold by *private contract*, will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the above Auction Mart, on Saturday, 16th February, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

York, February 1st, 1828. 87-1

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will put purchasers information for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense.

Jan. 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Port Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Esq. Shipborn; West & Hamilton, Ancaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 87-1z

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
York, 10th Jan'y. 1828.

REQUIRED for the Royal Navy at Penetanguishine, and to be delivered at the Commissariat Magazines at this Station, the undermentioned supplies, viz:

PORK—pounds, Three Thousand,
SUGAR, Muscovado—pounds, One Thousand and Fifty.
COCOA—pounds, Seven Hundred.
TEA—pounds, One Hundred and Seventy-two.
VINEGAR—gallons, Ninety.

Tenders will be received at this Office for the above supplies, until Tuesday the 12th February next ensuing, and it is requested, that the prices be expressed in Sterling, the Dollars at 4*s.* 4*d.*, and to be endorsed, "*Tender for Naval Supplies.*" W. J. GREIG,
D. A. C. G.

35-3w

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 21st Jan'y, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices a few Cases of choice wines from Port, of the Vintage of the year 1825, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GOODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 83tf.

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.
York, 19th January, 1828. 84-8t

FOR SALE.—A Town Lot with two Dwelling Houses, the one formerly occupied as a Store in New Market.—The terms will be made easy, apply to

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.
York, 26th January, 1828. 85-3t

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
NEATLY PRINTED, from a recent form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2*s.* 6*d.* or 25*s.* per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½*d.* each, or 6*s.* per dozen.

VOL. 2. NO. 86.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [2d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the British Possessions.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	3tf.
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0
Spirits of the West Indies The Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*,	XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.
Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.	
Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.	
Small Vessels importing Goods Forfeited.	XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is often Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.
Spirits from Canada to Canada.	XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, and Pro- Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, &c. duce of Canada imported into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.
Masts, &c. brought from Canada and Duty-free.	XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.
Exemption of Provisions and Stores.	XXXIV. Provided always, and be it further enacted and declared, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend only to any Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.
Kingston and Montreal Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.	XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.
Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Ports.	XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.
Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.	XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING:

WHEREAS for the more effectual preventing the recurrence of such abuses as have heretofore prevailed in the prosecution of the Trade in Timber in the parts of this Province bordering upon the River Ottawa, and to the end that the Public Interest may be more certainly advanced, the Commerce in that important article of exportation the better regulated, and more equal Justice observed with regard to all Our Subjects desirous of participating in the said Trade. We have thought fit to order and direct, and We do hereby order and direct that, until Our pleasure herein shall be further made known, it shall and may be lawful for all Our Subjects inhabiting Our Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, freely to enter into Our Woods and Forests in such parts of Our said Province of Upper Canada, situate along the Banks of the River Ottawa, or upon the Banks of the Waters running into the said River and within a convenient distance from the same, as shall not have been Surveyed and divided into Concessions and Lots, and to Cut and carry away such Oak and Pine Timber as may be fit for the purposes of Exportation.

Provided always, nevertheless, That in consideration of the authority and permission hereby given, the several Rates and duties herein-after specified, shall be paid to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, (that is to say,) Upon every Thousand Feet of Oak Timber, the Sum of Six Pounds and

Five Shillings, being at the rate of One Penny Half-penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Red Pine Timber, Four Pounds. Three Shillings and Four Pence, being at the rate of One Penny per Foot. Upon every Thousand Feet of Yellow Pine Timber, Two Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence, being at the rate of One Half-penny per Foot. Upon Saw Logs of the proper length to be cut into Deals, Two Pence upon each Log—and upon every Thousand of Standard Staves, Four Pounds One Shilling and Eight Pence—which Duties are to be paid in lawful money of Our said Province of Upper Canada, and to be levied and received by such Person as We shall for that purpose Appoint by Commission under the Great Seal of Our said Province; and at such place or places upon the said River Ottawa as We shall declare through Our Officer to be appointed as aforesaid, to be most fitting and convenient.

Provided always, That for the better preventing the said Timber being Cut before it has attained a suitable growth, double the amount of Duty herein specified shall be charged upon all such Timber as shall not Square more than Eight Inches. And it is our further Will and Pleasure, that all such Timber or Wood which shall have been Cut as aforesaid upon Our Unconceded Lands in Upper Canada, upon which the Duties shall not be paid, when exacted by Our Officer so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be seized and detained to Our Use as forfeited.

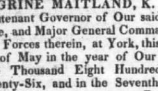
Provided always nevertheless, That all Persons, properly authorized by or under Our Licence granted in manner heretofore, used to Cut Timber in Our said Province shall be permitted to carry away and export the same, to such extent as their Licences may specify, without the exaction of any rate hereby imposed, and that all such Timber as may have been heretofore Cut upon Our Unconceded Lands as aforesaid, without Our express Licence, may upon payment of the Duties hereby specified, be suffered to pass through Our said Province of Upper Canada.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Six, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*

D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

In Council 21st November, 1825.

FOR the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, the following Summary of the Rules which His Majesty's Government has thought fit to lay down for the future Regulation of Grants of Land in the Province, in conformity to the system which has been recently adopted with respect to other Colonies of His Majesty, has been prepared in conformity to Instructions from Earl Bathurst.

1. A valuation will be forthwith made of the lands throughout the Colony, and average prices will be struck for each District.

2 All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and appropriated for public purposes, will be offerd for sale at the average prices thus fixed.

3 All persons proposing to purchase lands must transmit a written application to the Government through the Office of the Surveyor General, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered to the party applying, by the Surveyor General, or by an officer to be appointed by him for that purpose, in the several Districts on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

4 All correspondence with the Government respecting Grants of Land must take place through the same Office.

5 The purchase money is to be paid by four quarterly, or five annual instalments as the party applying may desire, but in the latter case legal interest shall be charged, and shall be payable annually from the time of making the agreement—A discount of Ten per Cent will be allowed for ready money payments.

6 On payment of the money a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser at the expense of the Crown, with the usual reservations of Mines and Minerals, and of White Pine Timber.

7. The largest quantity of Land which will be sold to any Individual, is 10,000 Acres, and when put up to sale, it will be offered in such tracts, not less than 100 Acres, as may be directed. Persons wishing more extensive purchases must apply, in writing, through the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with full explanations of their objects and means.

8. Lands may also be obtained without purchase, but upon different conditions.

9. Persons desirous to acquire Lands without purchasing will make their application to the Government, in writing through the Surveyor General's Office, in a prescribed form, Copies of which will be furnished by the Surveyor General upon payment of 2s. 6d.

10. The largest grant that will be made without purchase is 1200 Acres, the smallest 100 Acres.

11. No grant will be made to any person without purchase, unless the Government is satisfied that the Grantee has both the power, and the intention of expending in the cultivation of Lands a Capital equal to half the estimated value, or, in case the grant do not exceed 200 Acres, that he intends to reside upon, and improvethe same.

12. A quit rent of £5 per cent per annum upon the estimated value, will be fixed upon the Land granted without purchase.

13. The quit rent will be redeemable within the first 25 years next following the grant, on payment of a sum equal to twenty times the annual amount of it.

14. Until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding each grant without purchase, no quit rent will become due upon the Lands comprised in it.

15. Every Grantee without purchase, must at the expiration of the before mentioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that he has expended in the Cultivation and Improvement of his Land a Capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his Grant, or, in case the Grant shall not exceed two hunded Acres, that he has during that time, resided on, and improved his Land—On failure of such proof, his claim to the Land shall be forfeited, and the same may be granted to another applicant. It is to be understood, however, that if at any time *within* that period the condition of expenditure and cultivation shall have been complied with, the Patent may immediately issue.

16. No addition.. Grant of Land will be made to any person who has not proved, as last mentioned, the necessarry expenditure of Capital on the Lands already Granted to him.

17. Persons receiving a second Grant of Land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the Lands comprized in such second Grant immediately from the date of it.

18. Persons desirous to receive Grants of Land without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a full explanation in writing of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general Rules.

19. U. E. Loyalists and other persons entitled to gratuitous Grant by the general regulation of His Majesty's Government, are not to be affected by these Rules.

The above Rules to take effect from the first of January 1826.

By Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. JOHN SMALL

No. 1.—tf. Clk. Ex. Council.

Government House, *November 22d*, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from the Society established in England, for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 20lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 200lbs, together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees.

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff*,

Sheriff's Office, Cornwal, 15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

By A. M'DONELL, *Deputy Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 17th *January*, 1828. 37-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 15th *October*, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 28th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*

By A. M'DONELL, *Deputy Sheriff, E. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall, 1st *February*, 1828. 36-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 150 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and on Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Longueil, *Dec.* 12th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL, *Sheriff.*

District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD, *Deputy Sheriff, O. D.*

35-6w.

Midland District, To Wit. } ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Pruyne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN, *Sheriff M. D.*

37-11w *Kingston, 15th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District To Wit. } ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER, *Late Sheriff, N. D.*

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 36-15w.

Home District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Simon Kemp, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Simon Kemp, Lot No. 8, in the Second Concession, and the South West half of Lot No. 8, in the Third Concession of the Township of Albion, containing together about 300 Acres; there are about 15 Acres cleared upon the above Lots. The above property will be exposed to sale, at the Market House in the Town of York, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon—for cash only.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York, 8th February, 1828.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

36-12. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, To Wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3 Acres of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL BIDOUT, *Late Sheriff, H. D.*

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-tfw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, To wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff, N. D.*

By Peter T. Pawling, Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,

Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Niagara } BY virtue of a to wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11, in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 50 Acres, 7 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent Stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River, All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff, N. D.*

By Peter T. Pawling, *Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, *December* 24th, 1826.

N. B. Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

35-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ Take Notice, that the above sale is postponed until the 29th of February 1828, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Niagara District, } BY Virtue of a to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD, *Sheriff, N. D.*

By Peter T. Pawling, *Deputy Sheriff, N. D.*

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, {
April, 24th 1827. {

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } Writ of *Fieri*
Facias, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do. } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, {
December 18, 1827. {

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises as by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, } *York, 24th January,* 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the First Wednesday in March next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of October next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty Feet, and a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, } 14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court,)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

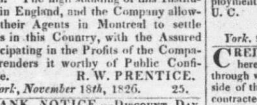
ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Port Hrough, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 20olbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books may be had at *Mr. Doan's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel. Kingston.—Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*

November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 300 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

NOTICE.—Henry Mosher, Administrator to the Estate of the late Thomas Mosley, Auctioneer, deceased, requests all persons that are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1828, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are requested to present their accounts to him duly attested.

York, 24th Nov., 1827. 27tf

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 19th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Stores, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. ALSO,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER M'DOUGALL.

York, Nov. 14. 1827. 25-6m.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No 7. in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 5th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Francis Bearly.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq. at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board,
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12w.

NOTICE.—*Wanted immediately*, Two or more Journeymen COOPERS, to whom liberal wages will be given, and constant employment.—Apply to the Subscriber at York, U. C.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, and was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Wharf, for the reception of Produce consigned to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Queenston, Brownsville, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet Canada, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.

York, 19th January, 1828. 34-3m.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25p. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket les, &c.—and at 27s. 6d per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Fourthly—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, has also expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, dealers of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in price in favor of the Marmora Iron Works, above which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, {
7th November, 1827. { 29tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa and Johnstown, an Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber the number of Lots, Ranges, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S P. TREADWELL

L'orignal, 10th October, 1827. 22tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the Estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN. }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, } *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. 4th do. } 300
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. } 476
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. 17, & 18, 2d do. 17, & 18, 3d do. } 2000
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. 8, 4th do. } 400
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. and Broken Fronts. } 999
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

FOR SALE.—A Town Lot with two Dwelling Houses, the one formerly occupied as a Store in New Market.—The terms will be made easy, apply to

JOSEPH M'DOUGALL.

York, 26th January, 1828. 35-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1828. NO. 60.

Statement of Facts, relating to the trespass, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

(Continued.)

STATEMENT &c.

Within the last few weeks the columns of certain newspapers printed in this Town have been filled with statements contrived with much meanness and malignity, to inflame and abuse the Public mind with respect to a transaction in which I am stated, and not untruly, to have acted a prominent part. I have thought several times before, that an explanation to my fellow subjects of all that can be truly stated upon the subject of Mr. M'Kenzie, and his infamous press, was due, in justice to myself, and to others—and now, upon the occasion of the mean and deliberate revival of statements, formerly made, with a full knowledge of their falsehood, I will discharge, candidly, at all events, a duty which I think I owe to society—and I shall do it in as few words, and as plainly as I can.

I will appeal to such of you as have, like myself, been born and brought up in Upper Canada, to remember, that until within these few years, our society was happily undisturbed, and undisgraced, by those unfeeling and unprincipled attacks upon the characters and reputations of individuals and families, and by those gross and vulgar personalities which have, for some time past, been a blot upon the Province—I say a blot upon the Province because it must appear very evident to our fellow subjects in other Countries, that unless such calumniators found some support from others they could not continue their scandalous trade; and no one can expect but that in the eyes of all reflecting men, those who abet such a nuisance to society, must appear as culpable as those who derive their bread from it. I do not say that we had not formerly some newspapers in which, for political purposes, and perhaps also in the hope of making a profit by the slander, Public men were spoken of in their Public capacity, and the various authorities of the Province attacked with rancor and injustice. Indeed we all known this was the case, and that with respect to the Printer of one paper, he went to such unwarrantable lengths in conduct of this kind, that he was convicted and sentenced, for a seditious libel, to a very ignominious punishment, from which he was saved by the lenity of those against whom it had been his whole employment, to endeavour to raise the hatred and indignation of the Country. But then let it be remembered, that although the Editors of these former Journals transgressed the laws, and became justly liable to punishment, it was against Public Measures and Public Men that their efforts, however base and unprincipled, were directed.

A few years ago Mr. M'Kenzie came to this country a perfect stranger, and in the employment of a respectable man, who has since become a worthy and useful member of our society—and how long before or after I do not know, but probably somewhere about the same time, Mr. Francis Collings, the present Editor of the *Freeman*, came here from another part of the United Kingdom, equally a stranger to us all, and was of course, like other strangers, at liberty to gain among us, without hindrance, an honest livelihood by any lawful course. We saw both these persons for several years in this Town—the former apparently earning his support by attending the shop of his employer—the latter following his occupation of Journeyman Printer in the Gazette Office. Why they did not continue in these employments no one has any business to inquire—it is enough to know, that no one of all those whom they now spend their time in slandering could have had any inducement to injure them in their several callings, and that no one did. They saw us living as people do in other societies, happily and harmoniously. We had done so for a long series of years before they came among us. During that time some of our most respected inhabitants had gone to their graves in peace—and the feelings of their relations had never been harrowed by brutal and inhuman attacks, which the dead cannot repel—Many of our Townswomen—aged and respectable mothers of families, had arrived at the verge of life, without having been distressed and insulted by having their names handled about, with the coarsest abuse, in the columns of newspapers—Many of our Townsmen had here, as in all other countries, risen to independence and to respectability in character and circumstances, by their own exertions, without having drawn upon them, by their prosperity, the envy of malignant spirits—without having their wives and mothers, their daughters and sisters, and even their grand-mothers, insulted and spoken of, with coarse and unfeeling insolence, in newspapers industriously circulated through out the province; for no offence of theirs, for no provocation they had given—in short, for no other reason, and upon no other pretext, than that their relatives happened to fill those respectable stations which some persons must fill in all civilized societies—but which are always objects of envy to the mean and the vicious.

It was, I think, some time in the year 1824, that Mr. M'Kenzie set up a paper called the "*Colonial Advocate*," in the District of Niagara.—The principal object professed was to advocate the commercial and Agricultural interests of the Province—but it very soon became evident, that the conductor of the paper was determined to try whether there was not in this colony an appetite for calumny, which he might turn to good account, and which he might gratify with less trouble to himself, and less exertion of intellect than would be required for more honest purposes; for, indeed, it had been proved very clearly to the people of Upper Canada, that when a newspaper once brought himself to lay aside all regard to decency and truth, nothing is easier than for him to fill the columns of a newspaper, once a week, with false and slanderous stories.

Mr. M'Kenzie, accordingly, even while he kept his Press at Niagara, commenced an attack upon a few persons, most prominent, or supposed by him to be so, in public affairs, and commenced it in a style which had been almost without precedent in this Country before, and which I am sure very many people will remember excited their surprise at first, though some of them may now have become rather callous.

After a considerable time, the Editor of the Colonial Advocate removed his Press to York, and I am not sure, that he did not for a while attempt to establish it at the head of the Lake—ultimately, however, he fixed himself at York, and published here a Paper under the original title of "Colonial Advocate," at very irregular intervals.

I never subscribed to his Paper, but frequently saw it in the hands of those who did—and probably as often in the hands of those to whom he sent it without its besubscribed for, as indeed he did for some short period to myself; for it is very well known, that, in order to force himself if possible into notice, he was in the habit of sending his paper to a multitude of persons who did not subscribe, and thus, those whom he chose to select as objects of his slander had to complain of it as an additional injury, that that slander was gratuitously circulated, and most unbidden to Taverns and other places, to meet the eyes of the people of the Country in every quarter, whether they desired it or not.

For the months, or rather the years, during which the Colonial Advocate was published in this irregular manner, it was distinguished beyond all other Papers that ever had preceded it, for the rancorous and insolent language in which it attacked the Government, the Members of the Legislature, and some of the highest Officers of the Colony.

To be continued.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, 6th Feb'y.

Petitions read and referred.

Civil Rights Bill—House in Committee—Mr. Hornor in the Chair.

Mr. Bidwell considered any elaborate explanation of the Bill unnecessary, after the ample discussion which the subject had undergone last year, and he hoped that a general desire would be evinced now, by every Hon. Member, to avoid every thing like offence. The principles of the Bill, were well understood, as every Member had been in possession of a printed Copy of it, and would therefore be able to judge how far its provisions were just and reasonable, and the effect they would have in tranquilizing the minds of the people.—The Bill was drawn up agreeable to the present liberal views of His Majesty's Government—the Preamble was designedly short, in order to avoid giving offence to individuals, while at the same time it did not compromise opinions which had formerly been expressed—the first clause according to the instructions admitted certain persons to the privileges of English Birth, without any restrictions—other clauses applied to those who had come into the Province since 1820, and from these the Oath and a Registry was required, to be entered with the County Registers,—the Oath was required to be administered to all persons of the age of 16 years—and such persons of the first description as thought proper might have their names entered in the Register—the restrictions of the Bill were very similar to those of last year, and required no comment.—He moved the adoption of the Preamble.

The Attorney General had on former occasions fully explained his opinion on the subject, and when it was first brought before the attention of the Legislature in a former Session, he had expressed his conviction that it was not then in the power of this Legislature, to apply a remedy—he at that time, proposed certain Resolutions, and an address, in order that the matter might be effectually disposed of by the Imperial Parliament—this course was however objected to, and it was said that any Legislative interference was unnecessary, and would be degrading the people—Hon. Members had however changed their minds, and every Hon. and Gent. present, the subject has been in discussion—of what had been done last year, it was unnecessary for him to say any thing, and on this occasion, he should only think it necessary to offer some remarks, satisfied as he was from what had already taken place, that the intentions of Hon. Members, who from the most conscientious motives, had endeavored to render the measure as perfect as possible to secure the rights of the persons interested in the most effectual manner, were liable to misrepresentation—he should not throw any obstacles in the way of the present Bill—each of he clauses as he approved of he should vote for, and from others he should withhold his approbation.

Mr. J. Jones had given his vote for the Bill of last Session from a sincere conviction of its necessity, and might be induced to vote for this in order to settle the question—at present he should vote for the Preamble, although he considered it in some respects exceptionable—but as it contained in substance a truism, he should support it, in whom the Bill was amended he might vote for it in the bulk, not because he thought it would place the people in a better, or so good a situation as that of last year, but because as he before said he desired to see the question set at rest—he was aware that much misrepresentation had been used, with respect to the Registry in the Bill of last Session—he then thought it necessary, and his opinion of its usefulness to those concerned was not changed—if any question should hereafter arise respecting property, the Bill of last year would have afforded an easy mode of proof in every possible case,—under the present Bill nine more testimony only could be allowed, which in many cases it might be difficult to procure. The people if left to their own judgment he had no doubt would generally have been in favor of the Bill, and that it would have met with their good wishes.—On a former occasion a Bill sent to this House from the Legislative Council, which with a few trifling amendments, would have conferred all the benefits required, without any other restrictions than a seven years residence, had been objected to, and after years of discussion, the measure remained unsettled—anxious as he was that it should be set at rest, he should vote for the Preamble, and with some amendments give his assent to the several clauses of the Bill.

Mr. C. Jones was equally desirous to settle as important a question, but although many clauses of this Bill were similar to those of last year, its general expressions with respect to the persons interested, were of so doubtful and uncertain a nature, that he could not give his assent to them—time would satisfy the people, which of the two Bills would best have answered the purpose for effectually securing their rights and properties, and from the responsibility of having carried such a Bill as this through, would rest on the proper persons, which he felt satisfied would be found in many respects inadequate to the end and not to answer the desired object. If the want of a Registry was admitted in the one case, why was it not equally necessary in the other, and why should those who came into the Province before 1820, be in a state of uncertainty under the general expressions of the Bill, while those who came here after that period, were placed in a comparatively better situation—with respect to the former, it might for example be urged as an objection at some future time, that they had not taken the Oath of Allegiance, before a duly qualified person, in the terms of the Bill—and other questions affecting property might arise which under such general expressions, might involve their rights in difficulty and uncertainty—this was avoided by the Bill of last year, which placed in the possession of every person undeniable proof for the confirmation of their rights.—His wish was, to secure these, not in a loose manner, but in a manner duly qualified, in the terms of the Bill—and other questions affecting property might arise which under such general expressions, might involve their rights in difficulty and uncertainty—this was avoided by the Bill of last year, which placed in the possession of every person undeniable proof for the confirmation of their rights.—His wish was, to secure these, not in a loose manner, but in a manner duly qualified, in the terms of the Bill, which he thought was wrong.

Mr. Perry, in reply to the question which had been asked why the Registry in one case, was done away with in the Bill, would inform the Hon. Gentleman, that it was very properly omitted, because it unjustly afforded violence to the consciences of the people, in swearing as they did that they were of British Subjects, which they believed themselves to be. He was fully prepared to vote for the Bill, satisfied as he was that it would settle the question for ever, and restore tranquility to the people—if no alarm would be excited, and no Petitions could be got up against it, as was the case with the Bill of last year.

Mr. Wilson said that bog bears were bold out by some Hon. Members against the Bill—this measure had originated during the last Parliament, by a Gentleman who then held a seat in the House—fully approved of by His Majesty's Government he was satisfied was always intended as just, good and proper—but as soon as the question was started here, he was suspicious that there was something intended against the freedom of the people, and the right of election—these people were invited here from the United States, and at first had received 1200 Acres of Land, while natural Subjects could get but 200—It was the fault of the Executive that this error had been allowed to go on—it was their neglect in inviting people from the United States to come here—however, he was convinced that Great Britain would protect them, and had come upon such invitations, they had British blood in them, were friends of Britain, and had become naturalized—to prevent the attempt at violation of their rights, had been like fire under ground, till lately, when it was boldly made, to disfranchise them, and leave the country to the mercy of Specpeople from their slumber, but they had at last been roused to save their liberties—their complaints were now heard, and he would say make a Bill that would render them happy—this Bill would do so—it was said that this Bill would be found defective, because the Registry was not required—no such thing—the Bill was very well drawn up, and would answer every purpose, being according to the instructions, which was merciful, kind, and just, to a good and loyal people who had converted the wilderness into fruitful fields—he would pass the Bill at once, and have it sent home, for fear of delay—*there was danger of emotion*—a general election was coming on, and he would forward the business as much as possible.

Mr. Coltman said he was happy of the opportu-

nity of again expressing his sentiments upon this all important question before the house, particularly so, as some Hon. Members, with himself, who voted for the Naturalization Bill of last year, had been cruelly aspersed and misrepresented to the public—he would in few words state his reasons for voting for the Bill of last Session. It must be recollected by every Hon. Member, that the Hon. and Learned Member for Lenox and Addington, stated, when the Bill was reported by the Committee, of which he was a Member, with no other than the one presented could have been reported by the Committee, in conformity with His Majesty's intentions; and although many of the clauses were highly objectionable to him, and he would not be accountable for the effects they might produce in the Country, still he would vote for it in its present shape rather than no Bill should pass, knowing as he did, that some such Bill was necessary—to this remark, as well as on all other occasions, the Hon. Member paid due attention, and they influenced his vote. His Hon. Colleague proposed an amendment to the Bill, seconded by himself, that all those who resided here during the late war, held situations, or received Grants of Land from the Government, should be declared *bona fide* Subjects without Registry. Against this salutary provision he was to be extended, that it was contrary to the Royal Instructions, and it fell to the ground: he then proposed, seconded by the Hon. Member from Niagara, that such persons should have the right of Suffrage, that he would be graciously pleased to recommend to His Parliament, that a short Bill should be passed by them, declaring that those who became Subjects under the Provisions of the Bill should be entitled to all the rights and privileges of British Subjects in His Majesty's North American Colonies—satisfied such amendments in the Law would be made as would meet with the approbation of all classes of those people. This was rejected, on the ground that it would be premature. Were he (Mr. C.) asked why he did not then reject the Bill altogether, he would answer, that if so, when he voted the Committee should rise, which was carried, and the Bill then became virtually dead; but it was afterwards restored to the order of the day by the Hon. Member from Middlesex, seconded by the Hon. Member from Lenox and Addington. Had the Bill of last year been introduced by certain Members, instead of its being brought forward by the Attorney General, it would have passed and met with the general approbation of the people, who clamored so loudly against it, and those who would have opposed it would have been declared enemies and traitors to the cause of the people. He hoped that all Bills having a similar tendency to that now during the present Session, be introduced by the Member from Lenox and Addington, or the Learned Member from Middlesex, as they would then, no doubt, pass the Assembly. The Bill of last Session was reprobated by Members in this House who wished to see it pass. The illiberal remarks of a licentious Press misled the people as they had him—he came to the House full of prejudice against the people of the County he had the honor to represent—they would not be imposed upon by false misrepresentations—they had always felt, and do feel and acknowledge the good intentions of His Majesty's Government towards them. He was happy the present instructions had arrived, and were laid before the House—they would meet the views of his Constituents; but he feared the present Bill would not accomplish the desired object, as it contained provisions repugnant to the Imperial Act of 1826, 7 Geo. 4. If the Bill passed the Legislative Council, he hoped it would be accompanied with an Address for the repeal of the Act, and one similar to that proposed by him last Session would answer. He had the interest of those people at heart, some of whom were his near connexions; and would it be supposed for a moment, that he would do any thing injurious to them or their interest? No. The House acted upon the Instructions of last year, as he had already stated would answer for the Bill, grounded upon the present Instructions.

Mr. *Bidwell* said, it had been stated that the Bill passed in the second Session, was the same in principle as the present one, but this House had not then the power to Legislate upon the subject, it was not in their power to pass any Bill at that time. The Preamble of the present Bill could not give offence to any person. The instructions last year had created alarm in the country, that those now before the House had wisely left the question of Allegiance to be determined by the Law of nations—this was much the better course, as it ought not to be entangled with Municipal Laws which might embarrass negotiations between the two Countries, —certain questions were now pending between Great Britain and the United States in which this point was involved, and it had properly been determined that it should form no part of the present measure, because it would be awkward if the U. States should have it in their power to turn round upon Great Britain and say, you deny a principle in negotiations, which you, by admitted in Colonial Legislation yourselves—We had no doubt been foreseen, and it was very prudently left as a national question between the two Governments.

Mr. *Morris* had not before expressed an opinion on this question—he felt it necessary to do so now, and to state the reasons for the vote he should give —he had opposed the declaratory Law, because it declared that to be true which was not true, and applied to persons, who did not wish to be included in its provisions. The Bill of last year had met his wishes, and he had voted for it, supposing that it could not be objected to by any loyal subject.— Aliens who were warmly attached to our Government would not refuse to comply with the terms of Naturalization which it provided—he however could not separate the chaff from the wheat, and could not vote for this Bill in its present shape, because persons who had left the Province in the time of danger and trial, could return, and enjoy the same privileges as those, who had shewn themselves good and Loyal Subjects—he would bow with deference to the instructions of His Majesty's Government, but his assent would have been more heartily given if a Registry was required, to ascertain who had behaved well to the Country, when their services were required.

The inhabitants of the Province had always duly appreciated the intentions of His Majesty's Government, and if the honest peasantry had been left to their own opinions they would have received the Bill of last year with cheerfulness. In his own District (Bathurst) there were not more than two or three persons who would be affected by this measure—they were highly respectable people, and considered that Bill necessary.—He would not however put it in the power of Cowards to shelter under their aid was required, to have the benefits of the measure—he concluded by saying that if misrepresentations had not been used, he was convinced the people would have been satisfied with the Bill passed last year.

Mr. *Gordon* thought the Bill in some respects exceptionable, as its provisions were of that sweeping character, to include persons who were not British Subjects—the Bill of last year in his opinion, was better calculated to meet the desired object, and provide for the security of those concerned—much clamour had been raised against the Bill, and representations had been resorted to—the people if left to their own judgments, would have concurred in it—this he was perfectly satisfied of and he would not bow to any opinion, contrary to a sense of duty.

Mr. *Perry* denied that any misrepresentations had been made with respect to the Bill—when the Bill was under discussion last year in this House, petitions were presented from York, where the people had an opportunity of attending at the Bar of the House, and hearing all that was stated—yet they had expressed their dissatisfaction, and by Petition prayed the Bill might be rejected.

The *Attorney General* said that the Gentleman was mistaken in saying that there had not been misrepresentation; that misrepresentation had commenced at York, and that no person who was there at, as those who attended at the Bar had an opportunity of knowing what was done on both sides of the question.—Could it be denied that misrepresentation had been made, when it was known to every Hon. Member that two of the public presses, were even at this moment disputing, to which the credit belonged for having excited all the clamour, those very presses which were so encouraged by this House and who had misrepresented in the most unjustifiable manner the conduct of Honorable Gentlemen on this question. The petitions against the Bill had been signed by many of these persons, and circulated through the country, containing the most unfounded falsehoods —the number of signers was said to be 4000 and he would explain how it was made up—the signatures had been obtained, by representations at variance with fact. As one instance of the unfounded assertions in the Petition it stated, that after the House had risen, when it was known to every week, and the Bill was finally lost by the casting vote of the Speaker, it was notwithstanding restored to the order of the day, and finally passed without amendment, when the amendments had been drawn from this was, that after the Bill had been lost, it was again restored to the order of the day, by its former advocates, who had persisted in urging it through, in defiance of the wishes and interest of its opponents, and that by their endeavor it finally passed—now what was really the fact? on referring to the Journals, it would be seen that it was on Mr. Rolph's motion seconded by Mr. Bidwell that it was restored to the order of the day, and that the persons who had formerly supported it had opposed this motion, which however was carried against them, and yet these persons, were represented as being deceived by a misrepresentation of the people of their rights and privileges—another complaint was, that the Petitioners would be deprived of the use of the Rideau Canal with many other similar statements, which he (Mr. A. G.) could satisfactorily misrepresented, and yet the persons whose names were signed to the Petitions were no doubt deceived, by supposing that they were signing to the truth, to save them from being deprived of their rights when there was not the slightest intention to do so. He observed that in the present Bill there was a wide departure from the instructions, and it would be for the Committee to determine how far such a deviation was necessary or proper—two subjects were embraced in one Bill which the Despatch, most distinctly recommended should be kept separate—the Bill for construction of registry complained of last year, he thought would affect the feelings of many persons from whom it was required by this Bill, as much as the other class from whom it was exacted last year, the feelings of the one were as much entitled to consideration as the other, and the Registry had not been intended to give offence to any,—he had never so intended it, and had never thought of such a measure himself, until it was recommended by H. M. Government. The Resolutions he had proposed on a former occasion were intended to submit the question to the Imperial Parliament, in order that they might dispose of it—this appeared to him at the time, to be the proper course to be pursued, but it was objected to, on the ground that no Legislative interference was necessary.

With respect to the doctrine of allegiance, the Learned Gentleman, (Mr. Sherwood) in a new disposed to give credit to H. M. Government, as having acted wisely in leaving it to be determined by law of nations—last year however he had made a different opinion, he then considered that the doctrine of double Allegiance—the Bill of last year containing a clause, whereby all other allegiance was implied to be renounced, did not affect the Law on the question, and was only inserted that the people might be aware of what was implied on their taking the oath of allegiance. If His M. Government felt that the general question being now before countries might be embarrassed in any manner by such a provision, he could have no objection to leave it out of the Bill.—The law of nations would determine the point quite as fully, as could be done by such a clause. It was well known that the doctrine of allegiance in the U. States, was entirely different from that which was maintained in Great Britain—the former country considered allegiance as dissolved, and the free, dual doctrine of Allegiance,—its subjects were no longer bound than suited their own convenience, and were at liberty to remove from the country, which could no longer command their obedience—and yet it was said their violence was offered to the conscience of these people, when they were told in the Bill, that on their taking the Oath of Allegiance to Great Britain, a renunciation of all foreign allegiance was implied in that oath. If however it was supposed that it would tend to entangle the question with any difficulties between the two Governments he had no objection to yield the clause, which related to allegiance, leaving it to be determined by the Law of nations. The determination of Great Britain under that Law was clear and explicit, as she claimed a perpetual allegiance In 1818 that the present question was by her agitated, in the House of Assembly, when certain Resolutions were passed, expressing doubts as to the legal rights of the persons, for whom a remedy was now desired. The Resolutions had not however the first to question these rights, but had ultimately left themselves called upon in justice to those whose interests were liable to be questioned by the Resolutions which had declared that the House of Assembly, to interfere for their protection, and to set those doubts at rest—it had as he before stated been proposed by himself to refer the subject to the Royal Parliament, but it was refused, and he was told that it would be considered an insult, as they were Subjects already, and that consequently any interference, or appeal to the Imperial Parliament, to know that clear act upon them was unnecessary—from year to year however the question had occupied the attention of this Legislature, and in the second Session of this Parliament a Bill was sent down from the Legislative Council, declaring no restrictions whatever—but a violent clamor was raised against it,—on that occasion he had expressed his opinion, that strictly speaking we had no power to Legislate upon the subject, but as H. M. Government, had expressed their willingness to adopt such measures as should be considered necessary for the security of the people, and consequently as the best course to be pursued at the time, to secure all titles to property, which could be legally done by this Legislature, and confiding in the assurances of H. M. Government to attend to them as address, praying for the confirmation of all other rights, he was also desirous should been attended to—this mode was also refused, and the declaratory law was passed, but not assented to by the Legislative Council—he had already expressed his opinion on the Bill, which had been passed last year, and with the exception of the clause relating to Allegiance, his opinion remained unchanged, that it was the best that could be passed, he considered it sufficiently explicit on that point.

Mr. Clark had given his support to the Bill of last year from a conviction of its necessity, and he was still of opinion that it was more guarded and would have answered the desired object, better than the one now under consideration, which however with an anxious desire to settle the question he should vote for. That misrepresentation had gone abroad, no one could deny, and the people had been led to believe that the Parliament had passed a Bill to make them all Aliens—his own conduct had been most cruelly misrepresented, but assertions of having discharged his duty, he did not fear the consequences.

Mr. Rolph would not reply at this time to the objections which were urged against the Bill, but as misrepresentation had been spoken of, he would take this opportunity of stating that the most unfair statements had been made against himself—the most malicious misrepresentations had been made against him, and that in the Government papers, and it would be unlike well to the language it derived. Last year it had been thrown at the him and those who voted with him, in the most insulting manner, that after the Bill had been restored to the order of the day, no amendments were offered, and that others had voted for the Bill because no better measure was proposed to them.—The Bill of last year after being negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker was certainly restored to the order of the day on his motion seconded by Mr. Bidwell, but it would have been more candid to have stated what he had afterwards proposed, that the Bill should be referred to a select committee, for which purpose he had made a motion, but no

sooner had he made it, than he was deserted by those whose support he expected, and being thus thrown upon his back, and foiled in his attempts to amend the Bill, it was again referred to a Committee of the whole House, and finally passed—he made this statement that the whole matter might go the country.

Mr. Clark, said that some of the remarks of the learned Gentleman appearing to be intended for him, he would only say in reply, that he never made any pledge to that learned Gentleman, or any other member, to support such a measure.

Mr. Cole—thought that the object of the learned Gentleman, in referring the Bill to a select Committee, was intended to deprive the Attorney General of the merit of having introduced the Bill.

Mr. McBride had voted for the Bill of last year because he thought it a good one—he should vote for this because he considered it better.

Mr. VanKoughnet should vote against the Bill, because it conferred privileges without distinction on all, and those who had left the country during the war would be equally entitled to its benefits—those who were truly loyal would have no objections, to the Bill of last year,—the present Bill besides was not framed according to the instructions, which would never have been seen, if misrepresentations had not been made against the Bill of last year.

After some amendments and alterations had been made in the Bill, it was reported, and ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Scollick reported on the Petition of Dan. Erb and others by Bill—read 1st time and ordered for second reading.—Adjourned.

Thursday, 7 Feby.

Petitions, presented, read, and referred.

Naturalization (on Civil Rights) Bill—Third Reading.

Mr. J. Jones should proposed the recommitment of the Bill before it passed in order that that part of the Bill to which he objected was expunged, in Committee, might be again restored.

(Expunged referred to by Mr. Jones marked in Italics.)

And be it further enacted &c. that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to repeal or in any manner alter or affect *any statute passed by the Legislature of this province, respecting the elective franchise, or the eligibility of members to serve in the said Assembly, or in any manner to affect* or interfere with a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the 59th year of his late Majesty's reign entitled "an Act to declare certain persons therein described aliens, and to vest their estates in his Majesty," or any part thereof.—*Adjourned.*

Friday, 8th Feb'y.

The Port Hope Harbor Committee, presented their report—in favor of the measure.

On motion of Mr. Rolph, the Hon. House resolved itself itself into a Committee of the whole, on His Excellency's reply to the Address presented yesterday.

Mr Rolph said that the subject now under consideration should be discussed in a dispassionate manner, even if it should be felt that some cause of provocation existed—he should endeavor to abstain from the intemperate language, unless driven to it, by those who would think it wise to adopt exciting it, and then raising an outcry for the retaliation. The House was forced into this unpleasant discussion—because it had felt itself called upon to thank His Majesty for the most unconstitutional exercise of His Royal Prerogative, in having withheld his Assent from the Naturalization Bill of last Session. Gratitude called for this expression of thanks from the House, and the Address might have been forwarded through any other channel, but as matter of courtesy, it had been thought proper by an address to His Excellency, to request that he would be pleased to forward it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be presented to His Majesty. The House in doing this had simply requested the performance of a ministerial act,—a duty which the ex-gency of any opinion, but when it had been presented with the request to His Excellency, he had been pleased to say that not only should he transmit the Address to His Majesty, but should deem it necessary to the House, that the Petition of the people, contained charges against the Government, and that a vindication should accompany the Address. The reply also contained charges against this Assembly.—These as well as the statements complained of in the Petition whether true of false did not apply to the question. It would have been enough if His Excellency had simply informed the House, that he should comply with their request, by forwarding the Address to His Majesty.—The reply charged the House with new, warmly approving the instructions and concurring in sentiments that this had not been the feeling on former occasions, and its proceedings on those occasions, were called a refusal to pass any measure in whatever shape proposed to be sent home to pass the declaratory Law.—From this it would be supposed that the measure had been submitted in various shapes, which was not the case. This deviation from the address of the House was excessively unjust, because in that Address nothing could be found to warrant it—it was the more wanton, as the advisers of His Excellency, would not gain their ends, by making such charges of misconduct against this House. It became the House in its own vindication and that of the country to repel the charges made against it. It was not the first instance in which this House had been reprimanded,—without taking any notice of it—they had abstained for the purpose of preserving tranquility. On opening the present Session we were told that His Excellency derived satisfaction, from the harmony which existed, and if he was sincere, why should it be the first to throw an insult upon us. The House had been courteous in its proceedings, and it now became necessary, more than ever, to assert its constitutional dignity to repel the charges made against it. The address to His Majesty he had no doubt would be received, as a tribute of gratitude, from the constitutional people, and should the House allow the gall of bitterness to be mixed with it, by representations which it is told will accompany it, charging as with misconduct two or three years ago—if these unjust representations are allowed to go home, without an explanation on our parts, knowing that they are to be sent, our silence would be set down as acknowledged guilt. Having a standing in the Government, the House should endeavour to preserve its character, and constitutional weight, if this was not done what would become of it The reply of His Excellency says that the Petitions referred to in the Despatch from Lord Goderich contain false representations—this has nothing to do with the conduct of the House, and although the Government might take this ground, if it could be considered to correct those false statements, yet the reply had gone back to years that were past, thereby travelling out of the subject of the address to His Excellency. That part of the Petition he should not now speak of, because that Petition spoke for itself. (Here the learned Gentleman read the Petition against the Naturalization Bill of last Session, which contained the names of 4000 persons.)—[*Note by the Editor.*—*It struck us being remarkable, that in this debate in which frequent reference to this Petition was made, that the number of signers to it, was represented at 4000 and 5000, and although no Hon. Member spoke of this as being the correct number, yet no one seemed prepared to say that the number of signers exceeded that amount. From the official return, which we have before us, the bearer of it to England, it may be inferred that not more than 4,000 persons actually signed it—if it had been otherwise, we should suppose, that he would have stated the number to be greater than 4000, because it will be recollected that while the Petition was in circulation here, it was stated at one time that the signatures amounted to 10,000.—If that state ment was made, those who knew best, did not take the pains to contradict it.*]

Such continued the Honble. and learned Gentleman, is the Petition—drawn up in the moment of alarm, the ill-natured critic may object to some of its expressions, but in signing it, the people but used the constitutional exercise of an undoubted right. The Hon. and learned Gentleman concluded, by reading the Resolutions, he intended to submit, as follows:—

Resolved.—That from the answer of His Excellency to the Address of this House, it appears that in attempting to vindicate the conduct complained of, the charges and imputations alledged to be contained in the Petition to which Lord Gollerich refers, he intends to represent to the Secretary of State, that the instructions of which this House so warmly approves, do but suggest a measure which is not in accordance with the views entertained by this House in the second Session, from the desires to obtain a declaratory law, although in attempting such vindication against any supposed imputations contained in the said Petition, it was obviously unnecessary, irrelevant, and unwarrantable to censure, much less to misrepresent, the past conduct of this House.

Resolved.—That this House in the second Session did not reject the measure in whatever form proposed, from the desire to obtain a declaratory law, but the declaratory law adverted to by His Excellency, was an amendment of a Bill sent from the Legislative Council for concurrence, which Bill professed to give only the right to hold land, and which had it further proposed (as it did not) to confer the right of voting, was not being passed at any Election in this Province, would have been utterly void.

Resolved.—That His Excellency in the second Session of this House, by Message recommended Provincial Legislation upon a subject of vital importance to the best interests of the people, when this House could not constitutionally engage in it. And had this House in compliance with such advice, professed to pass a law securing the political rights called in question, it would have been utterly void, and therefore would have been a Legislative declaration against those rights so long enjoyed by the people, with the knowledge and sanction of the three branches of the Provincial Legislature, without affording any remedy for disabilities which would have been thereby mischievously admitted and confirmed.

Resolved.—That the prevailing belief of their right to exercise the Elective franchise, and of their capacity to become seized of lands, by inheritance or otherwise, was encouraged and sanctioned by His present Excellency in giving the Royal Assent (instead of reserving it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon) to an Act passed in the 58th year of George the third, entitled, "An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Estates of certain traitors, and also the Estates of persons declared Aliens by an Act passed in the 54th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act to declare certain persons therein described, Aliens, and to vest their estates in His Majesty,'" inasmuch as the said Acts recognise and approve the very principle contended for by this House in this said declaratory Bill. And His Excellency in His Message on that subject in the second Session of this Parliament, admitted that a difference of opinion had prevailed in favor of the civil rights of the persons in question.

Resolved.—That this House in the second Session, being called upon to legislate without the power, could discreetly adopt no other than an Act declaratory of the prevailing construction of the Law—as acted on for 85 years, without making a Parliamentary admission, which would vacate the seats of several sitting Members, authorise Returning Officers at another Election to deviate from the long established usage in favor of voters and Candidates, and seriously disturb the peace, happiness and welfare of the Province.

Resolved.—That the Imperial Legislature in subsequently passing an Act enabling the Provincial Legislature to naturalize foreigners, did not express disapprobation of the course taken by this House under the critical and peculiar existing circumstances upon which they were thrown; and that notwithstanding any misrepresentation which may be transmitted against the people of this Province and their representatives, this House will not cease to repose, as they have full reason to do, every confidence in the wisdom of the exalted justice of His Majesty and His Majesty's Government.

Resolved.—That the Petition referred to by Lord Goderich does not, in the opinion of this House, contain any groundless imputations against the Government of this Colony.

Resolved.—That an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying him to take the foregoing Resolutions into His Royal consideration, to put the most favorable construction upon the conduct of His faithful Commons; and representing the circumstances under which the above Resolutions were adopted, and that Bidwell and Perry be a Committee to draft and report the said Address.

(To be continued.)

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1828.

The papers by the last Mail do not bring us any later European news.

The Editor of the *Canadian Freeman* intimates, that the *Address of thanks to His Majesty*, from the House of Assembly, for having withheld His assent to the Naturalization Bill of last Session, which amounts to a vote of censure upon themselves for having passed it, will be had in remembrance, when the Rump Parliament is clean forgotten and out of mind. The Editor of the *Canadian Freeman* is in the *confidence* of the House, and *encouraged*, to report its opinions and proceedings, and may therefore be considered as high authority on this occasion.

Improvement of the Breed of Horses.—A Resolution was submitted to the Committee of Supply on Wednesday, by Mr. Charles Jones, to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of importing from England, for the use of the Province, one or more of the best Horses, with a view to improve the breed in this Country. When we first heard the Resolution read, judging from what has taken place in other Countries on this subject, we had no doubt, but that it would pass unanimously. To our surprise, however, it was rejected; and that surprise was the greater on seeing many Members, who, we supposed, would have felt a deep interest in a measure which related so immediately to the farming interest—Farmers themselves—voting against it.

Mr. Jones, and those who advocated the Resolution, are entitled to credit for their endeavors, although they have been unsuccessful.

Engraved Map of the Rideau Canal.—After considerable opposition, a Bill has passed the House of Assembly, appropriating £180 for the purchase of 500 copies of this Map, for the use of Members, to be distributed throughout the Province. The expense which has been incurred by the Province, in making Surveys, &c. of the most eligible routes for improving the Inland Navigation, amounting to little more than £2,000, will be amply repaid when the extensive works which are now in operation are completed. The result of these Surveys has led the British Government to undertake, at its own expense, the making of the Rideau Canal—a work which will be of incalculable benefit to the new and flourishing Settlements in that part of the Country through which it will pass, as well as to the general interests of the Province. The thousands of money that must be spent in its progress, giving employment to thousands of laborers and mechanics—the facilities it will afford in carrying the productions of the Country to Market, and the increased value it will consequently give to landed property, independent of the security it will afford to the Country in the event of war, we should think, would be sufficient reasons to interest every person in the undertaking: and yet, strange to say, the Bill of which we are speaking was objected to by Mr. Bidwell, on the ground, that the Map could not be considered of much use, as the Province could feel little interest in the work, now that it was undertaken by the Government. Mr. Morris' reply was appropriate: that the liberality which had been evinced by the Government, in undertaking this important work, which would so materially benefit the Country, was the best reason that could be given why the people of the Province should feel a greater interest in it.

We confess, it appeared to us, as being strange doctrine, that we should feel no interest whatever in great public works, such as the Rideau Canal, because they are undertaken by the Government, without any expense to the Province.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate* accompanies his last number with a Pamphlet, "Part the Second," of *his* account of the trespass on his Office in 1826. The repeated attempts which he has made to revive this affair, after having appealed to the Laws for redress, which has been fully and amply awarded to him, and the scurrilous attacks he has made on the persons concerned, are no doubt intended to create sympathy in his behalf. These repeated attempts have received their best answer in the Pamphlet lately published, which we are now copying into our paper, and to which we beg leave to direct the attention of our readers. This will convince every unprejudiced man, that Mr. M'Kenzie has most completely failed in his endeavors to create a belief, that the "Outrage," as he pompously calls it, was any thing like a concerted plan, and that his assertions of its having been countenanced by the Government, are altogether inventions of his own, and utterly false.

The whole affair, from the Affidavit in the Pamphlet, appears to resolve itself to this—That the infamous character of the *Colonial Advocate* created a feeling of indignation which was rather warmly expressed by the persons concerned in the trespass, in going into the Office, on the impulse of the moment, and destroying, according to Mr. M'Kenzie's own account, about Fifty Dollars worth of Type, &c. for which he has been paid £625. His account of the amount of actual loss, will be admitted as correct, when it is considered, that to accomplish the destruction of a Printing Office, valued at £500, which he says his was worth, would not be the work of a few minutes, but hours of industrious destruction (if we may use the term), and it is well known that minutes only, and not many of them either, instead of hours, summed up the whole time occupied by the trespassers.

GARRISON BALL.—*Major Winniett* and the Officers of 68th Regt. entertained their friends on Thursday evening last, with a Splendid Ball and Supper.

The Mess-Room, and the quarters of the Commandant were decorated in the most beautiful style, displaying several transparencies. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, when the party retired highly gratified with the unremitting attention of their gallant entertainers, to promote the hilarity of the evenings amusement.

The *Recitations* at the Royal Grammar School yesterday, were highly creditable to the young Gentlemen, and gave the utmost satisfaction to the numerous spectators assembled on the occasion.—We have procured a Copy of the Address spoken by Master Wells, and shall have much pleasure in inserting it next week.

Communication.

York, 12 Feby. 1828.

MR. EDITOR.

I have often reflected with astonishment upon the conduct of those persons concerned in the attack upon the office of the Colonial Advocate, in affecting to treat with indifference, statements relating to that trespass, so unfounded & false, as those repeatedly made by M'Kenzie (the Editor of the Advocate) and disseminated by him through the country.

The only cause, to which, I can attribute their silence heretofore, and their great neglect in not immediately publishing to the world, a true statement of all the facts connected with the case, is that, they must have thought M'Kenzie's character to be so well known to those, to whom he sends his papers as to render a contradiction of his assertions entirely unnecessary. This, I will admit, would have been a sufficient reason, joined with the unpleasantness of entering into a public controversy with a man, who would most willingly sacrifice both truth and his own reputation, for the sake of gratifying his *malignant* and *malicious feeling*; if his falsebooks were read by those only, who are acquainted with his *private character* and who are governed by a sense of justice and good feeling; but these are few in comparison to those, who know him from report only and most naturally assume his assertions to be true, until publicly contradicted. In order to remove any unfavourable impressions which, this latter class of persons may have formed from reading the Colonial Advocate, Mr. Jarvis, one of the individuals concerned in the trespass has now thought it proper and necessary to publish a true account of all the circumstances relating thereto, which he has done in a most candid and able manner, and which is not made up of mere assertions in opposition to those of the Editor of the Advocate but, of facts, supported by the affidavit of eight disinterested persons. Let any man entirely divested of prejudice, read the several numbers of the Colonial Advocate publish'ed since June 1826, and what, will be his opinion (taking for granted that, every thing therein stated to be true;) will he not think that, M'Kenzie has been injured, and that the cause which produced such injury was conniv'ed at, by the Executive Government of this Province? and that Magistrates and other persons holding high & honorable situations under the government, were immediately concerned; and in truth that the act is one which cries aloud for legislative interference, but, let this same person peruse Mr. Jarvis's statement of the facts, and the accompanying affidavit in support of them —what, let me ask, will then be his opinion? will he not say that, it is a reflection upon the Province, to allow a man of M'Kenzie's infamous character to go unpunished—and a dereliction of duty on the part of the public officers in permitting the publication of such gross libels against the Government, to go unnoticed—will he not if he is a subscriber to his paper, immediately have his name taken from the list. He will—and every honest man in the country who is similarly situated, will follow his example. As a proof of the truth and correctness of the statement just referred to, M'Kenzie has not presumed to contradict a single circumstance contained in it, but has noticed it in away which shews great cunning on his part, but which can never do away with the effect which it must produce upon the minds of an impartial public.

The Editor of the Canadian Freeman, a person quite as unprincipled as M'Kenzie, has commenced a most base and vile attack upon the Author merely for the reason that his name with that of the Editor of the Advocate, in the prefatory remarks to his pamphlet. His attack is confined to one single transaction which, he himself states "*is with the feelings of a hangman harrowed up by the little reptile M'Kenzie*," and asks "*where was the horsewhip of Jarvis when this appeared in the Advocate.* Nevertheless in the very next number of his paper, he brings the same circumstance to the recollection of the Public, and endeavours to make it appear in a most aggravated point of view—conduct most inconsistent—unfeeling and highly disgraceful in any man, and most particularly so in the Editor of a public journal. It would appear that, he is courting the horsewhip which, he says should have been applied to M'Kenzie's back; but Mr. Jarvis has too much good sense to notice him at all. The transaction to which he has so unfeelingly recurred is one which is well known to the inhabitants of this Town generally. Mr. Jarvis though unfortunate, has own to have acted an honorable and upright part, and his subsequent conduct in surrendering himself to the officers of justice and enduring a long and painful imprisonment which ended in a public trial, at which he was honorably acquitted by a Jury of his country, has reflected that credit upon his character which such Calumniators as the Editor of the Advocate and Freeman can never injure.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Domestic.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Leeds, held on Saturday the 2d of February, at the Tavern of Mr. Cox, at Jebb's Creek, pursuant to notice—

ALEXANDER THOM, Esquire, was unanimously called to the Chair, and—

GEORGE HUME READE, Esquire, was requested to perform the duties of Secretary.

The following Resolutions were proposed by JOHN STUART, Esquire, and unanimously agreed to, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we have convened for the purpose of proposing a Candidate to serve this County in the next Provincial Assembly.

2. *Resolved*, That the eminent and faithful services of JONAS JONES, Esq., for the County of Grenville, which he has so long represented with credit to himself and advantage to his Constituents, entitle him to the confidence and esteem of every good and loyal subject of His Majesty.

3. *Resolved*, That should he determine to come forward as a Candidate for this County, in which he has so large a stake, and with which he must have one common interest, we, firmly believing that he will continue to devote the same persevering industry, the same able and honest exertions to our interests as he has hitherto done for the County of Grenville, pledge ourselves to give him our most efficient support.

4. *Resolved*, That he be requested to offer himself as a Candidate, and that our determination be made known to him through the Secretary of this Meeting.

5. *Resolved*, That as no Candidate has been proposed who exactly meets our wishes, we shall not at present pledge ourselves to support any but JONAS JONES, Esq.

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Meeting are given to the Chairman and Secretary.

ALEX. THOM, *Chairman.*
G. H. READE, *Secretary.*

Married,

On the 2d inst. ROBERT S. BETHUNE, Esquire, to ELLEN BOWLES, third daughter of the Honorable Judge *M'Machen*, N. Y. S.

At Chippawa, on 31 inst. by the Rev. *W. Leaming* JAMES CUMMINGS, Esquire, to Miss MACKLEM, eldest daughter of *James Macklem*, Esquire.

Died,

At Amherstburgh, on 1st inst. *John McGregor, Esquire*, an old and respected inhabitant.

At Johnstown, on 5th inst., *Walter F. Gates, Esq.*

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant and commodious two Story House, with Stable, Coach House, and Garden, in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied by *Mr. James Radcliffe*, adjoining the premises of *John Brakenridge, Esq.*

For particulars apply to Robert Dickson, Esq. Niagara, or to the Subscriber.

ROBERT GRANT,
Queenston. 11th February, 1828. 3&tf

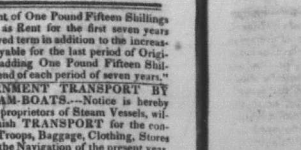
TORONTO NURSERY.—The proprietor informs the Public that he has for sale nearly 20,000 Apple Trees consisting of above 70 choice varieties, with Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. He hopes the people of Canada will see the propriety of encouraging a Home Establishment, particularly as his articles are at least as good and as low priced as can be procured elsewhere.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—

Mr. Jesse Ketchum—York.
" B. Barnard—Richmond Hill.
" George Lount,—Gwillimsbury.
" ——Stevens—Esquesing.
Messrs. Leslie & Sons—Dundas & Kingston.
Mr. James Crysler—Niagara.
" W. Wynn—Queenston,
" Elias Jones—Hamilton.
" John Smith—Port Hope.
" Abraham Earle—Waterloo.
" Charles Ingersol—Oxford.
" Leming—Lewiston.

Catalogues will be received gratis by applying to any of the Agents.—Natural Apple Trees at half price.

WM. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto, 7th Feby. 1828. 3&tf.



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.
CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, Feb. 8th, 1828. } 32tf.

A STRAY BULL came into the inclosure of the Subscriber in November last, is between 2 and 3 years old, mostly black, has a brown line along the back, and a streak of white along the lower part of each side.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take him away.

J. SPRAGG.
York, Feby. 7th. 1828. 3&3

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1827, or in the event of the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BY STEAM-BOATS.—Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish TRANSPORT for the conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores &c. during the Navigation of the present year, between PRESCOTT & QUEENSTON, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office here, until Thursday, the 13th March next, at noon.

The conditions of the Contract and form of Tender *(to be made out in Sterling Money)* may be made known upon application at this Office, and must express the rates of Cabin and Deck passengers, Horses, Hard-ware, Stores per ton, and also the price of each barrel of Pork, Beef, Flour or Liquors, Casks of Sugar, Chests of Tea, and Puncheons and Hogsheads of Rum, from Prescott and Kingston to York, Burlington and Fort George, on Lake Ontario, and to Queenston in the Niagara River, and vice versa.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the party making the offer, who, or an agent duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into—that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge at this station, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver money at its nominal rate, in other specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight, of £100 Sterling for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THOS. HILL,
D. A. C. G.
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Kingston, Jan. 10th, 1828. 37-5w.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, 21st *Jan'y.* 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 8 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

SURGEON, DENTIST. DOCTOR DAVIDSON, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, that he has taken a room at Mrs. Stebbins', a few doors East of the Post-Office, where he will remain for a short time.—Any application he may have in the line of his profession he pledges himself to attend with promptitude.—His hours of attendance will be from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4, P. M.—From a long experience in operations on teeth, and the flattering patronage he has met with in New-York, Montreal, and other places, he flatters himself able to give satisfaction to all who may wish for his services.

York, 7th February, 1828. 37-3w.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

I will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament. I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.
Newmarket, 1st Feb. 1828.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1833, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

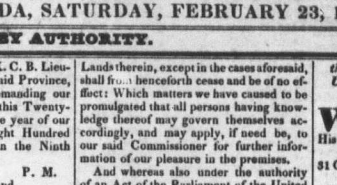


NO. 89.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

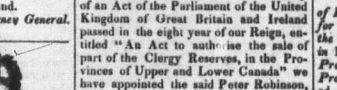
NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE, KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are enabled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

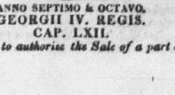
And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts for sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2d July, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in* North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,"* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriaton of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor Lieutenant and Lieutenant Governor, Governor &c. or Officer administering the

empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be plessed to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council, as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
Lieut. Governor.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.
P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.
P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come
GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.
P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broadcast or in drills, and of the quantity of soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs. together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 25th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th January, 1828. 37-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald Mc, Donell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th January, 1828. 37-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N B—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th October, 1827. 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 28th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
1st February, 1828. 36-3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, } BY virtue of a writ of
to wit. } *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Walter Beckworth, at the suit of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth, Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 180 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and our Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Longueil,
Dec. 18th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff,
District of Ottawa.

By JOHN MCLEOD,
Deputy Sheriff, O. D.

35-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } seventeenth day of May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Walace S. Fairman, viz:—

Lots number 37, first Concession, and 37 and 38, second Concession, in the Township of Pittsburgh.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, February 12th, 1828. 39-4

Midland District, } ON Tuesday, the
To Wit. } 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Pruyne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

37-11w *Kingston, 15th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District } ON Saturday the 24th
To Wit. } day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th January, 1828. 33-13w.

Home District, } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench against the Lands and Tenements of Simon Kemp, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Simon Kemp, Lot No. 8, in the Second Concession, and the South West half of Lot No. 9, in the Third Concession of the Township of Albion, containing together about 300 Acres; there are about 15 Acres cleared upon the above Lots. The above property will be exposed to sale, at the Market House in the Town of York, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon—for cash only.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York,
8th February, 1828.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

36-12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri*
To Wit. } *Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

35-6w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF NIAGARA } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Palmer, deceased, at the suit of Erastus T. Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz:—

Lots No. 1, and 2, in the first Concession of the Township of Bertie, Lot No. 2, in the second Concession of the Township of do., 495 Acres: part of Lot No. 11; in the first Concession of the Township of Willoughby, 58 Acres, 7 Roods, and 16 Perches, on which is a good two Story Dwelling House, an excellent stand for a Tavern, fronting on the Niagara River. All of which property I shall offer for sale on Monday the 31st day of December now next ensuing, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Dep'y. Sheriff N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 24th, 1826.

N. B.—Any person or persons, having any claim to the above mentioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

35-6 R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

☞ Take Notice, that the above sale is postponed until the 29th of February 1828, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY Virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT. } Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th do of do, } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 18, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 24th January, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the First Wednesday in March next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of October next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
85-8 *Surveyor General.*

York, 1st January, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at his Office on application. The necessary Certificates and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT,—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between, KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, $200 lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Mansion House Hotel, Kingston.—Extras furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, *&* Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21st, 1827. 27-8m.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines,* on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation:—

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills: W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Auctioneer; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Village; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, WATCH-MAKER, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices; which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-8m.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works is postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25*s.* per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket les, &c.—and at 27*s.* 6*d.* per Cwt. for Stove-Kettles, &c.—and will be delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Wares of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest,* appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works,
5th November, 1827. 29tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BY STEAM-BOATS.—Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish TRANSPORT for the conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores &c. during the Navigation of the present year, between PRESCOTT & QUEENSTON, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office here, until Thursday, the 13th March next, at noon.

The conditions of the Contract and form of Tender *(to be made out in Sterling Money)* may be made known upon application at this Office, and must express the rates of Cabin and Deck passengers, Horses, Hard-ware, per ton, and also the price of each barrel of Pork, Beef, Flour or Liquors, Casks of Sugar, Chests of Tea, and Puncheons and Hogsheads of Rum, from Prescott and Kingston to York, Burlington and Fort George, on Lake Ontario, and to Queenston in the Niagara River, and vice versa.

No proposal will be received unless made in the form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the party making the offer, who, or an agent duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into—that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge at this station, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver money at its nominal value, in other specie at the par of 4*s.* 4*d.* per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight, of £100 Sterling for each £101 10*s.* Sterling due upon the Contract.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THOS. HILL,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Kingston, Jan. 10th, 1828. 37-5w.

ADJOINED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, York, 26th January, 1828.

Ordered that the Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Reach, and Uxbridge, be in future the limits of the Court of Requests in the South Eastern Division of the Home District.

Brock, Scott, Georgina, and Thorah, the North Eastern Division. The Town and Township of York and Scarborough, the Home Division. Markam and Vaughan, the Centre Division. King, Whitchurch, and the Gwillimburys, the North Division. Toronto, the Gore of Toronto, and Etobicoke, the South Western Division; and Chinguacoasy, Albion, Caledon, and the Townships in rear thereof, the North Western Division.

A true Copy from the Records of Court.

S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace.
Home District.
37-1m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of Lorigual, in the seignory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S P. TREADWELL.
Lorigual. 12th October. 1827. 22tf

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 21st *Jan'y,* 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of 3 per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of March next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

CANADA COMPANY.—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.
CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. 32tf

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any other authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of the Reserve under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 28th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 18th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1828. NO. 60.

Poetry.

Address, spoken by Master GEORGE DUPONT WELLS, *on the 15th February,* 1828, *at the Royal Grammar School, York, U. C.*

Since last with anxious hearts we met you here,
On time's swift wing hath flown another year;
And now again, the School-boy trembling stands,
To seek his laurels at your high'ral hands—
Fearful thro' failure of his feeble pow'rs,
To lose the meed of all his toilsome hours:
Yet, those kind looks his recreant fears beguile,
And hope beams bright, from Beauty's fav'ring smile.

Oh! happy are the hours in labour spent,
Which lead us thus up Learning's hard ascent;
Tho' on the road, some craggy steeps arise,
The heart ready-'dauntless—and the eye
Oft' may our Friends with kind applause to-day,
Still strew with roses all the arduous way.
In those fair lines that breast the Atlantic's foam,
To which we give th' endearing name of Home,
Where Science shines in never clouded day,
And cherish'd Learning sheds its brightest ray,
How many a spirit, tow'ring and sublime,
Shew'd its first glimm'rings in its Schoolboy time.
And here, perchance, the last for fost'ring State,
We trace her paths, to prosper and be great;
Tho' faintly beams as yet, bright Learning's Sun,
We want not beacon lights to guide us on—
The Land we claim, shall yet be known to fame,
That prove her worthy of the British name.

Amidst our Sov'reign's Councils, with what pride,
We see them sit, the public weal to guide;
We find them even within our Senate walls,
With social firmness, to defend our rights;
And gladly hear th' admiring stranger say,
"They bear the palm of Eloquence away."

We hear them in our Church's holy place
Spread the blest Volume of eternal Grace;
And who more skill'd than they, to lead our Bar
With fame and honor, thro' the wordy war;
The slender thread of argument to draw,
And trace the subtle truth of Statute Law?

Such are the bright examples we prefer,
And following these, are sure we cannot err;
And while their line of conduct we pursue,
Say,—Do we seek in vain applause from you?

Let this be then our animating hope,
With this, to honours in the race to cope;
For, once like us, they conn'd each tedious rule,
Yes,—once were Schoolboys in this very School!
And He who train'd them thus in virtue's ways,
To rise to our pursuits, and future surveys!
And us, to further emulation calls,
With future honours in our College Halls!

Yes,—Holy Fane! soon shall thy walls arise,
In green and lovely limited Grandeur's Skies;
Soon shall we hear the grave Professor's voice
In Truth and Science, teach us to rejoice:
Soon shall thy youth, within his silent room
In study'd converse, with the Muse consume,
And thoughtful, wander thro' thy sunny glades,
And court the Muses in thy classic shades.

Now, as we bless our Sov'reign's gen'rous hand,
That fills with Bounty all this happy Land,
And thanks the CARLE, who bears his kingly sword,
Who into Learning's Fount, that Bounty pour'd,
While love and gratitude our feelings claim,
Amidst their warmest glow—lies STRACHAN's name;
Then round his brows, our grateful chaplets bend,
As Youth's kind Father, and the Schoolboy's friend.

Statement of Facts, relating to the trespass, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

(Continued.)

STATEMENT &c.

Why an abuse of the Press, licentious beyond all former example, was suffered by the Government to continue with impunity, it is not my business to inquire. I can easily conceive, that a great unwillingness should be felt, to notice a paper so utterly contemptible, and conducted so entirely without regard to the maintaining a character, either for decency or truth. I can readily suppose, that it must have anticipated with confidence, that the public at large would receive from the perusal of such a paper, no other impressions than abhorrence of its falsehoods and contempt for its author; and that any official notice of either, would only be giving a degree of importance to such a journal, which it never could attain if left to itself. How far it is right to forbear on such principles, or to forbear at all, I will not presume to say; my individual opinion is, that the Laws should not have been allowed to be insulted so long and so grossly with impunity; and I believe, that the forbearance shown, has only encouraged and increased an evil that other measures would have cured. But no part of the responsibility rests with me; what I desire to give to the Public, is merely a statement of facts.

Finding, it would seem, that his paper, conducted as it was, was not very profitable, he began in the Spring of 1826, to shew symptoms of discontinuing it; and, if I remember right, for I have no file of his papers before me, he threw out several hints of his intention to do so, complaining of the want of zeal and interest in the people, which prevented "their *supporting an Independent Press*;" but perceiving, as I hope I may more truly represent it, that the morality and honest principles of the people prevented their contributing to support any man in obtaining a living by inventing and disseminating slander.

Nevertheless, before Mr. M'Kenzie could make up his mind to abandon his employment and endeavour to earn his living by honest industry, he was determined to make one or two desperate efforts to draw the universal attention of the public upon him. Perhaps his hope was, that he should compel the Government to prosecute him, by the unexampled scurrility of his language; or, perhaps he expected to gain a rather less degree of notoriety by enraging individuals and provoking them to a prosecution, which he of course would represent as persecution; or he may have meant principally to make an experiment, whether, by making his columns the vehicle of the grossest and coarsest slanders, and of the most malicious lies, against the living and the dead, against men and women, the powerful and the helpless, he should not at least secure the patronage of all those whose minds and hearts were so utterly depraved, as to rejoice in this degredation of human nature, and thus draw a subsistence from some source, no matter how polluted.

Under the influence of some or all of these motives, he began in the month of May, 1826, to send into the world a series of libels, unequalled for their disgusting rivaldry, for their hardened insolence, and for their brutal and unfeeling cruelty; and these libels were directed, not merely against persons in public situations, who had borne his slander for years with silent contempt, but against persons unknown in public life, and unconnected with politics, against married women, against aged widows, and even against our friends who had been long dead, and who, while they lived, were universally beloved and respected. Many of the foul aspersions thus published to the world, had no connection with any public measure; the misfortunes, the poverty, the former occupations, the personal appearance of individuals were all made alike the objects of unfeeling and impious abuse, regardless of the pain which the wanton calumny might bring to the bosoms of relations and friends. To make the insolence the more intolerable, no pains were taken to avoid mention of names; on the contrary, they were given at full length—no blanks—no asterisks—all set down plainly, to amuse the malice of the world, and to insure the whole mass of unmanly scandal being as fully understood and applied abroad, as it might otherwise only have been among ourselves.

I cannot reconcile it to myself to be the means of giving a second publication to these horrid papers, which I am sure, it has been the endeavour of all good men to forget; and, therefore, I will not, for the sake of justifying my own conduct the more plainly, polute the public eye, with placing before them any part of these productions, which no language can describe. But I call upon any man who may have preserved a file of the Colonial Advocate, to turn to the number published on the 18th May, 1826, as well as to those immediately preceding and following it, and then to inform me, if he can, in what Country, and at what time, the feelings of a whole Society were ever so barbarously and cruelly outraged as they were by this man, whom no one had injured—whom, indeed, many of those whom he thus insulted, did not know by sight, and of whose existence even, it is very probable, some of the persons he abused were unconscious.

To be continued.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

[House in Committee on His Excellency's reply to the Address presented yesterday.]

Continued from our last.

Friday, 8th Feb'y.

Mr. J. Jones thought that the course pursued by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, was one which would improperly occupy the House, and retard the business of the country. There was nothing in the reply which warranted such a proceeding, and before censuring the Executive, as had been done on this question, it would be well to take a short review of what had been done respecting it.—It had first been moved in this Assembly in 1817, when Resolutions were introduced by the late Member for Norfolk—these Resolutions were not in accordance with the sentiments of the Executive, or of the Assembly persisting in them, a hasty prorogation had taken place, and the people had been awakened to their situation as respected their legal rights.—A communication was subsequently made, to the Imperial Government by the Executive of this Province, and its interference asked, in favor of the Persons interested. During the first Session of the next Parliament, however, on complaint of an improper allusion having been made from Lennox and Addington, of a Member who was not present, Resolutions were past of a nature admitting the principle contained in those he had adverted to, passed in a previous Parliament, although the person whose seat was vacated, was not declared ineligible from any legal disability.—These Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence, declared in effect that the persons alluded to, labored under disabilities which could only be removed by the Imperial Parliament and proposed an application to the Imperial Legislature, to naturalize all persons then in the Province, not legally entitled to be regarded as Subjects, it being thought that such would remove objections. This Assembly would strengthen that which had already been made by the Provincial Government. In the following Session the Attorney General had proposed certain Resolutions with an address, but nothing was done.—Afterwards, in consequence of a despatch from home, and by direction of His Majesty's Government the subject was submitted to this Parliament in its second Session, information at the same time being given that His Majesty would concur in any Bill that might be considered necessary for settling the question. One was sent down from the Legislative Council, intended to confirm these people in the rights of British Subjects, and to secure them the possession of their properties. This House however was of opinion that it did not embrace both these objects, and it was proposed to amend it in such a manner, as should put the subject beyond all doubt—not indeed that we had, strictly speaking, at that time the power of Legislating on the subject, but from the tenor of the despatch, there was no doubt, that if the Provincial Legislature, expressed their wishes, His Majesty would recommend their being carried into full effect by an Act of the Imperial Parliament—or if this mode should not be considered advisable, in consequence of our not having the power to Legislate, it was proposed by the Attorney General, that an address from both branches embracing those wishes, founded on Resolutions which be submitted, should be sent to His Majesty, in order that the subject might be brought before the Imperial Parliament, and finally disposed of, to the satisfaction of all persons concerned in this Province—both of these courses were objected to, it being contended that nothing more was required than a declaratory law—such a law was therefore passed, containing declarations which were directly contrary to the decisions of the Courts of Law in England—it did not go through the other branch of the Legislature, but this House afterwards passed Resolutions containing in substance the provisions of that declaratory Law. An address founded on these resolutions, did not produce, and could not be expected to produce any thing effectual, and the next Session (1826—27) instructions to the Provincial Government, were communicated to this Legislature, in the name of His Majesty's Government. Hon. Members then complained that these instructions were an improper interference, —a Bill however, conformable to them had passed both Houses, and was reserved, according to the provisions of the Act lately passed, giving to the power of Legislating on the subject, for His Majesty's Assent—misrepresentation was made with respect to the law—Petitions were got up, and industriously circulated, but he believed that not more than 850 signatures had been procured below the Midland District—where meetings had been called for the purpose of getting the people to sign them, not many names were procured, because an opportunity was thus afforded of fairly explaining the provisions of the Bill to the people.—A petition however had gone about with them privately, and the people had been induced he believed to sign them in ignorance of the true provisions of the Bill, and from misrepresentations made to them, of the intentions of the Government and the Legislature.—His Excellency has very properly said that these Petitions contain misrepresentations.—There were the fullest misrepresentations in them, both against the Executive, and this House. The object of the Government had been to set this question at rest, and to secure the rights and privileges of the people which were liable to be legally questioned; and with such intentions, could it be supposed that they, or any public body would submit to such misrepresentation, without making any reply.

Mr. Jones concluded by proposing the following in amendment to the first Resolution.

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency Sir L. Gosford Governor of this Province, thanking His Excellency for his uniform intentions, in favor of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of this Province, who labor under serious disabilities in exercising the civil rights of subjects of His Majesty, since the question first arose in the Assembly of this Province in the Session of 1817—18, by which it appeared that many inhabitants of this Province claiming to be subjects, could not be legally so regarded."

Mr. Hamilton objected to the amendment, he believed the whole merits of this question might be traced farther back, than had been intimated by the Learned Gentleman—it might be traced to that period when an attempt was made to give the right of voting at Elections, to persons who held Location tickets—he had no doubt it was the desire of the Executive to establish this right, and then under a regular system of Emigration, they would have had these persons under their thumb, until they had procured their Deeds. This however was defeated, and he was happy that it was so. The Despatch of Lord Bathurst, alluded to, as having been submitted to the House in its second Session, he had no doubt, would have been concurred in by every one, but it was well known that we had not at that time the power to Legislate on the subject, and it was then that misrepresentation commenced, it was then that His Excellency had gone through the country, and received addresses which were prepared, calling this House "far-

fious demagogues," the persons signing those addresses had told His Excellency that they would uphold the constitution, meaning no doubt, that the factious demagogues would uphold it if they could.

Doctor Strachan then went home, and misrepresentation he had no doubt had been made with respect, to the conduct of the House. From year to year a redress of grievances had been sought for, and the Executive has insulted us, and even now when Lord Goderich in his despatch wishes to cover all their political sins, His Excellency from the tenor of his reply on this occasion, seems determined to push on, and the House should be heard in its own vindication.

The Atty. Gen. said that the Hon. Gentleman seemed to have forgotten, that the grievances of which he complained, had been made the subject of a special investig ation, in a former Session, when that Hon. Gentleman, had brought the matter under consideration by his motion for an inquiry into the state of the Province, and yet what intolerable grievances had been made out at that time. After much time had been spent, it had resulted in the discovery, that a Mr. Hardy's name was very properly struck off, from the List, but with some other matters of equal importance, yet the Hon. Gent. took occasion on every opportunity to refer to the subject of grievances, which existed only in his own imagination. To such conduct he could only apply the phrase, which was certainly not a common one, for it was a scriptural phrase of the Dog "returning again to his vomit." If the Hon Gent. considered it at all necessary, he was at liberty again to go into the state of the Province, and if he thought that any grievances existed, he hoped he would discharge it his duty to us, as the discussion would best prove the fallacy of charges, made in this loose manner against the Government. The subject of Location tickets had been mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, and from his statement would have it supposed, that the Government had some deep laid scheme to influence the Elections—they were to accomplish this design, by an extensive plan of Emigration, whereas in fact, no such plan had ever been carried into execution; but it might perhaps be matter of information to the Hon. Gentleman to be told, that within a short period of time, the opinion of H. M. Government had been received, which declared that persons in actual possession of Lands under location tickets who had complied with the terms on which those lands were granted, were entitled to vote at Elections.

With respect to the course proposed to be pursued by the Resolutions, which were submitted by the Hon. and learned Gent. if the House should adopt them, he should not regret it, because it would lead to a development of the truth. It was asserted in these resolutions, that the House had refused on a former occasion to pass a Bill on the subject of Naturalization, in whatever shape it was proposed to them. The despatches on this subject had at any time been laid before us, and from these it would be seen, that terms more favorable even than the Bill which had been brought in this Session, when recommended by His Majesty's Government had not been acceded to; and was it to be wondered at, that the unremitting exertions which had been used by the Colonial Government, that it should suffer misrepresentations, such as had been made against it, to go unanswered, and more particularly when an address of thanks was to be sent to His Majesty which, referring as it did to the Petition containing those misrepresentations, shewed that the Hon. concurred in them. The Government had all along been actuated by an honest desire to settle this important question, and the charge which had been thrown out by the Hon. and learned Gentleman of an intention to insult the House, in the reply which had been made to an address on this occasion, had not improperly been answered by another Honble. Gentleman, who had stated that His Excellency had stopped the progress of the Bill, and on part, by informing the House that the address would be accompanied by statements vindicating the conduct of the Executive from the misrepresentations which had been so industriously circulated against it, both in this Province, and by the Petitions which had been sent to England.—During the discussion last year, it was true that Petitions had been laid on the Table against the Bill, but was it not well known what means were resorted to, to get the people to sign them?—was it not known that false copies of the Bill had been circulated, and had it been attempted to be denied that this was not the fact, when it was so stated in this House—was it not equally well known that many persons had signed those Petitions, on its being represented to them, that it was the wish of the House of Assembly that they should do so. These Petitions were known to be the result of misrepresentation, and although as had been truly stated, many of them were presented to the House, yet knowing these facts, the House had notwithstanding passed the Bill.—After it had passed and was reserved for the Royal Assent, the misrepresentation was actively continued, and the Petition against it, was not, except in a few cases, submitted to the people at Public Meetings called for the purpose, because when this was done, and an opportunity was afforded of fairly explaining the intentions of the Government, and the provisions of the Bill, the people were satisfied, and all apprehension done away—the utmost pains however had been taken in obtaining signatures privately, and many persons he had no doubt had put their names to it, in perfect ignorance of the slanderous calumnies which it contained. Yet this Petition, drawn up by some person, certainly in utter ignorance of the facts of the case, or wilfully misrepresenting them—printed at a Printing Office in this Town, instead of having been adopted at Public Meetings regularly circulated, by unknown Agents, and signatures procured on representations urged no one knew how; such a Petition so got up, containing charges, as well against this House as against the Executive, goes to England, without any opportunity of refuting it, from the secret manner in which it was sent, of any explanation being given, and is the House now prepared to resolve that under such circumstances, that Petition contains no unjust representations. If the House was conscious of its own dignity, it would be but one opinion which would be expressed in such a manner as would convince His Majesty's Government, and the country, that misrepresentations such as the Petition contained, would not be allowed to be uttered, without the marked disapprobation with which they so justly merited. The Petition stated, that the "most serious afflictions" were threatened—what are these serious afflictions? if they exist at all, it must be the fault of Hon. Members of this House that they are not removed; and the Petitioners dignity would be but one opinion more extraordinary, when it was known to the most casual observer of the condition of the people of this colony, that the blessings of peace and plenty, were enjoyed by them to the fullest extent. A "melancholy gloom" it was said in the Petition overspread the land. —Had any person, but those by whose misrepresentations, the people had been deluded, ever seen or heard of this "melancholy gloom"—innumerable grievances, were also complained of—to which it was stated public opinion had long expressed—when and where, the Petition did not state; and if the persons who had signed it were called upon, it would be found that not one grievance could be complained of.—The Legislature it was asserted had "refused to attend to their instructions," and that "cruel restrictions" were imposed by the Government. Now it was well known, that in submitting these instructions to the House, the Executive had done so, for the purpose of informing them on what terms, if they thought proper, they would feel disposed to give its Assent to a Law Naturalizing these persons, and that whatever restrictions were considered necessary, were such as could not be objected to by the Executive, as from the provisions of the Law which had been passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1828, giving to this Legislature the power of conferring Naturalization, an Act which it might pass for that purpose, was expressly reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. And yet this Petition accusing the Executive of having imposed "cruel restrictions," was secretly got up, and secretly conveyed home—and when such false, and unfounded slanders were known to have been made, was it to be expected that they would be suffered to remain uncontradicted.—The Petitioners were unable to vary materially from a compliance with the terms of the Bill would place them in a "degrading condition"—that their "feelings would be wounded," and that they would be placed in "utter peril."—What was the "degrading condition," to which they would be reduced—was it degrading to those who had taken the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, to be required to take it again, or was there any thing in this which could wound the feelings of those who felt a sincere attachment to the Government when they had first taken that Oath. The "utter peril" of being considered "Traitors" to their native country, on renouncing their allegiance, was not to be apprehended, it being the well known doctrine of Allegiance in the United States, that it was considered binding so long only as it united the persons contracting at any time he was at liberty to make choice of any other country, without incurring the risk of Treason—the peril therefore was nothing more than an imaginary one, or a wilful misrepresentation of the person by whom the Petition was drawn up. The Petition further represented, that unless the Petitioners "take the oath, they must resume the character of Aliens"—that they ever had been Aliens was at one time denied, but this expression seemed to admit it—if as had been contended they were really Subjects, it might reasonably be supposed, that gratitude towards a Government, which had afforded them its protection for so great a length of time, would have induced them to consider it no very great hardship to come forward, and renew that allegiance, by taking an oath, which would confirm to them in the permanent and undisputed enjoyment of that protection. The Petition went further to state that they would be "ruined if they refused to comply"—how this ruin was to be effected by a Law which was intended to confirm them in their possessions, and which meddled not with any particular case, but left all to the exercise of their own judgments, it would be difficult to discover, and after the protection which had been afforded for so many years, it was an aggravation to charge the Government with a desire, to "strip them of their very farms"—could these Petitioners if the matter had been fairly explained to them, really feel any apprehension, that the Bill was intended as a "measure of refined cruelty," and that any of its provisions were intended to injure them of their lands. Yet it was on such a Petition as this, that the House, forgetful he would say of the duty it owed to itself, had founded an Address of thanks to His Majesty, and in doing so could be considered in no other light than as a public, the body passing an Act of censure on themselves. If that address contains the truth, it goes to approve of the Petition, whereas the House should in support of its own dignity, and its own public Acts, have declared its disapprobation of it.—In any reference that could be drawn from the addres, approving as it did of the Petition, was, that it was a necessary interference to save the people from Executive tyranny and oppression, and against such calumnies, ought not a reply to be made The people he was convinced would understand, the bent of these proceedings, and from the recollection of what had already taken place on this question, would at last come to the proper conclusion, that the most unjustifiable attempts had been made use of, to prejudice the public mind against the honest endeavors of the Government to bring this important matter to a satisfactory termination. In the course of this debate the name of a Venerable Friend had been made use of, in the most unparliamentary manner, and he would take this opportunity of stating, that the insinuation which had been thrown out of his having travelled through the country, with a view to get up addresses to His Excellency, was utterly untrue—it was within his own personal knowledge that his visit to the Eastern part of the Province, on private business was made when the intention of His Excellency to inspect the new settlements, was not known to him.—The charge of the Hon. Gentleman with respect to his having used his influence in procuring the instructions which were received last year, was equally unfounded. At this subject there was no mystery in the conduct of the Executive—what those instructions were, was not known to any Member of the Government, until the moment they were received.

The Address, in effect approved of the language of the Petition, and was intended to induce the people, to see them [illegible] escaped from the tyranny, which was intended to have been practised towards them by the Executive, and was it to be expected that the Government would be so dead to all feeling, of what was due to itself, as not to point out, the errors and misrepresentations which had been unjustly cast upon it. The Address sanctioned a document containing untrue and unfair statements, and while Hon. Members, claimed the freedom of speech in their own vindication on the floor of this House, had not the Executive a right when it is charged in a Petition with a desire to oppress the people, and when that Petition was bolstered up by the sanction of the Address of this House, to vindicate itself from such aspersions. He agreed in the opinion which had been expressed, that the House, had a right to protect its constitutional standing, at the same time however he thought, that it should not detract from the constitutional standing of any other branch of the Legislature, by giving its support to misrepresentation.

Mr. Cameron knew that the statement made by the Hon. and learned Att'y. Gen'l. with respect to the addresses which were said to have been prepared by a Rev. and Venerable Gentleman, was correct. His visit to the E. District was on private family affairs,—he had spent a night at his (Mr. C's.) house in Glengarry, and the subject of addresses was not alluded to in any manner by the Venerable Gentleman.

Mr. Fothergill would express his opinion, in order that the reasons for his vote on this occasion might be known. The Bill which was introduced this Session he hoped would allay all feeling on the question, and he looked upon it, as a most glorious triumph of liberal principles. With respect to the misrepresentations which were said to have been used against the Bill of last Session, he had been ance, by taking an oath, which would confirm sent, and it had created general indignation, which he in vain endeavored to suppress. At a Public Meeting which was held, he had refused to be any part, of what he called upon as the Representative of the people, he had felt himself bound to state his opinions, which were the same as those he had expressed in this House. At that Meeting the Bill was certainly read, but some of its clauses were purposely omitted.—The Durham address he considered as the greatest libel on the House of Assembly, it was drawn up by a Magistrate, at Port Hope, and when a Meeting was called to get signatures to it, the whole address was not read to the people, the offensive parts were omitted, and it was signed in ignorance of its containing any such passages,—the people were therefore duped, and a boast was afterwards made of it. To prevent the people from signing the petition against the Bill, every artifice had been used, notwithstanding at Port Hope Meeting five or six hundred persons had put their names to it. The reply he had put an end to all calm discussion, and it was the duty of the House to repeal the charges made against it.

Mr. Bidwell would be sorry to express an opinion upon all the acts of the Government to this question, because all that was necessary to form such an opinion was not before the House, and that necessary information had been refused on a former occasion, when he had moved for an application to have the correspondence laid before them. Of that which was within the knowledge of the House, however, an expression of opinion could be safely pronounced. The Bill of the Legislative Council sent down in the 2nd Session of this Parliament, it was said professed to secure the rights of the people—this was not the case however, as the Bill contained provisions which would have prevented them from exercising the elective franchise.

While he regretted the necessity which was imposed upon the House, to adopt the Resolutions, which had been read, he considered that the only course left open to the House required that it should be done. The Hon. and learned Att'y. Gen'l. had most ingeniously misrepresented the statements contained in the Petition against the Bill of last year, but the people when signing it, he had no doubt felt that they confined that truth. The object in restoring the Bill to the order of the day last Session, was with a view to have it substituted by Mr. Rolph's Bill, which he considered preferable. He should vote for the Resolutions, because he felt that it was due to the dignity of the House, to repel the insult which had been offered to it, and if this was not done, and the House submitted in silence, it would no longer deserve the countenance of the country. There had not been any desire on the part of the House to reflect on the conduct of the Executive, and those who advised had voted for the Bill, not because they felt the propriety of such a measure, but that they were prevented by the embarrassing situation in which they were placed from proposing any other—he did not blame them for having acted in this manner, but the embarrassment being now removed and more favorable conditions acceded to, in consequence of the wishes of the people having been made known, Hon. Members had an opportunity of more freely exercising their discretion. The allegation that the instructions had embarrassed the discretion of the House, was consequently true. It was equally true, that the Petitioners were placed in a state of "peril." The Bill as first which they complained, left them no choice, between the odious condition of Registering themselves, or losing their Lands, they had been told by cringing sycophants, that they must overcome, the prejudices which they

here, as well as in England, to do what was right, on this important question, false Patriots had however misguided the people, who had been induced to sign the Petition against the Bill of last year, from the grossest misrepresentations.

Mr. Perry and *Mr. Wilson*, supported the Resolutions.

Mr. Rolph said that from the political truism expressed in the amendment which had been proposed for the first Resolution, the House might be told that by rejecting that amendment it would place itself in a dilemma. This however he considered as a mere contrivance to get rid of the question, and might be compared to a desperate remedy, in a desperate case; but as he had already seen a good deal of this kind of management in this, and former Sessions, he should turn from the amendment, and recommend the adoption of the original. The good motives of the Government had been expatiated upon and it had been asked, if they had not a right to vindicate themselves—the same question might with equal propriety be asked as it respected the charges made against this House, and to meet which a vindication was the mere necessary, as His Excellency, had called upon us to do—Statements might have an undoubted privilege of the people, and it was proper that their constituents should thank His Majesty for having attended to their constitutional complaints, add in offering those thanks he was satisfied that they only attended to the wishes of the people, it was only reasonable that such statements were to to be made, it remained silent under the imputations which had been cast upon it.—On this occasion a candid and open course was adopted, and it was no doubt done for the purpose of affording the House an opportunity of replying, and this reply he would now make by adopting the Resolutions, and let the country be made acquainted with it. The Executive considered it necessary to offer its vindication to H. M. Government, but the people were not do this for themselves—they could not be called together to make their defence—they expected that this should be done for them by their representatives.

The Petition of the people it was said had been got up secretly—this might be said by those who wished to conciliate the Government, but it was enough for the people to know, that it had been favorably received by Lord Goderich and the Imperial Parliament. If the Petition had been got up at public meetings, it would no doubt have been objected, that the people had signed it, from having been excited by popular speeches, and when it was said to have been signed privately, it was stated that misrepresentation had been used to procure signatures—so that in either case no credit would be given to it. The reply which had influenced the people to put their names to it—such doctrine as this would lead to the total suppression of public opinion—the fact however, was that no misrepresentation had been made. The Petition spoke the language of truth—after the perusal of the Bill of last year "a melancholy gloom" did indeed prevade Upper Ganada—the people were dissatisfied with the measure, thousands felt that the titles to their estates were placed in a precarious situation—that the Great Seal of the Province, to their Deeds, was about to be broken in pieces, unless they would go through certain forms, which they considered odious—many had in consequence left the Province, and was not this "a melancholy gloom" pervading the Country. These odious conditions were now done away by our gracious Sovereign, and because the wishes of the people had been complied it, some Hon. Members appeared to be stung with disappointment.

The instructions of last year had properly been represented as "embarrassing the discretion of the House," and several members had voted for the Bill, not because they felt the propriety of such a measure, but that they were prevented by the embarrassing situation in which they were placed from proposing any other—he did not blame them for having acted in this manner, but the embarrassment being now removed and more favorable conditions acceded to, in consequence of the wishes of the people having been made known, Hon. Members had an opportunity of more freely exercising their discretion. The allegation that the instructions had embarrassed the discretion of the House, was consequently true. It was equally true, that the Petitioners were placed in a state of "peril." The Bill as first which they complained, left them no choice, between the odious condition of Registering themselves, or losing their Lands, they had been told by cringing sycophants, that they must overcome, the prejudices which they felt to the Registry, or be strpt of their Farms.—This was truly stated to be a condition which placed them in "utter peril."—Such expressions in the Petition might not be acceptable to the Executive, yet they had been referred to without any dislike by the Government at home, who were above such petty feelings,—it was a conduct worthy of imitation, and the magnanimity which it evinced, would be hoped be followed.—As to the attack made upon this House, we have been censured by His Excellency, on the ground of the Petition, and the address to His Majesty, with the request to have it forwarded to England, had called forth a most ungracious answer.—The House is informed that the Executive intends to repel the charges which it is said are contained in the Petition. The conduct of the House however as well as the Petition should be left to stand on its own merits, but the advisers of His Excellency, feeling the sting of disappointment, tell us in their reply, we have regarded the statements in the Petition far too favorably—they attack us, and we will attack you—this he considered pitiful. The address of thanks for the conciliatory despatch which had been received, was such as every loyal heart would respond to. The right of petition, was an undoubted privilege of the people, and it was proper that their constituents should thank His Majesty for having attended to their constitutional complaints, add in offering those thanks he was satisfied that they only attended to the wishes of the people, it was only reasonable that such statements were to to be made, it remained silent under the imputations which had been cast upon it.—On this occasion a candid and open course was adopted, and it was no doubt done for the purpose of affording the House an opportunity of replying, and this reply he would now make by adopting the Resolutions, and let the country be made acquainted with it. The Executive considered it necessary to offer its vindication to H. M. Government, but the people were not do this for themselves—they could not be called together to make their defence—they expected that this should be done for them by their representatives.

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The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1828.

Of the several Packet Ships due at New-York, the *John Jay*, is the only one, that has yet arrived, bringing London dates to 7th. and Liverpool to 8th December. The latest accounts from Constantinople are to 11th November, which though only one day later than those previously received, the Ablion remarks "are important, as they advise us of the continuance of the allied Ambassadors at Constantinople, and of the fact that the Ottoman Porte was for from declaring war, has consented to an additional term of six days in order to enable it to come to a final decision upon the great question of peace or war."

The New-York Spectator contains a paragraph, stating that the Brig *Jane*, which arrived on 5th inst. from Poros in Greece whence, she sailed on 18th Nov., brought a Letter to a Mercantile house in New-York, which states that the news of the day was, that the Grand Signior had declared war against the Allies. This account it adds, is entitled to the credit of a *rumor*, and no more.

Advices from Spain to 14 Decem., state, that their Majesties were every where received with enthusiasm, and that the Rebellion was put down.

Nathaniel Snelson who robbed the Philadelphia Bank of about 40000 dollars, and who sailed from Quebec last fall, has been apprehended, at Liverpool,—he surrendered himself quietly, and about 30,000 dollars in bills and notes were restored by him.

We do not find any news in the late papers from Portugal.

The sudden death of His Excellency De Witt Clinton will be felt as a severe loss to his country. We hear of this melancholy occurrence, from private sources,—the papers left Albany before it took place, and the particulars are to us unknown.

The delegates have left Lower Canada for England via New-York. Mr.—Gale proceeds thither also, having left Montreal a few days before them, in the capacity of Agent on behalf of the Province, to oppose, as we understand, the representations to be made by the delegates.

The Session.—For several days past the House has been principally occupied in ordinary matters, second and third reading of Bills &c. In order to afford an opportunity to the numerous Committees to whom various subjects of importance have been referred, to prepare their reports, the sittings for some days past have not been long. The address to His Majesty, founded on the resolutions of Friday 8 instant, together with His Excellency's reply to the address of the House praying him to transmit the same to England, will be found in this days paper, and we beg leave to direct the particular attention of our readers to these documents.

Court of Chancery—A message has been received by the Assembly, from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, accompanied with various documents, relating to this important subject. It has not yet been taken up by the House.

The University—An address has been presented to the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to lay before the House of Assembly, a Copy of the Charter, and other documents connected with the establishment of the University in this Province. These papers are in course of preparation to be communicated to the House, when we hope to have an opportunity of procuring copies of them, for the information of our readers. While mentioning this subject, we would just say, that it is with satisfaction, we turn from the disgusting attacks which have been made upon some of our most distinguished public characters, who have taken an interest in this measure, to the very near and appropriate allusion which is made to it, and them, in the *Address* spoken at the Royal Grammar School, on Friday week, which will be found on the first page of our paper. The lines are the production of a young Gentleman of this Town, and are not only creditable to his feelings, but evince a great degree of Poetical talent.

The Colonial Advocate, continues to labor at his dirty work, and would fain endeavor to make the people believe that the "*Outrage*," was an Official one.—Can he, or does he deny the *Affidavit* at the end of the Pamphlet?—It will not do—all his endeavors are vain, and he might as well devote his columns to some other and better purpose.—He has *made himself known*, during his Election ring Travels—the people have seen him, and have expressed their opinion, of his deserts.—His opinions are recorded against himself and have proved him to be "given to change," and that, "weekly." The good people of the County of York have therefore come to the very reasonable and prudent conclusion that a man of such *Camelion* like character is not to be depended upon.—Let them beware, lest the honest exercise of their judgement, does not call forth his ire—abuse costs nothing with him—he will perhaps abuse them; indeed we hear that he has done it already.—The *Advocate* over acted his part—he should have been contented with the £626—instead of this he revives the most infamous falsehoods to suit his purpose, and when he has drawn down upon himself, an answer which he cannot gainsay—he endeavors to prop one falsehood by uttering another.—This is the usual refuge, which persons of "crooked ways" resort to, and the exposure only serves to involve them in double disgrace.—Such is Mr. McKenzie's case, and it is difficult to say whether he most deserves to be pitied, or despised.

Iron Works at Marmora.—The application of the proprietor of these Works, to the House of Assembly, for assistance to carry them on, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the Province, there is now little doubt, will be successful, a Resolution having passed the Committee of Supply, on which a Bill has been introduced, for granting to him, on public credit, the sum of £10,000 Sterling for the term of ten years with interest to be paid annually—the principal to be liquidated in the five last years of the term, at the rate of £2,000 per annum. The security given, is considered even by the opponents of the measure to be ample, consisting as it does of the whole of the works, on which a Capital of more than £30,000 has been expended, together with a tract of several thousand Acres of Land, containing the beds of Ore; besides the personal security of the firm of M'Gill & Co. of Montreal, in a bond for the sum loaned. The importance of the manufacture of Iron, an article of the first necessity in this Province, and which the Marmora Iron works will be enabled to supply to any extent required, together with the full security given for the loan, the exertions which have been made, and the immense Capital expended in bringing them to their present state of perfection, are sufficient reasons, to shew the necessity of giving encouragement to this branch of manufac-

THE ADDRESS.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Most Gracious Soverign:

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to throw ourselves upon Your Majesty's justice, under the following painful circumstances.

Alive to the very gracious manner in which your Majesty lately regarded the peace and happiness of all classes of your people in this Province, we passed an humble address of thanks to your Majesty—and waiting upon His Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, in the most respectful manner, and according to the usual practice of Provincial Parliament cases, we requested him to transmit the same to the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it might be, by him presented to Your Majesty.—His Excellency was pleased to refuse it, and added that "in order to vindicate the government of this Colony, from the groundless imputations contained in the petition to which Lord Goderich refers, he would take care to call the special attention of the Secretary of State to the circumstances, that the instructions of which this house now so warmly approve, do but suggest a measure, which in whatever form proposed, was rejected by the house in the second Session of this Parliament, in a desire to obtain a declaratory law, which your Majesty had determined to be wholly inadmissible."

Thus apprised of His Excellency's intention to represent to your Majesty our conduct in this House two years ago, and to ascribe to us feelings and motives which are utterly foreign, we feel that in our opinion some evil disposed person have induced His Excellency to believe; we felt it to be our duty from an anxious desire to preserve Your Majesty's favour and confidence to pass certain resolutions explanatory of the critical and embarrassing situation in which we were placed in the second session of this Parliament, and the course which under such circumstances we pursued in the exercise of our honest and upright discretion. To these resolutions now transmitted to Your Majesty, we most humbly pray your royal attention, and that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased thro' your principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to give us an opportunity of laying before Your Majesty, such explanations as from the nature and extent of the charges, preferred against us, may be required for our full justification in Your Majesty's sight.

We submit to most Gracious Sovereign humbly to beg your Majesty to be pleased to put the most favourable construction upon the conduct of your faithful commons, and not withstanding any misrepresentation which may be transmitted to the prejudice of the people in this Province or the representatives, we humbly beg to offer our assurance that we shall not cease to repose as we have full reason to do every confidence in the exalted justice of your Majesty and your Majesty's Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

I will transmit your resolutions and address to His Majesty's Secretary of State, and not the less readily from the representations they contain respecting my conduct in the matter to which they refer.

The unusual language which appears in them, I regret on public grounds, but it can scarcely fail to be contrasted by His Majesty with the assurances which I have so constantly received from the high throne, of the people whose interests and happiness it has been my study to promote.

When I had occasion to advert to your proceedings in order as I stated to vindicate my Government, it was a great satisfaction to me to feel that I had only to refer His Majesty's Government to the decisive evidence of your Journals, which it is a part of your privilege to lay before them.

I have ever had reason to repose with too much confidence, in the candor and good sense of the great mass of the people to apprehend any injurious effect from the attempt to excite a groundless suspicion that they are subject to be misrepresented by me to their Sovereign. However much therefore I may regret them on other grounds, I do not in that point of view feel much concern at the expressions in regard to this Government which the house of assembly have thought fit to use in their resolutions, and in their address to the King.

The U. E. Loyalist.

ture, which must result in the greatest benefits to the Province generally. The Advertisement contained in this paper, points out some of these benefits, and shews on what terms the Marmora wares are disposed of.

Friday Evening.—The Attorney General has this day submitted to the House, after a most luminous Speech, his propositions for effecting the improvement of the Highways. At this late hour we can only state the general nature of the Resolutions which he has introduced.—He suggests that all persons liable to perform Statute Labor shall commute for *one day*, at the rate of 2s. 6d. which will realise about £5000 per annum, and which shall form a fund for paying the interest and liquidating the principal of a loan of £25,000 to be expended on the principal Highway, from the Eastern boundary of the Province to Sandwich, so as to render it practicable for Stage Coaches, and for some other of the Main Roads in the Province.—The proposition we have every reason to think, will, with some trifling modification be carried into effect.

Communications.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

MR DEAR SIR.

Some days since a Card was put into my hands, by which I understood that the examination at the *Royal Grammar School in York* was to commence on the next Friday—and though in my fondness for a Bachelor's life I have generally tried to persuade myself that a family of Children was a great Plague—and the neighbourhood of a School an intolerable nuisance, I could not refrain from wishing to be present. The contents of the card forced on my recollection times long past by—& scenes far over the sea in which I was myself an actor—I desired again to recal the joyous hours of boyhood, and by sympathy with others to feel again the hopes and fears, the anxious but pleasurable excitements of that happiest period of human life.

Accordingly at an early hour on the day appointed I attended at the School, in which I found my worthy and Reverend friend Doctor Phillips in the midst of his boys—they were truly a set of fine little fellows—I do not wonder at my friend the Doctor being proud of them, and the mutual confidence and good understanding which seemed to subsist between the master and his scholars—proved at once the good discipline in which the school was kept, and the kindly feelings of the instructor towards his pupils—some of the boys I was before acquainted with—many I am sorry to say, were new first to me, so that I had full employment, until the company who were to witness the examination arrived, in learning the names, and watching the sly pranks of the spirited little urchins of the younger classes—who seeing that the master could not attend to their proceedings, seemed to feel their innocent gaiety, which even the impending examination was not sufficient to conquer.

The Lieutenant Governor and Lady Sarah Maitland soon entered with their suite. His Excellency and her Ladyship took their places on an elevated Bench opposite the Stage, the room was gradually filled with company and displayed agreat portion of the beauty, elegance and fashion of the Metropolis—I acknowledge I could not help sighing—& do not I beg of you be so malicious as to take pleasure in my weakness. For alas there was much more than sufficient in the scene to move the heart of a determined old Bachelor. I could not endure to reflect upon my state of single blessedness—so I determined to occupy my mind in making observations on the course of the examination—and to report them to you, for the purpose of being inserted in your valuable paper if you should think them correct. I was happy as I made this resolution in receiving a friendly nod. from yourself as you entered the room, as it assured me that you would be able to judge of the impartiality and propriety of my statement.

The business of the day commenced with an Address—written by a gentleman of this town. Of its merits I shall say nothing, as you have hinted your intention to give it to the public in your next paper. I can only say, I am confident it has given pleasure to all participants in the feelings expressed by the author; and acknowledge that the compliments paid to the distinguished individual designated in the address, as "*Youth's kind father and the schoolboy friend*," and to the gentlemen who owe to him their education, were richly deserved and on the other hand I am sure that title given to that Gentleman, could not have been disagreeable to one who had exerted himself so long in promoting education in the Province and whose exertions had been so eminently successful.

This opening *address* was spoken by *Mr. George Dupont Wells*. The Poet's wife were present must have felt that ample justice was done to his production. The distinct enunciation, correct emphasis and tasteful action of the young gentleman, was highly creditable to himself and his instructors in the art of elocution.

Mr. George Sherwood and Mr George C. Strachan went through the the well known, and excellent scene of *Edward and Warwick*. I should without hesitation have said it was admirably done—but that I think they were excelled by others in Elocution. I feel the less reluctance to give this judgment because both these gentlemen can well spare the prize of excellence on this particular from the honor's which they deservedly gained in others.

The audience was then entertained by a *Parliamentary debate*. In which Mr. G. Strachan would perhaps have been the best speaker but for his serious mien not quite as good as that of others, and in some measure lessened the effect of his declamation. I think *Mr. H. W. Blackstone* and *Mr. Wells* displayed the point of promptness very closely—*Mr. John Strachan* repeated the "*Men of Ross*," very well—*Mr. James L. Robinson* considering that he is almost too young for the exercise, repeated *Brutus on the death of Cæsar*, admirably.

If I were to mention every name and remark on every piece spoken, it would take up more room than you can afford to a single article—I shall confine myself therefore to the most distinguished.

"*Alexander's feast*," was spoken by Mr. H. W. Blackstone—it was done with great spirit and elicited great applause from the Audience.

"*Campbell's last Man*," by *Mr. John Strachan*, well.

Addison's Hymn—by *Mr. G. D. Wells*—well.

The two first acts of the *Adelphi of Terence*—were performed in their native tongue. The manner in which it was done, did high honor to the school—*Mr. G. Strachan* as *Mitio*—*Mr. G Sherwood*—as *Demea*, *Mr. W. McMurray* as *Ctesipho* and *Mr. H. W. Blackstone* as *Sannio*, shone the most.

The company seperated very much gratified at what they had witnessed—I was also well pleased, though I could not help comparing my solitary condition, with that of the happy parents I saw around me—I found my Bachelor prejudice much disturbed, and determined to attend the examination which was to proceed on the following Tuesday

Yours,
A. B.

For the U E. Loyalist

By the *Canadian Freeman* of the 7th inst. I observe that a Mr. "*Gamaliel*," in rather broad terms, has attacked the Letter of the Bishop of Quebec to those under his charge—This attack appears to me wanton and uncalled for, inasmuch as after a careful and attentive perusal of the Bishop's Letter, I cannot discover that it expresses an illiberal word, or indicates any feeling but that which has emanated from an honest, and impartial desire to set forth the rights of the Church as they are established, with a view to the more clear, and general understanding of them, to prevent imposition upon its adherents, without overrating any thing in its favor—in short it appears to me to have been dictated by a nice feeling of benevolence and Christian charity, which I have read with no small degree of satisfaction and pride, that a communication of such a pure, meek, and amiable character should proceed from the head of the Church in defence of *its established rights*, after being assailed in various Communications that have appeared in Journals of both Provinces with a spirit that can never attach true credit to a Christian cause

This "*Gamaliel*" affects a degree of fluency and ease when writing upon "*Constitutional*" matters; but his readers will be better able to measure the extent of his "*Constitutional*" knowledge, when they read and compare the history of the Provinces, their "*Constitutional*" Act (31 Geo 3d) and the Bishop's Letter, and the belief of the Bishop may they may have gained with his *most sapient* supposition that "His Majesty under the persuasion of some Civil Counsellors should in the exercise of his Royal Prerogative by Proclamation, or Order in Council, declare this Province to be annexed to the Coalty of Middlesex in England as a portion thereof," as a case in point—this will at once shew the character of his pretensions, and the strength of his argumentative powers—and may lead to the conviction that his "*Constitutional*" knowledge is not so profound as he would assume, and that he may censure the Bishop's Letter is not only indecent, but impertinent.

"Gamaliel's" remarks upon the opinion of the Bishop as to the Members of the Church, "that her disciples as we are disposed to believe, estimate her choice of any other single society," are unbecoming and disingenuous.—What authority has he for insinuating that this is not the real belief of the Bishop, in so far as it relates to those who have been partakers of Canada where from the industry of the enemies of the Church, a contrary opinion has been held, actual exertion has been since made to ascertain her numbers, and the belief of the Bishop has been fully borne out, as evincing a good knowledge of the country—and it is my belief that if an actual census of this Province were made, the result would prove the correctness of the opinion.

"*Gamaliel*" may call "*Judgement*" that the Bishop's letter contains "*doctrines*" that "*tend to the subversion of our well-balanced Constitution*," but if his readers, previous to making up their "*judgment*" will read the particulars beforementioned, I doubt not, they will be convinced, that neither the Bishop, Doctor Strachan, nor themselves, will have occasion to ask information about the "*constitution*," or the rights of the Church, "*at the feet of*" this "*Gamaliel*."

A WELL WISHER OF THE CHURCH.
12th *February*, 1828.

Birth,

At Belleville, on Monday, 11th instant, Mrs. Coleman of a Son.

On the morning of the 14th, the Lady of Capt. Melville, 68th Regiment, Commanding at this Post, of a Son.—*Niagara Herald.*

Died,

At his residence on Queenston Road, near this Town, on Monday last, after a short illness, ISAAC SWAYZE, Esquire, aged 77 years. Mr. S. we understand, was a native of New-Jersey, but at the close of the American revolution, his attachment to the government of Great Britan naturally inclined him to remain under the dominion of her laws and sovereign. He made choice of this Province for his future place of abode, and in this vicinity he has resided now for near half a century. For nearly 30 years Mr. Swayze was a member of our Provincial Legislature, and has held a variety of offices under the Provincial government ever since the division of the provinces. He has left a numerous and respectable family behind him, with whom the public very generally unite in deploring his death.—*Niagara Herald.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until the tenth day of March next, from all persons willing to contract for the safe transport and delivery of such quantity of Naval Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further indefinite period, until six months' notice, for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties, viz:—

1st.—From the Town of Niagara into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River, Lake Erie.

2nd.—From the Town of Queenston into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River, aforesaid.

3rd.—From Fort Erie into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River aforesaid.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores, Provisions, Baggage, and private Goods, will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent sureties for the due performance of the Contract: the said Tenders to be forwarded to this Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper" and endorsed, "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorised Agents, are personally to attend, at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at one o'clock on the tenth day of March next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The Contractor will be paid for such transport as he may have from time to time, performed, at the option of the Government, either in British Silver money, or by Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling, for every £103 due upon the Contract.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE,
Kingston Dock Yard, U. C. } 59-3
11th *February*, 1828.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 23d *Feb.* 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.
59-6.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the *Deep Cut*, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.
59-12. JACOB KEEFER.

A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, in the 2d Concession, Township of Vaughan, in June last, between 2 and 3 years old, mostly black, with a streak of white along her flank, and a piece broken off her left horn.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take her away.

JOSEPH MATHESON.
Vaughan, 20th *Feb'y.* 1828. 59-3

A STRAY BULL came into the inclosure of the Subscriber in November last, is between 2 and 3 years old, mostly black, has a brown line along the back, and a streak of white along the lower part of each side.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take him away.

J. SPRAGG.
York, Feb'y. 7th. 1828. 58-3

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix,
Whitchurch, 23d *Feby.* 1828. 59-21w.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant and commodious two Story House, with Stable, Coach House, and Garden, in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied by *Mr. James Radcliffe*, adjoining the premises of *John Breakenridge, Esq.*

For particulars apply to Robert Dickson, Esq. Niagara, or to the Subscriber,
ROBERT GRANT,
Queenston. 11th *February*, 1828. 52tf

TORONTO NURSERY.—The proprietor informs the Public that he has for sale nearly 20,000 Apple Trees, consisting of above 70 choice varieties, with Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. He hopes the people of Canada will see the propriety of encouraging a Home Establishment, particularly as his articles are at least as good and as low priced as can be procured elsewhere.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—

Mr. Jesse Ketchum—York.
" B. Barnard—Richmond Hill.
" George Lount,—Gwillimsbury.
" Stevens—Esquesing.
Messrs, Lesslie & Sons—Dundas & Kingston.
Mr. James Crysler—Niagara.
" W. Wynn—Queenston,
" Elias Jones—Hamilton.
" John Smith—Port Hope.
" Abraham Earle—Waterloo.
" Charles Ingersol—Oxford.
" Leming—Lewiston.

Catalogues will be received gratis by applying to any of the Agents.—Natural Apple Trees at half price.

WM. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Provinces, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st *January*, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.
New-Market, 1st *Feb.* 1828.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

VOL. 2. NO. 49.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Woods and Forests and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Woods and Forests and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts for sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2d *July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves*: And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Governor &c. or Officer administering the

empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres; Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed by His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, as to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. J. C. E. C

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, *"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs."* [3d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Produce of the British Possessions in America, unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufactures of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possession in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free and Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid to His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value. £30 0 0

Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value. 20 0 0

Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, the cwt. 0 12 0

Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon 0 1 0

Spirits of the Growth, Produce of any of the British Possessions in South Africa or North America, or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, from which Wine in Casks shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the British Possessions in America, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

West Indies from our Colonies in North America or the West Indies, imported into any of the British Possessions in North America, from which Wine in Casks shall not be subject to any higher Duty than is payable on Wine imported from the United Kingdom.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in Bottles from United Kingdom.

Malta, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the British Possessions in America, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. deemed Produce of Canada and Provinces of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Furs, Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Masts, &c. brought Inland Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Duty of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingdom and

XXXV. And whereas it is expedi-

Montreal, in ent to appoint the Ports of Kingston Canada, to be and Montreal in the Province of Canada, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases.

be it therefore enacted, That the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from one Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the Canadas, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports at any Frontier Port in the

Warehoused Goods removed to another British Possessions in America, being Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods prohibited. Goods Forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled 'An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,

UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the *"Canada Company,"* for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Ca-

nada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands hereinafter reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, by their Evidence therein, give due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 20lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1829.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1829.

Estirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ottawa District, to wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Hiram Marston—I have seized and taken in Execution as belonging to the said Walter Beckworth. Lots Nos. 16, and 17, and a part of 18, in the front Concession of the Township of Longueil, and District of Ottawa, containing by admeasurement, in the whole, 150 Acres, more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, and 2 Barns, and Stables, and out Houses, and a Black Smith's Shop, and a small Dwelling House, &c. thereon erected, all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House in the Village of Longueil, on Thursday, the third day of July, one Thousand eight Hundred and twenty-eight, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Longueil.
Dec. 18th, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above Property, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me before the day of sale.

A. MACDONELL,
Sheriff.

District of Ottawa.
By JOHN MCLEOD.
Deputy Sheriff. O. D.

38-4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, to wit.

ON Saturday, the seventeenth day of May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands as belonging to William Crawford, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Walace S. Fairman, viz:—

Lots number 37, first Concession, and 37 and 38, second Concession, in the Township of Pittsburgh.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, February 12th, 1828. 39-13

Midland District, to Wit.

ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Pruyne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

37-11w *Kingston, 15th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, to Wit.

ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-15w.

Home District, to Wit.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, against the Lands and Tenements of Simon Kemp, at the suit of Daniel Brooke, the younger, I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Simon Kemp, Lot No. 8, in the Second Concession, and the South West half of Lot No. 9, in the Third Concession of the Township of Albion, containing together about 300 Acres; there are about 15 Acres cleared upon the above Lots. The above property will be exposed to sale, at the Market House in the Town of York, on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon—for cash only.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office York,
8th February, 1828.

N. B. All persons having any claims on the above property, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

38-12. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District, to Wit.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-10ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 26th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B.—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,
Late Sheriff, H. D

York, 23d November, 1827. 27-13w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit:

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 109 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit:

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland,	100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th do of do. do.	50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do.	2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale

on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter P. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara, } December 18, 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Sale.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 26th Feb'y. 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots of 100 Acres each, in the tract of Land, lately purchased from the Mississauge Indians, on the River Credit, lying North of Dundas Street, and adjoining the Lands heretofore sold to Mr. Racey, will be sold separately at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at Mr. Racey's Mills on the River Credit, on Monday the 31st March next at noon.

Terms of Payment.—Twenty-five per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three equal yearly Instalments bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.
40-5.

Government Contract.

Surveyor General's Office, }
York, 24th January, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders (to be Indorsed, Tenders for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore) will be received at this Office, till the First Wednesday in March next, for opening and making a Road through the South Block of Clergy Reserves, in the District of Gore. The Contract to be given to the person making the lowest tender, upon furnishing ample Security for the due performance of the work, which is to be completed on or before the first day of October next. The Road is to be completely Cleared of Timber and Brush to the full width of Sixty-six Feet; a space of Twenty Feet in the center to be cut smooth and even with the ground, so as to admit of the free passage of Carriages, and all Bridges and Causeways covered in the usual way, essential to render the Road practicable, to be erected and laid in an ample and sufficient manner, the same not to be less than twenty feet wide. The whole work to be done equal to other High Roads as originally made at the expense of the Provincial Government.

A Diagram of the Line of Road may be seen at this office.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.
35-8

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf. 37-1m.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—to commence FIRST DECEMBER, 1827, between KINGSTON and YORK. Leaves Kingston and York on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, & arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, A. M.

☞ Stage Fare through, £2 10. Intermediate distances, three pence half penny per mile. 30lbs. baggage allowed each passenger, extra baggage, 200lbs. equal to a passenger. All baggage at the risque of the owner.

Stage Books kept at *Howard's Hotel, York,* and at the *Montion House Hotel, Kingston.*—*Extra furnished at either of the above places for any part of the Country.*

The Proprietors of this line, flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to such as may feel disposed to patronize them.

H. NORTON, & Co., *Kingston.*
J. OGDEN, *York.*
November, 21st, 1827. 27-3m.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines,* on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

References.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation; viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. Mc. Micking, Chippewa; Clark & Street, Bridge-water Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Ancaster: Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; Jacob Erbs, Little Creek; W. Corawall, (near) York. 37-12

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, Watch-Maker, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his visit, and now begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made Montreal, punctually attended to.

Also—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Pocket Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, York, 28th January, 1828.

Ordered that the Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Reach, and Uxbridge, be in future the limits of the Court of Requests in the South Eastern Division of the Home District. Brock, Scott, Georgina, and Thora, the North Eastern Division. The Town and Township of York and Scarborough, the Home Division. Markam and Vaughan, the Centre Division. King, Whitchurch, and the Gwillinsburys, the North Division. Toronto, the Gore of Toronto, and Etobicoke, the South Western Division; and Chinguacousy, Albion, Caledon, and the Townships in rear thereof, the North Western Division.

A true Copy from the Records of Court.
S. HEWARD,
Clerk of the Peace,
Home District.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25½ per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket les, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the care which has hitherto been taken in the moulding, they have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are strictly necessary and consequently economical—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

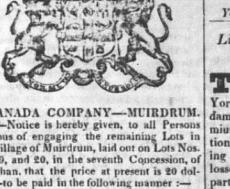
A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works, } 29tf.
5th November, 1827. }

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately purchased at the Village of Longueil, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Montreal, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction, to those employing him at a moderate compensation.

CHAS. P. TREADWELL.
Longueil, 12th October, 1827. 22tf



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim in consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 15th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term: but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS.
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 15th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of Eleven Pounds Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON.
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 29tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company,* OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1828. NO. 40.

Poetry.

The following touching effusion is from a little Volume entitled "My early days," by Walter Farquhar, Esq.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come;
When she who had thy earliest kiss,
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her too:
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one.
She chose for her beloved boy,
The source of light, and life, and joy.

And bade him keep the gift,—that when
The parting hour would come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In an eternal home.
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid that cast the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne.
She bade him pause and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best.

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing:
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling.
Remember 'tis no idle toy,
A mother's gift—Remember, boy!

Statement of Facts, relating to the trespass, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

(Continued.)

STATEMENT &c.

Need I say what must have been the feelings of those thus injured, and what ought to have been the feelings of all mankind, against the individual who, for the chance of making a few pounds by such a trade, rather than by the honest exercise of his mind and hands, could thus scatter his base calumnies to excite the hatred of the malignant, and the ridicule of the unfeeling, to inflict pain and injury for which he could never atone?

If I speak warmly on this subject, it is because I am myself the instance of the most cruel persecution of this heartless man. I never had with him either transaction or dispute of any kind—I held no situation that made me responsible for any act of the Government, or that gave me any share in their measures—I am not, and never was, a politician, not having either the station or the disposition, and not pretending to the talent that leads a person into the path; if any merit belongs to me for it, I had, like almost every other person, allowed his slanderous attacks upon myself and others to pass unnoticed. I never condescended to be the author of a line in print in which he or his Colonial Advocate was spoken of.

But this signified nothing—I was connected with persons who served the Government—in an humble office I had the honor to serve it myself. I was, as every man of character is, the friend of those Gentlemen whom he thought it his interest to abuse most; and I had a mother and a wife, whose feelings he might wound, and children, whose love and respect for their father might make them one day feel their share of the pain, to which they could not yet be sensible.

These were, in Mr. M'Kenzie's eyes, sufficient reasons, for I can fancy no other, for stigmatizing me in his paper as a Murderer—in his paper, which he boasted of sending to all corners of the world, and which you all know he sent to all who would receive it, and to hundreds who would not.

In making this charge, he knew he should be understood by all who read his Paper here, to be alluding to an occurrence, the most distressing of my life, which he has, within these few days, unreservedly recurred to in his Paper, endeavouring to attach to it every feeling of horror for which falsehood could invent a motive.

I will not, I cannot, for feeling forbids me, dwell upon the circumstances of a misfortune, which the heart of no man should have suffered him wantonly to recall to the recollection of those whose affliction may have been at least alleviated by time—it is not necessary I should.—Conscious that I acted under a fatal necessity, which the condition of human society imposes, I surrendered myself unhesitatingly to the officers of Justice—I endured imprisonment, unmitigated by favor—I underwent a public trial under circumstances of peculiar disadvantage, and was readily acquitted by a Jury of my Countrymen. The whole melancholy story has been long given to the world—I will not do so now—injustice to myself or such violence to the best feelings of mankind, as affect to be without that lasting sensation of regret, which the greatest of misfortunes has unavoidably occasioned, and which it is my lot, as it has been the lot of many with whom I cannot presume to compare myself, to bear and to lament.

After Mr. M'Kenzie had, in defiance of all shame and of every feeling of restraint, sent into the world the very disgraceful Papers I have alluded to, and in particular that of the 18th May, 1826, which I have already mentioned, he seemed to consider it a very necessary measure of prudence to keep himself as much as possible from the view and contact of the Society which he had insulted.

He could not indeed have walked into the street, without meeting the husband, son, or brother of some female whose feelings he had outraged, and scarcely indeed without meeting some one of the numerous individuals whose characters he had wantonly attacked, with an equal disregard of decency and truth.

I only desire any person to turn to his paper of the 18th May, 1826, and, having read it as deliberately as his patience will allow him, to ask himself, whether it is not expecting too much from the members of any community on earth, to suppose, that the person who had dared to propogate these odious slanders, could, while the recollection of them was fresh in the minds of those he had insulted, walk the public streets, with impunity, enjoying with a malignant smile, the pain he had inflicted. My belief is, that he thought and felt it to be unsafe to make the experiment; for he could hardly have done otherwise than expect the same chastisement here, which, for much less provocation, he had more than once received in other parts of the Province.

The public feeling, indeed, was immediately expressed, and very unequivocally; Letters from those who had formerly befriended him, were inserted in other newspapers, declaring their abhorrence of his conduct—Subscribers withdrew their names—his papers were returned; and those who had been his Agents, were anxious to rid themselves of the discredit of having any connection with such a paper, or such a person, by publicly renouncing their Agency.

It was currently reported, that his creditors, seeing that his situation had become hopeless, had, by his consent, taken possession of his Press, and that he had given up his establishment, and intended to take leave of the Province. I believe now, that it was so—that the experiment he had made was indeed about to end in the way most creditable to the Country—that the want of public patronage, and the decided expression of public detestation had really put an end to Mr. M'Kenzie's slanderous career.

In common with others I expected such a result, and did not believe that another paper would be issued from the press of the Colonial Advocate. No one has greater reason than myself to wish that not another had—for in that case, my first notice of Mr. M'Kenzie's press would have been spared as well as this—the last, I trust, which I shall ever feel it necessary to take of him, or of his trade of calumny, which he has since driven, and which he no doubt will continue to drive so long as it suits his purpose, and is permitted to go unpunished.

But the rancour of Mr. M'Kenzie's mind was not yet satisfied.—He had up to the moment of his hasty departure shot his poisoned arrows where he pleased—he had been called to no account—he had had every thing his own way—and even when he left his trade and this country together he yielded only to a necessity of his own creating. But what was his last resource? He went to Lewistown to be sure—and took up his residence in the U. States—but he left as managing journeyman at York, a person who had some years ago been convicted of a seditious libel, and pardoned upon his earnest assurance no doubt, of repentance—and in the hands of this man, and two or three apprentices, the press was still left, to usher into the world, under the conduct of no person apparently responsible, such falsehoods as Mr. M'Kenzie, now out of the reach of justice, might choose to send them from a foreign country.

When the first number that was printed, under those extraordinary circumstances, made its appearance, it is not to be wondered, that all had not patience under such an abuse.

Mr. M'Kenzie has affected to record the eight day of June, as a sort of era in this Province, because it was signalized by a trespass on a Press, which in his hands, had been used only to destroy whatever was most valuable in public or private life; and which he had so abused, that he had actually accomplished with it, at last his own destruction.

The facts have all been detailed on Oath, in a Court of Justice—they have since been trumpeted forth with more or less exaggeration in the newspapers of the province.—There is never a less room for misrepresentation or doubt—whatever was done was done openly—there was neither an attempt or wish to conceal a single particular of the transaction—It can all be told in a few words.

In company with eight or nine persons, most of them, perhaps all of them, younger than myself, I went to the office of the Advocate at about half past six o'clock in the afternoon, with the determination to abate an intolerable public nuisance—with a perfect readiness to abide the consequences—but I will freely grant without having reflected sufficiently upon them. The Press was overturned—the Types were scattered about, and some portion of them, unquestionably, lost, thrown away, and destroyed. No personal violence was offered to any body, nor was any intended, though I do not deny that if resistance had been made, under the influence of the feelings which actuated myself and my companions, our intentions would probably have been nevertheless persevered in.

As it was the extent of the injury was what I have described and nothing more. I do not pretend to be able to estimate the loss correctly—(not the loss of Mr. M'Kenzie, for it turns out that the press was really no longer his)—but I have heard others state, and I fully believe it, that 50 pounds, and perhaps less, would have paid the whole loss he had sustained.—The Press was soon afterwards in operation again, and I imagine without any very great expense in materials or repairs.

An expression of indignation, rather than deliberate destruction, was the purpose of our attack. In either point of view, I admit its impropriety, so far as Society is concerned, and still more its folly—of all that followed, the public are aware. Of course, Mr. M'Kenzie, as a moments reflection might have led us to expect, came back to the Province, delighted with his success. He had at length succeeded in producing such an effect, as I am satisfied he had been long contemplating. He had, on the one hand, a few inconsiderate individuals on whom he could wreak his vengeance, for an injury little more than imaginary—while on the other, he could make it answer the purpose of his politics, by affecting to believe, that the Government, or any person whom he chose to traduce, had been the contrivers of this hasty and thoughtless act. The loss, in point of fact, did not fall upon him, but, for all that, he now might assume the language of complaint, represent himself as persecuted, &c. by my imprudence, and the imprudence of others associated with me, he had a straight road before him for repairing his broken fortunes. We were all known, and were some of us responsible; and it was not long before an action brought against he by Mr. M'Kenzie, in £2,000 damages, showed pretty plainly his conviction, that he had at last brought his Press and Types to good market—his creditors, it is well known, rejoiced with him, and they had reason.

To be continued.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, 11th Feby.

Petitions, presented, read and referred.

On Motion of Mr. Morris—a select Committee was appointed, to inquire and report upon the affairs of the late Bank at Kingston.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 12th Feby.

Mr. Bidwell reported an address to His Majesty founded on the Resolutions of Friday last, which was read and engrossed. On the question for its passage there was Yeas 20—Nays 14—And

On Motion of Mr. Ralph, it was ordered that the Resolutions of Friday last, be annexed to the Address to be presented to His Majesty.

Mr. Perry moved that 1000 Copies of the Address to His Majesty, with the resolutions, and proposed amendments, with the Yeas and Nays, be printed for the use of Members.

Prince Edward Division Bill, 2d Reading—in Committee—Mr. Bidwell in the Chair. Several clauses of the Bill being adopted, a question about the Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was given to sit again to-morrow.

Town Representative's Wages Bill—brought in by *Mr. Ralph*—read 1st time, and ordered for 2nd Reading.

Tobacco Inspection Bill, brought in by Mr. Gardner, read 1st time. On question for second reading *Mr Wilkinson*, moved that the Bill be referred to a select Committee, which after some discussion was ordered.

The Secretary of this Province, attended at the Bar of the House, and by command of His Excellency the *Lt. Governor* by *Major Hillier*, with Report of the Burlington Canal Commissioners, and Statement of Debentures.

The Committee to whom was referred the *Petition of the inhabitants of Cobourg, for erecting a Harbor*, made their report by the Chairman Mr. Burnham, in favour of the undertaking.—Read.—

On Motion of Mr. Burnham, the Report was referred to the Committee of Supply.

St. George's Relief Bill—read the third time.—In Committee—Mr. Coleman in the Chair.—Bill reported, and ordered for 3rd Reading.

On Motion of Mr. Bidwell it was ordered that the President and Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, be required to furnish a statement of its affairs agreeable to the act of incorporation.

Belleville Police Bill—read third time—on motion of Capt. Matthews, a rider was added to the Bill limiting its duration to 4 years. It was then passed and signed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, 13th Feby

The House in Committee of the whole on Supply. Mr. C. Jones submitted Resolutions, For the appropriation of a sum to enable the Comm. of Internal Navigation to defray the expense of an engraved map of the Rideau Canal, and for purchasing not more than 500 copies of the same for the use of members. The Resolution passed with an appropriation of £ 180 for the purpose intended.—Also:

Resolution for appropriating a Sum for the purpose of importing from Lower Canada, one of the best Horses, for the improvement of the breed in this Province This Resolution after some discussion was *lost*.

Thursday, 14th Feby.

District Court Amendment Bill—2nd Reading—Mr. Cameron in the Chair.

Mr. Bidwell explained that this Bill was nearly similar to the provisions of the Act which was introduced last session by the Hon. & learned Member from Grenville. The only material variation was that the present Bill did not extend the jurisdiction of the District Court. The principal clause of the Bill were gone through, with some amendments—reported and ordered for third Reading.

Bill for purchase of Map of Rideau Canal—reported from the Committee of the Whole—read 3rd and 2nd time—and ordered for third Reading.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 19 Feby.

Committee of Supply—House in Committee—Mr. Morris in the Chair. The *Report* of the Select Committee to whom was referred the *Petition of Peter McGill Esq.*, praying for aid to carry on the Marmora Iron works, was read—and supported by evidence and documents. The Report was adopted, and on *Motion of the Atty Gen.*, a Resolution passed, authorising the introduction of a Bill, complying with the prayer of the petitioner for a Loan of £10,000 he giving in security the establishment of the Marmora Iron works, valued at £17,000, together with the Lands attached thereto, and the personal bond of the firm in Montreal, for the payment of the interest on the loan, and liquidation of the principal in ten years. From the discussion which took place, it appeared that a Capital of upwards of £30,000, was expended by the former proprietor of these works, Mr. Hayes, that several miles of Road were cut at his expense, that since they had fallen into the hands of Mr. McGill, a further outlay of Capital had been made, and that with the loan now prayed for they are in such a state of perfection as will enable them, to supply Hollow ware, Castings, Bar Iron, &c. in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the Province at a lower rate, than they can be purchased in Montreal.

The Resolution was reported, and being carried, a Bill is to be introduced authorising the loan.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied with Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, and other documents, relating to the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

St. Catharines Academy Bill—Reported by the Select Committee—Read first time, and ordered for 2nd Reading.—Adjourned.

(Wednesday 20th, and Thursday 21st February, we did not attend at the Bar of the House, but nothing of particular importance was done.)

Friday, 22nd Feb'y.

Jail Limits Bill—Reported by the Select Committee—Read first time, and ordered for second Reading. This Bill provides that the Jail limits shall extend to the boundaries of all Towns, where these are ascertained, and where not fixed, then to one mile square.

Highways—House in Committee of the whole—Mr. ——— in the Chair.

The Attorney General said that a Committee had been appointed, and reported during the last Session, which was very properly composed of Members from different parts of the Province, but in consequence of the lateness of the Session it had not been fully acted upon—from the short discussion which then took place, it appeared that the Members had felt a degree of alarm, from the supposition that a tax was proposed which would be burthensome to the people.—The subject therefore, although one of the utmost importance to the Country, had been suffered to lie over. He had felt it to be his duty to bring it again under consideration, and instead of referring it to a select Committee, whose report might share the same fate, as that of last year, he had thought it the better course to have it taken up at once by a Committee of the whole House, where every Hon. Member would have an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, and where it could be more clearly ascertained whether they would give their approbation to any measure which might be suggested for the contemplated improvement of the Highways. When the House concurred in any particular mode for carrying the object into effect the subject could then be referred to a select Committee to draft a Bill conformable thereto. It could not be denied that the general state of our Highways, was such, as was disgraceful, and that they were both inconvenient and dangerous in many places, and had excited the general complaint of Travellers. At different periods, since 1804, to the present time, sums had been expended on the Roads amounting in all to nearly £50,000, sufficient to have made a good Turnpike from one end of the Province to the other—he would not say however that he was surprised that this had not been done, nor would he say that the grants made by former Parliaments were injudicious, because it had been found necessary to open many Roads from the new settlements which had been made, to afford the people an opportunity of having access to Markets, and the monies expended, had been laid out, over a great surface of Road. The measure which he should now submit to the House, would have for its object the making of the Road from the Eastern boundary of the Province to Sandwich, practicable for Stage Coaches at all seasons of the year, while at the same time it would embrace the improvement of the principal Cross ways in the Province—such as those from Cornwall to Hawkesbury—Perth to Nepean—Brockville to Perth—Niagara to Hamilton, and from the Grand River to the Lake in the Gore—and he also thought might be undertaken simultaneously, and it would perhaps be advisable to leave others to a gradual improvement, to be effected by the Statute Labor, and monies which might be voted from time to time would become good, but those he had mentioned he considered as being of the first importance, as great commercial Roads. The Assessment might be made on the same principle, which with the Statute Labor would be sufficient at present, to render all the other Roads as good as circumstances required. His proposal with respect to the great Roads was, that the Province would not be to make it a turnpike road in its whole extent—many parts of it were already as good as could be desired, and his object was to expend a sum sufficient to make the whole, which should make the whole perfectly practicable throughout for Stages. From personal knowledge and information he had obtained, in several parts which would require much improvement, he computed that there were about 110 miles which would require to be improved, embracing those parts which were considered the most serious obstacles to travelling—from the expense incurred in similar undertakings, he estimated that about £300 per mile would be required, exclusive of Bridges, and Culverts—the whole of which expenditure would require the sum of £22,000, and to cover the other expences he had named, he should propose that the sum of £25,000 be loaned, for carrying the object into effect. He had given the subrations which he should submit would be, that the Province should be divided into three great divisions, with a Commissioner in each—that the three Commissioners should be the persons to travel from one extent of the Province to the other, and from actual observation, agree on the particular places which required the contemplated improvement—that the Commissioner should, in his own division, should then advertise for letting out the Road, in jobs, by Contract, taking good security for the due performance of the work, which when completed, was to be subject to the inspection and approval of the three Commissioners.—By this mode the whole route could be put in operation at once, and would have the effect of producing a degree of emulation in the several Districts in the performance of the work allotted to each—by this means too, he had little doubt that the whole might be completed within one year.—He hoped that Hon. Members would come to the consideration of this important question, without sectional prejudices,—it was certainly desirable to make all the improvement as possible, but the object he had named he thought he was of particular importance, the great highway leading through the Province, being that which was necessarily used by travellers, who in general, were not to be induced to entertain prejudices against the Country.

The Hon. and learned Gentleman here adverted to the several modes which had been proposed on former occasions, for the improvement of the highways,—viz:—by an additional Assessment on Horses, and improved lands—by incorporating Turnpike Companies—the establishment of Lotteries—Juries on Statute Labor, &c. &c. all of which had not been carried into effect, and closed by submitting a series of Resolutions, embracing the plan he should now propose:

The plan which he proposed was, that all persons liable to perform Statute Labor, shall commute for one day only, at the rate of 2s. 6d.—The number of heads of families in the Province might be said be estimated at 40,000, which would realize the sum of £5000 per annum, of certain revenue, without imposing any new burthens on the people, to form a fund for the payment of the interest, and redemption of principal of £25,000, which he proposed should be loaned for the improvement of the Highways, and that that improvement should be commenced immediately.

Mr. Samuel Jones, After the very satisfactory speech of the Hon. and learned Gentleman, considered is unnecessary to say much on the subject. To some of the modes formerly proposed for improving the Highways, he should have felt himself compelled to object, but he was happy that the one now suggested was such as he could heartily concur in, as it did not call for any additional labor, or impose any new taxes on the people—a small sum in money was required as a commutation for one days labor, which must otherwise be necessarily performed,—the measure was one which fully met with his approbation, and he had no doubt, would be generally approved of by the House.

Capt. Matthews—although opposed to levying a Tax on some of the articles, which had been mentioned on former occasions, should support the present measure generally.

Mr. Lefferty—if any new taxes were imposed, the best that could be levied, would in his opinion, be an Income Tax, on those who were receiving large Salaries.——

Mr. Hamilton said that in his District they had good roads already, and having done their duty in this respect, he should think it hard if they had to apply their means in helping their neighbors—to taxes of all kinds he should object.

The Attorney Gen. explained—his measure did not appear to be understood—he did not propose any new taxes—he laid before the Committee several plans which had been proposed, with the hope he might be able to select which after much consideration he considered preferable, leaving it to the Committee to determine which they would chose. The measure he proposed was simply, to commute for one days labor, now required by statute, at the rate of two shillings and six pence, to form a fund as the security for a Loan of £25,000.

Mr. Perry agreed that the state of the Highways was such, as called for improvement, but he did not like the plan proposed of expending the money—the labor was much required in the Harbor, and the mode in which that labor was exacted under the present Law was in his opinion extremely unjust, as he had stated on a former occasion. The system proposed by the Resolutions might in many cases be found oppressive. He had given the subject a good deal of consideration, and would suggest, that Race Horses—Theatres—Shows and Exhibitions should be taxed—these were fair subjects for taxation, and would realise a sum sufficient to make a gradual improvement—he would not expend so large a sum as that named in the resolutions at once, as it would be liable to be squandered—he would also propose a sum to be paid in lieu of the performance of Militia duty.

Mr. Lefferty would rather see the money expended in the District, where it was raised.

Mr. Walsh considered it preferable to retire from this, the last Session of a Parliament, without putting on any more taxes on the country.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Scollick would divide the money generally among the several Districts.

The first Resolution, being put and carried, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again,——Adjourned.

Saturday, 23 Feby.

The House was occupied during the day, on a question of privilege, on a Petition presented by Capt. Matthews from Timothy Street, for aid to erect Iron works in Toronto. The Petition was voted to be, a scandalous production, containing indecent and ironical allusions on the conduct of the House, and after a long discussion, the greater part of which was with closed doors, the Petitioner was brought to the Bar, and on declaring that it was not his intention to offer any insult to the House, he was admonished by the Speaker, and discharged.

Summary.

The reported change in the Ministry is contradicted.

A London paper gives a letter from Madrid, stating that the Government of the U. States had offered the Spanish Government a pecuniary consideration, for certain privileges for its Merchant Ships in the Island of Cuba.

The plan of Sir Robert Peel is, that all persons liable to perform Statute Labor, shall commute for one day only, at the rate of 2s. 6d.—The number of heads of families in the Province might be said be estimated at 40,000, which would realize the sum of £5000 per annum, of certain revenue, without imposing any new burthens on the people, to form a fund for the payment of the interest, and redemption of principal of £25,000, which he proposed should be loaned for the improvement of the Highways, and that that improvement should be commenced immediately.

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Foreign Intelligence

GREECE.

It would seem by the accounts from Constantinople, that war was momently expected between a Turkey and the Allied powers. The Russian Troops on the Turkish frontier, were under the command of Count Wittgenstein. who made so conspicuous a figure at the time of Bonaparte's invasion, and were said to be ready to cross the Pruth at a moments warning.

The British Squadron at Navarino had been recruited by three Ships of the Line.

According to accounts from Constantinople, of the 27th ult. the Sultan was preparing for action. The field equipage were ready, and the horses to be used in the campaign had been sent to Adrianople.

We find successive rumors from two or three different quarters, in the latest papers, of the destruction of a Greek Squadron at or near Scio. The accounts however are so brief and contradictory, and the opinions of different Editors so inconsistent, that it is impossible to give entire credit to any representation. The probability we think is, that Admiral Rigny has destroyed a considerable number of piratical vessels under the Greek Flag.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

United States.

Death of De Witt Clinton.—The death of this great and truly respectable man is thus announced in the Albany Gazette of the 12th ult.

"DE WITT CLINTON IS NO MORE! The bright luminary which has shed its glory upon our country for thirty years is set for ever! but its remembrance will ever be as green as the hills over which it has revolved, and as permanent as the adamantine rocks of our country. Last evening at about 7 o'clock, the whole city was thrown into agitation and alarm, by the report of the death of the GREAT MAN, and subsequent accounts but too fatally confirmed the fact. An immense crowd assembled in front of his late dwelling, to ascertain the truth of the rumour which had gone forth, the most being loth to believe its accuracy, till it was fully confirmed by the attending physicians. He was sitting in his study, and while conversing with two of his sons, his head fell forward, and life instantly left him. His death was probably occasioned by a rupture of the heart. All attempts to resuscitate him proved vain.

DE WITT CLINTON.

He was a scholar of no ordinary acquirements—a man of genius in all its commanding attributes—a statesman who disdained all the petty arts of the demagogue—a patriot who loved his country and died in her service. His is the fame that "follows after"——enduring, expanding, increasing. He fell, by a great man should wish to fall, in the full possession of intellectual vigor, "with his buckler on," administering the will and wielding the destinies of a mighty commonwealth.—*Albany Gazette.*

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, March 1, 1828.

The Packet Ships *Canada* and *Corinthian*, have arrived at New-York, bringing English dates to 2 January. The following Summary of News is from the latter.

The House was occupied during the day, on a question of privilege, on a Petition presented by Capt. Matthews from Timothy Street, for aid to erect Iron works in Toronto. The Petition was voted to be, a scandalous production, containing indecent and ironical allusions on the conduct of the House, and after a long discussion, the greater part of which was with closed doors, the Petitioner was brought to the Bar, and on declaring that it was not his intention to offer any insult to the House, he was admonished by the Speaker, and discharged.

It is assumed, by the London Journals, 1st, that the allied Ambassadors left Constantinople on the 4th or 5th of December; 2dly, that the arrival of the Russian Ambassador at New Orleans was the signal for the Russian army to invade the Turkish Provinces; and, 3dly, that the troops were to advance without waiting for further orders from St. Petersburgh. The campaign was to have commenced, and is now probably raging in the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. But these conclusions, or rather the data from which they are drawn, may not be true, and we unfortunately have not the means of establishing either the truth or fallacy of them. To see the business, however, in as clear a light as the state of things will admit of, we have taken a series of editorial articles from the London Courier, consecutively, from the 21st of Dec. to the 2d of Jan. the latest date. From these, our readers must judge for themselves, and we leave them accordingly to form their own opinions. The extracts are, in our estimation, of great and intense interest.

There are rumours of a change of the British Ministry having been in contemplation. The facts seem to be these, Lord Goderich expressed a desire to retire from the fatigues and anxieties of public life—having never recovered the domestic affliction of the loss of his only child, last year. Lord Harrowby was offered the Premiership, but declined, when the excellent Lord Goderich consented, at the request of the King, to remain at his post, even at the sacrifice of his own feelings and comfort. The extracts which we have given will fully explain this transaction."

Captain Philpot arrived yesterday evening, at the Colonial-Office, with despatches from Lieut.-General the Earl of Dalhousie, G. C. B. in Canada."—*Courier, Jan 2d.*

Corrections.

We stated in our last number that there appeared to be little doubt, that the Bill granting aid to the proprietor of the Marmora Iron Works, by a loan of £10,000, on the ample security which was offered, would pass the House of Assembly. On public grounds, we regret that we have now to state that the Bill was on Friday, rejected, by a Majority of *one*, and that the advantages which were expected to result from an encouragement to this important Home Manufacture, will not be realised to the Country. The Works we have no doubt will not remain altogether idle, but from the peculiar circumstances, under which they are situated, it cannot be expected, that the benefits which they would otherwise be so competent to produce to the country, can be brought fully into operation for some time to come. It has been remarked that the annual value of manufactures of this kind in England, exceed that of the Gold Mines of Peru, and we think the valuable beds of Iron Ore, at the Marmora Iron Works, may very properly be considered as of greater value, than a Gold Mine would be to Upper Canada. The object of the application, and of those who supported the measure, was to bring into full play these inexhaustible sources of wealth, of so much importance to the general interest of the community.—When we last week, expressed the opinion, that there could be little doubt of the success of the measure, we did so from the fact, that is appeared to be the sense of the House, by a Majority of seven, that a Bill should be introduced for carrying the object into effect. During its discussion however it was deserted by some of those, who we should have expected to have found ranked among its warmest advocates. Although we feel an unwillingness in this place to mention the names of any persons, we yet, cannot avoid remarking, that *Mr. Bidwell* who voted for the measure at first, (cautiously we grant) was afterwards found, (and believing it, as we do, to be the general desire of the people in the part of the country he represents, that these extensive Works should be cherished and supported,) without any plea on the score of unwillingness on the part of his constituents, afterwards voting against a measure which in the first instance he received his support, and who, when he gave that support stated, that although he felt considerable difficulty in coming to a conclusion, had yet determined to give it his vote, as affording encouragement to *Home Manufactures*, of the greatest importance to the country. *Mr. Perry* too, when the subject was first discussed, certainly proposed the expediency of naming the sum of £5,000 instead of £10,000, stating however at the same time, that if it appeared to be the sense of the House, he might perhaps, for the sake of forwarding so important a branch of Home Manufactures, be induced to "stretch his conscience" (his own words,) and vote for the full sum. *Mr. M'Bride* who had previously voted for the Bill as all its stages, read his recantation, from a Letter purporting to be from some of his most influential constituents, disapproving of his conduct —On inquiry it appeared, this was an anonymous Letter, and on such a document it seems, he was induced to yield the judgement he had previously formed on an important question, during the discussion on which, he had an opportunity of examining into facts, and hearing arguments, of which his correspondents must have been in utter ignorance.

The measure has failed, and we again repeat that we regret it, convinced as we are that its success would have been attended with immense advantages to the country generally.—The Bill after having been recommitted, with a view as it was stated of affording an opportuity for offering some amendments, and the Committee having reported it amended, the report on motion of Mr. *Perry* was ordered to be received "this day three months."

Highways.—We have not been able to give more than a very short sketch of the Attorney General's Speech, on introducing his Resolutions on this important subject. The plan he proposes is one which we should suppose, would meet with very general concurrence; and when it comes under discussion in the House, we hope to see a desire on the part of Honorable Members, to forward so desirable an improvement. The improvement of the great Post Road through the Country is certainly of the first consequence, and to effect this, every thing like sectional feeling should be overcome. The stranger in travelling through a Country, forms a more or less exalted opinion of it, from the state of the Roads he passes over; and it must be considered, that their present condition is calculated to excite no very creditable reflections on its inhabitants. Even during the Summer months, it is difficult, if not altogether impracticable, to run a Stage from Kingston to York, in consequence of the many obstacles which present themselves. If any parts of the Road, it is true, are as good as can be expected; and the object of the present measure is to render them so throughout. It is proposed to effect this without imposing any additional taxes whatever on the people, but simply requiring them to pay half a dollar in lieu of one days labor, which most otherwise be performed in kind—this cannot surely be considered as a hardship on any person in such a Country,as this, where the wages of a day laborer are certainly worth more than the half dollar, which each person would be required to pay, taking into consideration at the same time, the great public good which is to be effected, and that that good is to be realized almost immediately.

Cobourg Harbor.—The Bill for constructing a Harbor at Cobourg, has been reported by the Committee and was read a first time on Wednesday last. We hope that so desirable a measure may be carried into operation, and that the Bill will not meet with any serious opposition.—From experience however we have now learned, not to be over sanguine with respect to the success of *any* measure, however favorable the prospects of ultimate success may have at first appeared. When we see some persons, supporting a measure on its introduction, and afterwards, when much time has been occupied in its discussion, and in carrying it thro' its several stages, loading it with difficulties, and then finally abandoning it, and voting against it, we cannot say that we have a perfect assurance of the success of any particular measure, from what in other places is considered, as a tolerably certain criterion for forming an opinion We know that all the *Meetings* held throughout the District containing a population of (I should suppose) fifteen thousand souls I verily believe, not *one hundred signatures were obtained!* The residue were made up in such a way, and by such means, as need no explanation from the "Fort Hope Meeting" and the "Haldimand Meeting" at which latter place there were 23 signatures obtained out of a population of at least 1500 souls, four or five of which Indians, and the rest, with a few of a low particular notice that a great part of the rest were persons without Landed property and were likely ever to remain so.

But I do not wish to revive a discussion that, (however it has originated through falsehood and misrepresentation, and however the imaginary cause removed by the same means,) seems now happily to be brought to a close; my only object in so doing is to shew to the conduct of Mr. Fothergill in this instance, is gained him at least the reputation of *consistency*, which he will no doubt take account in this District; and if his regard still, for neither truth nor honor were sufficient, one would suppose that common sense would have prevented the committing of so gross a blunder, upon even decency, as that attack contains.

Your obedient Servant.

H. RUTTAN.

Communications.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

To Zaccheus Burnham, Esquire.

Sir,

I should not have taken the trouble to notice the unwarrantable use of my name made by Mr. Fothergill in the House of Assembly, as reported in the *U. E. Loyalist* of the 9th February—were it not accompanied by an expression from you which might be construed into a confirmation of the charge made by him against me.

Knowing as I do, that you would not be guilty of stating or confirming a falsehood, I am free to acquit you at once of any *intention* at all militating to my prejudice. I therefore have to request, that you think I have a right to call upon you for a public explanation

Your Speeches stand reported thus—

"*Mr. Fothergill* knew that the people had been told that if they signed such Petitions they would be excluded—it prevented some from signing—but in spite of all 6 out of six hundred had signed it.—This was at the Quarter Sessions—and Henry Ruttan was the person who had told the people so."

"Mr. Burnham had supposed that the Honible Gentleman in speaking of the Quarter Sessions might have alluded to him as he was present at the time—Mr. Ruttan's name being mentioned removed the impression."

"*I was present at the time*"—at what time!—at the time I made use of the expressions attributed to me by Mr. Fothergill! You see the impression from this without explanation would be, that *there was a time* at which you heard me make use of the expressions alluded to.

There was a time I know well, when I have endeavoured to counteract the effects produced by the dissemination of seditious principles; and that time was ever since my judgment was sufficiently matured to distinguish between good and evil—but there never was a time at which I told the people that if they signed those Petitions they would be excluded,—nor the slightest intimation given by numbers who asked my advice with regard to the propriety of it, that they had an undoubted right to Petition His Majesty upon all subjects involving their public interests, and that if they were satisfied that it was unnecessary to Legislate upon the civil rights of foreigners (which at that time spoused to be the sum total of the arguments made use of by the writers on those occasions) they could be with propriety sign the Petitions—at the same time cautioned them against the machinations of a party raised for the worst of purposes, until they should have time to reflect and judge for themselves—this I dwelt upon both in public and in private, and, this you may recollect, if you recollect any thing at all about it.

I have no recollection of ever seeing or hearing of one of these Petitions at a "Quarter Sessions." You were present (in July I think) when the Grand Jury passed over the Gaoler's report on the misdemeanants confined in English and American papers, relative to the state of Upper Canada but nothing further, if my recollection serves me, passed at that time.

As for Mr. Fothergill, I have not seen him at a Quarter Sessions these two or three years past.

If he alludes to the "Fort Hope Meeting" his statement is equally untrue—I ask you, Sir, was there to the best of your judgment 100 men present when the *Spectatifying* ended at dark—I think there was not—and how were the names got? I ask are his "500 *signatures out of 600.*" There was no *signing* done that day except to the address to His Excellency until night, at which time the Petitions were brought out and signed by the persons in that way reduced from about 300 (which to the best of my judgment was about the number assembled in the morning) to 80 or 60 at most! and I am informed *eighteen* signed Mr. Fothergill's Petition.

I have no doubt but he feels chagrined and sore at his success in the Newcastle District, being the only District, as I seem to recollect, in Canada, true to him for *operations.* He was, unfortunately for him, *too well known*, his apostacy in politics was too recent, and where people had the means of information, he was "*Fothergill*" more few. No clearer exemplification of this need be than this—that at all the *Meetings* held throughout the District containing a population of (I should suppose) fifteen thousand souls I verily believe, not *one hundred signatures were obtained!* The residue were made up in such a way, and by such means, as need no explanation from the "Fort Hope Meeting" and the "Haldimand Meeting" at which latter place there were 23 signatures obtained out of a population of at least 1500 souls, four or five of which Indians, and the rest, with a few of a low particular notice that a great part of the rest were persons without Landed property and were likely ever to remain so.

But I do not wish to revive a discussion that, (however it has originated through falsehood and misrepresentation, and however the imaginary cause removed by the same means,) seems now happily to be brought to a close; my only object in so doing is to shew to the conduct of Mr. Fothergill in this instance, is gained him at least the reputation of *consistency*, which he will no doubt take account in this District; and if his regard still, for neither truth nor honor were sufficient, one would suppose that common sense would have prevented the committing of so gross a blunder, upon even decency, as that attack contains.

Your obedient Servant.

H. RUTTAN.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Mr Dean Sir,

Pursuant to the Resolution expressed in my communications of last week, I called at the School on Tuesday, and found His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable and Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and several Gentlemen, just preparing to enter the House, with the Examiners, and I were read by Mr. G. Sherwood, and he was joined in the responses by the voices of all the Boys, who behaved with much decorum and propriety.

The Boys were then put through the Church Catechism, then the classical examination commenced with the sixth class,—the Boys were very small, but acquitted themselves well in Valpy's Delectus, and with the Grammar, and I construed—The fifth class parsed and construed, a more difficult part of the same Book, with an ease, which I had never seen surpassed—the 4th class did well with Cornelius Nepos.—The third very well with Virgil and Cæsar's Commentaries.—The second class—in Horace, Cicero, and the Grammar. They were all good Scholars.—I admired particularly the manner in which the Grammar was conducted Mr. G. Sherwood, and Mr W. McMurray as the best in the class.

Mr. G. Strachan was then examined in Horace, Homer—Cicero's Orations, and Xenophon's Cyropedia—and acquitted himself so well in all, that I saw at once the high honor that awaited him of being made Captain of the School, a distinction which his superior attainments certainly entitled him. Mr. G. Sherwood does not stand far behind him, and will no doubt have that honor the next time.

Classes in Geography and English Grammar were examined, and answered the questions proposed with much promptitude; after which followed the inspection of Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Mathematical Books of the Scholars.—The pleasure of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was then announced, that the following young Gentlemen should be declared Kings Scholars:—

Mr. Samuel Smith,
" Henry Scadding,
" Leslie Caldwell,
" Chs's Thos. FitzGibbon.

During the whole time His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, with the interest he always feels upon subjects tending to public improvement, attended to the examination of each class, and the degree of proficiency attained by each of the Scholars—now and then proposing such questions as were best calculated for discovering the Boys most worthy of being distinguished. After the examination His Excellency signified his pleasure, that Mr. Geo. Strachan should be "Captain of the School."

His Excellency then distributed the prizes, and though in the course of the distribution, I could see the eyes of successful boys light up with animation, and their cheeks flushed with all the commendable pride of success, compared upon this public notice of their merits; I could not observe any sign of disappointment or vexation.—Indeed as far as I could learn, the boys who got the prizes were those looked up to by their companions for their proficiency in the departments in which they were successful. The Premiums announced were as follows:—

1st Class—Mr. G. Strachan—Robertson's History of America.

2nd Class—in consequence of the paper being lost, on which the marks of approbation throughout the year were placed opposite to each boy's name, it was impossible to determine the merits of the two Candidates—Mr. George Sherwood. or Mr. William McMurray were best entitled to the prize; and this point was left for further inquiry.—Doctor Phillips spoke very highly of both of the young Gentlemen.

3rd Class—Mr. John Strachan—a handsome edition of Pope's Homer.

4th Class—Mr. R. Duggan—Fathers find Fox, taut.

Premiums for the best Recitations.—Mr. Blackstone—History of England.—Mr. G. Wells—Robinson Crusoe.

A premium having been proposed for the best original verses written by any of the boys, on the Marmora Iron Works.—Five or six pieces were attempted—the verses which obtained the prize are so meritorious, considering the extreme youth of the author by whom they were written, (Mr. J. L. Robinson) that I must request you to insert them.

TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL WOLFE!

Near to Quebec, on Abraham's plain,
The valiant hero, Wolfe was slain.
But e'er his parting spirit fled,
And he was numbered with the dead.
He gain'd the prize for which he fought—
That prize alas! too dearly bought.
And to the nation they raise,
A Monument of lasting praise.
He saw the French in terror yield,
As o'er Britain's valor gain'd the field.
The anguish of his mortal part,
Ceas'd in the triumph of his heart,
And just as life's last sigh was spent,
They gave the cry of "I conquer."

This youthful author is about ——— years of age —he received a handsome edition of Dryden's Virgil.

Premiums for good behaviour.—Mr. G Sherwood—Clarke's Poems.—Mr. G. Billings—Guthrie's Travels.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor seemed well satisfied with the progress of the Boys, and the examination of the School was conducted, and about four o'clock, the examination had finished His Excellency departed

I hope Mr. Editor before long to see this excellent establishment much more extensive than it is at present, indeed I am sure must become so, from the learning and attention of its teachers, and the peculiar advantages it offers to those youths, who are intended for students in the new University.

For my own part, for the reasons mentioned in my last letter, Sir, I feel yet much disquieted, and I fear must continue so, until I shall have an opportunity of meeting the old of my departed friend, Dr. Phillips—under whose hands I hope to change the name by which I now describe *myself.*

Yours very truly

A. BACHELOR.

Domestic.

Coroner's Inquest.—On the 10th inst. a Coroner's Inquest was held at Point Fredrick, on the bodies of George Howeth and John, Wood, of the Royal Artillery, and Wm. Thacker, seaman, all of whom were drowned near the parade the preceeding evening.—Verdict accidental death. It appeared that the artillery men came by their unfortunate death by attempting to cross to Kingston; and the seaman, on hearing their cries, ran to their assistance, and perished in the generous attempt. We anxiously look forward to the finishing of the bridge, which will prevent the melancholy record of such accidents.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The proprietors of the Steam-Tow-boat *Hercules* are now building two barges of the

same dimensions of the *Hydra*, which will be ready for launching soon after the opening of the navigation.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The Editors of Newspapers in Upper & Lower Canada and in the States, upon the frontier, are requested, as a matter of benevolence, to give insertion to the subjoined statement and list of names.—

It has become an extremely common practice among the Emigrants, who arrive in Quebec from Europe, and some others of the working classes, and in many instances, there is reason to suppose that it is concerted between the husband and the wife, that, as the winter sets in or approaches, and the demand for work begins to slacken, the former should leave the latter with her children to solicit charity, and proceed himself, where he can earn good wages, which he lays by, trusting, that a deserted and helpless family will be regularly provided for from some charitable funds. The wife frequently protests and in some cases truly, an absolute ignorance of the movements and actual sojourn of the husband.

The names of some of these absentees have been accordingly collected, from time to time, with such particulars, as there has been opportunity to gather, and the present publication is made, both as warning to others who may be tempted to act in the same manner, and for the information of the parties themselves, who are hereby assured that the Conductors of the burthened and depressed Institutions for objects of Charity in this City, have been obliged to make it an invariable rule, to *refuse all assistance whatever*, to women and families so deserted, and they have consequently no resource but to solicit charity, in the midst of a Canadian Winter, from door to door. The men therefore are called upon, to make remittances immediately, for the relief of those who belong to them, and their employers are most earnestly requested, to use their influence with them to this effect, or to stop their wages for the benefit of their families.

Any information which it may be desirable to forward, respecting the individuals, named in the subjoined list, may be addressed to Captain Thomas, Secretary to the Emigrants' Society, Quebec.

Adams, David, left a wife and child, towards the end of August.

Brady, Richard, supposed to be at the Welland Canal; wrote thence to his wife.

Cairnes, John.

Campbell, Duncan, left his wife several months ago in a state of pregnancy.

Connor, Jeremiah, left a wife, (maiden name Margaret M'Carthy,) and one child, in the summer; supposed to have proceeded to the United States.

Daniel, Christopher, supposed to be at Kingston.

Dogherty, William, went away in August.

Donovan, James, left a wife and four young children, about the middle of November.

Dunn, Richard, left his wife and children about the end of August.

Fitzpatrick, Hugh, gone upwards of a twelve-month, leaving a wife and one child.

Lee, Thomas, left a wife and three children about the end of September.

McDonough, Patrick, left his wife, (maiden name *Bride*,) in August; supposed to be working at one of the Canals.

McMahon, Edward.

McShane

Makeham, or Malcolm, Peter, went away about the end of August.

Morris, a coloured man, of a full habit, is a good cook and was formerly in Newfoundland.

Murphy, Bernard or Barnaby.

Murray, Timothy, formerly in the 102d Regiment, went away in August; supposed to be in Albany.

Nugent, wife and two children in great distress, understood to be earning good wages at Montreal.

O'Neil, or O'Brien.

Williams, Thomas, went about five months ago, leaving a wife and two children; supposed to be at the Rideau Canal.

Birth,

On Wednesday 27th instant—Mrs. R. Baldwin, of a Daughter.

THE UNDERSIGNED acknowledges the receipt of £113 18s. 5d. from the Honorable JOHN HENRY DUNN—being the price of a superb set of Communion Plate presented by him to St. James' Church at this place.

J. B. MACAULAY,
Church Warden.

York, 23rd February, 1828. 40 1.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount
Gabriel Lount Jr. } Executors.
Phil adelphia Lount Executrix.

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE.
Dundas, 22nd Feb'y. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company will be held on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at *Jones's* Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND, *Jun'r.*
Secretary.

40-4.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT BY STEAM-BOATS.—Notice is hereby given to all proprietors of Steam Vessels, willing to furnish TRANSPORT for the conveyance of Troops, Baggage, Clothing, Stores &c. during the Navigation of the present year, between PRESCOTT & QUEENSTON, that Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office here, until Thursday, the 13th March next, at noon.

The conditions of the Contract and form of Tender (*to be made out in Sterling Money*) may be made known upon application at this Office, and must express the rates of Cabin and Deck passengers, Horses, Hard-ware, Stores per ton, and also the price of each barrel of Pork, Beef, Flour or Liquors, Casks of Sugar, Chests of Tea, and Puncheons and Hogsheads of Rum, from Prescott and Kingston to York, Burlington and Fort George, on Lake Ontario, and to Queenston in the Niagara River, and vice versa.

No proposal will be noticed unless made in the form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the party making the offer, who, or an agent duly authorised on their behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders, to give any explanation required; and it will be a condition of any Contract that may be entered into—that it shall be optional with the Commissariat Officer in charge at this station, to pay for the Transport furnished, either in British Silver money at its nominal rate, in other specie at the par of 4s. 4d. per Spanish Dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight, of £100 Sterling for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

The Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Transport."

THOS. HILL,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
Kingston, Jan. 10th, 1828. 37-5w

TWO LOT, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant and commodious two Story House, with Stable, Coach House, and Garden, in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied by *Mr. James Radcliff*, adjoining the premises of *John Breakenridge, Esq.*

For particulars apply to Robert Dickson, Esq. Niagara, or to the Subscriber,

ROBERT GRANT,
Queenston. 11th February, 1828. 38tf

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st Feb. 1828.

GRAPES.—The Subscriber has a few *Jars* of very fine GRAPES, and other *Fruit* for sale.

D. STEGMAN.
York, 19th January, 1828. 34 tw.

TORONTO NURSERY.—The proprietor informs the Public that he has for sale nearly 20,000 Apple Trees, consisting of above 70 choice varieties, with Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. He hopes the people of Canada will see the propriety of encouraging a Home Establishment, particularly as his articles are at least as good and as low priced as can be procured elsewhere.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—
Mr. Jesse Ketchum—York.
" B. Barnard—Richmond Hill.
" George Lount,—Gwillimsbury.
" ——— Stevens—Esquesing.
Messrs. Lesslie & Sons—Dundas & Kingston.
Mr. James Crysler—Niagara.
" W. Wynn—Queenston.
" Elias Jones—Hamilton.
" John Smith—Port Hope.
" Abraham Earle—Waterloo.
" Charles Ingersol—Oxford.
" Leming—Lewiston.

Catalogues will be received gratis by applying to any of the Agents.—Natural Apple Trees at half price.

WM. W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fooks* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until the tenth day of March next, from all persons willing to contract for the safe transport and delivery of such quantity of Naval Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further indefinite period, until six months' notice, for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties, viz:—

1st.—From the Town of Niagara into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River, Lake Erie.

2nd.—From the Town of Queenston into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River aforesaid.

3rd.—From Fort Erie into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River aforesaid.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores, Provisions, Baggage, and private Goods, will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two competent sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to this Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper" and endorsed, "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorised Agents, are personally to attend, at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at one o'clock on the tenth day of March next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The Contractor will be paid for such transport as he may have from time to time, performed, at the option of the Government, either in British Silver money, or by Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling, for every £105 due upon the Contract.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE,
Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.
17th February, 1828. 39-3

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, 23rd Feb. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

39-6.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

59-12. JACOB KEEFER.

A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, in the 2d Concession, Township of Vaughan, in June last, between 2 and 3 years old, mostly black, has a streak of white along her flank, and a piece broken off her left horn.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take her away.

JOSEPH MATHESON.

Vaughan, 20th Feb'y. 1828. 39-3

A STRAY BULL came into the inclosure of the Subscriber in November last, is between 2 and 3 years old, mostly black, has a brown line along the back, and a star of white along the lower part of each side.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take him away.

J. SPRAGG.

York, Feb'y. 7th. 1828. 38-3

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - } 200 Acres.
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
3, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 900
and Broken Fronts. }
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

FOR SALE.—The following select, and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 18, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 6th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession; may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is instructed to sell.

By order of the Board.
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*

York, 19th Dec. 1827. 30-tf.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

J. C. GODWIN, & Co.

York, 7th January. 1828. 33tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

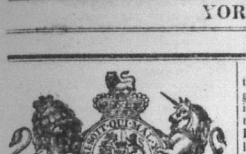
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 41.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1828.

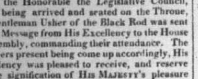
BY AUTHORITY.



YORK U. C. TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1828.

This day at Twelve o'clock, HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded in the usual state, from the Government House, to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message from His Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to receive, and reserve for the signification of His MAJESTY'S pleasure thereon,

"*An Act to secure to, and confer upon certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political Rights of Natural Born British Subjects.*"



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

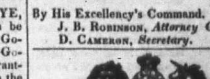
And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[*2d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in* North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* & *Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid

have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisions, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies so arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisions, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies so arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" (26th July, 1827.)

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, &c. unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the said United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the Importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, from any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table of Duties contained therein.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon	0 1 0

Spirits of the Wild Indies.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from any other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, and that Wine in Casks and Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks rica, from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from the United Kingdom.

Malta, shall not be subjete to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported into the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Casks, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. from Canada ed, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, *deemed Produce of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.*

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That the Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, not adjacent to the United States, of Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall be no Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought in-land, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, New Rides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the British Possessions in America, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That nothing herein contained, or in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods for Exportation in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient that an Port in each of the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal*, in the Province of *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from ed, to Frontier Ports in the Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered for Home Consumption.

XXXVI And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods remained at Port, to another Warehousing Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused in any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof:" And Whereas according to the Provisions of certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Whereforewe have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Whereas it is expedient to authorize the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisions, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies so arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, or by this present Act.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorize the Sale of any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, which shall have been actually demised for the Term of Years, or which shall be occupied under written Licence granted by the Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by the said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Whereforewe have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" (26th July, 1827.)

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, &c. unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the said United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the Importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, from any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table of Duties contained therein.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon	0 1 0

Spirits of the Wild Indies.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from any other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, and that Wine in Casks and Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks rica, from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from the United Kingdom.

Malta, shall not be subjete to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported into the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Casks, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. from Canada deemed Produce of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall be no Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought in-land, Duty-free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, New Rides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That nothing herein contained, or in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods for Exportation in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient that an Port in each of the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal*, in the Province of *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from ed, to Frontier Ports in the Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered for Home Consumption.

XXXVI And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods remained at Port, to another Warehousing Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused in any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof:" And Whereas according to the Provisions of certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

York, 1st *January*, 1828.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice that the Half-Yearly Militia Pensions, in advance to 30th June next, will be paid at His Office on application. The necessary Affidavits and Powers of Attorney will be required in Duplicate. 32tf

SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit.

ON Friday the 11th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John McLean, Esq. Sheriff of the said District, against Henry McGough, viz:—

A part of the broken front in front of the West half of Lot number nineteen, in Township of Kingston, on the South side of the King's high-way, containing, by admeasurement, ten acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SAMUEL P. SHAW, CORONER.

Kingston, 11*th January*, 1828. 41-6

Midland District, To Wit.

ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Pruyne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Muryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,

Sheriff M. D.

37-11tf *Kingston*, 15*th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District To Wit.

ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lots of Land, Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER.

Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feby., 1828. 34-1ins.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

HOME DISTRICT, *To Wit.*

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of William D. Forest, at the suit of Alexander Wood, Esq.—I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said William D. Forest, Lot No. 10, and the half of Lot No. 9, on the North side of King-street, in the Town of York, containing 3-4ths of an Acre. All of which property I shall sell at public sale, at the Market place, in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of February, 1828, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

N B—All persons having claims on the above property by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

SAMUEL RIDOUT,

Late Sheriff, H. D

York, 23rd November, 1827. 27-tfor

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT:

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cunningham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,

Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,

Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office,

Niagara, December 18th, 1826,

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT:

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland,	100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do.	50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do.	2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,

Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING,

Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, April, 24*th* 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT.

BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland,	100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do.	50 do.

Government Sale.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *York, 26th Feb'y.* 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots of 100 Acres each, in the tract of Land, lately purchased from the Missisauge Indians, on the River Credit, lying North of Dundas Street, and adjoining the Lands heretofore sold to Mr. Racey, will be sold separately at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at Mr. Racey's Mills on the River Credit, on Monday the 31st March next at noon.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Twenty-five per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three equal yearly Instalments bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,

40-5. *Surveyor General.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 200 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 26th October, 1827. 22tf

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purposes intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

Those who procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1810, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON, } *Trustees.*
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 20tf.

A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, in the 2d Concession, Township of Vaughan, in June last, between 3 and 9 years old, mostly black, has a streak of white along her flank, and a piece broken off her left horn.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take her away.

JOSEPH MATHESON.

Vaughan, 20th Feb'y. 1828. 39-3

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation; viz.

Grant & Kelly, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrews, Ancaster: Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher, do.; J. Zavitz, Butler's Creek; W. Corpwall, (near) York. 37-12

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Ket.les, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—and who is determined, as by shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices.

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, 5th November, 1827. } 20tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS, *Kingston,*

and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
3, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

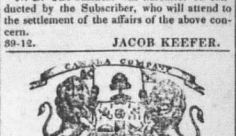
NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

JACOB KEEFER.



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE.
St. Catharines, 25d Feb. 1828.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.
50-6.

FOR SALE.—The following select and very valuable Lots, in the Township of Seymour, in the District of Newcastle, viz:—

No. 7, in the 6th Concession; Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in the 7th Concession; Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13, in the 8th Concession; the broken Lot No. 8, in the 8th Concession; the Northwester part of broken Lot No. 9, in the 8th Concession; the Northwesterly part of broken Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession; and the Northwesterly parts of broken Lots Nos. 12, and 13, in the 7th Concession: may of which front upon the River Trent, being the tract formerly purchased by Mr. Francis Beattie.

Application may be made to George S. Boulton, Esq., at Cobourg, the Agent of the General Board of Education, who is authorised to sell.

By order of the Board.
JAMES GIVINS, Jun'r. *Secretary.*
York, 19th Dec., 1827. 30-12tf.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

I. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

TORONTO NURSERY.—The proprietor informs the Public that he has for sale nearly 20,000 Apple Trees, consisting of above 70 choice varieties, with Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. He hopes the people of Canada will see the propriety of encouraging a Home Establishment, particularly as his articles are at least as good and as low priced as can be procured elsewhere.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—

Mr. Jesse Ketchum—York.
" B. Barnard—Richmond Hill.
" George Lount,—Gwillimsbury.
" Stevens—Esquesing.
Messrs. Leslie & Sons—Dundas & Kingston.
Mr. James Crysler—Niagara.
" W. Wynn—Queenston,
" Elias Jones—Hamilton.
" John Smith—Port Hope.
" Abraham Earle—Waterloo.
" Charles Ingersoll—Oxford.
" Leming—Lewiston.

Catalogues will be received gratis by applying to any of the Agents.—Natural Apple Trees at half price.

WM. W. CUSTEAD.

Toronto, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Peake* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until the tenth day of March next, from all persons willing to contract for the safe transport and delivery of such quantity of Naval Stores, Provisions, Baggage and private Goods, as may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, and for a further indefinite period, until six months' notice, for the discontinuance of the Contract be given by one of the parties, viz:—

1st.—From the Town of Niagara into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River, Lake Erie.

2nd.—From the Town of Queenston into His Majesty's Naval Storehouse at Grand River aforesaid.

The Tenders are distinctly to express the rate per hundred weight, (of 112lbs.) at which the said Stores, Provisions, Baggage, and private Goods, will be delivered, and are to contain the names of two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the Contract; the said Tenders to be forwarded to this Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper" and endorsed, "Tender for Transport," and the parties making the Tenders, or their authorised Agents, are personally to attend, at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at one o'clock on the tenth day of March next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The Contractor will be paid for such transport as he may have from time to time, performed, at the option of the Government, either in British Silver money, or by Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling, for every £105 due upon the Contract.

NAVAL STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE,
Kingston Dock Yard, U. C.
11th February, 1828. } 69-3

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1828. NO. 41.

Poetry.

THE FARMER'S CREED.

Let this be held the Farmer's Creed:
For stock seek out the choicest breed,
In peace and plenty let them feed;
Your fields sow with the best of seed,
Let them not dung, nor dressing need;
Inclose and drain them with all speed,
Extirpate then each noxious weed;
AND YOU WILL SOON BE RICH INDEED.

Statement of Facts, relating to the trespass, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

(Continued.)

STATEMENT &c.

In the mean time, and up to the moment of the trial, Mr. M'Kenzie was to be seen, traversing every corner of the District, spreading the story of "*his wrongs,*" —*his* wrongs indeed!! the *wrongs* of him who, in almost every Paper that he published with that Press, inflicted without provocation, without other possible motive than malice, envy, or hopes of gain, injuries to characters and feelings which no money could repair.

He took his stand at the corners of the principal streets, leading into the town in order to catch the people of the country as they passed, and to qualify them by his harangues, of a piece no doubt with the statements in his Papers, to discharge, *coolly and impartially*, the duty of jurors, in his own case at the approaching Assizes, and in the hope, that, if they could not be chosen, they might at least perform the friendly task of instructing their neighbours.

His Counsel at the trial, thought it neither proper nor prudent to give, by his assertions, any countenance to the base falsehoods which Mr. M'Kenzie had uttered for the purpose of implicating the Government, and various official characters, in a transaction of which the Defendants alone were the authors; but the wrongs, the losses, the sufferings of the plaintiff were made the ground of an appeal to the compassion of the jury, and they were called on to prove their indignation against an outrage of which the circumstances were of course painted with the strongest colouring by the counsel, while the provocation, which no language could exaggerate, was kept out of view.

It was proved on the trial, by Mr. Mackenzie's own witnesses, that the general tenor of his Paper was scandalous and scurrilous; and the council for the defence, in language which must have carried conviction to every candid mind, shewed it to be a certain fact, that, in the first place, Mr. M Kenzie had sustained no actual damage, and that if he had, it was to be charged solely to his own misconduct, and to provocations more aggravated than had ever before been endured; and that the peace of Society having been infringed, and the possessions and property of an individual trespassed upon, *some* damages must of course be given; yet, if they were limited either to the amount of the loss which Mr. M'Kenzie had suffered, or of the recompence which his conduct deserved they must be small indeed.

The plain fact is, that the Press in Mr. M'Kenzie's hands had become worthless, and was a loss to him—when he abandoned it, it was left to his creditors—the loss of it, therefore, as to Press and Types, (had it amounted to £50), was in effect their loss, and not his. The loss of the opportunity of using such an engine of malice and falsehood, was in reality no loss to him or them; for while he had used it, unmolested, and unrestrained, either by force or law, or religion or morality, it had only incumbered him with debt, and covered him with contempt.

The jury found a verdict of £625—and it has been paid, not wholly by the Defendants themselves, but by a tax, if I may call it so, which our inconsiderate act imposed upon Society in various parts of the Province. We were enabled to pay it, and to disappoint the malice of Mr. M'Kenzie, by the voluntary contributions of persons who, sharing the feelings of indignation under which we had acted, regretted, while they condemned, the rash, imprudent, and improper act, into which those feelings had hurried us.

Mr. M'Kenzie, having received a more than tenfold recompense for an injury provoked by himself, is evidently disappointed, that individuals, whom his own unprincipled scurrilities had led into the only act of violence perhaps which can be laid to their charge, have not been for ever ruined by it—he would be content with nothing less than that they should be marked out, for the remainder of their lives, as proscribed members of Society—for ever unworthy of the countenance of the public, or the confidence of their Government. He would wish that an injury offered to a venomous Press, which had once been his, should be the only offence never to be pardoned and never to be atoned for—and he would see, with pleasure, nine or ten individuals, for one trespass heedlessly committed without concealment or disguise, and under the most provoking circumstances, ruined and disgraced for the rest of their lives, whilst he is permitted to continue, as he had done for years before, to stab the reputation of those persons and their families, without provocation, without remorse, and without punishment.

He has accordingly been ever since complaining, that myself and one or two others whom he ridiculously and falsely represents as holding high situations under the Government, have not been ruined beyond redemption by this one act; and he has uncharitably and basely pretended to construe the forgiveness or forbearance of the Government (after we had suffered for our indiscretion) into an approbation of the act. The object of such insinuations is as evident as its injustice—he must think meanly of the hearts and minds of his readers, on whom he endeavours to impress such groundless suspicions. While he has been labouring to produce this impression, which he knows to be false, he and the others whom he was prosecuting at law, have always felt that our case was most unfortunately prejudiced, and our trial prevented from being equal and dispassionate, by the step which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thought it proper to take, in dismissing Mr. Lyons from being a Clerk in his office, and thereby pronouncing, in the strongest terms, his condemnation of an act which was the subject of a law suit depending against us.

Besides this artifice of attempting to throw suspicion on the Government, Mr. M'Kenzie next attempts to console himself for his disappointment in not seeing our ruin complete, as well as his own fortune established, by stating that the extravagant verdict of the jury, which he hoped was calculated to ruin ourselves and families, was paid wholly by the Officers of Government, and by certain individuals, whose characters and feelings he had cruelly outraged, and by pretending that having done this, they had thereby proved not merely that they approved of the act, but that they had instigated and contrived it. I have on my part to assure the public, that so far from being indemnified by the contributions, which from various motives were made for our relief, the burthen fell heavily upon such of us as had the means of paying any thing: And I affirm, that the share of the verdict which I myself had to defray from no very abundant means, was such, that if Mr. M'Kenzie had made as much clear profit by his Press, during the whole time he has employed it in the work of detraction, he would not have found it necessary to leave the concern and abandon it to his creditors. With this simple fact before the public, I will ask, upon what calculation did the jury found their verdict? I have also to assure Mr. M'Kenzie, rather than the public, for many of the latter already know the fact, that among the contributors to the payment of the verdict, were many both of men and women, whose names had never been made the topics of his slander, and who, living in different parts of the Province, and having no reason for personal resentment against him, yet felt that the cause was that of Society in general, and voluntarily offered to bear their share in the consequences of a pardonable imprudence, committed under the influence of a most unpardonable provocation—so general was the scandal excited by Mr. M'Kenzie's paper!! As to the idea, that those who contributed to our relief approved of the act, it is hardly deserving of a serous refutation.

In point of fact, both I and my companions had the mortification to find that no one approved of an act, the impolicy of which, on every account (to say nothing of its bad tendency as an example), was too evident not to be seen by every body, and by ourselves as well as others, as soon as we reflected upon it.

No persons certainly had more reason to regret or condemn it, and none, I am persuaded, did more justly or more heartily condemn it, than the very persons whom Mr. M'Kenzie would insinuate (though he well knows better) to have given it their countenance.

It is true that some persons seemed to think it reprehensible chiefly as a breach of the Laws—and others as affording an evident triumph and advantage to a worthless person. All concurred in censuring and regretting the transaction from the moment it was known, and if we had been unassisted, except by those who thought we had done wisely, Mr. M'Kenzie's malignant wishes might have been gratified to the utmost.

Another act to which Mr. M'Kenzie has resorted for the purpose of raising a prejudice against us, and at the same time injuring the Government, is his insinuating that we had favor shewn us in not being prosecuted criminally for the act, as well as being made to pay more than ten times the value of the property, which we overturned and threw about.

We went without disguise or concealment of any kind, and in open day, to the premises of Mr. M'Kenzie, and did what I have stated, and nothing more. We were all known, and immediately prosecuted by him for damages. There was nothing to investigate; every thing was known, and it was for Mr. M'Kenzie to determine, whether, besides trying to fill his pocket with damages, he should also have us brought up before the Sessions or Assizes and punished in another way.

If it is the duty of the Government or of Crown Officers to prosecute criminally for every trespass done to individuals, whether those individuals complain of it or not, I think I have a right to ask why the Crown Officers have allowed Mr. M'Kenzie to call me a murderer, another person a shoeblack, and another a Beggar, in his Newspaper as often as he pleases, and to abuse in the most offensive manner, not only the whole Magistracy of the District in a body, but every individual, male and female, whom he chooses to make the object of his malice. I think their character is as dear to them, and mine to me, as the old Press and Types which Mr. M'Kenzie knows he had never paid for, could possibly be to him.

I know if I complain, or if any other person should complain, of Mr. M'Kenzie's Libels, the Grand Juries must notice them, and the Attorney General must conduct the prosecution; but, inasmuch as we have not thought it worth our while to do so, Mr. M'Kenzie has gone unpunished by the public, although he has not, as we were forced to do, made any recompence to the individuals for the injuries he and his Press had inflicted.

But people will know better what to think of those insinuations and complaints of Mr. M'Kenzie, when I state to them, as I now do, that the Defendants were, above all things, anxious that they should have been prosecuted criminally by the Grand jury or the Crown Officers, while the civil cause was depending; they would cheerfully have suffered any imprisonment, or paid any fine to the public, upon an Indictment, in the hope that such punishment would have prevented the Jury from giving as large damages to Mr. M'Kenzie, and they were disappointed, (and the Crown Officers know it), that they did not think proper in this case, any more than in other cases of trespass committed against the person or property of an individual, to interfere uncalled for by that individual, who knew the aggressors and had chosen his remedy against them. Our Counsel stated, very truly, at the trial, the handle that Mr. MacKenzie would have made, and the motives which he would have imputed to such a departure in his case from the ordinary forms of proceeding. But what is best of all, Mr. M'Kenzie has, within these few days, confessed in his paper that the Grand Jury, hearing the evidence given in court, did notice the transaction so far, that they sent for him to their room, and only forbore to proceed upon his complaint because he expressly declined to prosecute, alledging, that he thought the civil action was punishment enough.

No sooner has Mr. M'Kenzie pocketed his £625, and applied a small part of it in repairing the injury done to his Press, and the rest to his other purposes, than he resumes his trade of slander, and abuses the Grand Jury and the Court altogether, because we were not indicted, although he tells us himself, that he was expressly applied to and declined to prosecute.

I shall only say of this, that it is like Mr. M'Kenzie.

To be continued.

Summary.

It was feared for some time that the Thames Tunnel Company would not be able to proceed for want of funds, but we observe by the latest papers that they have obtained a loan from the government, sufficient for its completetion at an interest of two per cent.

The copy rights of the works of Sir Walter Scott which belonged to the sequestered estate of Constable and Co., were recently sold at Edinburgh for £8,500.

The *Courier* contradicts the report of the intended resignation of Lord Goderich, the English Premier. His state of health, it was admitted, was not good, but having such able coadjutors as Messrs. Herries, Tierney, &c. his labours in the department of the Finances would be much lessened.

The eldest son of the late Marshal Ney h

betrothed to the only daughter of M. Lafitte, the Paris Banker, and considered as one of the richest heiresses in France.

The celebrated Marshal Marmount, Duke of Ragusa has become insolvent.

Polar Expedition.—We understand the Lord High Admiral has resolved upon fitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

England.

Liverpool, 1st *January* 1828.—Ashes have been in fair demand, and the prices of them have further advanced: Montreal Pot Ashes now sell at 29s. 6d, to 30s. for new, and sold at 28s. to 29s. per cwt. The stock of them in this port amounts to 5000 barrels, and at the close of 1826 it was 12 700.—Montreal Pearl Ashes sell at 32s. to 31s. 6d., with a stock of 4600 barrels, whilst at the close of 1826 it was 8100. United States Pot Ashes sell at 29s. 6d. to 30s., and Pearls at 31s. to 32s., and the stocks of both in this market are 1000 barrels against 4100 at the close of 1826.

During the whole of the last month the corn markets of this country were in a dull state, and the prices have been declining. Wheat for home use now sells of 7s. to 9s. per 70lb.; in bond for exportation at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d., at which one or two cargoes have been purchased for shipment to France. Flour is also more in request for shipment to Brazil & the West Indies at 23s. per barrel; and at this time there is no fresh Flour in the market.—There has been scarcely any demand for Indian Corn for a month past, and the price of it is now nominally 32s to 33s. per 480lb., but it is doubtful whatever a sale of any quantity could be made at 31s.—The average of Wheat for the week ending the 21st Dec. was 52s. per Imperial quarter, and Barley was 30s. 6d.

His Royal Highness Don Miguel, says the London Courier of Dec. 31, landed at Greenwich yesterday, about half past two o'clock. He was received by the Lord High Admiral, who was on the spot for the purpose, three hours, waiting for the Infant's arrival. The young Portuguese Prince is of the middle size, of mild, agreeable features, and bears a strong likeness to the members of his uncle's family. He partook of a slight refreshment in the mansion of the Governor, Sir R. Keats, and then set off, with his Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, for town, where he arrived about half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and alighted at the residence of Earl Dudley, in Arlington-street. His Royal Highness is expected at Windsor this day, and to-morrow one of his Majesty's stags is to be turn'd out, to give his Royal Highness the pleasure of an English stag hunt. The Infant will leave this country by way of Falmouth, for which purpose the Perla has been ordered from the westward from Portsmouth. He will probably sojourn with us for ten or fourteen days.

The business in the British Funds (Jan.) 1 has been so limited as scarcely to deserve any other observations than the notice of that fact. Consols for the Account, which left off on Saturday, at 84¼, opened this morning at the same price, then went down to 84¼ buyers, at which they continued through the remainder of the day. The Four per Cents 1826 are at 101¾ to 101¾. The Four per Cents for the opening was last done at 101¾. Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds, are about stationary. The former at 53 to 54, and the latter at 62 to 65.

January 2.—Consols opened this morning at 84 to 84¼, but on the reception of the news of the departure of the Russian ambassador from Constantinople, they fell to 83¾ 84, at which quotation they closed.

Ireland.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Died, on the 15th December, at the house of her father in Fitzwilliam-square, Isabella Jane, only Daughter of David Reid, Esq. of Milibank, near Fermoy, County of Cork, and aged 23 years.—The circumstances of Miss Reid's death form one of the most melancholy tales which it has ever been our painful task to record. The morning of last Tuesday had been appointed for the marriage of this amiable young lady, to James Hadden, Esq. Captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards; an union in which the characters and situation of the parties held out a prospect of worldly happiness, resting upon the fairest and most solid foundations. On Monday night, the family, with the exception of the mother of the young lady, had retired to rest.—Mrs. Reid remained in the drawing-room. A little after 11 o'clock she was alarmed by the cries of distress, and on rising to leave the apartment, she was met at the door by her beloved daughter in her night dress, in a flame of fire. By the exertions of Mrs. Ried, and a maid servant who followed, Miss Reid was wrapped in the curtain of the drawing-room and the fire extinguished, but not until its ravages had proceived effects upon her delicate frame which no human skill could relieve. The best medical aid was promptly procured, and every human remedy resorted to, but in vain!—And after a period, from the time of the occurrence of this fatal accident, of two days, spent in a perfect possession of her faculties—in perfect composure and resignation to the will of God, and without uttering a complaint, this precious and, perhaps, too highly valued gift of a bountiful and gracious God, was removed by him who gave and has taken away, and who had reserved for her a happier lot than all the advantages and endearments this world could bestow.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Reported Destruction of the Greek Fleet.—At Vienna, papers of Dec. 29, also announce Smyrna letters of the 24th of the same month, "which make no mention of the burning of the Greek fleet." It is added:—"We begin to doubt the truth of this news." We hope the doubt is well founded; but the London Courier requires no doubt upon the subject. It is, moreover, stated from Frankfort, Dec. 25, that the letters which arrived that day from Vienna, confirmed the burning of the Greek fleet; adding, that Admiral Cochrane was put on board the vessel of the French Admiral, but was released after having given his parole of honor that he would not undertake any thing against the Turks.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, 25th Feb'y.

Petitions read and referred.

House in Committee of the whole on Supply.

Mr. Burnham of the Committee, on whom was referred the Petition of John Covert and others, praying for an Act for constructing a Harbour at Port Hope, reported in favor of the measure.—The Report was received and a Committee appointed by a Resolution to draft a Bill conformable thereto.—In the course of discussion, *Mr. Fothergill* said that although he should not oppose the measure, he hoped that a similar application from Port Hope would be favorably entertained. Although a Harbor might be required for Coburg, yet the interests of one two places were in some measusure separate, and if only one should be determined on, Port Hope he thought was the preferable place—more than 50,000 bushels of Wheat had passed through it last year.—Smith's Creek, on which the Town stood was the original stream in that part of the country, and possessed many natural advantages for the construction of a Harbor, which Coburg did not afford—there it was an exposed Coast, and though he did not mean to say any thing against the person who made the survey and estimate, he had been told that he was not an Engineer.—The cost was estimated at £7500, but in his (Mr. F's.) opinion, it would require perhaps £20,000 to accomplish the object—Some years ago, the people of Port Hope, excavating a basin for a Dock, and he considered it doubtful whether the piers would stand the heavy sea which rolled in there—one pier which had formerly been carried out was swept away already.

Mr. Jessup said that if the Harbor at Port Hope was asked for on the same terms as that at Coburg he should vote for it. The tolls at the latter were all devoted to liquidate the loan, and the interest was provided for, by private subscription among the persons who had prayed for the construction of the Harbor.

Mr. Burnham was of opinion that the Hon. Gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the Harbor would cost £20,000—and as to the piers standing, he thought there could be no doubt upon the subject, for in it was known, that Vessels had already laid along side a Wharf constructed by a Gentleman at Cobburg, and had loaded and unloaded.—The Wharf built in the ordinary manner had not been swept away, and was found to answer a very convenient purpose. A Harbor would afford many important facilities, for the shipment of produce—the quantities exported would be very large, as all the flour, &c. from the Peterborough Settlements come to Coburg, and not to Port Hope, the Rend from the Rice Lake to the former place being very good.

(Messrs. Burnham, Attorney General, and Jonas Jones, are the Committee to draft the Bill, for the Coburg Harbor.)—Adjourned.

Tuesday, 26th Feb'y.

M'Gill Loan Bill—2nd Reading—in Committee—Mr. Thompson (Y.) in the Chair.

The Bill being gone through was reported as amended, and ordered for a third reading.

Henry Murney Relief Bill—reported by the Committee, to whom was reported his Petition.—Its provision was to relieve Mr. Murney, from the operation of the late Acts relating to the Bank at Kingston, of which he was a Director.—The Bill was read a first time.—The question for reading it a second time was *lost*.——Adjourned.

Wednesday, 27th Feb'y.

M'Gill Loan Bill—3rd Reading.—On motion made the Bill was recommit ed.

Ernestown Road Society Bill—reported, and read first time.—It incorporates the Society, for the improvement of the Road, and appropriates £100 a year from the public funds of the Province to their aid.—Ordered for second reading.

Glass Factory Incorporation Bill—reported.—read first time, and ordered for second reading.

Coburg Harbor Bill—reported—read first time, and ordered for second Reading.—Adjourned.

Thursday, 28th Feb'y.

M'Gill Loan Bill—in Committee. The Committee rose, and reported the Bill as amended.

Mr. Perry moved that the report be received this day three months—which was *carried by a Majority of one.*

On motion of Mr. Morris—Messrs. M'Lean and Gordon were appointed a Committee to inquire and report to the House, whether the Laws of Great Britain, relating to Lotteries, are in force in this Province.

Bill for Salary to Clerk of Crown in Chancery—brought in by Mr. Jones—read first time and ordered for second reading.—Adjourned.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

RESERVED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S ASSENT.

"An Act to secure to, and confir upon certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political Rights of Natural Born British Subjects."

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove by law all doubts that may have arisen as to the Civil Rights and Titles to Real Estate of some of the persons hereinafter mentioned, and to provide by some general law for the Naturalization of such persons now residing by law entitled to be regarded as Natural Born Subjects of His Majesty, as are actually domiciled in this Province:

Be it further enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;" and by the authority of the same, That all persons who have at any time received Grants of Land in this Province from the Crown, and all persons who have held any Public Office in the Province under the great seal of the Province, or under the sign manual of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province, and all persons who have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and subscribed the test required before any person duly authorized to administer such Oath or Affirmation, and all persons who had their settled place of abode in this Province before the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and are still resident therein, shall be, and are hereby, admitted and confirmed in all the privileges of British Birth, and shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be Natural Born Subjects of His Majesty, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they, and every of them, had been born in His Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the children, or more remote descendants, of any person or persons of either of the above description or persons who may hereafter be, and are hereby, admitted to the same privileges which such parents, or ancestors, if living could claim under this Act: *Provided nevertheless*, that no one (except females) of either of the above description of persons who has not taken the Oath, or being of those persons who are allowed by the laws of this Province to Affirm in Civil cases, has not made the Affirmation of Allegiance, before some person duly authorized to administer the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act unless he shall take the said Oath or Affirmation (as the case may be) before some person duly authorized to administer the same.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all persons actually domiciled in this Province on the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight, not being of either of the descriptions of persons before mentioned, who shall have resided, or shall continue to reside therein, or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions, until they shall have been resident inhabitants of His Majesty's Dominions for the space of seven years continually, without having been during that time stated residents in any Foreign Country, shall be deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, and so far as respects their capacity at any time hereafter, to take, hold, possess, enjoy, claim, recover, convey, devise, impart or transmit, any Real Estate in this Province, or any right, title, privilege, or appurtenance thereto, or any interest therein, to have been Natural Born Subjects of His Majesty to all intents, constructions and purposes, whatsoever, as if they, and every of them, had been born in this Province: *Provided nevertheless*, that no one of the persons described in this Clause (except females) who at the passing of this Act has been resident in His Majesty's Dominions seven years continually as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act unless within three years from and after the passing of this Act, if at the said passing of the Act, he shall be of the age of sixteen years or upwards, or if at that time not of the said age, then within three years after he shall attain the said age) he shall take and subscribe the Oath in the Schedule to this Act annexed marked (A) or being of those persons who are allowed by the laws of this Province to Affirm in Civil cases, shall make affirmation to the same effect, before the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of some County in this Province, and that no one of the persons described in this Clause who has not been resident as aforesaid, seven years continually in His Majesty's Dominions, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act, unless within three years after he shall have completed a stated residence of seven years continually, as aforesaid, in His Majesty's Dominions, (if at the completion of such residence he shall be of the age of sixteen years or upwards, or if at that time not of that age, then within three years after he shall have attained that age) he shall take and subscribe such Oath, or make such Affirmation.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person who shall wilfully swear falsely, or make false Affirmation in making said Oath or Affirmation before the Register, or his Deputy, under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and that upon such person shall on conviction thereof, forfeit all the privileges and advantages which he would otherwise by such Oath or Affirmation have become entitled to under this Act, and the rights of others in respect to Estates derived from or held under such persons shall not be thereby prejudiced.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Register of each and every County in this Province, or his Deputy, shall administer the Oath or Affirmation, by this Act required to be taken by any person over the age of sixteen years who shall desire to take the same, and shall keep Books of Registry, in the beginning of which shall be written the Oath and Affirmation required by the Act, and which shall contain the Columns and Specifications described in the second Schedule to this Act annexed marked (B) and that in the column appointed for that purpose in such Schedule the person taking such Oath shall set his signature, or if unable to write, his mark, in the same line of the Register in which entry is made of the name and description of such person.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid* That duplicate Books of such Registry shall be kept, both of which being original, shall contain the actual signatures of the persons subscribing, and that on or before the thirty-first day of December in each and every year the Register shall transmit one of the originals thereof to the Secretary of the Province, for the time being, and that the said Books of Registry shall remain and be preserved as Public Records in the said Offices respectively.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*. That if from any casualty or otherwise either of such original Registers, or any part thereof, shall be lost or destroyed it shall be supplied by a copy taken from the duplicate Book of such Register remaining in the Office of the Register or Secretary of the Province, (as the case may be) and attested as a true copy, upon the Oath of the Deputy holding custody of the same, or of any other Commissioner for taking Affidavits in the Court of King's Bench, which copy so attested shall be regarded to all intents and purposes as the original Register.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a Copy or Extract from any Book of Registry, made under the authority of this Act, of the whole entry made in such Register, with the Signature of the person whose name is recorded therein, and certified by the Register or by the Secretary of the Province for the time being, or their respective Deputy or Deputies, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the Naturalization of the person therein described.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any Register shall remove out any Book of Registry to the Secretary of the Province, as hereinbefore provided, he or his Deputy, if he shall have a Deputy, shall, at the end of such Book of Registry, verify the same on Oath to be taken before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in which the said Register and his Dep-ty shall severally depose that, to the best of his or their knowledge and belief, such Book of Registry forms a true and correct record of the statements made to him or them by the several persons therein described, and which they severally verified by Oath or Affirmation taken before him or them.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, no further Oath shall be administered or proceedings had for the purpose of being Naturalized under this Act.

X. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person, to whom it shall belong to attest the truth of any such Record, shall neglect or omit to attest the same in manner aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by information in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench; but such omission shall not prejudice the right of any person who may have taken the Oath or made the Affirmation required by this Act, or preclude him from receiving a Certificate or Extract, according to the Provisions thereof.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a general Alphabetical List shall be made and kept by the Secretary of this Province, and by the several Registers, of the Surnames and Christian names of all persons whose names and descriptions are recorded in the several Books of Registry, referring to their place in such Books respectively, and that such List and Books shall be open at all times to inspection during the usual hours of business in such Office, and that any person desirous of searching in the said List or Books shall pay to the Officer keeping the same one shilling for each person whose name he shall desire to search for.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for Administering the Oath or Affirmation as aforesaid, making the Entry required by this Act, and giving a certified Copy or Extract of such Entry, the Register or his Deputy shall be entitled to demand and receive from every person making such Oath or Affirmation the sum of one shilling and three pence, and that the Register and Secretary, of the Province and their respective Deputies shall be entitled to demand and receive for searching and giving such Extract at any other time the sum of one shilling, and that no more or other Fees than are expressly allowed by this Act shall be demanded or received for the services done under this Act by the Register or by the Secretary of the Province or their respective Deputies.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person, not entitled to be regarded as a natural born subject of His Majesty, who, at the time of the passing of this Act, was domiciled in this Province, shall die before the period limited by this Act for his taking the Oath according to the provisions thereof, such person shall be entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of His Majesty, so far as regards the taking, holding, imparting, and transferring of any Real Estate by Grant, Marriage Dower, Devise, or Inheritance.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to repeal or in any manner alter or affect any Statute passed by the Legislature of this Province, respecting the qualification of voters for Members to serve in the Assembly of this Province, or the eligibility of Members to serve in the said Assembly, or in any manner to affect or interfere with a certain Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the fifty-fourth year of His late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to prevent certain persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in his Majesty," or with any proceedings had thereupon, or to repeal any Laws now in force in this Province for the Naturalization of Foreigners.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, no person shall be returned to or sit in the Assembly or shall be precluded from the recovery of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, in this Province, on the ground of his or her being or having been an Alien, or of his or her claim being derived from or through whom he or she may claim being or having been an Alien, provided the person against whom such disability shall be so objected, being a female, was born within the Province or before the twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, or being a male, was resident in this Province on the said twenty-sixth day of May, and was then actually under the age of sixteen years.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where any person claiming to hold as next entitled on account of any person nearer in the line of descent having been an Alien, shall, in virtue of such claim, have taken actual possession of any Real Estate before the said twenty-sixth day of May, and have made improvements thereon, and also, in all cases where any person claiming to hold as next entitled on account of the person whose name is recorded therein, and certified by the Register or by the Secretary of the Province for the time being, or their respective Deputy or Deputies, shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of the Naturalization of the person therein described.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any Register shall remove out any Book of Registry to the Secretary of the Province, as hereinbefore provided, he or his Deputy, if he shall have a Deputy, shall, at the end of such Book of Registry, verify the same on Oath

A.

I do swear, (or being one of the persons allowed by Law to affirm in civil cases, do affirm,) that I have resided seven years in His Majesty's Dominions, without having been, during that time, a stated resident in any Foreign Country, and that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this Province, as dependant thereon.

B.

Name.	Present Residence.	Addition, degree, or occupation.	Signature.	Date of Registry.	Number of Entry.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1828.

We have no later dates from England, than were given in our last number.

Naturalization Bill.—The amendments made by the Legislative Council to this Bill, were on Saturday last, concurred in by the House of Assembly, and we give a copy of it in this days paper, as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

The Editor of the *Advocate* asks us, what we think now—and whether the party wish to "keep the question open?" We will answer plainly, by saying, that we are inclined to think, if they could safely have done otherwise, they would not now have closed it, and the best proof of this is, that the "*Ambassador*" *Mr. Randal*, made a dying effort to "keep it open." He voted against the amendments, or rather, after uttering sentiments which satisfactorily shewed his desire to prevent its being closed, he *backed out* from the question, and when the Yeas and Nays were taken, he was not to be found, or more properly speaking, although within the limits of the House, he *refused* to be present, when his attendance was ordered.—This man has been extolled as being a person to whom the people are highly indebted, and yet he stands alone, against the unanimous voice of the House of Assembly, in their concurrence to the amendments.—If he disapproved of them, why we ask, should he be ashamed to have his name recorded on the Journals of the House, though it should stand alone, on so important a question—or did he suppose that by retiring to an adjoining room, while the vote was taken, the Country would remain in ignorance of his conduct, or be satisfied with the lame explanation of his friend of the *Advocate*, *Mr. M'Kenzie*, that *Mr Randal* was "*not in the House at the time.*"—If he supposed either of these things, he will now be convinced, that he was mistaken.

It will be recollected, that during the debate in Committee on the Naturalization Bill, the 14th clause was amended, to suit the views of Mr. Randal, and that Mr. Bidwell stated, that the explanation which was given by that person, satisfied him, that it was the intention of the Government, that the provisions of the Bill should extend to persons, who were excluded by that clause, as originally introduced by himself. To *include* or *exclude* any person, or persons, was important—so Mr. Randal seems to have considered it, and in the fullness of his heart, he throws wide his arms, to receive *all*. Mr. Bidwell yields to his argument, and his own Bill, in the 14th clause is amended on Mr. Randal's explanation of the intentions of His Majesty's Government, which he says were the result of his efforts. In the Legislative Council, however, this same 14th clause is again amended, and restored to what it originally was, and Mr. Bidwell forsaking the able explanation of the *Ambassador*, and his *effort*—adopts it with *three cheers*, while the *Ambassador* himself retires to another room—"*deserted it his utmost need.*"

A novel scene, was exhibited in the House of Assembly on Saturday last On the adoption of the amendments to the Naturalization Bill, the Yeas and Nays being called for, Members present unanimously stood up,—the Speaker announced the question as "Carried"—when *Mr. Ralph*, addressing the Chair, said he hoped it would be with three hearty cheers to the King—objections were about to be made to this unusual course of proceeding, but before they could be heard, the *Drill* which seemed to have prepared Members, with their Hats in their hands, was carried into actual *practice*, and the walls of our *Deliberative Assembly* rung with the *hip—hip—huzzah*, of a Theatre, or the convivial board. It has been asserted that spectators below the bar joined in this boisterous proceeding, but as far as our observation extended, we saw nothing of the kind.—It would in our opinion have been indecorous to do so, and might lead to a dangerous precedent, because if persons at the Bar, can with impunity applaud the proceedings, may they not also express their disapprobation —The scene was certainly a novel one.

From Mr. Burnhams reply to Mr. Ruttan's Letter it appears, that we were incorrect, as to the *place*, where Mr. Fothergill, said he heard Mr. Ruttan, make use of the words alluded to. It seems that Mr. Fothergill spoke of *a meeting at Port-Hope* as being the place where he heard Mr. R. make use of the expressions, and not *at the Quarter Sessions*, as we supposed. The mention of "the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions" inadvertently led us into this error. The error as to the *place* however, is unimportant.—The main *fact*, we have correctly reported—that Mr. Fothergill, stated, that Mr. Ruttan had made use of expressions which the latter denies having ever used. Mr. Burnhams answer speaks for itself,—and between two stools, Mr. F. may fairly be considered, as having come to the ground.

The Hon. D. Cameron, proceeded on Wednesday last to England, *via* Niagara. We understand Mr. Cameron taken with him the Naturalization Bill, which has been reserved by the Lieutenant Governor for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

A failure.—Notwithstanding the studied attempts made by Speechifying in the House of Assembly, and throwing out of divers hints, how very acceptable it would be to certain persons, if the inhabitants of the Town of York would patronise the Chandlers, by burning an extra quantity of Tallow, after the amendments to the Naturalization Bill had passed—notwithstanding the repeated allusions to *Rushes, Tar-Barrels*, and *Roast Ozen*—and notwithstanding the display of the Firm of "*Essex and Wentworth*," at their *new establishment* —all would not do. On Wednesday night, the glimmerings of a few lights, stuck up in the windows of some half dozen of detached houses, scarcely served to render "*darkness visible*" in our Streets.—This is what the *Colonial Advocate* announces as "THE ILLUMINATION"—and—"*a great number of Houses.*" It is ludicrous enough to hear this *same Colonial Advocate* talking of those "*who durst not light up.*" The fact is, not a fortieth part of the Town was *lit up*, and what has been the consequence of the *cowering* conduct? Why—they have reflected credit upon themselves, and upon the Town.

The pompous "*durst not*" of the Colonial Advocate will appear superlatively ridiculous, when it is known, that no intimation whatever of a public mind was given of this *Illumination*; but even if it had, we can tell him, that as many would still have *dared* to disobey the mandate, by refusing to "light up," and that without any fear of the consequences.

The *Colonial Advocate* has been guilty of making a most base, and false insinuation in his account of this (nicknamed) illumination.—He insinuates that a figure was hung in effigy, intended to represent a person, whose name we will not place in the same paragraph with this allusion to Mr. M'Kenzie's falsehood. If Mr. M Kenzie, or any other person intended it to be, what he now insinuates it was meant for, why "*durst*" they not avow it at the time?—He well knows, that if it had been done, the feelings of this community, are not so far lost to a proper sense of the feelings of respect, and esteem, for the rank and talents, and public and private virtues of the individual whom he delights in pursuing with his most wicked malice, but that a sufficient number would have been found, ready to resent such an insult, in the manner it deserved

The affair on the whole was a complete failure—and was heartily laughed at, by those who it was intended to annoy, and at an early hour, the feeble glimmerings being extinguished, the *Firm* of "*Essex and Wentworth*," at the *Sign of the Crown*, we have no doubt found themselves enabled, to declare a very handsome dividend of Candle ends.

Port Hope Harbor.—The Bill for the construction of this work, has been introduced into the House of Assembly, and received a first reading. As the Petitioners appear to have determined on carrying it into effect on the same plan as that at Coburg, we hope their wishes will be realised.—The success of both would be a double advantage to the Country, and no one can surely object, that advantages should be multiplied to any extent.

Communication.

For the U. E Loyalist.

To Henry Ruttan, Esq.

Sir,

In reply to your Letter of the 18th instant, I have to state, that neither Mr. Fothergill's remarks, nor my own, on the subject to which you allude, are correctly reported in the U. E. Loyalist.

Mr. Fothergill said, that at a meeting in Port-Hope, more numerously attended than any he had ever before seen in that Village, the people were told by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the District of Newcastle—that a move had been made use of any such expression, or thought of doing so. Here I was interrupted by Mr. Fothergill who said he meant Mr. Ruttan, supposing he was the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.—I replied, Mr. Ruttan was not there—but it recurring immediately to my recollection that you was present, I so stated it, adding at the same time that I never heard you make use of any such expression as mentioned by Mr. Fothergill—that I recollected your having addressed the meeting on the steps of the door, when it was nearly the dusk of the evening, and when the greater number of persons had dispersed—you cautioned them against signing any Petition without due consideration, and urged reasons in the manner you mention. I think I am correct in saying, I saw no one sign a Petition at the meeting, or saw any Petition offered for signature. I recollect Mr. Fothergill in addressing the meeting, say, he did not know a meeting was to take place that day, until about ten o'clock, when he saw the people collecting—that he had understood there was to be a training in the adjoining County that day, but from some unaccountable cause which he could not understand he observed all the intelligence, respectability and wealth of that County from the East, had come up to Port-Hope, and thereby injured the sale of his goods, which he should have completed that day, had he not been interrupted, and that he thought in justice the loss he had sustained, should be made good to him.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obt. Ser.

ZACHEUS BURNHAM.

9d. March 1828.

The Army.

December, 1827.—15th Regiment of Foot —Captain W. R. B. Smith, from half pay

Captain, (paying the difference) vice Doyle, 87th Foot.

71st Regiment.—Sergeant-Major Creighton to be Quarter Master, vice Aguew, dead.

COMMISSARIAT.

To be Assistant Commissary-General—Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General John Edgecumb Daniel, James Thompson, Chas. A. Clarke, Francis Robert Foote, John Lindsay, and Allen Jackson Nightingall.

Domestic.

UPPER CANADA BANK.

General Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada on Tuesday the 19th day of Feb'y. 1828, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, furnished in obedience to the Honorable the House of Assembly, viz:—

Funds and Property	£36,765	19	5
Capital Stock paid in	72,067	10	0
Debts due to the Bank	171,869	13	9
Debts due by the Bank	34,576	10	10
Bank Notes in circulation	122,858	10	0
Specie in the Vaults	21,177	7	11

We the undersigned make oath and swear that the above statement is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me at York, U. C. } this 19th day of Feb'y. 1828. }

Wm. CAMPBELL, C. J.
W. ALLAN, *President*,
T. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier*.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Two persons, named SHEELER and JOHN YOUNG; both of the Township of Barton, in this neighbourhood; have been committed to Hamilton Jail, upon a charge of murder—the latter as principal, the former as accessory—under the following circumstances:—

About a week ago, in consequence of some remarks which had been made by *Sheeler*, calculated to excite suspicion that a murder had been committed; he (Sheeler) was taken before Messrs. Proctor and Secord, two Magistrates of the District; and voluntarily deposed, in substance, as follows:—That some time last summer, *Young* invited Deponent to accompany him, and a young man, named *Masters*—who then resided with *Young*—into the woods; that when the party came to the edge of the woods, *Young* told *Sheeler*, to remain on the outside until he returned—that a short time after they had separated from him, he, Deponent, heard a struggle succeeded by the groans, as of a person in distress—that, soon afterwards, *Young* came out of the woods, and told Deponent, that he had "hard work of it," but that he had "killed him *(Masters)* at last"—that *Young* appeared to have been in the water, and his arms and legs were wet—that he Deponent, had been hindered, by threats from disclosing these facts, from fears for his own personal safety.

Sheeler further deposed that he believed *Young* to have been actuated by motives of revenge on account of *Masters* having given evidence against him upon a charge of stealing Timber.

In consequence of this disclosure, the Magistrates committed *Sheeler*, and issued their warrant for the apprehension of *Young*, who had, in the mean time, left home for the United States, as his friends state, "for the purpose of bringing back *Masters*," who—they said—"had left this Country for the State of New-Jersey, about the time at which the homicide was charged to have been committed." *Young*, however, was pursued, and subsequently apprehended near the frontier, & now stands committed for trial.

We understand, that though the strictest search has been made, in the neighbourhood where the murder is said to have been committed, no traces of the body have been discovered; nor have any circumstances come to light, in corroboration of *Sheeler's* testimony.

Resting, therefore, as the matter now does, upon the—not very probable—statement of *Sheeler* alone, it would be unjust in the extreme, to the Accused,—and might prejudice his case hereafter—were the public to form a hasty decision to his disadvantage; until some evidence, in support of *Sheeler's* deposition be obtained, therefore there is room to hope, (which, for the sake of his numerous connexions in this neighbourhood, we sincerely do) that he may not be guilty of the dreadful crime with which he is charged.—*Gore Gazette.*

City.

Suddenly, at Streetsville, Grove near Chippawa, on Sunday last, Mr. Caleb.

Drowned, accidentally, in Dundas Creek a few days since, *Mr. David Archibald*, late an Emigrant from Scotland.

Death of a Veteran of Wolfe's Army.—Last week, in the Parish of St. Roch, John Robertson, aged 97, formerly a soldier in Fraser's Highlanders, in which Regiment he came to this country in 1757. He had been for several years blind, but otherwise enjoyed good health, and has since the arrival of the present Commander-in-Chief, in Canada, been principally supported by His Lordship's munificence. We believe that Mr. James Thompson is now the sole survivor of that Army remaining in this Province.—*Montreal Herald.*

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3m. *February, 20th* 1828.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings, and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 26th, 1828. 41tf.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, Feb. 25th, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 7th April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

41-4

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to entrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. TREADWELL

L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf.

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 22nd Feb'y. 1823. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company will be held on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3m. *February, 20th* 1828.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

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The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings, and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 26th, 1828. 41tf.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, Feb. 25th, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 7th April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

41-4

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to entrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.—That elegant and commodious two Story House, with Stable, Coach House, and Garden, in the Town of Niagara, formerly occupied by *Mr. James Radcliffe*, adjoining the premises of *John Breakenridge, Esq.*

For particulars apply to Robert Dickson, Esq. Niagara, or to the Subscriber,

ROBERT GRANT,

Queenston. 11th February, 1828. 38tf

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }

Philadelphia Lount Executrix,

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

NEW GOODS.—On Monday the 10th inst. the Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Store, an entirely new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hardware, which will be sold unusually low for cash or approved credit. ALSO,—An assortment of Earthen-Ware.

The Subscriber also has on hand, a choice assortment of Port, Madeira, Champagne, & other Wines. PETER M'DOUGALL

York, Nov. 14, 1827. 25-6m.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL. }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bisbop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Heart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 June, 1827. 5-tf.

VOL. 2. NO. 42.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his said their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendence, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused those Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. 4. C. E. C

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[*2d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec in North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves*: And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the

purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, Governor &c. or Officer administering the empowered Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, to sell Part with the consent of the Exof Clergy ecutive Council appointed Reserves in within such Province for the Canada.

Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of land belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Produce of the United Kingdom, or from some British Possessions in America.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation, be entered as the Produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession in America, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some British Possessions in America.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork ed, repeal-

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the British Possessions in America, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Ports or Places in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0
Spirits of the Wine Islands	XXX. And be it further enacted, That all Spirits the Produce of any of the British Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the British Possessions in *North America*, from some other British Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some British Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the British Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the British Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.
Goods, &c. deemed Produce of Canada.	XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the Canadas into any other British Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the British Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other British Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.
Masts, &c. brought in free.	XXXII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Implements of Travelling being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the British Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.
Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.	XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the British Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.
Kingston and Montreal, in the Canadas, to be and Montreal in the Canadas, Ports in certain Cases.	XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.
Goods passed on from Ports in the Canadas, may be Warehoused at other Ports.	XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports Goods at any Frontier Port in the Canadas, such Goods may be entered with the proper Office of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the Canadas, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.
Warehoused Goods not to be further exported.	XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.
Small Ves- sels importing	XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

Goods Forfeited.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

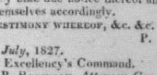
P. M.

14th *July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

UPPER CANADA.

By His EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
November 22d, 1827. }

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broadcast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 20lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 20lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of rising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
14th *July*, 1827. }

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York & to me directed, against the Lands & Tenements of Robert Randall at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 & 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres, more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. } 21-22

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday the 29th day of February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff, E. D.*
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
1st *February*, 1828. } 36-3

☞ The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 18th of March next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
28th *February*, 1828. } 42-1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Philip C. Empey, at the suit of Donald Mc, Donell; I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Philip C. Empey, the East half of Lot No. 5, in the 1st or front Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, by Mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.—The above premises are well improved and under good cultivation.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th *January*, 1828. } 37-3

☞ The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 18th of March next, at the same hour and place,

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E, D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
28th *February*, 1828. } 42-1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Christopher McDonell, at the suit of Joseph Shutter, and Robert C. Wilkins; I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 9, in the 7th Concession of Lancaster, containing 200 Acres, more or less, which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Thursday the 17th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. M'DONELL, *Sheriff,*
Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th *October*, 1827. } 23-12

☞ The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 28th February next, at the same hour and place,

D. M'DONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. M'DONELL,
Deputy Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
17th *January*, 1828. } 37-3

☞ The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 18th of March next, at the same hour and place.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E, D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
28th *February*, 1828. } 42-1

SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, to Wit. } ON Friday the 11th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John McLean, Esq. Sheriff of the said District, against Henry McGough, viz:—

A part of the broken front in front of the West half of Lot number nineteen, in Township of Kingston, on the South side of the King's high-way, containing, by admeasurement, ten acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SAMUEL SHAW, CORONER.

Kingston, 11th *January*, 1828. 41-6

MIDLAND DISTRICT, To Wit. } ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Prayne, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the County of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale,—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

37-11ve *Kingston*, 15th *January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District To Wit. } ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg. 7th Feb'y. 1828. 33-15ve.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for

sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Dep'ty Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office,
Niagara, December 18th, 1826.

N. B. Any persons, having any claim to the abovementioned premises, by mortgage or otherwise must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35–6w. R. LEONARD, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walker Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 169 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35–6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland, } 100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do. } 50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do. } 2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By Peter T. Pawling,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.
Sheriff's Office, Niagara,
December 18, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35–6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Sale.

Surveyor General's Office,
York, 26th Feb'y. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots of 100 Acres each, in the tract of Land, lately purchased from the Mississauge Indians, on the River Credit, lying North of Dundas Street, and adjoining the Lands heretofore sold to Mr. Racey, will be sold separately at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at Mr. Racey's Mills on the River Credit, on Monday the 31st March next at noon.

Terms of Payment.—Twenty-five per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three equal yearly Instalments bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
40-5. *Surveyor General.*

Home District, TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
15th March, 1828. } 42-4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,600 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON } *Trustees.*

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 39, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar. King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—"That upon the arrival of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, 23d Feb. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

39–6. NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the Deep Cut, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

39-12. JACOB KEEFER.



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is £20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

Canada Company's Office,
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. 38tf.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also direct Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

References.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridge water Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andruss, Ancaster: Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek: W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. & do. 15, - 4th do. } 200

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 476
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. 17, 18, & 19, 2d do. 17, & 18, 3d do. } 2000

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. & 8, 4th do. } 400

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. & Broken Fronts. } 999

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Cases of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

L. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1828. NO. 42.

Poetry.

STARS.

If you bright orbs that gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom death has torn asunder here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted world afar,
Mist soul in soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star

But oh, how dark, and drear, and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant one,
We fail'd to find the lov'd of this!
If there no more the ties could twine
That death's cold hand alone could sever,
Those stars would then in mockery shine—
More hateful as they shine forever!

It cannot be!—each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than this bleak earth that holds us now:
There is a voice by sorrow heard
Whose heaven-stirr'd strain of life's galling chain:
That voice is God's unfailing word,—
"The pure in heart shall meet again"

STATEMENT &c.

Statement of Facts, relating to the transpast, on the Printing Press, in the possession of Mr. William Lyon M'Kenzie, in June 1826. *Addressed to the public generally, and particularly to the subscribers and supporters of the Colonial Advocate.*

(Concluded.)

As to the amount of damages awarded, I have no inclination to say much on the subject, nor do I think I need. It is but justice to Mr. M'Kenzie's Counsel, however to say, that they resorted to no unfair or unworthy means, to inflame or prejudice the Public. The Jury have by law the discretion of measuring the damages, and it would be wasting time to say much of the manner in which they have exercised it. I have no wish to do more than to observe, that for insults far less aggravating than abound in Mr. M'Kenzie's paper of the 18th May, 1826, he is stated to have been twice horse-whipped in different parts of the Province, and for that particular paper, to have been hung in effigy at Kingston and at Ancaster.

Of these outrages he has thought it prudent to take no notice.—Had I, or any other person, whom Mr. M'Kenzie had grossly libelled in that paper, met him in the street and chastised him on the spot as he deserved, I know not what damages he might have succeeded in obtaining here; but we have all read enough of such proceedings in other countries to know, that his chance of Six Pence damages with an English jury, who should have heard his libels read, would have been at least doubtful. By what law, or principle it is, that the property of a Ruffian is more sacred than his person, I am at a loss to understand.

But I have done with Mr. M'Kenzie and his verdict.—Before I conclude, I have a few words to offer, which I think are required by a sense of justice to others.

The Public know the individuals who were associated with me in the attack upon the Advocate Press—most of them were young men—that they are not lawless characters is best proved by appealing to the whole tenor of their lives, and by putting the single question, upon whose property did they ever trespass before?

Not satisfied with abusing us first—then suing us, and then after obtaining satisfaction, returning to the subject and abusing us again, Mr. M'Kenzie has thought it would be a good stroke of policy, to insinuate at least, that the Government, the Magistrates, the Crown Officers and others, were all concerned in the *outrage*; and if he can make any one believe it, the truth or falsehood of the statement, is not likely, as every one knows, to give him much concern.

He has accordingly thrown out certain hints for public suspicion to work upon, and then affects to regret, that his Counsel would not allow him upon the trial to attempt to prove the truth of his assertions, telling him very gravely, that it would hurt his cause.—They knew it would, and so did he, for not a question could have been asked with that view, that would not have proved at once upon me the injustice and the malice of his own insinuations. He thought it better therefore to confine his calumny to his paper, and say nothing about the proofs.

On this head I feel it right to state, truly and plainly, with respect to Mr. Allan, who is a Magistrate, and Mr. Heward, who is not, and I believe never has been, that I neither saw them, nor knew they were in view. The transaction took place just at that time, in a Summer afternoon, that people are usually to be seen standing or walking near their doors.—The house of Mr. Allan is immediately opposite to the Advocate office—the house of Mr. Heward near and in sight, though more distant—and the Attorney General's office stands between them.

Had Mr. Allan or Mr. Heward been in the street before we entered the house, I am convinced I should have seen them.—But as they were not, and as the whole transaction occupied but a moment of time, being scarcely sooner began than ended, had they known what was going on, they could not possibly prevent it—and as to their being parties to it, and approving it, because they happened to be in sight, it might be said as truly, that the crowd that stood on the bank, last Spring, and saw the Squaw quarrelling with Higgins, and strike him with the axe, were accomplices in his death.

Another statement wholly false is, that the party rendezvoused at the Attorney General's Office.—If they had done so, it would only have shewn more clearly their heedlessness and indiscretion—but there is not a word of truth in the assertion. It is well known that the Attorney General's residence is a mile from his Office, which he therefore does not see except in office hours, and which might be used by any Clerk who keeps the key of it, without the knowledge of the Attorney General, for any purpose. But the truth is, it was neither used nor intended to be used on this occasion as a place of rendezvous, any more than the office of the Canadian Freeman—not one of the party had been in it, or came from it—and the whole foundation for the story is, that some of the young men were seen to come past it, and from that direction, as others did past other houses in the other street. The office, however, was all the while locked up and fastened, and the Attorney General, I dare say, at his dinner at the other end of the town, knowing as much of what was doing as Mr. MacKenzie, who was at Lewistown.

As to my own conduct and motives,—I confess the want of prudence—the impropriety, of the former—I cannot, and do not admit, the impropriety of the latter—I feel now, and I felt it as strongly after an hours reflection, that what we did was wrong—and I regret it.—It was infringing the peace of society, and taking the law into our own hands; and it was setting an example which might lead to worse excesses. I feel that by one imprudent and rash proceeding, we have been the means of supporting rather than suppressing a nuisance, and that we were doing for a very despicable person the very thing he wanted—we were giving him notoriety which he wanted to obtain by any means, and at any price.

But I feel, that more than all, the Government, and those individuals of the Government whom Mr. M'Kenzie had been employed in traducing, had reason to complain of our want of consideration, in subjecting them to insinuations which they could not condescend to repel.

I allowed persons, thoughtlessly, to join me, whose connexion with the friends and Officers of the Government would afford a plausible ground for a malicious calumny, not considering that their having been provoked beyond others by the brutal slanders on their relations and employers, though it prompted them most strongly to the act, made them the last persons that should have been suffered to join in it.

As the best amendment I can make for the lateness of my reflection, I have taken upon myself the task without the knowledge, and consequently without the approbation of the Government, whose servant I am, to give to the public this true account of a matter, upon the fame of which Mr. M'Kenzie evidently hopes to live, after the injury has been recompensed.

As to the morality or immorality of the act, I am easy on that head, for I feel that I deserve more the respect of society and have more reason to respect myself, as an actor in the attack upon the Press of the Colonial Advocate, than those persons who, regardless of the peace and happiness, of families, have contributed funds for the propogation of scandal and falsehood, by subscribing to the paper which has proceeded from it.

The original of the affidavit which follows, may be seen by any person in my possession.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS.

York, January, 1828.

Samuel P. Jarvis, Charles Richardson, John Lyons, and James King, Esquires; Peter M'Dougall, Merchant; Henry Sherwood, Charles Heward, and Charles Baby, Gentlemen; severally make oath and say, that they were the Defendants in the action of Trespass brought by William Lyon M'Kenzie, for an injury done his Press and Types, in which a verdict of £625 was rendered for the Plaintiff—That the act complained of was committed without much time for reflection, and without any deliberate concert—that it proceeded from the impulse of their own minds, under a strong feeling of indignation, for very cruel, false, and scandalous attacks then lately made in the Colonial Advocate, upon some of the Defendants, or their relations or friends.—And, lastly, these deponents say, that the charges and insinuations made in some of the public Newspapers, that the Defendants were incited and persuaded to do the act complained of, either by the Government, or by any members of the Government, or by any Magistrate, or that they had communicated their intentions to, or consulted with any other person or persons who were not then actually assembled and met together, or that the same was made with their approbation, are wholly and utterly untrue.

Sworn before me, this } Sam'l. P. Jarvis,
2d January, 1828, } H. Sherwood,
Alex. M'Donell, *J. P.* } James King,
C. R. Heward,
Charles Baby,
P. M'Dougall,
John Lyons,
C. Richardson.

John Lyons, sworn to the aforesaid Affidavit before me, the 10th day of January, 1828.

JAMES CUMMINGS, *J. P.*

Sworn before me, at Niagara, Charles Richardson, to the said Affidavit, this 10th day of January, 1828.

J. MUIRHEAD, *J. P.*

Since writing this Statement, I have read in the Montreal Gazette of a late date (13th December, 1827,) the following paragraph:—

"The Colonial Advocate of the 6th "instant, has embellished his paper with a "curious diagram, purporting to illustrate "the destruction of the printing materials "employed in the publication of this Journal, and giving the relative positions of "the individuals whom he asserts to have "been engaged in the affair. We would "advise Mr. M'Kenzie to let this matter "drop, as we have it in our power to throw "some light on the subject.—Does he "recollect declaring to an individual in "Montreal, that his real loss amounted "to forty-five dollars only, and that he "had cleared two thousand four hundred "and fifty dollars by this business!—If "Mr. M'Kenzie denies this, we beg leave "to remind him of the time and place "where, and the person to whom such "declaration was made, when the Editor "and Proprietor of the Colonial Advo"cate was last in Montreal, at a public "house, not a hundred miles from our Es"tablishment, and to a person then in our "employ."

It is not a bad comment upon the opinion I have expressed, and I dare say, if Mr. M'Kenzie, or any of his witnesses or friends desire to know more they can be satisfied by a reference to the conductor of that paper, of whose name I am ignorant.

I remember an Editorial remark of Mr. Garnett's, the Editor of the Gore Gazette, which leads me to think, that he could, if he would, throw further light upon this point.

In the mean time, I think the Montreal Gazette has made it pretty clear, that instead of calling the verdict a two-fold recompense for all Mr. M'Kenzie's loss, I should have been nearer the truth if I had used the words *fifty-fold*.

S. P. J.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company, for 1827.

In presenting to the Stockholders the Annual Report of the proceedings of this Company, the Directors have every reason to congratulate them and the public on the result of the last year's operations. And although they have had to contend with many difficulties inseparable from works of such magnitude, yet these have been less than might reasonably have been expected.

Although the sanguine expectations, entertained last year by the Directors, that the amount of Stock then remaining unsubscribed would speedily be taken up, have not yet been realised as far as individual subscriptions are concerned, yet the timely and effectual support afforded by the Legislatures of both Provinces during the last session of their respective Parliaments, entirely relieved the Directors from that embarrassment, which must otherwise for a time have paralized their exertions. The ample means thus afforded have enabled the Directors to continue their operations during the past year with increased vigour.

On the opening of the season, the Contractors for the Deep Cut, Messrs. Beach, Hovey, and Ward, represented their inability to carry on the work farther at the price contracted for, and the Directors, after a full consideration of their proposal, consented to release them from their engagements, and to make preparations for re-letting that portion of the work. Preparatory, however, to entering into any new contracts for the completion of the Deep Cut, the Directors offered a reward of £125 to the person who would construct a Machine that would remove the greatest quan-

tity of earth in a given time, at the least expense; and many intelligent men were competitors for the premium.

The best Inventions were those of Mr. Oliver Phelps, and of Messrs. Pratt & Simpson, who have used them with great advantage during the past season.

The Machine invented by Mr. Phelps, which has been generally used, consists of a wheel revolving round an axle, having one end fixed to the ground, and at such an angle as to bring the rim of the wheel upon the same plane with the slope of the road up the bank; around this wheel a rope is passed, with a hook at each end, to attach the empty cart going down and the load on coming up, keeping the cattle at a draught up and down—the empty team going down being generally sufficient to bring the returning load up, with little labour for the cattle drawing the latter; thereby, in effect, reducing the assent to a level.

The rains set in last Autumn much earlier than usual; and from the stiff and adhesive nature of the clay, the work could not be prosecuted with advantage in wet weather, and the Contractor thought it most judicious to suspend operations towards the latter end of October—which, in the end, proved fortunate, as the rain continued during the whole of the following month.

The Deep Cut contained in Sept. 1825, 1,487,514 cubic yards of earth: there now remains only 371,643 to be removed; consequently, there can be no reasonable doubt that the whole will be finished in good time next season, as we have had but little more than two entire seasons to remove the great proportion already excavated.

From this to the brow of the mountain, including sections 7 to 16, (or lock No. 1) a distance of 4 1-4 miles, the canal is finished and ready for the reception of water, with the exception of 12,000 cubic yards on section 15, which will stand over till next season. This section and No. 16, for a distance of twenty chains, averaged 20 feet of deep cutting; the excavation proved very hard, and the Directors cannot speak in too high terms of the perseverance, industry and good management of the Contracto's, Messrs. Bell, Richardson, & Co. under whose immediate direction it has been conducted. This part of the canal, from section 7 to 16,) being a continuance of the summit level, contained, on commencing in the spring of 1826, 407,641 cubic yards of excavation, and 124,587 yards of embankment, which has been finished by the same Contractors, who were mentioned in the Appendix to last year's Report.

The excavation along the declivity of the mountain, comprehending the sections from 17 to 30, inclusive, and extending to the distance of 4 9-10 miles, is all finished, except what is peculiarly left for backing or filling in the sides of the locks.

The locks down the mountain, thirty-two in number, are in a state of great forwardness, with the exception of two; and the whole may easily be finished early in the ensuing season. This part of the canal, embracing the mountain descent, contain'd originally 224,556 cubic yards of earth, and 57,000 yards of rock excavation; 363,318 yards of embankment, and 38,000 yards of puddling.

The remaining part of the canal, to lake Ontario, including a distance of 5 miles, is finished and filled with water: it presents a surface of great width throughout, and affords a correct view of the magnitude of the canal. This part required, originally, 157,566 cubic yards to be excavated, and 56,609 to be embanked. For a more particular detail see Engineer's Report, Appendix, [A.]

Of the 2,333,706 cubic yards of earth originally required to be excavated, on this northern section of the canal, 400,553 yards now only remain to be removed; and of the 536,469 yards of embankment at first required, 37,362 yet remain to be completed.

Fifteen miles of the Canal will be finished by the first of June next—leaving only a distance of 14 miles to be finished, in order to form an uninterrupted communication between lakes Erie and Ontario, by way of the Niagara and Welland Rivers.

This portion of the Canal (from Lake Ontario to the Welland) being so far advanced, and its speedy completion being no longer problematical, the Directors thought no further delay should be allowed to intervene before the remaining section, (from the Welland to Lake Erie,) was commenced; and this appeared the more necessary when it was considered, that the Province can certainly answer its object but imperfectly, while this section remained unfinished, and that several months would be required to drain the great marsh, previous to its being undertaken.—The Report of Mr. Barrett, which contains all the information relative to this part of the line, will be found in the Appendix, [B.] and the Board, for the reasons which have been mentioned, concurred, in the recommendation of their Engineer, advertised immediately for proposals, and placed it under contract to Messrs. Monson, Simpson, & Co. on the 4th October, who are now employed on this part of the line, which may be worked to advantage in the winter season. On this part of the line the clearing has been nearly finished, much of the grubbing has been done, the ditches carried between three and four miles, and about 72,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated.

During the past year the work has been conducted under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Alfred Barrett, Principal Engineer, to whom the Company are much indebted for his industry, zeal, and good management, in the laborious and responsible situation he has occupied.

The 13,400 acres of land granted to the Company, by Government, has proved to be most fortunately situated—the line of the Canal running nearly through the centre of it.

Of the Capital Stock of the Welland Canal Company, consisting of 16,000 Shares, and amounting to £200,000—

	shares.	
Individuals have subscribed	6,883	£86,162 10
Prov. Gov't. of U. Canada,	2,000 "	25,000 00
Prov. Gov't. of L. Canada,	2,000 "	25 000 00
Remaining unsubscribed,	3,107 "	38,837 10
	16,000	£200,000 00

There has been actually paid in, and expended on the Canal—Eighty-one per cent. on 8,893 shares, held by the Government of Lower Canada, and by Individuals, - - - £90,041 12 6
Whole amount by Gov't. of U. C. 50,000 00 0
Amount of Loan from Prov. Gov't., 25,000 00 0

Making, altogether. - - - £165,041 12 6
The remaining available funds of the Company consist of—the donation from the British Government, in consideration of the Stores, - - £17,777 16 0
Nineteen per cent. on 8,893 shares, 21,120 17 6
£38,898 13 6

It will require to finish the Canal—
From Lake Ontario to river Welland, £40,000
From the Welland to Grand River, - - - - - 50,000
£90,000 00 0

Leaving this sum to be provided for, £51,101 6 6
If the whole stock should be taken up, 38,837 10 0

There would only remain to be provided, - - - - - £12,263 16 6

The public advantages to be derived from this undertaking are daily developing themselves, not only by the rapid improvement of the country on its immediate line, but by the spirit of enterprise and exertion it calls forth in the inhabitants of the country more remote, who appear desirous of availing themselves directly of all the advantages the Canal is likely to afford, by improving the different streams leading into Lake Erie. The connexion of those Lakes, by Ship Navigation, will have a necessary tendency of facilitating the improvement of the Grand River, the Thames, the Otter, and many other large and valuable streams, taking their source a great distance in the interior of the country; and, consequently, will not only increase the present Trade, but create new sources, to a very great extent.

JOHN H. DUNN, *President*,
HENRY J. BOULTON,
JOHN B. ROBINSON,
JOSEPH WELLS,
DARCY EQULTON,
GEORGE KEEFER,
JOHN CLARK,
} *Directors.*

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, Dec. 31, 1827.

Summary.

The Army.—The privilege hitherto confined to the Foot-Guards, in passing at once from the rank of Captain, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and now extending to the Royal Artillery, is not only a just tribute to the distinguished merits of that corps, but is also a military propriety, inasmuch as it is the suppression of battalion rank in a corps never employed on service in battalion.

It is supposed that the whole of the forty three Lieutenants affected by this Order, will accept of the unattached rank of Captain, as they will otherwise subject themselves to have a junior Officer placed over them in the Army.

The Officers of the Horse and Foot Artillery will commence wearing their splendid New Uniform on the commencement of the new year.—*Dec.* 4.

The arrival of the *Birmingham*, which has furnished us with London papers to the seventh of January, brought the important intelligence of the Allied Ambassadors having left Constantinople.—Mr. Stratford Canning had reached Corfu—the French Minister was on his way to Toulon, and the Russian had proceeded to Odessa. No symptom, however, of actual hostilities had appeared, and it is still doubtful if the Christian Courts will resort to any warlike measures, unless Turkey should be guilty of some outrage; indeed, it is stated from St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor had renewed his disavowal of any intentions of aggrandisement, at the expense of Turkey; and that, unless the latter power commenced hostilities, the Armies of Russia would remain stationary on the Pruth. So the matter stands at present.—*Albion.*

The revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of Jan. has decreased £70,000 upon the corresponding quarter year is a very trivial amount, about £5000.

Taher Pacha, who commanding the Turkish fleet at Navarino, had been appointed Captain Pacha.

The packet-vessel *Fanny*, from St. Malos bound to *Jersey*, struck upon a rock, and sank immediately on the 1st ultimo. Among the passengers who were drowned, we observe Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford; young Collins, of the Library; a Mr. Miller; a Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, married only three weeks before; and a daughter of a Dr. Murray.

The health of Chief Justice Best, was such as to render the prospect of his return to his Official duties improbable.

Great fire at Havanna.—We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that a dreadful fire broke out on the night of the 9th ult in the village outside of Havanna, which continued burning until next morning. Upwards of *six hundred* houses, exclusive of large stores, were consumed; and, we regret to state, eleven persons perished in the flames.

DEATH OF GEN. BROWN.

The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major General Jacob Brown, late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. States. He expired at his residence in Washington, on Sunday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a considerable prostration of longer duration.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

England.

The health of the King of England is very good. His Majesty has had a slight touch of the gout, which interfered with his field sports with the Prince Regent of Portugal, for one or two days; but the Court at Windsor seems as fond by the taking of a little blood he had completely recovered. His Majesty entertained large dinner parties at the Windsor Lodge, on the 1st and 2d January, and the company at the latter day spent the evening with the King. The newspapers speak of His Majesty's health, business, avocations, and amusements as usual. The following is from the London Courier of January 5th. It speaks for itself.

Windsor, Jan. 4.—His Majesty's time and attention continue occupied with public business at the Royal Lodge, dispatching messengers to the different Government offices during the first part of the day. His Majesty regularly dines and passes the evening with his suite. The weather being unfavorable, prevents His Majesty from enjoying his usual airing in the Great Park.

The Parliament of England, which had been prorogued to the 20th of December, was further prorogued by the King's Proclamation to the 22nd of January.

A most destructive fire occurred in the vicinity of Leeds, England, on the morning of the 17th of December, by the destruction of the "Abby Mills," in which a large amount of property was consumed, and from three to four hundred persons thrown out of employ.

A patent has lately been obtained in London for making a fire proof roofing of thin cast-iron plates, so as to lock into each other, and effectually carry off the rain.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid to the 24th December, received in Paris, mention that their Majesties would remain at Barcelona until the Carnival. There was much talk of a general amnesty, and extending the Royal clemency to Afiances, Carlists, Liberals, Exiles, Bandits, &c. Highway robberies continued very frequent in the vicinity of Madrid. A strong body of bandits had showed themselves within sight of the capital, and compelled travellers, from noon to sunset, to pay a ransom before they could pass. Strong detachments had been, in consequence, sent against them.

By Cadiz papers to January 1st, it appears that a Lieutenant-General is about to be terminated—he had heard of an ox being roasted in one part of the country when the Bill had passed this House, and he hoped, that oxen would now be roasted in all parts of the country.

Mr. Perry considered the amendments as mere Moonshine—the advantages of the Bill remained the same, and when it passed, he hoped it would be the occasion of a general illumination throughout the Province.

Mr. Rolph considered the amendments, trifling and frivolous, but would give his cordial assistance in the measure.

Mr. Peterson was highly delighted that the Bill was now likely to pass—it would produce a general illumination, which would commence at York in a few days.

Mr. Randall was sorry that the 14 Clause excluded certain persons—it would therefore be inconsistent in him, by whose efforts His Majesty's Government were induced to admit all persons without distinction up to 1820, to approve of it. This clause he considered as

varying from His Majesty's instructions in the way in which it had been amended by the Legislative Council.

The Committee rose, and reported the amendments as adopted.

The Amendments were then read a third time, forthwith.

On the question for their passing and being signed.

The Yeas and Nays being called for—it appeared that the House was unanimous (Mr. Randall having retired.)

The Speaker announced the question as "Carried."

Mr Rolph—I hope Mr. Speaker with three hearty Cheers to the King.

The Att'y. Gen.—I should hope Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Rolph—Now then—joined by several other Members—standing and waving of hats *—Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!*

Mr. Perry moved that 5000 copies of the Naturalization Bill with the amendments made by the Legislative Council and passed, be printed for the use of Members—*Carried.* —Adjourned.

Monday, 3 March.

The House met at a late hour, the several Committees being engaged in preparing their reports.

Prince Edward Division Bill—2 Reading, in Committee—Mr. Bidwell in the Chair.

The several clauses of the Bill being gone through and adopted, it was reported, and ordered for third reading.——Adjourned.

Tuesday, 4 March.

Prince Edward Division Bill—read third time, passed, signed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

St. Catharines incorporation Bill—reported and read.—On question for 2nd Reading.

Mr. Futhergill hoped it would never again be read in this House—in England, year after year, the repeal of such incorporations was asked for—he considered the powers given in this Bill, equal to those of the grand inquisition—if it should pass now, he had no doubt the people would hereafter when they felt the effect of its provisions, ask for its repeal.

Mr. Lefferty has been asked to support this Bill but would not do so, as it would injure an individual in St. Catharines, and especially Mrs. Shipman, whose property would be cut up by it.

Mr. Clark said that the Bill was introduced on a Petition from a large number of respectable inhabitants in St. Catharines—it placed the powers of the corporation in the hands of Trustees to be chosen by the people, and as they desired that the Bill should pass, he thought it was entitled to the attention of the House.

Capt. Matthews having a mortal abhorrence to all monopolies, should oppose this Bill—he moved that the Bill be read a second time, this day three months.

Mr. Gordon would oppose this motion, because although he might not be disposed to vote for the Bill in its present shape, yet the petitioners were in courtesy entitled to consideration, and such amendments might be suggested when the Bill was in Committee on its second reading as would render the measure desirable. St. Catharines was rapidly increasing in population, and was without a Police of any kind—he would therefore allow the Bill to go to its next stage, when amendments might be suggested by Honorable Gentlemen.

Mr. Beardsley had not been asked to support this Bill, and for the best reason, they knew he would not support it—the object was to give certain persons, power over their neighbors, and to lay the foundation for returning a member to the House of Assembly.

Mr. Randall from respect to the Petitioners would allow the Bill to go into Committee.

Capt. Matthews' motion for 2 Reading this day 3 months, was then put and *lost*. The Bill was ordered to a second reading.

Dundas Free Church—and 16 *Mile Creek Harbor Bill*—reported and Read—ordered for second reading.——Adjourned.

Wednesday, 5th March.

A Petition was read, praying for an alteration in the mode of Elections, the vo es to be given by ballott, instead of the manner now in practice.

Mr. Bidwell should agree to have the Petition referred to a Committee—it gave the best reason why the mode by ballott was preferable,—that it was free from influence.

Capt. Matthews considered it the most important measure that ever had been brought forward.

Mr. Fothergill thought this the proper time for taking the subject into consideration, as a General Election, would soon take place.

The Petition was referred to Messrs. Bidwell, Rolph, and Hamilton, to report by Bill or otherwise.

Port Hope Harbor—House in Committee—Mr. Rolph in the Chair.

Mr. Fothergill said that the present was not a new measure, but had been in contemplation for many years past—the only difference of opinion was as to the manner of carrying it into effect,—he had no objections to see a Harbor at Port Hope, but he was satisfied that Mr. Harris who had made the survey at that place, had made assertions, which the whole country knew to be untrue—Port Hope was a natural basin, and possessed many advantages for the construction of a Harbor.—Smith's Creek was the largest stream on the North shore of the Lake, with an extensive back country, with a Road leading to the new settlements, from the end of which a water communication would be found to the East and West for hundreds of miles. The people of Coburg were fighting against nature in attempting to draw the settlements to themselves, when the distance to them was 16 miles, and to Port Hope not more than 7.—Last year the imports and exports from Port Hope amounted to about 16,000 tons—the erection of the finest flouring Mills were built on Smith's Creek, and a Nail Manufactory was established where more than thirty tons of Nails were now ready for exportation.—Although he at one time agreed more than Mr. BROWN, he did not now possess sufficient property to give him any personal interest in the measure, which he hoped would now be successful. He moved the adoption of the Report of the Committee, recommending the measure.

Mr Barnhart would not oppose the adoption of the Report, but would observe that Mr. Trowbridge, who had estimated the probable expense of the work, had never seen the place, or made any actual survey.

Mr. Gordon said that in all cases, where it was shown that loans for public improvements could be safely made, and good security given for their repayment with the interest, he would extend his support to them.

The Report was adopted, and a Committee appointed to draft a Bill agreeable thereto.

Fredericksburgh Surveyy Bill—reported—read first time, and ordered for second reading.

Kingston Police Bill—reported—read first time, and ordered for second reading.—The object of this Bill is to give the Magistrates of the Town, the police authorities with which they are now vested by law, and to confer them upon a Town Council, to be elected annually by the inhabitant householders.

Mr. Bidwell, in introducing the Bill, charged the Magistracy with neglecting and violating a duty required of them by law, in not having published an annual account of the police funds.

Resolutions proposed by the Attorney General, on the subject of the Highways.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Committee the bad condition of the Highways in most parts of this Province, and particularly of the principal highway leading from the Eastern to the Western extremity thereof, is highly prejudicial to trade and agriculture, and to the general interests and convenience of all the inhabitants.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Committee the present state of this Province, both with respect to population and resources, is such as to render it necessary that provision should be made to expend public revenue upon such partial and incomplete improvements as were unavoidably undertaken in the early period of settlement, in order to render the roads available in the first instance.

Resolved.—That the improvement which it is most desirable to undertake first, is the making the main road from the Bay of Quinte to the Eastern District, so that which in the Western District, a convenient Stage Road, because it is that highway which the greatest portion of the population have reason to use in transporting their produce to market, and in their intercourse with each other, and because the actual condition of many parts of that road, present an obstacle to that certain and rapid communication by posts which is necessary for the interests of Government, and tends to discourage strangers of capital and enterprise from becoming inhabitants of a country where one of the first comforts and conveniences of life is so imperfectly enjoyed.

Resolved.—That in the opinion of this Committee those improvements of the highway's which require to be undertaken next in order, are such as are necessary to give to those Districts remote from Dundas Street on the principal highway, a convenient access, either to Dundas Street or in any other direction which would afford a more general accomodation to the inhabitants in their access to Market

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Committee whatever resources can be derived from the assessments applicable to the improvement of highways, would be well employed under a judicious and effective system of superintendance in opening, making, and amending the numerous concession roads and other internal communications of secondary improvement to the principal highways, but of great consequence to the interest, convenience and comfort of the people in their respective Townships.

The Army.

War Office, Dec. 10, 1827.—9th Regt. of Foot—Lt. Gen Sir, P. Robinson, K. C. B. to be Col. v. Gen. Ross, dec.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1828.

The arrival of the Packet Ship *Birmingham* at New-York, affords us dates to 7th January, from England. We have given such extracts as our limits will admit.

Highways—We can easily conceive the disappointment which will be felt throughout the Country when it is known, that there is not the most distant probability of any thing being done by our Parliament this year for the improvement of the Highways.—When the subject was first introduced by the Attorney General, the principle of the measure he proposed, appeared so equitable and simple, that we felt assured the period was now arrived, when this improvement so long and so anxiously expected by the country would be commenced, on a plan, the least exceptionable of any that had ever yet been suggested. We stated at the time, that although some trifling modification might be made, yet that the general principle of the measure was such, as we had every reason to expect would be carried into effect. The series of Resolutions proposed, we have inserted in this days paper.—The details we have before stated—which were, that every person liable to perform statute labor, should commute for one day at 2s. 6d.—to create a fund for redeeming the principal, and paying the interest of a Loan of a sufficient sum, to put the principal road throughout the Province in a fit state for Stages to travel on, besides making improvements on some of the other principal highways in the Province. The sum proposed to be loaned for this purpose was £25,000, which the fund would have paid off in a few years, and there can be no doubt that with such security a sufficient sum could be obtained by way of loan, to put all the principal roads, in a perfectly practicable state. No objections urged against this mode, were, that it would be difficult for the people to pay the amount required—viz. 6d. a year,—and that all were called upon for an equal commutation, whether they resided in the immediate vicinity of the Roads to be first improved, or at a distance from them.

The measure however being one in which the general interest of the Province is concerned, the latter objection ought not to have weight, and as to the first, we can scarcely imagine than any person would find it extremely difficult from the proceeds of his yearly labor, or the sale of his produce, to devote the small sum of half a Dollar for the purpose of effecting so desirable an improvement —that none would object to do so, we have reason to believe.—A modification however was proposed by *Mr. Coleman*, which in some measure went to remove both these difficulties, by a proposal to commute for the one days labor at the rate of 3s. 6d. —2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., according to the situation of the individuals, with respect to the contemplated improvements; those nearest the principal highways, paying the greater sum, and reducing it, as they were further removed—neither this or the proposal originally made were acceded to.

The two first Resolutions as proposed by the Attorney General were adopted,—to the remaining part *Mr. Rolph*, proposed an amendment, the substance of which was, that an Address should be presented to His Excellency the Lt. Governor, praying that the House might be informed what sums had been, and were still to be paid by the Canada Company to the Government—the amount realised from Sale of Crown Lands, since the change had taken place in the Land Granting system—the amount received from Ferries,—to whom Leased, and on what terms—and the sums received for Crown Timber cut under Licences from the Government. An additional resolution was proposed by *Mr. Wilson*, from Prince Edward, for an Address to His Excellency, for the amount of Militia fines received for the last thirteen years,—from what Regiments, and the names of the persons from whom the fines had been received.

We understood *Mr. Rolph* to state, that if the House would go with him in asking for this information, he would devise ways and means for the improvement of the Highways.—He proposed levying a tax on Coaches and two Wheel Carriages with Steel and Wooden Springs, and Waggons of the same description.—Coaches and Carriages are already taxed, and those who use spring-less Waggons, we think would very reasonably object, on such a proposition. That the Roads could be improved by such means is entirely visionary.—As to the information to be derived from addresses on the subjects alluded to, they form part of the Crown Revenue, and are already appropriated to various uses for the benefit of the Colony we believe, and the Hon. Gentleman himself we rather think could not have entertained any serious expectations, that they would be devoted to any other purposes. The resolutions however were adopted in Committee, and rejected in the House. The two first proposed by the Attorney General were carried, and without the rest of the series, our House of Assembly seem to have resolved nothing more than, that the Roads are in a bad state, and require to be improved. To this sage conclusion they have arrived, after a long discussion, and with this important information the country must rest satisfied, and be content to travel over bad roads, till their representatives "mend their ways."

The Hon. The Speaker, has informed the House of Assembly, that he has received a notification from the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, that it is His EXCELLENCY's intention to close the Session on 25th instant.

Court of Chancery.—The further consideration of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in the Province, is postponed, until the meeting of a new Parliament—a Resolution to this effect has been carried in the House of Assembly.

Sixteen Mile Creek Harbor.—A Bill authorising Wm. Chisholm, Esq. to construct a Harbor at the mouth of this River, has passed the House of Assembly, and when carried into effect will no doubt be an advantage to Vessels navigating the Lake, and to the inhabitants in shipping their produce. The proprietor is authorised to exact reasonable tolls, the duration of the right of property being limited to *fifty years*. If before that time however, the harbor dues shall be sufficient to refund the amount expended, with an annual profit for the outlay, of 20 per cent per annum, the Harbor is to become public property.

The Niagara Herald, (many of our readers, will now hear of such a paper for the first time,) is published at Niagara, by Mr. McBride, a member of the House of Assembly. In a former number we had occasion to allude to the conduct of Mr. McBride, on the Bill for the proposed loan to the proprietor of the Marmora Iron-Works.—Our remarks appear to have given him offence, because we said that after voting for the measure in all its previous stages, he had read his recantation from an anonymous Letter, on the passing of the Bill, stating that the Letter had been received by him from some of his most influential constituents.

If Mr. McBride is surprised at our remarks, we can assure him that, his conduct is generally matter of very great surprise, and that the manner in which he was brought to give his vote on the occasion, was the cause of that surprise being very much increased. We would ask Mr. McBride why he did not appear in the House, until his attendance was ordered by the Serjeant at Arms from an adjoining room—and why he remained in that room while the Bill was read a third time, and only made his appearance with the Serjeant at Arms, after discussion had taken place, and just as the question was put for its passing? He tells us very gravely, that the support he had previously given, was *conscientiously* witheld, when the Bill "was discussing."—That is, Mr. McBride would have it believed, that his *conscience* was troubled, and that the powerful arguments used against the Bill, while it was "discussing," convinced him that he had done wrong in giving it that support. The fact however is, that when the Bill was "discussing," he was so far proof against the arguments used by its opponents, that he continued to vote for it clause by clause—but on its third reading, when "discussion" was at an end, when brought from an adjoining room, the simple proposition put to him, was, "shall the Bill pass." It was

then, and not till then, that Mr. McBride produced his anonymous Letter—read his recantation, and voted against the Bill.

Mr. McBride says that sufficient was advanced *"in debate"* to secure a cautious exercise of the opinion of the house, and perhaps to justify the rejection of the measure,"—But this defence can avail him but little, because in every stage of the Bill when there was any *debate*, he does not appear to have thought that *"sufficient reasons were given to justify its rejection,"* as he invariably voted for it as we have before said, clause by clause. It was when no *debate* whatever took place, that for the first time he voted against it, on representations made to him in an anonymous Letter, the authors of which, as we have already stated, could not have so good an opportunity of judging of the merits of the question, as those who were in possession of facts, and arguments, to which he had previously given his assent. As to *destroying* Mr. McBride's *popularity*, we can only say, that if it is destroyed, the crime will be one of self destruction —he has himself to blame for it—his constituents however are the best judges, whether he has discharged his duties in such a manner as to entitle him to their suffrages at another election.

Mr. McBride says he cannot agree with us in our "comparative statement of the value of a Canadian Iron Mine"—and adds in a parenthesi's (notwithstanding his propensity to Iron.") This is indeed a sorry cut—we understand perfectly what Mr. McBride means, and we shall only tell him, that we hope he will never be more ashamed of any of his former occupations, than we are of those in which our honest endeavors have heretofore been engaged. Whatever his future occupations may be, we trust they may be more serviceable and reflect more credit upon him, that have his labors as a Legislator—and this we hope he will not consider as a *sanguinary* stab. His remarks respecting Mr. McGill are both unjust and ungenerous, and the remaining part of them where he alludes to the *nods*, and *winks of one Gentleman*, are as unintelligible to us, as we have no doubt they are to every body else.

We have received an interesting report, on the subject, on a quantity of Tobacco, sent from this Province, to the London Market, which shall be attended to in a short time.

SHIPWRECK OF THE LYDIA.

Havre, 18th December.—The crew and passengers of this vessel, to the number of 36, arrived this morning, by the Jean Baptiste Capt. Aubert, who took them off at sea the 26th November. The statement of Captain Sylvia is subjoined. The Lydia sailed from Cork on the 13th October for New-York. 16th was overtaken by a storm which split her sails. On 21st another storm, in which the mainmast was carried away, the pumps choaked, and two of the best hands disabled. 4th November fell in with ship Corinthian of Baltimore, bound to Lima, who refused us all succour, though informed that each one on board was reduced to an ounce of bad bread per 24 hours. Fortunately the same day fell in with the French ship Pauraga, from Charlestown to Havre, from whom we received some sails, and a few provisions. When we reached the 62 deg. of lonz. the mate was no longer able to work. 13th We spoke brig Ospra, from Salem, bound to Boston from Gibraltar, from whom we received a little bread and flour. 21st lost our other mast and the vessel became unmanageable. Every body being exhausted by fatigue and want, despair was visible in every face. Dissensions were exhausted—*a dog*—served for our food for three days; this last resource consumed, and famine staring us in the face, all thoughts were now turned to a horrible resource. The exhausted and miserable wretches whose strength had failed them, because the victims of those who could yet work at the pumps! In this desperate situation, Heaven sent to our relief on the evening of the 28th, the French brig Jean Baptiste, which restored hope to our worn-out spirits. A boat was sent to us, and two of our passengers returned in her, to communicate to the commander our frightful situation. Mr. Aubert said he was bound from Charlestown to Havre, and would take us all on board, we were 36, but when in spite of the rough weather, the women and children were safely transported to the French brig, the captain said that having a long route yet before him, he could not burden himself with so many people, but would send provisions and sails to those left on board. The boat returned with this news, and a scene of terrible despair ensued. The separation of mothers from children, and brother from brother, seemed more terrible than death itself, and as the brig prepared to make sail, the most piercing cries of despair were uttered from both vessels. The generous Frenchman touched by the scene, and listening rather to the dictates of human nature than of prudence (since he only had on board the necessary allowance for his own crew,) resolved to receive all in his vessel; and each sailor emulating the example of his captain, shared with the shipwrecked sufferers his bottle and his bread. To this generous devotedness do we owe our existence.

EARTHQUAKE AT POPAYAN.

Extract of a private letter dated in Nov. 1827.

On the 16th of the present month, one of the strongest earthquakes ever known in South America was experienced in this city. Its motion was undulating, in the direction of south-west and north-east; and it lasted three or four minutes. From precisely 6 o'clock in the evening, the earth continued in a constant convulsion, interrupted every 40 or 50 minutes by shocks more or less violent. At 5 in the morning, there was a shock so powerful that, in the opinion of some, it was equal to that which was felt in Bogota on the 17th June, 1826. The light shocks, however, still continued without intermission, until a quarter before 12, when we had a more formidable one than any one preceding, which produced the greatest destruction. The river Cauca soon afterwards turned into a channel never known before, which increased the terror of the inhabitants. who had fled in fear from the ruins of their houses to take refuge in the small buildings scattered along the river banks. Women and children, old people and persons of all classes, fled precipitately to the tops of the neighboring hills, to save from the water those lives which had been just rescued from the fury of the earthquake.

At this moment another shock was perceived, which, although less violent, was sufficient to increase the universal consternation. At 1 o'clock in the day, the Cauca began to fall: but the trembling of the earth continued until the third day, interrupted only by the occurrence of more violent shocks, one of which occured at five in the evening of the day above mentioned the 17th, and the other at half past four in the morning of the 18th.

Marmora Iron Works, }
6th November, 1827. } 29tf

A. MANAHAN.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers; and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To Irish Emigrants, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire,* Kingston; or ——— *Morris, Esquire,* Brockville, Upper Canada.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 1st March, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of ten per cent on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is requested to be paid in, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, jun.
Secretary, D. C. C.

12-8.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

WILLIAM MARIAN respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, he has re-commenced the Baking business, in the house formerly known as the *York Hotel*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

York, March 12th, 1828. 42-1

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Pots & Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—of good and enduring quality—sold in the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, }
6th November, 1827. } 29tf

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Datcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons &c. &c. Grate Bars, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3w. *February, 20th 1828.*

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 28th, 1828. 41tf

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, Feb. 25th, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 7th April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

41-4

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 22nd Feb'y. 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company will be held on Monday the Seventeenth day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

40-4.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount
Gabriel Lount Jr. } Executors.
Philadelphia Lount Executrix,

Whitchurch, 23d Feby. 1828. 39-12w.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, Watch-Maker, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

Also—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m

VOL. 2. NO. 49.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said Peter Robinson, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. Maitland,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed Peter Robinson, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irpland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved, Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, York, 23rd March, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorize the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2d July, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec in North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriaton of Lands as thereinmentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the

purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, Governor &c. or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, empowered to sell Part with the consent of the Executive Council appointed of Clergy Reserves in within such Province for the Canada. Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid, in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purpose for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.



BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [2nd July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Produce of the United Kingdom, or from some British Possessions in America.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possessions in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purposes of Warehousing for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That subject to the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table hereafter contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid into His Majesty, in like Manner as such Duties had been imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and Salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not	the cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty.	for every Gallon 0 1 0

Spirits of the growth of the West Indies from any Colony in Asia, Africa, America or Australasia, not otherwise charged with Duty.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the Possessions in South *Asia* in the *North America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from the same other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in South *America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Butts containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Masts, &c. from Canada ed, Deemed Produce of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the United States of America, or into the Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought Inland Duty-free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in addition to appoint the Ports of Kingston in Canada, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods at the said Ports in Canada, and Montreal in Canada, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient that Provision should be made for appointing the Ports of Kingston and Montreal, in the Province of Canada, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of Kingston and Montreal shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from ed, That upon the Arrival of any Frontier Ports Goods at any Frontier Port in the to Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered Ports.

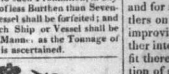
XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Goods removed to another Warehouse.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority and the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Small Vessels importing ed, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Goods Forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

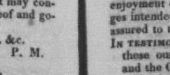
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations considered upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the

enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND

Lieut. Governor.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the pluckings of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 250lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1828, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 200lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His EXCELLENCY the LT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in this District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—	200 Acr's. each - 600
2d range do.	Lots Nos. 5 & 10—	200 Acr's. each - 400
	Lot Number 25—	Acres. - - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—	200 Acr's. each.- 600
1st range S. side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—	200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
11th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SALE OF LANDS.

MIDLAND DISTRICT. ON Friday the 11th day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Lands, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John McLean, Esq. Sheriff of the said District, against Henry McCullough, as the Property of the said Defendant:

A part of the broken front in front of the West half of Lot number nineteen, in Township of Kingston, on the South side of the King's high-way, containing, by admeasurement, ten acres.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

SAMUEL SHAW, CORONER.

Kingston, 11th January, 1828. 41-6

Midland District, To Wit. ON Tuesday, the 15th day of April next will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Simon E. Fryese, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Markland, viz:—

East Half of Lot number Two, west of the Rock in the township of Maryburgh, in the Country of Prince Edward.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

37-11*w* *Kingston*, 15*th January* 1828

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle. District To Wit. ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. Any person or persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER.
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg. 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-15*w*.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT: BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Jacob Everingham, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution, Lot No. 14 in the Sixth concession of the Township of Willoughby, containing 100 acres, on which is a Dwelling House and Barn, forty acres cleared and under good fence. All of which property, I shall offer for sale on the thirty first day of March, being in the year 1828 at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at 12 o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, April, 24th 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, TO WIT. BY virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Calvin Cook, at the suit of James Cummings, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands viz:—

Lot No. 16 in the 4th concession of Crowland,	100 acres.
Part of Lot No. 12, in the 4th of do. do.	50 do.
Part of do do 11, in the 4th do of do do.	2 do.

On which is a good frame Dwelling House and Barn, a Grist and Saw Mill, which property I shall expose for sale on the 31st day of March next, at the Court House, in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock, noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder, for cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.
By PETER T. PAWLING,
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, December 18, 1827.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claims to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6*w*. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Sale.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 26th Feb'y. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots of 100 Acres each, in the tract of Land, lately purchased from the Mississauge Indians, on the River Credit, lying North of Dundas Street, and adjoining the Lands heretofore sold to Mr. Racey, will be sold separately at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at Mr. Racey's Mills on the River Credit, on Monday the 31st March next at noon.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Twenty-five per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three equal yearly Instalments bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

40-5.

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
YORK TO WIT. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, YORK, } 42-4
15th *March*, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828,
(By Order of the Court.)
JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

NOT OFFICIAL.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 30th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Wooley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,858 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents at Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 24tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 12 3 Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, containing 200 Acres of Land, 20 of which are cleared and under fence. For terms apply to Mr. JAMES KING, at the Solicitor Generals Office York.

York, 25 *June*, 1827. 5-tf

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by

JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out to the Lessees from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 18th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease, not to be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their powet to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar. King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 18th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, 23*d Feb.* 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
59-6. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feby. 15*th*, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

39-12. JACOB KEEFER.



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 12, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. } 32tf.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also receive Stones for reuse, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andruss, Ancaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis, Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; Gavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 14, & 15, 3d Con. } 300
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 11th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }
In the Township of York— - 200
Lot No. 37, 3d Con.
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.—The Subscribers have for sale at reasonable prices, a few Pipes of choice old Port, of the Vintage of the year 1823, and full and good quality Port in Cask, of 1825, Madeira, Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, genuine as imported from the Bonded Cellars, London.

J. C. GODWIN, & Co.
York, 7th January, 1828. 33tf.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

TORONTO NURSERY.—The proprietor informs the Public that he has for sale nearly 20,000 Apple Trees, consisting of above 70 choice varieties, with Pears, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. He hopes the people of Canada will see the propriety of encouraging a Home Establishment, particularly as his articles are at least as good and as low priced as can be procured elsewhere.

The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—

Mr. James Ketchum—York.
" B. Barnard—Richmond Hill.
" George Lount,—Gwillimsbury.
" Stevens—Esquesing.
Messrs. Lesslie & Sons—Dundas & Kingston.
Mr. James Crysler—Niagara.
" W. Wynn—Queenston,
" Elias Jones—Hamilton.
" John Smith—Port Hope.
" Abraham Earle—Waterloo.
" Charles Ingersol—Oxford.
" Leming—Lewiston.

Catalogues will be received gratis by applying to any of the Agents.—Natural Apple Trees at half price.

WM. W. CUSTEAD.
Toronto, 7th Feb'y, 1828. 32tf.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erastus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to his instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Provinces, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber a description of such Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. TREADWELL
L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON
Master and Part Owner of the Steam Packet aforesaid.
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

MORE CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.
York, Dec. 30, 1826. 34-tf.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828. NO. 48.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM ENGINES.

The fertile genius of James Watt, did not stop at the accomplishment of two or three important particulars, but throughout the whole detail of components parts and of the various applications of the engines, he contrived miracles of simplicity and usefulness. It would exceed the prescribed bounds of this work to enter more minutely into the subject; but we may remark that, in the present perfect state of the engine, it appears almost a thing endowed with intelligence. It regulates with perfect accuracy the uniformity the number of its strokes in a given time, and it counts and records them as a clock does the beats of its pendulum; it regulates the quantity of steam admitted to work it, proportioned to the supply of water to the boiler; the supply of coals to the fire; it opens and shuts its valves with mathematical precision as to time and manner; it oils its joints; it takes out any air which may accidentally enter into parts that should be vacuous; it warns its attendants, by ringing a bell, when any thing goes wrong which it cannot of itself rectify—and with all these talents and powers, and though it have the power of six hundred horses, it is obedient to the hand of a child; its aliment is coal, wood, charcoal, or other combustible; it consumes none while idle; it never tires, wants no sleep; is not subject to malady when originally well made, and only refuses to work when worn out with age; it is equally active in all climates, and will perform the office of a water pumper, a miner, a sailor, a cotton-spinner, a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller—indeed it is of all occupations; and a small engine in the character of a steam horse, will be seen drawing after it on a rail road ninety tons of merchandise or a regiment of soldiers, with speed greater than that of our fleetest coaches. It is the king of machines, and the realization of the power of the most fabled, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man.

CAOUTCHOUC HOSE.

An interesting experiment took place on board the powerful floating engine belonging to the London Assurance Corporation, a few days since, in presence of the Directors, to ascertain the strength of a new invented hose, made of caoutchouc, or India rubber.

A length of leather hose and one of Indian rubber were attached to the engine, each furnished with a branch tightly forked. On working the engine for a short time, the *leather hose*, unable any longer to resist the accumulated pressure, burst in the solid part of the leather; while the *India rubber hose* remained sound and uninjured; and the engine itself became disabled, by the breaking of one of its cranks, without producing any effect upon the elastic material of which the new hose is constructed. The Norwich Union Society's engine is provided with these hose, and used them at the late calamitous fire at Fresh Wharf. The greatest advantage will be derived for the general adoption of the caoutchouc hose, in lieu of leather; but they cannot be laid across *hot ruins.*

ARTIFICIAL BLOOM.

A fine bloom is given by fruit-dealers to cucumbers, grapes, peaches, plums, and other fruits, after the natural color has faded, by powdering them with magnesia, pounded as fine as possible. It may at first sight appear surprising that a white powder should give an equal bloom to fruits of different colours; but the colour resides in the skin, and the magnesia has merely the effect of bringing that colour out.—*Abridged from the Globe.*

On ascertaining the above to a friend, he observed, that it was owing, he presumed, to a similar cause, that he had seen the colours of a carpet, on which some calculated magnesia had been accidentally scattered, completely revived.

CANADA COMPANY.—A Quarterly General Court of the Canada Company (of the above named Company (in conformity with the Company's Charter) was yesterday convened at the City of London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street; William Williams, Esq. the Banker in the Chair.

There having assembled but a few Proprietors at the hour appointed for the Meeting.

The Chairman proposed to wait a short time, and after about a quarter of an hour, proceeded to address the Meeting. He said, that the object of the Court, in pursuance of the Charter, was to declare the amount of the dividend upon the capital stock of the Company. It had however, been rendered compulsory on the Directors to pay a dividend of four per cent, until the 29th of March 1829, whatever the income or expenditure of the Company might be; and that dividend would be payable to any Proprietor on the 19th January, or any subsequent day. The Court of Directors were anxious to give the proprietors the earliest information of the first proceedings between the Company and His Majesty's Government. They had, with that view, prepared a report of their proceedings; but, although the Court of Directors would be at all times anxious to give all possible information to the Proprietors, yet they must protest against this fact being drawn into a precedent, as it would be extremely inconvenient, and was not the custom of bodies of this nature. The worthy Chairman proceeded to read the Report, which gave a very favourable account of the state of the Company's affairs. Up to the 1st of Oct. there had been 1,300 applications for reserves of Crown lands.—Of these many had been rejected, but 40,350 acres of land had been disposed of for £19,364. Other large sales of the Company's land had been made, and whilst the number of applications for lots of the Company's land were continually increasing, the prices of the separate lots had been, in some instances, augmented fourfold. The Commissioners, who had been sent at the joint expense of the Government and the Company, for the purpose of selecting the million of acres which the Company was to purchase from the Government, had made a Report highly favourable to the Company's interests, and selected a million of acres which lay to a great extent upon the coast of Lake Huron, and which included the inlets of the Lake into the two principal rivers in that province, and the only harbour which was to be found in a distance of 250 miles. The proximity of this tract to the located and settled parts of Lower Canada upon the one hand, and the great facilities which it afforded for navigation on the other side, would produce the most material advantages to the Company's interests, and there was no doubt but the million of land (the million of selected acres) would, before long become the most important district in the western part of Lower Canada. An arrangement had also been made, which was of the utmost importance to the public, and especially to emigrants The Consequence of this arrangement was, that persons proceeding from this country to Canada, would, in going up the rivers, have the recommendation from any of the agents of the Company here, be, on their arrival at Montreal or Quebec, furnished with way bills, in consequence of which they would be conveyed to York or any other town in Upper Canada at their own cost, but the expence of conveyance would not in any case exceed £1 7s for an adult, and children half price sold. The advantage of this arrangement was, that in addition to the cheapness of the conveyance, it would enable emigrants, before they quitted this country, to calculate with precision the expence of their transmission to their final destination. The Report, which stated a great number of other circumstances, which showed the affairs of the Company to be in a very prosperous condition, was received and adopted with much applause.

After a long conversation it was agreed to print the Report and distribute it among the Shareholders, and also to inclose in the circulars with parts of the Report as were interesting to emigrants and the public, and to print and circulate the Prospectus as widely as possible.

A Shareholder inquired whether it was likely that any further calls would be made, and when? There had yet been only £10 per cent of the capital subscribed.

The Chairman said, that in his opinion it would be found necessary to make a small call upon the Shareholders soon after the middle of next year.

Thanks were then voted to the Directors, and the Chairman, during which the Meeting separated.

We may, however, safely add, that what we have stated is all that can be known at present, and that we will state as soon as we are informed who is Minister of this Empire. *Morning Chronicle.*

We copy the following passage from the leading article of the *Times* of this morning: "Mr. Huskisson had prepared such a plan of finance and retrenchment as he thought necessary for the security of the country; to this, also, Mr. Herries, it was subjected: upon which Mr. Huskison declared, that either himself or Mr. Herries must retire from the cabinet."—Alas! poor *Times!* we would seriously advise the Proprietary to dismiss their Whitehall Agent; for, in the above paragraph, he has betrayed his trust like a constituent. We have, on a proceeding occasion, disclaimed all traffic with treachery—we have uniformly abstained from bringing before our readers statements either suggested by the malignity of party, or resting on vague and groundless speculation—we, therefore, claim the complete confidence of the public, when *we assert, that no plan of finance has been proposed by Mr. Huskisson from which Mr. Herries dissented.* It would, indeed, be matter of serious regret, if two Statesmen, to whose practical knowledge on subjects of finance the Nation looked with well-merited respect, did really differ on the plan of finance most fit ed to the existing circumstances of the country. We again repeat, that no such difference of opinion exists. In truth, no plan of finance especially originating with Mr. Huskisson has been submitted to the Cabinet, nor is there the slightest reason to believe that the financial views of Mr. Herries would present any principle to which Mr. Huskisson would be likely to take an exception. The motive for bringing forward this false statement is sufficiently obvious; it is to put out of sight the real cause that has produced an occurrence which we have no doubt will be the subject of general regret; and, at the hazard even of early contradiction, to surprise the public into a declaration of its opinion. While we are writing this paragraph, we are actually in possession of the principal facts which preceded and accompanied the dissolution of Lord Goderich's Administration; but, as we prefer the honest object of assisting, as far as our humble means permit, the formation of a Government possessing the confidence of the King and his people, to catering for mere curiosity, we will, for the present, abstain from narrative or discussion.—*Courier.*

From the London paper of Friday, Jan. 11.

The Duke of Wellington had a long conference this morning with Mr. Huskisson, at the colonial office. We announced in general terms yesterday, what now is universally known, that the administration is dissolved, and that the Duke of Wellington has received orders from the King for the recomposition of the Cabinet. Expresses have been accordingly sent to all the members of the old Cabinet who are to be associated with the new. Of these Lord Bathurst and Mr. Peel are already in town. Lord Melville and others are expected. Lord Eldon arrived yesterday. Marquis Wellesley went yesterday to Windsor, but the result is not known.—*Star.*

Mr. Peel arrived yesterday and was immediately visited by Lord Wellington. Mr. Huskisson had a conference with Lord Goderich. *Courier.*

We have nothing to announce as to the Ministerial arrangements. We might repeat reports, if it were worth the trouble, but we cannot, and do not impede, but to facilitate the earnest desire of our Sovereign, which is to call to his councils men who are entitled to his confidence, and who on that ground would command the confidence of the country. It would be absurd to dissemble that great difficulties are in the way of such arrangements, and that these difficulties are augmented by the ill will or the indiscretion of partisans. Our confidence, however, is in the King; he knows what he wants and the wishes of the country require, and in his wisdom and firmness these wants and wishes will find protection. We shall be probably in condition to announce, in a day or two, what his Majesty's decision on these matters will be.—*Courier.*

The *Standard*, of the 11th, asserts that Mr. Peel will be appointed *premier.*

Summary.

The Marquis of D'ouro.—The Duke of Wellington's son, the Marquis of D'ouro will attain his majority on the 3d of next February, the young Marquis was born on that day in the year 1807. Splendid preparations are making at Strathfieldsay, in Berks, the seat of his Grace, to celebrate the day with becoming splendour; and a select party will be entertained on the occasion by the noble Duke.

We are gratified to observe, by the instances we are about to relate, that the Lord High Admiral bears strongly in his recollection the memory of those officers who have distinguished themselves in the naval service. Mr. Adam Duncan Ferguson, grandson of the late Admiral Lord Duncan, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the navy on the 11th of October last, the anniversary of Lord Duncan's memorable action off Camperdown, his Royal Highness notifying the event by a letter in his own hand-writing to the widow of the gallant Admiral.

A curious computation has been made, which will be interesting to reflect upon at the teatable. 25,000,000lbs. of tea, and 170,000 tons of sugar, are annually consumed in the United Kingdom, averaging about 29 ounces of the former, and 12 of the latter, for each individual.

There is a son of Mungo Park, waiting at Acera (on the Gold Coast) for the *Eden*, by which he expects to receive some scientific instruments from Europe.—This modern Telemachus is a midshipman belonging to the *Symbills*, and is on the point of setting out in quest of certain intelligence respecting his father's death. He has already gone a journey of about 90 miles into the interior, in order to feel his way; and he appears to like his further plan very much, having assurance of three hundred miles safe convoy. He goes habited like a black, with a cloth about his loins; oils his skin every day, and wears neither shoes nor stockings.—*Lit. Gaz.*

This day, at one o'clock, the Lord High Admiral, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Don Miguel, reviewed the following troops, on the parade at the back of the Horse Guards:—A detachment of the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards, two detachments of the Oxford Blues, the three Regiments of Foot Guards, and the 79th Highland Regiment, stationed at the tower.—*Globe, Jan.* 5.

There is no particular news from Constantinople—nor does there appear to be any movements of the Russian army upon the Pruth.

England.

From the London Papers of January 10

Our readers must have been prepared, by what they have lately seen in our papers for some Minis erial changes. We understood that, on Tuesday, Lord Goderich went down to Windsor, to lay before his Majesty some circumstances of an embarrassing nature in the arrangements of his Government, and desired that he might see the Lord Chancellor that evening, though it might be late. The Lord Chancellor accordingly went down that evening, and the King requested that he would come down again yesterday morning with the Duke of Wellington. The Noble Lord and the Duke saw his Majesty, and it was arranged that his Grace should go down this morning to deliberate with his Majesty on the subject of the proposition then made to him, he having expressed a wish, under circumstances of so much moment, to give his Majesty the advice required from him, only after the most mature deliberation. Those matters stand at present, and it remains to be seen what the result will be. We will not venture to give an opinion, whether a mixed government, or whether a purely Tory one, or purely Whig one, will be recommended to his Majesty. We may, however, safely add, that what we have stated is all that can be known at present, and that we will state as soon as we are informed who is Minister of this Empire. *Morning Chronicle.*

We copy the following passage from the leading article of the *Times* of this morning: "Mr. Huskisson had prepared such a plan of finance and retrenchment as he thought necessary for the security of the country; to this, also, Mr. Herries, it was subjected: upon which Mr. Huskison declared, that either himself or Mr. Herries must retire from the cabinet."—Alas! poor *Times!* we would seriously advise the Proprietary to dismiss their Whitehall Agent; for, in the above paragraph, he has betrayed his trust like a constituent. We have, on a proceeding occasion, disclaimed all traffic with treachery—we have uniformly abstained from bringing before our readers statements either suggested by the malignity of party, or resting on vague and groundless speculation—we, therefore, claim the complete confidence of the public, when *we assert, that no plan of finance has been proposed by Mr. Huskisson from which Mr. Herries dissented.* It would, indeed, be matter of serious regret, if two Statesmen, to whose practical knowledge on subjects of finance the Nation looked with well-merited respect, did really differ on the plan of finance most fit ed to the existing circumstances of the country. We again repeat, that no such difference of opinion exists. In truth, no plan of finance especially originating with Mr. Huskisson has been submitted to the

United States.

Several Bills and Petitions are before the Congress of the U.S. for the greater encouragement of domestic manufactures, either by higher duties upon foreign ones, or the total exclusion of them. Thus, it appears that, even in that country so noted for its freedom and boasted liberality, the old system still prevails of sacrificing public advantage to private interest. These laws professing to encourage particular trades and manufactures, are so many taxes upon the public for the advantage of the individuals who carry them on. Every one will see how ill this who will consider, that such advantage is never wanted nor asked for, except when the foreign commodity can be sold cheaper than the domestic; and that, in all such cases, it is clearly for the advantage of the public to buy where they can buy cheapest. The direct effect, in such cases, of every protecting or encouraging duty, is to compel the public to pay the high price instead of the low one, and that for the advantage of some individual who can furnish it at the former and not at the latter. Nor ought any weight to be granted to the argument, that such encouragement serves to make the country in which it takes effect, independent of foreign importation. Such an argument can have no weight, unless it can be shewn that foreign commerce is an evil, and that it ought to be diminished; To be independent of foreign commerce, can never be an advantage, but to a country which cannot defend its trade, or which has the pros-

pect of being hemmed in within its own territories, so as not to be able to purchase supplies from abroad.—*Quebec Star.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, 6th March.

Amherstburgh Market Bill—2nd Reading, in Committee.

Mr. Bidwell was unwilling to continue the powers already given to Magistrates in other Towns, and should therefore oppose the Bill in its present shape.

Mr Gordon wished that this measure should not be considered as a matter of Police—it was only for the establishment of a market on the same terms as had been granted to other Towns, and against which he had not heard of any complaints.

Mr. Fothergill being desirous that Mr. *Bidwell's* general measure should pass, vesting all Town authorities in the hands of a Town Council, voted against the Bill.

Mr. Gordon explained, that the Bill gave no additional powers to the Magistrates to levy Town taxes,—it only applied to the establishment of a market, in compliance with the wishes of the people of the Town of Amherstburgh, and on the same conditions, as all other markets in Towns throughout the Province, were established by Law.

After some further discussion, on motion of *Mr. Wilkinson*, the Committee rose, instructing the Chairman to move, to refer the Bill to a select Committee, to amend it in such a manner, that the authority for establishing & regulating a Market, should be vested in a Town Council, to be chosen annually by the people of the Town, instead of the Magistrates.

The motion was *Carried* in the House and the Bill, referred to a select Committee, for that purpose.

Port-Hope Harbor Bill.—Reported by the select Committee—Read first time, & ordered for second reading.

Waterloo Land Bill (for relief of Dan. Erb, and others)—read 2nd time,—ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Monday, 10th March.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill for the *Relief of Religious Societies*, being read a second time—on motion of—

Mr. Rolph—a Conference was requested on the subject of the said amendments.—Ordered.

Tobacco Ware-house Bill—and Tobacco Inspection Bill—*Mr. Wilkinson* of the select Committee to whom was referred these two Bills—the former introduced by himself, and the latter by Mr. Gordon, reported that the Committee, had agreed to adopt the *Ware-house Bill*, in preference. The report being received.

Mr. Wilkinson said that it was not his intention to press the Bill through this Session —he would however move the printing of it, that the persons who were interested in the measure, might have time to reflect upon its provisions.

Mr. Morris thought that both bills should be printed, that every information might be afforded.

Mr. Wilkinson had no objection to do so, and amended his motion for printing both Bills for the use of members.—*Ordered.*

HIGHWAYS—House in Committee—Mr. M'Donell in the Chair.

The Attorney General said, that when the House was last in Committee on this subject, he had occasion to occupy its attention at great length, in detail, on the several modes which had been proposed, for effecting the improvement of the Highways—he had discussed them one by one, and had endeavored to point out what appeared to him, to be their several advantages and disadvantages, and he would now say that he would not attempt to add any one of them, than that the Roads should remain, in what he considered their present disgraceful state—he had however submitted a specific proposal to the consideration of the House, which he considered as being the best, because he thought that its adoption would be the means of attaining the object, without expense, and without imposing any additional burthens on the people.—With the security, which the fund would create, by the payment of one days labor at the rate of two shillings and six pence, the Province would be able to avail itself of the offer made by the Imperial Govt., that whenever such security was offered for public improvements, they would borrow money for us in the English market, on the same terms as they procured it for themselves, & which would not be at a greater rate of interest than from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent, this together with the favorable rate of Exchange would be sufficient to authorise the loan on such security, of a much larger sum, than was required for carrying this object into effect—his proposal however extended only to the sum of £25000, at present. It had been objected by some Hon. Gentlemen that the people would find it difficult to pay the two shillings and six pence annually for one days labor—it had however, been proposed at one time in this House, that the whole of the Statute labor should be commuted for in money—the same objection was then made, as to the difficulty the people would experience in paying all in money—but there was a great difference, in calling upon them to commute for one day only, and he was of opinion that if during the year when they were selling their produce, this payment was kept in view, but little difficulty, if any, would be experienced in reserving so small a sum as two shillings and six pence, to meet it.

Mr. Hamilton repeated, that he considered it improper to call upon the Gore District, which had already made good roads, within its own bounds, to make roads for others—the people in new settlements, would in many cases find it extremely difficult to pay the 2s. 6d. annually—he should object to the measure generally, but if the Hon. Member for the Gore District, was to have its full share of any monies that might be raised for the improvement of the Roads.

Mr. Coleman considered it unfair to object to the general principle of the measure, because one District happened to have advantages in soil and situation, which enabled it without much difficulty or expense to make good roads, which others were not so fortunate as to possess—the mode proposed he considered as perfectly practicable and if something was not now done for improving the Highways, it would be a reflection on the Legislature—the measure was important, and the country expected that some general measure would be adopted and carried into effect without loss of time.

Mr. Perry had no doubt that the mode proposed might be practicable, for those who lived in Towns, on the main Road, or on the frontier—but its hardships would be felt by those who lived in the interior, whose money would be unavailable at home, as they make their own roads, but to be expended on such as were at a distance from them—the country was new, and required all their labor, and more too, but by this proposition one days labor was to be taken from each settler to be paid for at two shillings and six pence, to make a common Road—this he thought was not equal—it was not fair—it was taxing the poor, and favoring the rich, and this was the object of most of the measures, proposed by the Hon. and learned Gentleman who submitted the present one to the House—the Districts nearest should be carried he should move to have the Midland District excepted from its provisions, and should propose that it be left to repair its own roads by paying for exemption from Militia trainings—this would be no burthen to the Gore District, as that District should object too, to laying out so large a sum as £25000 in one year, because he thought it would be squandered, and instead of Commissioners, he thought that encouragement should be given to Road Societies, who would do more good—he would place a share of the money too, in the hands of Stage contractors, on their giving good security, and allow them to expend the money, where there were no Road Societies.

Mr. Cawthra opposed the establishment of Turnpikes and toll gates, at a distance of every 20 miles—he did not think it fair to take the back-woodsmans labor, to enrich those living on the main Roads—he would have toll gates erected and the dues paid by those, who derived the benefit from travelling on a Turnpike Road.

Mr. Lefferty was opposed to the general measure on the ground, that it amounted to an unequal taxation—it would take from his (the Niagara) District five thousand days work—this was the smallest sum he would legislate partially but would take care of his own District—he would prefer that each District should raise, and expend its own taxes.

The *Atty. Gen* said that in the course of Debate on Hon. Gentlemen charged him with bringing forward measures, intended to oppress the poor, and favor the rich—it was no doubt a very easy matter for that Hon. Gentleman, or any other Hon. Gent. to attribute such motives to his conduct, or that of any other person—he would ask the Hon. Member from Lenox and Addington by whom this charge had been so boldly made, to shew an instance where such motives could with any degree of justice be attached to him—& more considered of the utmost importance to the country had been introduced by him and had become a Law—he alluded to the Assessment Law, and he would ask that Hon. Gent., whether this was an instance of the motives he had attributed to him. With respect to the objections made by the Hon. Member from Wentworth (Mr. Hamilton) respecting the Roads in the Gore District, he would only say that if the Roads in that District required any repairs that Hon. Gent. had only to name them, and he should willingly embrace them in the present measure—by the Militia Training—if they were unnecessary, and the House was of that opinion, it would be unjust to exact a payment for being excused from attending them—they should respectively be done away altogether—if however they were considered necessary, it would be equally unjust to devote them to any other purpose

Capt. Matthews would go the full length of the measure, if he could be assured that the money would be well expended—he was aware however that in many cases it would be found difficult to raise the sum required yearly, and as the Government was already doing so much in the Bathurst District, by expending large sums of money there, the people of that District, who were so much nearer a market, should in his opinion make their own Roads—before giving his final vote, he would wait to be informed as to the details of the measure.

Mr. Morris said that members on both sides of the House appeared to agree, that the Roads of the Province were in a bad state, and that it deserved the serious attention of the Legislature, but the difficulty was the discovery of a measure for their improvement which would be approved of by all.—The Hon. Gent. from Wentworth opposed the mode suggested by the learned Atty Gen., because the Roads are good in the District of Gore, and thinks that it would be unjust to raise money from his constituents, to make roads in other parts of the Province. Did (ask Mr. M.) such sectional jealousies prevail when members from all parts of the Province voted a sum amounting to nearly £20,000, for the construction of a Harbour at Burlington Bay in that District The Hon. Member from Wentworth ought therefore, if the Roads are good in his District, to assist in mending them where they are bad. Another Hon. Gent. (Capt. Matthews) stated, that the people in the Bathurst District had no claim to an appropriation of money in their roads, as they lay near the Markets of Lower Canada, and the Government expended large sums of money for the improvement of their Navigation.—Mr. Morris said he was astonished to hear such arguments from Hon Gent., after the description given by the Atty Gen. of the worst of the roads in that part of the Province, and if they were so bad in summer when the learned Gent. visits Perth, what must they be in the Spring and Fall; there was no travelling passable at all seasons, and although the works in progress on the Canal are within 26 or 30 Miles of the best population, such is the nature of the country, that it is altogether impossible to convey any kind of Provisions for the supply of the workmen. Nothing was to be found in the Province like it, and yet on all former occasions when he applied to this House for aid to the utmost possible extent of the wants of the place, he was always met with the reply, that, if aid was given to one District, it must be given to all.—He asked if this was just, when they heard the difficulties under which the people of the Bathurst District Teams were often ten days on the road to Brockville with a couple of Barrels of Potash, when nature and distance dictated, that the conveyance should be by the Rideau to the St. Lawrence. Another reason he said why the Legislature should assist in making roads in that District, was, that the country was new, and had never enjoyed the advantages resulting from the Settlement of the Province.—£70,000 having been expended on the Highways before that District was in existence; and as there was now a population of 13,000 Souls, he considered it but fair for the learned Gentleman to say to Settlers, he confidently hoped that their claims would not go unnoticed, especially as they had never put the country to any expense in Legislating, as the people of the East end of Lake Ontario had done, having in eight years presented to the House, three petitions only. With respect to the plan proposed to raise the loan, he certainly thought, that it was the least burthensome of any yet suggested, and to expect such improvements without putting the people to some little inconvenience, was out of the question, for the financial affairs of the Province further he alluded to the information from the funds—it was, therefore, the duty of the House, to suit the measure to the situation of the people—he thought, if the commutation were reduced to 1s 6d, that the inhabitants in the back Townships would be much better pleased, for notwithstanding the opinion of Hon. Gent., great difficulty was felt in the remote Settlements, in raising the smallest sum in Cash; indeed the only consideration which could justify a plan of this kind, was the operation of the wild Land assessment act, which will at the same time throw large sums of money into those remote Townships; it was that this reduction in favor of the poorer classes of Settlers might not diminish the whole amount to be collected, he would propose that wealthy persons who keep many days work in reserve should commute for 2, 3, 4 or 5 days, in proportion to their Assessments.—Under all the circumstances of the Country, he thought it advisable to adopt the principle of the Resolutions, and in doing so he trusted that the House would grant such a sum to the repair of the Roads in the Bathurst District, as their deplorable condition required;—Roads thro' which it was impossible for Carriages to pass, and where the Mail is carried by a man on foot, between Perth and Richmond.

Mr. Wilson would apply a portion of the money to every part of the Province, and in his opinion the plan of Road Societies was preferable to the one suggested—the sum named would certainly be sufficient to make a good Road from one end of the Province to the other, but he would not take care to legislate for his own part of the country as well as others—it would be better too to allow the people to pay for being exempt from militia trainings, which were of no service either to King or Country.

Mr. Rolph thought that the money should first be raised, and then say how it was to be expended —in devising the ways and means taxation should be avoided, because the debt of the Province was already great—he mentioned this in order, that due consideration should take place under the present circumstances of the country—should we while laboring under a general state of poverty, resort to a general system of taxation? he objected to the mode proposed, because it was a tax on all, on those who can, as well as those who cannot pay—he knew that in his own District (London) the people found it difficult to pay their ordinary taxes—he objected to it also, because it took away the resources of one part of the country, to be applied in another, and he considered this as taking money out of one pocket to put into another. If the statute labor, as had been asserted, was not duly performed, he would propose to have the law enforced, and institute an inquiry, for ascertaining why good laws were not well administered—the Statute Labor should be left as it was and other sources of revenue be found for making the Roads, as the interior parts of the country require good roads as much as other places, and it would therefore be unfair to divert their labor, to other parts of the country, it was robbing them of so much labor which they required themselves, and would be a cruelty—the proposition he therefore hoped would not be adopted, but that other means would be devised for accomplishing the object. The question then was, what resources have we for the purpose, without resorting to taxation? He would name first, the sum to be annually paid to the Government, by the Canada Company—he would the House should be allowed to look into, and although it was intended to relieve the Mother Country, from the charge of supporting the Colony, yet if the latter was in need of assistance for Immigration, which she made, it ought to be at the disposal of the House—how this money from the Canada Company was expended he knew not, but he would call upon to find out by some address on the subject. Another source, was the amount received for Licences to cut Crown Timber—these he believed produced a considerable sum, and he would pray Her Majesty in his liberality to allow these monies to be expended for the general improvement of the country—if they were not sufficient he would then consent to provide for any necessary balance by taxation—another fund he should propose, would be an income Tax on those who received large Salaries—he would propose also to tax close and open Carriages, and Waggons with Steel and Wooden springs—with the resources he had already mentioned would raise a sufficient sum for the repair of the Roads—and if any balance should still be found wanting, he would then consent to a tax of one shilling per cent from each District, on the Assessments now collected—All together would certainly give enough to be expended on the Highways.

Capt. Matthews—was surprised at the proposal made by the learned Gentleman to tax Spring Waggons—they were not an article of luxury but of convenience, to the people of the country—he remembered that a similar proposal was once made in England, and attempted to be carried into effect, but had been evaded by dispensing with the Springs, and using Cushions instead—the tax was then imposed on the Cushions used in Waggons, and this was evaded, by using Straw—in whose convenience these Waggons were generally and quitting their petticoats, that they might ride easy—the proposition surprised him more than any he had heard in this house, and many particularly as it came from his Hon. and learned colleague.

The Attorney General said that it was his desire to ascertain whether the House would agree to the measure he had proposed, before he proceeded with the necessary detail, and the labor that must unavoidably be bestowed in preparing a Bill for carrying it into effect, if in a short time it should fail of. The plan which had been proposed as a substitute by the Hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Rolph), could not be expected to effect any thing this year, and if the House agreed to it, the measure would be successful. and of this he thought that Hon. & learned Gentleman must himself be aware.—As to the monies from the Canada Company, they were liable to many days work in case they should be appropriated, and formed part of the Crown Revenue. With respect to sales of Crown Timber, they had not realised a greater sum than £500, and the amount was already devoted to the improvement of the Navigation of the Ottawa River, and in the construction of the magnificent bridge over that River—the amount received from Ferries was too trifling to be considered of any consequence, and no surplus had arisen from that source. As to Crown Lands, it could not be expected that the sale of these, which at all events was extremely limited, could be considered as being at our disposal, instead of that of the Crown whose property they were.

The public debt of the Provinces having been alluded to, he would take this opportunity of requesting Hon. Gent., to refer to the public accounts—they would there find that during the last year about one sixth part of it, had been paid off, and with respect to the present measure he thought it unfair to consider it as a tax, or as adding in any respect to the public debt of the Province.

Mr. Bidwell would not commit to memory the mode proposed by the Attorney General, until he was satisfied, that no other sources could be got at for the improvement of the Roads. The Canada Company he considered as a perfect absentee system, and would therefore endeavor to ascertain how the monies received from them were expended—he would get this information at all events, and if it should then be found that no other means could be devised, he would vote for the present measure with some modifications—the information however should first be obtained

Mr. Hamilton would suggest as an additional resource, the interest received by the Province from the Bank Stock it had taken in the Bank of Upper Canada. As to the remarks of the Honble. Gentleman from Lanark, (Mr. Morris) by way of reply, that the Burlington Canal would not be a burthen to the country, as it would eventually pay both the interest and principal of the sum loaned for public purposes, for its construction.

Mr. Lefferty inquired whether any Hon. Gentleman knew what became of the fines paid by Quakers, Mennonists, and Tunkers for exemption from Militia duty—he thought they were properly added on the Roads.

Mr. Hamilton replied that they were already appropriated by Law, to the Districts in which they were paid—their amount was but trifling, as in times of peace they were not rigidly exacted.

Capt. Matthews proposed reducing the Salaries of Clerks, Public Offices,—they were better paid he said, here, than in England,

Mr Perry said that this would be only attacking the small fry—he would prefer beginning with the heads of Departments

Capt. Matthews answered, that he would take the small fry first, and make them serve as bait to catch the larger fish.

The House adjourned for want of a Quorum,

Tuesday, 11th March.

Highway Committee resumed.

Mr. Rolph proposed the resolution—

Mr. Perry was friendly to the inquiry proposed, and would also include the revenue derived under 14th Geo. 3.

Mr. Wells would rather abandon the measure, than proceed with it any further this Session.

Mr. Coleman proposed an amendment, that one day should be commuted for, at 3s 6d., 2s 9d., and 1s 6d., according to the situation of the person paying it, those nearest the principal Highway to be improved, paying the larger sum, and reducing it as they were further removed from the contemplated improvements—this he said would be but a small sacrifice to the public good, and would be amply repaid in the saving in wear and tear of Waggons and Harness.

The Attorney General felt that he had discharged all his duty, in submitting what he considered the most preferable course for the immediate improvement of the Roads—if the Committee should concur in the Resolution proposed by the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Rolph), he should not consider it necessary to pursue the measure any further.

Mr. Ralph.—If the House would go with him and agree to ask for the information which his Resolution embraced, he would then be prepared to devise means equally practicable with those suggested by the learned Attorney General for improving the Highways.

Mr. Bidwell preferred the Attorney General's measure, rather than be without one—something should certainly be done for the roads, and if no other funds could be found, he would make use of this—at the same time he would not agree to expend so large a sum in one year—labor was already scarce in many parts of the country, and would be more so next year, when the Crops of Farmers,—he would not therefore expend an immoderate sum in one year, and would prefer that a gradation should be observed in the commutation—the roads to be improved who were rated for six days labor or over should commute for the whole, and less in proportion as they were further from them.—The information for which the Resolution of Mr Rolph, need not stop the progress of this measure—both might be proceeded with at the same time, but before finally closing the one suggested by the learned Attorney General, he would wait for an answer to the address proposed by the Resolution now before the Committee.

Mr. M'Lean with some modification, approved of the measure proposed by the learned Atty. Gen. —the information which the resolution proposed obtaining, might be asked for, but the funds to which it alluded, forming part of the crown revenue, there could be no chance of getting money from such a source, for the improvement of the Roads.

Mr. Peterson could not assent to the mode proposed for improving the Roads, as it called upon the people to pay money—he considered it as unfair, and against the interests of the country—in many parts of the province it was difficult to raise a single shilling in money, the people in his District, found it no easy matter to pay their ordinary taxes, and more time would be spent in going to market to raise this additional two shillings and six pence, than would be required for the performance of the days labor which was proposed to be commuted for—he felt the same objection to paying in money, for exemption from militia trainings, and to taxes of any kind he was opposed.—As he felt desirous however that something should be done for the improvement of the roads, he hoped that some plan would yet be devised for so important an object.

Mr. Rolph's resolution for an address—on the subject of payments made, and to be made, by the Canada Company—sale of Crown Lands—Crown Timber—and Ferries was put and *carried*.

Mr Wilson proposed an additional Resolution for an address, on the subject of Militia fines—from what Regiments and the names of the persons paying such fines, for the last thirteen years. After some discussion this Resolution being put, was also *Carried*.

The Committee then rose, and reported the Resolutions—for receiving the Report Yeas 12—Nays 11.

The Resolutions being then severally put by the Speaker from the Chair—the two first of the series proposed by the Attorney General were *Carried*, and those of Messrs. Rolph and Wilson, for addresses on the subjects alluded to, *lost*.

Mr. Bidwell moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for Reports of Common Schools and from Trustees of District Schools in the Province.—*Carried*.

Capt. Matthews' notice—bill for the better election of Grand Juries—Adjourned.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828.

The arrival of the Packet Ship *Sully*, at New-York from Havre, puts us in possession of London dates to 11th January. The news she brings is important, and by the Packet Ship of 16th which has probably reached New York by this time, we may expect to learn, the nature of those who are to compose the new British Cabinet. Several extracts from English papers, for which we are indebted to the Albion will be found under their proper head.

As the Session of Parliment draws near to a close, members appear disposed to further the business without unnecessary delay, and for the last week there has certainly been a more business like appearance in the House, than during the previous part of the Session. Discussion is no doubt useful, for the purpose of eliciting information, and to afford an opportunity to every member who wishes to do so, of explaining his views on the various subjects which are under consideration. It is the repetition of this discussion at every stage of a measure, which unnecessarily, and very often improperly, occupies the House, to the exclusion of more important matter; and complaints of Hon. Members themselves bear us out in this remark.

The House was engaged on Thursday passing a Bill through Committee, to amend the wild Land Assessment Law. As we were not present when it was under consideration, we are not able to state precisely what its provisions are. We understand however that it authorises the payment of Taxes, in the District, when the person paying then resides, instead of having to remit them as formerly to the Treasurer of the District in which the Lands are situated. Some other alterations are made in the existing Law, of which if the Bill should pass, we will inform ourselves, and acquaint our readers. On the Bill being reported and the question put for receiving it, the House it seems was almost equally divided—its fate therefore may be considered uncertain.

A Bill for erecting a Light House on the False Ducks, has been introduced, and ordered for a second reading—it appropriates £1000 to the object in view, and will probably pass into a Law.

"*A Peeler from Durham*," has at length made his appearance in the columns of the *Canadian Freeman*. We have been threatened with the *awful* ire of this "*Peeler*" for some weeks past, and the delay which has taken place, may perhaps be accounted for, from the absence of a certain person. As his communication it appears, is "to be continued," we shall not disturb him, in the composition of his *elegant* piece of *literature*. Its *purity of diction*, and, *sublimity of expression*, will no doubt be preserved throughout, & for an *impassioned* piece of writing, will be unrivalled. Anticipating and giving credit for all its *beauties*, and *elegancies*, we leave the "*Peeler*" to "*continue*" his subject.—When he has done, and shall have emptied the Vessel of his wrath, we may perhaps offer him a word of advice, which we hope will not be lost upon him. At present as he appears to be in a most *delightful passion*, we shall not intercept him.—Only think how dangerous, it would be to do this, with a "*Peeler*," who talks so boldly, *in the dark*, of inflicting "*summary chastisement*"

We have given the opinions expressed by Hon. Members, on the subject of the Highways, as fully as our limits will admit. We regret exceedingly that the measure is again abandoned, and that the Roads must remain for another year at least, in their present state.

A press of business, prevents our attending to several other subjects.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, has made a discovery, which he communicates to his readers in his last number, and which will no doubt be considered of *vast importance*, to the country. In the Statutes of 1825—he has discovered that by an error of the press, we have made a misprint by the transposition of two figures—1285, for 1825.—This by most persons would be considered far more excusable, than calling the Duke of Wellington, "Master of the Ordinance," which the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate* has done, in the very same paper, where he announces his important discovery, of our misprint.

OTTAWA OR GRAND RIVER.

This great river is suspected to have its source in the Rocky Mountains, afar in the North West regions of Canada, and after descending over various sublime waterfalls, and down numerous shutes forming strong rapids, at last joins the St. Lawrence at the Island of Montreal. The Ottawa discharges over the Falls of Chaudiere during the months of Autumn, when it is at the lowest ebb, about 250, 000 tons of water every hour; as far as it has yet been explored, it averages one mile and a quarter broad, 150 feet deep, and at this place runs at a velocity of 9 miles an hour.—In the latter end of June or beginning of July, when the floods come roaring down, turning the falls to rapids, and the lakes to currents, rising at Hull 24 feet perpendicular; the discharge is computed at 1,000,000 tons per hour. Considering the season that the floods come down to the St. Lawrence, which is drawing near to midsummer, this river must traverse an immense distance, not less than 2500 miles; and from that point of embouchure of its floods, it must pass through immense wastes of snow. As far as it is known, the channel is rocky, banks steep, growing all species of hardwood. The stone is chiefly lime, in horizontal strata. About half a mile from the banks, the country is level and luxuriant, abounding in oak groves & rich red pineries. Conceiving the river to be an inclined plane, according to the discharge, velocity and distance calculated, the difference of level between the falls into the St. Lawrence and its source must be about 650 feet. In the extent of its course there are many Islands, and what in Canada are termed 30 mile lakes, or lakes of the second order. These are deep, & in many places out of soundings, while the current of the river are quite different from those in the large lakes, such as Ontario, Erie, &c.

The shores of its lakes are generally swampy, occasioned by the rising, every year, of the waters over them. They are covered with the finest timber of pine, and are of the same fertility prospect. The floods continue at a height about a month, but do not abate for three; they must be composed of as much melted snow as would cover at least 15,000,000 acres of land 5 feet deep.

As far up the noble stream as the Lake of the Chats, the country adjoining is tolerably well settled, to the distance it might be said, of 180 miles from the City of Montreal; the Settlers have found the country extremely healthy and fertile, and the waters good to drink; in Breweries it makes good ale, and is accounted excellent for washing, bleaching, dyeing &c. Where the country has been cleared 20 years, little thriving villages begin to spring up. Even the Indian one, of the Lake of the Two Mountains, begins to look similar to Ambleside on the banks of Windermere, England, praised by all feeling travellers and admirers of Lake scenery.

This River may be said to be the grand highway to the extensive and unexplored North West territories of Canada; along the banks, in many instances, the famous North West Company, had posts—now in possession of the Hudson Bay Company—it was expected that the Fur Trade would have enlighten-

ed the world by an account of the Ottawa? but it is to be regretted that this has not been done. The want of inclination does not seem to be the cause; but the want of general knowledge, and leisure to attend to any object but that which forms their wild and precarious business—it is not, after all, singular to say, that here one of the largest and most interesting rivers in the known world, running thro' a healthy country, and exceedingly large Colony of Great Britain, should at this time of the day remain almost unknown! On the English Maps, it is not to be seen, and the Geographer only hears of it as if it were one of the rivers of the Moon, which no one can tell whether it exists or not. The Nile and the Niger have their annual host of travellers —all well found from the Parent Country—but the glorious unknown Ottawa must not be visited by science; the burning, savage deserts of Africa, are more respected by her, than our own, dear, wonderful Canada.—*N. Montreal Gazette.*

Colonial,

HALIFAX.

We are happy to learn that the small-pox, that dissolating and loathsome disease which has swept off so many valuable members of our community, is fast subsiding, both in virulency and in the number attacked. The Typhus Fever has almost, if not entirely, disappeared; and the usual mode of life has followed in consequence of the introduction of these distempers among us, yet much gratitude is due from us all to the kind Providence who has laid his hand so lightly upon us.—*Acadian Recorder.*

FANCY BALL.—The Fancy Ball given last evening by Lieut. Colonel Fergusson, and the Officers of His Majesty's 52nd Regiment, afforded high satisfaction to a very large party. Mess Room, the great scene of amusement, was fitted up in a style of the utmost neatness. The fancy dresses, in most instances exhibited much taste, and the disguises were so good, that it was with difficulty many of the parties who had assumed characters could be discovered. A humorous Paul Pry, Active Forester, a Spanish Gentilla, Quakers, Gypsies, Pensioners, Mendicants, Flower Girls, French & Dutch Peasants, Knaves of Hearts, Clubs, Spades and Diamonds, Jews, Sailors, &c. all figured away among the gay throng, and gave a rich zest to the entertainment. Dancing commenced at an o'clock, which was kept up till 12, when the supper rooms were thrown open, and a profusion of delicacies and substantial dishes displayed. After supper the happy party again adjourned to the Ball Room. Dancing was resumed, and it was in vain that the passionate old Gentleman in his Night Gown and Slippers, complained of being deprived of his sleep, and repeatedly endeavored to turn them out of the house, his rage had no effect, and it was not until a late or rather early hour, that the company retired, highly delighted with the kind attention of their gallant friends.—*Ib.*

The *Miramichi Mercury* of the 15th inst. states that a *Horizontal Wind Mill*, has been erected by a Mr. Sanderson, near the Scotch Church. When completed, it will have 54 sails, and its power will be equal to 14 horses, and will drive 2 pair stones, and 2 saws. Its principal advantages are, that it will not require more than a light breeze, to put it in motion, that it can go at all seasons of the year, that it is accessable to all parts of the River, to the numerous settlements about the Bay, and round the coast, and that it can always be depended upon. We join with the Editor of the Mercury, in wishing the proprietor, all the encouragement to which so spirited an attempt is justly entitled.

Married,

At the River Trent, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Campbell, Mr. Thomas Augustus, second son of Tom Major Corbett, to Miss Anna Margaret, eldest daughter of Adam Henry Meyers, Esq.

At Hay Bay, on Wednesday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Job Deacon, Richard Low, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Maine, both of that place.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.

21st March, 1828. 43-8.

pect of being hemmed in within its own territories, so as not to be able to purchase supplies from abroad.—*Quebec Star.*

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, 6th March.

Amherstburgh Market Bill—2nd Reading, in Committee.

Mr. Bidwell was unwilling to continue the powers already given to Magistrates in other Towns, and should therefore oppose the Bill in its present shape.

Mr Gordon wished that this measure should not be considered as a matter of Police—it was only for the establishment of a market on the same terms as had been granted to other Towns, and against which he had not heard of any complaints.

Mr. Fothergill being desirous that Mr. *Bidwell's* general measure should pass, vesting all Town authorities in the hands of a Town Council, voted against the Bill.

Mr. Gordon explained, that the Bill gave no additional powers to the Magistrates to levey Town taxes,—it only applied to the establishment of a market, in compliance with the wishes of the people of the Town of Amherstburgh, and on the same conditions, as all other markets in Towns throughout the Province, were established by Law.

After some further discussion, on motion of *Mr. Wilkinson*, the Committee rose, instructing the Chairman to move, to refer the Bill to a select Committee, to amend it in such a manner, that the authority for establishing & regulating a Market, should be vested in a Town Council, to be chosen annually by the people of the Town, instead of the Magistrates.

The motion was *Carried* in the House and the Bill, referred to a select Committee, for that purpose.

Port-Hope Harbour Bill.—Reported by the select Committee—Read first time, & ordered for second reading.

Waterloo Land Bill (for relief of Dan. Erb, and others)—read 2nd time,—ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Monday, 10th March.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the Bill for the *Relief of Religious Societies*, being read a second time—on motion of *Mr. Rolph*—

Mr. Rolph—a Conference was requested on the subject of the said amendments.—Ordered.

Tobacco Ware-house Bill—and Tobacco Inspection Bill.—Mr. Wilkinson of the select Committee on whom was referred these two Bills—the former introduced by himself, and the latter by Mr. Gordon, reported that the Committee, had agreed to adopt the *Ware-house Bill*, in preference. The report being received—

Mr. Wilkinson said that it was not his intention to press the Bill through this Session —he would however move the printing of it, that the persons who were interested in the measure, might have time to reflect upon its provisions.

Mr. Norris thought that both bills should be printed, that every information might be afforded.

Mr. Wilkinson had no objection to do so, and amended his motion for printing both Bills for the use of members.—*Ordered.*

House—House in Committee—Mr. M'Donell in the Chair.

The Attorney General said, that when the House was last in Committee on this subject, he had occasion to occupy its attention at great length, in detail, on the several modes which had been proposed, for effecting the improvement of the Highways—he had discussed them one by one, and had endeavored to point out what appeared to him, to be their several advantages and disadvantages, and he would now say that he would rather adopt any one of them, than that the Roads should remain, in what he considered their present disgraceful state—he had however submitted a specific proposal to the consideration of the House, which he considered as being the best, because he thought that its adoption would be the means of attaining the object, without expense, and without imposing any additional burthens on the people.—With the security, which the land would create, by the payment of one days labor at the rate of two shillings and six pence, the Province would be able to avail itself of the offer made by the Imperial Govt. that whenever such security was offered for public improvements, they would borrow money for us in the English market, on the same terms as they procured it for themselves, & which would not be at a greater rate of interest than from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent, thus together with the favorable rate of Exchange would be sufficient to authorise the loan on such security, of a much larger sum, than was required for carrying this object into effect—his proposal however extended only to the sum of £25000, or upwards. It had been objected by some Hon. Gentlemen that the people would find it difficult to pay the two shillings and six pence annually for one days labor—it had however, been proposed at one time in this House, that the whole of the Statute labor should be commuted for in money—the same objection was then made, as to the difficulty the people would experience in paying all in money—but there was a great difference. in calling upon them to commute for one day only, and he was of opinion that if during the year when they were selling their produce, this payment was kept in view, but little difficulty, if any, would be experienced in reserving so small a sum as two shillings and six pence, to meet it.

Mr. Hamilton repeated, that he considered it improper to call upon the Gore District, which had already made good roads, within its own bounds, to make roads for others—the people in new settlements, would in many cases find it extremely difficult to pay the 2s. 6d. annually—he should object to the measure generally as to any other part of the Gore District, was to have its full share of any moneies that might be raised for the improvement of the Roads.

Mr. Coleman considered it unfair to object to the general principle of the measure, because one District happened to have an advantages in soil and situation, which enabled it without much difficulty or expense to make good roads, which others were not so fortunate as to possess—the mode proposed he considered as perfectly practicable and if something was not done for improving the Highways, it would be a reflection on the Legislature—the measure was important, and the country expected that some general measure would be adopted and carried into effect without loss of time.

Mr. Perry had no doubt that the mode proposed might be practicable, for those who lived in Towns, on the main Road, or on the frontier—but its hardships would be felt by those who lived in the interior, whose money would be required from them, not to make their own roads—but to be expended on such as were at a distance from them—the country was new, and required all their labor, and more too, but by this proposition one days labor was to be taken from each settler to be paid for at two shillings and six pence, to make a common Road—this he thought was not equal—it was not fair—it was taxing the poor, and favoring the rich, and this was the object of most of the measures, proposed by the Hon. and learned Gentleman who submitted the present one to the House—if the measure should be adopted he hoped that the Home & Midland District excepted from its provisions, and should propose that it be left to repair its own roads by paying for exemption from Militia trainings—this would be no burthen to the people of that District—he should object to having the sum of £5000 on as £25000 in one year, because he thought it would be squandered, and instead of Commissioners, he thought that encouragement should be given to Road Societies, who would do more good—he would place a share of the money to each, to be given to large contractors, on their giving good security, and allow them to expend the money, where there were no Road Societies.

Mr. Scullick proposed the establishment of Turnpikes and toll gates, at a distance of every 20 miles—and thought it fair to let the back-woodsmans labor, to enrich those living on the main Roads—he would have toll gates erected and the dues paid by those, who derived the benefit from travelling on a Turnpike Road.

Mr. Fairly was opposed to the general measure on the ground, that it amounted to an unequal taxation—it would take from his (the Niagara) District five thousand days work—this was too much—he would not legislate partially but would take care of his own District—he would prefer that each District should raise, and expend its own taxes.

The Att'y. Gen said that in the course of Debate, an Hon. Member had charged him with bringing forward measures, intended to oppress the poor, and to favor the rich, for the purpose of very easy matter for that Hon. Gentleman, or any other Hon. Gent. to attribute such motives to his conduct, or that of any other person—he would ask the Hon. Member from Lenox and Addington by whom this charge had been so loldly made, to shew an instance where such motives could with any degree of justice be attached to him—a measure considered of the utmost importance to the country had been introduced by him and had become a Law—he alluded to the Assessment Law, and he would ask that Hon. Gent, whether this was an instance of the motives he had attributed to him. With respect to the objections made by the Hon. Member from Wentworth (Mr. Hamilton) respecting the Roads in the Gore District, he could only say that if the Roads in that District required any repairs that Hon. Gent. had only to name them, and he should willingly embrace them in the present measure. As to Militia Trainings—if they were unnecessary, and the House was of that opinion, it would be unjust to exact a payment for being excused from attending them—they should respect the claims of the aggrieved, and wherever they were considered necessary, it would be equally unjust to devote them to any other purpose.

Capt. Matthews would go the full length of the measure, if he could be assured that the money would be well expended—he was aware however that in many cases it would be found difficult to raise the sum required yearly, and as the Government was already doing so much in the Bathurst District, by expending large sums of money there, the people of that District, who were so much nearer a market, should in his opinion make their own Roads—before giving his final vote, he would wait to be informed as to the details of the measure.

Mr. Morris said that members on both sides of the House appeared to agree, that the Roads of the Province were in a bad state, and ought to receive the serious attention of the Legislature, but the difficulty was the discovery of a measure for their improvement which would be approved of by all.—The Hon. Gent. from Wentworth opposed the mode suggested by the learned Att'y Gen., because the Roads are good in the District of Gore, and thinks that it would be unjust to raise money from his constituents, to make roads in other parts of the Province. Did (ask Mr. M) such sectional jealousies prevail when members from all parts of the Province voted a sum amounting to nearly £20), 000, for the construction of the Burlington Bay in that District The Hon Member from Wentworth ought therefore, if the Roads are good in his District, to assist in mending them where they are bad. Another Hon. Gent. (Capt. Matthews) stated, that the people in the Bathurst District had no claim to an appropriation of money in their roads, as they lay near the Markets of Lower Canada, and as the Government expended large sums of money for the improvement of their Navigation.—Mr. Morris said he was astonished to hear such arguments from Hon Gent., after the description given by the Att'y. Gen of the state of the roads in that part of the Province, and if they were so bad in summer when the learned Gent. visits Perth, what must they be in the Spring and Fall; they must in many places impassable at all seasons, and although the money expended on the Canal are within 20 or 30 Miles of the best population, such is the nature of the country, that it is altogether impossible to convey any kind of Provisions for the supply of the Workmen. Nothing was to be found in the Province like it, and yet on all former occasions when he applied to this House for aid to render passable some of the worst places, he was always met with the cry, that if aid was given to one District, it must be given to all.—He asked if this was just, when they heard the difficulties under which the people in Bathurst labored —Taxes were often laid on the road to Brockville with a couple of Barrels of Potash, when nature and distance dictated, that the conveyance should be to the Ottawa, instead of the St. Lawrence. Another reason why the Legislature should assist in making roads in that District, was, that the country was new, and had never enjoyed the advantages conferred on those parts of the Province—£70,000 had been expended on the Highways before that District was in existence: and as there was now a population of 13,000 Souls, contributing as largely to the Provincial revenue as most of the Districts, he certainly hoped that their claims would not go unnoticed, especially as they had never put the country to any expense in Legislating, as the people at the Head of the Lake therein had proposed. Did (ask he) any petitions to the House, three petitions only. With respect to the plan proposed to raise the loan, he certainly thought, that it was the least burthensome of any yet suggested, and to avoid any imputation of it without putting the people to some little inconvenience, was out of the question, for the financial affairs of the Province forbid the slightest expectation from the funds—the people, on the other side of the House, to suit the measure to the situation of the people—he thought, if the commutation were reduced to 1s 6d, that the inhabitants in the back Townships would be much better pleased, for notwithstanding the opinion of Hon. Gents, great difficulty was felt in the remote Settlements, in raising the smallest sum in Cash; indeed the only consideration which could justify a plan of this kind, was the operation of the wild Land Assessment act, which will at the same time throw large sums of money into these remote Townships; and for this reduction in favor of the poorer classes of Settlers might not diminish the revenue to be collected, he would propose that wealthy persons who have many days work to perform should commute for 2, 3, 4 or 6 days, in proportion to their Assessment—in all the circumstances of the Country, he thought it advisable to adopt the principle of the Resolutions, and in doing so he trusted that the House would grant such a sum to the repair of the Roads in the Bathurst District, as their deplorable condition required:—Roads thro' which it was impossible for Carriages to pass, and where the Mail is carried by a man on foot, between Perth and Richmond.

Mr. Wilson would apply a portion of the money to every part of the Province, and in his opinion the plan of Road Societies was preferable to the one suggested—the sum named would certainly be sufficient to make a good Road from one end of the Province to the other, but he would take care to legislate for his own part of the country as well as others—it would be better too to allow the people to pay for being exempt from militia trainings, which were of no service either to King or Country.

Mr. Rolph thought that the money should first be raised, and then say how it was to be expended —in framing the ways and means taxation should be avoided, because the debt of the Province was already great—he mentioned this in order, that due consideration should take place under the present circumstances of the country—should we while laboring under a general state of poverty, resort to a general system of taxation! he objected to the mode proposed, because it was a tax on all, on those who can, as well as those who cannot pay—he knew that in his own District (London) the people found it difficult to pay their ordinary taxes—he objected to it also, because it took away the resources of one part of the country, to be applied in another, and he considered this as taking money out of one pocket to put into another. If the statute labor, as had been asserted, was not duly performed, he would provide a remedy for the neglect, and institute an inquiry into the manner, why good laws were not well administered—the Statute Labor should be left as it was and other means devised for the improvement of the Roads, as the interior parts of the country were as bad for roads as much as other places, and it would therefore be unfair to direct their labor, to other parts of the country, it was robbing them of so much labor which they required themselves, and would be a cruelty—the proposition he therefore hoped would not be adopted, but that other means would be devised for accomplishing the object. The question then was, to what amount was it safe for the purpose, without resorting to taxation? He would name first, the sum to be annually paid to the Government, by the Canada Company.—This fund the House already had control over. Mr. Cayley and Mr. Thews) stated, that the people in the Bathurst District had no claim to an appropriation of money in their roads, as they lay near the Markets of Lower Canada, and as the Government expended large sums of money for the improvement of their Navigation.—Mr. Morris said he was astonished to hear such arguments from Hon Gent., after the description given by the Att'y. Gen of the state of the roads in that part of the Province, and if they were so bad in summer when the learned Gent. visits Perth, what must they be in the Spring and Fall; they must in many places impassable at all seasons, and although the money expended on the Canal are within 20 or 30 Miles of the best population, such is the nature of the country, that it is altogether impossible to convey any kind of Provisions for the supply of the workmen. 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rest, instead of that of the Crown whose property they were.

The public debt of the Province having been alluded to, he would take this opportunity of requesting Hon. Gent., to refer to the public accounts—they would there find that during the last year about one sixth part of it, had been paid off, and with respect to the present measure he thought it unfair to consider it as a tax, or as adding in any respect to the public debt of the Province.

Mr. Hamilton would not consent to support the mode proposed by the Attorney General, until he was satisfied, that no other sources could be got at for the improvement of the Roads. The Canada Company he considered as a perfect absentee system, and would therefore endeavor to ascertain how the monies received from them were expended—he would get this information at all events, and if it should then be found that no other means could be devised, he would vote for the present measure with some modifications—the information however should first be obtained

Mr. Hamilton would suggest as an additional resource, the interest received by the Province from the Bank Stock it had taken in the Bank of Upper Canada. As to the remarks of the Honble. Gentleman from Lenox, (Mr. Morris) he would reply, that the Burlington Canal would not be a burthen to the country, as it would eventually pay both the interest and principal of the sum loaned on public credit, for its construction.

Mr Lefferty inquired whether any Hon. Gentleman knew what became of the fines paid by Quakers, Menonists, and Tunkers for exemption from Militia duty—he thought they should be expended on the Roads.

Mr. Hamilton replied that they were already appropriated by Law, to the uses of the several Districts in which they were paid—their amount was not so trifling, as in times of peace they were not rigidly exacted.

Capt. Matthews proposed reducing the Salaries of Clerks in public Offices—they were better paid as said, here, than in England,

Mr. Perry said that this would be only attacking the small fry—he should prefer beginning with the heads of Departments.

Capt. Matthews answered, that he would take the small fry first, and make them serve as bait to catch the larger fish with.

The House adjourned for want of a Quorum,

Tuesday, 11th March.

Highway Committee resumed.

Mr. Rolph proposed his resolution—

Mr. Perry was friendly to the inquiry proposed, and would also include the revenue derived under 14th Geo. 3.

Mr. Walsh would rather abandon the measure, than proceed with it any further this Session.

Mr. Gowan proposed to commute for 1s 6d, but one days labor should be commuted for, at 3s 6d., 2s 9d., and 1s 6d., according to the situation of the person paying it, those nearest the principal Highway to pay most, paying the largest sum, and reducing it as they were further removed from the contemplated improvements.—This he said would be but a small sacrifice to the public good, and would be attended with the saving in wear and tear of Waggons and Harness.

The Attorney General felt that he had discharged his duty, in submitting what he considered the most practicable mode for the improvement of the Roads—if the Committee should concur in the Resolution proposed by the Hon. and learned Member (Mr. Rolph), he should not consider it necessary to pursue the measure any further.

Mr. Rolph.—If the House would go with him and agree to ask for the information which his Resolution called for, he should then be prepared to devise means equally practicable with those suggested by the learned Attorney General for improving the Highways.

Mr. Rolph requested the Attorney General's measure, rather than be without one—something should certainly be done for the roads, and if no other funds could be found, he would make use of his—at the same time he would not agree to expend so large a sum in one year—labor was already scarce in many parts of the country, and the effect would be to raise the price of it on the farmers,—he would not therefore go with that moderate sum this year, and would prefer that a gradation should be observed in the commutation—all who resided in the immediate vicinity of the roads to be improved who were rated for its days labor or over should commute for the whole, and less in proportion as they were further from them.—The information asked for by the Resolution of Mr Rolph, need not stop the progress of this measure, as it could be obtained at the same time, but before finally closing the one suggested by the General Government, he would wait for an answer to the address proposed by the Resolution now before the Committee.

Mr. M'Lean with some modification, approved of the measure proposed by the learned Atty. Gen. —the information which the resolution proposed obtaining, might be asked for, but the sum to which it alluded, forming part of the crown revenue, there could be no expectation of getting moneys from such a source, for the improvement of the Roads.

Mr. Peterson could not assent to the mode proposed for improving the Roads, as it called upon the people to pay money—he considered it as unfair, and against the interests of the country—in many parts of the province it was difficult to raise a single shilling in money, the people in his District, found it no easy matter to pay their ordinary taxes, and more time would be spent in going to market to raise this additional two shillings and six pence, than would be required for the performance of the days labor which was proposed to be commuted for—he felt the same objection to paying in money, for exemption from militia trainings, and to taxes of any kind he was opposed.—As he felt desirous however that something should be done for the improvement of the roads, he hoped that some plan would yet be devised for so important an object.

Mr. Rolph's resolution for an address—on the subject of payments made, and to be made, by the Canada Company—sale of Crown Lands—Crown Timber—and Ferries was put and *carried*.

Mr Wilson proposed an additional Resolution for an address, on the subject of Militia fines—from what Regiments and the names of the persons paying such fines, for the last thirteen years. After some discussion this Resolution being put, was also *Carried*.

The Committee then rose, and reported the Resolutions—for receiving the Report Yeas 12—Nays 11.

The Resolutions being then severally put by the Speaker from the Chair—the two first of the series proposed by the Attorney General were *Carried*, and those of Messrs. Rolph and Wilson, for addresses on the subject alluded to, *lost*.

Mr. Bidwell moved an address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for Reports of Common Schools and from Trustees of District Schools in the Province.—*Carried*.

Capt. Matthews' notice—bill for the better election of Grand Juries —Ordained.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828.

The arrival of the Packet Ship *Sully*, at New-York from Havre, puts us in possession of London dates to 11th January. The news she brings is important, and by the Packet Ship of 16th which has probably reached New York by this time, we may expect to learn, the names of those who are to compose the new British Cabinet. Several extracts from English papers, for which we are indebted to the Albion will be found under their proper head.

As the Session of Parliment draws near to a close, members appear disposed to further the business without unnecessary delay, and for the last week there has certainly been a more business like appearance in the House, than during the previous part of the Session. Discussion is no doubt useful, for the purpose of eliciting information, and to afford an opportunity to every member who wishes to do so, of explaining his views on the various subjects which are under consideration. It is the repetition of this discussion at every stage of a measure, which unnecessarily, and very often improperly, occupies the House, to the exclusion of other matter; and the complaints of Hon. Members themselves bear us out in this remark.

The House was engaged on Thursday passing a Bill through Committee, to amend the wild Land Assessment Law. As we were not present when it was under consideration, we are not able to state precisely what its provisions are. We understand however that it authorises the payment of Taxes, in the District, when the person paying then lands, lies in the interior, where the roads are deep, & according to the discharge, velocity and distance calculated, the difference of level between where it falls into the St. Lawrence and its source must be about 650 feet. In the extent of its course there are many Islands, and what is called the Lake of the Islands, or lakes, or lakes of the second order. These are deep, & in many places out of soundings, while the colour of their waters are quite different from those in the large lakes, such as Ontario, Erie, &c.

The shores of its lakes are generally swampy, occasioned by the rising, every year, of the waters over them. They are covered with half drowned timber, and present a melancholy prospect. The floods continue at a height about a month, but do not abate for three; they must be supposed of as much melted snow as would cover at least 15,000,000 acres of land 5 feet deep.

As far up the noble stream as the Lake of the Chats, the country adjoining is tolerably well settled, to the distance it might be said, of 100 miles from the City of Montreal; the Settlers have found the country extremely healthy and fertile, and the waters good to drink; in Breweries it makes good ale, and is accounted excellent for washing, bleaching, dyeing &c. Where the country has been cleared 20 years, little thriving villages begin to spring up. Even the Indian one, of the Lake of the Two Mountains, begins to look similar to Ambleside on the banks of Windermere, England, praised by all feeling travellers and admirers of Lake scenery.

This River may be said to be the grand highway to the extensive and unexplored North West territories of Canada; along the banks, in many instances, the famous North West Company, had posts—now in possession of the Hudson Bay Company—it was expected that the Fur Trade would have enlightened on him. At present as he appears to be in a most *delightful passion*, we shall not interrupt him.—Only think how dangerous, it would be to do this, with a "*Peeler*," who takes no lobby, in the *dark*, of inflicting "*summary chastisement*"

We have given the opinions expressed by Hon. Members, on the subject of the Highways, as fully as our limits will admit. We regret exceedingly that the measure is again abandoned, and that the Roads must remain for another year at least, in their present state.

A press of business, prevents our attending to several other subjects.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, has made a discovery, which he communicates to his readers in his last number, and which will no doubt be considered of *real importance*, to the country. In the Statutes of 1823—he has discovered that by an error of the press, we have made a misprint by the transposition of two figures—1825, for 1823.— This by most persons would be considered for nothing—among whom we claim the Duke of Wellington, "Master of the Ordinance," which the Editor of the *Advocate* has done, in the very same paper, where he announces his important discovery, of our misprint.

Colonial,

HALIFAX.

We are happy to learn that the small-pox, that dissolating and loathsome disease which has swept away so many valuable members of our community, is fast subsiding, both in virulency and in the number attacked. The Typhus Fever has almost, if not entirely, disappeared; though great loss of life has followed in consequence of the introduction of these pestilential diseases, much gratitude is due from us all to the kind Providence who has laid his hand so lightly upon us.—*Acadian Recorder.*

FANCY BALL.—The Fancy Ball given last evening by Lieut. Colonel Ferguson, and the Officers of His Majesty's 52nd Regiment, afforded high satisfaction to a very large party. Mess Room, the great scene of amusement, was fitted up in a style of the utmost neatness. The fancy dresses, in most instances exhibited much taste, and the disguises were so good, that it was with difficulty many of the parties who had assumed characters could be discovered. A humorous Paul Pry, Active Foresters, Spanish Guerillas, Quakers, Gypsies, Pensioners, Mendicants, Flower Girls, French & Dutch Peasants, Knaves of Hearts, Clubs, Spades and Diamonds, Jews, Sailors, &c. all figured away among the gay throng, and gave a rich zest to the entertainment. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock, which was kept up till 12, when the supper rooms were thrown open, and a profusion of delicacies and substantial dishes displayed, and the merry party again adjourned to the Ball Room. Dancing was resumed, and it was in vain that the passionate old Gentleman in his Night Gown and Slippers, complained of being deprived of his sleep, and repeatedly endeavored to turn them out of doors, his rage had no effect, and it was not until a late or rather an early hour, that the company retired, highly delighted with the kind attention of their gallant friends.—*Ib.*

The *Miramichi Mercury* of the 15th inst. states that a *Horizontal Wind Mill*, has been erected by a Mr. Manderson, near the Scotch Church. When completed, it will have 24 sails, and its power will be equal to 14 horses, and will drive 2 pair stones, and 6 saws. Its principal advantages are, that it will not require more than a light breeze, to put it in motion, that it can go at all seasons of the year, that it is accessable to all parts of the River, to the numerous settlements about the Bay, and round the coast, and that it can always be depended upon. We join with the Editor of the Mercury, in wishing the proprietor, all the encouragement to which so spirited an attempt is justly entitled.

Married,

At the River Trent, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Campbell, Mr. Thomas Augustus, second son of Town Major Corbett, to Miss Anna Margaret, eldest daughter of Adam Henry Meyers, Esq.

At Hay Bay, on Wednesday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joh Deacon, Richard Law, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Maine, both of that place.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.

21st March, 1828. 43-3.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Store-house and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 43*tf.*

NORWICH SMOKED HAMS.—For sale by the Subscriber 11,000 lbs. Norwich Smoked Hams, of a superior quality and flavour.

JOHN ROSS.

Dundas, 16th March, 1828. 43-4*w.*

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14th March 1828. 43-*tf.*

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire,—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or seperate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, 14th March, 1828. 43-6

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, *Dundas, 1st March*, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of ten per cent on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is requested to be paid in, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, jun.

42-8. *Secretary, D. C. C.*

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, *St. Catharines, Feb. 25th*, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 7th April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,

41-4 *Secretary.*

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE, *Dundas, 22nd Feb'y.* 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardins Canal Company will be held on Monday the Seventh day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.

40-4 *Secretary.*

WILLIAM MARIAN respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general, he has re-commenced the Baking business, in the house formerly known as the *York Hotel*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

York, March 12th, 1828. 42-1

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.* in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 28th, 1828. 41*tf.*

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, WATCH-MAKER, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3*m.*

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers; and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

TO IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }

Philadelphia Lount Executrix,

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12*w.*

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29*tf*

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons: 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

February, 20th 1828.

41-6*w.*

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 36*tf.*

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Mouro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William F. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy
S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20*tf*

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening a HAT SHOP, one door west of Mr. J. Post's Watch-Maker's Shop, King-Street; where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

HATS AND BONNETS

equal in quality to any, either manufactured or imported into the Province, and all of the latest London Fashions.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, at Cash price, viz: Whiskey, Flour, Pork, Beef, Pot and Pearl Ashes.

The Subscriber flatters himself that by diligent attention to his business, and the superior quality of his work, he will merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Highest price paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping Furs.

ARCHIBALD M'MILLIN.

York, October 12, 1826. 20

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

A STRAY COW came into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Lot No. 15, in the 2d Concession, Township of Vaughan, in June last, between 8 and 9 years old, mostly black, has a streak of white along her flank, and a piece broken off her left horn.—The owner is required to pay expenses and take her away.

JOSEPH MATHESON.

Vaughan, 29th Feb'y. 1828. 39-3

U. C. Gazette,
EXTRAORDINARY.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY MARCH 25, 1828.

By Authority.

York U. C. Tuesday March 25, 1828.

At Four o'clock this day, His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR being seated on the Throne in the Legislative Council Chamber, and the House of Assembly being present, His EXCELLENCY was pleased to Prorogue the present Session with the following

SPEECH.

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

The period of your Session having been extended to its usual length, there are some measures of great and general interest to the people of this Province, which I had hoped might have been presented to me as the result of your labors.

Having recommended to you, when you met, that some effectual provision for the improvement of the Roads should engage your attention, and being aware, from the Petitions presented to me, that measures for promoting other valuable objects would be proposed to your consideration, I have not suffered the prorogation of the Legislature to be hastened by any occurrences however unusual.

It is not in my power to do more than persevere in urging on future occasions, an application to those objects, which are so connected with the welfare of the people, that an earnest attention to them, on the part of the Legislature, could not fail to be rewarded with the immediate attainment of great practical good.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

Among the Bills presented to me for the Royal Assent, I am pleased to find that, you have concurred in a measure providing for the convenient tenure of such parcels of ground as the various denominations of Christians may have occasion to occupy for Religious purposes.

The Naturalization Bill, which you have passed, remains to be decided upon by His Majesty's Government. After all the unnecessary excitement which has been produced by this question, I need only remind you that no measure could be devised here or in England, which could ever place the desired relief upon a more indulgent footing than it would long ago have been, if the wishes of this Government had been seconded when they were first publicly expressed.

I take leave of you in the confident expectation, that among a people so particularly favored as the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, no misapprehension as to their real interests, and the proper objects of all good Government, can be either general or lasting; and that this season of peace and prosperity, which we so happily enjoy, will hereafter be employed in a zealous and undivided application, to objects of evident and acknowledged utility.

VOL. 2. NO. 40.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York, 27th March, 1828.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint John Chisholm, Esquire, to be Collector of the Tolls and Dues payable at the Burlington Bay Canal.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2d July, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* & *Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the

purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-



BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [3d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Produce of the United Kingdom, or from some British Possessions in America.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork ed, repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, the Growth of the Free Ports in Possessing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid into His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value.	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for eve y Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from other Colonies.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South Africa* in *North America*, or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America* from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subjete to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Goods, &c. from Canada ed. Produce of Canada.

XXXI. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, and Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the Colonies into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought in. Island Duty-free.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, in ent to appoint the Ports of Kingston Canada, to be and Montreal in the Canadas, to be Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedihousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

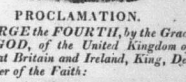
Goods prescribed on from ed, Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, Ports.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Goods removed to another Port.

Goods imported, &c. sels importing Goods from Foreign Parts.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING.

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th *July*, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE farther, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Davison, and Samuel Davison, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number twelve, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House, and out Houses thereon erected, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Bills Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Bills Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER.
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-15w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District to wit. } ALLAN ROBINETT, Plaintiff. J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant. On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett.

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York, 21st *March*, 1828. } 44-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NIAGARA DISTRICT, to wit: } BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joseph Walter Butler, at the suit of James Muirhead, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands, viz: the East half of Lot No. 109 in the Township of Niagara, 50 acres, the North half of Lot No. 11, in the Third Concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, and the South half of Lot No. 6, in the seventh concession of the Township of Grantham, 50 acres, on which is a good Dwelling House, and Barn, and about 30 acres cleared, and under good fence. Which Property I shall offer for sale on the Second Monday in April, being the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Eight, at the Court House in the Town of Niagara, at Twelve o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for Cash only.

RICHARD LEONARD,
Sheriff, N. D.

By PETER T. PAWLING.
Deputy Sheriff, N. D.

Sheriff's Office, Niagara, *April*, 24th 1827. }

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim to the abovementioned premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make the same known to me at my office on or before the day of sale.

35-6w. R. LEONARD, *Sheriff.*

Government Sale.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 26th Feb'y. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Lots of 100 Acres each, in the tract of Land, lately purchased from the Missisagge Indians, on the River Credit, lying North of Dundas Street, and adjoining the Lands heretofore sold to Mr. Racey, will be sold separately at Public Auction, to the highest bidder at Mr. Racey's Mills on the River Credit, on Monday the 31st March next at noon.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Twenty-five per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the remaining sum in three equal yearly Instalments bearing interest.

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

40-5.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
14th *July*, 1827.

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

STATEMENT of the MILITIA PENSION LIST, Published by the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the 30th January, 1826, entitled "An Act to Repeal part of, Amend and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions."

NAME OF PENSIONERS.	Disabled, RANK.	His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged when wounded. REGIMENT.	WHEN DISABLED.	HOW DISABLED, OR IN WHAT ACTION.	DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES.	REMARKS.
Ebenezer Avery,	Private	2nd Leeds,	26th January 1813,	By Casualty,	Home,	
John Bertrand,	Bugler	Incorporated,	8th October 1814,	By Casualty,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Andrew Borland,	Private	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Stephen Belland,	Private	Incorporated,	5th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Eastern,	
John Connell,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
* Jean B. Cougineau,	Private	1st Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
James Crawford,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	9th July 1814,	In Action River Thames,	London,	
George Campbell	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara,	
Joshua Y. Cozens,	Captain	Stormont,	30th March 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Richard D. Drake,	Sergeant	2nd. Norfolk,	12th November 1813,	In Action Stony Creek, Lake Erie,	London,	
* John Dewar,	Sergeant	2nd. Glengary,	30th June 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
* Nathan Fields,	Private	1st. Kent,	29th January 1813,	Accident,	Western,	
Archelaus Farnum,	Private	2nd. Leeds,	21st September 1812,	In Action Ganonoque,	Johnstown,	
Lawrence Furry,	Private	3rd. Lincoln,	30th December 1813,	In Action Black Rock,	Niagara,	
George Hutchison,	Seaman	Provincial Marines,	10th September 1813,	In Action Lake Erie,	Gore,	
Richard Hull,	Private	Incorporated,	12th August 1814,	In Action Fort Erie,	Gore,	
Robert Kirkpatrick.	Ensign	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	Loss of Leg.
Andrew Kennedy,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston	Home,	
William Laughton,	Private	Essex,	21st April 1814,	Accident,	Home,	
John MacDonell,	Captain	Stormont,	22nd February 1814,	Accident,	Eastern.	
Elijah Mudge,	Private	Oxford,	13th July 1814,	Accident,	Gore,	
William Mollimore,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Eastern,	
Charles MacKinnon,	Private	2nd. Glengary,	10th November 1813,	In Action near Cornwall,	Eastern,	
Farquhar McBain,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Thomas Major,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	
William McMullin,	Private	Hastings,	14th December 1812,	Accident,	Midland,	
John Mitchell,	Private	Kent Volunteers.	4th March 1814,	In Action Long Woods,	London,	
Phillip Petrie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,	15th May 1814,	Accident,	Niagara,	
Micheal Reaume,	Private	2nd. Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
Thomas Ross,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Alexander Ross,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	Died 20th July, 1824.
Thomas Smith,	Lieutenant	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Gore,	
Thomas Silverthorn,	Private	1st. Norfolk,	28th November 1812,	In Action Fort Erie,	Londc.,	
Thomas Servos,	Private	Stormont,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	Loss of Leg.
John Seelye,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Arm,
Joseph Sheppard,	Private	3rd York (late)	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Jacob Snyder	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Home,	
James Secord,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Niagara,	
Samuel Weir,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	London,	
Joseph Wheaton,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	22nd July 1814,	In Action St. Davids,	London,	
Zachariah Warner,	Private	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundylane,	Gore,	
1. Isaac Rall,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,				
2. Reuben Alward.	Private	2nd. Norfolk.				

NAMES OF WIDOWS.	NAMES OF LATE HUSBANDS.	His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged. RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN KILLED.	HOW KILLED.	District in which Widows now reside.
Mary Adams,	Samuel Adams,	Private	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
* Marie Madelaine Bondy,	Laurent Bondy,	Captain	1st Essex,	5th May, 1813	In Action Fort Meigs,	Western.
Margaret Booth,	Joshua Booth,	Captain	Addington,	27th October, 1813	By Casualty,	Midland.
Elizabeth Coghell,	George Coghell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	25th July, 1814	In Action Lundylane,	Niagara.
Jerusha Detlor,	John Detlor,	Ensign	3d York,	27th April, 1813	In Action York,	Midland.
Mary Green,	George Grass,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May, 1813	In Action Fort George,	Niagara.
Margaret Green,	Samuel Green,	Private	2d York,	6th July, 1813	By Casualty,	Gore.
Jane Jones,	John Jones,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	25d December, 1813	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Niagara.
Susannah McDonell,	Christopher McDonell,	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary McLean,	Allen McLean,	Private	Kent,	1st February, 1813	By Casualty,	Western.
Theates Miller,	James Miller,	Act'g Sail-ing Master	Provincial Marines,	9th October, 1814	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Western.
Marie Angeleque Rabbie,	Jean B. Rabbie,	Private	Prov. Artillery Drivers,	20th March, 1813	By Casualty,	Midland.
Cecile Reaume,	Paschale Reaume,	Private	1st Gore,	21st January, 1813	In Action River Raisin,	Western.
Sarah Roberts,	William Roberts,	Private	1st Essex,	10th May, 1813	Wounds rec'd at Fort Meigs,	Western.
Anne Turney,	George Turney,	Captain	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary Taylor,	Peter Taylor,	Private	Oxford,	10th September, 1813	In Action on Lake Erie,	London.
Elizabeth Saunders.	Mathias Saunders,	Private	1st York,	27th April, 1813	In Action at York,	Home.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS.	NAMES OF YOUNGEST CHILD.	NAMES OF DECEASED FATHERS.	His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged. RANK.	REGIMENT.	HOW KILLED.	WHEN KILLED.	District in which Guardians reside.
Allan M'Lean	Edward Walker	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	In Action Fort Erie,	12th August, 1814	Midland.
Charles Eddy	Anne Smith	Chauncey Smith	Private	Oxford	Accident,	5th November, 1814	London.
* Peter Moore	William Holfrum	Phillip Holfrum	Private	Incorporated	Casualty,	21st August, 1813	Midland.
Christian Almert	Margaret Hendershot	John Hendershot	Private	5th Lincoln	By the Enemy Queenston,	13th September, 1812	Gore.
William Smith	Anne Smith	Thomas Smith	Private	3d York	In Action Queenston,	13th October, 1812	Home.
John Thompson	John M'Lellan	Martin M'Lellan	Captain	1st Lincoln	In Action Fort Erie,	27th May, 1813	Niagara.
Phebe Goodson	William Cameron	William Cameron	Private	1st Lincoln	In Action Fort George,	27th May, 1813	Niagara.
Catharine M'Grath	Mary M'Grath	John M'Grath	Private	Incorporated	Accidental Wound, Fort Erie	24th September, 1814	Midland.
* Anne Riaume	Genevieve Badishon	Pierre Badishon	Private	2d Essex	In Action River Rasin,	21st January, 1813	Western.
Henry Carroll	Lovina Corrall	John Corrall	Captain	Oxford	By Casualty,	27th October, 1813	London.
Mary Chambers	John Clendennen	Adam Clendennen	Private	1st Norfolk	In Action Fort Erie,	28th November, 1812	London.
Anne Crawford	Alexander Cabasiere	Pierre Cabasiere	Private	Incorporated	In Captivity, (Prisoner)	February, 1815	[Decr. last.
Francis Burke	Mary Murray	Daniel Murray	Private	3d York	In Action York,	27th April, 1813	Home, (aged
Lydia Barker	Edward Pier	Stephen Pier	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara,
Anne Hickson	Mary Wilkinson	Jacob Wilkinson	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara,
Louis Tessier	Julia Blanchette	Louis Blanchette	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Western.
Hannah Dachstetler	Catharine Forsyth	James Forsyth	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara.
Sarah M'Gown	Eleanor Taylor	Robert Taylor	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Gore.
Albert Ryckman	Dorothy Bastido	Joseph Bastido	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Gore.

1. Placed on the Pension List by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to commence from 13th October, 1821.
2. Placed on the Pension List by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to commence from 7th April, 1823.

N.B. Those marked thus (*) have not applied to the Receiver General.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1828. NO. 44.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, 12th March.

Capt. Matthews brought in a Bill for the better election of Grand Juries,—Read, and 200 Copies ordered to be printed.

Court of Chancery.—The House went into a Committee on the Despatches received from His Majesty's Government on the subject, and after some discussion, a Resolution being carried to postpone its further consideration until the next Session of the Legislature,—the Committee rose and reported accordingly.

Sixteen Mile Creek Harbor Bill—2nd Reading—ordered for 3d Reading *next Adjourned.*

Thursday, 13th March.

The Bill for constructing a Harbor at the mouth of the 16 Mile Creek, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Legislative Council.

An Address to His Majesty, on the subject of the independence of the Judges, passed the House, and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would receive the same.—The Address is similar to that presented on a former Session on this Painful subject, and to which his Majesty's Government have already given an answer.—The present Address grew out of a discussion on the subject of the establishment of a Court of Chancery in this Province.

Friday, 14th March.

Religious Society Return Bill—(to ascertain the number of each denomination)—2nd Reading—in Committee.

Mr. Hamilton thought that such a Bill was much required—it would be the means of procuring valuable information, and settle disputes which at present existed on the subject,—the Bill should receive his hearty support.

Mr. Morris said that its necessity must be apparent to every Hon. Member—Some of the Sects were busy in taking a census of their Members, which was not likely to be as correct as could be desired

Mr Walsh observed that by one of the provisions of the Bill, a fine was imposed—he considered it as a most extraordinary proceeding, that a man should be declared liable to a penalty, for refusing to say, to what religious denomination he belonged.

Mr. Perry said that in the Schedule, there was a column for "non professing," and those who did not state to what denomination they were attached, could be placed under that head.

Mr Hamilton thought that without such a penalty the Bill would be useless, as the Assessors could not make out correct returns.

Capt. Matthews said, that if he had ever met with one thing more ridiculous than another, it was this Bill—it would lead to mischief, and divide Members of families who belonged to different sects, against each other—he would not himself submit to such a measure, and would refuse to tell his name and religion.

Mr. Hamilton had not himself made up his mind as to what denomination he belonged, and thought he never should—he liked them all equally well—

Mr. Ralph felt a repugnance to the measure generally, and to its provisions—there were many reasons why such a Bill should not be adopted.—No person should be obliged to record his Creed, as it might be made use of to affect his civil rights—he regarded a Scholarship in the University about to be erected, as a civil right, and a mans recording his name as belonging to any other denomination than that, which by the Charter would entitle him to the privilege, might be made use of as a reason for excluding him.—A burst of feeling at a Methodist Camp Meeting, might carry some away, as it might be made use of to affect his civil rights—he regarded a Scholarship in the University about to be erected, as a civil right, and a mans recording his name as belonging to any other denomination than that, which by the Charter would entitle him to the privilege, might be made use of as a reason for excluding him.—A burst of feeling at a Methodist Camp Meeting, might carry some away, so as to record their names as Methodists or Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland, and afterwards at the University might sign the 39 Articles of the Church of England—this would cause them to be looked upon with a jealous eye, and they would be called turncoats. The less we interfered with opinions on such a subject the better. He thought it would be strange to know how every mans door and ask him his faith, and if he refused to tell it, to set him down as non professing—a man might as well be asked what money he had in his house—whether he was a Whig or a Tory, and what were his political principles The Assessors would no doubt, in their tour through the country become admirable polemics, and if any persons should obstinately refuse to tell them to what Church they belonged, a fine would be imposed upon them on the Oath of the Assessor The proposition he considered as monstrous—it would lead to disputation among families at their very firesides, of an unprofitable kind, which might end in very unpleasant consequences.

Mr. Morris said that the University had been established under the present Charter, because the Governament supposed that the greater number of the inhabitants were Episcopalians. The census now taking by several of the sects, would in all probability be made in such a way as to furnish no data, to rectify this error. The Bill was intended to produce a correct return, which might afford such information to His Majesty's Government as would induce them to make some alteration in the University Charter, and place it on a different footing, from that which was at present intended.

Mr. Perry concurred in the opinion expressed by Mr. Morris. The Assessors would take correct returns, and no one he thought could have any objection, to say, to what sect he belonged.

Mr. Peterson knew that endeavors had been making for the last six months, to ascertain the numbers of each sect.—The present Bill was much required by the Country.—A Rev. Gentleman of the Church, had written to another Rev. Gentleman at York, that in Townships of Prince Edward County, two-thirds belonged to the Church of England—this statement he knew to be miserably incorrect, and he understood that it was the practice of Rev Gentlemen of that Church, in different parts of the Country, to go about making inquiry, and those whose minds were not made up as to what sect they should attach themselves, were set down by them, as belonging to the Church of England. If the truth was sent home, there would be no University under the present Charter—if allowed to go into operation, he considered that its object would be to establish an ecclesiastical tyranny, and that it would not be of any service to the country. The principle of the Bill was good, and he could not account for the opposition it met with from the learned Member from Middlesex (Mr. Ralph), whose arguments against it, he thought were very weak—that learned Gentleman must know that the people wish it, and he should therefore be delighted to give it his support.

Mr. Lefferty thought the Bill was required by the Country, but he would confine the inquiry to the heads of families which would show with sufficient accuracy what members belonged to each sect—he was sorry that the Methodists had done so much good, should have been attacked in the course of the debate.

Mr. *Beardsley* had not heard any such attack—the learned Member from Middlesex (Mr. Ralph) had spoken of enthusiastic bursts of feeling, and that when the pressure went off, they might change their opinions—there was nothing disrespectful in this, if he thought so he would have repelled the attack.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill, which was ordered for a third reading.

(To be Continued)

Summary.

It is gratifying to observe, that, amidst all our dangers, real and fancied, the exchange continues in our favour, a circumstance chiefly to be attributed to the influx of specie from the New World, to which England may be said now to stand in the nearly the very same relation that Spain ever did.

The public should be on their guard against counterfeit sovereigns and half-sovereigns, many being in circulation.

Singular Expedition across the Atlantic.—As a proof of the great celerity with which news is circulated at the present day, we may instance the following:—The American President's Speech, delivered at Washington, left New-York in the packet-ship *Silas Richards*, on the 17th December, arrived in Liverpool on Monday the 31st, was despatched, by express, to London at three o'clock, where it reached at three o'clock on Tuesday; was printed and published by five o'clock the same evening, in a second edition of the "Sun" Evening Paper, occupying nearly *five columns*, closely printed, and left London that night by all the mails at eight o'clock, arrived again in Liverpool on Wednesday at seven, copies of which were next day forwarded to New-York, which it would probably reach in about thirty days, thus affording President Adams an opportunity of perusing his own speech in the Sun paper, after having sailed across the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 7000 miles, in about forty-eight days!—*Liverpool Courier, Jan. 9.*

Upwards of £13,000 a-year will be saved in the Irish estimates by the proposed reduction of inspectors of the revenue, inspectors general of prisons, and inspectors of stamps.

England.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the New Ministry, both in the Cabinet and out, so far as yet formed:—

IN THE CABINET.

President of the Council—Earl Bathurst, vice Duke of Portland.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord Privy Seal—Lord Ellenborough, vice Earl of Carlisle.

First Lord of the Treasury—Duke of Wellington, vice Viscount Goderich.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, vice Right Hon. J. C. Herries.

Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Beresford.

Secretary of State for Home Department—Right Hon. Robert Peel, vice Marquis of Lansdown.

Secretary of State for Colonial Department—Right Hon. W. Huskisson.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Earl Dudley.

President of the Board of Control—Viscount Melville, vice Right Hon. C. Wynne.

President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon. —— Grant.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Aberdeen, vice Lord Bexley.

Master of the Mint—Right Hon. J. C. Herries, vice Right Hon. J. Tierney.

Secretary at War—Viscount Palmerston.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence—Lord High Admiral.

Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart, vice Right Hon. James Abercrombie.

Woods and Forests—Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, vice Right Hon. W. S. Bourne.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Paymaster General—Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.

Under Secretaries of State—Horne, S. M. Phillips, Esq. and W. Y. Peel, Esq. vice T. S. Rice, Esq.—Colonial—R. W. Hay, Esq.; the other not yet settled.—Foreign—Lord Howard de Walden, John Backhouse, Esq.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawson, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville C. H. Somerset, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald—Earl of Mountcharles—Lord Elliot—E. A. M'Naughten, Esq.

Attorney General—Sir C. Wetherell.

Solicitor General—Sir N. C. Tindall.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Marquis of Anglesea, vice Marquis of Wellesley.

Chief Secretary—Right Hon. W. Lamb.

It has been reported that Lord Francis Gower is to be under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, resigned.

Lord Ashley, the eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeds Sir James MacDonald as one of the Commissioners for affairs in India.

Mr. Denison does not go out with Lord William Bentinck, as was intended.—Arch. Dobbs, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to His Excellency, in the room of Mr. Denison. —*Plymouth Journal.*

Sir George Clerk and Mr. Dennison will return to the Admiralty, as Members of the Council to the Lord High Admiral.

Sir Henry Hardinge returns to the Ordnance Department.

Lord Eliot has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Argyll has resigned the Privy Seal of Scotland, which has been conferred upon the Duke Gordon.

Dr. Jenner has been appointed to the important Office of King's Advocate in the High Court of Admiralty.

The Earl of Lauderdale is said to have tendered his gratuitous support to the Duke of Wellington's Administration.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Imperial Parliament.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 29, 1828.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House at ten Minutes past two o'clock, and took his seat on the Bench usually occupied by the Lords Commissioners. The other Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Ellenborough.

At twenty minutes past two, the Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the Lower House, for the purpose of summoning the attendance of the Commons to their Lordship's Bar, to hear the Royal Speech Read. The Speaker of the House of Commons was attended by about fifty Members.

The Clerk having read His Majesty's Commission—The Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Princes and States, assurances of their desire to maintain the relations of amity with this country, and that the Great Powers of Europe participate in the earnest wish of His Majesty to cultivate a good understanding upon all points which may conduce to the preservation of peace.

"His Majesty has viewed for some time past, with great concern, the state of affairs in the East of Europe.

"For several years a contest has been carried on between the Ottoman Porte & the inhabitants of the Greek Provinces and Islands, which has been marked on each side by excesses revolting to humanity.

"In the progress of that contest, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized Nations, have been repeatedly violated, and the peaceful commerce of His Majesty's subjects has been exposed to frequent interruption, and to depredations, too often aggravated by Acts of violence and atrocity.

"His Majesty has felt the deepest anxiety to terminate the calamities, and avert the dangers unspeakable from hostilities, which constitute the only exception to the general tranquility of Europe.

"Having been earnestly entreated by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, with a view to affect a reconciliation between them and the Ottoman Porte, His Majesty concerted measures for that purpose, in the first instance with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with his Imperial Majesty and the King of France.

"His Majesty has given directions that there should be laid before you copies of a Protocol, signed at St. Petersburgh by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, and of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on the 4th of April, 1826, and of the treaty entered into between his Majesty and the Courts of the Tuileries and of St. Petersburgh, on the 6th of July, 1827.

"In the course of the measures adopted with a view to carry into effect the object of the treaty, a collision, wholly unexpected by his Majesty, took place in the port of Navarino, between the fleets of the Contracting Powers, and that of the Ottoman Porte.

"Notwithstanding the valour displayed by the combined fleet, His Majesty deeply laments that this conflict should have occurred with the naval force of an ancient Ally, but he still entertains a confident hope, that this untoward event will not be followed by further hostilities, and will not impede that amicable adjustment of existing differences between the Porte and the Greeks, to which it is so manifestly their common interest to accede.

"In maintaining the National faith, by adhering to the engagements into which His Majesty has entered, His Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects to which all his efforts have been directed—the termination of the contest between the hostile parties—the permanent settlement of their relations to each other—and the maintenance of the repose of Europe, upon the basis on which it has rested since the last treaty of peace.

"His Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in informing you that the purposes for which His Majesty, upon the requisition of the court of Lisbon, detached a military force to Portugal, have been accomplished. The obligations of good faith having been fulfilled, and the safety and independence of Portugal secured, His Majesty has given orders that the forces now in that country should be immediately withdrawn.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has ordered the Estimates of the Current year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every regard to eco-

nomy consistent with the Public Service. We are commanded by His Majesty to recommend to your early attention an enquiry into the state of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Country.

"His Majesty is assured that it will be satisfactory to you to learn that, notwithstanding the diminution that has taken place in some branches of the Revenue, the total amount of the receipt during the last year has not disappointed the expectations which were entertained at the commencement of it.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"His Majesty has commanded us to inform you, that a considerable increase has taken place in the Export of the principal Articles of British Manufacture.

"This improvement of our Foreign Trade has led to a more general employment of the population, and affords a satisfactory indication of the continued abatement of those commercial difficulties.

"We are commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, that His Majesty has concluded Treaties of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of Brazil, and with the U. States of Mexico; copies of which will, by His Majesty's command, be laid before you

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he places the firmest reliance upon your continued endeavours to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, and to advance the great object of His Majesty's solicitude—the prosperity and happiness of his people."

From the New York Albion.

The packets *Britannia, New-York*, and *James Cropper*, have arrived from Liverpool bringing London dates to the 16th of February. The information furnished by these papers is so abundant that we must content ourselves with giving a few of the principal items, instead of a general abstract of the whole, as we commonly do. The most important events are—the formation of an entire New Ministry, under the Duke of Wellington—the King's Speech—and the proceedings in Parliament. The first and second subjects will be found in their proper places, and we subjoin an epitome of the Parliamentary proceedings, as almost every topic of importance has been discussed in either Houses of the grand Legislature of the Nation.

The address to his Majesty was moved by the Earl of Chichester, and seconded by Lord Strangford. Both these noble Lords regretted the occurrence of the battle of Navarino. The Marquis of Londonderry expressed similar sentiments. Lord Holland spoke in favour of the battle, and denied that Turkey was the faithful and *ancient* ally that had been alleged.

Lord King agreed with the terms of the address, but regretted that no allusion had been made to the Corn Laws.

The Duke of Wellington then stated, that he had great pleasure in saying, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government, during the Session of Parliament, to propose a measure with regard to the Corn Trade, founded upon the principles of the Bill of last Session. The Noble Duke then replied to the objections that had been taken to the word *untoward*, employed in the Royal Speech.—He meant to say, that he thought the affair was untoward, because the dreadful alternative of that battle was not contemplated in the Treaty of 6 July, and had an embarrassing effect on the negotiations at Constantinople. To prevent, and not to cause the effusion of blood, was the object of his Majesty's intervention. His Grace, however, absolved Admiral Codrington from all censure.

The Marquiss of Lansdowne said that there was no act of the late government, which he should not be prepared to defend, when the proper time for doing arrived. Lords Goderich and Dudley made the same declaration.

House of Lords, Feb. 1. The Marquiss of Londonderry called the attention of the House to the violent and outrageous conduct of the Catholic Association, which body had declared, that they would consider an enemy to Ireland, any member of either House of Parliament, who should directly or indirectly support the Administration having the Duke of Wellington, or any other man of similar principles at its head. This act the noble Marquis considered as intended as a sort of intimidation of Parliament, and called upon the House to join with him in expressing its reprehension of such improper proceedings.

Monday, Feb. 11.—The Earl of Darnley wished to know whether it was the intention of ministers to bring forward any measure whatever for bettering the condition of Ireland; if not, he would, at some early day move for the appointment of a committee, to take into consideration the state of that country, and suggest measures for its relief.

The Duke of Wellington said, that it was not the intention of Government to originate, in that House, any measures respecting Ireland. Some measures would, however, in the course of the Session, be submitted to, the other House, involving those recommended by his Noble Friend.

Viscount Goderich explained at great length, what led to the dissolution of the late ministry. From the statement of the Noble Lord it appears that the principal, if not the only, cause of that dissolution arose out of the disagreement between Mr. Huskisson & Mr. Herries, as to the appointment of the chairman of the proposed Finance committee. After describing the rise and progress of the difference between those gentlemen, and the failure of his attempts to remove it, the Noble Viscount went on to say, that under the circumstances, he thought it his duty to lay before his Majesty a statement of the dilemma in which he was placed. His Majesty then conceiving himself entitled to act as he thought proper for the good of his country, communicated his directions for the forming of a new administration to the Noble Duke now at the head of it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Tuesday, Jan* 29.

The Speaker having returned with his Majesty's speech, it was read to the House. The address was moved by Mr. C. Jenkenson, a relation of the Earl of Liverpool, and seconded by Mr. Grant. A debate then arose, in which Mr. Brougham, Mr. Bankes, Lords Russell, and Althorp took part, during which various sentiments were expressed on the words of the King's speech. Mr. Brougham in particular objected to the expression "untoward event," and complained of a military person being placed at the head of the nation. The address however, was agreed to without a division.

House of Commons, Feb. 7.—Mr. Brougham brought forward his motion on the "state of the Administration of the law," on which occasion he made a most luminous speech, which nearly fills the London daily papers. The further discussion of the subject however was deferred until the 22d of Feb. when it was expected to be resumed, with augmented interest.

House of Commons, Feb. 15.—Mr. Peel brought forward his motion for a "committee of finance," and, after a most able speech, he moved that the following be of that committee:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Herries, Sir John Newport, Mr. Ward, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Ashurst, Lord Lowther, Mr. Hume, Lord Howick, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Baring, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Mr. Littleton, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Sir M. W. Ridley, and Mr. Stanley.

Mr. Baring asked why Mr. Huskisson was not on the Committee, and was followed by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Grant, (Dumfries-shire) which he described all the persons named, as mere dross compared with that great man.—Mr. Peel said, that Mr. Huskisson was already overwhelmed with business; but, after some further discussion, Mr. H. expressed his willingness to submit to the wishes of the House, and he was added accordingly.

We had written so far when the *Salem* arrived from Liverpool with London papers to the 19th of February. On the 18th the explanations took place in the House of Commons and an extremely long debate ensued. The first difficulty in Lord Goderich's Cabinet arose from a dispute between Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries respecting the appointment of Lord Althorpe as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which dispute the Noble Lord unfortunately had not sufficient energy to stifle. It still seems uncertain whether the present Ministry will stand without some further changes. Mr. Huskisson it is supposed is not comfortable, and many papers, the John Bull inclusive, say that some of the appointments are only provisional. A little time, however, will decide this point.

Lord Cochrane has arrived in England.—He says that as the Turks have no longer any vessels at sea, his presence is not required.—The Hellas was left at Hydra.

Consols on 18th Feb. 85¼

The Marriage of Prince Hohenlohe of Langenbourg, with the Princess Feodore, daughter of the Duchess of Kent took place at Kensington, on the 12th of February.

The British army is to be withdrawn from Portugal immediately.

Bursting of the Thames Tunnel, and six men drowned.—We regret to announce that a second irruption of water took place early on Saturday morning in the Thames tunnel and that the gush was so sudden and violent, as to cause the loss of six lives. The present irruption has taken place several feet nearer the north shore of the river than the former one, and beyond the spot where the bags of clay had been sunk. It is said that proper soundings had not been made, and that the deposit of clay ought to have been more extensive than it was, as the soil of which is gravelly and liable to quicksands. About 100 men were employed at the time of the irruption, and the confusion was tremendous. In three minutes the tunnel was entirely filled with water. Mr. Brunel, Jun. was in the shield at the moment, and narrowly escaped with his life by swimming; he is much bruised in various parts of the body.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1828.

The late arrivals at New-York, bring us dates from England to 20th February.—The news is important, and under the proper head our readers will find His Majesty's Speech, delivered by Commission, on opening the Session of Parliament, on 29th January, together with a List of the new Ministry.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, and family left York, on Thursday morning, for Stamford His EXCELLENCY embarked on board *the Canada* Steam-Packet, under a salute from the Garrison

In the United States, a *Naturalization Bill* has been reported to Congress, by the Judiciary Committee.—Its provisions are as follows:—

"That any Alien being a free white, who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States between the 14th of April, 1802, and the 18th of June, 1812, and who has continued to reside within the same, may be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States, without having made any previous declaration of his intention to become a Citizen: Provided that when ever any person without a certificate of such declaration of intention, shall make application to be admitted a Citizen of the United States, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the applicant was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the 18th of June, 1812, and had continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be admitted. And the residence of the applicant within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of Citizens of the United States, which Citizen shall be named in the record as witnesses.—And such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States when satisfactorily proved, and place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of the Citizens, in the record of the Court, admitting the applicant; otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered and deemed a Citizen of the United States."

From this it will be seen, that the Government of the United States, consider it necessary to impose restrictions, and to require *registered proofs* before the party claiming Naturalisation, can be admitted to the rights and privileges of a Citizen.

Do we see the American Papers endeavoring to create a belief among these people, that it is the intention of their Government to deprive them of their rights? Is the law complained of as being unjust and arbitrary, or is any thing heard of its being considered *degrading* to be obliged to come into open Court with witnesses, to make the required registry?—Let those who misrepresented the intentions of this Government, when our House of Assembly passed the Naturalization Bill in 1826, compare that Act, with this Naturalization Law of the United States, and answer if they can for their misrepresentations. His Majesty's Government, as well as the Colonial Government were anxious to secure to these people their rights and privileges, and were desirous of carrying into effect a measure, the most liberal and safe, for the parties concerned, that could be devised.

Comparing the Act of 1826 passed by the Legislature of this Province, with the above, we cannot doubt that the former will be admitted to be a measure infinitely more liberal, and less difficult to be carried into effect by the parties interested, than the latter.

In the United States the party must produce witnesses to prove certain facts on oath, whose names, together with his own, must be entered on the record of registry, otherwise he is not entitled to be considered as a Citizen of the United States although he may have so considered himself for the last twenty-six years—that is from 1802 to 1828.

A striking difference between the two Acts, is, that while the provisions of the Law passed in this Province were so extended as to include all persons residing in the Province up to June 1820, that of the United States limits itself to 18th June, 1812, the very day on which they declared war against Great Britain: Those who have come into the States since that day and have neglected to comply with the provisions of the general Law on the subject are excluded.—Here, none were excluded, because all who chose to avail themselves of the Law could do so, by taking the Oath of Allegiance, and recording their names with some other particulars of identification, important to themselves and their families, without being called upon to adduce any proof whatever—they were admitted as evidence in their own cases; and yet a measure so liberal, and so easily complied with, when contrasted with the one above mentioned, was called degrading and odious. Let those who suffered themselves to be led away by designing men compare the two, and they will then be better able to appreciate the generous intentions of the Government towards them.

The imprisonment of two Officers of the Government, both at the heads of Departments, Colonel Coffin, and Col. Givins, by warrant of the Speaker, under the authority of a Resolution of the House of Assembly, for an alleged contempt and breach of privilege, is a fact which we have no doubt has already come to the knowledge of most of our readers.

On Saturday last they were committed for the residue of the Session, and pursuant to the terms of the warrant were released from confinement on Tuesday last, immediately after the Session was closed. As the right which has been assumed by the House of Assembly on this occasion, will be made the subject of an investigation before the highest tribunals, we shall not in this place attempt to discuss the merits of the question.—We shall briefly state such facts as are within our knowledge.

Col. Coffin and Col. Givins were summoned by the Chairman of a Select Committee, to attend and give information, on the Petition of William Forsyth, complaining of outrage.—Being aware that the usual practice of the House, when requiring the attendance of the heads of Departments belonging to the Government, was to address the Lieutenant Governor praying His permission for their attendance; these Gentlemen felt it to be their duty, to communicate to His Excellency that they had been served with Summons', in order that his pleasure might be made known to them, whether they were at liberty with his permission to attend the Committee. The reply to this application informed them that permission could not be given, and the Chairman of the Committee was acquainted immediately, by both Gentlemen with the result. The matter was then reported to the House, when a debate ensued, which ended in a Resolution, for issuing the Speaker's warrant for the apprehension of the parties.

Conscious that there was nothing in their conduct which could be construed as a wilful or intentional disrespect, and as the House had proceeded to an extre- which would probably bring the question of privilege to issue, they refused to be taken into custody unless it should be by force, acquainting the Sergeant at Arms at the same time, that if it was resorted to, they should seek for redress by actions at Law, both against the Speaker and himself.

Eventually force was resorted to, against which no resistance was made—the arrest being violent, they were brought to the Bar of the House, and there stated, that their non-attendance before the Committee, was not from a refusal on their own parts,—being at the head of Departments, they felt it to be their duty to obtain the permission of the Lt. Governor, usual on such occasions, and that the permission having been withheld, they had not felt themselves at liberty to comply with the Summons.

After a long debate, on motion of *Mr. Ralph*, seconded by *Mr. Bidwell*—the resolution for committal was carried, and the parties lodged in the Gaol

Such are the facts which we have endeavored to state as plainly as possible. The only remarks we shall offer upon them at present, are:—That the House of Assembly on this occasion deviated from the usual courtesy which has been invariably observed, when the attendance of persons at the head of Departments is required. The practice hitherto has been to address the Lt. Governor, requesting his permission for their attendance:—That the House, having on its part failed in the observance of that courtesy. Col. Coffin and Col. Givins would have acted in dereliction of what they felt to be a duty, if by any act on their part they had compromised, what the House of Assembly itself had by its invariable practice, acknowledged to be a prerogative of the Government.—And, that not having been guilty of any intentional or wilful disrespect to the House, in not attending before the Committee, their subsequent imprisonment, was an unnecessary, and improper severity.

The question of privilege, as we before stated, we shall not pretend to discuss, as it is reserved for a more solemn decision.

A Bill founded on the report of the Finance Committee of which Mr. Morris was Chairman, has passed during the present Session, which is of much importance to the Country. We allude to the Act for negociating a Loan in England, for the whole amount of the Provincial debt, £90,000 Ster. An Annual appropriation is made in the Law of £4,500 for the liquidation of the loan, which will be effected by the British Government on account of the Province in the London Market, on such terms, as will undoubtedly produce a great saving in the rate of Interest, and which together with the benefit of exchange, will be the means of giving us the command of a considerable sum of money on the transaction.

(From the Quebec Mercecury.)

We copy the following paragraph from the Oxford Herald, the Gentleman to whom it refers is the brother to the Revd. Dr. Mills Chaplain to the Forces.

Public Tribute.—The distress which so lately prevailed throughout the manufacturing districts, will, no doubt, be fresh in the recollection of the public. During that gloomy period, the Rev. Thos. Sturges Mills, Incumbent of Dob Cross, in Saddleworth, distinguished himself by his exertions in favor of the poor of that district; and the inhabitants being anxious to acknowledge his important services, purchased by subscription, an elegant tea service of plate, of the value of £100, which they presented to him at a public dinner, given at the Commercial Inn, Upper Mill, on Thursday, the 6th. The Reverend Gentleman arrived at the appointed hour, attended by a number of his friends, amongst whom were, Mr. Entwistle, of Foxholes, Mr. Dearden, of Richdale, Captain Taylor, of Oldham, Mr. Bankes, of Winstanley, &c. Jas. Buckley, Esq. of Hollowelle, presided, and was supported by J. Brown, Esq. as Vice President; and Mr. Abraham Mellor, Mr. Ammon Platt, Mr. H. Whitehead, and the Rev. T. Evans, who officiated as Stewards. On one piece of the plate, which was prepared by Messrs. Ollivents, of Manchester, in their best style, are engraved the arms of Mr. Mills, & on the reverse, the following inscription:—

"This Service of plate was
presented to the
Rev. Thomas Sturges Mills, Incumbent of
Dob Cross, by the Inhabitants of
Saddleworth, as a token of
their Gratitude, for his benevolent and unwearied exertions in behalf
of the Suffering Poor during the unparalleled
Distress of the Year 1826 and 7."

Domestic.

KINGSTON, 4th MARCH, 1828.

To the often repeated inquiry, when will the *Kingston Gazette and Religious Adocate* make its appearance? the Editor begs leave to say, that the first number will be published soon after the opening of the navigation.—The open winter and bad state of the roads, rendering it almost impossible to procure the necessary materials at an earlier period.

Ministers and Preachers, travelling or local, of any denomination, are authorized and requested to act as agents. To any such, and to other authorized agents, procuring and forwarding to us *ten* responsible annual subscribers and aiding us in the collections, &c. we will send the eleventh copies.

This paper will be published on Thursday mornings, and every exertion will be made to have it forwarded to agents and subscribers at as little expense and as early as possible.

Gentlemen holding subscription lists are respectfully requested to return the same, or a list of subscribers, to the Editor, by the 10th April next.

*** Editors of papers in the two provinces are respectfully requested to give the above one insertion.

QUEBEC, MARCH 15.

We regret to state that a melancholy accident has occurred to Mr. Wm. Rogers, first clerk in the office of the Quarter Master General. This young gentleman set out a few days ago with a party of Officers of the Garrison, on an excursion in pursuit Mouse-Deer. When at a distance of nearly three days' march from the Settlements, Mr. Rogers was unfortunately wounded by the accidental discharge of the piece of one of the party: the ball entered under the shoulder, passed across the spine and came out at the loins on the opposite side. Mr. Rogers was with much difficulty conveyed to town, where he arrived this morning, and lies in a state of extreme suffering with little hope of his recovery.—The unfortunate gentleman, who was the innocent, cause of this lamentable accident, is in a state of mind which we shall not attempt to depict.—*Official Gazette.*

Mr. Rogers is this morning much easier, and some favourable symptoms have, we learn, appeared.—*Mercury.*

Communication.

For the U. E Loyalist.

Mr. EDITOR,

I was a spectator at the Bar of our House of Assembly, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Rolph's Resolution, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, was put to the vote, for the imprisonment of Colonel Coffin and Colonel Givins. My reflections on the scene which was passing before me, you may, if you think proper, give a place in your paper. It was only the night before, that I had read a speech of John Randolphs, lately made in the Congress of the United State, where he says—

"But, permit me to remind you, Sir,—for you were then too young to know much of these matters—that, previously, but nearly at the same time of my leaving that Administration, a certain wise man from the East joined it, who soon after went off to Canada, under strong suspicion of felony; and this was soon followed by a certain gentleman's giving in his adhesion, who had before been violently opposed to it, and to its best measures. Sir, I have not the least objection to being said of me, that I separated myself from Mr. Jefferson, when Barnabas Bidwell and John Quincy Adams joined him."

Here then, thought I, is the son of that same Bidwell whom Randolph speaks of—a Foreigner, sitting, by some unaccountable means, within the Walls of our Legislature, passing judgment against two old, tried, and faithful servants of the King—their lives spent in his service—often hazarded in defence of their Country—in scenes of danger; where, perhaps, his son, was not to be boldly or *Constitutional Questions*. would not dare to show his head, *if the* Country—for I cannot call it *his*—should ever require his *Constitutional* Services.

I listened for more, but heard no harangues about privilege and prerogative; but as I am an old Half-pay Officer, and do not pretend to be versed in these matters, my mind was more occupied with the inconsistency of a comrade being visited with punishment, because he had obeyed the orders of *his* Commanding Officer. This, thought I, is redeeming the order of things indeed—and when the vote was taken, I returned to my lodgings, pondering on what I had witnessed.

Yours, H. P.

March 28.

Married,

At Kingston, in St. George's Church, on Wednesday the 12th instant, by the Rev. R. W. Tunney, Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces, in this Town, W. M. Smith, Lieut. Royal Artillery, eldest son of Captain Smith, Royal Navy, to Louisa Margrave, eldest daughter of Major Wallace Royal Artillery.

(The above is the first marriage celebrated in the new Episcopal Church.)—*U. C. Herald.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, until Thursday the 3d April next ensuing, for the following Service, viz:—

To new Shingle the whole of the East side, and to repair any other part of the Roof that may require it, and to White wash the Ceilings of the Apartments and passages of the Military Hospital at this Post.

Further particulars may be acquired on application at the Royal Engineer Office at this Post. The Prices must be stated in Sterling Money, the Dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.*

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, }
York, 24th March, 1828. } 44-1

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warehouse of Messrs. GILLESPIE MOFFATT and Co. situate on Point a Calliere, within the Port of Montreal, is appointed a Warehouse for the Warehousing of Goods without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, under the conditions and for the purpose of the Acts 8 Geo. IV. cap. 114. and 7th and 8th Geo. IV. cap. 56.

JOHN BRUCE, Acty. Collr,
G. A. GORE, Compr.
Custom-House, Quebec, }
10th March, 1828. }

To the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Durham.

GENTLEMEN,

THE period for a General Election not being far distant, and being again requested by a large body of the Freeholders of this County to become a Candidate, I now beg leave to announce to, you my intention of so doing, and to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election.

From the increase of the population of this County since you were last called upon to exercise your Elective Franchise, you are entitled to an additional Member to protect your interests, and consult for the welfare of the Province.

In now offering myself to your notice, I feel confident that I may securely trust to the sincerity and steadiness of the attachment manifested to me on former occasions, and which I will not believe so fickle as to be shaken by any idle or absurd reports that may be circulated to prejudice me in your esteem.

If so fortunate as to be the object of your choice, I shall deem it no small gratification to fill a situation, to which the good opinion of my fellow subjects shall have called me.

Your knowledge of me, and my long residence among you, have afforded every opportunity of judging of my capacity to serve you.

I shall make no boast of my independence, nor make professions of what I shall do for you, because I trust that you feel well assured, I have always considered your interest and welfare as identified with my own.

Whatever may have occurred on former occasions, I trust that all bitterness of invective between contending Candidates will be done away, and that the proceedings at the Hustings on the day of Election, will be conducted with the utmost calmness and moderation.

I have hitherto made great sacrifices in upholding your rights; and I shall be once more firm at my post on the day of Election, when I trust I shall receive the general support of the County.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful Servant,
G. S. BOULTON.

Cobourg, March 15, 1828. 44-1*w.*

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of, either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12*w.*

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. John DOGAN, residing there.

W. A.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
44-6*w.* *Secretary.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—For MECHANICS wanting employment, and SERVANTS wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK M'GAN.

York, March 28, 1828. 44-8*w.*

TO LET, and Possession given on the first of May next, a commodious House, with a good Cellar, Out Houses, Well, &c. situated on Newgate-Street.

Apply to

MATTHEW WALTON.

York, March 28, 1828. 44-1*w.*

Home District, } NOTICE is hereby
YORK TO WIT. } given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, York, }
15th *March*, 1828. } 42-4

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the Home District, will be held at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the Seventh day of April next; of which the Sheriff, Coroners, Gaoler, Constables, Bailiff's, and other Peace Officers, are commanded to take Notice.

Dated at York, the 19th Jan. 1828.

(By Order of the Court.)

JAMES E. SMALL,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c. 34-12.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to *James McNeal*, Esquire,—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, 14th March, 1828. 43-6

NORWICH SMOKED HAMS.—For sale by the Subscriber 11,000 lbs. Norwich Smoked Hams, of a superior quality and flavour.

JOHN ROSS.

Dundas, 16th March, 1828. 43-4*w.*

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14th March 1828. 43-*tf.*

DESJARDIN'S CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 1st March, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of ten per cent on the Stock of the Desjardin's Canal Company, is requested to be paid in, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES DURAND, jun.
Secretary, D. C. C.

43-8.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, Feb. 25th, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Welland Canal Company, will be held at St. Catharines, on Monday the 7th April next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the Act.

By order of the Board

JAMES J ACK,
Secretary.

41-4

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHB. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 43tf.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or ——— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

DESJARDINS CANAL OFFICE, }
Dundas, 22nd Feb'y. 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Desjardin Canal Company will be held on Monday the Seventh day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Jones's Inn, in the Village of Dundas, for the Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

JAMES DURAND, Jun'r.
Secretary.

40-4.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, 23d Feb. 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of eight per cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

39-6.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

JACOB KEEFER.

39-12.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.* in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres of unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 23th, 1828. 41tf.

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-8tf. *February*, 20th 1828.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufacture of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29tf.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix,
Whitchurch, 23d Feby. 1828. 39-12w.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thomas Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mul seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet aunda.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments through at the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. Mc Micking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridge water Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Anaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of purchasing the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. } 32tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 200 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

VOL. 2. NO. 45.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. L. C

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2*d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal* 31 G. 3. c. 31. *certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec* in North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Provinces,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the

purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy Reserves.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [2d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be paid, levied, collected, and taken by His Majesty, in the Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America to any other.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*,

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into any *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. from Canada to reduce Colonial Produce.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO

GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [2d July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, unless imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be paid, levied, collected, and taken by His Majesty, in the Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not,	cwt. 0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from one Colony in North America to any other.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*,

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into any *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. from Canada to reduce Colonial Produce.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-

Kingston and Montreal, Ports to certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* in and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in the Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from Frontier Ports to Warehouse Canadas, such Goods may be entered at some Warehousing Port in the Canadas, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

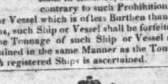
XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That Goods passed on from any Frontier Port in the *Canadas* at any other Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except any Ad-valorem Duty, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except any Ad-valorem Duty, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the British Possessions in America, shall be forfeited.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying and murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to a Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE We have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

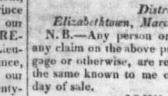
P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*

D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that HIS EXCELLENCY the LT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in this District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—	
	200 Acr's. each -	600
2d range do.	Lots Nos. 5 & 10—	
	200 Acr's. each -	400
	Lot Number 25—	
	Acres. - - - - -	100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—	
	200 Acr's. each. -	600

TOWNSHIP OF LOBO.

1st range S. side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—	
	200 Acr's. each. -	600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Sealey, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire,—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, be the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Bille Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, TO WIT. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George McClinaghan, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number eight, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House thereon erected.—Also—the West half of Lot number five, in the first Concession of Augusta, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, with a Stone House thereon erected, a Barn and Sheds, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Peoples and Margaret Peoples, at the suit of George Haley, I have taken in Execution Lot number twenty, in the third Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing two hundred Acres, be the same more or less,—which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District TO WIT. }

STATEMENT of the MILITIA PENSION LIST, Published by the authority of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed the 30th January, 1826, entitled "An Act to Repeal part of, Amend and Continue the Laws now in force for the Payment of Militia Pensions."

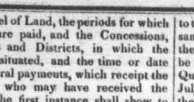
Disabled, NAME OF PENSIONERS.	*His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged when wounded.* RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN DISABLED.	HOW DISABLED, OR IN WHAT ACTION.	DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES.	REMARKS.
Ebenezer Avery,	Private	2nd Leeds,	26th January 1813,	By Casualty,	Home,	
John Bertrand,	Bugler	Incorporated,	8th October 1814,	By Casualty,	Home,	Loss of Arm.
Andrew Borland,	Private	3rd York,	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Stephen Belland,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Landystane,	Eastern,	
John Connell,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Leg.
* Jean B. Couzineau,	Private	1st Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
James Crawford,	Private	Kent Volunteers,	9th July 1814,	In Action River Thames,	London,	
George Campbell	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May 1813,	In Action Fort George,	Niagara,	
Joshua Y. Cozens,	Captain	Stormont,	20th March 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
Richard D. Drake,	Sergeant	2nd. Norfolk,	12th November 1813,	In Action Stony Creek, Lake Erie,	London,	
* John Dewar,	Sergeant	2nd. Glengary,	30th June 1814,	Accident,	Eastern,	
* Nathan Fields,	Private	1st. Kent,	29th January 1813,	Accident,	Western,	
Archelaus Farnum,	Private	2nd. Leeds,	21st September 1812,	In Action Ganonoque,	Johnstown,	
Lawrence Furry,	Private	3rd. Lincoln,	30th December 1813,	In Action Black Rock,	Niagara,	
George Hutchison,	Seaman	Provincial Marines,	10th September 1813,	In Action Lake Erie,	Gore,	
Richard Hull,	Private	Incorporated,	12th August 1814,	In Action Fort Erie,	Gore,	
Robert Kirkpatrick,	Ensign	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	
Andrew Kennedy,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston	Home,	Loss of Leg.
William Laughton,	Private	Essex,	21st April 1814,	Accident,	Home,	
John MacDonell,	Captain	Stormont,	22nd February 1814,	Accident,	Eastern.	
Elijah Mudge,	Private	Oxford,	13th July 1814,	Accident,	Gore,	
William Meltimore,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Eastern,	
Charles MacKinnon,	Private	2nd. Glengary,	10th November 1813,	In Action near Cornwall,	Eastern,	
Farquhar McBain,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Thomas Major,	Private	3rd. York,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Home,	
William McMullin,	Private	Hastings,	14th December 1812,	Accident,	Midland,	
John Mitchell,	Private	Kent Volunteers.	4th March 1814,	In Action Long Woods,	London,	
Phillip Petrie,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,	15th May 1814,	Accident,	Niagara,	
Micheal Reaume,	Private	2nd. Essex,	22nd January 1813,	In Action River Raisin,	Western,	
Thomas Ross,	Private	1st. Glengary,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	
Alexander Ross,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara,	Died 20th July, 1826.
Thomas Smith,	Lieutenant	2nd. York. (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Gore,	
Thomas Silverthorn,	Private	1st. Norfolk,	28th November 1812,	In Action Fort Erie,	London,	
Thomas Servos,	Private	Stormont,	22nd February 1813,	In Action Ogdensburgh,	Eastern,	Loss of Leg.
John Seelye,	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Johnstown,	Loss of Arm.
Joseph Sheppard,	Private	3rd York (late)	27th April 1813,	In Action York,	Home,	
Jacob Snyder	Private	Incorporated,	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Home,	
James Secord,	Captain	1st. Lincoln,	13th October 1812,	In Action Queenston,	Niagara,	
Samuel Weir,	Private	2nd. Lincoln,	5th July 1814,	In Action Chippawa,	London,	
Joseph Wheaton,	Private	1st. Lincoln,	22nd July 1814,	In Action St. Davids,	London,	
Zachariah Warner,	Private	2nd. York, (now Gore)	25th July 1814,	In Action Lundystane,	Gore,	
1. Isaac Rall,	Private	Prov. Artil'y. Drivers,				
2. Reuben Alward.	Private	2nd. Norfolk.				

NAMES OF WIDOWS.	NAMES OF LATE HUSBANDS.	*His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged.* RANK.	REGIMENT.	WHEN KILLED.	HOW KILLED.	*District in which Widows now reside.*
Mary Adams,	Samuel Adams,	Private	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
* Marie Madelaine Bondy,	Laurent Bondy,	Captain	1st Essex,	5th May, 1813	In Action Fort Meigs,	Western.
Margaret Booth,	Joshua Booth,	Captain	Addington,	27th October, 1813	By Casualty,	Midland.
Elizabeth Coghell,	George Coghell,	Private	1st Lincoln,	25th July, 1814	In Action Lundylane,	Niagara.
Jerusha Detlor,	John Detlor,	Ensign	3d York,	27th April, 1813	In Action York,	Midland.
Mary Grass,	George Grass,	Private	1st Lincoln,	27th May, 1813	In Action Fort George,	Niagara.
Margaret Green,	Samuel Green,	Private	2d York,	6th July, 1813	By Casualty,	Gore.
Jane Jones,	John Jones,	Captain	1st Lincoln,	23d December, 1813	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Niagara.
Susannah McDonell,	Christopher McDonell,	Lieutenant	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary McLean,	Allen McLean,	Private	Kent,	1st February, 1813	By Casualty,	Western.
Theates Miller,	James Miller,	Act'g Sail-ing Master	Provincial Marines,	9th October, 1814	Died in Captivity, (Prisoner)	Western.
Marie Angeleque Rabbie,	Jean B. Rabbie,	Private	Prov. Artillery Drivers,	20th March, 1813	By Casualty,	Midland.
Cecile Reaume,	Paschale Reaume,	Private	1st Gore,	21st January, 1813	In Action River Raisin,	Western.
Sarah Roberts,	William Roberts,	Private	1st Essex,	10th May, 1813	Wounds rec'd at Fort Meigs,	Western.
Anne Turney,	George Turney,	Captain	2d Lincoln,	5th July, 1814	In Action Chippawa,	Niagara.
Mary Taylor,	Peter Taylor,	Private	Oxford,	10th September, 1813	In Action on Lake Erie,	London.
Elizabeth Saunders,	Mathias Saunders,	Private	1st York,	27th April, 1813	In Action at York,	Home.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS.	NAMES OF YOUNGEST CHILD.	NAMES OF DE-CEASED FATHERS.	*His Rank, and Regiment to which he belonged.* RANK.	REGIMENT.	HOW KILLED.	WHEN KILLED.	*District in which Guardians reside.*
Allan M'Lean	Edward Walker	Edward Walker	Captain	Incorporated	In Action Fort Erie,	12th August, 1814	Midland.
Charles Eddy	Anne Smith	Chauncey Smith	Private	Oxford	Accident,	5th November, 1814	London.
* Peter Moore	William Holfrum	Phillip Holfrum	Private	Incorporated	Casualty,	21st August, 1813	Midland.
Christian Ainert	Margaret Hendershot	John Hendershot	Private	5th Lincoln	By the Enemy Queenston,	13th September, 1812	Gore.
William Smith	Anne Smith	Thomas Smith	Private	3d York	In Action Queenston,	13th October, 1812	Home.
John Thompson	John M'Lellan	Martin M'Lellan	Captain	1st Lincoln	In Action Fort Erie,	27th May, 1813	Niagara.
Phebe Goodson	William Cameron	William Cameron	Private	1st Lincoln	In Action Fort George,	27th May, 1813	Niagara.
Catharine M'Grath	Mary M'Grath	John M'Grath	Private	Incorporated	Accidental Wound, Fort Erie	24th September, 1814	Midland.
* Anne Riaume	Genevieve Badishon	Pierre Badishon	Private	2d Essex	In Action River Rasin,	21st January, 1813	Western.
Henry Carroll	Lovina Corrall	John Corrall	Captain	Oxford	By Casualty,	27th October, 1813	London.
Mary Chambers	John Clendennen	Adam Clendennen	Private	1st Norfolk	In Action Fort Erie,	28th November, 1812	London.
Anne Crawford	Alexander Cabasiere	Pierre Cabasiere	Private	Incorporated	In Captivity, (Prisoner)	February, 1815	[Decr. la
Francis Burke	Mary Murray	Daniel Murray	Private	3d York	In Action York,	27th April, 1813	Home, (aged
Lydia Barker	Edward Pier	Stephen Pier	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara,
Anne Hickson	Mary Wilkinson	Jacob Wilkinson	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara,
Louis Tessier	Julia Blanchette	Louis Blanchetta	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Western.
Hannah Dachstedter	Catharine Forsyth	James Forsyth	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Niagara.
Sarah M'Gown	Eleanor Taylor	Robert Taylor	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Gore.
Albert Ryckman	Dorothy Bastido	Joseph Bastido	Private	2d Lincoln	In Action Chippawa,	5th July, 1814	Gore.

1. Placed on the Pension List by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to commence from 13th October, 1821.
2. Placed on the Pension List by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to commence from 7th April, 1823.

N.B. Those marked thus (*) have not applied to the Receiver General for payment.



CHAP. III.

An Act to Amend the Assessment Law of this Province.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons holding Lands in the several Districts of this Province to pay the Rates and Taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they may reside. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in certain cases, for any person or persons, holding or owning Lands in any District of this Province, which are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place therein, to pay the Rates on such Land to the Treasurer of the District in which he, she or they, or their agent or agents may reside, and the Treasurer who may receive such rates shall, and he is hereby required, on being requested so to do, to give a receipt for the same, specifying the amount paid, the period for which it is paid, the lot or parcel of Land on which the same is paid, and the Concession and Township in which such Land is situated, and also the time or date of such payment: *Provided always*, that in all cases when the Rates as aforesaid shall be paid by virtue of this Act to the Treasurer of another District than that in which the Land on which such Rates are paid is situated, the person so paying the Rates, shall at the same time, pay to such Treasurer a sum equal to five per cent on said Rates, in addition to such Rates, which per centage shall be retained by such Treasurer as a compensation for the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of any District, receiving Rates and Assessments under this Act, on any Land not situated in his District, to keep an exact and accurate account of the monies which he shall receive for each District separately, stating the Lots, Parcels, or Tracts of Land on which the same may be paid, and the Concessions and Townships in which they may be situated; and the period for which such Rates are paid, and also the time or date of such payments, a copy of which account, verified upon oath, he shall transmit annually on the first day of July to the Treasurer of the District in which the Land may be situated, and shall at the same time transmit the amount of Taxes, Rates or Assessments, which he may have received under the provisions of this Act.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of any District, on receiving money from the Treasurer of any other District, shall forthwith credit the several lots or parcels of Land, specified in the Schedule accompanying the money with the amount mentioned in such Shedule to be paid thereon, and shall within ten days after the same shall have been received transmit to the Treasurer from whom the same may have been received a receipt for the amount, specifying the Lots, Parcels or Tracts of Land on which such Rates or Taxes are paid, the amount paid on each particular lot or parcel of Land, the periods for which the same are paid, and the Concessions, Townships and Districts, in which the Lands are situated, and the time or date of the several payments, which receipt the Treasurer who may have received the Taxes in the first instance shall show to any person interested therein, on being requested so to do.

IV. *And Whereas*, in consequence of the difficulty of transmitting monies, many of the Inhabitants have been unable to pay the taxes on lands owned by them in distant Districts, and it is expedient to extend the period for the payment thereof: *And whereas* none of those persons who have paid the tax on wild lands on or before the first day of January in this present year have been subjected to the payment of more than fifty per cent. additional tax, and it is expedient to make provision respecting the increase of taxes in future: *be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes due and payable on any lots or parcels of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the same shall not be liable to any other or greater increase than fifty per cent, and that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of the several Districts, and they are hereby authorized and required, when the taxes, rates or assessments, have been suffered to fall in arrear for any period exceeding four years, to receive from any person and give a receipt for the tax on such lot or parcel of land, with no other addition or advance than fifty per cent on the amount due at the time of the payment thereof, and that in all cases when it shall be necessary to levy the amount of taxes in arrear by distress, or by the sale of a portion of the lands on which such taxes may be due, the amount of tax due thereon shall be levied with an increase of fifty per cent, and no more, exclusive of costs, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

V. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes payable on any lot or parcel of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July next, after the passing of this Act, the same shall not be subject to any greater increase than fifty per cent on the first five years.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the Treasurers of the several Districts, shall not receive any taxes on lands in any District other than that in which they shall severally reside in any case where the rates or taxes have been suffered to run or be in arrear for the space of Six years, knowing it to be so, but in such case the said tax shall be transmitted by the party desirous to pay the same, or his agent, to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands are situated.

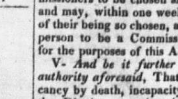
VII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*,—That in all cases where the rates, assessments, or taxes, have been suffered to remain unpaid for the space of eight years on any tract or parcel of land, it shall not be lawful for any Treasurer to receive and place to the credit of any lot, tract, or parcel of land, any sum in satisfaction of such rates, assessments, or taxes, less than the full amount due for the eight years which have been suffered so to remain unpaid, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the Treasurer of any District shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act he shall forfeit and pay for such neglect or refusal the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, one half of which sum shall be paid to the informer or person prosecuting for the same, and the other moiety to be paid into the public funds of the District, and it shall be the duty of the Magistrates, in General Quarter Sessions next after the first day of July in each and every year, to examine the accounts required to be kept under this Act, and to ascertain whether the same had been transmitted, together with the monies, to the Treasurers of the several Districts interested therein.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sixth Clause of an Act passed in the Sixth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the Fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled 'An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout the Province, and to render more effectual the several laws of this Province imposing rates and assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such rates and assessments by the sale of a portion of the lands on which the same are charged,'" be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the several Acts and duties therein prescribed, and required to be done by the several Treasurers shall be by them respectively performed, at or before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall ensue next after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and at the same period in each and every year thereafter, and the respective Clerks of the Peace shall then proceed in manner pointed out by the seventh clause of the said last recited Act.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for all or any person or persons who may have paid the assessment upon their lands from time to time without the Lot or Concession being specified as the law requires, or in any case where an erroneous description of any lot or parcel of land may have been given, to make oath before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the respective Districts of this Province, that such sum or sums of money as have been paid from time to time for such lands as assessed, were for such lots and concessions, specifying the same to enable the Treasurers of the different Districts wherein lands are so affected to credit, and he is hereby directed to credit such lots so specified with the amount which may have been paid from time to time upon the assessment roll.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when from death or other causes such affidavit cannot be made, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within their respective Districts, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, to hear and determine upon such evidence as may be adduced respecting such land being paid for, and if in favor of the plaintiff, to issue an order upon the Treasurer directing him to credit the respective lots accordingly.



CHAP. XI.

An Act to Repeal the Laws now in force respecting the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and to make provision for settling the affairs of the said Institution.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debts, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution," and a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debt, Bonds, and Property of the pretented Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution,' and to make further provision for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank," have been found ineffectual; and it is expedient to provide other means for collecting the debts contracted with the said Institution, for the benefit of the creditors thereof: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of, an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, that the said several Acts herein before recited be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the holders of Stock in the said late pretended Bank shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, on the first Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one person to be a Commissioner for the purposes herein after mentioned; and that the persons holding certificates given for notes of the said pretended Bank by the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank, shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston aforesaid, on the second Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one other person to be a Commissioner for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at the respective Elections herein before provided for, the holders of Stock, and certificate holders, may vote by proxy; such proxy to be appointed by power of Attorney, under the hand and seal of the principal, that each Stockholder, and each certificate holder, shall have one vote, and no more; and that the Commissioners shall be chosen at such Elections respectively, by a majority of the votes so to be given personally or by proxy.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the two Commissioners to be chosen as aforesaid, shall and may, within one week from the time of their being so chosen, appoint some one person to be a Commissioner with them for the purposes of this Act.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of vacancy by death, incapacity, removal from the District, or resignation, it shall and may be lawful for the surviving or remaining Commissioner or Commissioners, in case the Commissioner or Commissioners so vacating his or their appointment or appointments, shall have been chosen at either of the Elections provided for by this Act, to call a meeting of the Stockholders, or of the holders of the certificates, according to the nature of the vacancy to be supplied, to be held at the Court House in the Town

of Kingston, at some day to be named by the said Commissioners; and of which public notice shall be given by advertisement in the several Newspapers in the Town of Kingston, at least two weeks before the time appointed for such meeting; and in case of vacancy of the Commissioner who shall have been appointed by the other two Commissioners in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the two remaining Commissioners, and they are hereby required to appoint, within two weeks, a third Commissioner to supply such vacancy.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Acts of any two Commissioners, who shall be appointed under this Act, shall be valid, so far as the authority of such Commissioners shall extend.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the late pretended Bank, shall, within one week after the appointment of the Commissioners under this Act, deliver, or cause to be delivered over, upon request, to the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act, all the books, papers, documents, matters, and things, whatsoever, remaining in their charge, and appertaining to the said late pretended Bank, or the affairs thereof.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act may, from time to time, prosecute in and by the name of the Kingston Bank Commissioners, such actions at Law as may be necessary for the recovery of any debts due to the Institution, or to others, to the use and in behalf or on account of the said Institution, by mortgage, bond, note, or otherwise; and that all such debts, whether due by specialty or simple contract, may, if the Plaintiff shall choose to sue in that form, be recovered in action on an account statue, as between the Defendant and the parties suing by the name aforesaid; and such specialty or other proof of debt may be received as evidence of an account stated.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the statute of limitations shall not apply to bar or extinguish any debt due to the said late pretended Bank, provided the same shall be put in suit within one year from the passing of this Act.

X. *And whereas* from the sudden failure of the said Institution, and the consequent confusion in its affairs, which rendered it for a long time impracticable, to resort to the necessary legal remedy for the recovery of the debts then outstanding, it may have happened in some instances, that the indorsers of Notes, or drawers of Bills discounted at the said Institution have not received notice of non-payment or non-acceptance within the period which the Law requires. And it is expedient to prevent any advantage being taken of such omission when it has not operated to the prejudice of such Indorsers: *Be it thereof further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the omission to give any such notice as aforesaid, upon any demand that may have become due after the failure of the said Istitution shall not bar a recovery against any Indorser, or Drawer unless it shall be satisfactorily proved, that such Indorser or Drawer, has by reason of such notice not being given, as the law requires, been prejudicial in the means of recovery, against the party by whose non-payment or non-acceptance he had become liable.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any person, appearing to be indebted to the said Institution, shall have left this Province, since the failure of the said institution, and shall not be resident therein, it shall and may be lawful to serve process in any suit to be instituted under the authority of this Act, against such person, by leaving a copy of such process, at the last place of abode of such person within this Province, with any grown up person dwelling or living in such house, or by affixing a copy of such process in the Crown Office of this Province, eight days before the return thereof—and that a declaration in every such case, being filed in the Crown Office of this Province, and all other and subsequent proceedings in any such cause which in ordinary cases are served upon the Defendant, shall be considered to be served, by filing the same in the Crown Office at York, and the Office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Kingston, and on notice of such filing, inserted for two weeks in the Kingston Chronicle and Upper Canada Herald.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Bond, Mortgage, Note, Security, or undertaking of what kind or nature soever, made to the said Institution, or to any person or persons to their use, shall be held to be invalid or irrecoverable on account of any alleged illegality, of the said Institution.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act, shall, within two weeks after their appointment, cause a notice of their place and hours of business, to be advertised in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in all other Newspapers in Upper Canada, and in the Montreal and Quebec Gazettes, in six successive numbers of each paper, calling upon all holders of Notes or Certificates or other Creditors of the said late Institution, to present their claims within the period prescribed by this Act, or otherwise such claims will be forever barred and cancelled.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every claim upon the said Institution, unless it shall be presented to the Commissioners to be appointed under this Act, on or before the first day of November next, shall be for ever extinguished and barred.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act to exercise their discretion in regard to their giving a longer credit to any debtor or debtors to the said late Institution, and that they shall also have authority to accept of property, real or personal, or to receive Bills or Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for the same, in satisfaction of the whole or part of any debt which said Commissioners are authorized to collect, or to refer any such matter to arbitration, or make any compromise in regard to any such debt as they may think reasonable and proper.

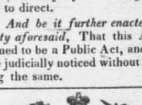
XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person indebted to the said late Institution shall before the passing of this Act, have tendered payment of the debt, or any part thereof due by him, in Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for such Notes, no interest shall be charged in respect to such debt, or such part thereof as he shall have so tendered payment for, from the time of such tender having been so made.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners shall make a Report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, on the first day of January in every year of their proceedings under this Act, and of the state of the affairs of the said Bank to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act shall make half yearly dividends among the creditors of the said late Institution of the monies collected by them, first deducting therefrom their necessary disbursement in the execution of this Act; and the first of such dividends shall be made at the expiration of twelve Calendar months after the appointment of the said Commissioners.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the said late Institution, shall be allowed to make out an account against the Government of this Province, for all disbursements necessarily incurred by them in the execution of the duties imposed upon them by Law, which account shall be sworn to by them, and shall be accompanied by the proper receipts, or other vouchers, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to issue his warrant in favor of the said Commissioners, for the amount to be allowed in such account; which warrant shall and may be discharged by the Receiver General out of the monies of this Province remaining in his hands unappropriated, and the monies to be paid thereon shall be accounted for to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Act, and as such shall be judicially noticed without specially shewing the same.



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.

UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. McKeyes has offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

NOT OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON. } *Trustees.*

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

His MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for a renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their powet to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - 200 *Acres.*

In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 200
do. 15, 4th do. }

In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50

In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }

In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. - - 400
8, 4th do. }

In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }

In the Township of York—
Lot No. 27, 3d Con. - - 200

In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering containing 200 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York. 22tf

York, 28th October, 1827.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1826. No. 46.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, 15th March.

Religious Census Bill—3d Reading—passed and sent to the Legislative Council.—The Bill underwent some amendments, by striking out the penal Clause, and making alterations in the Schedule.

Address to the King, on the subject of the independence of the Judges—passed and signed, and a Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to know when he would be pleased to receive the same.

The Finance Committee made their report, which was ordered to be printed.——Adjourned.

Monday, 17th March.

Mr. Beardsley proposed a Resolution—the substance of which was,—that this House will not vote any supply for the year, until the Legislative Council concur in the Act for the repeal of the 44th of the late King, and the Jury regulation Bill.

Mr. Beardsley said, he had no doubt that the strong measures he had now proposed, would excite surprise—he expected it, but considered it a duty which he owed to the country—he had often heard it expressed as an opinion that Hon. Members, were still enough disposed to make a show of independence in passing Laws, but that they had not sufficient independence to take coercive measures to induce the Legislative Council to assent to them.—He had introduced this Resolution for the purpose of shewing that he did not shrink from the performance of an important duty, and if the measure did not meet with support, it was of no consequence whatever to him.

Mr. Wilson supported the resolution, because he wished to ascertain whether the House had any Constitutional powers.

Mr. Wilkinson observed that the question "be not now put."

Mr. Wilson would prefer trying the question at once, as it would operate as a touchstone with Hon. Members. Unless some change took place in the mode of selecting Juries, the country would be ruined—he knew that a Jury at Perth had found a verdict contrary to evidence.

Mr. Fothergill was of opinion that the time had not yet come for proposing such a Resolution—other measures equally important might be proposed by other Hon. Gentlemen, who were determined not to vote the supply, if they were refused.—The Hon. Gentleman had therefore better withdraw his resolution for the present, and give time for all to be included—to wait in short for the aggregate of offence.

Mr. Coleman expected such a measure from the Hon. Gentleman who felt annoyed, because his Jury Bill had not passed. The Honble. Member from Prince Edward too, (Mr. Wilson) supported it, because a partial measure of his own had failed. It should be recollected however that the Legislative Council had a right to exercise their judgment, on Bills sent up for their consideration, as well as this House. With respect to the Bill for the repeal of the 44th of the late King it had once been settled in this House with amendments, which were objected to,—other measures had been kicked out when sent from the Legislative Council, and if Hon. Gentlemen wished to deprive that branch, of the Constitutional right of exercising their opinions on Bills sent up for their concurrence, a pure democracy might as well be at once declared, vesting the power of making Laws in this House alone.

Mr. Hamilton considered it unwise to tack such a measure to the supply—on this occasion however it might be considered necessary, as the 44th of the King was a disgrace to the Statute Book—there were other matters equally important, yet he was unwilling to stop the supply on that account—he would wait a little longer, and get on peaceably if he could, as the Bill—if the question were now not now put, it would prevent an expression of opinion on this subject, and afford time for bringing forward other measures connected with the subject.

Mr. Perry said that it was perhaps intended by the Legislative Council to make the jury Bill, a more general measure. The supply however involved a principle of much greater consequence than this—he alluded to the disposal of the revenue under 14 Geo. 3, which was claimed by the Executive, and this House had from year to year asserted to the principle. When the supply Bill came more immediately under discussion, an attempt should in his opinion be made to take away this power from the Executive.

Mr. Beardsley was opposed to any delay, and would not consent to get rid of the question in this way—he considered it necessary if possible to coerce the Legislative Council to adopt the Jury Bill particularly, as mens lives and properties might be lost before next Session from the want of it.—The Sedition Law repeal Bill was important too, but not so much so as the Jury Bill,—against the former a man might guard himself, but he could not prevent the corruption which took place in packing Juries for his destruction.

Mr. McLean was surprised at the strange doctrines which had been broached as to the Constitutional powers of the different branches of the Legislature, and it appeared to him that the Hon. Member proposed his Resolution, only, because the other House, had exercised the same power, which the Assembly claims for itself,—and could this be considered a sufficient reason for withholding the supply—was the Legislative Council more interested in the supply than Members of this House, when a Bill voting the necessary sums was required for paying the Officers of the people and the Government, or could it be presumed that by passing such a Resolution as the one proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, that that Hon. body would be induced to change their opinions, contrary to their judgment.

The amendment, that the question be not now put, was *lost*.—The original question was then put and also *lost*.

The Committee reported on the petition of Bulkley Waters and others,—on the subject of the Clergy Reserves—the University, &c.—Mr. Bidwell stated that the Petitions reierred to the Committee, contained in all, about 4,000 signatures.—The Report is exceedingly voluminous.

The Committee, on the Petition for a loan of £2,000 to the Desjardins Canal, made their report.

Mr. Hamilton moved to refer it to the Committee of Supply —This was opposed by Messrs. Morris and Matthews, and on motion made by Mr. Perry, the report was ordered to be received this day three months.

Tuesday, 18 March.

House in Committee of the whole, on the Report of the Select Committee, on the Petition of Bulkley Waters and others.

Mr. Coleman thought that more time was required for considering the subject, as the report was very voluminous,—Hon. Members had not had an opportunity of reading it with attention.

Mr. Perry said that there was time enough for discussion now.

Mr. Rolph proposed putting the report, paragraph by paragraph for adoption.

Mr. Perry would rather put it in the gross, as it would otherwise occupy too much time.

The Attorney General would rather too that it should be put in the gross—it involved a question which could not be settled here, and for this reason he was disposed to avoid a discussion which must be useless, and of an improper kind.

Mr. Bidwell would put it at once in the gross.

Mr. McLean would not object—but before giving his vote, on a report so voluminous, made only last night, he should prefer that time was given for examining the report, and the evidence on which it was founded.

Mr. Rolph pressed his motion for taking the report paragraph by paragraph,—on which Mr. Bidwell withdrew his proposal for adopting it in the gross.

Mr. Scollick said that the Book before them might be called the Koran of Upper Canada—he had read Euclid, but was not half so much puzzled, as when looking over this bulky report. The Methodists appeared to be praised in the report, while credit was not given others for any good they had done.

Mr. Bidwell replied, that the report eulogized the Methodists, because they deserved it—the Committee had made particular enquiry, and as they had been aspersed it was proper that they should be defended. The Hon. Member who spoke last appeared more willing to have them aspersed, than to offer any defence in their behalf.

Mr. Scollick denied having any intention whatever to asperse the Methodists—as a body he respected them, but he saw no necessity for bestowing praises upon them, to the exclusion of all others. He looked upon the whole proceeding as an electioneering business.—Those who voted for *the Book*, made themselves sure of coming here again.

Mr. Walsh thought that the proceeding was irregular—an Address to the King was reported by the Committee, and it was only necessary to agree in its adoption, and the Report itself and the evidence could accompany it.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the report, paragraph by paragraph.—After the first paragraph was read—

Mr. Bidwell moved that it be adopted.

Mr. Perry said, that there was no necessity for such a motion—the previous motion of Mr. Rolph being for adopting the report paragraph by paragraph—it was therefore only necessary for the Chairman to read each clause, and by the previous motion it was already adopted.

The Chairman continued to read succeeding paragraphs, at the end of each, pronouncing it *carried*.—After several clauses had been thus pronounced *carried*, without any question put.

Mr. Walsh objected to this irregular mode of proceeding, which he said was the most extraordinary he had ever witnessed in the House —he would not consent that so unusual a course should be carried any farther.

Mr. Morris saw no necessity of adopting the report in Committee of the whole—it was not usual to do so, because it was already a document of the House, and would be placed on record in the Journals. It appeared to him that the Address to the King founded on the report was more properly the subject for the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Clark thought that if the proceeding was continued in, it would be necessary to read the evidence, in order to form an opinion on the several paragraphs of the report.

Mr. Walsh could not adopt the report without knowing what the evidence was—when the select Committee now press the matter, and call upon Hon. Gentlemen to adopt their opinions they should give others time, to have as good an opportunity of judging as themselves.

Mr. Bidwell said that the select Committee who had prepared the report could not have any personal interest in the matter, more than other Hon. Members.

A discussion took place with respect to the plan which was to be in the report for disposing of the Clergy Reserves, viz:—to sell them for the purposes of Education and internal improvement.

Mr. Morris objected, that it was a departure from the course recommended last year—nothing was said at that time about internal improvement—a former address pointed out a different appropriation of the Reserves, and it might be considered inconsistent to vary from it.

Mr. Fothergill said, he understood that the Methodists would not take a share of the Reserves if they were offered to them. The Quakers he was certain would not touch an Acre, if they were equally divided, and what was to be done with the Lots which should thus be refused—he saw no better object than to expend them for the purposes of Education, and in the internal improvement of the Country.

Mr. Walsh thought that it would be an illegitimate channel, to divert the proceeds of the Reserves into—they were already appropriated to a special purpose by an Act of Parliament—his own opinion was, that the Methodists would not refuse a share, if it were offered to them.

Mr. Wilson explained—the Methodists he said could not accept of any share, as it would be contrary to their rules to do so.—The general wish was that the Reserves should go for Education and internal improvement.

Mr. Peterson sincerely believed that the Methodists generally would not desire one penny from the Reserves,—he should vote for Education and internal improvement as the objects on which the proceeds should be expended.

Mr. Lefferty said that as he believed not more than one-ninth of the Province were Episcopalians, he would try to get these lands out of the hands of the Ministers of that sect who already had a salary of £900 each per annum—let every tub, said the Honble. Gentleman, stand on its own bottom, and it will be found that there are more Presbyterians than any other.

Mr. Bidwell believed it to be the general wish of the people that the Reserves should be applied to the purposes of Education and general improvement—their proceeds might be made available for paying off the debt of the Province, incurred for improvements already commenced, and in the prosecution of others equally important. Their belonging to any particular denomination would be rather an injury to the cause of Religion, as it would tend to corrupt its purity.

The Report being gone through and adopted, the Address to His Majesty thereon, was then taken up and read.

Summary.

Mr. Brougham's Speech on the State of the Law, occupied the learned Gentleman six hours and two minutes; it is the longest on Parliamentary record. —*Morning Chronicle.*

The Marquis of Anglesea was to embark at Holy-head on the 10th February for Dublin.

Loss of British Shipping.—(Extracted from Lloyd's List, 1826.) 270 vessels wrecked; 805 driven on shore; 380 of these known to have been got off, and probably saved others; 90 sunk; 65 abandoned at sea; 31 missing, no doubt foddered; 13 condemned as unseaworthy; 6 burnt; 6 upset; 5 run down; 35 British vessels were taken by Pirates, Bacons Ayeresan and Columbian Cruisers, 19 of them afterwards retaken and 11 given up; 21 plundered by the Greeks of property to a considerable amount.

Trade continues very brisk at Kilmarnock. The carpet printers have obtained an advance of 1d. on the shilling.—*Glasgow Chronicle, Feb. 16.*

At the last Edinburgh agricultural meeting, at which about three hundred noblemen and gentlemen attended, Sir John Sinclair addressed the party after breakfast, and informed them that a great part of the bread which they had been eating was composed chiefly of potatoe flour, and if the public would be contented with such bread, Britain would never require a bushel of foreign grain.

Clinton's Heirs—

After disputing about *forms*, until the public hope, which had been strong, became weakened, and required a restoring power, and after the feelings of the unsolicting objects of the bounty of the state, were wounded and tortured, the Assembly have, by a vote of 68 to 25, finally passed a bill appropriating *ten thousand dollars*, for the support and education of the destitute children of De Witt Clinton. A son, as Mr. Granger observed, in the house on Wednesday, less than the sometimes daily receipt of the canal which grew up under his care and direction, and on which at one time hung his political fortune, and from which the state is now receiving and will continue to receive immense wealth. We blush for the character of the state.—*Albany Gazette.*

England.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

January 29.

At half-past two o'clock the Speaker, accompanied by several Members, proceeded to the House of Lords, and at four o'clock returned and took the chair.

The Speaker then acquainted the House, that, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, since the last Session, he had directed warrants to be issued for electing new Members for various places. Mr. Brougham gave notice, that, on the 7th February he would move for an inquiry into the state of law in this country, and the administration of justice in the different courts, with a view to reform the abuses which have crept in by time.—Mr. M. A. Taylor gave notice, that on the 14th of next month, he would move for certain returns respecting the Court of Chancery, previous to a general motion on the subject. Lord J. Russell gave notice, that on the 21st of February, he should move the repeal of the Corporation and test Acts.

Address to His Majesty.—The Speaker read the Speech. Mr. Jenkinson rose to move the Address. He came forward under very considerable embarrassment, arising from reflections pressed on his mind on the state of his noble father. That nobleman had held a situation from which, he had been removed by a circumstance that it was impossible for him to allude to without the most painful feelings. The devotion of Lord Liverpool to his country had contributed to effect the overthrow of those faculties which had been so long exerted with beneficial effect in the service of His King and Country. Mr. Jenkinson paid a tribute of respect to Mr. Canning's memory and also to the political sentiments of Mr. Peel. Mr. R. Grant seconded the address which were entirely in accordance with those of his noble relation Mr. Brougham commented on the terms in which the affair of Navarin was spoken of, and of the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief to the Premiership. Lord Palmerston stated the resignation of the former Office by the Duke, on the acceptance of the latter. The address was agreed to, and the House adjourned to the 31st.

January 31.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.—In reply to some questions on the subject from Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. S. Rice, Lord Palmerston said, that although there was not the slightest intention of imputing blame to the gallant Admiral; yet, as there was no precedent for a vote of thanks for a victory gained over a country with which we are not at war, it was not the intention of Ministers to bring forward a motion of that kind upon the present occasion. Mr. Hobhouse gave notice, that on the 14th February he would move a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington.

CATHOLIC ASSESSMENTS.—Mr. G. Bankes gave notice on the 4th inst. he would introduce a Bill to relieve English Catholics from the double assessments to which their properties are liable under the present land tax.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.—Mr. Jenkinson brought up the Address—Mr. Brownlow and some other Members condemned the expression "untoward" in the Royal Speech, when applied to the most glorious event in England's Naval history. The report was agreed to.

EAST RETFORD.—Mr. Tennyson moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the borough of East Retford in favour of Birmingham. Mr. W. Bankes reminded the House that the borough of East Retford had not been convicted of bribery during the last Election, but merely of treating, which was a very inferior offence. Mr. Tennyson replied, that there had been a general system of corruption of every election that had occurred within the memory of man, and of which ample testimony could be produced. That was the ground on which he now stood, and for that he was ready to put witnesses to the Bar.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, which was subsequently read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 15th of February.

February 1.

Sir J. Newport presented several petitions from Ireland, praying for Catholic emancipation. Mr. W. Dundas presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, praying for a repeal of the stamp duties on receipts. Lord Palmerston gave notice, that on Monday next, he should move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of supply. Upon the motion of Mr. Greene, leave was given to bring in a Bill to empower Clergymen and their Parishioners to commute for corn rents the tithes within their respective parishes. The House adjourned to the 4th.

February 4.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—Lord Palmerston moved that the House form itself into a Committee of Supply. After some remarks from Mr. Liddel, the Speaker left the Chair, when Mr. Maberly, Sir John Sebright, and some others deprecated it highly, expedient that the whole amount of the several estimates which the Ministers intended to ask for, should be laid before the House, in order that a complete view of the expenditure might be stated over a whole; was granted. Mr. Goulburn and Lord Palmerston replied, promising the estimates of their Departments speedily. The House resumed.

King's Answer.—Lord Palmerston brought up His Majesty's gracious reply to the Address voted by the House.

CATHOLIC ASSESSMENT.—Mr. G. Bankes moved for leave according to notice, to bring in a Bill to relieve Catholics from the payment of a double land tax established in 1692, during the reign of William and Mary, which was a penalty on the conscience of Catholics. Mr. Hume seconded the motion, as he knew of a Catholic, Sir. Thomas Beddington, who had paid £50,000 on account of the double assessment. The Bill was read the first time and was to be read the second time on the 14th.

Greek Treaty.—Mr. Bankes asked whether it was intended to submit any other papers respecting the Greek Treaty, some other articles having been alluded to besides those appearing in the Treaties recently laid before the House. Lord Palmerston replied in the negative. There were no other treaties, or articles, there had been minutes of conference, of course, but there were no other articles, or treaties, to be understood, to be produced.

BATTLE OF NAVARINO.—Lord Wm. Powlett inquired of Lord Palmerston whether there was any intention on the part of Government, to make reparations to the Sublime Porte, by means of Pecuniary compensation, for the destruction of the fleet at Navarin, as a rumour prevailed that such was their intention, and, if true, this very circumstance would unquestionably imply a censure upon the conduct of Sir E. Codrington. Lord Palmerston disclaimed, for the Government any such intention.

February 5.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—Mr. A. Dawson presented petitions for the removal of Catholic restrictions and disabilities. In common with many others, he lamented the total extinction of Ireland in the King's Speech. The reason for such omission he deemed perfectly inadequate; it had been said that there was nothing extraordinary in the situation of Ireland. Was the assembling of four or five millions of inhabitants on the island day and almost at the same hour, to petition for their rights, nothing? The Hon. Member then presented several petitions, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. George Lamb, and Mr. V. Stuart presented similar petitions.—The petitioners regretted the change which had taken place in His Majesty's Government. The former administration gave hopes that their claims would experience becoming attention, but their hopes were dashed. As to the present Ministers, though the most skilful diplomatists, if they were opposed to the Catholic Claims, he should oppose them. He had twice changed his place in that House, but, never had he changed his sentiments.—The Irish Secretary might continue in Office. but under whom would the individual have act? The new Secretary for the Home Department (Mr. Peel), who would not take office under the late Mr. Canning, on account of the Catholic preponderance in the Cabinet. That right Hon. Gentleman was now in Office; and had not a right to assume that there was an anti-catholic Cabinet.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—Sir A. Grant presented the Report of the Committee of Supply. Agréed to, and Committee ordered to sit again to-morrow.

February 6.

ROBERT GOURLAY.—Mr. Hume presented a petition from Robert Gourlay, respecting the Poor Laws and Emigration, and praying that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Poor Laws.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Mr. Hume brought forward his motion on the subject of imprisonment for debt. It was a renewal of former motions, and he did so, from a conviction of what took place in Scotland. There no man could be arrested, except the debt was proved before a judge; and £5 was a recovered in Scotland, where £7 was got in England by enforcing the law. The property was rendered available; but in this country any one could be arrested on the oath of an individual, and consigned to prison without an inquiry into the debt. It was a disgrace in this country to these imprisonments for debt, or alleged debts, except Peers and Members of that House—an exception, the justice of which he could not perceive. In some of our Colonies, in Canada, the oppression of imprisonment were not allowed. He moved for returns of commitments to the King's Bench, &c. in 1827, distinguishing the amounts of debts. Also, warrants issued by the Sheriff of Surrey,—Ordered.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. Dawson moved that £83,300,000 be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills. Mr. Hume said he did not understand the course that was pursued, and he objected to the accumulation of this system of debt. Mr. Dawson moved for £734,200 to pay off Exchequer Bills issued for public works; and 7,000,000 to meet Exchequer Bills issued since 1823. Report to-morrow. Mr. Hume condemned the issues for new Commissions.

Catholic Claims.—Several petitions were presented from Parishes in Ireland, praying for Emancipation. Major General King said, though he felt it his duty to present a petition in favor of the claims, he was decidedly hostile to the question, and he could not but be troubled among those who were deaconned by a certain illegal assembly in Ireland (the Catholic Association,) if they differed in sentiment from the views of that body. The House was told that four millions of Catholics had assembled to petition for the removal of these disabilities, and that one million were capable of bearing arms. This, no doubt, was intended to intimidate those who might not be disposed to vote for Catholic emancipation; but he should never be deterred from giving his vote for such measures as he thought most likely to preserve the constitution. Sir T. Lethbridge deprecated the proceedings of the constitutional body now at work in Ireland, which denounced every Member giving his vote in support of the measures of the Duke of Wellington's administration, or indeed of any other administration opposed to emancipation. Of the present Ministry he declared his conviction that it was the most auspicious that the country could possess, and that policy would be beneficial. Mr. Spring Rice defended the legality of the Catholic Association, while he deprecated its violence. He considered the concession of the Catholic Claims unattended with any hazard.

February 7.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—A variety of petitions were presented in favor of Catholic emancipation.

TESTS ACTS.—Petitions from various bodies of Dissenters praying for the repeal of the Test Acts were presented.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LAWS.—Mr. Brougham brought forward his promised motion for an Address to His Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the defects occasioned by time, and other circumstances, in our laws, and to propose such a remedy as may be deemed expedient. His speech which was at once perspicuous and luminous, occupied between six and seven hours in the delivery. He sat down amidst loud and renewed cheering. The further consideration of this important question was postponed till the 22d February, on the motion of the Solicitor General, who with Mr. Peel paid high compliments to the eloquence, the research, the moderation, and the sound judgment displayed by Mr. Brougham in his address.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Mr. Peel gave notice that on the 12th he would move for the appointment of a Committee to consider the state of the Financial Expenditure of the Kingdom.

February 8.

EAST RETFORD.—Mr. F. Clinton presented a petition from the Bailiff's, Aldermen, and Burgesses of East Retford, against the Bill for disfranchising that Borough, and praying to be heard at the Bar by Counsel against it. The Hon. Member gave notice, that on the second reading of the Bill he should move that the Petitioners should be heard by Counsel according to the prayer of the Petition.—Laid on the table.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Dawson moved that the Order of the day for the House going into a committee of ways and means. The House having resolved itself into a committee. Mr. Dawson moved that £20,000,000, be raised in Exchequer Bills to meet the Supplies granted to His Majesty for the service of the year. The usual transfer in aid of £5,000,000 was also proposed; and both Resolutions having been agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Mr. Fazakerly and Mr. Sykes presented Petitions against the Malt Act. Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald presented thirteen Petitions from the Catholics in Kerry in favour of Emancipation. Mr. Hume moved for returns to be connected with Savings Banks, and certain accounts relative to the reduced allowances in the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Civil Establishments.

The House set only half an hour.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. Hume rose merely to move an addition to the Returns he had already moved, respecting the Savings Banks. His present motion was on account of the rate per cent. if any, deducted by the Directors of each of the Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, from the sums received by them from Government, to be distributed among the depositors as interest of their deposits, and of the amount of such reduction from the dividends during the two last years, stating, also, how such sums have been applied by the Directors.—Ordered.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Mr. Hume said, that as the Navy Estimates had been put into the hands of members, he intended also to make a motion, with a view of enabling them to be the question, and to make a comparison between the expenditure of 1792 and the estimates of the present year. His motion would be for a return of the establishment and expenditure of the Navy in 1792. He anticipated no objection, as in 1822 a similar return, for the estimates of that year, in 1760 had been laid on the table, for the purpose of comparing them with those of that year. Mr. G. Dawson said his only objection was the considerable expense that would be incurred. Besides, the papers were on the table, and the honorable Gentleman could make what use he pleased of them. He objected, he repeated, on the score of expense. Mr. Hume was glad to find so much attention to economy in His Majesty's Ministers; but he thought economy would best be observed by allowing the House to make the comparison between the two years. Motion negatived.

ARMY ESTIMATES.—Mr. Lamb presented the Estimates of the charges of the King's Land Forces, during the present year.—Ordered to be printed.

February 11.

Several petitions for Catholic Emancipation and repeal of the Test Acts were presented.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—Sir G. Cockburn moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee of Supply, and stated to the House, that in consequence of the Finance committee it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to move for any supply for the Navy for beyond six months. The Estimate before the House was made out for the whole year, but the motion he should have to make, should the House resolve itself into a committee would be for half the Estimate only, as a supply for six months. Mr. Maberly objected till the Finance Committee had been appointed, and until the intentions of the Government were known with respect to retrenchment. Mr. Secretary Peel replied to the objections of Mr. Maberly. After the House was in committee Sir George Cockburn moved that 30,000 seamen, including 9,000 marines be employed for the ensuing six months, at the rate of £2 9s. per month per man. After several objections by Messrs. Hume, Maberly, Wood, &c. the motion was carried, as was also one for £288,000 for victuals for His Majesty's seamen.

February 12.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Mr. M. A. Taylor brought forward his motion relative to the Court of Chancery. His intention he stated to be the purgation of that Court, and to benefit the interests of these who were obliged to go into that Court. He moved for returns of all the Re-hearings and Appeals before the Lord Chancellor & Vice-Chancellor, set down for Hilary Term: also the number of pleas & demurrers of Bankrupt petitions, and how disposed of; and of all further directions and rehearings before the Master of the Rolls. After a discussion in which the Solicitor General, Mr. Peel, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Mr. Bankes joined, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.—IRELAND.—Sir John Newport complained of the expense and delay attending proceedings in that Court.—He moved for returns of the number of days, and the hour at which the Judges sat, and their names; the number of derelict and salvage causes, and the sum or sums lying to the credit of the Admiralty, and an account of applications made to lodge proceeds of sales, and if complied with to state the cases. No objection being offered by Mr. Lamb, the returns were ordered.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for bringing up the report. Mr. Hume again objected to the reception of the report till the House had been put in possession of more ample information respecting the Finance Committee. A long discussion took place when Mr. Peel assured the House that the Committee in question would have all the powers of that of 1817, and would embrace the whole of the public expenditure in all its various departments; but he would not enter into any particular explanation until the 18th.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1828.

Arrivals at New-York bring papers, one day later (21 Feb'y.) than those previously received—they do not however contain any additional news.

It will be seen by a Statement taken from the Lower Canada papers, that during the last year there were exported from this Province into the Lower Canada Market upwards of One hundred thousand Barrels of Flour. The quantity for Home consumption, increased as the demand has been in consequence of the number of Emigrants and Settlers arriving in the Province, must have been very considerable, and the surplus remaining for exportation shews, that the Trade of the country in this staple article, is in as flourishing a condition as could be expected.

An application was made during this Session if the Legislature, for an act of incorporation, for the improvement of the Navigation of the Grand River. A Capital of £50,000 was named in the Petition as the sum estimated to accomplish the object, to be taken in shares under the act. From the press of business however, the subject is deferred until the next meeting of the Legislature, when there is every reason to hope, that the wishes of the Petitioners will be complied with.—The surrounding County, one of the finest parts of Upper Canada, is fast Settling, and the quantity

of produce for which transportation is required, now chiefly done by land carriage, is such as loudly calls for every possible facility being afforded for its conveyance to market. We have been favored with the following computation of the quantity of each kind, passing through the Town of Brantford for the last year, and which would have passed down the River, if the contemplated improvements were effected.

19,850	Barrels of Flour	
2,500	do.	Whiskey
1,205	do.	Ashes
1,550	do.	Pork
400	do	(Miscellaneous.)

There are on the Stream 27 Lumber Mills, estimated to produce annually 4,720,000 feet of Lumber of all kinds—11 Grist-Mills—and 15 Distilleries.

The Steam-Boat Niagara, Capt. Mosier, arrived here from Prescott on Tuesday last, being her first trip for the Season. The *Brothers* and *Superior* cleared on Sunday, for Kingston. The *Canada* has for some time past been making her regular daily trips to and from Niagara. The Navigation has opened at a much earlier period than usual.

A new line of Stages has lately been established to run through from Dundas to York via Hamilton three times a week. The proprietors we understand are provided with good Horses, and comfortable Carriages, for the convenience of Travellers. The exertions they are making to add to the facility of communication in this part of the Country, will we hope be amply rewarded. Stage Books are kept at Howard's Inn, York, and Jone's Dundas.

The following is a Schedule of Bills which received the Royal Assent on Thursday the Twenty-fifth day of March Instant.

1. An Act to limit to a certain period the proceedings under an act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the 54th year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "an Act to declare certain Persons therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty," and to afford further facilities to the sale of Estates forfeited under the said Act in certain cases.

2. An Act for the relief of the Religious Societies therein mentioned.

3. An Act to alter and amend the assessment laws of this Province.

4. An Act to provide for the construction of aprons to mill-dams over certain Streams in this Province.

5. An Act to make valid the acts of road Surveyors, and to make further provisions for the same.

6. An Act for the making and maintaining a road, between Ernestown, and the Gore of Fredericksburgh.

7. An Act to provide for the erection of a Light-house on the False-Ducks Island in Lake Ontario.

8. An Act to continue an Act entitled, "An Act to continue for a limited time an Act passed in the 58th year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled 'An Act to continue, repeal part of, and amend, an Act passed in the 55 year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act granting to H. M. duties on Licences to Hawkers, Pedlars, petty chapmen, and other trading persons therein mentioned, and to extend the Provisions of the same.'"

9. An Act to continue for a limited time the Laws imposing duties upon Stills.

10. An Act to continue an act imposing duties on Goods sold by Auction.

11. An Act to repeal the Laws now in force respecting the late pretended Bank of U. C., and to make provision, for settling the affairs of the said Institution.

12. An Act to provide for the Valuation of the labour and materials applied in constructing the Harbor at Burlington Bay, and for other purposes relating to the said Harbor.

13. An Act to borrow a sum of money from His Majesty's Government, and to make provisions for the payment of the same.

14. An Act for granting to His Majesty a supply for the support of the Civil Government, and the Administration of Justice.

15. An Act to make good, certain Monies advanced by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, pursuant to an Address of the House of Assembly of the last Session of Parliament.

16. An Act granting to His Majesty a sum of money to be applied in defraying the expense of Grafting and engraving a Map of the Rideau Canal.

17. An Act for the relief of John Matthews.

18. An Act for the relief of Eliza Thomson, and Ellen Anne Eleanor Clute.

19 An Act to enable William Chisholm, Esq'r to erect a Harbor at the Sixteen Mile Creek in the Township of Trafalgar, in the Gore District.

20. An Act for enabling William Warren Baldwin, Esquire to carry into effect the will of the late Laurent Quetton St. George, and for other purposes relating to the real and personal Estates which were of said Laurent Quetton St. George.

Bills reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

21. An Act to secure to, and confer on certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political rights of Natural Born British Subjects.

22. An Act for the relief of Daniel Erb, and other persons whose names are therein mentioned.

The Army.

GENERAL ORDER

Horse-Guards, Feb. 15, 1828.—The King has been most graciously pleased to direct that Gen. Lord Hill shall be placed on the Staff of his Majesty's Army, and that all matters respecting his Majesty's Military Service, who as have heretofore been transacted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth pass through the hands of Gen. Lord Hill, G. C. B.

Orders have been issued respecting the return of the troops from Portugal. The transports will sail immediately from Plymouth.

Domestic.

INLAND IMPORTATION IN 1827.

Barrels Flour from Upper Canada,	94,806
In Bags ditto	100
Bushel Wheat in bulk, 79,440	
5777 barrels by 3, 17,331	
19093 bags " 2, 38,190	
22 punchs " 6, 176	
5 bbls to 1 bbl	
735,137 is	27,027
Amount from Upper Canada,	121,433

—*Montreal Gazette.*

Birth,

On 27th ult.—Mrs. Godwin—of a Son.
On Tuesday last instant—Mrs. Radenhurst of a Daughter.

A PRESSMAN—Wanted immediately at the Office of the *U. E. Loyalist*, to whom liberal wages will be given. *April*, 1828.

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to
CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.
York, 3d April, 1828. 45tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warehouse of Messrs. GILLESPIE MOFFATT and Co. situate on Point a Calliere, within the Port of Montreal, is appointed Warehouse for the Warehousing of Goods without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, under the conditions and for the purpose of the Acts 4 Geo. IV. cap. 114. and 7th and 8th Geo. IV. cap. 56.
JOHN BRUCE, Actg. Collr,
G. A. GORE, Compr.
Custom-House, Quebec, }
10th March, 1828. }

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.
21*st March*, 1828. 43-8.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of, either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGAN, residing there.
W. A.

WELI AND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent. on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of May next.
By order of the Board,
JAMES BLACK,
44-6w. *Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.
WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, YORK, }
15*th March*, 1828. } 42-4

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—For MECHANICS wanting employment, and SERVANTS wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*
PATRICK M'GAN.
York, March 28, 1828. 44-8t.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.
E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, 14th March, 1828. 43-6

NORWICH SMOKED HAMS.—For sale by the Subscriber 11,000 lbs. Norwich Smoked Hams, of a superior quality and flavour.
JOHN ROSS.
Dundas, 16th March, 1828. 43-4w.

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by
EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.
York, 14th March 1828. 43-tf.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, WATCH MAKER, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.
York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

House District, }
YORK TO WIT. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, will be holden at the Court House in the Town of York, in and for the said District, on Monday the Seventh day of April next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, of which all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Gaolers, Constables, Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned are desired to take notice, that they be respectively then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda to do and perform those things which to their several offices belong.
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ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.
York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. Mc-Micking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; W. H. Merrin, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Lancaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Crane & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-1y

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fuoke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Groceries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions; the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 36tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and Accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thos. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in Lots, on the 30th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,632 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 p. Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, } *5th November,* 1827. } 29tf.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix.

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FREIGN
Life and Fire Assurance Company,
OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, } York, Feb. 6th, 1828. } 32tf.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

39-12. JACOB KEEFER.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 22th, 1828. 41tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also inspect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S P. TREADWELL.

L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flooring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Farming-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-8*w*. *February*, 20th 1828.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 48tf.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

TO IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 8th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL. }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Mooney,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 29tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

Is published every Saturday (afternoon) on the same sheet with the Upper Canada Gazette, by

ROBERT STANTON,
King Street, York.

TERMS.

Twenty Shillings Cur'cy. per Annum, exclusive of Postage.—Subscriptions to be paid in advance.

An agent obtaining Six Subscribers has his own paper gratis—if he obtains Twelve Subscribers or more a commission of Five per Cent is allowed upon the whole, besides a paper gratis.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings and six pence first insertion and seven pence half-penny every subsequent insertion.

Six to ten lines five shillings first insertion, and one shilling and three pence every subsequent insertion.

All exceeding ten lines, four pence per line first insertion and one penny per line every subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid and charged at the foregoing rates.—Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing, and delivered by Friday noon at the latest.

☞ No advertisements received after Friday, noon.

VOL. 2. NO. 46.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, *York*, 29th *March*, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Charles Richardson, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the District of Niagara, in the room of the late Ralfe Clench, Esquire, deceased.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, *York*, 3d *April*, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesdy in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL,
C. E. C.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2*d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in* North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriaton of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Goverament of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor &c. empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

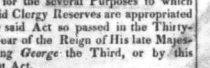
Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, with the

Reserves. consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

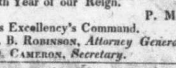
And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act;

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



CHAP. III.

An Act to Amend the Assessment Law of this Province.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons holding Lands in the several Districts of this Province to pay the Rates and Taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they may reside. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in certain cases, for any person or persons, holding or owning Lands in any District of this Province, which are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place therein, to pay the Rates on such Land to the Treasurer of the District in which he, she or they, or their agent or agents may reside, and the Treasurer who may receive such rates shall, and he is hereby required, on being requested so to do, to give a receipt for the same, specifying the amount paid, the period for which it is paid, the lot or parcel of Land on which the same is paid, and the Concession and Township in which such Land is situated, and also the time or date of such payment: *Provided always*, that in all cases when the Rates as aforesaid shall be paid by virtue of this Act to the Treasurer of another District than that in which the Land on which such Rates are paid is situated, the person so paying the Rates, shall at the same time, pay to such Treasurer a sum equal to five per cent on said Rates, in addition to such Rates, which per centage shall be retained by such Treasurer as a compensation for the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of any District, receiving Rates and Assessments under this Act, on any Land not situated in his District, to keep an exact and accurate account of the monies which he shall receive for each District separately, stating the Lots, Parcels, or Tracts of Land on which the same may be paid, and the Concessions and Townships in which they may be situated, and the period for which such Rates are paid, and also the time or date of such payments, a copy of which account, verified upon oath, he shall transmit annually on the first day of July to the Treasurer of the District in which the Land may be situated, and shall at the same time transmit the amount of Taxes, Rates or Assessments, which he may have received under the provisions of this Act.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of any District, on receiving money from the Treasurer of any other District, shall forthwith credit the several lots or parcels of Land, specified in the Schedule accompanying the money with the amount mentioned in such Shedule to be paid thereon, and shall within ten days after the same shall have been received transmit to the Trearurer from whom the same may have been received a receipt for the amount, specifying the Lots, Parcels or Tracts of Land on which such Rates or Taxes are paid, the amount paid on each particular lot or parcel of Land, the periods for which the same are paid, and the Concessions, Townships and Districts, in which the Lands are situated, and the time or date of the several payments, which receipt the Treasurer who may have received the Taxes in the first instance shall show to any person interested therein, on being requested so to do.

IV. *And Whereas*, in consequence of the difficulty of transmitting monies, many of the Inhabitants have been unable to pay the taxes on lands owned by them in distant Districts, and it is expedient to extend the period for the payment thereof: *And whereas* none of those persons who have paid the tax on wild lands on or before the first day of January in this present year have been subjected to the payment of more than fifty per cent. additional tax, and it is expedient to make provision respecting the increase of taxes in future: *be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes due and payable on any lots or parcels of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the same shall not be liable to any other or greater increase than fifty per cent, and that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of the several Districts, and they are hereby authorized and required, when the taxes, rates or assessments, have been suffered to fall in arrear for any period exceeding four years, to receive from any person and give a receipt for the tax on such lot or parcel of land, with no other addition or advance than fifty per cent on the amount due at the time of the payment thereof, and that in all cases when it shall be necessary to levy the amount of taxes in arrear by distress, or by the sale of a portion of the lands on which such taxes may be due, the amount of tax due thereon shall be levied with an increase of fifty per cent, and no more, exclusive of costs, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

V. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes payable on any lot or parcel of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July next, after the passing of this Act, the same shall not be subject to any greater increase than fifty per cent on the first five years.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the Treasurers of the several Districts, shall not receive any taxes on lands in any District other than that in which they shall severally reside in any case where the rates or taxes have been suffered to run or be in arrear for the space of Six years, knowing it to be so, but in such case the said tax shall be transmitted by the party desirous to pay the same, or his agent, to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands are situated.

VII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*,—That in all cases where the rates, assessments, or taxes, have been suffered to remain unpaid for the space of eight years on any tract or parcel of land, it shall not be lawful for any Treasurer to receive and place to the credit of any lot, tract, or parcel of land, any sum in satisfaction of such rates, assessments, or taxes, less than the full amount due for the eight years which have been suffered so to remain unpaid, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the Treasurer of any District shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act he shall forfeit and pay for such neglect or refusal the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, one half of which sum shall be paid to the informer or person prosecuting for the same, and the other moiety to be paid into the public funds of the District, and it shall be the duty of the Magistrates, in General Quarter Sessions next after the first day of July in each and every year, to examine the accounts required to be kept under this Act, and to ascertain whether the same had been transmitted, together with the monies, to the Treasurers of the several Districts interested therein.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sixth Clause of an Act passed in the Sixth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and make permanent a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the Fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled 'An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout the Province, and to render more effectual the several laws of this Province imposing rates and assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such rates and assessments by the sale of a portion of the lands on which the same are charged,'" be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the several Acts and duties therein prescribed, and required to be done by the several Treasurers shall be by them respectively performed, at or before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall ensue next after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and at the same period in each and every year thereafter, and the respective Clerks of the Peace shall then proceed in manner pointed out by the seventh clause of the said last recited Act.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for all or any person or persons who may have paid the assessment upon their lands from time to time without the Lot or Concession being specified as the law requires, or in any case where an erroneous description of any lot or parcel of land may have been given, to make oath before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the respective Districts of this Province, that such sum or sums of money as have been paid from time to time for such lots as assessed, were for such lots and concessions, specifying the same to enable the Treasurers of the different Districts wherein lands are so affected to credit, and he is hereby directed to credit such lots so specified with the amount which may have been paid from time to time upon the assessment roll.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when from death or other causes such affidavit cannot be made, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within their respective Districts, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, to hear and determine upon such evidence as may be adduced respecting such land being paid for, and if in favor of the plaintiff, to issue an order upon the Treasurer directing him to credit the respective lots accordingly.



CHAP. XI.

An Act to Repeal the Laws now in force respecting the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and to make provision for settling the affairs of the said Institution.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debts, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution," and a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debt, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution,' and to make further provision for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank," have been found ineffectual; and it is expedient to provide other means for collecting the debts contracted with the said Institution, for the benefit of the creditors thereof: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of, an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, that the said several Acts herein before recited be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the holders of Stock in the said late pretended Bank shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, on the first Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one person to be a Commissioner for the purposes herein after mentioned; and that the persons holding certificates given for notes of the said pretended Bank by the Commissioners hereinafore appointed for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank, shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston aforesaid, on the second Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one other person to be a Commissioner for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at the respective Elections herein before provided for, the holders of Stock, and certificate holders, may vote by proxy: such proxy to be appointed by power of Attorney, under the hand and seal of the principal, that each Stockholder, and each certificate holder, shall have one vote, and no more; and that the Commissioners shall be chosen at such Elections respectively, by a majority of the votes so to be given personally or by proxy.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the two Commissioners to be chosen as aforesaid, shall and may, within one week from the time of their being so chosen, appoint some one person to be a Commissioner with them for the purposes of this Act.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of vacancy by death, incapacity, removal from the District, or resignation, it shall and may be lawful for the surviving or remaining Commissioner or Commissioners, in case the Commissioner or Commissioners so vacating his or their appointment or appointments, shall have been chosen at either of the Elections provided for by this Act, to call a meeting of the Stockholders, or of the holders of the certificates, according to the nature of the vacancy to be supplied, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, at some day to be named by the said Commissioners; and of which public notice shall be given by advertisement in the several Newspapers in the Town of Kingston, at least two weeks before the time appointed for such meeting; and in case of vacancy of the Commissioner who shall have been appointed by the other two Commissioners in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the two remaining Commissioners, and they are hereby required to appoint, within two weeks, a third Commissioner to supply such vacancy.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Acts of any two Commissioners, who shall be appointed under this Act, shall be valid, so far as the authority of such Commissioners shall extend.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the late pretended Bank, shall, within one week after the appointment of the Commissioners under this Act, deliver, or cause to be delivered over, upon request, to the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act, all the books, papers, documents, matters, and things, whatsoever, remaining in their charge, and appertaining to the said late pretended Bank, or the affairs thereof.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act may, from time to time, prosecute in and by the name of the Kingston Bank Commissioners, such actions at Law as may be necessary for the recovery of any debts due to the Institution, or to others, to the use and in behalf or on account of the said Institution, by mortgage, bond, note, or otherwise; and that all such debts, whether due by specialty or simple contract, may, if the Plaintiff shall choose to sue in that form, be recovered in action on an account statue, as between the Defendant and the parties suing by the name aforesaid; and such specialty or other proof of debt may be received as evidence of an account stated.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the statute of limitations shall not apply to bar or extinguish any debt due to the said late pretended Bank, provided the same shall be put in suit within one year from the passing of this Act.

X. *And whereas* from the sudden failure of the said Institution, and the consequent confusion in its affairs, which rendered it for a long time impracticable, to resort to the necessary legal remedy for the recovery of the debts then outstanding, it may have happened in some instances, that the indorsers of Notes, or drawers of Bills discounted at the said Institution have not received notice of non-payment or non-acceptance within the period which the Law requires. And it is expedient to prevent advantage being taken of such omission when it has not operated to the prejudice of such Indorsers: *Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the omission to give any such notice as aforesaid, upon any demand that may have become due after the failure of the said Institution shall not bar a recovery against any Indorser, or Drawer unless it shall be satisfactorily proved, that such Indorser or Drawer, has by reason of such notice not being given, as the law requires, been prejudicial in the means of recovery, against the party by whose non-payment or non-acceptance he had become liable.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any person, appearing to be indebted to the said Institution, shall have left this Province, since the failure of the said institution, and shall not be resident therein, it shall and may be lawful to serve process in any suit to be instituted under the authority of this Act, against such person, by leaving a copy of such process, at the last place of abode of such person within this Province, with any grown up person dwelling or living in such house, or by affixing a copy of such process in the Crown Office of this Province, eight days before the return thereof—and that a declaration in every such case, being filed in the Crown Office of this Province, and all other and subsequent proceedings in any such cause which in ordinary cases are served upon the Defendant, shall be considered to be served, by filing the same in the Crown Office at York, and the Office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Kingston, and on notice of such filing, inserted for two weeks in the Kingston Chronicle and Upper Canada Herald.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Bond, Mortgage, Note, Security, or undertaking of what kind or nature soever, made to the said Institution, or to any person or persons to their use, shall be held to be invalid or irrecoverable on account of any alleged illegality, of the said Institution.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act, shall, within two weeks after their appointment, cause a notice of their place and hours of business, to be advertised in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in all other Newspapers in Upper Canada, and in the Montreal and Quebec Gazettes, in six successive numbers of each paper, calling upon all holders of Notes or Certificates or other Creditors of the said late Institution, to present their claims within the period prescribed by this Act, or otherwise such claims will be forever barred and cancelled.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every claim upon the said Institution, unless it shall be presented to the Commissioners to be appointed under this Act, on or before the first day of November next, shall be for ever extinguished and barred.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act to exercise their discretion in regard to their giving a longer credit to any debtor or debtors to the said late Institution, and that they shall also have authority to accept of property, real or personal, or to receive Bills or Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for the same, in satisfaction of the whole or part of any debt which said Commissioners are authorized to collect, or to refer any such matter to arbitration, or make any compromise in regard to any such debt as they may think reasonable and proper.

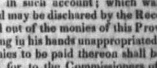
XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person indebted to the said late Institution shall before the passing of this Act, have tendered payment of the debt, or any part thereof due by him, in Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for such Notes, no interest shall be charged in respect to such debt, or such part thereof as he shall have so tendered payment for, from the time of such tender having been so made.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners shall make a Report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, on the first day of January in every year of their proceedings under this Act, and of the state of the affairs of the said Bank to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act shall make half yearly dividends among the creditors of the said late Institution of the monies collected by them, first deducting therefrom their necessary disbursements in the execution of this Act; and that the first of such dividends shall be made at the expiration of twelve Calendar months after the appointment of the said Commissioners.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the said late Institution, shall be allowed to make out an account against the Government of this Province, for all disbursements necessarily incurred by them in the execution of the duties imposed upon them by Law, which account shall be sworn to by them, and shall be accompanied by the proper receipts, or other vouchers, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to issue his warrant in favor of the said Commissioners, for the amount to be allowed in such account; which warrant shall and may be discharged by the Receiver General out of the monies of this Province remaining in his hands unappropriated, and the monies to be paid thereon shall be accounted for to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Act, and as such shall be judicially noticed without specially showing the same.



BY AUTHORITY.
ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the British Possessions in America, &c.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation of the same into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Produce, Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possession in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork &c. repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table thereto contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table hereinafter contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties, 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been by and in the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, ... the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon.....	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from any Colony in North America to another. XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*,

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar. rice, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Pos-

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom. session in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Masts, &c. deemed Produce of Canada. XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all descriptions which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. brought land Duty-free. XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament. XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *Act of Parliament* declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *Act of Parliament* declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *Act of Parliament*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Seale, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, be the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Billa Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6. SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Sheldon Nichols, at the suit of Billa Flint,—I have taken in Execution, the North East half of Lot number nineteen, in the third Concession of Bastard. containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.
44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } TO WIT. } ON Saturday the 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District } *To Wit.* } ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.
Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-15*tc.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } TO WIT. } ALLAN ROBINETT, Plaintiff. J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant. On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett.

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.
Sheriff's Office, York,
21st March, 1828. 44-13

NOT OFFICIAL.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. 15, 4th do. } 300
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. } 476
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts 16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. 17, & 18, 2d do. 17, & 18, 3d do. } 2000
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. 8, 4th do. } 400
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. and Broken Fronts. } 999
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claims of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 15th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, at such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant for a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 15th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally settled.

JOHN STRACHAN,
JNO. B. ROBINSON,
H. J. BOULTON.
Trustees.

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 26tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by
JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1828. NO. 46.

Miscellaneous.

EMILY, OR A WIFE'S AFFECTION.

The sun was setting in a rich flood of crimson light, and tinging all around with his departing glory, as Emily de Vere left the church-yard of D—, where she had been lingering in mournful sadness beside the grave of her father. The hallowed spot lay in a sweet and fertile valley; the hills by which it was nearly surrounded seeming to shut it out from the world, and from the strife of men; and thus marking it out as a fitting receptacle for those who had finished their earthly pilgrimage, and for whom life, with all its stirring scenes, had for ever passed away.

At the period when our little narrative commences, Emily de Vere was an orphan. Her father had been dead about two months, after a lingering illness, during which he had experienced every consolation the unremitting and tender assiduities of his daughter could afford him. Mr. De Vere, in early life, was an eminent merchant; but great and unavoidable losses obliged him to relinquish the concern in which he was engaged, and, with the small residue of his fortune, to retire with his little daughter (Mrs. De Vere having died some months before) to the village of D—. Here it became his sole delight to watch over Emily, and to foster in her heart the seeds of religion and virtue.

As she advanced in years, Emily became all her fond and anxious parent could wish; and she possessed a firmness of character and strength of mind far above her years. She loved her father with a most intense and grateful affection; and when he died, Emily deeply felt her own loneliness.

During his long residence in the village of D—, Mr De Vere had formed an intimacy with the pastor of the parish; and at her father's death that worthy friend kindly proposed that Emily should become an inmate of the Parsonage. He also undertook to arrange every thing respecting the little property which devolved to her. Emily, who had no near relatives, felt grateful for Mr. Denby's offer, which she willingly accepted; and in his quiet yet cheerful home, under the protection of his amiable wife, she in some measure recovered her spirits.

When Emily had been at the parsonage about three months, she was prestigally invited, by a distant relation of her mother's, to spend a few weeks with her in London; and as Mr. Denby considered that change of scene would prevent her dwelling with such melancholy fondness on the memory of her lamented father, she was induced to yield a reluctant consent.

Emily had just entered her nineteenth year; and, though not regularly handsome, her countenance was intelligent and animated, and the result of contentment which played round her beautiful mouth, rendered still more prepossessing by the brilliancy of fine blue eyes, beneath a white and nobly formed forehead, excited more interest in the observer than a face in which the features are perfectly regular but destitute of expression. The sacred veil of modesty was spread over all Emily's attractions. Without that veil, they may charm, and will delight, for a season: but the woman possessing it may rest assured of having her merit prefered and appreciated in the sober moments of reflection and retirement.

Emily had never been in London until now; and, though a passionate lover of the country; she found much to admire in the metropolis. Soon, however, her heart longed for the green fields and peaceful scenes of her childhood; and the thought with pleasure of the time when she should return to Mr. Denby's.

Among the many visitors who frequented her relative's gay parties, was a gentleman of the name of Sidney Morton, who distinguished Emily by particular attention. He was possessed of an independent fortune, which he derived from his uncle, who had brought it at his death in addition to the bulk of his property. His father, who had been a widower since the day of Sidney's birth, and his elder brother, were the principal partners in an extensive banking house. Sidney had just attained his twenty-third year. He was handsome in person, possessed of the most elegant manners; in his temper he was frank and generous, but passionate, and possessed of strong and almost uncontrollable feelings. Of religion, he had never given himself the trouble to think. However, he frequented church occasionally, was charitable, was neither a professed gamester, nor a dissolute man of the world. Greatly to be deplored was his loss of a pious and affectionate mother! How much of all that is good does a child learn from the lips of so kind a friend! She has his welfare at heart, he knows that much! She has his welfare at heart, he knows that much! If his future character depends upon the precepts she now gives him, and that in after years, in the hour of temptation and danger, when she is slumbering in the dust, her warning voice may rise to his recollection, and deter him from sin, and its attendant misery.

Emily was particularly charmed with the conversation of Sidney, and the delicate attentions he paid her; especially as she knew him to be aware of the very small fortune she possessed. She surrendered herself to the delight she felt in his society, without pausing to reflect whether the qualities of his mind were proportioned to the charms of his person. She beheld him offer his bounty to the poor with a liberal hand; and if in their discourse they touched on religious topics, Sidney unhesitatingly assented to the opinions of Emily. Before she left town, Sidney succeeded in gaining her heart's best and warmest affections, and received a promise from the interesting girl that she would become his bride at the expiration of a few months. That time soon passed away, and they were united. Young, mutually attached, possessed of an ample competence, and full of bright hopes and happy feelings, life seemed to hold out to them an Elysian prospect. Alas! how short sighted is human judgment!

For some time Emily had scarcely a wish ungratified; though she could not conceal from herself that even then early Sidney seemed to have a greater taste for diversions and company than she could have wished. Ere six months of their union had passed away Emily saw with pain that Sidney ridiculed her strict observance of the Sabbath, and also generally walked to the house of God alone. Frustrated in all the efforts she made to win her beloved husband to the paths of peace, Emily did not forget to pray that he might be converted from the error of his ways; and that, in the hour of affliction, he might be a believer in that consoling faith which she herself professed.

Sidney had long been desirous of visiting Italy; and as Emily offered no objections to a plan with which she perceived he was so much delighted, arrangements were made for their immediate departure. They journeyed through most of the principal towns of the continent, and many of the chief of the monuments of art and relics of antiquity; and at leath took up their abode for a few months in the city of Naples.

Here Sidney renewed his acquaintance with Charles Estcourt, a young man whom he had formerly known in London. He was possessed of lively and pleasant manners, but his habits were depraved and dissipated. All his efforts to gain the attention or propitiate her friendship failed; nor could she bring herself to treat him with more than the forms which common politeness required.—By Estcourt, Sidney was introduced to the Marchese Albertini, a fascinating Neapolitan widow, but of questionable character. Sidney, however, was quite charmed with her grace and vivacity, and became a frequent attendant at her brilliant parties. From this time Emily felt with bitterness that her wedded happiness was over. She exerted all the talents she was gifted with to detain Sidney at home, but her endeavors were unsuccessful. Gaming was extensively carried on at the Marchese's; and Sidney, who had been prevailed on to play, had lost a considerable sum; yet he could not resolve to break the fetters which bound him to the Marchese's enchanting society. Often would Emily think of her once happy home, and her beloved and indulgent father; and though her tears flowed for his memory, she felt that he had not been spared to witness the distress and neglect to which she was now subjected. Yet her affection for Sidney never wavered. "Oh God of Mercy," she would exclaim, "in thy hands are the hearts of men—bend them to thy will, and all will be right!" Such a belief of eternal happiness, and to me, though it be even in the hour of affliction or of death."

One evening that Sidney had been spending with Estcourt, he had played much larger stakes than usual, and was unsuccessful to an amount which he knew would even occasion him much inconvenience. It was morning when he reached his home, flushed with wine, and inwardly execrating his own ill luck. Emily, trembling with a thousand apprehensions, had been unable to retire to rest, and sat waiting his return with the most fearful anxiety; but his gloomy and perturbed aspect overpowered her with terror and distress. Sidney spoke not, but threw himself into a chair, and sullenly rested his head on his hand as if in deep thought. Emily feared to interrupt his meditation; but anxiety prevailed over every other consideration, and, gently leaning over his shoulder, she inquired if he would not come to bed. "No, Emily," said he; "but it is time you were at rest, and I would wish to be alone."—Emily moved towards the door; but she still lingered, and could not forbear saying, in a gentle tone, "I fear you are ill, Sidney, will you not be down soon?" "No! I am not ill," he interrupted her in an angry voice; "but pray leave me, and ask no more questions."—"Sidney," replied Emily, "this is not as it should be—forgive me, but I must speak to you! if you are unhappy, why may not I share your grief! If you are distressed, let me endeavour to console you."—"It cannot be, Emily; your presence can give me no relief."—"Will not my love, my fond heart?" she exclaimed: "Oh, Sidney, beware—break not the bond of our union thus easily—cast me not off from your love and affection!"—"Emily! what can you mean!" said Sidney.—"Oh, I know—I foresee it all! It is Estcourt who will teach you to despise and desert me, and he will lead you to ruin. He is a gamester; but, dear Sidney, I implore you to stop short in that pursuit, if indeed, as I fear, you are but too often engaged in it. It hardens the heart—it deadens the feelings—it leads to crime, to misery, and death. We never can, we never shall be happy while you forsake your home to join in so fearful a vice."—How know you that I have been engaged as you say?"—"I read it in your countenance," said Emily; "disappointed hopes, and irritated feelings—but worse than either is the indifference, the carelessness, with which you meet my inquiries. I will not tell you that my heart is wounded—that my pride is hurt—but I will implore you for your own sake—for mine, if that now be of any value to you—to shake off the acquaintance of one who is seeking your ruin." "All this is very fine, Emily," said Sidney; "but in future I will thank you to keep your advice until the time when I may require it." "And so I would, dear Sidney, so I would; I would not care for poverty, nor distress, if you were unchanged—if you were but as kind and as attached as you once were. It is the want of that which causes my grief; it is for that I brave your anger now, ere worse ensue. Oh, dear Sidney! tell me only wherein I have offended you! tell me only what I can or should do to bring back your love!"—"Emily," he puzzled!" replied Sidney; "I never can, never shall cease to love and esteem you, so let that content you for the present, and now good night."—"I will try and believe you, dear Sidney," said Emily; "if it be indeed but a delusion, it will be one I would not wish to awake from!"—and she hastily left the room.

When Emily had quitted him, Sidney could not fail to feel the force of her just complaints. He knew and felt that he was neglecting her—her to whom he had vowed constant and unchanging love—and that his virtuous and amiable wife had a right to his most tender care and respect; but the returning morning would chase from his mind these reflections; for, though Sidney could form good resolutions, he wanted stability of mind to enable him to keep them. He was easily persuaded into the commission of actions which, on retrospection, he could not fail to condemn

(To be concluded in our next.)

Summary.

The London papers announce the death of the Earl of Radnor, of Sir Richard John Strachan, G. C. B., Dr. Hook, Dean of Worcester, Henry Neele, Esq., author of several popular works. Mr. Neele committed suicide.

Lord and Lady William Bentinck have sailed for India.

Don Miguel and his suite have sailed for Lisbon.

Washington Irving's "Life of Columbus" has made its appearance. Its execution is very highly spoken of in the *Literary Gazette* of February 2.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 21st, Mr. Herries complained of certain misstatements respecting him—stating that the difference between himself and Mr. Huskisson was the cause of the dissolution of the late Administration—and asserted that there was other more material considerations which led to that important catastrophe. Several members expressed their astonishment at this declaration, and demanded further explanations, which, however, Mr. H. refused to make.

The Marchioness of Loule, youngest daughter of the late King of Portugal, has arrived in England, with her husband, in a Schooner of War—the latter having fled from Lisbon to avoid her brother Don Miguel, who was displeased with her marriage.

The French troops were about to evacuate Cadiz.

The Bank of Messrs, Waters & Co. Swansea, has been robbed of £23,000, of which £13,000 was in specie.

It appears from our English papers that a great quantity of snow has fallen in the North part of England during the past winter. The coaches at times were unable to travel for the depth of snow. A rapid thaw had swelled the waters of the Tyne so suddenly, that at the Shields 50 or 60 ships laden were torn from their moorings, and some of them sunk. The noise from the rush of the waters is described as being terrific.

The ancient and beautiful Castle Carnarvon, Wales, lately suffered much damage from lightning.

A patent has been granted in England for a newly invented *Air Bed or Matrass!* The ticking is formed of cotton cloth with a coating of prepared gum elastic, and an outer covering of silk. It is so portable that it may be carried in the pocket, and may be filled and emptied at pleasure. They are sold in England for about $25, and are favorably spoken of.

The Corporation of Liverpool are said to have solicited the creation of a Bishopric, for which they in return offer to erect a Cathedral.

GURNEY'S STEAM-COACH.—This ingenious vehicle continually approaches nearer to perfection, under the care and skill of Mr. Gurney. It was running every day last week, in the Regent's park, and the New-road. On Wednesday it preserved at the rate of ten miles per hour, although loaded with fifteen persons outside and two inside. Thursday it was running for a considerable time in the square of Cavalry Barracks, in the Regents Park, when it was viewed by a number of distinguished personages. Among these was His Royal Highness Don Miguel, who was accompanied by Lord Mountcharles and several foreigners of distinction.

TURKEY.—*The latest dates from Constantinople bear a warlike aspect, the Bosphorus has been closed against the vessels of all nations, and the subjects of the Three Powers told that they must consider themselves as Royas, or else quit the Capital, where no foreign right of protection would any longer be permitted!!*

Immense chains were preparing to close the entrance of the Dardanelles; thirteen ships of the line and some frigates were fitting out at the arsenal; two ships of the line and one frigate are already in the port, between Tophano and Galata, and a squadron of large and small vessels in the Dardanelles.

GREECE.—Letters from Corfu speak of a disposition on the part of the Admirals to sail for the Peloponnesus, the conduct of Ibrahim Pacha forcing them to appear for a second time at Navarin.

The House unanimously voted thanks, and a piece of plate, value £50, to Dr. Johnston, for his humane, disinterested, and perswering exertions, in attending and prescribing to the sick Emigrants last Summer, at Bank Head Farm. This is as it should be, and honorable to the feelings of the House.—*Halifax paper.*

The Official Gazette of the 22d, contains an Order in Council, which after reciting the Act regulating the trade of British possessions abroad, which enacts that no goods, except the produce of the fisheries in British Ships, shall be imported into, nor any exported from, any of the British Possessions in America, other than the United Kingdom, unless to places therein described, entitled Free Ports, extends the provisions of the said Act to Pictou and Sidney, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Herculaneum.—It seems that the excavations at Herculaneum, which had been suspended for a long time, are to be carried on on a new plan, and with redoubled energy. They are to direct their effort on that side of the buried city which presents the least difficulties, and is likely to afford the readiest and most interesting results, judging from the former attempts made in that quarter. It is said also, that the excavations, which are continued without interruption in the Island of Capræa, on the foundation of the city of Tiberius, are to be extended, and the most flattering expectations are accordingly entertained.—*Liverpool Courier.*

During the late violent gales, the perambulators of Portland Beach have picked up valuable bars of silver, and some gold and silver coins, thrown up from the wrecks on that dangerous coast.

NEW POTATOES were in the Philadelphia market several days ago, about the size of walnuts.—They were raised in New Jersey.

ALBANY, THURSDAY, MARCH 20.—The Schenectady Cabinet says that the water will be let into the Canal, the early part of next week.

A State stopped Payment!—The Legislature of Maryland adjourned without passing any appropriation Bills, or providing any means for the payment of the salaries of the Officers of Government, and meeting the demands of other just claimants. The two houses differed about a *General Assessment Bill.*

We learn from the Delaware Journal that such has been the waste of time in Congress in not passing the appropriation Bills, that a Bill drawn by Coon. Biddle, now at sea, for $5,000 could not be paid, and that a vessel of war was detained from sailing, lately, for want o $10,000.

The annual consumption of iron in the United

States is 97,000 tons, and of this, 29,333 tons are imported.

England.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Feb. 7.

STATE OF THE LAW.

Mr. Brougham introduced his promised motion.—The learned gentleman commenced by stating that he should not touch upon Equity, because that had already been taken up by Parliament; nor upon the Criminal Law to which Mr. Peel had given his attention; nor upon the Commercial Law, which had by degrees adapted itself to the wants of society, and was far purer than any other part of the system. He also trusted that Mr. Peel would take up the law of Real Property: and he wished at present to confine himself to the business of the Common Law Courts, of which he had direct experience.

Mr. Brougham then entered into a detailed account of the jurisdiction and the business of the Courts at Westminster. He showed how extremely defective is the division of labour among them—that while the King's Bench is overwhelmed with the number of causes, and forced into mischievious arrears, the Common Pleas and Exchequer has scarcely any business to occupy them, owning to the greater expense of proceedings, or the monopoly among the lawyers in those courts. Not being able to see any peculiar virtue in the number 12, but seeing how unreasonable it was that an enormous increase in the legal business of the Courts should not have been met by an increase in the number of Judges, Mr. Brough am thought that fourteen would be a much better number than twelve, and that the additional two should attend exclusively to the Chamber-practice of taking bail, &c. and keep the full benches for the last six hours a day in all the Courts. The learned gentleman adverted to the political influence formerly manifested in the promotion of lawyers to the bench, and he challenged any lawyer to say, whether in every case which the Crown was concerned, they do not proceed with a knowledge of what would be the leaning of the judge. He passed a high eulogium, however upon Lord Tenterden and the other present Judges. He would have the Welsh Judges received among the English, and the judicial business of Wales put upon the same footing as that of the English provinces. He was not for the total abolition of payment by fees to the Judges—considering that mode as involving a wholesome stimulus to exertion. He ridiculed the present absurd division of the law terms, and their dependence upon the changes of the moon. He suggested the classification of causes, and the giving one species to each court, by which the business would not only be got through with far greater expedition, but would be better done, inasmuch as each Judge would be able to pay greater attention to the particular business of his Court. After pointing out the defects of the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, and of the Privy Council in its judicial character, Mr. Brougham came to a local magistracy, to the constitution of which he strongly objected, as arbitrary, as tending to abuse, particularly in regard to the corrupt influence exercised by time, and of acting as their coadjutor in asserting them out of it. That is a power which no Ministry can give, and which no Government can take away. (Loud and long continued cheering.) When it had subsided the Hon. & learned gentleman moved, "That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the defects complained of by time, and other circumstances, in our laws, and to propose such a remedy as may be deemed expedient." The Hon. and learned gentleman then sat down amid renewed cheering, having spoken for upwards of six hours.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—February, 15.

On the 15th of February, Mr. Secretary Peel moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select committee on the present state of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom; and to consider and report what further regulations and checks it may be proper in the opinion of the committee to adopt, for the purpose of establishing an efficient controul over all charges incurred, and all matters connected with the receipt, custody, and application of the public money, and what further means may be adopted for the reduction of every part of the public expenditure, &c. The question was carried unanimously, and a large committee appointed.

Scotland.

We have more than once referred to the increasing prosperity of the Town of Kilmarnock, in as far as regards its principal department of trade, the carpet and bonnet business; and it is pleasing to be able again to communicate facts which bear out the assertions formerly made. These branches of manufacture have, for some time back, in a most flourishing state: great difficulty being sometimes experienced in fulfilling orders for the market. During the whole of the late dullness, when almost every business came in for a large share of the depression, the carpet and bonnet weaving suffered comparatively little, and not a farthing was deducted from the wages that had been previously given for the work.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Great activity prevails at present in Paisley, in almost every department of business; the demand for weavers at present is greater than it has been since the year 1825. The consequence is, that during the present month a considerable advance has taken place on the prices paid for weaving.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE & TUKKEY.

HAVRE, Feb. 20, 1828.

"The Grand Sultan has issued a Proclamation, in which he refuses to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and calls upon all his subjects, civil and religious, to defend their rights and their country! *Still we do not think there will be a war!*"

A letter of the 21st says, the news from Constantinople is confirmed in all sides.

Letters from Constantinople of Jan. 9, and 11, confirm the accounts which the *Gazette of Augsburg* had published. The Porte has suddenly changed its language and attitude. On the 5th January three lists of proscription appeared, the first contained the names of 100 Frenchmen, the second those of 120 English, and the third of 85 Russians. All the remonstrances addressed to the Porte from different quarters were useless. The measure is executed with rigour. The individuals on these lists must quit the dominions of the Sultan in three days. The kind of manifesto which the Porte has published at the same time against the infidels, and particularly against the Russians, is an appeal to religious fanaticism; and this circumstance must have made the Ministers of the Powers, who interfered in favor of the exiles, think since that perhaps there would be no occasion to regret, in the sequel, that the permission to remain longer which was asked for several of them, was not obtained.

The Treaty of the sixth of July has provided the means to enforce peace, as well as the means of arrangement. The same agreement between the Powers which manifested itself during the negotiations will exist in the measures which the course of events may render necessary to attain the objects of the Treaty, which never was, nor will be, any other than to pacify Greece—to extinguish piracy in the Archipelago—and to maintain the balance of Europe. *And whatever may happen,* said the Minister who is the depository of our interests abroad, a few days ago, *France will be, and preserve, the rank which becomes its honour, its power, and its dignity.*

(From the Gazette de France, dated Feb. 20.)

Paris, Feb. 20.—We receive the following accounts from Constantinople, dated Jan. 11:

"All that has passed for this last fortnight proves that the departure of the Ambassadors has made the Divan return to the measures resolved upon in the grand meeting of the 7th of December, after the news of the battle of Navarin, which resolutions have only been suspended since that time. Each new measure adopted by the Government is more rigorous than the preceding. The French, English, and Russian subjects who could not account for their means of subsistence, and who, to the number of 200 and 1,000, have been obliged to quit the capital.

From the London Courier of Feb. 23.

Some additional intelligence from Constantinople has been furnished by the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. It corroborates the previous accounts, and, if true, would leave but feeble hopes of peace.

A circular order to the pachas avows that the forbearance of the Porte after the battle of Navarin was only to gain time, and accuses the Rusians having at length succeeded in seducing two other powers to assist in overthrowing the Ottoman empire.

The measures adopted by the Porte correspond with the disposition manifested in the documents we have alluded to. French, English, and Russian subjects, some of whom have resided at Constantinople for thirty years, have been obliged to quit the capital: the Armenian Catholics have been sent to Asia; vessels with corn have been unloaded for the supply of the Turkish Armies; reinforcements of men, cannon, and ammunition take their departure daily from Constantinople, and are to shape their course towards the Danube as soon as the weather is sufficiently open.

It appears, from the despatches received by our Government, that all the accounts relative to the proceedings at Constantinople, which have appeared in the Augsburgh Gazette are well founded—that is, the Armenian bonnet weaving suffered comparatively little, and not a farthing was deducted from the wages that had been previously given for the work.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

The Porte seems resolved to fulfil its destiny, and rush into war. A proclamation like that of March 1826, has been issued by the Sultan, declaring Islamism in danger, and calling on all Mussulmen to arm. The pleasures of bloodshed have not been revoked in vain; the horsetails have been loosed to the wind, and 100,000 Asiatics are stated to be in full march to Europe.

Constantinople is one vast camp; immense chains have been drawn to protect the entrance to the Dardanelles—the whole naval strength of Turkey guards the Bosphorus, and warlike preparations resound on every side. Mahmoud has dared as yet no act of hostility, he seems resolved not to strike the first blow; but lists of proscription have issued, which include 1500 French, British, and Russian subjects. The Charges d'Affairs of the Neutral Powers protested against this tyranny but in vain. It is a question, however, whether the lives of the Europeans would be safe on the arrival of the Asiatic horde!—Those ruffian bands in 1820 spread murder and pillage along their whole line of march—they massacred without mercy in Smyrna and Constantinople, and it is therefore better that the subjects of the three Powers should be deported, than remain in the risk of being butchered in cold blood. Russia is not insensible of these proceedings: Wittgenstein is concentrating his force, and the Polish Army, the elite of the Russian Troops, is in march to the Pruth.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1828.

The *New-York Spectator* of 4th instant, has put us in possession of dates from England to 25th February. The news from Turkey is of such a nature as leaves very little room to hope, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

In the House of Commons on 15th February, Mr. Peel in a speech of great length, on a motion for the appointment of a Finance Committee gave a very luminous view of the resources and expenditure of the Country. From the statement made by the Hon. Gentleman, it appears, that last year, the amount of the unredeemed debt was £777,476,000 the charge upon which amounted to £28,500,000, or nearly three million's less than it was in 1818, the amount or Capital of the funded debt within the same period having been reduced upwards of thirty-eight millions. The total ordinary revenue for 1827 was £49,581,000, the expenditure being £49,487,000, the Estimates for the present year are less than those of the last year, by £1,168,000.—After having gone through his calculations on these subjects, the Hon Gentleman proceeded to state, that

"If through the recommendation of the Finance Committee, it should appear practicable to make some reduction in the expenditure of next half-year, that I am confident will be cheerfully effected. [Cheers.] With respect to the Army Estimates, it has been proposed that a further reduction should be made in our Military Force—To effect this, there are two modes—the one by disbanding the regiments, and the other by reducing the number of men. In the former case there would be a claim on the part of those reduced, to pensions. By reducing the number of men merely, no expense was entailed on the country. The reduction of the men also could be immediately effected, and certainly if our military force will bear reduction at all, that is the way least open to objection. I have asked my Noble Friend, (the Earl Dudley) if it be possible to make a greater reduction than has yet been made in that branch of our expenditure which refers to foreign residents, especially with reference to the Ministerial, and also the Consular Establishments of South America.—(Hear, hear.) There is another point which will very naturally come under the consideration of the finance committee—I allude to the Colonial expenditure. (Hear, hear, hear.) Sir, it is a matter of notoriety, that the military establishments of many of our Colonies, particularly those immediately dependent on the Crown—I do not of course allude to such as have Legislatures of their own—amount to a considerable amount of expenditure. The Revenue which the Colonies to which I allude yield, is very trifling—the total amount of it I believe scarcely exceeds one million per annum, and it may not appear upon consideration to be inconsistent with perfect justice to make those Colonies no for meet the expenses incurred for their internal protection, as to lessen somewhat the burdens which they impose on the Mother Country (Hear, hear.) In treating of these matters I wish it, Sir, to be understood, that my mind is not under the guidance of any particular doctrines or political economy.—My single view is to keep the expenditure and income of the country as much as possible on a par with each other."

Alluding to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Peel says, "I believe that the Noble Individual at present at the head of the highest department in the country, has both the disposition and the power to exercise a greater and more efficient controul over all the subordinate establishments, than any other person in the country. (Hear, hear.) I wish to avoid any thing like a political and party feeling in the consideration of a matter of this importance. I only mention the name of that Noble Person upon this occasion, because I consider him more capable than any other individual of efficiently executing that necessary control so indispensable to the well-being of the country. I will not, because, in the various civil offices he has filled, there can be no one who has not seen, both in the Ordnance and other departments heretofore under his direction, the most anxious desire on his part to introduce every retrenchment and every degree of economy compatible with the interests of the country. I am sure that that Noble Individual can be found for in the resources of the country, and upon which account he feels that there is not the slightest cause for the least despondency."

Mr. Peel concluded his speech which was received with repeated cheers, by moving

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the income and expenditure of the United Kingdom and to consider and report what further regulations and checks should, in their opinion, be adopted for establishing an efficient controul over all the charges incurred, and over the receipt, custody, and application of the public money—and also to consider what further means can be taken to reduce any part of the public expenditure without detriment to the public service."

The Weather.—During the last week, after several days continuance of fine weather, it commenced snowing on Friday night, and on the following morning the ground was covered to the depth of about five inches, when Sleighs were again seen in our Streets. On Sunday there were showers of snow at intervals, and for a day or two following the fields in the neighborhood bore all the desolate appearance of the depth of Winter. The snow has however again entirely disappeared, and the genial warmth of the returning Sun of Spring, with an unclouded sky, would lead to the inhabitants that the season for his appointed labor is at hand.

The Colonial Advocate, alluding to the commitment of Colonel Coffin and Colonel Givins, says, that "at the desire of His Excellency they refused to come and tell the truth." Of this we shall only say, that it is positively untrue, as these Gentlemen did not *refuse* to attend the Committee—before attending however, which they had personally no objection to do, they considered it a point of duty to obtain the permission of His Excellency. That permission was withheld, for reasons which we have stated on a former occasion. On this subject, the following remarks from the Kingston Chronicle are appropriate:—

"While the power of sending for witnesses to give evidence in a matter before the House is readily conceded, we should not take leave to express even our dissent from the proposition, that because the House is vested with such powers it can in no case illegally exercise it. Privilege of Parliament is not confined to any one branch of the Legislature but is enjoyed by the three branches equally. No one branch can constitutionally encroach upon the rights of others. If any contempt of the King's dignity or majesty be offered by any person, in the Kingdom, from the meanest *Peasant* to the proudest *Peer*, such person is liable to punishment. So, the House of Lords have the power of bringing before them, and punishing for contempt, for offences against their body. And in like manner the House of Commons possess the same power. But yet, the powers of the three branches must be understood with certain limitations. For instance, the Commons cannot summon any *Peer* or *Servant* of the House of Lords before a Committee of the House; and if he refuses to obey such summons, commit him for a contempt of the order of the House. Neither can the Lords summon a Member of the Commons and commit him for refusing to obey their order. But in both cases, either House must communicate its request to the other House of Parliament, who, *if they think fit*, will order the attendance of the person required. But if they do not see fit to order such attendance, the person required is not compellable to attend to the request of the House desiring his attendance.—It was but the other day that our own House of Assembly were obliged to proceed in the manner pointed out, to procure the attendance of a Member of the Council, (The Honorable Archdeacon Strachan) before a Committee of the House. And yet, while they admit the privilege of the Council, they deny it to His Excellency, who, as the representative of the King, is at the head of our Legislature. The question, therefore, is narrowed down to this point. "Is the King, or his highest representative, entitled to the same respect from the Assembly as they do themselves expect and insist upon?"

An Observer, to Diogenes.—This placard, says the *Canadian Freeman*, "appears to have been printed at the Gazette Office in this Town."—Appearances, are deceitful—the placard was *not* printed "in the Gazette Office."

The Assizes for the Home District commenced on Monday last. There appears to be a good deal of business before the Court, and some trials have taken place which have resulted in the conviction of the parties.—Of these we shall obtain a list when the Court rises.—The Grand Jury have found four Bills for Libel, against the Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*.

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

Having observed in the *Colonial Advocate* of the 31 April, under the head of "civilities" that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor "escorted the whole of the two Cabins of the Canada for himself and family, and would not allow even the Members of Assembly, who were returning home, to go over that day, except as Dock Passengers." I have to delare the same to be an impudent falsehood. His Excellency having condescended to intimate to me his desire to remove his family and household as early as possible, I hastened the equipment of the Canada, expressly on His Excellency's account, contrary to my intentions, and the requisite delay for outfit until 1st April. To all applications for passage on the day fixed for His Excellency's embarkation I replied, *I consider of the vessel at His Excellency's orders.*—The moment His Excellency came on board, and understood that *I was not excluding* passengers, I received His Excellency's orders to take on board every passenger that wished to embark.

The only further intimation I received of His Excellency's pleasure was, on my making application to know if I should stop at Niagara, I received for answer, that His Excellency had no desire to stop there, but that *if I wished it, it could make no difference to His Excellency.*

Born and bred under a Monarchial Government, educated in the discipline of a British Seaman, I have not yet learned the insolence of obeying a desire (to right an order) of the Representative of my Sovereign, by an impertinent wish of my own. I have only to say that as long as I command the Canada, and have a rug of Color to hoist, my proudest day will be passed in flutter at her Mast head, indicative of the presence and commands of the Representative of my King.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner }
of the Canada Steam Packet. }

April 11th, 1828.

P. S. Perhaps Dr. Lefferty being a Member on the right side, who embarked on board the Canada, and who did me the honor of a call a night or two before for information, may confirm this.

Domestic.

Our readers will perceive, by the advertisement of Mr. Phelps in a succeeding column, that active and vigorous operations are to be commenced at the Deep Cut on the Welland Canal, as early as the 15th inst.; and from the confident manner in which the Contractor speaks of the determination of the Directors to complete this section of the canal the present season, we have no doubt there can be no doubt of the success of the Company's Agent, (from assurances received on this side the Atlantic,) in procuring the necessary *means* to carry this desirable object into effect.—*Farmers Journal.*

We have authority on which we rely for stating the following gratifying intelligence. Letters have been received as late as the 10th of February from persons having the best opportunities of official information, which leave no doubt that the late proceedings of the Government here, have been fully approved at Home, and that there is every probability that Lord Dalhousie will be urged to hold the Government another year. Moreover, one Letter States that His Majesty's Government had come to a determination of pressing upon His Lordship the expediency of the continuance in Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Montreal, April 4, 1828.

Early Arrival.—Yesterday a Durham boat from Sackett's Harbour, arrived at Lachine, loaded with 150 live Hogs, and 40 bbls. ashes, consigned to Messrs. H. Gates & Co.—*Canadian Courant.*

Married,

At Amherstburgh, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Rosanne Ralph—James Gordon, Esquire, to Arabella, second Daughter of Robert Innes, Esquire.

Died,

At Niagara, on the 3d instant, John Brackenridge Esq. Attorney at Law. His remains were committed to the earth yesterday, accompanied to the place of interment by a very respectable number of his friends and neighbors.

At the House of Mr. N. Webster, Port Hope, on the 27th ult. of a sudden illness—Mr. Alexander Cameron, late of Scotlouse, parish of Glenoty, Inverneshire, Scotland, aged 68 years. He has left a Widow and numerous family to lament the loss of an affectionate husband, and indulgent parent.

At Quebec on 3d ultimo—the Hon. Louis de Salaberry, Member of the Legislative Council, aged 75 years.

At Carlisle on the 19th ult Joseph Rolette, Esqr. at the advanced age of 90 years. This gentleman served at the seige of Quebec, in 1775 and 6 and was the father of Lieut. Freth. Rolette, of the Provincial Navy, who frequently distinguished himself during the late war with the United States.

Lately at Burford, in the London District,—Samuel Osborne, Esquire.

Birth,

At West Flamboro' on Thursday evening, the Lady of the Rev. A. N. Bethune, of Cobourg, of a Daughter.

YORK THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING next, will be presented, the interesting Tragedy of THE GAMESTER;—after which—*The Burlesque Opera of* BOMBASTES FURIOSO.—For particulars see Bills.

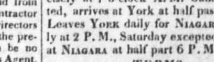
York, 12th April, 1828. 46-2.

GARDEN SEEDS.—William Adam, *Gardener and Seedsman*, Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has for sale *a choice selection of Garden Seeds*, of the growth of 1827, saved by his own hand, and warranted, as usual, of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms.

N. B. A similar Assortment of Seeds to Kingston, Port Hope, and Dundas, which may be had on applying at the Store of Mr. Noble Palmer, Druggist, Kingston; at the store of D. Smart, Esquire, Port Hope; and at the Store of Mr. J. Paterson, Dundas.

N. B.—He will be in readiness to attend to his customers at his Seed-shop opposite Mr. G. Monroe's Store, where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

York, April 8d, 1828. 42tf.



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying betwixt York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves Niagara daily for York, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves York daily for Niagara, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at Niagara at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, - - 8/
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - 4/
N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3d April, 1828. 45tf.

TO PRINTERS.

A PRESSMAN—Wanted immediately at the Office of the *U. E. Loyalist*, to whom liberal wages will be given.

April, 1828.

PREMIUM TO WATER CARRIERS.—*The York Fire Company* hereby give notice, that upon the alarm of fire they will pay to the Water-carrier, or any other person who may arrive first at either of their Engines with a puncheon of water—the sum of three Dollars; to the person who shall arrive with the second puncheon of water, the sum of two Dollars; to the person arriving with the third puncheon of water—the sum of one Dollar; and to the person bringing the fourth puncheon of water—the sum of half a Dollar.

The Captain of the Company will deliver to each of the persons entitled to the premiums, a ticket for the same, which will be paid upon its being presented to Robert W. Prentice, Esquire, Agent of the Alliance Company of London.

THOMAS RERAE,
Captain, Y. F. C.

York, 10th April, 1828. 46tf.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.

21st March, 1828. 43-8.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *Germain Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. John Dugan, residing there.

W. A.

Welland Canal Office,
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

44-6w.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—For Mechanics wanting employment, and Servants wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK M'GAN.

York, March 28, 1828. 44-3w.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount, } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix.

Whitchurch, 2d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire,—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, in 6ken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or seperate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*

Cobourg, 14th March, 1828. 43-6

NORWICH SMOKED HAMS.—For sale by the Subscriber 11,000 lbs. Norwich Smoked Hams, of a superior quality and flavour.

JOHN ROSS.

Dundas, 16th March, 18.8. 43-4w.

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14th March 1828. 43-tf.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, Watch-Maker, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

Also—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him at a moderate compensation. CHA'S. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridge water Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andruss, Anaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet anada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thos. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and is a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company, in London.*

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of their Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

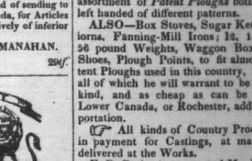
Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, } 29tf.
5th November, 1827. }



CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner :—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WITER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, } 32tf.
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. }

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 23th, 1828. 41tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEER CRY, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern. JACOB KEEFER.

39-12.

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of Bay and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 22, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3w. *February*, 20th 1828.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing the Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavours will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped be duly appreciated, and command such preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

VOL. 2. NO. 67.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, } *York, 31st March*, 1828. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint John Claus, Esquire, to be Inspector of Licences in and for the District of Niagara, in the room of the late Isaac Swayze, Esquire, deceased.

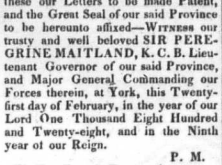
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, } *10th April*, 1828. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to grant Licences to Francis Ellis, Thomas Black, and John Daley, Gentlemen, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery respectively, in this Province. Commissions dated 8th April, 1828.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, } *12th April*, 1828. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint James Gordon, Esquire; the Rev'd. E. Boswell; William Berczy, and C. Elliot, Esquires, to be Members of the Board of Education for the Western District.

His EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint James Gordon, Esquire; the Rev. E. Boswell; William Berczy; and William McCrea, Esquires, to be Trustees of the District School, for the said District.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

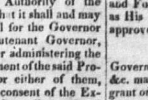
NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2*d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in* North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves:* And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor &c. empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and applied in Improvement of remaining Part.

Governor, &c. may grant or accept Lands in Exchange for Clergy

Reserves.

consent of such Executive Council as aforesaid, in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

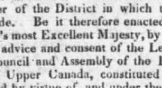
And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



CHAP. III.

An Act to Amend the Assessment Law of this Province.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to enable persons holding Lands in the several Districts of this Province to pay the Rates and Taxes on the same to the Treasurer of the District in which they may reside. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,'" and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful, in certain cases, for any person or persons, holding or owning Lands in any District of this Province, which are not returned on the Assessment Roll of any Township or place therein, to pay the Rates on such Land to the Treasurer of the District in which he, she or they, or their agent or agents may reside, and the Treasurer who may receive such rates shall, and he is hereby required, on being requested so to do, to give a receipt for the same, specifying the amount paid, the period for which it is paid, the lot or parcel of Land on which the same is paid, and the Concession and Township in which such Land is situated, and also the time or date of such payment: *Provided always*, that in all cases when the Rates as aforesaid shall be paid by virtue of this Act to the Treasurer of another District than that in which the Land on which such Rates are paid is situated, the person so paying the Rates, shall at the same time, pay to such Treasurer a sum equal to five per cent on said Rates, in addition to such Rates, which per centage shall be retained by such Treasurer as a compensation for the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of any District, receiving Rates and Assessments under this Act, on any Land not situated in his District, to keep an exact and accurate account of the monies which he shall receive for each District separately, stating the Lots, Parcels, or Tracts of Land on which the same may be paid, and the Concessions and Townships in which they may be situated, and the period for which such Rates are paid, and also the time or date of such payments, a copy of which account, verified upon oath, he shall transmit annually on the first day of July to the Treasurer of the District in which the Land may be situated, and shall at the same time transmit the amount of Taxes, Rates or Assessments, which he may have received under the provisions of this Act.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Treasurer of any District, on receiving money from the Treasurer of any other District, shall forthwith credit the several lots or parcels of Land, specified in the Schedule accompanying the money with the amount mentioned in such Shedule to be paid thereon, and shall within ten days after the same shall have been received transmit to the Treasurer from whom the same may have been received a receipt for the amount, specifying the Lots, Parcels or Tracts of Land on which such Rates or Taxes are paid, the amount paid on each particular lot or parcel of Land, the periods for which the same are paid, and the Concessions, Townships and Districts, in which the Lands are situated, and the time or date of the several payments, which receipt the Treasurer who may have received the Taxes in the first instance shall show to any person interested therein, on being requested so to do.

IV. *And Whereas*, in consequence of the difficulty of transmitting monies, many of the Inhabitants have been unable to pay the taxes on lands owned by them in distant Districts, and it is expedient to extend the period for the payment thereof: *And whereas* none of those persons who have paid the tax on wild lands on or before the first day of January in this present year have been subjected to the payment of more than fifty per cent. additional tax, and it is expedient to make provision respecting the increase of taxes in future: *be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes due and payable on any lots or parcels of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the same shall not be liable to any other or greater increase than fifty per cent, and that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of the several Districts, and they are hereby authorized and required, when the taxes, rates or assessments, have been suffered to fall in arrear for any period exceeding four years, to receive from any person and give a receipt for the tax on such lot or parcel of land, with no other addition or advance than fifty per cent on the amount due at the time of the payment thereof, and that in all cases when it shall be necessary to levy the amount of taxes in arrear by distress, or by the sale of a portion of the lands on which such taxes may be due, the amount of tax due thereon shall be levied with an increase of fifty per cent, and no more, exclusive of costs, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

V. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the amount of taxes payable on any lot or parcel of land shall be paid and satisfied on or before the first day of July next, after the passing of this Act, the same shall not be subject to any greater increase than fifty per cent on the first five years.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the Treasurers of the several Districts, shall not receive any taxes on lands in any District other than that in which they shall severally reside in any case where the rates or taxes have been suffered to run or be in arrear for the space of Six years, knowing it to be so, but in such case the said tax shall be transmitted by the party desirous to pay the same, or his agent, to the Treasurer of the District in which the lands are situated.

VII. *Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where the rates, assessments, or taxes, have been suffered to remain unpaid for the space of eight years on any tract or parcel of land, it shall not be lawful for any Treasurer to receive and place to the credit of any lot, tract, or parcel of land, any sum in satisfaction of such rates, assessments, or taxes, less than the full amount due for the eight years which have been suffered so to remain unpaid, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if the Treasurer of any District shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon him by this Act he shall forfeit and pay for such neglect or refusal the sum of Fifty Pounds, to be recovered before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, one half of which sum shall be paid to the informer or person prosecuting for the same, and the other moiety to be paid into the public funds of the District, and it shall be the duty of the Magistrates, in General Quarter Sessions next after the first day of July in each and every year, to examine the accounts required to be kept under this Act, and to ascertain whether the same have been transmitted, together with the monies, to the Treasurers of the several Districts interested therein.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sixth Clause of an Act passed in the Sixth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend and make permanent certain Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the Fifty ninth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled 'An Act to repeal the several Laws now in force relative to levying and collecting rates and assessments in this Province, and further to provide for the more equal and general assessment of lands and other rateable property throughout the Province, and to render more effectual the several laws of this Province imposing rates and assessments, by providing under certain restrictions for the levying such rates and assessments by the sale of a portion of the lands on which the same are charged,'" be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the several Acts and duties therein prescribed, and required to be done by the several Treasurers shall be by them respectively performed, at or before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which shall ensue next after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and at the same period in each and every year thereafter, and the respective Clerks of the Peace shall then proceed in manner pointed out by the seventh clause of the said last recited Act.

X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for all or any person or persons who may have paid the assessment upon their lands from time to time without the Lot or Concession being specified as the law requires, or in any case where an erroneous description of any lot or parcel of land may have been given, to make oath before any of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the respective Districts of this Province, that such sum or sums of money as have been paid from time to time for such lands as assessed, were for such lots and concessions, specifying the same to enable the Treasurers of the different Districts wherein lands are so affected to credit, and he is hereby directed to credit such lots so specified with the amount which may have been paid from time to time upon the assessment roll.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when from death or other causes such affidavit cannot be made, it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within their respective Districts, in General Quarter Sessions assembled, to hear and determine upon such evidence as may be adduced respecting such land being paid for, and if in favor of the plaintiff, to issue an order upon the Treasurer directing him to credit the respective lots accordingly.



CHAP. XI.

An Act to Repeal the Laws now in force respecting the late pretended Bank of Upper Canada, and to make provision for settling the affairs of the said Institution.

[*Passed 25th March*, 1828.]

WHEREAS a certain Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debts, Bonds, and Property of the pretended Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution," and a certain other Act of the Parliament of this Province, passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to repeal part of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act vesting in the hands of certain Commissioners therein named, all the Stock, Debt, Bonds, and Property of the pretented Bank of Upper Canada lately established at Kingston, for the benefit of the creditors of that Institution,' and to make further provision for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank," have been found ineffectual; and it is expedient to provide other means for collecting the debts contracted with the said Institution, for the benefit of the creditors thereof: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of, and under the authority of, an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province;'" and by the authority of the same, that the said several Acts herein before recited be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the holders of Stock in the said late pretended Bank shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District, on the first Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one person to be a Commissioner for the purposes herein after mentioned; and that the persons holding certificates given for notes of the said pretended Bank by the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the said pretended Bank, shall and may meet at the Court House in the Town of Kingston aforesaid, on the second Monday in May next after the passing of this Act, at or after the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the same day, for the purpose of choosing some one other person to be a Commissioner for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That at the respective Elections herein before provided for, the holders of Stock, and certificate holders, may vote by proxy: such proxy to be appointed by power of Attorney, under the hand and seal of the principal, that each Stockholder, and each certificate holder, shall have one vote, and no more; and that the Commissioners shall be chosen at such Elections respectively, by a majority of the votes so to be given personally or by proxy.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the two Commissioners to be chosen as aforesaid, shall and may, within one week from the time of their being so chosen, appoint some one person to be a Commissioner with them for the purposes of this Act.

V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in case of vacancy by death, incapacity, removal from the District, or resignation, it shall and may be lawful for the surviving or remaining Commissioner or Commissioners, in case the Commissioner or Commissioners so vacating his or their appointment or appointments, shall have been chosen at either of the Elections provided for by this Act, to call a meeting of the Stockholders, or of the holders of the certificates, according to the nature of the vacancy to be supplied, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, at some day to be named by the said Commissioners; and of which public notice shall be given by advertisement in the several Newspapers in the Town of Kingston, at least two weeks before the time appointed for such meeting; and in case of vacancy of the Commissioner who shall have been appointed by the other two Commissioners in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for the two remaining Commissioners, and they are hereby required to appoint, within two weeks, a third Commissioner to supply such vacancy.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Acts of any two Commissioners, who shall be appointed under this Act, shall be valid, so far as the authority of such Commissioners shall extend.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the late pretended Bank, shall, within one week after the appointment of the Commissioners under this Act, deliver, or cause to be delivered over, upon request, to the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act, all the books, papers, documents, matters, and things, whatsoever, remaining in their charge, and appertaining to the said late pretended Bank, or the affairs thereof.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act may, from time to time, prosecute in and by the name of the Kingston Bank Commissioners, such actions at Law as may be necessary for the recovery of any debts due to the Institution, or to others, to the use and in behalf or on account of the said Institution, by mortgage, bond, note, or otherwise; and that all such debts, whether due by specialty or simple contract, may, if the Plaintiff shall choose to sue in that form, be recovered in action on an account statue, as between the Defendant and the parties suing by the name aforesaid; and such specialty or other proof of debt may be received as evidence of an account stated.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the statute of limitations shall not apply to bar or extinguish any debt due to the said late pretended Bank, provided the same shall be put in suit within one year from the passing of this Act.

X. *And whereas* from the sudden failure of the said Institution, and the consequent confusion in its affairs, which rendered it for a long time impracticable, to resort to the necessary legal remedy for the recovery of the debts then outstanding, it may have happened in some instances, that the indorsers of Notes, or drawers of Bills discounted at the said Institution have not received notice of non-payment or non-acceptance within the period which the Law requires. And it is expedient to prevent advantage being taken of such omission when it has not operated to the prejudice of such Indorsers: *Be it thereof further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the omission to give any such notice as aforesaid, upon any demand that may have become due after the failure of the said Institution shall not bar a recovery against any Indorser, or Drawer unless it shall be satisfactorily proved, that such Indorser or Drawer, has by reason of such notice not being given, as the law requires, been prejudicial in the means of recovery, against the party by whose non-payment or non-acceptance he had become liable.

XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever any person, appearing to be indebted to the said Institution, shall have left this Province, since the failure of the said institution, and shall not be resident therein, it shall and may be lawful to serve process in any suit to be instituted under the authority of this Act, against such person, by leaving a copy of such process, at the last place of abode of such person within this Province, with any grown up person dwelling or living in such house, or by affixing a copy of such process in the Crown Office of this Province, eight days before the return thereof—and that a declaration in every such case, being filed in the Crown Office of this Province, and all other and subsequent proceedings in any such cause which in ordinary cases are served upon the Defendant, shall be considered to be served, by filing the same in the Crown Office at York, and the Office of Deputy Clerk of the Crown at Kingston, and on notice of such filing, inserted for two weeks in the Kingston Chronicle and Upper Canada Herald.

XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no Bond, Mortgage, Note, Security, or undertaking of what kind or nature soever, made to the said Institution, or to any person or persons to their use, shall be held to be invalid or irrecoverable on account of any alleged illegality, of the said Institution.

XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act, shall, within two weeks after their appointment, cause a notice of their place and hours of business, to be advertised in the Upper Canada Gazette, and in all other Newspapers in Upper Canada, and in the Montreal and Quebec Gazettes, in six successive numbers of each paper, calling upon all holders of Notes or Certificates or other Creditors of the said late Institution, to present their claims within the period prescribed by this Act, or otherwise such claims will be forever barred and cancelled.

XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every claim upon the said Institution, unless it shall be presented to the Commissioners to be appointed under this Act, on or before the first day of November next, shall be for ever extinguished and barred.

XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners to be constituted under this Act to exercise their discretion in regard to their giving a longer credit to any debtor or debtors to the said late Institution, and that they shall also have authority to accept of property, real or personal, or to receive Bills or Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for the same, in satisfaction of the whole or part of any debt which said Commissioners are authorized to collect, or to refer any such matter to arbitration, or make any compromise in regard to any such debt as they may think reasonable and proper.

XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any person indebted to the said late Institution shall before the passing of this Act, have tendered payment of the debt, or any part thereof due by him, in Notes of the said late Institution, or certificates given for such Notes, no interest shall be charged in respect to such debt, or such part thereof as he shall have so tendered payment for, from the time of such tender having been so made.

XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners shall make a Report to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person Administering the Government of this Province, on the first day of January in every year of their proceedings under this Act, and of the state of the affairs of the said Bank to be laid before the Legislature at its next Session.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners who shall be constituted under this Act shall make half yearly dividends among the creditors of the said late Institution of the monies collected by them, first deducting therefrom their necessary disbursements in the execution of this Act; and that the first of such dividends shall be made at the expiration of twelve Calendar months after the appointment of the said Commissioners.

XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Commissioners heretofore appointed for settling the affairs of the said late Institution, shall be allowed to make out an account against the Government of this Province, for all disbursements necessarily incurred by them in the execution of the duties imposed upon them by Law, which account shall be sworn to by them, and shall be accompanied by the proper receipts, or other vouchers, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, to issue his warrant in favor of the said Commissioners, for the amount to be allowed in such account; which warrant shall and may be discharged by the Receiver General out of the monies of this Province remaining in his hands unappropriated, and the monies to be paid thereon shall be accounted for to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in such manner and form as His Majesty shall be graciously pleased to direct.

XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Act, and as such shall be judicially noticed without specially shewing the same.



BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the British Possessions in America, to be imported direct.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British Possessions in America*, be deemed to be *bona fide* the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British Possession in America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British Possessions in America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British Possessions in America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table hereinafter contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827." shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein mentioned, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said Table therein contained.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*, and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, whether of Foreign production or not, the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the West Indies from Colonies in North America to another.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or *North America* or the *West Indies*, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from sweet other *British* Possession in *North America*,

Wine in Casks rice from Gibraltar.

shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Masts, &c. from Canada, &c. deemed Produce of Canada.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That the Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, & Cordwood for Fuel, imported from the *Canadas* into any other *British* Possession in *America*, or into the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be the Produce of the *Canadas*; and that Wood of all Sorts which shall have been Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, and exported from the Warehouse, shall upon Importation into any other *British* Possession in *America* be subject only to One Fourth Part of such Duty as would otherwise be charged thereon.

Masts, &c. Land Duty-free.

XXXIII. And be it further enacted, That Masts, Timber, Staves, Wood Hoops, Shingles, Lathwood, Cordwood for Fuel, Raw Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal, to be Warehousing Ports in certain Cases.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient, That in the Ports of *Kingston* in *Canada*, and of *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed from one Frontier Port to Warehouse Canadas.

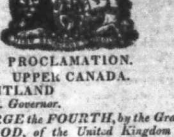
XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possessions, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Vessels importing Goods from Foreign Parts.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS at a Session of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of our Province of Upper Canada, begun and holden at York, on the seventh day of November in the sixth year of our Reign, and prorogued on the 30th day of January, in the seventh year of our Reign, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to prevent the operation in this Province of an Act of Parliament made in England in the twenty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King James the first, entitled 'An Act to prevent the destroying or murthering of Bastard Children, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.'" And Whereas, according to the Provisions of a certain Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty first year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the third entitled "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled 'an Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province.'" An authentic copy of the said Act has been transmitted to our Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the said Act having been referred to the Committee of the Lords of our Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations—We have been pleased by and with the advice of our said Privy Council, and by our Order in Council made at the Court at St. James, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Seven, to declare our Dis-allowance thereof.

NOW THEREFORE WE have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation that all persons whom it may concern may take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

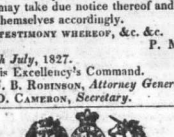
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, &c. &c.

P. M.

14th July, 1827.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come.

GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

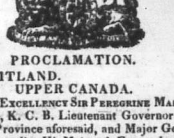
Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Roger Foye, at the suit of John B. Lewis, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Roger Foye, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the tenth Concession of Goulbourn, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half Lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Gavin, at the suit of Samuel Purdie, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Gavin, the following lots of land, viz:—

Town Lot No. 14, on the East side of Lenox Street, in the Town of Richmond, containing one Acre. Park Lot No. 13, on Ottawa Street, adjoining the Town of Richmond, containing 10 Acres. North East, and North West quarters of Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Huntly, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned Lots, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth, 9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Seale, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, be the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Davison, and Samuel Davison, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number twelve, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House, and out Houses thereon erected, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George McClinaghan, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number eight, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House thereon erected.—ALSO—the West half of Lot number five, in the first Concession of Augusta, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, with a Stone House thereon eaected, a Barn and Sheds, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Billa Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Sheldon Nichols, at the suit of Billa Flint,—I have taken in Execution, the North East half of Lot number nineteen, in the third Concession of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff*,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N.B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
TO WIT. } 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, To Wit. } ON Saturday the 24th day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 2d concession, Township of Emily. County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-15w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } ALLAN ROBIN-
TO WIT. } ETT, Plaintiff.
J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant.

On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett.

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N.B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 44-13
21st March, 1828. }

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
November 22d, 1827.

A COMMUNICATION has been recently received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR from the SOCIETY established in England, for the Encouragement of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE, which holds out to the Agriculturists of this Colony the following Premiums:—viz.

Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

1. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned Provinces, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute Acre) in the year 1827, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of Land in the same Provinces, not less than five arpents, in the year 1827, in the manner above mentioned;—*the Silver Medal or Twenty-five Pounds.*

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account whether sown broad-cast or in drills, and of the expense, toll, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, together with 28lbs. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Importation of Hemp from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

2. To the person who shall import to this country the greatest quantity of Marketable Hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1826, the produce of Canada, or of one of the above-mentioned Provinces;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall import the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty tons;—*the Silver Medal.*

Certificates, satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the Vessel, to testify that such Hemp was grown and prepared in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Substitute for Hemp.

3. To the person who, in the year 1826, or 1827, shall raise at the Cape of Good Hope, in New South Wales, or in any of the British Colonies, and import, a substitute for hemp, not less than two tons, equally cheap, strong, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used;—*the Gold Medal or Fifty Pounds.*

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 28lbs., together with the proper certificates, to be produced to the Society.

The Society particularly direct the attention of the public to the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax.

The same premiums are offered for the year 1828.

Extirpating the Stumps and Roots of Trees

4. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best method, verified by actual experience, of raising out of the earth and removing the stumps and roots of trees which have been left after felling the timber, so as to clear the land for the purposes of cultivation;—*the Gold Medal, or Fifty Pounds.*

Certificates that the method has succeeded with at least fifty trees of large girth, and a full description of the means employed, to be delivered to the Society.

Communications relative to any of the above subjects, may be addressed to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—	200 Acr's. each - 600
2d range do.	Lots Nos. 5 & 10—	200 Acr's. each - 400
	Lot Number 25—	Acres. - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—	200 Acr's. each. - 600

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—	200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 3d *April*, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesdy in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,

Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
SAML. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 28tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th *October*, 1827. 20tf

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, if the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their powet to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar. King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Penny per Acre Sterling shall be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven earsy."

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 43tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire,—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, 14*th March*, 1828. 43-6

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14*th March* 1828. 43-tf.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, Watch-Maker, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Particle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1*st February*, 1828. 36-3m.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge; together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1*st January*, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueuil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands conveded to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12*th October*, 1827. 22tf

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3*d April*, 1828. 45tf.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCE.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; Wm. Hamilton, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Auchaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the Owner of the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON.

Master and Managing Owner
of the Steam Packet Canada.
York, 27*th December*, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thos. Ridout, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

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WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3*d April*, 1828. 45tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1828. NO. 47.

Miscellaneous.

EMILY, OR A WIFE'S AFFECTION.

(Concluded.)

The sorrow which Emily experienced from the dissipated life led by her husband, had a severe effect upon her health and spirits. The colour faded from her cheeks, and she had an ominous cough. Still she had ever a smile with which to greet Sidney when he returned to her; and his occasional fits of ill temper she bore with gentleness and forbearance. Sidney often sighed when he looked upon her, and his conscience upbraided him for the poor return which he had made for all the love and tenderness which she had ever manifested towards him; but he was too eager after that phantom, which men of the world so falsely call pleasure; and, capricious and lightly minded he endeavoured to lose the remembrance of the misery which troubled and upbraided him in wine and dissipation; and the deeper he drank of the intoxicating cup, the still further he was removed from happiness and inward peace.

Emily often expressed an earnest desire to return to England. She was wearied with the frivolity and licentiousness of Italian manners, and entertained a hope that, if she could succeed in prevailing upon Sidney to leave the continent, all might yet be well. At length he gave a reluctant consent, and the day was fixed on which they were to leave Naples.

Sidney had gone to the Marchese's one evening with a view of taking leave; but the tables were preparing for the various games of chance; a large party was assembled; and he was challenged by Estcourt to one of those games, which had made a fortune favoured him; and, finding himself a winner, he was persuaded to play for larger stakes, and he arose a loser to the amount of nearly all his fortune. Stung by his loss for the first time, he rushed from the house in a state of desperation.

Grief for the heavy loss which his own imprudence and folly had caused threw him into a fever. How anxiously did Emily watch and pray by his bedside for his recovery! But Sidney was insensible of her presence. He became delirious, and, during his paroxysms, accused himself of guilt and ingratitude, and loudly called upon Emily as the most moving terms. Youth and a good constitution enabled him eventually to triumph over his malady, and he was pronounced convalescent. Emily reproached him not, but rejoiced to find him sensible how little she regarded the loss of fortune, should it be the means of restoring him to his home and to virtue.

All the heedless beings who had gathered around Sidney in the day of his prosperity forsook him, when he could no longer minister to their gratification, and even the doors of the Marchese were closed against him. How delighted was it to turn from those time-serving reptiles to Emily, who affectionately endeavoured to alleviate his pangs of disappointment and self-reproach! Sidney could not view her tenderness unmoved. Bitter, indeed, were the accusations of his own heart.—To Emily he now clung as to the being on whom alone his happiness depended.

Emily's little property yet remained; and on that, added to what Sidney had left, they were yet able to live in tolerable competence, though in a style far different from that of former times.

Faulkner and Sidney at last left their native country; but she was too feeble to undertake so long a journey; and when Sidney—whose illness had occasioned her to struggle against physical weakness—was perfectly recovered, her spirits failed, her appetite forsook her, and she was compelled to have medical advice.

As Naples was now hateful to both, and as Sidney hoped that Emily would find benefit from the change, they took a small but pleasant cottage at Frescati. For a time, Emily's health seemed to improve; and all but herself anticipated complete recovery. She, however, felt within her the symptoms of gradual decay. One morning, during Sidney's absence, she applied herself to her drawing, as a mode of relieving the melancholy that oppressed her; but the subject was ill chosen—instead of relieving, it increased her weakness. She was giving the last touches the picture required. She had sketched, from memory, the well-known white cottage that had been her home during the lifetime of her father. "Yes," said Emily, surveying it with a pensive smile, "I have succeeded well in this instance—it is *very* like—but here I could scarcely fail, so deeply is the scene impressed on my memory. Oh! happy, peaceful home of my infant years, and early youth, must I never look on you more! Must love, and hope, and life fade thus early from me! A few years hence, I roamed in those green fields, a gay and laughing child, thoughtless of the unhappiness and sorrow which have since been my portion. And yet how wise is that decree of the Almighty, which veils futurity from our view, that a knowledge of the evil to come may not poison the bliss of our present existence."—Emily paused a moment, for her heart was full of tender recollections. "There is my own rose-tree by the door," she said, "that I tended with so much fondness—perhaps no care is now bestowed on it; but, like me, it is blighted and withering. The window—Ah! there it is, overshadowed with jessamine—my father's window—where he sat so often, and watched me coming up the garden walk, that he might hasten to meet me—where is he now? Where I shall soon be! Yes, father! dear father! Emily is about to join you; and Sidney, I must leave you to whom my heart is so closely wedded. Oh, that is a bitter thought! How shall I bear it? Strengthen me to endure thy dispensation, oh, Father of the universe!"—Emily folded her hands, and bowed her head submissively. "Emily!" said Sidney, in a tender tone, having entered unobserved—" why are you thus agitated? Come, let me put away this drawing—see what I have brought you!" and he unfolded carefully to pass a silken scarf around her shoulders, of a colour and embroidered pattern which he had formerly known her admire. "Not now," said Emily; "I cannot wear it now—not again, dear! but you were very kind to think of me. Alas!"—she paused, "I feel too well assured that my course on earth is drawing to a close; and I grieve only that I must part from you."—She threw her arms affectionately round his neck. "Dear Emily," said Sidney, "do not thus distress me, by even naming such an event. You were wrong, in your weak state, to indulge in drawing what was too likely to revive many sad feelings"—"Perhaps so," replied Emily; "but it is not the first time I have thought of death; and I wish you also to consider of it, my love. When I shall have left you far away, you may not be wholly unprepared. Dear, dear Sidney," continued she, "let me, before that fatal hour arrives, have the happiness of seeing your doubts and fears dispelled—of seeing what you do indeed own the Christian's faith. Assured of this, death will lose half its bitterness; and the certainty of our reunion will beam brightly amidst the gloom of the narrow grave. Oh! you will talk further of this another time, Emily," said Sidney; "but you must not exhaust your strength now: if due care be not taken to preserve you from infection of mind and spirits, we can have no reasonable ground to expect the restoration of your health."—" You are right, Sidney," replied Emily; "and in future I will endeavour to be more careful. Alas! I fear I value life too highly, as my existence now seems necessary to your happiness."—Sidney pressed her hand, in token of his affection, and led her to converse on other subjects.

The weather was now delightful; and, though Emily could not walk far, she felt inexpressible delight, when, leaning on her husband's arm, she took a few turns in the garden surrounding their cottage.—Soon after his recovery, Sidney had frankly confided to her the tale of his wanderings, for he could not be satisfied until she knew all, and had pronounced pardon. Emily wept, but she endeavoured to conceal the emotion with which she heard him; but she could not refrain from weeping when he spoke of the Marchese Albertini, although he was not aware that the melancholy that he had become sensible of her depravity.

Sidney soon perceived that Emily had experienced no essentially beneficial change in her health. Ultimate recovery was what he now dared not to expect. When in the height of their prosperity, at Naples, Emily had formed a slight acquaintance with an English clergyman named Faulkner; and Sidney, at her request, had entrusted him to visit them. The kind and venerable old man immediately complied, and Emily felt much comforted by his conversations. Her example operated powerfully on the mind of her husband; her *pratice* accorded with her belief; and it was delightful to observe the inward happiness she experienced from the faith which she possessed. Misfortune and sorrow had lowered Sidney's pride; his conscience reproached him for many and grievous sins; his only earthly treasure was about to pass away from him; and he needed the comforting assurance of divine pardon for past offences. It is impossible to depict the joy of Emily on being fully assured that he had entirely abandoned his erroneous opinions.

Emily, though in failing health, and suffering much from cough, was not confined to her bed. She had always been fond of flowers, and she delighted now to inhale the fragrance of some choice plants which had been placed in her chamber window; and she would sit and look out on the fair prospect before her, all bright and glowing with the rays of the setting sun, while her tears would fall as she thought of scenes and never again to wander forth in the open air. Yet she reprined not, for she considered her lot a blessed one in being spared to see the reformation of her husband, to regain his former greatness, and to witness so great a change wrought in his manners and habits of thinking. She had prayed for this; and she endeavoured to console herself with the thought, that their separation would be but for a few short years, when she might again hope to be forever reunited to the being on whom she had bestowed her dearest affections, and for whose interest she was so deeply solicitous.

About this time Emily had the satisfaction to receive a kind letter from Sidney's father, to whom she had written, unknown to her husband, telling of her own hopeless state of health, and entreating that he would receive and console his son in the event of her death. All this, and more, Mr. Mackworth promised; and Sidney's heart blessed Emily for the reconciliation which she had effected.

Emily lingered on; and, though given over by the Physicians, Sidney still hoped. One evening she had taken her usual place beside the window, in an easy chair, supported by pillows, while Sidney sat beside her, eagerly watching every movement of her still-lovely though emaciated countenance, when a letter was brought to her from Mr. Denby. Sidney read it to her. Emily sighed. "I shall never see him more on earth," she said; "but you, Sidney, will thank him for all his kindness; you will have gratitude to all those who have ever interested themselves for my benefit.—How calm will now be my last hour, compared with the agony that some months back would have torn my very soul, had I known that death was at hand, and that you did not confidently look forward, like myself, to a better and happier state of existence!"—"I, too, am thankful," said Sidney, "that I can at length feel the consolation which religion affords in the hour of affliction and bereavement." There was a pause of some minutes; and then Sidney, with his countenance of an evening sky, took up the holy volume, and read, with fervour and solemnity, some of its most beautiful and consoling passages. Emily gazed on him with a meekness of devotion; and, when he had finished, she raised her hands to heaven in thankfulness and prayer. It was a bright and beautiful evening; the setting sun tinging every object around with its golden hues; every bird and breeze, which sufficient enough of wind stirring to waft towards them the scent of the sweet flowers, and of various aromatic plants and shrubs. Emily raised herself, and looked out. "How beautiful!" she said, "and yet, England, mine own land, beloved place of my birth—would that I could die there! but God's will be done; and while you are with me shall I dare to repine?—and she pressed Sidney's hand affectionately. They sat some time longer gazing on the fair landscape; when Sidney, observing that Emily looked very pale, persuaded her to retire to rest. She faintly smiled assent to his proposition, and he assisted her to rise; but she was too weak to walk, and he carried her in a couch, and knelt down beside her. "Sidney," she said, with difficulty, "*I feel* that I am dying—we must part—yet only *for a time*—God be praised that now you know that consoling truth also. Oh, blessed Redeemer! strengthen and preserve my husband's faith!"—Emily was silent with difficulty, and Sidney raised her up. She threw her arms around his neck—a faint shudder passed over her frame—he felt the arms which encircled him relax in their wonted tenderness—he looked, all was still, and the spirit of his Emily had passed from a world of sin and suffering to find repose in the mansion of eternity.

A SPEECH, of the Venerable John Strachan, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

York, 7th March, 1828.

Venerable Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of certain Resolutions this day unanimously adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Council; and have great pleasure in complying with the commands of that Honorable Body in respectfully requesting that you will be pleased to furnish for publication a copy of the Speech delivered by you in your place, on the occasion alluded to.

I have the honor to be,

Venerable Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed). WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
Speaker, L. C.

The Honorable & Venerable John Strachan, D.D.
Archdeacon of York, &c. &c. &c.

Legislative Council Chamber,
7th March, 1828.

Resolved—*nemine contradicente*,

That the Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, having been called upon in his place in the Council of this House, to reply to the charges against his conduct, in relation to a certain Letter and Ecclesiastical Chart, said to have been addressed by him to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in his Agency in procuring the Charter for the University of King's College, for many months past circulated in the Public Journals; hath explained his conduct in relation to the same, to the satisfaction of this House.

Resolved—*nemine contradicente*,

That his honor the Speaker do request a copy of the Speech delivered by the Honorable and Venerable Member for publication.

Attest.

GRANT POWELL,
Clerk, L. C.

York, 10th March, 1828.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting a copy of certain Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council, and requesting a copy of the Speech for publication which I delivered before that Honorable Body.

In compliying with commands so agreeable, I request you to convey my grateful thanks to the Legislative Council, for their kind consideration; and to accept my acknowledgements for the opportunity of vindicating my good name, and that unsullied reputation, which as a Father of a family, and a Christian Minister, I must deeply value, in the only way within my power, before my congregation in the Colony. If, therefore, I enter upon the subject in some detail, I hope this Honorable House will bear with me, for indeed it has long become intolerable to the whole Province; and as I have, from my situation, found it necessary to act a prominent part, and have been in consequence, exposed to much calumny and misrepresentation, it is due to myself, as well as to the public, to satisfy my numerous friends, and the world, that I have acted in a fair, honorable, and consistent manner; and with a degree of forbearance, which my accusers and calumniators had no right to expect.

It had long been a matter of deep regret to the late Bishop of Quebec, that he was unable to multiply the number of his Clergy in any way commensurate with the wants of his Diocese. For although many places were willing to comply with the conditions usually demanded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," yet that venerable institution, from the narrowness of its means, and the many claims upon its funds, was unable to meet their requests. In this dilemma His Lordship turned his attention to the Clergy Reserves, and in order to render them productive, applied to His Majesty's Government to place them under the direction of those for whose benefit they were intended; and in consequence orders were given to incorporate the Clergy in each Province, for the purpose of managing and superintending the affairs of the trust. The priority given to these corporations, which began their sittings in 1819, was limited to leasing. They had no power to improve, to exchange, to open roads, or to alienate, or in any way to augment the value of the property, except so far as was necessary to defray the contingencies of their meetings. They were under the direction of the Executive Government of the Province, and were commanded to pay to His Majesty's Receiver General all the rents collected by them, in order to be appropriated as provided for in the 31st of the late King. Now although the Corporation was created by the issue of leases much more rapidly than before, yet many causes still operated to prevent any immediate advantage to the Church from their establishment.

These causes were, first, the great encouragement given by Government to Settlers of good character, by bestowing on them Land on payment of a trifling fee. Second—The gratuitous Grants of Land to each person as retained their Loyalty during the American Revolutionary War; and to Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, who served in the late war in Europe and America. Third—the grants given by the Colonists to lands in fee simple to leases, even where the latter are more advantageous. Fourth—The difficulty of collecting rents from the smallness of the amount charged on each Lot, and from being scattered over the whole Province. Fifth—So long as applicants can get Lands of the best quality, and in the most convenient situations for nothing, or a trifling fee, the natural consequence is, that rents of Lands upon Lease is almost nominal. These things pressing forcibly on the minds of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Clergy, and on the Legislature of Upper Canada, induced them to seek the power of selling the Clergy Reserves to a limited extent, as well as leasing them, leaving the proceeds to be disposed of as provided for in the 31st of K. G.

From this measure they looked for many important advantages:—

First.—A large portion of the country, now in a manner locked up, would be made free.

Second.—The Lessees would be more punctual in paying their rents, for fear of losing any claim to renewal or advantageous purchase.

Third.—The means would be afforded of multiplying Clergymen to any number that might be required.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—	200 Acr's. each - 600
2d range do.	Lots Nos. 5 & 10—	200 Acr's. each - 400
	Lot Number 25—	Acres. - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—	200 Acr's. each. - 600

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—	200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

Executive Council Office, }
York, 3d *April*, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesdy in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent.

JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23*rd March*, 1826. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenat Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,

Kingston,

and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN, }
SAML. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }

York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 28tf.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th *October*, 1827. 20tf

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, if the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their powet to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar. King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Penny per Acre Sterling shall be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven earsy."

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 43tf.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire,—containing 400 Acres, about 100 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, 14*th March*, 1828. 43-6

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14*th March* 1828. 43-tf.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, Watch-Maker, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Particle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.

York, 1*st February*, 1828. 36-3m.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge; together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1*st January*, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueuil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands conveded to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12*th October*, 1827. 22tf

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3*d April*, 1828. 45tf.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in France, and the general satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which are in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of Flouring Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions for dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCE.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following gentlemen who have Stones of their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. McMicking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridgewater Mills; Wm. Hamilton, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andrus, Auchaster; Norton & Bliss, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the Owner of the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON.

Master and Managing Owner
of the Steam Packet Canada.
York, 27*th December*, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thos. Ridout, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

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Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands conveded to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

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WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3*d April*, 1828. 45tf.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1828. NO. 47.

Miscellaneous.

EMILY, OR A WIFE'S AFFECTION.

(Concluded.)

The sorrow which Emily experienced from the dissipated life led by her husband, had a severe effect upon her health and spirits. The colour faded from her cheeks, and she had an ominous cough. Still she had ever a smile with which to greet Sidney when he returned to her; and his occasional fits of ill temper she bore with gentleness and forbearance. Sidney often sighed when he looked upon her, and his conscience upbraided him for the poor return which he had made for all the love and tenderness which she had ever manifested towards him; but he was too eager after that phantom, which men of the world so falsely call pleasure; and, capricious and lightly minded he endeavoured to lose the remembrance of the misery which troubled and upbraided him in wine and dissipation; and the deeper he drank of the intoxicating cup, the still further he was removed from happiness and inward peace.

Emily often expressed an earnest desire to return to England. She was wearied with the frivolity and licentiousness of Italian manners, and entertained a hope that, if she could succeed in prevailing upon Sidney to leave the continent, all might yet be well. At length he gave a reluctant consent, and the day was fixed on which they were to leave Naples.

Sidney had gone to the Marchese's one evening with a view of taking leave; but the tables were preparing for the various games of chance; a large party was assembled; and he was challenged by Estcourt to one of those games, which had made a fortune favoured him; and, finding himself a winner, he was persuaded to play for larger stakes, and he arose a loser to the amount of nearly all his fortune. Stung by his loss for the first time, he rushed from the house in a state of desperation.

Grief for the heavy loss which his own imprudence and folly had caused threw him into a fever. How anxiously did Emily watch and pray by his bedside for his recovery! But Sidney was insensible of her presence. He became delirious, and, during his paroxysms, accused himself of guilt and ingratitude, and loudly called upon Emily as the most moving terms. Youth and a good constitution enabled him eventually to triumph over his malady, and he was pronounced convalescent. Emily reproached him not, but rejoiced to find him sensible how little she regarded the loss of fortune, should it be the means of restoring him to his home and to virtue.

All the heedless beings who had gathered around Sidney in the day of his prosperity forsook him, when he could no longer minister to their gratification, and even the doors of the Marchese were closed against him. How delighted was it to turn from those time-serving reptiles to Emily, who affectionately endeavoured to alleviate his pangs of disappointment and self-reproach! Sidney could not view her tenderness unmoved. Bitter, indeed, were the accusations of his own heart.—To Emily he now clung as to the being on whom alone his happiness depended.

Emily's little property yet remained; and on that, added to what Sidney had left, they were yet able to live in tolerable competence, though in a style far different from that of former times.

Faulkner and Sidney at last left their native country; but she was too feeble to undertake so long a journey; and when Sidney—whose illness had occasioned her to struggle against physical weakness—was perfectly recovered, her spirits failed, her appetite forsook her, and she was compelled to have medical advice.

As Naples was now hateful to both, and as Sidney hoped that Emily would find benefit from the change, they took a small but pleasant cottage at Frescati. For a time, Emily's health seemed to improve; and all but herself anticipated complete recovery. She, however, felt within her the symptoms of gradual decay. One morning, during Sidney's absence, she applied herself to her drawing, as a mode of relieving the melancholy that oppressed her; but the subject was ill chosen—instead of relieving, it increased her weakness. She was giving the last touches the picture required. She had sketched, from memory, the well-known white cottage that had been her home during the lifetime of her father. "Yes," said Emily, surveying it with a pensive smile, "I have succeeded well in this instance—it is *very* like—but here I could scarcely fail, so deeply is the scene impressed on my memory. Oh! happy, peaceful home of my infant years, and early youth, must I never look on you more! Must love, and hope, and life fade thus early from me! A few years hence, I roamed in those green fields, a gay and laughing child, thoughtless of the unhappiness and sorrow which have since been my portion. And yet how wise is that decree of the Almighty, which veils futurity from our view, that a knowledge of the evil to come may not poison the bliss of our present existence."—Emily paused a moment, for her heart was full of tender recollections. "There is my own rose-tree by the door," she said, "that I tended with so much fondness—perhaps no care is now bestowed on it; but, like me, it is blighted and withering. The window—Ah! there it is, overshadowed with jessamine—my father's window—where he sat so often, and watched me coming up the garden walk, that he might hasten to meet me—where is he now? Where I shall soon be! Yes, father! dear father! Emily is about to join you; and Sidney, I must leave you to whom my heart is so closely wedded. Oh, that is a bitter thought! How shall I bear it? Strengthen me to endure thy dispensation, oh, Father of the universe!"—Emily folded her hands, and bowed her head submissively. "Emily!" said Sidney, in a tender tone, having entered unobserved—" why are you thus agitated? Come, let me put away this drawing—see what I have brought you!" and he unfolded carefully to pass a silken scarf around her shoulders, of a colour and embroidered pattern which he had formerly known her admire. "Not now," said Emily; "I cannot wear it now—not again, dear! but you were very kind to think of me. Alas!"—she paused, "I feel too well assured that my course on earth is drawing to a close; and I grieve only that I must part from you."—She threw her arms affectionately round his neck. "Dear Emily," said Sidney, "do not thus distress me, by even naming such an event. You were wrong, in your weak state, to indulge in drawing what was too likely to revive many sad feelings"—"Perhaps so," replied Emily; "but it is not the first time I have thought of death; and I wish you also to consider of it, my love. When I shall have left you far away, you may not be wholly unprepared. Dear, dear Sidney," continued she, "let me, before that fatal hour arrives, have the happiness of seeing your doubts and fears dispelled—of seeing what you do indeed own the Christian's faith. Assured of this, death will lose half its bitterness; and the certainty of our reunion will beam brightly amidst the gloom of the narrow grave. Oh! you will talk further of this another time, Emily," said Sidney; "but you must not exhaust your strength now: if due care be not taken to preserve you from infection of mind and spirits, we can have no reasonable ground to expect the restoration of your health."—" You are right, Sidney," replied Emily; "and in future I will endeavour to be more careful. Alas! I fear I value life too highly, as my existence now seems necessary to your happiness."—Sidney pressed her hand, in token of his affection, and led her to converse on other subjects.

The weather was now delightful; and, though Emily could not walk far, she felt inexpressible delight, when, leaning on her husband's arm, she took a few turns in the garden surrounding their cottage.—Soon after his recovery, Sidney had frankly confided to her the tale of his wanderings, for he could not be satisfied until she knew all, and had pronounced pardon. Emily wept, but she endeavoured to conceal the emotion with which she heard him; but she could not refrain from weeping when he spoke of the Marchese Albertini, although he was not aware that the melancholy that he had become sensible of her depravity.

Sidney soon perceived that Emily had experienced no essentially beneficial change in her health. Ultimate recovery was what he now dared not to expect. When in the height of their prosperity, at Naples, Emily had formed a slight acquaintance with an English clergyman named Faulkner; and Sidney, at her request, had entrusted him to visit them. The kind and venerable old man immediately complied, and Emily felt much comforted by his conversations. Her example operated powerfully on the mind of her husband; her *pratice* accorded with her belief; and it was delightful to observe the inward happiness she experienced from the faith which she possessed. Misfortune and sorrow had lowered Sidney's pride; his conscience reproached him for many and grievous sins; his only earthly treasure was about to pass away from him; and he needed the comforting assurance of divine pardon for past offences. It is impossible to depict the joy of Emily on being fully assured that he had entirely abandoned his erroneous opinions.

Emily, though in failing health, and suffering much from cough, was not confined to her bed. She had always been fond of flowers, and she delighted now to inhale the fragrance of some choice plants which had been placed in her chamber window; and she would sit and look out on the fair prospect before her, all bright and glowing with the rays of the setting sun, while her tears would fall as she thought of scenes and never again to wander forth in the open air. Yet she reprined not, for she considered her lot a blessed one in being spared to see the reformation of her husband, to regain his former greatness, and to witness so great a change wrought in his manners and habits of thinking. She had prayed for this; and she endeavoured to console herself with the thought, that their separation would be but for a few short years, when she might again hope to be forever reunited to the being on whom she had bestowed her dearest affections, and for whose interest she was so deeply solicitous.

About this time Emily had the satisfaction to receive a kind letter from Sidney's father, to whom she had written, unknown to her husband, telling of her own hopeless state of health, and entreating that he would receive and console his son in the event of her death. All this, and more, Mr. Mackworth promised; and Sidney's heart blessed Emily for the reconciliation which she had effected.

Emily lingered on; and, though given over by the Physicians, Sidney still hoped. One evening she had taken her usual place beside the window, in an easy chair, supported by pillows, while Sidney sat beside her, eagerly watching every movement of her still-lovely though emaciated countenance, when a letter was brought to her from Mr. Denby. Sidney read it to her. Emily sighed. "I shall never see him more on earth," she said; "but you, Sidney, will thank him for all his kindness; you will have gratitude to all those who have ever interested themselves for my benefit.—How calm will now be my last hour, compared with the agony that some months back would have torn my very soul, had I known that death was at hand, and that you did not confidently look forward, like myself, to a better and happier state of existence!"—"I, too, am thankful," said Sidney, "that I can at length feel the consolation which religion affords in the hour of affliction and bereavement." There was a pause of some minutes; and then Sidney, with his countenance of an evening sky, took up the holy volume, and read, with fervour and solemnity, some of its most beautiful and consoling passages. Emily gazed on him with a meekness of devotion; and, when he had finished, she raised her hands to heaven in thankfulness and prayer. It was a bright and beautiful evening; the setting sun tinging every object around with its golden hues; every bird and breeze, which sufficient enough of wind stirring to waft towards them the scent of the sweet flowers, and of various aromatic plants and shrubs. Emily raised herself, and looked out. "How beautiful!" she said, "and yet, England, mine own land, beloved place of my birth—would that I could die there! but God's will be done; and while you are with me shall I dare to repine?—and she pressed Sidney's hand affectionately. They sat some time longer gazing on the fair landscape; when Sidney, observing that Emily looked very pale, persuaded her to retire to rest. She faintly smiled assent to his proposition, and he assisted her to rise; but she was too weak to walk, and he carried her in a couch, and knelt down beside her. "Sidney," she said, with difficulty, "*I feel* that I am dying—we must part—yet only *for a time*—God be praised that now you know that consoling truth also. Oh, blessed Redeemer! strengthen and preserve my husband's faith!"—Emily was silent with difficulty, and Sidney raised her up. She threw her arms around his neck—a faint shudder passed over her frame—he felt the arms which encircled him relax in their wonted tenderness—he looked, all was still, and the spirit of his Emily had passed from a world of sin and suffering to find repose in the mansion of eternity.

A SPEECH, of the Venerable John Strachan, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

York, 7th March, 1828.

Venerable Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of certain Resolutions this day unanimously adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Council; and have great pleasure in complying with the commands of that Honorable Body in respectfully requesting that you will be pleased to furnish for publication a copy of the Speech delivered by you in your place, on the occasion alluded to.

I have the honor to be,

Venerable Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
(Signed). WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
Speaker, L. C.

The Honorable & Venerable John Strachan, D.D.
Archdeacon of York, &c. &c. &c.

Legislative Council Chamber,
7th March, 1828.

Resolved—*nemine contradicente*,

That the Honorable and Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, having been called upon in his place in the Council of this House, to reply to the charges against his conduct, in relation to a certain Letter and Ecclesiastical Chart, said to have been addressed by him to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in his Agency in procuring the Charter for the University of King's College, for many months past circulated in the Public Journals; hath explained his conduct in relation to the same, to the satisfaction of this House.

Resolved—*nemine contradicente*,

That his honor the Speaker do request a copy of the Speech delivered by the Honorable and Venerable Member for publication.

Attest.

GRANT POWELL,
Clerk, L. C.

York, 10th March, 1828.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant, transmitting a copy of certain Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council, and requesting a copy of the Speech for publication which I delivered before that Honorable Body.

In compliying with commands so agreeable, I request you to convey my grateful thanks to the Legislative Council, for their kind consideration; and to accept my acknowledgements for the opportunity of vindicating my good name, and that unsullied reputation, which as a Father of a family, and a Christian Minister, I must deeply value, in the only way within my power, before my congregation in the Colony. If, therefore, I enter upon the subject in some detail, I hope this Honorable House will bear with me, for indeed it has long become intolerable to the whole Province; and as I have, from my situation, found it necessary to act a prominent part, and have been in consequence, exposed to much calumny and misrepresentation, it is due to myself, as well as to the public, to satisfy my numerous friends, and the world, that I have acted in a fair, honorable, and consistent manner; and with a degree of forbearance, which my accusers and calumniators had no right to expect.

It had long been a matter of deep regret to the late Bishop of Quebec, that he was unable to multiply the number of his Clergy in any way commensurate with the wants of his Diocese. For although many places were willing to comply with the conditions usually demanded by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," yet that venerable institution, from the narrowness of its means, and the many claims upon its funds, was unable to meet their requests. In this dilemma His Lordship turned his attention to the Clergy Reserves, and in order to render them productive, applied to His Majesty's Government to place them under the direction of those for whose benefit they were intended; and in consequence orders were given to incorporate the Clergy in each Province, for the purpose of managing and superintending the affairs of the trust. The priority given to these corporations, which began their sittings in 1819, was limited to leasing. They had no power to improve, to exchange, to open roads, or to alienate, or in any way to augment the value of the property, except so far as was necessary to defray the contingencies of their meetings. They were under the direction of the Executive Government of the Province, and were commanded to pay to His Majesty's Receiver General all the rents collected by them, in order to be appropriated as provided for in the 31st of the late King. Now although the Corporation was created by the issue of leases much more rapidly than before, yet many causes still operated to prevent any immediate advantage to the Church from their establishment.

These causes were, first, the great encouragement given by Government to Settlers of good character, by bestowing on them Land on payment of a trifling fee. Second—The gratuitous Grants of Land to each person as retained their Loyalty during the American Revolutionary War; and to Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, who served in the late war in Europe and America. Third—the grants given by the Colonists to lands in fee simple to leases, even where the latter are more advantageous. Fourth—The difficulty of collecting rents from the smallness of the amount charged on each Lot, and from being scattered over the whole Province. Fifth—So long as applicants can get Lands of the best quality, and in the most convenient situations for nothing, or a trifling fee, the natural consequence is, that rents of Lands upon Lease is almost nominal. These things pressing forcibly on the minds of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Clergy, and on the Legislature of Upper Canada, induced them to seek the power of selling the Clergy Reserves to a limited extent, as well as leasing them, leaving the proceeds to be disposed of as provided for in the 31st of K. G.

From this measure they looked for many important advantages:—

First.—A large portion of the country, now in a manner locked up, would be made free.

Second.—The Lessees would be more punctual in paying their rents, for fear of losing any claim to renewal or advantageous purchase.

Third.—The means would be afforded of multiplying Clergymen to any number that might be required.

Fourth.—The popular objection against the Reserves as a barrier to improvement and internal connection would, in a great degree, be removed.

Fifth.—The Imperial Parliament would, in a few years, be relieved from the annual Grant in aid of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in as far as respects Upper Canada.

Sixth.—Two or three hundred Clergymen living in Upper Canada, in the midst of their Congregations, and enjoying the greater portion of their Incomes from funds deposited in the Mother Country, must attach still more intimately the population of the Colony to the Parent State. Their influence would gradually spread, and they would infuse into the inhabitants a tone and feeling entirely English; so that the very first sentiments and opinions of the youth must become British.

After deeply in 1824 I was charged with a proposal to His Majesty's Government to enlarge the powers of the Corporation, so that they might be enabled to sell to a limited extent as well as to lease. On my arrival in London in April 1824, I laid this proposal before His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst, and found that His Lordship, as well as the Under Secretary, the Hon. R. W. Horton, were disposed to adopt it, if on consideration they should find it practicable, and not detrimental to the Church But as an Act of Parliament was required to authorise the sale of any portion of the property, it was deemed too late to bring it in during that Session, and it was therefore postponed to the next. In the mean time some progress had been made in the arrangements with the Canada Company to purchase all the Crown and Clergy Reserves in both Provinces, though subsequently the Company confined the motives to those in Upper Canada. To settle the conditions of sale with the Company, produced an embarrassing negotiation, and as I was perhaps the only person at that time in London that could give correct information concerning the Reserves, particularly those set apart for the Clergy, I was frequently referred to.

Pending this negotiation, which from the first as it appeared to me, Government wished to bring to a favorable conclusion, no Bill such as I wished for selling the Clergy Reserves could with propriety be brought into Parliament Nor was I particularly anxious to push my original measure, because I anticipated many advantages to the Province by the introduction of capital, and knew well that it would be better for the Government to sell to the Company a portion of the Clergy Reserves at a lower price than might be expected from disposing of them lot by lot to individuals, than at once relieve the Parent State from any expense whatever in supporting the Clergy in this Province. I, however, objected to the alienation of the whole of the Reserves, and only acquiesced in the propriety of selling one-half of what remained after deducting all that were leased or occupied—an arrangement which reduced the actual sale to little more than one-third of the Clergy Lands. It is immaterial for me to remark in this place, that during the settlement of the conditions of sale between the Canada Company and His Majesty's Government there were two to which I was strongly opposed, the first was the valuing of the Reserves at a ready money price from the average value paid in ready money for Town Lots in each District, on or before the first day of March 1824, because I considered it totally inapplicable to the mode of doing business in the Colony, which is hardly ever by paying money down, but by annual instalments with interest.

The other condition was, that the Company for Instalments, without Interest; which I considered altogether inconsistent with the object in view. And it was expressly on the ground, that those conditions were to be altered, so that a sum might be obtained for the Reserves, and an immediate fund for the support of additional Missionaries, that I was inclined to favor the arrangement. But in giving my opinion on these and other points, and supplying local information to His Majesty's Government, when called for, I did not, and could not, consider myself as acting officially, on the part of the Clergy Corporation, or with the consent and approbation of the Provincial Government. It is true, the proposals made by the Canada Company accorded in some degree with the one with which I was entrusted, which was merely to obtain a power to sell to a limited extent; but it was impossible for me to know how they would be received in Canada: and, although it was quite natural for the Colonial Government to apply to me for facts and opinions, I considered myself merely responsible for their correctness, and did not conceive that I had a right to reason upon them, or to urge them with the same fervor as I should have done if I would have been my duty to have done if acting as an accredited Agent, with respect to this particular arrangement. I did, however, continue to object to a ready money value, and to the sale only of large Tracts, and to the deferred payment without interest: and thought, that when I came away, both conditions were to be modified or given up — Anticipating from these alterations a favourable result, I gave it as my opinion, in July, 1824, that the arrangement as it would then stand, would be as fair as could be expected.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

We understand that Mr. Galt has, during his stay in this city, written a Farce, which will be produced at the Park Theatre in the course of a couple of weeks. The piece is called, '*My Aunt in Perplexity or Adventures of New-York.*' A humorous character is introduced as an old Scotch Lady, just arrived at the City Hotel, from *Auld Reekie*, whose blunders, mishaps, and prejudices, are quite amusing. Mr. Maywood, an undertaker, is to personate the old lady, and has, accordingly, been engaged by Mr. Simpson for that purpose.—*Albion.*

The Depot of the 79th Highlanders, stationed at Belfast, was inspected by Major-General Thornton, on the 15th of Nov. last. After inspecting the men, who were paraded at 10 o'clock, in heavy marching order, and going round the Dinner Mess, he was pleased to express himself in terms similar to the state of the various appointments, as well as of the whole interior economy, in the following very flattering encomium:—

"The men of the 79th Depot, at the time of my last inspection, were a body of untrained Recruits, and I now find them to my surprise, and with the most pleasurable feelings, well-trained Soldiers."

After the review was over, the gallant General visited the Serjeants' Mess.—its abundance, and the excellent system on which it is conducted, drew from him this remark:

"No officer's Mess, in His Majesty's Service could be better; and no one could if asked to take a seat at the Table, wish to be better entertained." *Belfast Paper.*

We find in a Liverpool paper, an announcement of a new romance from the prolific pen of Sir Walter Scott. It is to be entitled "St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth," in three volumes, and will from the second series of Chronicles of the Canongate.

It is said that £50,000 worth of gold and silver, are annually used at Birmingham, (Eng.) in guilding and plating.

It is calculated that there are upwards of 80,000 Deaf and Dumb persons in Europe alone. A Journal for the benefit of these unfortunate beings, has been established in France.

Extraordinary Performance. A wager for a small amount, as to the power of draught of a horse on the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, was decided in presence of a number of spectators, of the committee of management of the railway, and a great crowd of spectators. The horse in question started from Gargil colliery, drawing a weight of 68 tons, on 14 waggons, which he conveyed to Kirkintilloch, at a distance of seven miles, in the short space of one hour and forty-one minutes — The first two miles of the above distance was on a dead level, and the remainder was on a descent varying from 1 in 120 to 1 in 100, with several level tracts. We believe this to be the most extraordinary performance of the kind yet on record.

—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Shocking.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Martha Snow (aged about 33) found dead in her bed on Saturday morning last. She occupied a room in a house on North Main Street, near the Baptist meeting house, and it appears, went to bed on her bed in a state of intoxication (to which she was unhappily addicted) about noon on Thursday, where she remained, until Saturday morning, when found dead. A physician who attended the inquest supposed she must have expired, 33 hours before the examination. Two children of the deceased 4 and 6 years of age, had slept in the same bed for two nights before her death was discovered. The eldest supposed her mother was fast asleep — It is said the deceased has left considerable property, and the unfortunate little children will be provided for. The Jury returned a verdict of death from cause unknown.—*Providence American.*

Extraordinary Birth —A friend has favoured us with the following extract of a letter, dated N. Rochdale, Jan. 29.

"There was a most singular occurrence took place on the 18th inst. at a place called Rattonhall, N. Rochdale. A poor labourer's wife was delivered of three boys and two girls, all at one birth The three boys she bore about 11 o'clock at night, and the two girls the following morning about 4 o'clock. I have seen and touched them myself. They are now, I am informed, put into spirits, for the inspection of the admirers of nature. They were all born alive, and are about 11 or 12 inches in length, and were all placed in one coffin when I saw them."

England.

Windsor, Feb. 22.—Yesterday her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg paid a visit to his Majesty at Windsor. At a quarter past one the Royal cavalcade entered the Great Park;—the Dutchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg in the splendid new carriage presented to the latter by her uncle Prince Leopold, the Prince of Leiningen, Baroness de Spaedth, Baroness de Letzen, and Sir John and Lady Conroy, following in two royal carriages, the out-riders and postillions wearing their full dress liveries.—On their arrival at the Royal Lodge, they were received by his Majesty (dressed in a plain blue coat, decorated with the Star of the Garter, and those of two foreing orders.) who conducted his distinguished visitants into the principal drawing-room. A splendid *dejeune* was arranged in the adjoining apartment to the Conservatory, in which his Majesty's private band were stationed. At four o'clock the King took leave of his visitors, who proceeded to Sandpit-gate, where they viewed the giraffe, and afterwards inspected the collection of foreign quadrupeds and birds belonging to his Majesty. The Royal party returned in the evening to Claremont. Immediately after the departure of his distinguished visitors, his Majesty gave separate audiences to the Marquis of Anglesea and the Right Hon. Mr. Huskisson, who had arrived at the Royal Lodge in the course of the afternoon. After the audiences, the noble Marquis and the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the London, partook refreshments at the Lodge, the former at five and the latter at half-past six o'clock.

The following military changes have been determined upon:—Four companies of the 93d Highlanders are under orders to proceed from Edinburgh Castle to Glasgow, and are to be replaced by the 4th Regiment from Portugal; the depot of the 1st or Royal Regiment moves from Glasgow to Paisley; the depot of the 24th Highlanders from Paisley to Stirling, and the depot of the 74th Regiment from Sterling to the Isle of Man.

The New Palace.—A barge freighted with immense blocks of Italian marble, is now being unloaded at Messrs. Freeman and Co.'s wharf, Millstreet, Westminster. It is said, they are destined for the formation of the Triumphal Arch which is to be erected in front of the New Palace, at Pimlico. Some of the blocks weigh from 20 to 30 tons each. One moved on Tuesday last, weighed 28 tons, and required 18 horses to drag it — Another weighing 25 tons, is to be raised and removed this day.

Dublin, Feb. 20. Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was installed in the office of Worshipful Master of Lodge 403, the Prince of Wales's Lodge, at the thatched House Tavern, in the place of the late Duke of York One moved on Tuesday last, weighed 28 tons, and required 18 horses to drag it — Another weighing 25 tons, is to be raised and removed this day.

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THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 321f.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

29-12. JACOB KEEFER.

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3w. *February, 20th 1828.*

TWO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers are to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

TO PRINTERS.

A PRESSMAN—Wanted immediately at the Office of the *U. E. Loyalist*, to whom liberal wages will be given.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 20*s.* per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash Kettles, &c.—and at 22*s.* 6*d.* per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price for that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, }
6th November, 1827. }

29tf.

CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, }
York, Feb. 6th, 1828. }

33tf.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 28th, 1828. 41tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2*s.* 6*d.* or 25*s.* per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½*d.* each, or 6*s.* per dozen.

PREMIUM TO WATER CARRIERS.—*The York Fire Company* hereby give notice, that upon the alarm of fire they will pay to the Water-carrier, or any other person who may arrive first at either of their Engines with a puncheon of water—the sum of three Dollars; to the person who shall arrive with the second puncheon of water, the sum of two Dollars; to the person arriving with the third puncheon of water—the sum of one Dollar; and to the person bringing the fourth puncheon of water—the sum of half a Dollar.

The Captain of the Company will deliver to each of the persons entitled to the premiums, a ticket for the same, which will be paid upon its being presented to ROBERT W. PRENTICE, Esquire, Agent of the Alliance Company of London.

THOMAS CARFRAE,
Captain, Y. F. C.

York, 10th April, 1828. 46tf.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGAN, residing there.

W. A.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE, }
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828. }

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

44-6w.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—For MECHANICS wanting employment, and SERVANTS wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK MCGAN.

York, March 28, 1828. 44-8w.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount }
Gabriel Lount Jr. } Executors.
Philadelphia Lount Executrix,

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warehouse of Messrs. GILLESPIE MOFFATT and Co. situate on Point a Calliere, within the Port of Montreal, is appointed a Warehouse for the Warehousing of Goods without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, under the conditions and for the purpose of the Acts 6 Geo. IV. cap. 114. and 7th and 8th Geo. IV. cap. 56.

JOHN BRUCE, Actg. Collr,
G. A. GORE, Compr.

Custom-House, Quebec, }
10th March, 1828. }

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying betwixt York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves NIAGARA daily for YORK, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves YORK daily for NIAGARA, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at NIAGARA at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, - $2
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - - 1

N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.—WILLIAM ADAM, *Gardener and Seedsman*, Thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has for sale a *choice selection of Garden Seeds*, of the growth of 1827, saved by his own hand, and warranted, as usual, of true kinds and good quality, which he offers on reasonable terms.

He has likewise forwarded Seeds to Kingston, Port Hope, and Dundas, which may be had on applying at the Store of Mr. Noble Palmer, Druggist, Kingston; at the store of D. Smart, Esquire, Port Hope; and at the Store of Mr. J. Paterson, Dundas.

N. B.—He will be in readiness to attend to his customers at his Seed-shop opposite Mr. G. Monroe's Store, where a Catalogue of the Seeds may be seen.

York, April 3d, 1828. 42tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 4th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER MCDONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
ARCH. BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL. }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "*Precautions against Fire.*" as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Munro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Edwards,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jorden,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and require, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-tf.

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*



VOL. 2. NO. 48.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

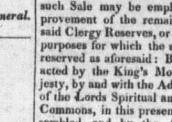
NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[2*d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of* Quebec *in* North America, *and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada & Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves*: And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof; and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor &c. empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.	II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers in each Province be invested in the Funds and Dividends and Interest applied in Improvement thereof, in the Purchase of remaining Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct; Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.
Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.	
Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest	

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner

for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B, Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

BY AUTHORITY.
ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO
GEORGII IV. REGIS.

Certain Clauses of an Act passed in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, intituled, "*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.*" [24 July, 1827.]

Goods not deemed the produce of the United Kingdom, &c.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That no Goods shall, upon Importation into any of the *British Possessions in America*, be deemed to be the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any *British* Possession in *America*, unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from some *British* Possessions in *America*.

Prohibition of Beef and Pork, repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said last-mentioned Act as prohibits the importing or bringing into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, of Beef, Pork, or Cocoa Nuts, and also so much of the said Act as prohibits the Importation of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, or Rum, into any of the Free Warehousing Ports in any of the said Possessions, for the Purpose of being Warehoused for Exportation only, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

New Duties.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That instead of the Duties imposed by the said last-mentioned Act, and set forth in a Table therein contained, denominated, "Table of Duties," the several Duties set forth in Figures in the Table herein-after contained, and denominated "Table of New Duties. 1827," shall, in respect of such Goods as are therein enumerated, be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, in like Manner as if such Duties had been imposed in the said last-mentioned Act, and had been set forth in the said "Table thereto annexed.

TABLE OF NEW DUTIES, 1827.

Silk Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	£30 0 0
Cotton Manufactures, for every £100, of the Value,	20 0 0
Salted Beef and Salted Pork, except into *Newfoundland*,	and all Salted Beef and salted Pork imported from *Newfoundland*, the Growth, production or not, the cwt.	0 12 0
Spirits not otherwise charged with Duty, for every Gallon,	0 1 0

Spirits of the growth of the British Colony in North America, or the West Indies, imported from any other.

XXX. And be it further enacted, That Spirits the Produce of any of the *British* Possessions in *South America* or the *West Indies*, imported from any of the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from some other *British* Possession in *North America*, shall not be subject to higher Duty than would have been payable if such Spirits had been imported from some *British* Possession in *South America* or the *West Indies*; and that Wine in Casks imported into the *British* Possessions in *North America*, from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported from the United Kingdom; and that Wine in Bottles, having been bottled in the United Kingdom, imported into any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, from the United Kingdom, shall not be subject to any higher Duty than would have been payable if such Wine had been imported in Casks; and that no Duty shall be charged upon the Bottles containing such Wine.

Wine in Casks from Gibraltar.

Wine in bottles from United Kingdom.

Masts, &c. brought from Canada and declared for Exportation, Drawback of Customs.

XXXII. And be it further enacted, That all Masts, Timber, Staves, Cordwood for Fuel, and Hides Tallow, Ashes, fresh Meat, fresh Fish, and Horses, Carriages, and Equipages of Travellers, being brought by Sea from any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be so brought Duty-free.

Masts, &c. brought land Duty-free.

Exemption to extend only to Duties by the Act of Parliament.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That no Duties by Exemption from Duty in any of the *British* Possessions Abroad, contained in any Act of Parliament, does or shall extend to any Duty not imposed by Act of Parliament, unless and so far only as any other Duty is or shall be expressly mentioned in such Exemption.

Kingston and Montreal Warehousing Ports.

XXXV. And whereas it is expedient to appoint the Ports of *Kingston* in *Canada*, to be and *Montreal* in the *Canadas*, to be *Warehousing Ports* for the Warehousing of Goods in certain Cases; be it therefore enacted, That the said Ports of *Kingston* and *Montreal* shall be and are hereby appointed Warehousing Ports for the Warehousing of Goods brought by Land or Inland Navigation, and of Goods imported by Sea in *British* Ships, in like Manner as if the said Ports had been so appointed by the said last-mentioned Act.

Goods passed on from ed, Ports.

XXXVI. And be it further enacted, That upon the Arrival of any *Frontier Ports* Goods at any Frontier Port in the *Province of Canada*, such Goods may be entered with the proper Officer of the Customs at such Port, to be Warehoused at some Warehousing Port in the *Canadas*, and may be delivered by such Officer to be passed on to such Warehousing Port, under Bond, to the Satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Warehousing of such Goods at such Port.

Warehoused Goods removed to another Port.

XXXVII. And be it further enacted, That Goods Warehoused at any Warehousing Port in any of the *British* Possessions in *America*, being first duly entered, may be delivered under the Authority of the proper Officer of the Customs without Payment of any Duty, except for any Deficiency thereof, for the purpose of Removal to another Warehousing Port in the same Possession, under Bond, to the satisfaction of such Officer, for the due Arrival and Re-warehousing of such Goods at such other Port.

Small Frauds on Goods importing ed.

XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which are prohibited to be imported into any Port or Place in the *British* Possessions in *America*, shall be imported, contrary to such Prohibition, in any Ship or Vessel which is of less Burthen than Seventy Tons, such Ship or Vessel shall be forfeited; and that the Tonnage of such Ship or Vessel shall be ascertained in the same Manner as the Tonnage of *British* registered Ships is ascertained.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as may seem advantageously to grow on the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reserves," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for ——— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor, of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Roger Foye, at the suit of John B. Lewis, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Roger Foye, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the tenth Concession of Goulbourn, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned Lot, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Perth, 9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Seale, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, be the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Munn, at the suit of Billa Flint, Esq.—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Davison, and Samuel Davison, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number twelve, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House, and out Houses thereon erected, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

District of Johnstown, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Davison, and Samuel Davison, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number twelve, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House, and out Houses thereon erected, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Peoples and Margaret Peoples, at the suit of George Haley, I have taken in Execution Lot number twenty, in the third Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing two hundred Acres, be the same more or less,—which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Sheldon Nichols, at the suit of Billa Flint,—I have taken in Execution, the North East half of Lot number nineteen, in the third Concession of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.
Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
TO WIT. } 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.
Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District } ON Saturday the 24th
To Wit. } day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 16, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.
Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 36-15p.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } ALLAN ROBIN-
TO WIT. } SETT, Plaintiff,
J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant.

On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinsett.

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff,

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 44-13
21st March, 1828. }

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, &c to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming; Trustees of the firm of Maitland, Gardeu, and Auldjo: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James B. Jones—Lot number 37, in the third Concession of the Township of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less; about 60 of which are cleared and under good fence. This Farm is advantageously situated on the Main Road, leading from Ancaster to Brantford; about two miles from the former, and is now in the occupation of ——— Smoke.—All of which property, together with all the buildings situated thereon, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District.
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton, 23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*,

issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough. All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.
Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6

N.B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that HIS EXCELLENCY the LT. GOVERNOR has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly } Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—
side of the Road. } 200 Acr's. each - 600

2d range do. } Lots Nos. 5 &. 10—
200 Acr's. each - 400
Lot Number 25—
Acres. - - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. } Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—
N. of the Road. } 200 Acr's. each. - 600

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side } Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—
of the Road. } 200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 3d April, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent. JOHN SMALL, *C.E.C.*

Executive Council Office, }
York, 23rd March, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of HIS EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

NOT OFFICIAL.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by
WILLIAM BUDDEN.
July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims upon the Estate of the late William Weekes, Esq. of York, are hereby called upon to give in the same, duly substantiated, to the Solicitor General, one of the Trustees, on or before the 1st day of May next, as the affairs of the estate will immediately after that time be finally closed.

JOHN STRACHAN. }
JNO. B. ROBINSON, } *Trustees.*
H. J. BOULTON. }
York, Nov. 19th, 1827. 28tf.

FOR SALE.—No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.
York, 28th October, 1827. 22tf

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Grossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ, vessels or boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCH'D. McDONELL.
Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macauly, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 48tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'orignal, in the seignory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands conveyed to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S. P. TREADWELL
L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character. Apply to
CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.
York, 3d April, 1828. 45tf.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the CROWN Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respectful attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no paying given or renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be met with a favourable and very reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.
York, 1st February, 1828. 37tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the incident Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven earsy."

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.—On the first day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the House of *Mr. W. S. Conger*, in Cobourg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private Contract) that valuable Estate belonging to James McNeal, Esquire, containing 200 Acres, about 50 under improvement, two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and 80 bearing Appletrees; being Lot No. 29, broken Concession (A.), and 29, first Concession of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, situate upon the main York Road, and about half way between the Village of Cobourg and Port Hope.

The above property will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.—Conditions made known at the time of sale.

E. PERRY, } *Agents for the*
J. G. BETHUNE, } *Proprietor.*
Cobourg, 14th March, 1828. 45-6

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, WATCH-MAKER, Silver-Smith, and Jeweller, of Montreal, most respectfully returns thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of York, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them on his first visit, and begs leave to inform them, that he intends coming twice a year, regularly, with a well selected stock of Goods, and fashionable articles, at moderate prices: which he is enabled to do, in consequence of importing all his goods direct from the manufactures in London, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

N. B.—Orders for Goods to be imported from England, or for Plate to be made at Montreal, punctually attended to.

ALSO—Chronometer, Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Repeating, and plain Verticle Watches, carefully cleaned and repaired, at 90 Notre-Dame-Street, Montreal.
York, 1st February, 1828. 36-3m.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Emmas Fowler* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Dwelling House, his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions if the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he feels warranted in the hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 33tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE FACTORY.—E. & J. HAWARD, have established a branch of their French Burr Mill-Stone Factory, in the *Village of St. Catharines*, on the Welland Canal, for the accommodation of their Canada customers—where they will keep constantly on hand, MILL-STONES, of various sizes, and will furnish on short notice, at New-York prices, any size or quality required. Their long experience in the business, and the superior advantage, by receiving their Blocks direct from the quarries in the Country, they feel a satisfaction which their Mill-Stones have given, (which in extensive use in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the Territory of Michigan, and in Upper Canada,) will, they trust, warrant them the patronage of the enterprising Establishments throughout the Province.

☞ Orders addressed to them at St. Catharines, will meet with the most punctual attention. They will also dress Stones for use, and put them in operation, at reasonable charges. They will give purchasers instructions in dressing or putting Stones in operation, free of expense. *Jan.* 1828.

REFERENCES.—For particular recommendation of their Mill-Stones, which are warranted, they would refer to the following Gentlemen with whom they have had their manufacture in successful operation: viz.

Grant & Kerby, Fort Erie Mills; G. Mc-Micking, Chippawa; Clark & Street, Bridge water Mills; W. H. Merritt, St. Catharines; J. Crooks, Flamboro' West; S. Andruss, Ancaster; Burton & Hall, Blenheim; M. Lewis Grand River Bridge; J. Wilson, Long Point; Cross & Fisher do.; J. Zavitz, Kettle Creek; W. Cornwall, (near) York. 37-12

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1828. NO. 43.

A SPEECH, of the VENERABLE JOHN STRACHAN, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

(Continued.)

From this time, I had no particular communication on the subject, as my stay in London, after my return from Scotland, was only for a few days. During my voyage across the Atlantic to this Country, I had occasion to draw up a Report of my proceedings for the information of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec; and in doing this, I turned to a copy of the articles of agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Canada Land Company, which was handed to me by one of the Stockholders as I was entering the Coach for Liverpool, on the 27th September, 1824, and which I had put away among my papers without examination, not supposing that it differed from what I considered to have been the final arrangement, before I left London for Scotland; I was therefore exceedingly disappointed and surprised to find, that the two articles to which I had particularly objected, namely, the valuation by the money price of the Crown, and the deferred payments without interest, both of which had, as believed, been modified or rejected, had been retained. Thinking that they had been introduced in error, I considered it my duty, as Chairman of the Clergy Corporation of Upper Canada, to bring them under the notice of the Lord Bishop of Quebec; but before doing this, some delay seemed both necessary and expedient. The Commissioners for valuing the Reserves were daily expected, and I judged it prudent to await their arrival, that I might ascertain whether they were allowed any discretion in interpreting the principle of valuation by the ready money price of Tracts, or whether it was to be strictly adhered to. The Commissioners having been detained beyond expectation, I brought the matter under the notice of the Bishop on the 17th February, 1825, and requested His Lordship's opinion and advice on the propriety of petitioning either for a voice in the valuation, or to have the Clergy Reserves exempted from the sale. The Bishop's opinion accorded entirely with my suggestions; and in consequence, a Meeting of the Clergy Corporation was called, and a Petition drawn up to the King and both Houses of Parliament. In this Petition, the Corporation prayed to have a voice in the valuation, and to get the conditions to which I had been opposed altered, or to get the Reserves withdrawn from the Company, that they were afraid of the reprehension of posterity, were they to make no effort to bring their views under the consideration of His Majesty's Government. With this document, Archdeacon Mountain was deputed to proceed to England. Its presentation was, however, left to the discretion of the Colonial Department; because the Corporation was convinced that both Lord Bathurst and the Honorable R. W. Horton, throughout the whole negotiation with the Canada Land Company, had manifested the most sincere and anxious feelings, to promote the interests of the Church in Canada. They had indeed given as much time and patience to the subject, as, considering the multitude of important matters daily calling their attention, surprised me at the time. Archdeacon Mountain, on his arrival in London, laid before Lord Bathurst a Letter supporting the prayer of the Petition of the Corporation for the management of the Clergy Reserves, stating that they considered themselves warranted to act in this behalf, as guardians of the interests of the Church, and would have felt themselves wanting in their duty had they not come forward in this crisis, to solicit the attention of His Majesty's Government to the view which they entertained of the case, and their apprehension, that a very considerable sacrifice of interest was likely to result from the proposed arrangements; they wished therefore, to avail themselves of the opening which they understood to have been so considerately afforded by the reservation on the part of the Crown, of a right to reconsider the view of the subject taken by the Lords of the Privy Council, or by Parliament, whenever the proposed Charter, or the Bill necessary to give it effect, should come under discussion. The two conditions already alluded to, were then brought under consideration, and their consequences fully stated. To Archdeacon Mountain's application, a most gracious answer was returned, which rendered it altogether unnecessary for him to press the matter further at that time. But in as far as regarded myself, it implied a change of opinion, which it was my duty to show could not fairly be ascribed to me, for it proceeded to state, that "The arrangement between Lord Bathurst and the Canada Land Company was not entered into without great consideration and inquiry; and his Lordship, on that occasion, had the benefit of the advice and assistance of the Reverend Gentleman by whom a Petition to His Majesty against the Bill now pending in Parliament, is signed in his character as President of the Clergy Corporation His Lordship had, therefore, not anticipated that objections to this measure would have arisen from the Clergy in Upper Canada, whose interests had been anxiously consulted in it; and who, in the person of one of their leading Members, had given his Lordship reason to expect, that the plan would have been regarded by them as an advantageous arrangement."

This charge of inconsistency was also communicated to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts; so that I found myself unexpectedly blamed on all sides. I had little difficulty, however, in effectually removing this impression; for I only brought to the Honorable R. W. Horton's recollection my objections, both in writing and conversation, to the principle of valuing the Reserves by a ready money price confined to large Tracts, as not applicable to this Country, and to the deferred payment without interest, and agreeable to his manly character and honorable principles, on being convinced of his misapprehension, he did not fail to do me ample justice, and to communicate his conviction of the probity of my conduct to the Society, and to say, that he considered it my duty to put the Bishop in possession of the probable consequences of the measure in agitation, in respect to the future prosperity and extension of the Church. After the Commissioners, appointed by His Majesty's Government to value the Reserves, had given in their Report, many new difficulties occurred, with which it is quite unnecessary for me to trouble the House; it is sufficient to state that when I reached London, on my second visit in 1826, for the sole purpose of soliciting a Charter for the establishment of an University in this Province, I found the Question of the Clergy Reserves still a matter of speculation, the month of June following,

time the House was called upon to assist in providing for the maintenance of the Clergy. The great object of the Bill was to take the land out of mortmain and to get rid of this burden upon the Country. In their present state, they produced no revenue, and it was idle to dispute about appropriating what did not exist; that this question was much better left for future consideration, and therefore the present Bill did not pledge the Government or the country, beyond the disposal of the lands, for providing a fund for the support of the Clergy, and long before that time the question of appropriation, if thought necessary, might be brought under the consideration of the House.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

YEOMANRY CORPS.—Out of 170 Corps of Yeomanry which did exist in England, previous to the late circular from the Home Office, about 150 was disbanded on the 24th instant. The remaining Corps are those stationed in the Manufacturing and Mining Districts, which having been called into active operation in quelling disturbances within the last two years, are of course not meant to be included in that circular.

We understand that in consequence of the recent order for disbanding the Yeomanry Cavalry, the Right Hon. the Lord Rolls, has communicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne his wish, and that of his Corps under his command, to be retained in the service of His Majesty gratuitously, and to be allowed to assemble as formerly, with no other remuneration than that of the duty upon the horses of the Regiment being remitted, and exemption from the Militia.—*Exeter Alfred.*

GERMANY.—On the 23d of February, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Antwerp, Brussels, Louvaini, &c. The churches sustained some injury.

PORTUGAL.—By the arrival of the Swiftsure, from Gibraltar, we learn that Don Miguel arrived at Lisbon on the 22d of February, and had sworn to the Constitution.

Loss of the ship Terror.—The ship Potosi, Conyngham, 35 days from St. Ubes, arrived at Baltimore, reports that on the 14th of February, a gale of wind commenced from the S. E. to the S. W.; a number of vessels were driven ashore, and lost, as also many lives. His B. M. ship of war *Terror*, loaded with Stores for Admiral Codrington, was entirely lost, and upwards of one hundred of her men.

The Stock of the Manchester Rail-road, on which £27 has been paid, is now taken up with avidity at £56, an increase of nearly an hundred per cent.

Accounts from Madras to the 18th October, have been received. Hostilities have commenced against the Raja of Kolapore, the first operations of the British Army had been crowned by the reduction of a strong ghurry, hitherto deemed impregnable.

Lord Combermere was preparing to leave Calcutta on a tour of inspection to the Provinces, he was to set off on the 1st of November. Lord Amherst and family had not returned to the Presidency from their excursion to Upper India.

England.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

By the Packet Ship *Brighton*, Capt. Seber, from London, we have our files of London Papers to the 2d of March.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of February there was a majority of 44 in favor of the repeal of the celebrated Test and Corporation Acts.

The Marquis of Anglesea has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We have nothing further of an Official character from Constantinople. The Globe of the evening of the first of March, says,—"Accounts from St. Petersburgh are to the 13th ult. The preparations for war in the South were continued."

Destruction of the New Theatre.—The roof of the New Brunswick Theatre, sit-ated in the East end of London, fell in on the 24th of February, during a rehearsal. It is said that about 170 persons were present, at the time. At the latest dates it was not known how many had lost their lives, twelve bodies had been found and the workmen were still employed in searching the ruins. Among the killed were the Manager and three or four of the performers. We shall give a detailed account of this disaster in our next.

LONDON, March 1.

TWO o'clock.—Within the last two hours there has been a variety of reports, and some of them of an unfavorable nature, which caused the Consol Market to look heavy, and decline from 86 3-4 to 85 1-2 1-4.

Four o'clock, closing Prices.—Consols 85 1-2 1-4: do. for Account, 85 1-4: Bank Stock, 170.

WINDSOR, Feb. 25.—His Majesty we are happy to say, continues in good health and excellent spirits; and is only prevented by the unfavourable state of the weather from taking his favourite exercises in the Park.

We are rejoiced to state in opposition to the assertions in other papers that his Majesty is perfectly recovered; and that he will resume his exercise in the Park as soon as the weather permits.—Feb. 27.

Yesterday the marriage of the Princess Feodore with the Prince Hohenlohe of Leugenbourg, took place at the residence of the Duchess of Kent, at Kensington. The Princess received on the occasion a most superb present in diamonds from his Majesty, & also a variety of valuable presents of jewellery from the Members of the Royal Family. The Members of the Royal Family arrived at the Palace soon after two o'clock. There were present, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Prince Leopold.—The Bells of the Church of Kensington struck up a merry peal previous to the time appointed for the marriage, and continued ringing during the afternoon and evening. The bride and her royal sister the Princess Victoria were dressed entirely in articles ✠ British manufacture. Their dresses were of Buckinghamshire thread lace. As soon as the Royal Family had assembled, which was about three o'clock, the party proceeded to the great saloon, in which a magnificent altar had been fitted up, when Dr Kuper, Chaplain of the Royal German Chapel, united the illustrious Parties, according to the service of the Lutheran Church. The bride was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, the Princess is in her 29th year, the Prince is in his 33d year. After the ceremony the Royal Party partook of a most splendid early dinner, given by the Duchess in honour of the occasion. The new married couple left Kensington about 5 o'clock, for the great saloon, a new carriage and four, for the seat of Prince Leopold, at Claremont, where their Highnesses will spend the honey-moon.

Foreign Intelligence.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The march of troops to Adrianople continues as well as the sending the Sultan's equipages, who, according to a report which is generally believed will go very shortly to that city.

The Capital wore a melancholy appearance, the rage of the Mussulmen against the Christians, inflamed by the firmans increased every moment. In addition, 200,000 Asiatics were expected.

From the Globe of 25th Feb.

The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing dates from Constantinople to the 27, and from Smyrna to the 19th ult. The manifesto, in substance, is fully confirmed; there is only one original copy in town, and it was immediately sent to H. M. Majesty's Ministers by the gentleman by whom it was received. The numbers of troops coming from Asia were very great, and the Turkish capital was already of some magnitude.

In addition to the above intelligence, there is a report circulated by the Greeks, on the authority (it is alleged) of accounts from Turkey nine days later than the mail, that dreadful excesses had taken place in Constantinople: *that every Russian, and all persons lately under the protection of the Russians, had been put to death, and that the subjects of Prussia and England had also been ill-treated.* What foundation the statement rests on we cannot yet ascertain. But the spirit which prevails at Constantinople gives reasonable ground for apprehending some violence on the part of the hordes who must be on their passage through that city.

From the Courier of the 25th.

The most rigorous measures continue to be adopted against the Armenians. All efforts to soften them proved fruitless.

The Odessa letters would leave us but little hope of peace; and the last letters from Vienna, of the 17th, express their fears that the Russian troops would immediately cross the Pruth. But such a measure would, we should think, emanate from the Emperor himself; unless his General on the Pruth has orders to commence operations as soon as he receives information of any offensive act having been committed by the Porte. This is not considered, either here or at Paris, to be improbable.

The Globe of the 28th Feb.—says "The wild rumors from Constantinople are repeated to-day at the Stock Exchange. It is now said that the hordes from Asia arriving at Constantinople, are immense as the proclamation orders all the male population to rally round the standard of the Prophet; that the greatest excesses have been committed; that the Russian Banker has been killed, and all the Russians in Constantinople; and that the other Franks have been sent to the Seven Towers, to protect their lives from the fury of the people.

From the Gazette de France, Feb. 27.

Orders have been sent to Brest, to arm the Jean Bart, the frigates Nymphe, Arethusa, and the goellete Bearnaise; at Cherburg, the corvette Egle; and at Bayonne the brig Capricieuse.

There sale every day from Toulin ships of war to reruise in the Levant. Several frigates have also sailed from the same destination.

All the Catholic Armenian Churches in Pera and Galata have been closed. The persecution of the Greeks and Armenians was not relaxed. On the 12th a firman appeared, according to which 27,000 chatolics of that nation were to quit Pera and Galata. This order was executed on the spot with all its rigour. On the application of the Austrian Internuncio, the blind and the old persons above 70, were suffered to remain. Thousands of Armenians had left their quarters to embark: fathers were seen carrying their children in baskets upon poles; their dwellings were immediately occupied by Mussulmen soldiers.

The Courier of the 1st of March, in commenting on an article in a Vienna paper, charging England with insincerity in her present alliance with France and Russia, remarks—'England does not distrust Russia and France; Russia and France do not distrust England. They have prescribed a plan and distinct line of policy, whose object is the preservation of the peace and tranquility of Europe."

The Globe of the evening of March 1st says, Accounts from St. Petersburgh are to the 13th ult. The preparations for war in the South were continued. Exchange on England steady at 10 3-8. The letters by the Hamburgh mail this morning state that on Saturday last, it was currently reported at Hamburg, that Turkey had declared war against Russia; the news was reported to come from Vienna express. A commercial house of some eminence at Hamburg had stopped payment.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1828.

By the New-York papers we have received English dates to 2d March. The news from the East continues to be of the same important character with that previously received.

We regret to observe that various rumors are abroad with respect to the ill state of the health of HIS MAJESTY. Some of the papers contradict these rumors, and the following extracts from the latest dates lead us to hope, that there is much in them without foundation:—

"On the 27th of February, the King proceeded, in his pony phaeton, to Snow-hill, where Sir John Copis' Fox-Hounds hunted a Fox in His Majesty's presence.

"Preparations were making at St. James' Palace for the reception of the King, who was excepted to arrive there on the 3d of March."

Wednesday the 23d inst. being the anniversary of our Most Gracious SOVEREIGN'S Birth day, a Royal Salute was fired from the York Garrison. The 68th Regiment paraded and fired three volleys on the occasion, which were followed by three hearty Cheers from the Regiment, in which they were joined by a large concourse of people who had assembled to witness the rejoicings of the day.—Some of the Militia Regiments were mustered on their parade grounds, and after the Salutes were fired, gave three cheers in honor of the occasion. The appearance of Capt. Denison's Militia Cavalry, in full dress and well mounted, reflected the highest credit on the Officers and men of the Troop.

The *Canadian Freeman*, in his remarks on the trial of Mr. Prentice, during the late Assizes, says, "The Attorney General seemed evidently to us, and we believe, to all in Court, prejudiced against Mr. Prentice in this trial."

As the best refutation to this unfounded remark, we refer our readers to Mr. Prentice's Letter, which is inserted in another part of this days paper. The trial has also been made the occasion by the *Canadian Freeman*, of attempting to create a prejudice against Mr. Dunn, the Receiver General. This Gentleman's testimony was given in the most open and candid manner, fully acquitting the accused of any dishonesty whatever, and stating his entire confidence in his integrity, as well as his ability, as a Clerk in his Office; and yet, because Mr Dunn in the most upright manner, declares his willingness to attribute the loss of any monies in the hurry of business, owing to a mis-count, rather to himself than to those in his employ, whose honesty he had no reason to doubt, the *Canadian Freeman* is pleased to make the most unjustifiable use of his declarations.

We have no doubt, that the conduct of the *Canadian Freeman*, in using this as an occasion to create a prejudice in the minds of the public, both against the Receiver General and the Attorney General, will be duly appreciated. As to the charge of "gross neglect," against Mr. Richardson, who was employed as Counsel with Mr. Washburn, by Mr. Prentice, that any "point" was "not cleared up," it is perfectly absurd; and we allude to it only with a view, to remove any impression which might possibly be made against Mr. Richardson, who has just entered on his professional career, and might be injured if it could be supposed, that he would be guilty of "gross neglect," towards his Client. The fact is, that Mr. Richardson, as well as Mr. Washburn, discharged his duty towards his client, with ability and integrity—there were no points that required to be cleared up, and the best proof of this is, that the Jury, without leaving their box, immediately pronounced their verdict of acquittal.

Rail Road.—We observe from the Lower Canada Papers, that it is intended to construct a Rail Road from Saint Johns to the Chambly Basin. The probable cost is estimated at £20,000.—This is the first project of the kind, suggested in Canada.

The Indictments for libel, against the Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*, as well as a Presentment of the same kind against the Editor of the *Colonial Advocate*, brought into Court by the Grand Jury during the last day of the Assizes, lie over for trial until the next Session.

The Editor of the *Colonial Advocate* has published at Mr. Fothergill's request, a Letter (or rather part of a Letter) addressed to us by the latter, in March last. Mr. Fothergill however has thought proper to suppress—the *Postscript of his* Letter, as well as *our* answer to it. Fortunately we kept a copy of both at the time, and now submit them to the public.

The following is the Postscript to Mr. Fothergill's Letter:—

"P. S. As I have no copy of the above, which has been hastily penned, I hope you will return it to me, if you do not intend to publish it."

Our answer to his Letter was as follows:—

"York, 22d March, 1828.

"SIR,

"From the Postscript to your Letter, which I herewith return to you, it appears that you have "some doubt yourself as to the propriety of its being inserted in the *U. E. Loyalist*,—a little more "leisure and reflection may serve to convince you, "that after having, as I am satisfied in my own "mind you have done, adopted another mode of "attack against me, in another paper, you can "scarcely expect that you have a right to claim "this double advantage. If you think it of any "consequence, I have no objection however, to "publish your corrected Speech, on your furnishing me with a copy of it, it never having been "my intention to misstate what you said. The "*main fact*, as stated, I still believe to be correctly reported by me, although in the *place*, I may "have been mistaken, and this I have already said "in my Editorial remarks.

"When you shall have forwarded me your intended reply to Messrs. Burnham and Ruttan, it "will be time enough to give an answer on that "part of the subject—in the mean while—

I remain,
Yours, &c. &c.
ROBERT STANTON.

"To Charles Fothergill Esq. York."

Why Mr. Fothergill did not think proper to give this *postscript* and *answer* to his Letter, he alone can explain. His determination to publish any part of it, may have been *hastily* adopted, and as he is often in a *hurry*, we shall not attribute any improper motives to him. It is enough for us to shew, that there was no refusal on our part to correct any error that we had inadvertently fallen into, in reporting this speech of his. The error after all is in itself unimportant, and amounts to this:—that we *understood* Mr. Fothergill to say, that Mr. Ruttan had made use of certain expressions, *at the Quarter Sessions*, when in fact Mr. Fothergill said that the expressions were used by Mr. Ruttan *at another place*—his allusion to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, when speaking, at a moment when there was a good deal of confusion in the House, led us into this error. It appears to us, that as far as we are concerned, Mr. Fothergill has *hastily* attached a consequence to this matter, which it does not deserve.—As to the remarks of the *Colonial Advocate* with respect to it, we consider them unworthy of notice.

A writer in the *Colonial Advocate* calling himself *"Alpha,"* objects to Mr. Keeler, as a Candidate at the ensuing election, because *"he refused to sign the Petition against the Alien Bill."* We would now ask, who has been the first to raise the cry of *exclusion*, on this subject. If any of those who supported the Alien Bill, and honestly used their endeavors to prevent the people from being misled when the Petition was in circulation, should now object to any person, because he had signed the Petition, it would be cried down as a political sin of the blackest die. But our modern patriots have a very convenient method of making the end justify the means, and inconsistency, and exclusion with them, have become necessary materials for carrying on their work.

Alpha has made a quotation which deserves the serious consideration of the people.—"The leaders of the people cause them to err, and they who are led of them are destroyed."—Shakspear says,—"The Devil can quote Scripture to answer his purpose."

The Cayuga Indian, whom we mentioned in our last, as having been committed to the Jail of this District, for the murder of a Squaw, died yesterday of the wound which he received from the son of the deceased.—*Gore Gazette.*

We are sorry to learn, that *Mr. Israel Post*, of Norwich, who was wounded by a shot from the *Charivari* party, mentioned in our paper of the 5th instant, died a few days ago of the wound—And we are equally sorry to learn, that the persons engaged in this diabolical transaction, have all effected their escape to the United States.—*Ibid.*

Communication.

To the Editor of the U. E. Loyalist.

SIR,

I perceive by the *Canadian Freeman* of this date, that he has stated that the Attorney General as Prosecutor for the Crown on my Trial, was prejudiced against me, whatever view Mr. Collins may have taken of the subject, I consider that the case, on the part of the Crown, was conducted by him with the greatest humanity.

I am Sir,
Your Ob't. Servt.
ROBERT W. PRENTICE.

York, 24th April, 1828.

Domestic.

At the Adjourned Meeting of the Beverly Committee, held at John Simpson's on the 24th January, 1828,

ARCHIBALD DENNY, Esq.
Chairman, P. T.

JAMES L. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary.

The Committee proceeded to busines; when Archibald Denny, Esquire (who was put in nomination at the previous Meeting) declined; JOSEPH K. HARTWELL, ESQUIRE, was proposed, and carried by an overwhelming Majority; as a fit and proper person to be supported as a Candidate in the ensuing Election.

Resolved.—That this Meeting have observed with disgust, the several attacks which have been made (through the medium of the *Brockville Recorder*) on the Beverly Committee; and that such unwarrantable assertions are dishonorable and unfounded.

Resolved.—That so far from Mr. Hartwell's attempting to practice any deception, that his conduct has on every occasion relative to the proceedings of this Committee, been honorable, open, and fair.

Resolved.—That this Meeting stand adjourned until the second Saturday in April next.

Resolved.—That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Brockville Recorder.*

Resolved.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Archibald Denny, Esq'r. for his able conduct in the chair.

ARCHIBALD DENNY,
Chairman, P. T.

JAMES L. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary.

MR. HARTWELL'S REPLY.

TO THE BEVERLY COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

Since you did me the honor to nominate me as a person worthy the suffrages of my fellow Subjects for the ensuing Election for this County, I have seriously considered the subject, and after most mature deliberation have come to the determination not to offer myself were I confident of ultimate success.

The late extension of my business will require my whole time; and however much I may feel disposed to serve the public in the honorable situation of a Representative of the people, I cannot at this time, in justice to my family, comply with your unsolicited request.

Having come to this final determination I felt a duty I owed to the public, to you Gentlemen, and myself, to acquaint you with it at this early day, without waiting to most you at the day of your adjournment.

On a future occasion I hope and trust no impediment will interfere with my great desire to serve the County to the best of my ability as its Representative, should the Freeholders of the County of Leeds be disposed to confer on me this important trust.

I have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOSEPH K. HARTWELL.

Beverly, March 20th, 1828.

Lower Canada.

On Saturday afternoon last, a Meeting of the Merchants of this City, principally connected with the shipment of Ashes from this Province to the Mother Country, took place, pursuant to public advertisement, in the Room of the Committee of Trade, for the purpose of investigating certain complaints made against the inspection and quality of that most important branch of our Export Trade. Mr. M'Gill addressed the Meeting and alluded to the deterioration which Canada Ashes had undergone, in the Home Market during the last few years, and called upon the Merchants of this City to expose the errors of any remedy the defects of any existing evils. He did not attribute the lost character of our Ashes to the ignorance, but rather to the negligence of our Inspectors, and attributed most of the present evils to the anxiety of contending Inspectors to obtain an extensive business, who in consequence were induced to brand Ashes, of a higher value than that to which they were really entitled. He attributed the superior character of New-York & Boston Ashes to the circumstance that only one Inspector of that article was authorised in those cities, and that there an undue competition did not prevent the Inspectors acting conscientiously and impartially both as regards the manufacturer and the purchaser.—At the request of the Meeting several Gentlemen present read extracts from letters they had received from English Correspondents, complaining of Canada Ashes, and mentioning, in particular, the character of certain brands. A Committee was consequently appointed to investigate the said complaints and to suggest such remedies as they might deem necessary under present circumstances.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We understand that a Communication has been received in this city from the Civil Secretary for the information of the mercantile body interested in the trade of Pot and Pearl Ashes, intimating that under the existing laws, the Commissions granted to the present Inspectors will expire on the first day of May next, and that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief will adopt "any measure that the Committee of Trade, at Montreal, would recommend or suggest, as conducing to place the Trade of Pot and Pearl Ashes on a better footing as regards the quality of the article exported or in any other way to benefit the general interests of the Trade."—*Ib.*

The Steam-Boat *Laprairie*, arrived yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, being the first boat from Quebec this season. She encountered much ice in the River, near that Port.—*Montreal Herald.*

QUEBEC, APRIL 8.

The Ladies' Bazaar opened yesterday at two o'clock, from which hour to five, when it closed it was literally thronged with visitors. The several tables at which some of the most respectable ladies in the Society of Quebec presided, displayed a great variety of fancy articles chiefly made for the occasion, by Ladies who desired to promote the charity, and were alike creditable to the good taste and industry of the fair contributors as they were to these feelings which prompted them to exert themselves in so good a cause, a cause in which the female heart is never appealed to in vain. There were however some contributions from Gentlemen, particularly a Book of Sketches, by an Officer of rank in the Royal Artillery, who holds a distinguished place amongst Artists in Water Colours, and some very charming detached Sketches of Scenes in and about Quebec, and of the Costume of the Canadians, Indians, &c., by an Officer of the 79th Highlanders, which are executed with great spirit and are true to the life.—It has often occurred to us that Canadian views and subjects in the hand of the Engraver, would form matter for an entertaining graphick volume that could not fail in becoming popular, and would remunerate those who would undertake it, as it would be purchased for the reminiscences it would call up in those who had visited these Provinces, and if delineated with the strict fidelity, which so eminently characterizes the pencil of Officer whose contributed sketches are the object of our present remark, would become a valuable acquisition to the Port-folio of the Amateur or encourager of the fine Arts. We are sure that if the Officer referred to, would dedicate his leisure to such a work he would add greatly to his fame as an Artist and confer an obligation on the public; it would therefore afford us pleasure should we hereafter find that this hint has not been lost upon him.

The success of the Ladies' Bazaar in raising a fund for charitable purposes has been pre-eminent, the admission money, at 1s. for adults, and 6d each for children produced yesterday £25, and the proceeds of the articles exposed amounted to nearly £225. A very considerable sum will be added by the receipts of this day, and the result cannot but prove gratifying to the benevolent spirits by whom the plan was suggested.—*Mercury.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Tenders will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st May next, for the performance of the undermentioned Repairs required to Sundry Public Buildings at this Post.—Viz:

Commandants Quarters, and Stable,	
Captain's Quarters,	
Officers Brick Barracks,	
Mess Establishment,	
Officers Blue Barracks,	
Cooking Houses, Nos. 1 and 2,	
Canteen,	
Men's Brick Barracks,	
Main Guard House,	
A Sentry Box,	
Garrison Hospital, & Hospital Furniture,	
and the Ordnance Store on the Beach.	

The Tenders must express the Rate in Sterling, the Dollar at 4s. 4d., and for any information that may be required application to be made to Mr. Bell, Master Carpenter, Royal Engineer Department.

ISAAC BLACKBURN,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, York, 25th April 1828. 43-1w.

Home District.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday 6th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, York, April 26, 1828. 43-2

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Subscriber intends forthwith to prosecute, (without respect of persons,) all persons in the London District, who, within his knowledge, either Distil or sell Spirituous Liquors without Licence.

J. MITCHELL,
Inspector.

BANK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the second day of June next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.—The Poll will be open at ten o'clock, and close at one o'clock, on the said day.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, York, 15th April, 1828. 47-7

N. B. Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers until the day of election, and then send their accounts into the Bank for payment.

INFORMATION WANTED.

JAMES JENNET, from the *County of Monaghan*, IRELAND,—came to Canada about two years ago. His Sister MARY JENNET, residing at present, at Gray's Creek, near Cornwall, is anxious to know where he resides; and Editors in Upper Canada will confer a particular favor on her by giving this notice an insertion in their respective papers.

Gray's Creek, 17th March, 1828.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 5th Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, 200 Acres.

In the Township of Cramahe—

Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con.	}	300
do. 15, 4th do.		

In the Township of Hamilton—

Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con.	}	476
27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, & 35, 10th do.		
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do.		50

In the Township of Clarke—

Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts	}	1000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con.		
17, & 18, 2d do.		
17, & 18, 3d do.		

In the Township of Darlington—

Lot No. 14, 3d Con.	}	400
9, 4th do.		

In the Township of Pickering—

Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 15, 1st Con.	}	399
16 & 17, Broken Fronts,		

In the Township of York—

Lot No. 37, 3d Con.	}	200

In the Township of Gainsborough—

Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con.		74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.

21st March, 1828. 43-3.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Ob't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

TO PRINTERS.

A PRESSMAN.—Wanted immediately at the Office of the *U. E. Loyalist*, to whom liberal wages will be given.

York, April 12, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS.
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern. JACOB KEEFER. 39-12.

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick B. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the very best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flooring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 28, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-8w. *February, 20th 1828.*

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

TO IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire.* Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire.* Brockville, Upper Canada. CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25*l.* per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27*l.* 6*d.* per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current prices in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices

A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works. 5th November, 1827. 29tf.

CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM.—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of engaging the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, York, Feb. 6th, 1828. 32tf.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.* in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 28th, 1828. 41tf.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2*s.* 6*d.* or 22*s.* per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½*d.* each, or 6*s.* per dozen.

PREMIUM TO WATER CARRIERS.—*The York Fire Company* hereby give notice, that upon the alarm of fire they will pay to the Water-carrier, or any other person who may arrive first at either of their Engines with a puncheon of water—the sum of three Dollars; to the person who shall arrive with the second puncheon of water, the sum of two Dollars; to the person arriving with the third puncheon of water—the sum of one Dollar; and to the person bringing the fourth puncheon of water—the sum of half a Dollar.

The Captain of the Company will deliver to each of the persons entitled to the premiums, a ticket for the same, which will be paid upon its being presented to ROBERT W. PRENTICE, Esquire, Agent of the Alliance Company of London.

THOMAS CARFRAE,
Captain, Y. F. C.

York, 10th April, 1828. 46tf.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12*w*.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGAN, residing there.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES BLACK,
Secretary.

44-6w.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—For MECHANICS wanting employment, and SERVANTS wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servauts, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK MCGAN.

York, March 28, 1828. 44-8*w*.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }

Philadelphia Lount Executrix,
Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12*w*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying between York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves NIAGARA daily for YORK, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves YORK daily for NIAGARA, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at NIAGARA at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, - $2
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - - 1

N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER MCDONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Moore,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson,
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy } S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

*PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the able Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 29tf.

Worthy of immediate and particular attention.

More CAPITAL PRIZES for Sale at
M. & R. MEIGHAN'S
Fortunate Lottery Office.
MARKET-SQUARE, YORK.

THE Subscribers have just received, direct from the Managers of the New-York Lotteries, a number of Tickets and Shares, with which they will be regularly supplied, and have made arrangements to pay all Prizes on demand, with the usual deduction.

M. & R. MEIGHAN.

York, Dec. 30, 1826. 31-*tf*.

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Tho. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,686 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

NORWICH SMOKED HAMS.—For sale by the Subscriber 11,000 lbs. Norwich Smoked Hams, of a superior quality and flavour.

JOHN ROSS.

Dundas, 16th March, 1828. 43-4*w*.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

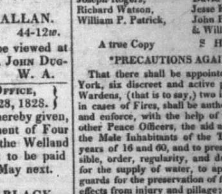


VOL. 2. NO. 49.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



ANNO SEPTIMO & OCTAVO.
GEORGII IV. REGIS.
CAP. LXII.

An Act to authorise the Sale of a part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[*2d July*, 1827.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Thirty-first year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, intituled *An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province,'* it is among other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the Provinces of *Upper Canada* & *Lower Canada* respectively, or the Person administering the Government therein, to make, from and out of the Lands of the Crown within such Provinces, such allotment and appropriation of Lands as therein mentioned, for the Support and Maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same; and it was further enacted, that all and every the Rents, Profits, or Emoluments which might at any time arise from such Lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, should be applicable solely for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the Province in which the same should be situated, and to no other purpose whatever: And whereas in pursuance of the said Act such Allotments and Appropriation of Land as aforesaid have from Time to Time been reserved for the purposes therein mentioned; which Lands are known within the said Provinces by the name of *The Clergy Reserves*: And whereas the said Clergy Reserves have in Great Part remained waste and unproductive, from the want of Capital to be employed in the cultivation thereof, and it is expedient to authorise the Sale of certain parts of such Clergy Reserves, to the Intent that the Monies arising from such Sale may be employed in the Improvement of the remaining Part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands are so reserved as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the said Provinces, or either of them, with the consent of the Executive Council appointed within such Province for the Affairs thereof, in pursuance of any Instructions which may be issued to such Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Officer as aforesaid, by His Majesty, through One of His Principle Secretaries of State, to sell, alienate, and convey, in Fee Simple, or for any less Estate or Interest, a Part of the said Clergy Reserves in each of the said Provinces, (not exceeding in either Province One-fourth of the Reserves within such Province,) upon, under, and subject to such Conditions, Provisoes, and Regulations as His Majesty, by any such Instructions as aforesaid, shall be pleased to direct and appoint: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as aforesaid in any one year, in either of the said Provinces, shall not in the whole exceed One Hundred Thousand Acres: Provided also, that the Monies to arise by or to be produced from any such Sale or Sales shall be paid over to such Officer or Officers of His Majesty's Revenue within the said Provinces respectively as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint to receive the same, and shall by such Officer or Officers be invested in the Public Funds of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, in such Manner and Form as His Majesty shall from Time to Time be pleased to direct: Provided also, that the Dividends and Interest accruing from such Public Funds, so to be purchased, shall be appropriated, applied, and disposed of for the Improvement of the remaining part of the said Clergy Reserves, or otherwise, for the purposes for which the said Lands were so reserved as aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatsoever; save only so far as it may be necessary to apply the same, or any Part thereof, in or towards defraying the Expenses of or attendant upon any such Sale or Sales as aforesaid; and which Appropriations shall be so made in such Manner and Form, and for such special Purposes, as His Majesty from Time to time shall approve and direct.

Governor or Lieutenant Governor &c. empowered to sell Part of Clergy Reserves in Canada.

Limiting the Quantity of Land to be sold in One Year.

Money to be invested in the funds and Dividends and Interest applied in

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering the Government of the Province aforesaid, in any Instructions which may be issued in pursuance of any Instructions which may in manner aforesaid be issued to him, to give and grant in exchange for any Part of the said Clergy Reserves, any Lands of and belonging to His Majesty within the said Provinces of equal Value with such Clergy Reserves so to be taken in exchange, or to accept in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves, from any Person or Persons, any Lands of equal Value; and all Lands so taken in exchange for any such Clergy Reserves shall be holden by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Trust for the several Purposes to which the said Clergy Reserves are appropriated by the said Act so passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, or by this present Act.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner

for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

In consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands hereinfore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of tresspass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.

John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND.
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes. Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.

H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and me to directed, against the lands and tenements of Robert Randall, at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 and 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Matilda, containing 400 Acres more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the town of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall, }
25th April, 1828. } 49-2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, } By virtue
Bathurst District, to wit. } of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Roger Foye, at the suit of John B. Lewis, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Roger Foye, the South West half of Lot No. 25, in the tenth Concession of Goulbourn, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half Lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, } By virtue
Bathurst District, to wit. } of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and Tenements of John Jones, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Jones, the Nort East half of lot number 12, in the 3d Concession of South Sherbrooke, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, } By virtue
Bathurst District, to wit. } of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of William Molesworth, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said William Molesworth, the North East half of lot number 21, in the 5th Concession of Drummond, containing 100 Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff,

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada, } By virtue
Bathurst District, to wit. } of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Gavin, at the suit of Samuel Purdie, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Gavin, the following lots of land, viz:—

Town Lot No. 14, on the East side of Lenox Street, in the Town of Richmond, containing one Acre. Park Lot No. 13, on Ottawa Street, adjoining the Town of Richmond, containing 10 Acres. North East, and North West quarters of Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Huntly, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned Lots, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff,

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Doe,—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, April 25th, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

49-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Seale, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, be the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

49-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Davison, and Samuel Davison, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number twelve, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House, and out Houses thereon erected, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Johnstown, } By virtue of a
to wit. } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of George McClinaghan, at the suit of James Lesslie,—I have taken in Execution, Lot number eight, on the King's Highway in the Village of Prescott, containing one-fifth of an Acre, with a two Story Stone House thereon erected.—Also—the West half of Lot number five, in the first Concession of Augusta, containing one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, with a Stone House thereon erected, a Barn and Sheds, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, 1st March, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Alexander Peoples and Margaret Peoples, at the suit of George Haley, I have taken in Execution Lot number twenty, in the third Concession of the Township of Edwardsburgh, containing two hundred Acres, be the same more or less,—which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Tuesday the third day of June next, at the hour of Eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Sheldon Nichols, at the suit of Bills Flint,—I have taken in Execution, the North East half of Lot number nineteen, in the third Concession of Bastard, containing by admeasurement one hundred Acres, be the same more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART, *Sheriff,*
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.

44-6

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, } On Saturday the
to wit. } 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District } On Saturday the 24th
To Wit. } day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER.
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y, 1828. 38-15s.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Gamble, } Plaintiffs.
and }
William Gamble, }

vs.

John Boland, Defendant.

On Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to be directed, against the lands and tenements of John Boland, at the suit of John W. Gamble and William Gamble, viz:—50 Acres of the West half of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession Allon; there are from 15 to 20 Acres under improvement.

Sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th April, 1828. }

N.B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

40tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Horatia Gates & others, Plaintiffs.

vs.

James B. Jones, Defendant.

On Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming, trustees of the firm of Maitland, Garden, & Auldjo, viz:

Lot. No. 4, in the 10th Con. Innisfil,
North ½ 3, " 9th " "
South part 4, " 9th " "
South east ¼ 3, " 9th " "
containing together 500 Acres.

The sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th April, 1828. }

N.B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

49tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } Allan Robin-
to wit. } ett, Plaintiff.
J. Vanvolkenburgh, Defendant.

On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett.

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
21st March, 1828. } 44-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, & to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming; Trustees of the firm of Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James B. Jones—Lot number 37, in the third Concession of the Township of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less; about 60 of which are cleared and under good fence. This Farm is advantageously situated on the Main Road, leading from Ancaster to Brantford; about two miles from the former, and is now in the occupation of ——— Smoke.—All of which property, together with all the buildings situated thereon, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,

By John Thorner,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } By virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough. All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—	
	200 Acr's. each - 600	
2d range do.	Lots Nos. 5 & 10—	
	200 Acr's. each - 400	
	Lot Number 25—	
	Acres. - - - - -	100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—	
	200 Acr's. each. - 600	

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side of the Road.	Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—	
	200 Acr's. each. - 600	
	Acres.	2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

Executive Council Office, } *York, 3d April,* 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent. JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

Executive Council Office, } *York,* 23rd *March*, 1826 }

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

NOT OFFICIAL.

WANTED, *As an Apprentice to the Tailoring business*—A Boy from Fourteen to Sixteen years of age, of respectable character.—Apply to

CHARLES BAKER,
King-Street, York.

York, 3d April, 1828. 45*tf.*

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, and COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ References may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 43*tf.*

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS,
Kingston,
and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11—tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa, a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, as a modest return for the same.

CHS. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12th *October*, 1827. 22tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any other authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared for the purpose of any of the Reserves under circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.

York, 1st *February*, 1828. 87*tf.*

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by

EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.

☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.

York, 14*th March* 1828. 43-*tf.*

FOR SALE.—*Lot No. 20, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering, containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill.* For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 28th October, 1827. 22*tf*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of to advantage in instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a share of public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32*tf.*

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(Capital—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

New-Market, 1*st Feb.* 1823.

CANADA COMPANY—MUIRDRUM. —Notice is hereby given, to all Persons desirous of enquiring the remaining Lots in the Village of Muirdrum, laid out on Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20, in the seventh Concession, of Vaughan, that the price at present is 20 dollars—to be paid in the following manner:—

Five dollars cash down, and Notes for five dollars, at six months, and ten dollars at twelve months after date for the remainder.

Purchasers are required to erect a House on the Lot, and cause it to be inhabited within 12 months from the date of purchase—and whatever part of the Lot the House is built on, it must be square with the Street.

W. WINTER WRIGHT.

Canada Company's Office, } York, Feb. 8th, 1828. } 32tf.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—after that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32*tf.*

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the Deer Cut, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

JACOB KEEFER. 39-12.

YORK CUPOLA FURNACE.—*Frederick R. Dutcher*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from *J. M. Sandford's*, on Dundas Street, to York, near the corner of King and Yonge Street, where he has now in complete operation, his *Cupola Furnace*, and is prepared to make every description of Machinery Castings. Having commenced the business with a full determination to have his work done in the best manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 20, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3w. *February*, 20*th* 1828.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavours will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them the trouble and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To Ships and Emigrants, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macauley, Esquire*, Kingston; or ——— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada. CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1828. NO. 49.

A SPEECH, of the Venerable John Strachan, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

(Continued.)

Mr. Warburton saw no reason for pushing the present measure through, till the general question was disposed of, but he did not rise to oppose the Bill. He likewise argued that a portion of the Reserves should be given to the Roman Catholics as well as to others.

Lord Binning spoke with great vehemence on the general question, and the claims of the Scotch Presbyterians, who had, according to him, no unfeasible right to aid from the proceeds of the Reserves. He quoted from a Letter and Memorial furnished by Dr. Lee, that there was thirty regular Congregations of Presbyterians in Upper Canada in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland, all of which, except four or five, were destitute of Clergymen, not being able to pay them. This misstatement caught Mr. Hume's sanctions had produced my letter to the Hon. R. W. Horton, astonished Mr. Easthope, the Member for Oxford, so much that he came to me for explanation. I said at the time, that the Presbyterians of Canada include all the British Provinces in North America. On this Mr. Easthope went up to Lord Binning and told His Lordship, who turned to the papers in his hand, and answered me in a manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 20, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

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Mr. Warburton saw no reason for pushing the present measure through, till the general question was disposed of, but he did not rise to oppose the Bill. He likewise argued that a portion of the Reserves should be given to the Roman Catholics as well as to others.

Lord Binning spoke with great vehemence on the general question, and the claims of the Scotch Presbyterians, who had, according to him, no unfeasible right to aid from the proceeds of the Reserves. He quoted from a Letter and Memorial furnished by Dr. Lee, that there was thirty regular Congregations of Presbyterians in Upper Canada in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland, all of which, except four or five, were destitute of Clergymen, not being able to pay them. This misstatement caught Mr. Hume's sanctions had produced my letter to the Hon. R. W. Horton, astonished Mr. Easthope, the Member for Oxford, so much that he came to me for explanation. I said at the time, that the Presbyterians of Canada include all the British Provinces in North America. On this Mr. Easthope went up to Lord Binning and told His Lordship, who turned to the papers in his hand, and answered me in a manner, and of first rate materials, he has procured a full set of patterns for both Flouring and Sawmills; he at all times keeps on hand a large assortment of *Patent Ploughs* both right and left handed of different patterns.

ALSO—Box Stoves, Sugar Kettles, Andirons, Fanning-Mill Irons; 12, 14, 20, and 56 pound Weights, Waggon Boxes, Sleigh Shoes, Plough Points, to fit almost any Patent Ploughs used in this country, &c. &c.—all of which he will warrant to be of the best kind, and as cheap as can be bought in Lower Canada, or Rochester, adding Transportation.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment for Castings, at market price, delivered at the Works.

F. R. D. having engaged Mr. Joseph Anderson as Pattern Maker and Mill-Wright, he can furnish Patterns for all kinds of Machinery on the shortest notice.

N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Copper and Brass.

41-3w. *February*, 20*th* 1828.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavours will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them the trouble and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a transient Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To Ships and Emigrants, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macauley, Esquire*, Kingston; or ——— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada. CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

BANK NOTICE.—Discount Day, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

and privileges secured to them, both by the 14th and 31st of Geo 3d, for which any portion of the Reserves, however great, would be but a miserable equivalent, as their rights and privileges will all be endangered the moment they lay any claim to the provision set apart for the maintenance of the Protestant Clergy, both by the Laws of England and those of this Province. Such has been my hostility to the Church of Scotland. It has consisted in doing her all the good in my power, consistent with my duty to my own Church—in living on the most friendly terms with her Clergy, and seeking for opportunities to add to their comforts and respectability; and even during the present excitement, I have ever considered the question of their claims to the Reserves as one of a public, and not a private nature, and which ought never to mingle itself with the charities of social life; and, however unfortunate I have been in the return which I have received from some of the Scotch Presbyterians, I shall still pursue the same line of conduct towards them.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

The steam boat Merrimack left Haverhill for Newburyport on the 11 inst.—This boat is propelled by one of Wadsworth's safety steam engines, and is the first boat in which an engine of this kind has been used. It differs essentially from any other in the principle of its boiler, which is composed of 70 small tubes, all kept full of water, and joined at one end to a large reservoir. A safety valve is placed at the opening of every tube into the reservoir, which, in fact, makes every tube a distinct boiler, holding about one gallon of water.—The tubes are made of wrought iron, and the reservoir is made amply strong by brace bolts. The whole is very compact, and occupies but little room. The Essex Gazette thinks the engine far superior to any other, on account of its safety, its economy in the consumption of fuel, and the space which it occupies. This engine is of 20 horse power and consumes less than three sixteenths of a cord of wood per hour—*New York Gazette.*

Albany, April 18.

GREAT FIRE.

At a few minutes before 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, fire was discovered breaking out of the bell foundry of Lewis Aspinwall, in Beaver st. about midway between Green and South Market streets. The adjoining buildings being of wood, the flames spread with great rapidity, and all the exertions made could not prevent its progress, for about three honrs.

Another departure from the system of Free Trade has taken place. An order has been issued by the British Board of Customs, without previous notice, to impose an advalorem duty of 30 per cent. upon the sails and cordage of all Colonial vessels arriving in British ports, which were not registered previous to the 29th Jan. last. This measure it is stated was adopted to counteract the effects of late treaties with the Baltic & German states, by which cordage and sail-cloth were permitted to be imported into the North American Colonies at a duty of 15 per cent. and the supply was furnished by those foreigners, notwithstanding the bounty and drawback of 12 1-2 per cent. on imports from the Mother Country. The British capitalist was thus enabled to fit out his ships in Canada, instead of in British ports, and the English shipwright, ropemaker, sailmaker, &c. lost much of his employment.—*New-York Mercantile Advertiser, 16th April.*

St. Johns, April 1.

We are informed from a source which may be deemed authentic, that our Governor, Sir Howard Douglas has been nominated, by Government, as the person qualified for adjusting the disputed North EasternB oundary, before the Emperor of Russia, who has been agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States as the umpire between them. In this case it is probable His Excellency will soon embark for St. Petersburgh on his important mission. To be deprived of his Excellency's presence will be generally felt in this community—still it will afford a pleasure that his absence is necessary for the good of his country.—*Star.*

England.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 23.

POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Peel introduced a motion for the appointment of a Committee, to inquire into the police of the metropolis. After referring to the appointment of a former committee, to inquire into the causes of the increase of crime generally, he said he believed, however, that any person whose situation afforded him the means of obtaining local information with respect to the state of many parts of the district which he had pointed out, would be perfectly satisfied that there was not that security for property, and even for person, but particularly for property, which, in every well-regulated society, all persons who gave their allegiance to the state, had a right to expect.—(Hear.) That inference was founded not only on the local experience and information possessed by magistrates residing in the neighborhood of the metropolis as to the state of their respective districts, but also on reports in the office of the Secretary of State, (copies of which had, he believed, at the instance of an honmember, been laid on the table of the house,) which would, to any one who accurately examined them, afford convincing proof that there had been such an increase in the number of commitments in London and Middlesex as strongly called for an inquiry into the causes of it. He was now speaking only of the increase of crime in London and Middlesex; any observation he might have to offer with respect to the increase of crime in the country, he would postpone until he had disposed, in the first instance, of the case of his own. The returns in his office to which he alluded contained an account of the number of commitments in each year to the prisons of London and Middlesex, for crimes committed by the population of that part of the kingdom.—The number of commitments in 1816, was 2,773; in 1821, 2,415; in 1822, 2,539; and in 1823, 2,503. In these four years there was no very material variation in the amount of the number of commitments. In 1823, there was a reduction of 100 on the number in 1820; but in 1824, there began to be an increase in the number of commitments, and that increase had gone on progressively augmenting until the end of 1827. In 1825, as he had before stated, the total number of commitments for criminal offences (from depositions included from his calculation cases of assault & other crimes of a petty nature) was 2,506.—In 1824, it was 2,621; in 1825, it was 2,902; in 1826, it increased rapidly to 3,457; and in 1827, there was a still more injurious comparison with the former year, the number being 3,981. Still, in the number of commitments in 1827, though less than that of 1826, there was an increase, as compared with previous years, so large that he thought the small diminution which had taken place as compared with 1826. was no reason why the house should not institute an inquiry into the subject. It was some satisfaction, in looking at this part of the question, to know, that the increase which had taken place, was not in that of the most aggravated nature—not in that class of offences connected with personal violence, such as murder—but merely in offences connected with property. When the number of commitments in 1824 was compared with that in 1820, there would appear to be a state in the former period of 624, there being, in 1820, 3,457 commitments, & in 1820, 2,775; but when he compared the number of commitments for simple larceny in the two years, he found that the increase under that head in 1827 was more than sufficient to account for the total increase. In 1820, the number of commitments for simple larceny was 1,324; in 1826, it was 2,118; being an increase of 794. The increase in the number of commitments in 1826, compared with 1820, was only 684; therefore it was evident there must have been a decrease in other offences with the exception of simple larceny. The considerations connected with this subject appeared to him of such importance, especially in the retirement from office he took considerable pains for the purpose of procuring information as to the amount of crime in foreign countries, compared with the amount of population in several large districts and towns in those countries, that he was induced to turn his attention to foreign countries, which, however, it would be difficult to bring into comparison with those of our own country, because in the former the classification was different from that in the latter. They returns to which he had previously referred to Berlin, Vienna, Antwerp, Paris, Brussels, Hamburgh, and several other of the largest cities of Europe. He had also procured similar returns from the principal towns and cities at home, such as, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, & Edinburgh. He would allow that such documents furnished rather subjects of curiosity than guides from which any positive information could be drawn with safety; but he had that morning selected some remarkable facts from a work by M. Peyronnet, who was at the head of the police in Paris, & who had given his information in such admirable form that it was well worthy of attention. In that work M. Peyronnet entered into the details of all proceedings instituted against offenders in France, stating the proportion of crime to the population in each part, and of the different parts in relation to each other. The last census taken in Paris was in the year 1817; but in 1820 all authorities were agreed that no material alteration had occurred in the amount of population between these two periods.

The number of persons committed of and charged with, burglary, has increased in the several countries 96 in the last year, excepting in London and Middlesex, the number therein is rather less than the preceeding year. The number of persons convicted of, & charged with, the following crimes, has much increased during the last year,—namely, housebreaking, 132; cattle, horse and sheep-stealing, 139; forgery, 44; coining, 15, robbery of the person, 75; larceny, from the person, 26; embezzlement of property of their employers, 19; frauds, 53; receiving stolen goods, 126; offences under Lord Ellenborough's act, 35; and offences under the game laws, 102.

After some remarks on the inferences to be drawn from the foregoing statement, Mr. Peel proceeded to say: With respect to what was called police, we were still very far off by day but at night, when property was most exposed, and vigilance and activity were most needed, precaution seemed to desert us altogether.—At night each parish provided for its own protection, and for the protection of property, by means by which they might be avoided. He had another document which, in addition to those he had already produced, he would place in the hands of the noble lord, who he hoped would be chairman of the present committee. That document would show him that the increase of crime which constituted the ground of inquiry last year, was unfortunately redoubled since. It was better this fact should be known and stated, than that we should go on ignorantly boasting of our superior morality, while we neglected the means to improve it. The greater crimes—the more aggravated crime of murder for instance—had not increased in this country, but all offences against property had increased, and the moral habits of the people had consequently degenerated.

After some further remarks, Mr. Peel concluded by begging leave to move, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the increase of the number of commitments and convictions in London and Middlesex for the year 1827: into the state of the police of the metropolis and the districts adjoining thereto; and to report their observations thereupon to the House." (Cheers.)

Mr. Hume referred the increase of crime to the increase of taxation.

Mr. S. Rice complained that the parochial authorities threw difficulties in the way of reforming the police, and panegyrized the Marquis of Lansdown's improvement of the Hue and Cry, as the *magnum opus* of the last administration.

Mr. W. Horton begged to remind Mr. Hume that the remission of taxes would effect the rich. Mr. Horton contended that Roman Catholic emancipation could not have any effect in diminishing crime or remedying evil in Ireland.

Sir Edward Knatchbull defended the County Magistrates against observations made by Mr. Brougham in *the long Speech.* An untimely interference with the rights of the Christian powers, there would be no just ground on their part, for taking offence at it. It is also asserted that the Duke of Wellington meditates another attempt for renewing negotiations with the Porte.

It is also stated that the original Manifesto is not so hostile in its expressions, as the French translators made it.

Mr. Stratford Canning is said to have brought important despatches from Sir Edward Codrington and Heiden, who commands the Russian Squadron, has suggested that in the event of the Porte's refusing to concede to the terms demanded by the Allies, to blockade the extremities of the Hellespont, as in the then impoverished, and at present, exhausted state of the Turkish Empire, it is scarcely possible that Constantinople can be furnished for many weeks, and the resources of Romelia, it was stated must be pretty well consumed.

Accounts from Malta mention, that the Russian Admiral Heiden, had received communications from his Government, declaring that the Emperor considered all the brave Officers who distinguished themselves at Navarino as being entitled to the acknowledgments of Russia as well as those of their own Governments; and that the admiral was directed to forward to the capital a list of them all. He is also instructed to inquire what would be an appropriate mark of distinction for the son of Admiral Codrington, who was unfortunately wounded. His Majesty has offered the British Admiral one of his ships of the line for a flag Ship, in place of the Asia, and says he shall regard his acceptance of it as an honor.

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Besides the great triangles which we have mentioned above as having been extended between the Church Steeples, and many other conspicuous objects, other minor Triangles were extended & objects coloured more highly than would have been the case, because it was desired by them to make a deeper impression on the various subjects of the Porte, so as to ensure their support in the defensive warfare expected to ensue, and that being never intended for the use of the Christian powers, there would be no just ground on their part, for taking offence at it. It is also asserted that the Duke of Wellington meditates another attempt for renewing negotiations with the Porte.

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Foreign Intelligence.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Alexandria, Dec. 29.—On the 28th, in the morning, a division of the Egyptian Fleet from Navarin, under the flag of the Captain Bey and the Patroni Bey, appeared off the harbour. Towards noon these vessels were close in to the shore, being the remains of that formidable fleet on which, six months ago, the hopes of the Porte were founded.—There are eight brigs, four cutters, four frigates, and several transports. A ship of the line and two frigates, which had separated from the squadron in a gale of wind, and respecting whose fate some apprehensions are entertained, are expected. Above fourteen thousand persons were landed and encamped on the coast. Among them are slaves of both sexes, wounded soldiers, and about four thousand troops, who have become unfit for service, as well as the entire harem of Ibrahim Pacha. It appears that it is intended to send from the Morea all those persons who cannot perform actual duty, and that a great motive is the scarcity of provisions.—Ibrahim Pacha himself will remain in the Morea. On the news that the fleet had entered our port, all the inhabitants assembled there, and the Viceroy himself inspected it. The sight of it appeared to awaken feelings in him which some persons thought they perceived on a preceding occasion, but respecting which they would willingly deceive themselves. It is affirmed, in short, that the Viceroy is in his heart by no means inclined to peace—that he very deeply feels the defeat at Navarin—and that he is, above all, extremely indignant that the Greeks are still permitted to carry on their operations both by sea and land without any opposition from the Allied Powers; and that he has even been induced to advise the Sultan, in case the excesses are suppressed, to have recourse to the sword and declare war, in which he may depend on the entire support of Egypt.—All the measures take here indicate preparations, if not for an offensive, yet for a defensive attitude.—*Algemeine Zeitung, Feb.* 21.

A commercial Letter from Odesso states, that active preparations were going on there for the expected campaign of the Russian Army. Large quantities of wheat had been purchased, to be baked for the use of the troops.

The London Times under the head of the Money Market of February 29, states in relation to the Turkish Manifesto, that it is the opinion of individuals closely connected with Constantinople and well acquainted with the character and policy of the Turkish Government, that all the passages in that document which the first view of them might be supposed to give offence or irritation to the Allied Powers, have been coloured more highly than would have been the case, because it was desired by them to make a deeper impression on the various subjects of the Porte, so as to ensure their support in the defensive warfare expected to ensue, and that being never intended for the use of the Christian powers, there would be no just ground on their part, for taking offence at it. It is also asserted that the Duke of Wellington meditates another attempt for renewing negotiations with the Porte.

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The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, May 3, 1828.

We have no later dates from Europe.

The Legislature of *New Brunswick* has granted £12,000 for the improvement of the Roads—£400 for two Staff Officers, to inspect and instruct the Militia—£225 to the Adjutants of Militia Regiments, and £125 to the Sergeant Majors,—for 1828. In *Nova-Scotia* more than £20,000 has been appropriated to the improvement of the Roads.

In *Upper Canada*, it has been *resolved* that the Roads are bad!—and some have gone so far as to declare that Militia trainings are all humbug!—We can only say that things seem to be differently ordered in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.—There the Legislatures, consider it necessary, to *repair*, bad roads, and to pay due attention to the effective state of their Militia.—Their example may be safely recommended as worthy of imitation.

Scythe Manufactory.—It is with much pleasure we see it announced to the public, by Ja's. Crooks, Esquire, of West Flamborough, that he has added, a Scythe Manufactory, to his other establishments at the head of the Lake. We are aware that a large sum has been annually expended for the importation of this article from the United States, the necessity for which will now, we hope, in a great measure be removed.

After having briefly stated what we understood to be the fact with respect to the Libel cases, against the Editor of the *Canadian Freeman*, we were led to believe that we should not have occasion to refer to the subject again. But when we see the *Canadian Freeman* in attempting to vindicate his conduct, commencing a most unjustifiable attack upon us, we feel ourselves under the necessity of repelling assertions which he has thought proper to make, altogether at variance with truth. The coarse and abusive language of the Freeman, we have been so long accustomed to, that we are not at all surprised at it—the epithets he pleases to attach to us, as well as to every other person with whom he happens to differ, cannot give us the least annoyance—but when he carries that *"irritation,"* which he says, makes him, as *"bold as a Lion,"* so far, as to accuse us of being actuated by feelings of indignation and revenge, we feel that it is due to the public, that we should notice such assertions in the manner they deserve. The Freeman would have it believed, that we were on the Grand Jury during the last Assizes, and took advantage of our situation to gratify a feeling of revenge against him—to this it is sufficient to answer, that we were *not on the Grand Jury.* As to the *indignation* of which we are accused, whatever our feelings may be in this respect, we believe they are the same as those which actuate every reasonable mind, calling forth the expression of *honest indignation* against that licentiousness which has but too strongly marked the conduct of some of our Public Journals, who not satisfied with a manly opposition against measures, supported by reason and argument, have wandered far, very far into the paths of personal abuse against men, which casts neither reason or argument to utter. As to revenge, we utterly disclaim any such feeling, either against the Freeman, or any one else. In the discussion of any question we feel it quite unnecessary to suffer so diabolical a passion to have any share or influence and if the *Freeman* feels it important to his defence to make such charges against us, we can only say that his defence must be a very lame one.—We think he had better rely on some other and more substantial grounds, than bringing forward accusations, which must result to his own disadvantage.

It being our intention, with the first number of our next volume to make a change in the arrangement of our paper, by publishing the *Loyalist*, on a separate sheet, we beg leave to request that our Agents in different parts of the Country will favor us with Lists of those persons who may be disposed to continue, or add their names to our Subscription List, under the proposed new arrangement.

The paper will be published on a Royal Sheet—quarto, affording us a greater space for news and other matter, than our present limits will admit.

Arrears of Subscriptions are requested, before commencing the new volume.

CELEBRATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—Tuesday last being the day appointed for Commemorating the Birth of His Majesty King George the Fourth, the troops in the Garrison, with Capt. Bethune's Troop of Dragoons, paraded in front of the Market Square. A Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery, and a *feu de joie* by the 16th Regiment.

At an early hour we were exceedingly gratified with the novel and splendid sight of the vessels in commission, decorated with the innumerable flags appertaining to the pride and glory of Britain. At one o'clock a royal salute was fired from guns placed near the residence of *Commodore Barrie*, and from the vessels moored near the Commodore's wharf. A *feu de joie* was also fired by the marines. The effect of the whole was exceedingly fine, and inspired the sons of Britain with feelings of the proudest exultation.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Fatal Accident by fire.—A daughter of Mr. Mallen, of Hamilton, aged about seven years, was burned so shockingly from her clothes having been set on fire by the influence of the flames on Saturday last, that she died on the following Monday.—*Gore Gazette.*

Communication.

For the U. E. Loyalist.

MR. EDITOR,

Allow me through the medium of your paper, to inform the public, that what *Alpha* has written concerning me in the *Colonial Advocate* of the 20th instant, is unfounded and false!—and I defy him to prove what he has so wickedly insinuated against me, which is only the malicious invention of some cowardly enemy to endeavour to injure me in the public estimation—and I again assure that public, that I am not pledged to any particular party, and am determined to keep aloof from every thing like what has been alledged against me, and I entirely disclaim having any thing more to do with M. Ruttan in offering myself as a Candidate, further than in considering him as one, among my numerous friends, who have come voluntarily forward, and offered me their support at the ensuing Election.

J. A. KEELER.

Cramahe, 29th April, 1828.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mangel Wurtzel Seed.—Time of Sowing, months of April and May.—Prepare a plot or field, as for turnips or potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the ground; then cover the dung with the double mould board plough once, or the single plough twice, by riding them up as high as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills right and left, smoothing the surface of the ridge above the dung, which will leave a space of ten or twelve inches broad. This complete method of fallowing will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a full proportion of earth under the roots.—After sowing, it should be well rolled, which

completes the whole process. The crop to be afterwards treated the same as that of turnips or potatoes, by putting and taking off mould, &c. After the roots have been raised, the ground is in a remarkable fine situation for wheat or any other crop. Soak the seed in pond or rain water, previous to sowing.

USE.—Almost all kinds of animals eat the leaves and roots, with great avidity. But are particularly good for feeding swine, and are not less eagerly devoured than corn. They are excellent for milch cows, and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavored milk. They are said to be equally useful for fattening cattle.

Birth,

On the 15th February, at the Royal Barracks, Cork, the Lady of Colonel M'Grigor, 70th Regiment, of a Son.

At Niagara, on the 15th ult. the Lady of Thomas M'Cormick, Esquire, of a Son

On the 20th ult the Lady of Mr. J. Tannahill, of a Daughter.

Died,

In Glasgow, (Scotland), on the 10th February, in the 44th year of her age, Isabella, wife of William Gilkinson, Esq., and fourth daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Grant, of Upper Canada.

THE UPPER CANADA ALMANAC, and Provincial Calendar, for 1828,—containing, *The Civil List of Upper Canada—Public Institutions—District Appointments—Population of the several Townships in the Province—Militia*, and other useful information, is published, and for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York—Lesslie & Sons, Kingston, and by the several Agents in different parts of the Province.

MAY TEA SALE, 1828.—The Agents to the Honorable East India Company in Canada. give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday 17th May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal, on Saturday 24th May, about 2750 Chests. —Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew-chests open for inspection at each place, for six days previous to the sale, which will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Comp'y.
Montreal, 19th April, 1828. 49-3

YORK THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, May 5th, will be presented, *Shakespear's celebrated Tragedy of* RICHARD THE THIRD—*the laughable Farce of* MARRIED YESTERDAY.—For particulars see Bills of the day.

PREMIUM TO WATER CARRIERS.—*The York Fire Company* hereby give notice, that upon the alarm of fire they will pay to the Water-carrier, or any other person who may arrive first at either of their Engines with a puncheon of water—the sum of three Dollars; to the person arriving with the second puncheon of water—the sum of one Dollar; and to the person bringing the fourth puncheon of water—the sum of half a Dollar.

The Captain of the Company will deliver to each of the persons entitled to the premiums, a ticket for the same, which will be paid upon its being presented to ROBERT W. PRENTICE, Esquire, Agent of the Alliance Company of London.

THOMAS CARFRAE,
Captain, Y. F. C.
York, 10th April, 1828. 46tf.

WELLAND CANAL OFFICE,
St. Catharines, March 28, 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a further Instalment of Four per Cent, on the Stock of the Welland Canal Company, is required to be paid on or before the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.
JAMES BLACK,
44-6w. *Secretary.*

Home District. } NOTICE is hereby given,
York, to wit. } that a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of York, on Tuesday 6th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all Justices of the Peace, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice that they be then there present with their Rolls, Records, and other Memoranda, to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong. Notice is also hereby given, that a *Home District Court* will be holden at the Town of York, on Tuesday the 6th day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, of which all Constables and Bailiffs, and those otherwise concerned, are desired to take notice, that they be there in their own proper persons to do and perform those things which to their several Offices belong and appertain in that behalf to be done.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, York, }
April 26. 1828. } 48-2

BANK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the second day of June next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.—The Poll will be open at ten o'clock, and close at one o'clock, on the said day.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
BANK OF UPPER CANADA, }
York, 15th April, 1828. } 47-7

N. B. Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers until the day of election, and then send their accounts into the Bank for payment.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 200
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con. } 999
and Broken Fronts. }
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74

Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—For Mechanics wanting employment, and Servants wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* at his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK M'GAN.
York, March 28, 1828. 44-8w.

PARCHMENT DEEDS,
For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d. or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 25s. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings, Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27s. 6d. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly—They are offered for sale at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that the Wares by no means so liable to crack, as the Car , or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—having, as he thinks, clearly shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily ne and consumption—both good and cheap, in d of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices A. MANAHAN.
Marmora Iron Works, }
5th November, 1827. } 29tf.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.
York, February 20th, 1828. 41tf.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix.
Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGGAN, residing there. W. A.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Murray, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store, in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone. HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner }
of the Steam Packet Canada. }
York, 27th December, 1827. 31tf.

N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying betwixt York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves NIAGARA daily for YORK, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves YORK daily for NIAGARA, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at NIAGARA at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, $2
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - - 1

N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.
York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October. 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entituled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and active persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Male Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white handkerchief tied on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 20tf

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Thos. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer. unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

TO LET, and possession given the first of May next,—a commodious House, with good Cellar, Out House, Well, &c., and situated in one of the greatest thoroughfares in Town, well adapted for any mercantile pursuits.—Apply to *William Moore*, Apothecary, King Street, York.

21*st March*, 1828. 43-8.



Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
6th May, 1828. }

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint George Ridout Esq. Judge of the District Court, for the Niagara District, *vice*, Ralfe Clench Esq. deceased—Commission dated 3d April, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen—viz. John Macaulay, Michael Spratt, and Ja's. McKenzie, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the erection of a Light House on the False Ducks, under the provisions of an Act of the Provincial Parliament, passed in the last Session.



PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the second day of May, instant, to be commenced, held, called, and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty-fifth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of May, instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held & constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Eleventh day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency,
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General,*
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Deputy Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND.

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PE-REGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twen-

Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 48tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them most productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 18th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim, and in particular the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. -87tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 18th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS, *Kingston*, and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of his Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From circumstances entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make suitable advance in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a General Public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

ALLIANCE BRITISH FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

H. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope. 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st Feb. 1828.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

JACOB KEEFER. 39-4t.

TWO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavours will be to promote the comfort of passengers; and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted detention at the ports of Passage, until a vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canal, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Tho. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGAN, residing there. W. A.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL.

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

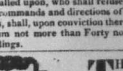
Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy —
S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and sensible persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white hat bewreathed on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 29-tf



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying betwixt York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves NIAGARA daily for YORK, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves YORK daily for NIAGARA, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at NIAGARA at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, $2
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - - 1

N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Fisher, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner {
of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th *December*, 1827. 31tf.

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix.

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

WITH LAND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 29th October, 1827.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828. NO. 60.

A SPEECH, of the VENERABLE JOHN STRACHAN, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

(Continued.)

But I am accused of being an apostate from the Kirk of Scotland.—Were this true, I need not be ashamed of doing what Archbishops Tillotson and Secker, and Bishop Butler have done before me, but my case is exactly this.—My mother belonged to the relief denomination, and was peculiarly mild in her religious opinions. My Father was attached to the non Jurants, and although he went occasionally with my mother, he was a frequent hearer of the late Bishop Skinner, to whose Church he was in the habit of carrying me—he died when I was very young, but not before his mind was impressed in favour of Episcopacy, and impressive circumstances separated me from my mother, who nevertheless lived to bless me on taking orders in the Church of England. My religious principles were well grounded at a very early period, but I readily confess that in respect to Church Government they were sufficiently vague and uninformed, for in this important subject my attention was never particularly drawn till I came to this country, when my Venerated friend the late Dr. Stewart of Kingston, urged me to enter the Church, and I never yet conceived, in the darkest season, whom I loved as a father, admitted me to the altar a little before I went to Quebec to take Holy Orders in 1799. Before I had determined to enter the Church of England I was inducted by the advice of another friend, the late Mr. Cartwright, a name dear to this Province, to make some inquiry respecting the Presbyterian Church of Canada then vacant. I did so—friends of a friend, under the seal of confidence, to make them. His answer was that Mr. Somerville had been appointed, and having thanked him for his trouble, I never thought of the matter. Not so this friend, for he has not only kept my letter twenty-five years, but he brings it out in the midst of this controversy, for the purpose of injuring me, and shewing, perhaps, though he is not aware, that I been living in the habits of friendly intercourse, and interchange of good offices for thirty years. Such are the baneful consequences of religious controversy.

But if any shall infer from the friendship I have always shewn to the Kirk of Scotland, and my moderation in the present controversy, that I am lukewarm in the cause of the Established Church, or that I want decision and fortitude to avow my principles, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. In private life I shall continue kind to every one around me, and administer, but in supporting the just rights of the Established Church I shall proceed boldly and fearlessly, and spurn as I have hitherto done, that cold calculating selfish prudence which would deter me from standing up in her defence.

Neither the Clergy of the Church of England nor of the Church of Scotland, nor any Clergy of Alexander Fisher, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store Presbyterian Church of Canada, have any right to any thing from the Mother Country. That to obtain so desirable a measure, a respectful representation be made to the Imperial Parliament, and recommending that the Clergy Reserves be sold and applied as above stated, and that in future there should be the same Lands, instead of one-seventh part in each Township, as directed by the previous proceedings of the House, the reason for this resolution appeared to have been the obstacle formed by the Clergy Reserves against improvements and compactness of settlement, but not a doubt is expressed as to the Church to which the Reserves belong, nor a suggestion offered that the proceeds of the sales recommended, could be appropriated to any other purpose than that for which they were originally granted.

That in 1819 a law was passed, taxing Lands for the construction of roads; and as the unleased Clergy Reserves did not contribute any thing towards the accomplishment of a benevolent object, because they were still considered in the Crown, some persons began again to complain that they obstructed improvements, and interrupted communications. There was undoubtedly some foundation for this complaint; but the Land-holders who made it, and who considered it unjust, that such Lands should be exempted entirely from TAX, went no further than to require that by the Law should include all such reserves as were placed on public roads. To divide them among all Sects, or to divest them from their original destination, was not yet imagined. On the contrary, most persons considered the provisions wise; and many said, that since no quit rent was exacted in Canada, as in other Colonies, any temporary obstruction produced by the Clergy Reserves ought to be cheerfully borne. It was not until 1822 that the friends of the Church of Scotland began to speak of the claim of their Ministers, at that time no more than four in number, to a share of the Reserves, but not sufficiently loud to command attention. The claim was considered to proceed from a disappointment which they had met with in an application to Government for salaries to their Ministers. It was, however, understood, that representations had been sent home to His Majesty's Government, and to the General Assembly, by the Scotch Ministers in both Provinces, claiming a share of the Reserves as a branch of one of the National Churches, and supporting the claim under a supposed ambiguity of the phrase in the Act, "a Protestant Clergy."

Hitherto, no proceedings of any moment respecting the Clergy Reserves, had taken place in the Legislature of this Province. But in the session of 1823 and '24, the subject was introduced into the House of Assembly by the members belonging to the Kirk of Scotland. After some discussion, that House adopted five Resolutions, which I beg leave to read:—

Resolved—That when the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the Subjects of both were placed on the same footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right privilege, and advantage, and that neither the Church of one nor the other thereby gained ascendency—on the contrary, that both were established by law as National Protestant Churches within their respective Kingdoms, and consequently the Clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result from the said union.

Resolved.—That the Provinces of Canada were annexed from the Crown of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Churches of England and Scotland had at the Conquest, an equal claim to enjoy the privileges which might be derived from the said Conquest.

Resolved.—That by the Act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reign, The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, was authorised to set apart a portion of one-seventh of the Lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

Resolved.—That if His late Majesty, when he graciously authorised an appropriation of land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that they ought now to come under His Majesty's most favorable consideration, by being otherwise provided for.

Resolved.—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland residing, or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as His Majesty shall think proper.

These Resolutions were sent up to this Honourable House for its concurrence; and, after a long and serious debate, they were rejected. Had it not been for the first and second there would have been no dispute in regard to the fifth. For I believe that it was the wish of every Member, that a respectable provision should be made for the Ministers of so respectable a body as the Church of Scotland. I well recollect my regret at finding myself compelled to oppose the Resolutions, and to vote with the majority on the two first, and which are not only weak and unsatisfactory, but had, in truth, no bearing upon the subject, and could not, by any possibility, assist in obtaining the prayer contained in the fifth. The reason assigned respecting the Union, are manifestly at variance with fact; and the Resolution founded upon the Conquest, totally inconclusive, and entirely set aside by the express provision for the extension of the Scottish Law. The expression in the third Resolution, seems to imply that a provision was made by the 31st of the King, which is altogether groundless. They never supposed any such thing; for such an opinion is here first put into the field. But although these two first were not considered necessary in by this House yet an Address founded upon them was adopted in the House of Assembly, and transmitted through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to His Majesty's Government, of which the following is the conclusion. "We humbly entreat Your Majesty's consideration of the subject; and if, in the legal construction of the Act, it is considered that a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was contemplated thereby, we would most earnestly and respectfully express to Your Majesty our hope, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend to them Your Royal protection and consideration, by directing such provision to be made for their maintenance and support, as to Your Majesty may appear proper. That Your Majesty may long Reign in the confidence and affection of all your subjects, to guard and secure their rights is most persons considered the provisions wise; and most persons considered the provisions wise; and many said, that since no quit rent was exacted in Canada, as in other Colonies, any temporary obstruction produced by the Clergy Reserves ought to be cheerfully borne. It was not until 1822 that the friends of the Church of Scotland began to speak of the claim of their Ministers, at that time no more than four in number, to a share of the Reserves, but not sufficiently loud to command attention. The claim was considered to proceed from a disappointment which they had met with in an application to Government for salaries to their Ministers. It was, however, understood, that representations had been sent home to His Majesty's Government, and to the General Assembly, by the Scotch Ministers in both Provinces, claiming a share of the Reserves as a branch of one of the National Churches, and supporting the claim under a supposed ambiguity of the phrase in the Act, "a Protestant Clergy."

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Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 48tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to these Reserves, as may render them most productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 18th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having afforded any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim, and in particular the back rent due upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that, with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. -87tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 18th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the renewed term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

CHAIN CABLES, &c. ACRAMAN'S Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS, *Kingston*, and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of L'original, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S. P. TREADWELL.

L'original, 12th October, 1827. 22tf

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week.*—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of

G. POWELL.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, in the prosperous District of Newcastle offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of his Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From circumstances entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the proceeds and make suitable advance in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a General Public favor.

Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the greatest punctuality.

ALLIANCE BRITISH FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.

(CAPITAL—*Five Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence.

H. W. PRENTICE.

York, November 18th, 1826. 25.

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He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.

ERASMUS FOWKE.

Port Hope. 1st January, 1828. 32tf.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant.
W. B. ROBINSON.

Newmarket, 1st Feb. 1828.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.

Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern.

JACOB KEEFER. 39-4t.

TWO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very lofty between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavours will be to promote the comfort of passengers; and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted detention at the ports of Passage, until a vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command such a preference and support as will insure its continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canal, by which is secured the readiest and cheapest conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*, Kingston; or —— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada.

CHARLES SMYTH.

New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Tho. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, have fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.

York, November 23, 1827. 26tf.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

York, January 26, 1828. 44-12w.

☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGAN, residing there. W. A.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.

PRESENT.

ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL.

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

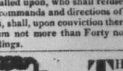
Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r.
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robson.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordan,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
	& William Phair.

A true Copy —
S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

That there shall be appointed, in the Town of York, six discreet and sensible persons to be Fire-Wardens, (that is to say,) two in each Ward, who, in cases of Fires, shall be authorized to command and enforce, with the help of the Constables and other Peace Officers, the aid and assistance of all the Inhabitants of the Town, between the years of 16 and 60, and to preserve, as far as possible, order, regularity, and despatch in the lines for the supply of water, to appoint and establish guards for the preservation of furniture, and other effects from injury and pillage;—that the said Fire Wardens shall, to prevent any one pleading ignorance of his station, wear a white hat bewreathed on the left arm, above the elbow, as a distinguishing badge of authority; and every person so subject to be called upon, who shall refuse or neglect to obey the commands and directions of the said Fire-Wardens, shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not more than Forty nor less than Twenty Shillings. 29-tf



THE BRITISH *Steam Packet*, CANADA, *Captain Hugh Richardson*, plying betwixt York and Niagara, *(Weather permitting.)*

Leaves NIAGARA daily for YORK, precisely at 7 o'clock A. M. Sunday excepted, arrives at York at half past 11 A. M. Leaves YORK daily for NIAGARA, precisely at 2 P. M., Saturday excepted;—arrives at NIAGARA at half past 6 P. M.

TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck, $2
Fore Cabin and Deck, - - - - - - 1

N. B. A gun will be fired and Colors hoisted 25 minutes before starting.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master & Managing Owner.

York, 8th April, 1828. 46tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I require due notice to be given to me or to my Agent, Mr. Alexander Fisher, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store in York, of all transfers of Property in the Steam-Packet *Canada*, in default whereof I shall consider the original Stockholder, as the legal Owner in the Vessel; and in paying dividends and doing other transactions connected with my situation, hold myself accountable to them alone.

HUGH RICHARDSON,
Master and Managing Owner {
of the Steam Packet Canada.

York, 27th *December*, 1827. 31tf.

N B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam-Packet

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of *Gabriel Lount*, late of the Township of Whitchurch deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment of their several accounts; and all those who have demands against the said Estate are requested to present them duly attested, for adjustment.

George Lount } Executors.
Gabriel Lount Jr. }
Philadelphia Lount Executrix.

Whitchurch, 22d Feby. 1828. 39-12w

PARCHMENT DEEDS,

For Sale at the Gazette Office, York,

WITH LAND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

NEATLY PRINTED, from a revised form—a constant supply will be kept on hand. Price—Single Deed 2s. 6d or 25s. per dozen. Memorials on paper, 7½d. each, or 6s. per dozen.

FOR SALE.—Lot No. 29, and part of 30, in the 7th Concession of the Township of Pickering containing 350 Acres, and having an eligible situation for a Mill. For terms apply to Mr. Andrew Mercer, York.

York, 29th October, 1827.

THE U. E. LOYALIST.

VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828. NO. 60.

A SPEECH, of the VENERABLE JOHN STRACHAN, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

(Continued.)

But I am accused of being an apostate from the Kirk of Scotland.—Were this true, I need not be ashamed of doing what Archbishops Tillotson and Secker, and Bishop Butler have done before me, but my case is exactly this.—My mother belonged to the relief denomination, and was peculiarly mild in her religious opinions. My Father was attached to the non Jurants, and although he went occasionally with my mother, he was a frequent hearer of the late Bishop Skinner, to whose Church he was in the habit of carrying me—he died when I was very young, but not before his mind was impressed in favour of Episcopacy, and impressive circumstances separated me from my mother, who nevertheless lived to bless me on taking orders in the Church of England. My religious principles were well grounded at a very early period, but I readily confess that in respect to Church Government they were sufficiently vague and uninformed, for in this important subject my attention was never particularly drawn till I came to this country, when my Venerated friend the late Dr. Stewart of Kingston, urged me to enter the Church, and I never yet conceived, in the darkest season, whom I loved as a father, admitted me to the altar a little before I went to Quebec to take Holy Orders in 1799. Before I had determined to enter the Church of England I was inducted by the advice of another friend, the late Mr. Cartwright, a name dear to this Province, to make some inquiry respecting the Presbyterian Church of Canada then vacant. I did so—friends of a friend, under the seal of confidence, to make them. His answer was that Mr. Somerville had been appointed, and having thanked him for his trouble, I never thought of the matter. Not so this friend, for he has not only kept my letter twenty-five years, but he brings it out in the midst of this controversy, for the purpose of injuring me, and shewing, perhaps, though he is not aware, that I been living in the habits of friendly intercourse, and interchange of good offices for thirty years. Such are the baneful consequences of religious controversy.

But if any shall infer from the friendship I have always shewn to the Kirk of Scotland, and my moderation in the present controversy, that I am lukewarm in the cause of the Established Church, or that I want decision and fortitude to avow my principles, they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. In private life I shall continue kind to every one around me, and administer, but in supporting the just rights of the Established Church I shall proceed boldly and fearlessly, and spurn as I have hitherto done, that cold calculating selfish prudence which would deter me from standing up in her defence.

Neither the Clergy of the Church of England nor of the Church of Scotland, nor any Clergy of Alexander Fisher, at Mr. Proudfoot's Store Presbyterian Church of Canada, have any right to any thing from the Mother Country. That to obtain so desirable a measure, a respectful representation be made to the Imperial Parliament, and recommending that the Clergy Reserves be sold and applied as above stated, and that in future there should be the same Lands, instead of one-seventh part in each Township, as directed by the previous proceedings of the House, the reason for this resolution appeared to have been the obstacle formed by the Clergy Reserves against improvements and compactness of settlement, but not a doubt is expressed as to the Church to which the Reserves belong, nor a suggestion offered that the proceeds of the sales recommended, could be appropriated to any other purpose than that for which they were originally granted.

That in 1819 a law was passed, taxing Lands for the construction of roads; and as the unleased Clergy Reserves did not contribute any thing towards the accomplishment of a benevolent object, because they were still considered in the Crown, some persons began again to complain that they obstructed improvements, and interrupted communications. There was undoubtedly some foundation for this complaint; but the Land-holders who made it, and who considered it unjust, that such Lands should be exempted entirely from TAX, went no further than to require that by the Law should include all such reserves as were placed on public roads. To divide them among all Sects, or to divest them from their original destination, was not yet imagined. On the contrary, most persons considered the provisions wise; and many said, that since no quit rent was exacted in Canada, as in other Colonies, any temporary obstruction produced by the Clergy Reserves ought to be cheerfully borne. It was not until 1822 that the friends of the Church of Scotland began to speak of the claim of their Ministers, at that time no more than four in number, to a share of the Reserves, but not sufficiently loud to command attention. The claim was considered to proceed from a disappointment which they had met with in an application to Government for salaries to their Ministers. It was, however, understood, that representations had been sent home to His Majesty's Government, and to the General Assembly, by the Scotch Ministers in both Provinces, claiming a share of the Reserves as a branch of one of the National Churches, and supporting the claim under a supposed ambiguity of the phrase in the Act, "a Protestant Clergy."

Hitherto, no proceedings of any moment respecting the Clergy Reserves, had taken place in the Legislature of this Province. But in the session of 1823 and '24, the subject was introduced into the House of Assembly by the members belonging to the Kirk of Scotland. After some discussion, that House adopted five Resolutions, which I beg leave to read:—

Resolved—That when the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were united, the Subjects of both were placed on the same footing of reciprocity, and were to enjoy a full communication of every right privilege, and advantage, and that neither the Church of one nor the other thereby gained ascendency—on the contrary, that both were established by law as National Protestant Churches within their respective Kingdoms, and consequently the Clergy of both are equally entitled to a participation in the advantages which have resulted, or may hereafter result from the said union.

Resolved.—That the Provinces of Canada were annexed from the Crown of France, by the united exertions of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the Churches of England and Scotland had at the Conquest, an equal claim to enjoy the privileges which might be derived from the said Conquest.

Resolved.—That by the Act of the British Parliament, passed in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reign, The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, was authorised to set apart a portion of one-seventh of the Lands for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

Resolved.—That if His late Majesty, when he graciously authorised an appropriation of land for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy in this Province, did not contemplate a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, that they ought now to come under His Majesty's most favorable consideration, by being otherwise provided for.

Resolved.—That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures as will secure to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland residing, or who may hereafter reside in this Province, such support and maintenance as His Majesty shall think proper.

These Resolutions were sent up to this Honourable House for its concurrence; and, after a long and serious debate, they were rejected. Had it not been for the first and second there would have been no dispute in regard to the fifth. For I believe that it was the wish of every Member, that a respectable provision should be made for the Ministers of so respectable a body as the Church of Scotland. I well recollect my regret at finding myself compelled to oppose the Resolutions, and to vote with the majority on the two first, and which are not only weak and unsatisfactory, but had, in truth, no bearing upon the subject, and could not, by any possibility, assist in obtaining the prayer contained in the fifth. The reason assigned respecting the Union, are manifestly at variance with fact; and the Resolution founded upon the Conquest, totally inconclusive, and entirely set aside by the express provision for the extension of the Scottish Law. The expression in the third Resolution, seems to imply that a provision was made by the 31st of the King, which is altogether groundless. They never supposed any such thing; for such an opinion is here first put into the field. But although these two first were not considered necessary in by this House yet an Address founded upon them was adopted in the House of Assembly, and transmitted through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to His Majesty's Government, of which the following is the conclusion. "We humbly entreat Your Majesty's consideration of the subject; and if, in the legal construction of the Act, it is considered that a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was contemplated thereby, we would most earnestly and respectfully express to Your Majesty our hope, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend to them Your Royal protection and consideration, by directing such provision to be made for their maintenance and support, as to Your Majesty may appear proper. That Your Majesty may long Reign in the confidence and affection of all your subjects, to guard and secure their rights is most persons considered the provisions wise; and most persons considered the provisions wise; and many said, that since no quit rent was exacted in Canada, as in other Colonies, any temporary obstruction produced by the Clergy Reserves ought to be cheerfully borne. It was not until 1822 that the friends of the Church of Scotland began to speak of the claim of their Ministers, at that time no more than four in number, to a share of the Reserves, but not sufficiently loud to command attention. The claim was considered to proceed from a disappointment which they had met with in an application to Government for salaries to their Ministers. It was, however, understood, that representations had been sent home to His Majesty's Government, and to the General Assembly, by the Scotch Ministers in both Provinces, claiming a share of the Reserves as a branch of one of the National Churches, and supporting the claim under a supposed ambiguity of the phrase in the Act, "a Protestant Clergy."

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"We humbly entreat Your Majesty's consideration of the subject; and if, in the legal construction of the Act, it is considered that a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland was contemplated thereby, we would most earnestly and respectfully express to Your Majesty our hope, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend to them Your Royal protection and consideration, by directing such provision to be made for their maintenance and support, as to Your Majesty may appear proper. That Your Majesty may long Reign in the confidence and affection of all your subjects, to guard and secure their rights as a branch of one of the National Churches, and in every portion of your widely extended dominions to the prosperity of Your Majesty's faithful subjects of Upper Canada."—It happened by a singular coincidence, that this Address reached His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies early in 1824, about the same time with the memorial from the General Assembly, in consequence of the representations made by the Scotch Clergy residing in these Provinces, as I have already mentioned, which was similar in purport praying that some provision be made for their Missionaries in North America. Too prayer of this Memorial was promised to be granted upon the same condition as aid was granted to the Missionaries of the Church of England—namely, that His Majesty's Government had no objection to give assistance, but in the same manner as is done in England, through the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. Inquiry is made, whether such a Society exists in Scotland, and if not, what hope is there of such a Society being formed to assist with its funds the same object. I have reason to believe, that this answer was agreeable to the General Assembly; and that steps were immediately taken to organize a Society on the model of that in England, in order to satisfy the condition upon which the Grant was to be made. A partial Society was indeed immediately got up in the west of Scotland; but a National Society could alone answer the condition, and accordingly, arrangements were made to form one. Until this was done, it could not be expected that Government would give assistance, or proceed any farther in the matter; nor did it seem necessary to send any reply to the House of Assembly of this Province, pending these arrangements. But when every reason is believed, that the Society required would soon be established, and their Government would grant a sum of money to aid of its funds, and that it was the wish of both the General Assembly and Legislature of this Province, and insure its due and regular application. But the Common House of Assembly getting impatient, chose, on the 27th of February, 1826, to address His Majesty on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and not confining themselves to a prayer for provision to the Mother Country of the Church of Scotland. The address prayed as follows:—"We further most represent, *Most* Gracious Sovereign, that the Lands set apart in this Province for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy, ought not to be given to any one denomination of Protestants, to the exclusion of their Christian Brethren of other denominations, equally conscientious in their respective modes of worship, equally attached to the Throne, dutiful and loyal subjects, to the protection of Your Majesty's benign and liberal Government. We therefore humbly hope it will, in Your Majesty's wisdom, be deemed expedient and just, that not only the present Reserves, but that any funds arising from the sales thereof, should be devoted to the advancement of the Christian Religion generally, and the happiness of all Your Majesty's subjects, of whatever denomination; or if such application or distribution should be deemed inexpedient, that the profits arising from such appropriation should be applied to the purposes of education, and the general improvement of the Province." This address could not fail to excite astonishment, being so much at variance with the former; for here the vague expression, "all Protestant denominations," is substituted for the Kirk of Scotland. Now, to say nothing of the impracticability of such an appropriation, it is totally at variance with the British constitution, an essential part of which is an Established Church. But of this contradiction, no notice is taken in the answer, which contented itself to say that the appropriation of the Assembly, regarding an additional Reserve for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

In June 1826, His Majesty's Government, agreeable to the Memorial of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and to the Address of the House of Assembly, founded on their Resolutions of December 1824, granted a provision for the Clergy of the Church of Scotland—not waiting, as was at first intended, either for the first adjustment of the claim made by the Scotch Clergy or for the formation and the establishment of a Society in Scotland for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. I have reason to believe, that the Scotch Clergy themselves thought as I certainly think, King's Government thought as I certainly think, that a provision would set the question at rest, as far as regarded the Scotch Clergy. A provision was all they desired; and having obtained it, there was nothing more for them to do. They had to ask for no increase of the Reserves, which as yet yield little or nothing, was unreasonable, and was giving up a certainty for an uncertainty. I am, at the same time, willing to believe, that had the friends of the Scotch Church foreseen, as they easily might, for they were told that it would be the case, that the claim advanced by them in particular, as a branch of one of the National Churches, evidently set apart for the Established Church of England, would induce all the other Protestant denominations to claim an equal share, they would have hesitated before they made it—and yet, when I see their Advocates, without waiting for a reply, bringing forward the Resolutions of last Session of the Provincial Parliament, for the sale of the Reserves, I am at a loss what to think or believe. Had they been consistent in their object, they would have repeated the Address of 1823 till an answer had been elicited in fact, the prayer had been granted—and so soon afterwards promulgated in this Colony. Every body knows, that when an Address is not answered as soon as we expect, it is not unusual to renew it, nor is any change made in the request. But leaving this part of the subject, I think it just to remark, that the Church of England, through the whole contest, has been ac-

ting entirely on the defensive. She has never attacked others, but all Protestant denominations, have attacked her.—She has suffered all sorts of revilings without complaint, and her Clergy have borne the most atrocious calumnies with patient forbearance.—Such is the history of the progress of the opposition to the Clergy Reserves: and His Majesty's Government must see, that in giving way at all in a matter which till very recently was never agitated, they will not quiet expectations, but rather encourage discontent, unless they give way altogether, and leave the Church of England on a level with other denominations.

That the Church of England is, by law, the Established Church in this Province, will sufficiently appear from a very few observations.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

The Lord High Admiral has determined that the revenue cruisers shall, with all other portions of the naval force of the realm, be placed under his more immediate controul for the future. This measure must fail to be hailed by both officers and men belonging to this branch of our naval establishment, with great satisfaction.

Mr. Common Serjeant Denman and Mr. Sergeant Routh, it is said, are to have Silk Gowns.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Sir E. Codrington the Order of St. George; on Captain Curzon, the Order of St. Waldimir; and on Sir T. Fellowes and Captain Spencer, the Order of St. Anne. And the King of France has conferred on Sir E. Codrington the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis; on Captain Curzon & Captain Spencer, the Cross of the Order of St. Louis; and on Sir T. Fellowes, the Insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

By accounts from Lisbon to the 28th ult. we learn, that the Prince Regent had taken the oath to the charter on the 26th and that he had changed his ministry.

The King.—We have great satisfaction in being able to state that his Majesty is in the enjoyment of most excellenth health. Sir Henry Halford has seen the King within these two days; when he said that he never found his Majesty in the enjoyment of better health than at his present time.

The first report of the Finance Committee has made a favourable impression respecting the future utility of its labours.

The Battalions that compose the Brigh Army in Portugal will embark, towards the close of the present month, for their respective destinations—abroad and at home.

The Canadian Deputies arrived safe in Liverpool in the good ship *Atlantic*. Founds on the 19th, ult.

Chief Justice Campbell, of Upper Canada, arrived in town on Thursday, and has taken passage in the packet ship *Brighton*, which sails on the 1st of May, for London.—*Albion*.

The Reis Effendi has declared his regret at the conduct of the Greeks in his Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies.

The negociations for peace between Russia and Persia, have been broken off, through the influence of Turkey, and hostilities were to recommence.

A Russian messenger, and one from France, arrived in London, and a Cabinet Council was held, on the 15th ult.

Advices were received at the Navy Office of the loss of the Transport Amelia, off Gibraltar, with all on board, containing many respectable young men, and amounting to 80 souls; and it is feared that other vessels had suffered in the same gale.

Silk Manufacture of England.—According to the statement of Mr. Huskisson, the Silk Manufacture of England now reaches the enormous sum of fourteen millions sterling per annum, and is consequently, after cotton, the greatest staple of the country.

Red Snow.—In Captain Parry's narrative, we find the following account:—

August 2d.—"In the course of this day's journey we met with a quantity of snow, tinged, to the depth of several inches, with some red colouring matter, of which a portion was preserved in a bottle for future examination. This circumstance recalled to our recollection our having frequently before, in the course of this journey, remarked that the loaded sledges, in passing over hard snow, left upon it a light rose coloured tint, which at the time, we attributed to the colouring matter being present out of the birch of which they were made. To-day, however, we observed that the runners of the boats, and even our own footsteps, exhibited the same appearance; and on watching it more narrowly afterwards, we found the same effect to be produced, in a greater or less degree, by heavy pressure on almost all the ice over which we passed, though a magnifying glass could detect nothing to give it this tinge. The colour of the red snow which we bottled, and which only occurred in two or three spots, appeared somewhat different from this, being rather a salmon than a rose colour; but both were so striking as to be the subject of constant remark."

We find it stated in the London Morning Herald of February 25, that the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the ten principal brewers, in the last six months of 1828, was 611,592 barrels, while in the same period of 1827, it was only 518,120 barrels.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Steam-Boat SANDUSKY, on the Hudson River, advertises in the New-York, papers, that she will carry passengers between New-York and Albany at ONE DOLLAR EACH and find them in board.—The distance between New-York and Albany is nearly the same as between Montreal and Quebec; and the Sandusky is a new boat, with excellent accommodations for passengers. The tow-boats running on the same rout, cary for the same amount.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 27.

Mr. HUME moved that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that the House might be supplied with copies of the Acts of the Colonial Legislatures.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that in many of the Colonies no copies were kept of any Acts of the Colonial Legislature, and Legislation had of late years gone on at a rapid rate. It would be therefore a work of infinite labor to supply copies of all the Acts passed. He proposed that where copies were not already in existence, written extracts of the most material parts should be supplied.

After a few words from Dr. LUSHINGTON, the motion was agreed to, with Mr. Huskisson's limitation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER

A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Manchester on the 29th February, by which many persons lost their lives. The number was not ascertained, when the packet sailed, but *forty-seven* dead bodies had been found.

It appears that the New Bailey Company was to launch a new flat from the yard, and that she would be full rigged for the occasion. The novelty of the circumstance caused a numerous company to assemble to witness the spectacle. The time appointed was one o'clock, an hour, at which a large proportion of the working classes of the town, consisting of men, boys and girls employed in the different factories are at leisure. A great number then succeded in getting on board the vessel, supposed not less than 400 or 500. Precisely at one o'clock she glided along the cradle to her destined element. As soon as she got into the water, it was observed that her position inclined to the right side; in a moment after she struck against the opposite bank, and then turned over on her right side, to the most striking deep into the water. The consequence of this sudden occurrence was, that nearly the whole of the individuals who crowded the decks were plunged into the water. The scene at this awful moment baffles all attempts at adequate description. The spectators appeared to be panic-struck, and alarm and terror were visibly depicted in every countenance.—On the river the groans and wailings of those who were drowning, and the cries of others for help, when struggling on the shore amidst the dense mass of persons immersed in the water, were lamentable in the extreme. Scores of men and boys were to be seen swimming to and from each shore, some bringing companions with them, whom they had great difficulty to save themselves from destruction, owing to the attempts made by drowning persons to lay hold of them for safety.'

When these painful sights presented themselves, many unhappy persons, unable to obtain assistance, were observed to disappear from the surface of the water. In a few moments the greater number had succeded in reaching the land; but very many, particularly boys and girls, who had sunk more than once to the bottom, the river, had become so feeble that they could hardly move, and others were dragged out apparently in a lifeless state. The two Misses Grime, so far shared the fate of other individuals on board, as to be thrown into the water, but, by the intrepid exertion of two young men, they were providentially rescued from destruction. Two flats were hauled, as soon as possible, near the capsized vessel, and men began immediately to drag for bodies which had sunk.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, several men, who are good swimmers, stripped, and repeatedly dived into the water. In a short time, one dead body was pulled out, and in the space of an hour no less than thirty were discovered.

Among the number of persons taken to the New Quay Company's Yard, two, who, when dragged out of the river, were in a state of insensibility, were completely restored to life.

The London papers announce an improvement in the revenue for the present quarter, as compared with that of last year of two hundred thousand pounds.

Greek Slaves.—In the House, on the 5th of March, Sir *R. Wilson* wished to put a question to the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of a number of Greek Slaves which had been recently sent off by the Turks. He wished not to apply his question to any thing which took place previously to the battle of Navarin; but he understood that, since that affair, between 2000 and 3000 unfortunate Greeks had been seized as slaves, and sent to Alexandria. Such a transaction could not well have taken place without the consent of the Allied forces. He knew not what credit to attach to the rumour; and if it was false, it was right to give the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of contradicting it.

Mr. Secretary *Peel* said, that he should feel happy at being able to contradict the reports which had reached him from the Levant upon this subject, but he feared it was unfortunately too true that the Greek slaves had been carried from Navarin and its neighbourhood, into the possession of the Moreas, in the manner described by the hon. member. The fact was, that after the affair of Navarin, the Allied squadron was obliged to sail for Malta and other places, to repair the injury they had sustained in the conseqence was, that the blockade was interrupted, and the Pacha took the opportunity of sending off the transports and other vessels that remained, and in them the Greek slaves in question. He could, however, assure the House, that Government were most anxious to put an end to the practice, and had sent orders into the Mediterranean to intercept all vessels found engaged in it. (Hear,)

Sir *R. Wilson* said, that in the event of there being no war with Turkey, instructions might be sent out to the admiral on the station to prevent the possibility of the release of these slaves a matter of negociation.

Juvenile offenders.—In the House of Commons on the 6th of March a petition was presented by Mr. Dugdale, from the Magistrates of Warwick, stating the increase of crime in that county, and praying that the House would apply such remedies to check the evil, as in their judgment they might think effectual for that purpose. The Magistrates of that county, about ten years ago, founded an asylum for receiving juvenile offenders after conviction, and had succeded in preventing, when discharged from that asylum, many youths who had since become good members of society; but notwithstanding their efforts, crime was still increasing; and as an instance of that fact, the last year in the calendar for the county, there were one hundred and fifty persons, of whom not less than from 70 to 80 were mere boys. In a very able pamphlet, upon the subject, by Sir E. Wilmot, a magistrate of that county, the author attributed the increase of crime in some measure to the indiscriminate committing of boys, and suggested as a remedy the propriety of giving power to two or three magistrates to punish boys in a summary manner for certain ofences.

In the 5th of March the Recorder of London made a report of forty-three prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate.

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

From the London Courier of March 15.

A Russian Messenger and a French one arrived this morning. A cabinet council was held to-day, and was sitting when our paper went to press.—There are, as was to be expected, various rumours in the city: none of them deserving any attention. The week is closing upon us, and leaves us in a state of great anxiety for the next arrivals from that which, if not already become the seat of war, is likely to become so immediately. The Russians, after crossing the Pruth, are expected to stretch along the south bank of the Danube, and thus prevent the Turks from drawing supplies, or oppressing the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia.—The Turks will confine themselves to the southern bank of the Danube. Meanwhile a report prevails, and is circulated with great confidence, that the Reis Effendi had, some time ago, but after the departure of the allied ambassadors, a conference with the ambassador of the Netherlands, in which he expressed his regret at their departure, particularly Mr. Stratford Canning's, who might have been the channel of re-opening a communication with Russia, and of whose return he was very desirous.

From the regret and surprise expressed by the Porte at the manner in which its manifesto has been viewed by foreign powers, it is inferred that the Divan is inclined to yield. But Russia would now exact considerable sacrifices, particularly as, in addition to the offensive manifesto, she charges Turkey with having excited Persia to make war, and recently with having instigated her to refuse ratifying the treaty of peace. The letters from Vienna impute the conduct of the Porte to the belief, that not only she would be seconded by Persia in a war against Russia, but that discord would dissolve the alliance between Russia, Great Britain and France

In this situation, the week closes upon us—Russia has taken her determination to avenge her own wrongs, and to make war against Turkey upon her own account. And the first intelligence made the next week will usher in, will probably be the passage of the Pruth.

In the mean time, the intentions of the allied powers respecting Greece will be carried into effect. France has determined to send troops and artillery; and the extracts we made yesterday from the Paris papers informed us, that several regiments had actually reached Toulon, where ships were ready to receive them, and proceed on a great military force. Turkey will not be able to spare a large land force for operations in Greece. Her whole attention must be directed to the Danube; besides the Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean will, most probably, be employed in operations on the coast of Anatolia, and thus occupy the attention of the Turks in that quarter.

From the Monitteur.

PARIS, March 13.—The news which has been received to-day from St. Petersburgh, justifies the apprehensions which were naturally conceived on the effect which the Turkish manifesto would excite in that capital. This document, whatever name it may have been celled, has been considered by the Russian Cabinet as a real declaration of war. The answer was given as repeated acts of hostility accompanied the publication of it. The Bosphorus entirely closed against navigation—Russian vessels confiscated—the influence of the Porte easily recognized in the rupture of a treaty which Russia was on the point of concluding with Persia—the losses sustained by Odessa, so many causes of complaint did not permit Russia again to refuse to declare the consequence was, that the moderation. We must, therefore, expect shortly to receive official notice of the passage of the Pruth by the Russian army, and of the occupation of the Principalities. It is affirmed, that orders have been given for the army to commence its march on the 12th of April

It is still difficult to foresee what may be the consequences with respect to the treaty of the 6th of July, of a determination which the provocations all directly proceeding from the Porte seem to render more particular to Russia. The conferences at London still continue, but their object does not seem to seek for means to maintain the bond which the Porte endeavours to break, and to make the occupation of the principalities, which it has rendered inevitable, co-ordinate with the treaty which it may appear proper to take simultaneously on the side of the Morea and the Archipelago. The Russian Cabinet has given reason to believe, by the sacrifices which it has hitherto made to the common cause, that it will co-operate sincerely to maintain a conformity of views and action, which circumstances, more imperious than unforeseen, have alone induced it to anticipate on its own part.

If this harmony, of which nothing yet indicates the interruption, should continue to direct the measures which have either side to attain the common object, the tranquility of Europe might be guaranteed; for it would be difficult to believe that the Porte would still persist in braving the demonstrations which the European alliances would render so formidable by its union. The union is desirable for all parties, especially for the Porte. Sensible, at length, to the danger of its situation, it must not wish to anticipate on its own part. The question, both for it and the peace of Europe, is to be decided between the Pruth and the Danube.

After the passage of the Pruth, the Porte will, doubtless, consider the employment of force evidence of danger, and the necessity of its submission, as well to the proposals of the 6th of July as to the conditions of the treaty of Akerman, which remain to be fulfilled. It is upon the basis of the treaties that we must wish that satisfaction may be obtained, for too many complicated questions would be met with by all parties upon the other side of that river, on the ruins of the Ottoman empire.

The same letters announce, that the treaty between Persia and Russia has not been signed, and that hostilities were going to recommence.

The Russian army, at the moment of passing the Pruth, is abundantly supplied with all necessary resources.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Hamilton, Bunker, 31 days from Liverpool, arrived this morning: sailed on the 26th March. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Captain Bunker for regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 24th of March, the latter to the 26th, both inclusive.

The King of England continues to enjoy excellent health. He gave a dinner party on the 21st of March.

The New Times of the 20th March, mentions that a rumor prevailed at the west end the day before, that the Duke of Wellington would proceed immediately to Russia, to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the East. The same paper adds that there is no instance of such a step having been taken by a Prime Minister but the Mission of Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, was in some measure analogous.

The Paris papers of March 18, state that the Government are endeavoring to hire 100 Merchantmen at Marseilles, as transports; it is not known whether for the expedition to Greece, or to Algiers. A detachment of Artillery left Toulon for Toulouse on the 14th March. The soldiers were eager for their departure, and in high spirits.

Corn Laws.—In the House of Lords on the 20th March the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should introduce certain measures relating to the Corn Laws, on the 28th March.

London, March 24.—The stock of Foreign Wheat is very low. There has been a petition handed round this day, and generally signed praying that a clause be introduced into the new Corn Bill, to permit the wheat in bond to be converted into flour for the use of the Colonies. Average price of wheat, for the week up to the 21st of March, 52s. 4d.

The "Town of Liverpool," Steam-Boat from Waterford for Liverpool, was wrecked on the 19th of March, near the Light House of the latter Port; crew, passengers, and a part of the cargo saved.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 22d March, Sir R. Wilson asked if it was intended to sustain the treaty of the sixth July, and whether had been any orders to prevent provisions being sent to the Turkish stations in the Morea? Mr. Secretary Peel said *there was no change in the views of the Government as to the treaty, and no notice had been received of any change in the Russian relations, or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. When such intelligence arrived, it would be time enough to state the views of Government*.. The instructions respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the Government was called to them.

In addition to the above extracts, the Times of March 24th, announces the Gazette de France of the 22nd by Express. It has brought accounts from Bucharest, (the Capital of Wallachia,) to the last of February, at which period the Russians had not crossed the Pruth, for such an event could not have taken place without being almost immediately known in that Capital, and these accounts are wholly silent upon the subject. It would even appear, from general impressions at that place, which is too deeply interested in the issue not to procure the best information on a point of such high importance, was, that peace would not be broken.

A last effort is said to have been made by the Allied Courts in their conferences with the Russian and French Ambassadors, and Lord Dudley, in London, a courier is said to have been sent to Constantinople, with a fresh application in behalf of Greece, and with an understanding that no "Executive" measures would be adopted against the Porte till the answer of the Divan should have been received. This is giving us a strong proof of the pacific sentiments of Russia, who, though suffering severely in one great branch of her trade, by the closing of the Bosphorus, was willing to postpone an appeal to arms, at a moment when it would be decisive. It is also stated, however, that the Reis Effendi had communicated to the European Ministers yet residing in Pera, that new negotiations were out of the question, while the Greeks refused to submit. Two months have been thus gained, but whether favorable to the Porte, or the Allies, seemed doubtful.

From Corfu, Feb. 10.—The Fort of Scio still made an obstinate resistance, on the 7th Feb. In a sally made by the Turks on the 23d of January, only 200 out of 1000 returned to the fort, and all their colors and principal Officers had fallen into the hands of the Victorious Greeks, who lost only forty men.—*Augsburgh Gazette*.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of March 26.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—Hostilities have again commenced between these two countries, in consequence, as it is said, of the latter powers having refused to ratify the late treaty, the provisions of which were so manifestly to her disadvantage.

Portugal.—The affairs of Portugal are at present objects of considerable importance.—There is not any positive intelligence of the Regent having entirely thrown off the mask; but the indications are strong, the wish and the *animus* are sufficiently apparent.

Warlike preparations.—The preparations of France, according to the Paris papers, are upon a larger scale than was at first imagined. Hence it has been conjectured, that she has some designs upon Egypt, which, we believe, we may safely & positively contradict. Neither troops, nor stores, nor artillery have yet sailed from Toulon, and it should seem as if both France and England waited for some reply to despatches sent off to the Russian government. Meanwhile Turkey is carrying on her defensive preparations.

LONDON, March 24.

Letters from Toulon say, that only 9,000 men would be sent to Greece, besides 6,000 English, the whole to be under the chief command of Marshal Marmont, in the same manner as Sir E. Codrington commands the naval force. Ships of 300 tons were in requisition to take in the troops and cavalry; but the demand is no longer made, because 20 to 25 franks per ton per month are asked, and for three months certain.

Advices have reached town this morning from Odessa down to the 29th ult. They continue to speak of the warlike preparations of both parties. Of sixty ships in port, thirty-three has already been freighted by the local government. The speeches of the King's of England and of France were known there, and were people, in consequence, believed that matters might still be amicably arranged.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LISBON.

Despatches have been received by Government from Sir Frederick Lamb and General Clinton, dated Lisbon 16th March. Don Miguel had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both the Chambers. Lisbon was in a great ferment, and universal confusion and distress prevailed. The conduct of Sir Frederick Lamb was highly characteristic of the representative of the King of England. He denounced the mischievous conduct which Miguel was pursuing, and predicted, that, if persevered in, it would end in destruction to himself, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe.

The presence of our troops in Lisbon, and the fleet in the Tagus, are the only obstacles to Miguel's being proclaimed King. When Sir Frederick Lamb remonstrated with Miguel on the extravagance of his conduct and its pernicious tendency, he affected total ignorance of what was going on. His mother has a printing-press at the palace, from which she printed of a vast number of proclamations of an inflamatory nature, which were ready for distribution the moment an opportunity offered. Miguel denied any knowledge of these proceedings, but when our Ambassador pulled one out of his pocket, and *asked Miguel if he could read that!* his confusion was unspeakable. Sir Frederick Lamb then informed Miguel that he could no longer believe anything he said, and took his departure. He then invited all the Ambassadors to a conference, and explained to his proceedings, of which they all approved, with the exception of the *French* and Spanish Ambassadors, who left the conference. This speaks volumes, so far as France is concerned; but we shall not, at present, speculate upon what may, but what *must* be the consequence of such connivance.

Several nobles and public characters have left Lisbon, to escape the vengeance or cruelty of Miguel.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828.

Our New-York papers furnish us with English dates to 26th March, ten days later than those previously received. The news which will be found under the proper head, is important; but notwithstanding the "note of preparation" which is heard throughout Europe, there seems yet to be some hope entertained, that its tranquility may not be disturbed.

Matters appear to have approached so near a crisis, that we cannot remain much longer, in a state of suspense, as to their issue.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, arrived in townfrom Stamford, on Wednesday last, and returned by the Canada, the following day.

The population of the Town and Township of Niagara, for the present year, by the returns of the Assessors, as given in the *Niagara Gleaner*, is.....2,866,

Population 1827,.....2,592.

Increase during the year,.....264.

ELECTION MEETINGS.—We Learn from the *Gore Gazette* that a Meeting was lately held at Hamilton, in the Gore District, for the purpose of investigating the public conduct of the Members for the County of *Wentworth*, and of nominating two fit persons to represent the County in the next Parliament.—Judge Taylor presided, and Mr. A. K. Smith acted as Secretary.—From the address of John Willson, Esquire, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts.

"His first object had always been to protect the rights and liberties of the people; in the attainment of this object, he might possibly have sometimes erred, but he had always acted conscientiously.—There were rights and liberties belonging to each branch of the Legislature; the Executive, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, each had its right, and sometimes from a want of due discrimination we might err in our judgment concerning the nature of those rights,—he however had never given up the rights of the people; that he had always taken care of; while he endeavored not to encroach upon the rights of others."

We would recommend the sentiments expressed in this extract, to the particular attention of those, by whose vote on a late occasion, two respectable and old servants of the Country were deprived of their liberty, for the want of that "due discrimination" of the rights of others, of which Mr. Willson speaks.

His remarks on the subject of Education are equally entitled to consideration, and are such as we have no doubt, will be concurred in by all who read them.

"One of the first objects of his attention after he went to Parliament, was the education of the people. He was the author of the first *Bill*, passed on that subject, and he had also been a supporter to another Bill since introduced, for a similar purpose.—He was always a friend to education, for he well knew that an unlearned, uninformed people, could never properly understand their political rights and duties; they might be jealous of their own, but they were apt to undervalue the rights of others, which it was also necessary to appreciate."

After entering into an explanation, relative to his conduct on various occasions in Parliament—Mr. Willson proceeds—

In all his efforts to serve the public, for the last 20 years—whatever others might have done, he had not *abused* the Government—he could support his cause, by the voice of the people, without descending to any vulgar abuse towards the Government of his country—and if he could not get along without doing that, he would not get along at all.—He attributed the little opposition which had been made upon him, and the falsehoods which had been circulated, and too generally believed against him —to the influence of an abandoned, unprincipled, and licentious Press.

That "others," should consider it necessary to the support of their cause, or that of the people, to descend to "vulgar abuse" towards the Government of the Country, may appear extraordinary, but those who have marked the progress of some of the Patriots of the present day, must be satisfied, that the expressions used by Mr. Willson, are not stronger than circumstances warrant, and it must be also obvious that his opinion on the subject of the Press, is equally warranted by facts.

Mr. Willson concluded the address by saying—

"He *had made* up his mind to retire from public life, and but for the circumstances before stated he should have done so, and should never have again asked the public for their suffrages—but after all that had been said and done against him, he had determined again to meet his constituents, to explain all the circumstances of his case, and to throw himself again upon their protection."

Mr. Hamilton, very briefly addressed the audience—he had *frequently* differed with Mr. Willson, particularly as to the Welland Canal, which he termed a "dry ditch"—the money laid out upon which, he looked upon as thrown away—but as he and Mr. Wilson *usually* agreed, he should always give him his support Mr. *D. K. Serres* proposed Elijah Secord, Esquire, as a fit person to represent the County, and some person named Mr. Durand.—

"After some altercation", says the *Gore Gazette*, "about the manner of proposing the different names, a division took place, and we are informed (for we were not then present ourselves), that a Majority of the persons present, was declared to be in favor of Messrs Willson and Hamilton—when the meeting was dissolved."

From the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of Freeholders in the London District, published in this day's paper, it will be seen that *Mahlon Burwell*, and *James Hamilton, Esquires*, are nominated for the County of *Middlesex*, represented at present, by Captain Matthews and Mr. Rolph.

From the County of *Halton*, we have the following from the *Gore Gazette*:—

"COUNTY OF HALTON.—We have heard the a Meeting was held some days ago, in the Township of Trafalgar, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this County in the ensuing Parliament, but we have not heard what was the result of the Meeting. The names of a number of Candidates for the honor of representing this County, are before the public; but as yet, no general expression of public opinion has come to our knowledge relating to them. From the opportunity which we have had of ascertaining the sentiments of many of the Electors, however, we should judge that there are few persons whose names are before the public, who have an equal chance of success, with Mr. JAMES CROOKS; and we feel assured there is no one possesses superior qualifications for discharging the Parliamentary duties.

From the very intemperate manner in which the *Canadian Freeman* has continued to conduct his Paper we have of late abstained as much as possible, from noticing those sallies of ill temper and abuse, with which his columns abound, week after week. Perfectly aware, from what we have already seen, that it is useless to expect any thing like moderation from the *Freeman*, we have contented ourselves, with correcting some misstatements in his paper. His remarks on the subject of the late Assizes, rendered this duty necessary on our parts—we contradicted his statement as to our being on the Grand Jury, and making our situation subservient to the base passion of revenge against the Editor of the *Freeman*.—The *fact* was simply stated by us, that we were *not* on the Grand Jury, and a denial, of what we trust there can be little occasion for our repeating—that however we might regret, in common with all who think properly on the subject, that he should feel it necessary, in conducting a public journal, to depart from those ordinary rules of temper and moderation, in his opposition to *measures*, by defaming *men*; we nevertheless felt nothing like revenge, towards the person, who, while he boastingly prides himself, of being as "*bold as a Lion*," in pursuing such an unjustifiable course, appears to be without any of the more generous qualities of that noble animal. The only feeling we can have indeed, towards such a person, is more allied to pity than revenge, conscious as we are that the bread which is earned by catering for the worst passions of mankind, by endeavouring to cause them to view all around them with suspicion and distrust, cannot be sweetened, by any pleasurable reflections, but must on the contrary be eaten in bitterness. The only reply, which it is found convenient to make to the remarks we offered, in contradiction of the statements we have alluded to, is a tissue of common place vulgarity, on the change we have announced, as being intended in the arrangement of our paper.

From the style and temper which has marked the conduct of the Canadian Freeman, we would ask—Can conduct such as this, be entitled to the dignified appellation of "*The Liberty of the Press*!" Is it not rather a perversion of the means and opportunity, which circumstances have placed in the hands of an individual, intended originally to promote the happiness of men, and good order in Society? Is it not rather *The Tyranny of the Press*—the converting an Engine, as beautiful as it is powerful, intended to promote the cause of virtue and morality, and for the diffusion of general and useful information among mankind, into a disgusting and loathsome Vehicle in which the worst passions, and the most deleterious poisons may find a place, for the purpose of distribution among the people, under the specious appearance of Patriotism, and in the disguise of friendship, proclaiming itself as the assertor and defender of their rights?

Let it not be supposed that in making these remarks, we are disposed to question the right, or propriety of discussion on public matters. On the contrary we are ready to admit, that this is one of the legitimate uses of the Press, and while it is carried on in a spirit of forbearance and moderation—while it allows it-

ting entirely on the defensive. She has never attacked others, but all Protestant denominations, have attacked her.—She has suffered all sorts of revilings without complaint, and the Clergy have borne the most atrocious calumnies with patient forbearance.—Such is the history of the progress of the opposition to the Clergy Reserves: and His Majesty's Government must see, that in giving way at all in a matter which till very recently was never agitated, they will not quiet expectations, but rather encourage discontent, unless they give way altogether, and leave the Church of England on a level with other denominations.

That the Church of England is, by law, the Established Church in this Province, will sufficiently appear from a very few observations.

(To be Continued.)

Summary.

The Lord High Admiral has determined that the revenue cutisers shall, with all other portions of the naval force of the realm, be placed under his more immediate controul for the future. This measure cannot fail to be hailed by both officers and men belonging to this branch of our naval establishment, with great satisfaction.

Mr. Common Serjeant Denman and Mr. Sergeant Routh, it is said, are to have Silk Gowns.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Sir E. Codrington the Order of St. George; on Captain Curzon, the Order of St. Waldimir; and on Sir T. Fellowes and Captain Spencer, the Order of St. Anne. And the King of France has conferred on Sir E. Codrington the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis; on Captain Curzon & Captain Spencer, the Cross of the Order of St. Louis; and on Sir T. Fellowes, the Insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

By accounts from Lisbon to the 28th ult. we learn, that the Prince Regent had taken the oath to the charter on the 26th and that he had changed his ministry.

The King.—We have great satisfaction in being able to state that his Majesty is in the enjoyment of most excellenth health. Sir Henry Halford has seen the King within these two days; when he said that he never found his Majesty in the enjoyment of better health than at the present time.

The first report of the Finance Committee has made a favourable impression respecting the future utility of its labours.

The Battalions that compose the Brish Army in Portugal will embark, towards the close of the present month, for their respective destinations—abroad and at home.

The Canadian Deputies arrived safe in Liverpool in the good ship *Atlantic*. Funds on the 15th, 83¾

Chief Justice Campbell, of Upper Canada, arrived in town on Thursday, and has taken passage in the packet ship *Brighton*, which sails on the 1st of May, for London.—*Albion.*

The late Reis Effendi has declared his regret at the publication of the Turkish Manifesto, and protests that some of the most offensive passages in it are forgeries, whilst others have been misinterpreted by the Allies.

The negociations for peace between Russia and Persia, have been broken off, through the influence of Turkey, and hostilities were to recommence.

A Russian messenger, and one from France, arrived in London, and a Cabinet Council was held, on the 15th ult.

Advices were received at the Navy Office of the loss of the Transport Amelia, off Gibraltar, with all on board, containing many respectable young men, and amounting to 80 souls; and it is feared that other vessels had suffered in the same gale.

Silk Manufacture of England.—According to the statement of Mr. Huskisson, the Silk Manufacture of England now reaches the enormous sum of fourteen millions sterling per annum, and is consequently, after cotton, the greatest staple of the country.

Red Snow.—In Captain Parry's narrative, we find the following account:—

August 2d.—"In the course of this day's journey we met with a quantity of snow, tinged, to the depth of several inches, with some red colouring matter, of which a portion was preserved in a bottle for future examination. This circumstance recalled to our recollection our having frequently before, in the course of this journey, remarked that the loaded sledges, in passing over hard snow, left upon it a light rose coloured tint, which at the time, we attributed to the colouring matter being pressed out of the birch of which they were made. To-day, however, we observed that the runners of the boats, and even our own footsteps, exhibited the same appearance; and on watching it more narrowly afterwards, we found the same effect to be produced, in a greater or less degree, by heavy pressure on almost all the ice over which we passed, thougg a magnifying glass could detect nothing to give it this tinge. The colour of the red snow which we bottled, and which only occurred in two or three spots, appeared somewhat different from this, being rather a salmon than a rose colour; but both were so striking as to be the subject of constant remark."

We find it stated in the London Morning Herald of February 25, that the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the ten principal brewers, in the last six months of 1826, was 611,592 barrels, while in the same period of 1827, it was only 518,130 barrels.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Steam-Boat SANDUSKY, on the Hudson River, advertises in the New-York papers, that she will carry passengers between New-York and Albany at ONE DOLLAR EACH and find them in board.—The distance between New-York and Albany is nearly the same as between Montreal and Quebec; and the Sandusky is a new boat, with excellent accommodations for passengers. The towns-taxes arising on the same rout, cary for the same amount.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 27.

Mr. HUME moved that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that the House might be supplied with copies of the Acts of the Colonial Legislatures.

Mr. HUSKINSON said, that in many of the Colonies no copies were kept of any Acts of the Colonial Legislature, and the translation had of late years gone on at a rapid rate. It would be therefore a work of infinite labor to supply copies of all the Acts required. He proposed that where copies were not already in existence, written extracts of the most material parts should be supplied.

After a few words from Dr. LUSHINGTON, the motion was agreed to, with Mr. Huskisson's limitation.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER.

A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Manchester on the 29th February, by which many persons lost their lives. The number was not ascertained, when the packet sailed, but *forty-seven* dead bodies had been found.

It appears that the New Quay Company was to launch a new flat from the yard, and that she would be full rigged for the occasion. The novelty of the circumstance caused a numerous company to assemble to witness the spectacle. The time appointed was one o'clock, an hour, at which a large proportion of the working classes of the town, consisting of men, boys and girls employed in the different factories are at leisure. A great number then succeeded in getting on board the vessel, supposed not less than three hundred. Precisely at one o'clock the flat glided along the cradle to her destined element. As soon as she got into the water, it was observed that her position inclined to the right side; in a moment after she struck against the opposite bank, and then turned over on her right side, her mast striking deep into the water. The consequence of this sudden occurrence was, that nearly the whole of the individuals who crowded the deck were plunged into the water. The scene at this awful moment baffles all attempts at adequate description. The spectators appeared to be panic-struck, and nothing but terror were visibly depicted in every countenance. In the river the groans and wailings of those who were drowning, and the cries of others for help, when struggling to gain the shore amidst the dense mass of human beings immersed in the water, were lamentable in the extreme. Scores of men and boys were to be seen swimming towards each shore, some bringing companions with them; whilst others had great difficulty to save themselves from destruction, owing to the attempts made by drowning persons to lay hold of them for safety.

When these painful sights presented themselves, many unhappy persons, unable to obtain assistance, were observed to disappear from the surface of the water. In a few moments the greater number had succeeded in reaching the land; but very many, particularly boys and girls, who had sunk more than once to the bottom of the river, had become so feeble that they could hardly move, and others were dragged out apparently in a lifeless state. The two Misses Grime, so far shared the fate of other individuals on board, as to be thrown into the water, but, by the intrepid exertion of two young men, they were providentially rescued from destruction. Two flats were hauled, as soon as possible, near the capsized vessel, and men began immediately to drag for bodies which had sunk.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, several men, who are good swimmers, stripped, and repeatedly dived into the water. In a short time, one dead body was pulled out, and in the space of an hour no less than thirty were discovered.

Among the number of persons taken to the New Quay Company's Yard, two who, when dragged out of the river, were in a state of insensibility, were completely restored to life.

The London papers announce an improvement in the revenue for the present quarter, as compared with that of last year of two hundred thousand pounds.

Greek Slaves.—In the House, on the 5th of March, Sir *R. Wilson* wished to put a question to the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of a number of Greek Slaves which had been recently sent off by the Turks. He wished not to apply his question to any thing which took place previously to the battle of Navarin; but he understood that, since that affair, between 2000 and 3000 unfortunate Greeks had been seized as slaves, and sent to Alexandria. Such a transaction could not well have taken place without the consent of the Allied forces. He knew not what credit to attach to the rumour; and if it was false, it was right to give the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of contradicting it.

Mr. Secretary *Huskisson* said, he should feel happy at being able to contradict the reports which had reached him from the Levant upon this subject, but he feared it was unfortunately too true that the Greek slaves had been removed from Navarin and its neighbourhood, into the ports of the Morea; in the manner described by the hon. member. The fact was, that after the affair of Navarin, the Allied squadrons continued to sail for Malta and other places, to repair the injuries they had sustained. The consequence was, that the blockade was interrupted, and the Pacha took the opportunity of sending off the transports and other vessels that remained, and in them the Greek slaves in question. He could, however, assure the House, that Government were in most anxious to put an end to this traffic, and had sent orders into the Mediterranean to intercept all vessels found engaged in it. (Hear.)

Sir *R. Wilson* said, that in the event of there being no war with Turkey, instructions might be sent out to make the release of these slaves a matter of negociation.

Juvenile offenders.—In the House of Commons on the 26th of March a petition was presented by Mr. Dugdale, from the Magistrates of Warwick, stating the increase of crime in that county, and praying that the house would apply such remedies to check the evil, as their judgment they might think effectual for that purpose. The Magistrates of that county, about ten years ago, founded an asylum for receiving juvenile offenders after conviction, and had since that period discharged from that asylum, many youths who had become good members of society; but notwithstanding the principles, crime was still increasing; and as an instance of this, at the last Quarter Sessions for the county, there were one hundred and fifty persons, of whom not less than from 70 to 80 were mere boys. In a printed pamphlet, upon the subject, by Sir E. Wilmot, a magistrate of that county, the author attributed the increase of crime in some measure to the indiscriminate committing of boys, and suggested as a remedy the propriety of giving power to two or three magistrates to discharge boys in a summary manner for certain ofiences.

On the 5th of March the Recorder of London made a report of forty-three prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate.

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

From the London Courier of March 15.

A Russian Messenger and a French one arrived this morning. A cabinet council was held to-day, and was sitting when our paper went to press.—There are, as was to be expected, various rumours in the city; none of them deserving any attention. The week is closing upon us, and leaves us in a state of great anxiety for the next arrivals from that which, if not already become the seat of war, is likely to become so immediately. The Russians, after crossing the Pruth, are expected to stretch along the north bank of the Danube, and thus prevent the Turks from drawing supplies, or oppressing the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia.—The Turks will confine themselves to the southern bank of the Danube. Meanwhile a report prevails, and is circulated with great confidence, that the Reis Effendi had, some time ago, but after the departure of the allied ambassadors, a conference with the ambassador of the Netherlands, in which he expressed his regret at their departure, particularly Mr. Stratford Canning's, who might have been the channel of re-opening a communication with Russia, and of whose return he was very desirous.

From the regret and surprise expressed by the Porte at the manner in which its manifesto has been viewed by foreign powers, it is inferred that the Divan is inclined to yield. But Russia would now exact considerable sacrifices, particularly as, in addition to the offensive manifesto, she charges Turkey with having excited Persia to make war, and recently with having instigated her to refuse ratifying the treaty of peace. The letters from Vienna impute the conduct of the Porte to the belief, that not only she would be seconded by Persia in a war against Russia, but that discord would dissolve the alliance between Russia, Great Britain and France.

In this situation, the week closes upon us.—Russia has taken her determination to avenge her own wrongs, and to make war against Turkey upon her own account. And the first intelligence which the next week will usher in, will probably be the passage of the Pruth.

In the mean time, the intentions of the allied powers respecting Greece will be carried into effect. France has determined to send troops and artillery; and the extracts we made yesterday, from the Paris papers informed us, that several regiments had actually reached Toulon, where ships were ready, and every preparation made for immediate embarkation. The amount of the troops is stated to be 12,000 men. The French Admiral's fleet credit to attach to the rumour; and if it was false, it was right to give the right hon. gentleman an opportunity of contradicting it.

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From the Moniteur.

PARIS, March 13.—The news which has been received to-day from St. Petersburgh, justifies the apprehensions which were naturally conceived on the part which the Turkish manifesto would excite in that capital. This document, the real name it may have been called, has been considered by the Russian Cabinet as a real declaration of war, which the numerous and repeated acts of hostility accompanied the publication of it. The Diplomatic chorus entirely closed against navigation—Russian vessels confiscated—the influence of the Porte easily overcome—*every thing, in short, announces the crises of Government.* The instructions respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the Admirals was called to them.

In addition to the above, the New Times of March 24th, contains the Gazette de France of the 22nd by Express. This paper brought accounts from Bucharest, (the Capital of Wallachia,) to the last of February, at which period the Russians had not crossed the Pruth. But again an event could not have taken place without being almost immediately known in that Capital, and these accounts are wholly silent upon the subject. It would seem seem that the general impressions at that place, which is too deeply interested in the issue not to procure the best information on a point of such high importance, was, that peace would not be broken.

A last effort is said to have been made by the Allies, and after some conferences between the Russian, French Ambassadors, and Lord Dudley, in London, a courier is said to have been sent to Constantinople, with a fresh application in behalf of Greece, and with an understanding that no "Executive" measures would be adopted against the Porte till the answer of the Divan could have been received. This is giving us a strong proof of the pacific sentiments of Russia, who, though suffering severely in one great branch of her trade, by the closing of the Bosphorus, was willing to appeal to arms, at a moment when it would be decisive. It is also stated, however, that the Reis Effendi had communicated to the European Ministers yet residing at Pera, that new negotiations were not of the question, while the Greeks refused to submit. After the passage of the Pruth, doubtless, consider more attentively the extent of danger, and the necessity of its submission, as well to the proposals of the 6th of July as to the stipulations of the treaty of Akerman, which remain to be fulfilled. It is upon this bands of the Porte that we must wish that satisfaction may be obtained, for too many complicated questions would be met with by all parties upon the other side of that river, on the ruins of the Ottoman empire.

The same letters announce, that the treaty between Persia and Russia has not been signed, and that hostilities were going to recommence.

The Russian army, at the moment of passing the Pruth, is abundantly supplied with all necessary resources.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Ship Hamilton, Bunker, 31 days from Liverpool, arrived this morning; sailed on the 26th March. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Captain Bunker for regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 24th of March, the latter to the 26th, both inclusive.

The King of England continues to enjoy

excellent health. He gave a dinner party on the 21st of March.

The New Times of the 20th March, mentions that a rumor prevailed at the west end the day before, that the Duke of Wellington would proceed immediately to Russia, to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the East. The same paper adds that there is no instance of such a step having been taken by a Prime Minister; but the Mission of Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, was in some measure analogous.

The Paris papers of March 18, state that the Government are endeavoring to hire 100 Merchantmen at Marseilles, as transports; it is not known whether for the expedition to Greece, or to Algiers. A detachment of Artillery left Toulon for Toulouse oh the 14th March. The soldiers were eager for their departure, and in high spirits.

Corn Laws.—In the House of Lords on the 20th March the Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should introduce certain measures relating to the Corn Laws, on the 28th March.

London, March 24.—The stock of Foreign Wheat is now getting very low. There has been a petition handed round this day, and generally signed praying that a clause be introduced into the new Corn Bill, to permit the wheat in bond to be converted into flour for the use of the Colonies. Average price of wheat, for the week up to the 21st of March, 58s. 4d.

The "Town of Liverpool," Steam-Boat from Waterford for Liverpool, was wrecked on the 19th of March, near the Light House of the latter Port; crew, passengers, and a part of the cargo saved.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 22d March, Sir R. Wilson asked if it was intended to sustain the treaty of the sixth July, and whether there had been any orders to prevent the loyalious being sent to the Turkish stations in the Morea? Mr. Secretary Peel said *there was no change in the views of the Government as to the treaty, and no notice had been received of any change in the Russian relations; or of any declaration of war by Russia against Turkey. When such intelligence arrived, it would be time enough to state the views of Government..* The instructions respecting the Morea continued, and the attention of the Admirals was called to them.

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Portugal.—The affairs of Portugal are at present objects of considerable importance.—There is not any positive intelligence of the Regent having entirely thrown off the mask; but the indications are strong, the wish and the *animus* are sufficiently apparent.

Warlike preparations.—The preparations of France, according to the Paris papers, are upon a larger scale than was at first imagined. Hence it has been conjectured, that she has some designs upon Egypt, which, we believe, we may safely & positively contradict. Neither troops, nor stores, nor artillery have yet sailed from Toulon, and it should seem as if both France and England waited for some reply to despatches sent off to the Russian government. Meanwhile Turkey is carrying on her defensive preparations.

LONDON, March 24.

Letters from Toulon say, that only 9,000 men would be sent to Greece, besides 6,000 English, the whole to be under the chief command of Marshal Marmont, in the same manner as Sir E. Codrington commands the naval force. Ships of 300 tons were in requisition to take in the troops and cavalry; but the demand is no longer made, because 20 to 25 francs per ton per month are asked, and for that time months certain.

Advices have reached town this morning from Odessa down to the 29th ult. They continue to speak of the warlike preparations making there. Of sixty ships in port, thirty-three tons already been freighted by the local government. The speeches of the King's of England and of France have been there, and some people, in consequence, believe that matters might still be amicably arranged.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LISBON.

Despatches have been received by Government from Sir Fredrick Lamb and General Clinton, dated Lisbon 18th March. Don Miguel had entirely thrown off the mask, and dissolved both the Chambers. Lisbon was in a great ferment, and universal confusion and distrust prevailed. The conduct of Sir Frederick Lamb was highly characteristic of the representative of a free State; his mother has denounced the mischievous plans Miguel was pursuing, and predicted. that, if persevered in, it would end in destruction to himself, and be productive of the most direful catastrophe.

The presence of our troops in Lisbon, and the fleet in the Tagus, are the only obstacles to Miguel's being proclaimed King. When Sir Frederick Lamb remonstrated with Miguel on the extravagance of his conduct and its pernicious tendency, he affected total ignorance of what was going on. His mother had a printing-press at the palace, from which she printed of a vast number of proclamations of an inflamatory nature, which were ready for distribution the moment any knowledge offered. Miguel denied any knowledge of these proceedings, but when our Ambassador pulled one out of his pocket, and *asked Miguel if he could read that?* his confusion was unspeakable. Sir Frederick Lamb then informed Miguel that he could no longer believe anything he said, and took his departure. He then invited all the Ambassadors to a conference, and explained his proceedings, of which they all approved, with the exception of the *French* and Spanish Ambassadors, who left the conference. This speaks volumes, so far as France is concerned; but we shall not, at present, speculate upon what may, but what *must* be the consequence of such connivance.

Several nobles and public characters have left Lisbion, to escape the vengeance or cruelty of Miguel.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1828.

Our New-York papers furnish us with English dates to 26th March, ten days later than those previously received. The news which will be found under the proper head, is important; but notwithstanding the "note of preparation" which is heard throughout Europe, there seems yet to be some hope entertained, that its tranquility may not be disturbed.

Matters appear to have approached so near a crisis, that we cannot remain much longer, in a state of suspense, as to their issue.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, arrived in town from Stamford, on Wednesday last, and returned by the Canada, the following day.

The population of the Town and Township of Niagara, for the present year, by the returns of the Assessors, as given in the *Niagara Gleaner*, is.....2,866.

Population 1827,.....2,592.

Increase during the year,.....264.

ELECTION MEETINGS.—We learn from the *Gore Gazette* that a Meeting was lately held at Hamilton, in the Gore District, for the purpose of "investigating the public conduct of the Members for the County of *Wentworth*, and of nominating two fit persons to represent the County in the next Parliament."—Judge Taylor presided, and Mr. A. K. Smith acted as Secretary.—From the address of John Willson, Esquire, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, we shall take the liberty of making a few extracts.

"His first object had always been to protect the rights and liberties of the people; in the attainment of this object, he might possibly have sometimes erred, but he had always acted conscientiously.—There were rights and liberties belonging to each branch of the Legislature; the Executive, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, each had its right, and sometimes from a want of due discrimination we might err in our judgment concerning the nature of those rights,—he however had never given up the rights of the people; that he had always taken care of; while he endeavored not to encroach upon the rights of others"

We would recommend the sentiments expressed in this extract, to the particular attention of those, by whose vote on a late occasion, two respectable and old servants of the County were deprived of their liberty, for the want of that "due discrimination" of the rights of others, of which Mr. Willson speaks.

His remarks on the subject of Education are equally entitled to consideration, and are such as we have no doubt, will be concurred in by all who read them.

"One of the first objects of his attention after he went to Parliament, was the education of the people. He was the author of the first Bill, passed on that subject, and he had also lent his support to another Bill since introduced, for a similar purpose.—He was always a friend to education, for he well knew that an unlearned, uninformed people, could never properly understand their political rights, and would not be jealous of their own, but they were apt to undervalue the rights of others, which it was equally necessary to appreciate."

After entering into an explanation, relative to his conduct on various occasions in Parliament—Mr. Willson proceeds—

"In all his efforts to serve the public, for the last 20 years—he knew errors might have done, he had not *absurd* the Government—he could support his cause and the cause of the people, without descending to any vulgar abuse towards the Government of his country, and if he could not get along without doing that, he would not get along at all.—He attributed the furious attacks which had been made upon him, and the falsehoods which had been circulated, and too generally believed against him —to the influence of an abandoned, unprincipled, and licentious Press.

That "others," should consider it necessary to the support of their cause, or that of the people, to descend to "vulgar abuse" towards the Government of the Country, may appear extraordinary, but those who have studied the progress of some of the Patriots of the present day, must be satisfied, that the expressions used by Mr. Willson, are not stronger than circumstances warrant, and if there be also obvious that his opinion on the subject of the Press, is equally warranted by facts.

Mr. Willson concludes his address by saying—

"He *had* made up his mind to retire from public life, and but for the circumstances before stated he should have done so, and should never have again asked the public for their suffrages—but after all that had been said and done against him, he had determined again to meet his constituents, to explain all the circumstances of his case, and to throw himself again upon their protection."

Mr. Willson, very briefly addressed the audience—he had *frequently* differed with Mr. Willson, particularly as to the Welland Canal, which he termed a "dry ditch"—the money laid out upon which, he looked upon as thrown away—but as he and Mr. Willson *usually* agreed, he should always give him his support *Mr. D. K. Serrs* proposed *Richard Record, Esquire, as a fit person to represent the County*, and some person named Mr. Durand.—"After some discussion," says the *Gore Gazette*, "about the manner of proposing the different names, a division took place, and we are informed (for we were not then present ourselves), that a Majority of the persons present, was declared to be in favor of Messrs Willson and Hamilton—when the meeting was dissolved."

From the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting of Freeholders in the London District, published in this day's paper, it will be seen that *Mahlon Burwell*, and *James Hamilton. Esquires*, are nominated for the County of *Middlesex*, represented at present, by Captain Matthews and Mr. Ralph.

From the County of *Halton*, we have the following from the *Gore Gazette*:—

"COUNTY OF HALTON.—We have heard that a Meeting was held some days ago, in the Township of Trafalgar, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent this County in the ensuing Parliament, but we have not heard what was the result of the Meeting. The names of a number of Candidates for the honor of representing this County, are before the public; but as yet, no general expression of public opinion has come to our knowledge relating to them. From the opportunity which we have had of ascertaining the sentiments of many of the Electors, however, we should judge that there are few persons whose names are before the public, who have an equal chance of success, with Mr. JAMES CROOKS; and we feel assured there is no one possesses superior qualifications for discharging the Parliamentary duties.

From the very intemperate manner in which the *Canadian Freeman* has continued to conduct his Paper we have of late abstained as much as possible, from noticing those sallies of ill temper and abuse, with which his columns abound, week after week. Perfectly aware, from what we have already seen, that it is useless to expect any thing like moderation from the *Freeman*, we have contented ourselves, with correcting some misstatements in his paper. His remarks on the subject of the late Assizes, rendered this duty necessary on our parts—we contradicted his statement as to our being on the Grand Jury, and making our situation subservient to the base passion of revenge against the Editor of the *Freeman*.—The *fact* was simply stated by us, that we were *not* on the Grand Jury, and a denial, of what we trust there can be little occasion for our repeating—that however we might regret, in common with all who think properly on the subject, that he should feel it necessary, in conducting a public journal, to depart from those ordinary rules of temper and moderation, in his opposition to *measures*, by defaming *men*; we nevertheless felt nothing like revenge, towards the person, who, while he boastingly prides himself, of being as "*bold as a Lion*," in pursuing such an unjustifiable course, appears to be without any of the more generous qualities of that noble animal. The only feeling we can have indeed, towards such a person, is more allied to pity than revenge, conscious as we are that the bread which is earned by catering for the worst passions of mankind, by endeavouring to cause them to view all around them with suspicion and distrust, cannot be sweetened, by any pleasurable reflections, but must on the contrary be eaten in bitterness. The only reply, which it is found convenient to make to the remarks we offered, in contradiction of the statements we have alluded to, is a tissue of common place vulgarity, on the change we have announced, as being intended in the arrangement of our paper.

From the style and temper which has marked the conduct of the Canadian Freeman, we would ask—Can conduct such as this, be entitled to the dignified appellation of "*The Liberty of the Press!*" Is it not rather a perversion of the means and opportunity, which circumstances have placed in the hands of an individual, intended originally to promote the happiness of men, and good order in Society? Is it not rather *The Tyranny of the Press*—the converting an Engine, as beautiful as it is powerful, intended to promote the cause of virtue and morality, and for the diffusion of general and useful information among mankind, into a disgusting and loathsome Vehicle in which the worst passions, and the most deleterious poisons may find a place, for the purpose of distribution among the people, under the specious appearance of Patriotism, and in the disguise of friendship, proclaiming itself as the assertor and defender of their rights?

Let it not be supposed that in making these remarks, we are disposed to question the right, or propriety of discussion on public matters. On the contrary we are ready to admit, that this is one of the legitimate uses of the Press, and while it is carried on in a spirit of forbearance and moderation—while it allows it-

REPEATED

self to be limited by the bounds of truth, and respects the ordinary rules of decency and decorum, we should be the last to say any thing against it. But when we see these limits transgressed—when we see all these rules violated—and an utter forsaking of all that can render discussion desirable—when the eliciting of truth, and a desire to promote the usefulness of public measures, is sacrifised to the gratification of personal abuse—when calumny and reproach are the weapons made use of, in place of reason and argument, and the shafts are wilfully aimed, so as to injure the *man*, under the pretence that they are directed against his *measures*.—This we say—is *not* the *Liberty*—it is the *Licentiousness*—the *Tyranny* of the *Press*.

The liberty of the Press, like that which every individual has a right freely to exercise over his own property, is not to be understood without its limits.—A man may not of *right*, set fire to his own house—because it is his own, when that of his neighbor would be endangered, by such a rash and fearful act.—So—the Press,—Its Liberty consists in the temperate use of its powers. The pointedness of discussion is not denied to it, nor the warmth of argument withheld from it,—but so soon as that temperate use is infringed upon, we may safely conjecture, that the one who wields the power, has more regard for the *licentiousness* which it enables him to indulge in, than for the *Liberty* which it confers.—He sets fire, as it were, to his own house, regardless of the danger his neighbors may be exposed to.

Some there are too, who seem to forget, that, as well as for its *Liberty*, the Press should have a due regard for its dignity. The bandying of coarse and vulgar epithets—the abuse of character—attempts to render those odious in public, whose virtues entitle them to respect and admiration in private life—these things certainly do not constitute the dignity of the Press.—They resemble rather the conduct of that man, who lost to all sense of a proper respect for himself, feels none towards any other person—forgetful of what is due to *himself*, he has but little regard as to what *others* may be entitled to. Violence of manner, and recklessness of language, are the unerring marks, which distinguish this loss of self respect, and with it, the respect due to others,—a loss which all good men will deplore, and carefully guard against.

It requires no great stretch of imagination to apply this argument to the case before us. It may very fairly be suspected, that the Press which indulges itself in the same violence of manner, and in the same recklessness of language is destitute of that dignity, or self respect, which as we before said, it should be its concern to preserve, equally with its liberty. Its loss of self respect, is soon followed by licentiousness, and these combined, tend to make it, rather the enemy, than the friend of mankind.

From the first number of the next volume to commence the 7th June, THE LOYALIST *will be published on a separate sheet.—The payment of Subscriptions in arrear, is respectfully requested, before commencing the new volume.*

York, 8th *May,* 1828.

Thursday, April, 24.

This day, precisely at 2 o'clock P. M. was launched in handsome style, into the Welland Canal, the Schooner which has for some time past been constructing in this village, named the "WELLAND CANAL, of *St. Catharines*," of 100 tons burden, being the First vessel that ever floated upon the waters of this Canal. She was erected by Mr. Armington, master builder, under the superintendance of Captain Northrup, and is allowed by Judges to be of an excellent model, and first rate workmanship; not surpassed, perhaps by any vessel on the Lakes. The enterprising owners are Messrs. Mouson, Merritt, and Chace. Her first trip will be to Prescott, laden with produce; Capt. Northrup, Master, to clear this Port in eight or ten days.—*Farmers Journal.*

Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick papers brought by the mail on Thursday last are to the 9th inst. inclusive.

Sir James Kempt, in consequence of indisposition, prorogued the Legislature of Nova-Scotia on the 3rd March.

Sir Howard Douglas prorogued the Session of the New-Brunswick Legislature on the 5th.

Col. Ready opened the Prince Edward Island Legislature on the 20th March.—*Q. Mercury.*

Domestic.

MIDDLESEX.

At a meeting of the Free and Independent Electors of the County of Middlesex, held at Spades' Inn, St. Thomas, on Saturday, the 19th April, for the purpose of nominating fit and proper persons to represent the said County, in the ensuing Parliament, JOHN BOSTWICK, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Mr. BELA SHAW, Secretary, and the following Resolutions were afterwards adopted:—

Resolved, That in the last Provincial Parliament subjects of much importance were agitated and carried into effect, subversive of the interest of the County of Middlesex and not in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants.

Resolved, That no person is suitably qualified, or can reasonably be expected to have due influence, unless he possess well established principles of Morality and Religion, and true British feelings.

Resolved, That it is the duty of a Representative of the people, to strictly watch, and zealously avail himself of every opportunity to advance the permanent interests of the County he represents.

Resolved That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Representatives of the County of Middlesex should be permanent residents of said County, whose interests consequently would be more strongly indentified with its prosperity.

Resolved, That in accordance with these sentiments, and duly appreciating the long tried and efficient services of Mahlon Burwell, Esq. he be solicited to offer himself as a Candidate to represent the County of Middlesex in the next Provincial Parliament.

Resolved, That having perfect confidence in the integrity and intelligence of James Hamilton, Esq. he be likewise requested to offer himself to the Electors as a Candidate to represent the County of Middlesex in the ensuing Parliament.

Resolved, That the Chairman be directed to transmit copies of these Resolutions to Mahlon Burwell, and James Hamilton, Esquires, and to convey to them the cordial wishes of this Meeting, at the same time assuring them, that it is believed they will receive the undivided support of the intelligent Electors of the County of Middlesex.

Resolved, That the Chairman procure one hundred copies of the proceedings of this Meeting to be printed.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to John Bostwick, Esq. for his candid and disinterested conduct in the Chair, and that the thanks of this Meeting be also given to Mr. Bela Shaw for his valuable services as Secretary.

JOHN BOSTWICK, *Chairman.*

BELA SHAW, *Secretary.*

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

It was my intention to have attended to my own domestic affairs, and not to have interfered in the approaching Election, further than the giving or withholding my vote, but being officially served by the Chairman, with the proceedings of a public meeting, of the Electors of this county, held at Spades' Inn, by adjournment from the 8th to 19th instant, in the resolutions of which, honorable mention is made of my name, assuring me of the cordial wishes of the meeting, and of their belief, that I will receive the general support of the Electors in the County; I do not hesitate to inform the Freeholders generally, that I feel a pride in being voluntarily, and so kindly, invited to resume with them those political ties by which we have been mutually connected since the formation of our settlements, with only a change in the represenaton for the last four years, without having shaken the original confidence, which was interchanged at our commencement.

I have no interests but those that are closely allied with our common welfare—no incitement but that which must lead to public improvement—to maintain the good character of Middlesex, and make her people prosperous, wealthy and happy. Here is the land where all the best feelings which animate and enliven the human heart, in the course of exertion, and improvement, have had their influence upon me, so far as my capacity has been susceptible of their impression. All my labors of body and mind, since my boyhood up to the present day, have been exerted in Middlesex, and indentified with your own industry. And should I be one of the persons of your choice, I shall endeavor to discharge the important duties with that manly independence which becomes a situation so highly respectable.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
M. BURWELL.

Port-Talbot, 15*th April,* 1828.

Subscriptions for the Presbyterian Church at Port-Hope, received at York.

The Hon. J. H. Dunn,	£5 0 0
The Hon. William Allan,	2 0 0
Thomas Ridout, Esquire,	1 5 0
John Galt, Esquire,	5 0 0
Mr. Francis Collins,	0 15 0
Andrew Mercer, Esquire,	1 0 0
John Monroe, Esquire,	0 5 0
John Small, Esquire,	0 10 0
Daniel Brooke & Son,	0 5 0
	£16 0 0

The above return will appear small, but Hoable. Gentlemen have promised to support the Church liberally so soon as an Act shall be passed to hold the Land, and the building shall have commenced.

THOMAS TURNER ORTON.

Birth,

At York, on Sunday 4th instant, Mrs. D. Brooke, of a Son.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Durham.

GENTLEMEN,

NOTHING can be more satisfactory to my feelings after so many years residence among you in this County, than to witness the confidence you wish to repose in me by your continued requests for me to declare myself a Candidate to represent your interests in the ensuing Parliament, you will permit me to decline the high honor on this ground, namely, that my private affairs would unavoidably interfere with Public duty, having business that none but myself could attend to. But my dear friends and neighbors, let us be guarded—ponder and reflect before we surrender our rights, or rather to whom we entrust them.—Some talk of Electing Members in opposition to the existing Authorities. —Look around you for a moment—call to mind the comforts with which you are surrounded—the liberty with which we are invironed,—we sit around our fire-sides enjoying many privileges, light taxes, Religious toleration,—in fact no one can legally injure us or our property—let us interrogate ourselves, should the present pretenders to reformation gain the consumation of their wishes, should we be more happy? or should we be involved in calamities which history can best explain —Stick to your Land, maintain your rights by assisting with all your united power the energies of Government.—Serve your God, attend to your Bible, and then you will honor your King, serve your Country, and soon learn who to vote for.—As for myself, with all my power of mind and influence, I shall support the true interests of the United Empire, the integrity of which our ancestors have fought and bled for,—the Government have been liberal to us, depend upon it the magnanimity of the British Government and its representation will never forsake us nor our interests.

Wishing you every blessing,
I remain your faithful, &
Obedient Servant,
THOMAS T. ORTON.

Port-Hope, May 6, 1828.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
A View of the present System
OF
JURISPRUDENCE
IN
UPPER CANADA,
BY
AN ENGLISH BARRISTER,
NOW ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE PROVINCE.

MELIORA SPERANS.

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE-OFFICE.—To be sold by Auction (if not previously sold by private Contract) on Saturday the 24th of May, 1828, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by M. & R. Meighan, at their Rooms in York,—The Shop, Dwelling House, Buildings, and Premises, at present occupied by R. STANTON, ESQUIRE, as the U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, opposite the new Gaol and Court House, in the Town of York.

As the situation for almost any kind of business, is one of the very best in York, it must be needless to expatiate on its many advantages.—There is a well of excellent water on the premises, and a capital Drain has been cut.—Further particulars, with the conditions of Sale, may be known by application to M. & R. Meighan, Market-Square, York.

P. DESJARDIN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late P. DESJARDIN, Esquire, that Letters of Administration are granted to the Subscriber, by the Court of Probate of this Province, as Administrator; he therefore calls upon all persons indebted to this Estate to make immediate payment to him, he alone being authorized to give legal Receipts. He deems it right to inform all those who have inadvertenly paid over to any other person or persons than himself any money of the Estate, remain still liable at Law to him; and that he therefore expects they will, without loss of time, inform him of any such Monies so inadvertantly paid, that he may be enabled to recover the amount from those persons to whom the payment may have been made, rather than unnecessarily put themselves to the expense of Law in compelling the re-payment to the Administrator. The Subscriber also requests those persons who may have any Books, Deeds, Notes, Bonds, Papers, Live Stock, or other Property, belonging to the late P. Desjardin, to deliver them up to him without loss of time. Those persons to whom the deceased may have been indebted, are requested to deliver their accounts and demands, duly attested, as soon as may be.

EDWARD LESSLIE,
Administrator to the Estate of P. Desjardin.

Dundas, 21*st April,* 1828. 50tf.

BANK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the second day of June next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.—The Poll will be open at ten o'clock, and close at one o'clock, on the said day.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT, *Cashier.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, York, 15th April, 1828. 47-7

N. B. Editors of the several Newspapers in the Province, are requested to publish the above notice in their papers until the day of election, and then send their accounts into the Bank for payment.

MAY TEA SALE, 1828.—The Agents to the Honorable East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday 17th May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal, on Saturday 24th May, about 2750 Chests. —Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew-chests open for inspection at each place, for six days previous to the sale, which will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Comp'y
Montreal, 19*th April,* 1828. 49-3

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.



YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.



PROCLAMATION.
UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the second day of June, for the purpose of electing business that none but myself could attend to.

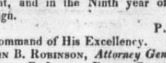
GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty-fifth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of May, instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held & constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and couvenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Eleventh day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General,*
SAMUEL P. JARVIS, *Deputy Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods,* in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

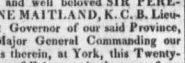
NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said PETER ROBINSON, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
GEORGE the FOURTH by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. &c. &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed PETER ROBINSON, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

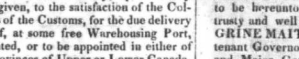
By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23*rd March,* 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, by ORDER of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in COUNCIL, that in future, the First Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL.

No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the Right Honorable Sir George Murray, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.



UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

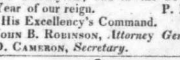
KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, We Have agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*



PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,
UPPER CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or his immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. Boulton, *Solicitor General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His Excellency the Lt. Governor has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road. } Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17— 200 Acr's. each - 600

2d range do. } Lots Nos. 5 & 10— 200 Acr's. each - 400; Lot Number 23— Acres. - - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road. } Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16— 200 Acr's. each. - 600

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side of the Road. } Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6— 200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

Executive Council Office, *York, 3d April, 1828.*

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry"—will be received at this Office until the first Wednesdy in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent. JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and me to directed, against the lands and tenements of Robert Randall, at the suit of Thomas Clarke—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Robert Randall, Lots Nos. 11 and 12, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Mulida, containing 400 Acres more or less.—Also, the front part of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 6 Acres, more or less; which I will sell at Public Auction, at the Sheriff's Office, in the town of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of May next ensuing, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL.
Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office Cornwall,
25th April, 1828. 49-2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Roger Foye, at the suit of John B. Lewis, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Roger Foye, the South West half of Lot No. 23, in the tenth Concession of Goulbourn, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half Lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and Tenements of John Jones, and the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Jones, the Nort East half of lot number 12, in the 3d Concession of South Sherbrooke, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Fortune, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Joseph Fortune, the South half of Lot number 11, in the 8th Concession of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred acres more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, April 25th, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of William Molesworth, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said William Molesworth, the North East half of lot number 21, in the 5th Concession of Drummond, containing 100 Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff,

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Thomas Gavin, at the suit of Samuel Purdie, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Gavin, the following lots of land, viz:—

Town Lot No. 14, on the East side of Lenox Street, in the Town of Richmond, containing one Acre. Park Lot No. 13, on Ottawa Street, adjoining the Town of Richmond, containing 10 Acres. North East, and North West quarters of Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Huntly, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned Lots, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff,

By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Mann, at the suit of John Doe,—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, April 25th, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

49-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of John Boland, at the suit of John W. Gamble and William Gamble, viz:—50 Acres of the West half of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession Albion; there are from 15 to 20 Acres under improvement.

Sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th April, 1828.

N. B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

49tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Horatia Gates & others, Plaintiffs.
vs.
James B. Jones, Defendant.

ON Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming, trustees of the firm of Maitland, Gardeu, & Auldjo, viz:

Lot No. 4, in the 10th Con. Innisfil,
North ½ 3, " 9th " "
South part 4; " 9th " "
South east ½ 3, " 9th " "
containing together 500 Acres.

The sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th April, 1828.

N. B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 21st April, 1828. 50-11

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, to wit. } ON Saturday the 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } ON Saturday the 24th
To Wit. } day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. S. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER.
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 33-15to.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Gamble, and William Gamble, } Plaintiff's.
vs.
John Boland, Defendant.

ON Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to be directed, against the lands and tenements of John Boland, at the suit of John W. Gamble and William Gamble, viz:—50 Acres of the West half of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession Albion; there are from 15 to 20 Acres under improvement.

Sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th April, 1828.

N. B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

49tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Horatia Gates & others, Plaintiffs.
vs.
James B. Jones, Defendant.

ON Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming, trustees of the firm of Maitland, Gardeu, & Auldjo, viz:

Lot No. 4, in the 10th Con. Innisfil,
North ½ 3, " 9th " "
South part 4; " 9th " "
South east ½ 3, " 9th " "
containing together 500 Acres.

The sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York,
26th April, 1828.

N. B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

49tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } ALLAN ROBINETT, Plaintiff.
to wit. } J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant.

On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett.

Lot No. 11, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York,
21st March, 1828. 44-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a
to wit: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, & to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming; Trustees of the firm of Maitland, Gardeu, and Auldjo: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James B. Jones—Lot number 37, in the third Concession of the Township of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less; about 60 of which are cleared and under good fence. This Farm is advantageously situated on the Main Road, leading from Ancaster to Brantford; about two miles from the former, and is now in the occupation of —— Smoke.—All of which property, together with all the buildings situated thereon, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
to wit. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough. All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By John Thorner,
Dep'y. Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named Premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

NOT OFFICIAL.

WAREHOUSING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a lease of that large Storehouse and Wharf, in this town, recently occupied by Messrs. McCutcheon & Crossman, where he intends to carry on the above business; and will be ready at the opening of the navigation to receive and forward Goods, Produce, &c. &c. to any Port in the Canadas. He will always have in his employ sea-worthy boats, navigated by careful and experienced boatmen, and his charges for transport will be as low as those of any similar establishment in the Province.

The subscriber will also pay every attention to the disposing of property that may be entrusted to his care agreeably to instructions.

ARCHD. McDONELL.

Kingston, 14th March, 1828.

☞ Reference may be made to John Kirby, Esq. John Macaulay, Esq. Kingston, and Robert Stanton, Esq. York. 46tf.

HIS MAJESTY having granted certain of the Crown Reserves to the Corporation of the King's College in exchange for an equal portion of lands heretofore set apart for the foundation of an University, the Council of King's College are proceeding to take such measures with respect to those Reserves, as may render them productive for the purpose intended, and at the same time afford every opportunity to the persons legally occupying or holding a Lease of any of the Reserves, to make such arrangements as will best suit their wishes and interests.

They are procuring an accurate inspection to be made of the situation and circumstances of every Lot, and have directed their Agent, when he finds any person actually resident upon any of the Reserves which he is directed to visit, to leave with such person a copy of this printed paper, by which he will understand, that if he is the Lessee of the Lot, or has gone upon it and made improvements under any proper authority, that the Council of King's College will pay every respect and attention to the interest and claim of such person, that they could with any justice have expected of the Government; and in particular, that whenever the Council is prepared to dispose of any of the Reserves under the circumstances above mentioned, the person having a claim to consideration, will have the choice, either to renew his Lease for twenty-one years upon the terms held out by the original Lease from the Crown, as specified in the subjoined Order in Council of the 13th April, 1819, or he shall have the refusal of the Lot, if the Council desire to sell it, in preference to any other purchaser, for such price as the Council are willing to accept.

But it is to be understood, that if the party chooses another Lease, there will be no pledge given for any renewal at the end of twenty-one years, the Government never having offered any assurance beyond the Grant of a second term; but in such case, the conditions on which the party can be allowed to continue to occupy it, will, no doubt, be settled with a due regard to every reasonable claim on his part—the back rent upon the first Lease must be paid to the Government before the Council will have it in their power to treat with the Claimant.

It is further to be understood, that with respect to Lots which have been leased, but never improved or occupied, unless the back rent shall be paid to the Receiver General before the 1st January, 1829, the Council will not feel themselves bound to consider the interest of the Lessee in disposing of the Lot.

JOSEPH WELLS,
Bursar, King's College.

York, 1st February, 1828. 87tf.

Extract from the Order of Council, bearing date 13th April, 1819, above referred to:—

"That upon the renewal of any Lease for the whole or part of the term of twenty-one years, a Rent of One Pound Fifteen Shillings be reserved as Rent for the first seven years of the current term in addition to the increased Rent, payable for the last period of Original Lease, adding One Pound Fifteen Shillings at the end of each period of seven years."

PREMIUM TO WATER CARRIERS.—*The York Fire Company* hereby give notice, that upon the alarm of fire they will pay to the Water-carrier, or any other person who may arrive first at either of their Engines with a puncheon of water—the sum of three Dollars; to the person who shall arrive with the second puncheon of water, the sum of two Dollars; to the person arriving with the third puncheon of water—the sum of one Dollar; and to the person bringing the fourth puncheon of water—the sum of half a Dollar.

The Captain of the Company will deliver to each of the persons entitled to the premiums, a ticket for the same, which will be paid upon its being presented to Robert W. Prentice, Esquire, Agent of the Alliance Company of London.

THOMAS CARFRAE,
Captain, Y. F. C.

York, 10th April, 1828. 46tf.

CHAIN CABLES, &c. Acraman's Patent Chain Cables, and Anchors, (warranted proved by Machine) a constant supply kept on hand (in stock) of all sizes, by JOHN WATKINS, Kingston, and in Montreal and Quebec by WILLIAM BUDDEN.

July, 30, 1827. 11-tf.

THE UPPER CANADA ALMANAC, and PROVINCIAL CALENDAR, for 1828,—containing, *The Civil List of Upper Canada—Public Institutions—District Appointments—Population of the several Townships in the Province—Military*, and other useful information, is published, and for Sale, at the Gazette Office, York—Lesslie & Sons, Kingston, and by the several Agents in different parts of the Province.

LANDS FOR SALE.—In the Township of Hallowell, Lot No. 46, 3d Concession, North-west side of the Carrying-Place, - - - } *Acres.* 200
In the Township of Cramahe—
Lots No. 17, 18, & 19, 3d Con. } 800
do. 15, 4th do. }
In the Township of Hamilton—
Broken Lots, 29 & 30, 9th Con. } 476
27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, & 35, 10th do. }
North-east quarter, No. 1, 4th do. 50
In the Township of Clarke—
Lots No. 16, 17 & 18, Broken Fronts } 2000
16, 17, & 18, 1st Con. }
17, & 18, 2d do. }
17, & 18, 3d do. }
In the Township of Darlington—
Lot No. 14, 3d Con. } 400
8, 4th do. }
In the Township of Pickering—
Lots No. 16, 17, & half of 18, 1st Con and Broken Fronts, } 999
In the Township of York—
Lot No. 37, 3d Con. - - - 200
In the Township of Gainsborough—
Broken Lot No. 27, 3d & 4th Con. 74
Apply to ANDREW MERCER.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—For MECHANICS wanting employment, and SERVANTS wanting places.—The Subscriber has opened an *Intelligence Office* in his Auction Store in the Town of York, where Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, in want of places, can have their names registered, and information given to those who require persons of the above description.

The following charges will be made to persons making application at the Intelligence Office:—

Masters wanting Servants—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

Mechanics, Servants, and Laborers, for Registry of names, &c.—*One Shilling and Three Pence.*

PATRICK M'GAN.
York, March 28, 1828. 44-8*w*.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—The sale of these Works has been postponed until further notice.—But, the Wares of the Establishment are offered for sale at 20*s*. per Cwt. for all heavy Castings: Potash-Kettles, &c.—and at 27*s*. 6*d*. per Cwt. for Sugar-Kettles, Hollow Ware, Stoves, &c. delivered at Kingston, and Wheat, Flour, and Potash will be taken in payment, at the Current price in that Market—or a discount of 5 per Cent made for Cash.

Among the advantages which purchasers and dealers in the articles, would derive from giving a preference to the Castings of these Works, are the following:—

First.—The Wares are fully of a better quality, in regard to manufacture than those got elsewhere.

Secondly.—They are offered for sale, at prices, at least 25 per Cent under the rate at which the same kind of goods can be laid down in Kingston from Montreal, without taking into consideration the risk of transport.

Thirdly.—From the very superior quality of the Metal from which the Wares are Manufactured, and from the experience already had, by many who have used them for a length of time.—The Subscriber is warranted in saying, that they are by no means so liable to crack, as the Carron, or other Ware of similar Establishments, known to the people of this Province.

Lastly.—The receiving payment in the Produce of the Country, should be considered, an advantage (when combined with the other circumstances above enumerated), of sufficient importance to buyers, to secure a preference for the consumption of a *Provincial* manufacture, of superior quality and comparatively low price.

The undersigned in the name of Peter McGill, Esq., the present Proprietor, who has expended large sums, in perfecting the Establishment, since it came into his hands—hereby, begs to think, will be shown, that it is *their interest*, appeals to the Patriotism of the Merchants, and others of this Province, to give aid, support, and countenance to so great and praiseworthy an undertaking. The support required, is simply, to give a preference in their purchases to the Manufactures of Marmora, which are articles of daily necessity and consumption—both good and cheap, instead of sending to the United States, and Lower Canada, for Articles of a similar description, comparatively of inferior quality, and higher prices. A. MANAHAN.

FRESH SEEDS.—Shaker's Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1827, for sale by
EDW'D. LESSLIE & SONS.
☞ E. L. & Sons expect a quantity of clover seed in a few days.
York, 14th March 1828. 43-*tf*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber has lately opened at the Village of *Lor'ignal*, in the seigniory of Longueil, in the District of Ottawa: a Land Office, for the purpose of transacting all matters relative to Lands in that District.

Persons holding Lands in said District, and desirous of disposing of them, by forwarding to the Subscriber, the number of the Lots, and Concessions, and the name of the Township, together with the lowest price placed on them, may depend on every exertion being made to procure speedy sales.

He will also protect the Timber on Lands confided to his charge, and will use every exertion, to give satisfaction to those employing him, at a moderate compensation. CHA'S. P. TREADWELL.
L'orignal, 12th October, 1827. 22*tf*

BANK NOTICE.—DISCOUNT DAY, *Wednesday of every Week*.—Notes offered for Discount, must be put under cover to the Cashier, and left at the Bank the day before.
THOMAS G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

FOR SALE.

SIX Building Lots, very eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

These Lots, from their proximity to the Town, possess all the local advantages of Town Lots, with the addition of exemption from Town rates.

Terms of Sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, may be learned of
G. POWELL.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.—*Erasmus Fowke* of Port Hope, late Deputy Assistant Commissary General, offers himself as a General Commission Agent and Auctioneer. His Extensive Stores, Granaries, and Vaults, for Goods or Produce committed to his charge, together with a large Distillery on his extensive premises, and for the accommodation of live Stock, must give great facility for the disposal of all property committed to his charge.

All property given into his hands shall be disposed of agreeable to instructions: the proceeds will be immediately paid soon as received. From arrangements entered into with a forwarding Establishment in Kingston, he will engage to forward any articles of Produce intended for the Lower Province, and will attend to any instructions given for the disposal of the grain, and to the most reasonable advances in Cash when intended for immediate sale.

From his long residence, and a perfect knowledge of the Country with the method of transacting business, he is induced to hope he is entitled to a public favor.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32*tf*.
P. S.—Any Merchandize committed to his charge from Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, York, or any part of the United States, shall be attended to with the utmost punctuality.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN *Life and Fire Assurance Company*, OF LONDON.
(CAPITAL—*Fire Millions Sterling.*)

THE Subscriber having been appointed AGENT to the above Company, at York, he is ready to Insure against loss or damage by Fire at moderate rates of Premium. The high standing of this Institution in England, and the Company allowing their Agents in Montreal to settle losses in this Country, with the Assured participating in the Profits of the Company, renders it worthy of Public Confidence. R. W. PRENTICE.
York, November 18*th*, 1826. 25.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to enter into a different line of business, begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for the past favors and the confidence they have reposed in him for the last ten years; and he trusts that he may enjoy a continuance of their support.

He is desirous of having the affairs of the late firm of Job and Erasmus Fowke settled or adjusted on or before the tenth of March next.—After that date they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney; and that as he is entering on a new business he will not give credit after the 6th inst.
ERASMUS FOWKE.
Port Hope, 1st January, 1828. 32*tf*.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Gentlemen,

As you will at the next General Election have the privilege of choosing a Member to represent your County in Parliament, I have determined to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

I am personally known to most of you, and should you think proper to intrust me with so responsible an office, my constant endeavour will be, by a faithful discharge of its important duties, to merit the confidence reposed in me.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obd't. Servant,
W. B. ROBINSON.
New-Market, 1st Feb. 1828.

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers at the DEEP CUT, under the firm of "*Oliver Phelps, & Co.*" is this day dissolved by mutual consent. OLIVER PHELPS,
JACOB KEEFER.
Deep Cut, Feb'y. 15th, 1828.
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by the Subscriber, who will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the above concern. JACOB KEEFER. 39-12.

TO EMIGRANTS, who are desirous of sending to England, Ireland, or Scotland for their friends. PACKETS, for steerage passengers only, to sail on the 5th and 20th of every month, from Liverpool for New-York.

The Ships composing this Line, are all of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very loft between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

The facility and convenience of this establishment to persons residing at a distance, by saving them much delay and expense too often attending the uncertain and protracted departure of a Private Vessel, will, it is hoped, be duly appreciated, and command the same preference and support as with success in continuance and success.

To IRISH EMIGRANTS, this Line is especially recommended, on account of the easy and frequent communication between the Irish Ports and Liverpool, by means of Steam-Boats and Smacks; and to all, it will extend the peculiar advantages of a connexion with respectable Companies upon the Hudson River and the New-York Canals, by which is secured the safest and most speedy conveyance to either of the Canadian Provinces.

Those who wish to send for their Friends, can procure them a safe and expeditious passage, by applying to *William Gamble, Esq'r.* York; *John Macaulay, Esquire*. Kingston; or ——— *Morris, Esquire*, Brockville, Upper Canada. CHARLES SMYTH.
New-York, March, 1828. 42-12

CREDIT RESERVE.—Public notice is hereby given, that the tract of Land through which Dundas St. passes, upon each side of the River Credit, which was formerly contracted to be sold to Th.. as Racey, Esq. will be exposed to sale by Public Auction, in parcels, on the 20th day of June next, in the Town of York, by Henry Mosley, Auctioneer, unless the former purchaser, shall, on or before the first day of June next, fulfilled the conditions of his purchase. The tract comprises 1,638 Acres, and a very valuable Mill seat, on the River Credit. Further particulars may be learnt by referring to the Auctioneer.
York, November 23, 1827. 26*tf*.

FOR SALE, or to be LEASED—All or any part of the Property formerly known and described as *Nolanville*, or *German Mills*, in the third Concession of the Township of Markham, consisting of 400 Acres of Land, upwards of 50 under good fences and improvement, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, Distillery, Brew House, Malt House, and several other out buildings.

The above Premises will be disposed of either the whole or in part, by application to the Subscriber.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
York, January 26, 1828. 44-12*w*.
☞ The Premises can be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. JOHN DUGGAN, residing there. W. A.

ADJOURNED GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, holden at the Police Office, York, 6th October, 1827.
PRESENT.
ALEXANDER M'DONELL, Esq., *Chairman*.
D'ARCY BOULTON, Jun'r. } Esqs. Justices, &c.
& GRANT POWELL, }

Ordered that so much of an Order of the fourteenth of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, entitled, "Precautions against Fire," as limits the appointment of Fire-Wardens to six be rescinded, and that fifteen be appointed.

Ordered that the following persons be appointed as Fire-Wardens for the Town of York, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Peter Paterson,	William Bergin,
John Monro,	Jno. Bishop, Sen'r,
I. C. Godwin,	Thomas Robison.
G. Willard,	John Ewart,
Joseph Rogers,	David Jordon,
Richard Watson,	Jesse Ketchum,
William P. Patrick,	John Ross,
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A true Copy S. HEWARD, *C. P.*

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TERMS.

After Cabin and Quarter Deck,	$2
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Master & Managing Owner.
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Master and Managing Owner }
of the Steam Packet Canada. }
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N. B.—With Mr. A. Murray, reference may be had to all Books and accounts connected with the Canada Steam Boat.

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Philadelphia Lount Executrix,
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York, 28th October, 1827. 22*tf*

THE U. E. LOYALIST.
VOL. 2. YORK, U. C. SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1828. NO. 61.

A SPEECH, of the VENERABLE JOHN STRACHAN, D.D. Archdeacon of York, in the Legislative Council, Thursday, 6th March, 1828: on the subject of the Clergy Reserves.

(*CONCLUDED.*)

At the capitulation of the Province of Quebec, General Amherst granted the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion, but the obligation of paying tithes he left to the King's pleasure. His Britannic Majesty, by the lenity of power, agreed to grant the liberty of the Romish Catholic Religion to the inhabitants of Canada, and promised to give the most effectual orders that his new subjects might profess the worship of their religion according to the rights of the Romish Church, and in as far as the laws of Great Britain permitted.—Now these laws at that time permitted only the Protestant Church of England to be established in any of the Colonies, for by the 1st of Elizabeth, cap. 1, the Protestant religion was established in every Colony the moment it became subject to the Crown of Great Britain, whether there was any proclamation to that effect or not. This Act retates not only to all the Queen's dominions, but is extended by positive words to such countries and places as may hereafter come to be subject to the Crown of England. By which words it is quite evident, that the Establishment of the Church of England in every Colony, was considered by the Legislature as indispensible part of the Constitutional policy of the Imperial Government, and was intended to take effect in all countries that either then made, or should thereafter make a part of the dominions of the Crown of England. Now clearly is this the case that in the Act of Union with Scotland, the Presbyterian form is secured within the bounds of that Kingdom only; and that in the Act of Union with Ireland, Ireland, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging. Thus the Religious Establishment of England is recognised by a fundamental law, to be the religious establishment of every British Colony, and was therefore that of the first class, Copper-fastened and Coppered, of about 400 Tons burthen, and as fast Sailers as any Packets in the Trade. They have superior accommodations, being very loft between decks; are commanded by experienced Masters, whose best endeavors will be to promote the comfort of passengers: and the appointed day of sailing will be strictly adhered to.

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Thus the Religious Establishment of England is recognised by a fundamental law, to be the religious establishment of every British Colony, and was therefore that of the Province of Quebec, from the Conquest till the passing of the late Quebec Act. In that law no change was made, and the pleasure of his Majesty, re cited in the 31 Geo. 3d, together with the Provisions of that Act, (and especially that which speaks of distinction and of the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop) plainly point out that the expression is to be understood as referring to the Clergy of the Church of England only. "*A Protestant Clergy*" evidently means one single and entire body of persons; now the Clergy of the Church of England, and those of the Kirk of Scotland can never form one body If therefore the Clergy of the Kirk of Scotland be let in, there is no reason why any other denomination of Dissenters should not also be admitted, and the words "*A Protestant Clergy*" must then be taken to mean Presbyterian Teachers, which in fact appears to me to be absurd. The expression was used in contradistinction to the Romish Clergy of Quebec, and all the principles of the British Constitution, it was the established form of worship. Not that during so long a period the King was altogether negligent of his religion,—for his Majesty's Instructions to the Governors in the Canadas, he declares in express words, that the powers and privileges of an established Church, belong only to the Protestant Religion, and that those Instructions are still in force: and he directs that in laying out new Townships, glebes of not less than 300, and not more than 500 Acres be reserved for its support. Finding that tracts so small, could make no adequate provision, and that no tithes were ever collected from the Protestants, and that there was no support for the Protestant Clergy, actually resident within the Province, His Majesty, in pursuance of the desire to His Parliament, in 1791, to be enabled to make a permanent appropriation of Land, in the Canadas, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the same, agreeable to the Lands granted, or to be granted, and He calls upon His Parliament to make such enactments as may most effectually fulfil His Majesty's intentions. Accordingly, by the 31 Geo. 3, chap. 31, one fourth of the lands in Upper Canada, have been appropriated for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, and so interwoven is this appropriation with the land property in the Province, that no Grant from the Crown is valid, unless it contains a specified reserve, equal to one-seventh of the land which it grants. It is here of importance to remark, that the phrase "a Protestant Clergy" was used in the instructions to the Governors-in-Chief, immediately after the Conquest. It was used in the 14th of George 3, in the first Constitutional Act of 1791, and evidently means the Clergy of the Church of England, in contradistinction to the, Clergy of the Church of Rome Soon after the passing of this law, instructions respecting the Reserves, were sent out, directing the Governor-in-Council to devise some permanent scheme for leasing them, and which was directed to be communicated to the Bishop of Quebec, for His Lordship's information and opinion. In their report the Council states that it is of great importance that the Established Constitution in Church and State, should be so interwoven with the whole social system in Upper Canada, as to engage men's interests as well as their feelings, in its support, to make it in popular and daily estimation,—all which is no less essential to the security of Property, than to the preservation of Religion, & maintenance of good order.

The King in the exercise of his Royal Prerogative, and following up the provisions of the Act, appointed a Bishop for Quebec, by which title both Provinces are included in one Diocese, and has from time to time attended to the wants of the Establishment, by constituting a Corporation of the Clergy for the management and superintendance of the Clergy Reserves, in order that this provision might be rendered more effectual, and by dividing the Diocese into Archdeaconries.

In regard to the enactments of the 31 Geo. 3, c. 31, which have respect to the appropriation for the support of a Protestant Clergy, they are all descriptive of the Church of England, and of no other Church, and from the evident care of continuing the phrase "a Protestant Clergy," from the 1st Elizabeth and includes now, as it did then, all the British Dominions except Scotland. Moreover this Diocese is a portion of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canterbury, and consequently the rights and privileges of the Church and Clergy within it, rest upon as firm a basis as those of England. It is true, these rights and privileges are not the same as in England or Ireland, but we have I any wish that they should be so—here we have no civil or political distinctions founded upon those that are religious, nor is any contribution levied for the support of the Church, from those who profess a creed different from hers: Nevertheless ours is the Religion of the State, and established by the fundamental laws of the Province.

It were easy to shew that the establishment of the Church of England in this Province, has been recognised by all writers who have had occasion to notice the subject; but I shall content myself with mentioning one of the noblest character and attainments. Mr. Burke in his famous Letter to Sir Hercules Langreshe, says:—"I voted last session for the establishment of the Church of England, with the establishment that was made some years before by an Act of Parliament of the Roman Catholic, in the French conquered country of Canada."

That the Church of England is considered and held to be the Established Church in the Colonies, is farther confirmed by the steps recently taken by His Majesty's Government for its support and establishment in the West Indies, and especially in New South Wales. In this latter country a reservation is made, of lands, for the maintenance of the Clergy, and for the support of Schools, similar to that which has taken place in this country, and a Charter has been granted for their management, with powers far greater than those conferred upon the Corporation of the Clergy of Canada.—It confers a power to sell to the extent of one-third of the Lands reserved in each County, and to grant Leases not exceeding thirty years, or the duration of three lives.—The disposal and expenditure of the monies received, which are to be expended in the erection of Churches and Parsonage Houses, and in the maintenance and support of the Clergy of the Established Church of England in the said Colony. A certain proportion is to be appropriated to the maintenance and support of Schools and School Masters, and also for opening and making Roads through them, &c. &c. The Corporation to consist of the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Secretary, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Archdeacon, and nine senior Chaplains.

On the subject of the University I shall say but little. The Charter is the most liberal that has ever been granted, and for the reason to believe, been copied for the College of New-Brunswick, and received by that Province as a most gracious boon.

Many men of every Christian denomination are freely admitted to all the advantages of education, and although such as are of the Established Church are placed under the more immediate care of the Institution in regard to Religion, it is presumed that others will be consulted to their respective teachers, so that on this most important of all subjects no difference can be anticipated. In Edinburgh, Episcopalian youth go to the University, for science and literature, but for Religious instruction, they attend Dr. Walker, an eminent Divine belonging to the Episcopal Church.—I am not aware at present, of any impediment to a similar arrangement being made by the Presbyterians of the Kirk of Scotland, or any other denomination within this Province, and if it should take place, the religious instruction of the Students of King's College, may be so conducted as to be satisfactory to all parties. But, religion must not be neglected, nor will I ever regard it as a matter of indifference, how the youth placed at a Seminary over which I preside, outer the world, in respect to their knowledge of Christianity. While therefore every precaution will be taken, to prevent unprofitable disputation, every effort will be made, to alleviate their minds, by directing their attention to those topics, which above all others are calculated to raise the moral and intellectual faculties, and to produce those manly, sober and pure graces, which confer such dignity and beauty on the Christian character.

I am aware that some institutions for promoting the instruction of the people have been recently established, from which Religion has been altogether excluded—But I have never heard, that any serious friend of the Gospel has come forward to patronise them.—Indeed no Christian can conceive the possible existence of a useful Seminary, the principals of which is the exclusion of Religious instruction.

Any one acquainted with the human heart, and the certain current of human habits and feelings, well knows, that the certain consequence of bringing up youth without religious principles and impressions, is to multiply reprobates. Daily experience shows the kind of men those must turn out to be, who have been brought up in the total neglect of all religious duties—of Sabbath worship—of reading the Scriptures, and of public and private prayer. Such men feel and say nothing worthy, or giving Religion a thought, unless they have been educated in it from their childhood!—Does not experience prove, that God in the distribution of his favors, has always put, by assisting, and cooperating, with secondary means, and that Religious Parents are the secondary means, which in return has appointed, to continue religion to their children.

But it is unnecessary to argue upon this subject, or to say more than to recall to Christians the positive command of Scripture—to teach children the fear of God—to bring them up in the fear and admonition of the Lord: While therefore King's College will be open to all denominations of Christians, it will nevertheless possess a religious character. On this point the Council will be of one mind, by which Union is secured, and the best pledge afforded of order and regularity.

But I have now finished the observations which I considered it my duty to make to this Honorable House;—and although there may be a difference among gentlemen, in regard to some of my opinions and arguments, I have stated them without reserve, and even at the risque of being thought tedious, that all may be able to judge of the grounds of my proceedings? And I do flatter myself, that every Hon Member of this House, whatever his private sentiments on the subject may be, will carry home the conviction, that throughout the whole, I have acted upon the most honest and consistent part—that I have never allowed the controversy on the subject of the Reserves, to mingle with my social relations, or admitted myself to defend what I deem the vested rights of the Established Church, upon any but fair principles.

Nor is it in this matter only that I have acted an upright and honorable part: I have given the most anxious and most minute investigation of my whole conduct, since I came into the Province, with the full confidence of being able to refute in the most triumphant manner any accusation that can be brought against me. Never have I in any respect compromised my character as a Christian Minister, or neglected to discharge with the utmost fidelity, the various duties that from time to time been assigned me, nor have I ever violated a public principle, or deserted a private friend.

I have only to apologise for the length of time which I have taken up, and to return my thanks for the patient hearing which has been given me and in closing, I have to express my regret, that the Members should have indulgence, as to my future attendance in this House. During the last twenty-nine years, I have been assiduously engaged as opportunities offered, in establishing the foundations of a system of Education for this Colony, which though still new in operation, contains the seeds of great perfection. The outline, by the Establishment of the University is now complete, and a strict superintendance will for many years be absolutely necessary. If therefore, I should not appear so often in my place, as my respect for the House would indicate, I hope my absence will meet with a kind interpretation: not that I wish to be absent when my presence is deemed necessary, or, when the interests of Religion and Education are concerned.—But in other matters I confess that I feel less interest and may be well spared, as many of my Hon. Friends are far more competent than I, to discuss and decide upon questions of policy, and the general business of the Country.

Honorable Gentlemen;—Devoted through life to my King, and the Civil and Ecclesiastical constitution of my Country—at peace with God, and my own conscience, I can bear with equanimity, calumny and reproach, and if necessary still greater evils; but I am nevertheless jealous of that unsullied reputation which I brought with me from Scot-

land, and which I trust I will carry with me to the Grave. This laudable jealousy, and my respect for public opinion, when founded on correct information, have induced me to make this appeal to the justice and candor of your Honorable House. I am anxious to retain the good opinion of those who know me best, and with whom I have acted for so many years, and I feel proudly conscious, that I deserve the friendship and esteem of all Hon. men, and the approbation of the whole Province.

Summary.

The Earl of Liverpool constantly resides at Coome Wood; he does not see any visitors; he walks out occasionally in his grounds with an attendant. He has recovered in some degree the use of his limbs, but he is not able to write. The Earl has a good appetite, and takes a few glasses of wine with his dinner.—Sir Henry Halford has lately attended his Lordship.

A machine has been invented for cleaning knives and forks, by which that hitherto tedious process has been so shortened, that three or four dozen of each my be clained in as many minutes.

PORTUGAL.

(From the London Papers.).

Captain Batty arrived on Tuesday with despatches from Lisbon. He had a long interview with the Duke of Wellington at the Treasury; and at about four o'clock his Grace issued instructions for summoning a Cabinet Council. The despatches from Sir E. Lamb (our ambassador) and Sir Wm. Clinton (commander of the British army), are dated the 12th inst., and they confirm to the fullest extent the unfavourable intelligence of the duplicity of Don Miguel, and the danger of the Constitution. The unexpected change has placed a great part of the Portuguese population in a state of extreme consternation. At the date of the despatches, only part of our troops had embarked; and it was grately apprehended that the embarkation of the remaining regiments, which was intended to take place less than a fortnight, would be the signal for the commencement of sanguinary scenes. No hope of successful opposition to this counter revolution appeared to be entertained, unless the British ambassador, acting on his responsibility, would detain the troops. Sir E. Lamb, under the circumstances, had already refused to allow the landing from a British vessel of £50,000, part of a loan which Don Miguel had negociated in England'—*New Times.*

It was decided, in the House of Commons, by a majority of, 157 to 121, that the extended franchise of East Redfort, instead of going to Birmingham, should be conferred on the adjacent hundred.

The sale of York House is now finally settled. It is disposed of to the Marquis of Stafford for £75,000.

The *Briton* has arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon, with the English, French, and Portuguese Ambassadors on board. Lord Heytesbury (late Sir W. A'Court) is going to St. Petersburgh. The Portuguese Ambassador is to replace the Marquis Palmella. The object of the French Ambassador's arrival is not ascertained.

The Duke de Lavenguyon, Peer of France, has died, aged 85, from poison, accidentally administered in lieu of medicine.

By the proposed alterations in the law of evidence, the affirmation of Quakers is to be admitted in criminal cases, and in prosecutions for forgery the party whose name is forged shall be a competent witness.

The King.—The good health of our beloved Sovereign continues, we rejoice to say, unaltered; and his Majesty almost daily receives visits from his ministers, and the higher and most respected orders of the nobility, with whom he converses with a spirit and animation, which have not been exceeded during the whole of his truly popular reign.

It is said that the revenue is in a progressive improvement with the corresponding quarter of last year, and that there is a surplus of £200,000.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington is indefatigable in his attention to business. He sleeps on a mattress on a couch. His Grace rises at seven o'clock, and breakfasts at eight, and directly after attends to his official duties; the post letters arrive soon after nine o'clock, to which he gives decided answers, if it be in his power, the substance of the answer being written at the corner of the letters, for his private secretary to reply to. Soon after eleven o'clock, in general, the Duke rides on horseback to the Treasury, mostly on a white horse, which is a favourite with his Grace, having rode it at the battle of Waterloo. The Duke remains closely engaged in business at the Treasury till about five o'clock, except when called to attend the King's Privy Councils, Cabinet Councils, &c. The Duke does not take any food from the time of his early breakfast till his dinner—a period of nearly twelve hours. During the late indisposition of the Duke, which confined his Grace to the house several days, he could not be prevailed on to take any food in the middle of the day, although advised to do so by the profession.

From the London Gazette, March 21.

At the Court of St. James's, the 19th day of March, 1828, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius, he this day took the usual oath appointed to be taken by the Governors of his Majesty's Plantations.

Whitehall March 19.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing Lieut. Gen Sir Herbert Taylor to be Master Surveyor & Surveyor General of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

From the London Gazette, March 18.

Colonial Office, March 17, 1828.—The King has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. Sir J. Lyon, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Barbadoes.

Whitehall, March 18, 1828.—The King has been pleased to appoint Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G. C. B.: Sir G. Clerk, Bart.; G. C. Pratt, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Brecknock); and Rear Admiral Sir E. Nagle, K. C. B.; to be Members of the Council of his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The Bill for repealing the Corporation and Test Acts will, in all probability pass. Mr. Peel has promised it shall be provided any Dissenter hereafter admitted to any office of power or trust will substitute the following oath.

"I. A. B., do solemnly declare that I will not use any privilege, power, or influence, which I do now, or may hereafter possess by this office, to overthrow or disturb the present Church Establishment of the United Kingdom, or injure, or weaken the Protestant Church, or deprive it of any of those powers or privileges which it enjoys, as by law established."

It is discretionary with the Magistrates who are empowered to administer, to enforce this declaration. It must be made in the presence and have the signatures of two Justices of the Peace.

It is stated that the extent of Gas Pipe laid down in the City of London, is equal to 11 hundred miles.

England.

The Finance Committee.—The Committee named and voted stands thus:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,	
Mr. Tierney,	Mr Attorney Gen.
Mr. Herries,	Lord Howick,
Sir J. Newport,	Sir E. Knatchbull,
Mr. Ward,	Mr Mabsely,
Lord Althorpe,	Mr. H. Drummond,
Mr. Asburt,	Mr. Baring,
Lord Lowther,	Mr. Bankes,
Mr. Fitzroy of Berks,	Mr. Littleton,
Mr. V. Fitzgerald,	Sir H. Parnell,
Mr. W. Horton,	Sir M. W. Ridley,
Mr. Stanley,	

After a few words from Mr. Baring, the name of Mr. Huskisson, who had previously declined being on the Committee, was, by consent of the Right Hon. Gentleman, added; the Right Honorable Gentleman saying, that he always yielded to the expressed wish of the Representatives of the People."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 4.

Emigration.—Mr. W. Horton said he had given notice of his intention to bring before the House that evening three motions. He had a copy of the reports made by Col. Cockburn, who was sent out as a Commissioner to our Colonies in North America; the second *for* a repeal of the passengers' bill; and the third to enable the Parishes of England to pledge their poor rates for loans of money to enable them to assist a portion of the redundant population to emigrate.—The latter motion he should postpone to March 18. He now proposed to offer himself to the notice of the house upon the subject of the Emigration from the United Kingdom, having reference to the two Committees, which sat in the years 1826 and 1827, and joined a variety of evidence, and made a report thereon with suggestions by the Committee. In presenting himself to the notice of the House, upon the present occasion, he begged to be understood as not making any suggestions upon the authority of Government, nor indeed, was it his intention to propose any substantive measure, but his sole object was to call the attention of the house to a subject which he thought one of very great importance, namely, the redundant population of the country. In consequence of the want of employment by the peasantry of the south of Ireland, particularly in the immediate neighborhood of Cork, in the year 1823, the government decided to send out as an experiment some Emigrants, under the superintendance of Mr. Robinson, a Canadian Gentleman, who went to Ireland for that purpose.—He had never contended that an emigration of such a limited extent, could afford any effectual relief to Ireland, or to this country, and he had always said that it was only an experiment to ascertain what extent of relief could be afforded by an Emigration upon the same plan, and a greater extent. This experiment, and a similar one in 1825, succeeded to his utmost expectations. —The Committee of 1826 had furnished two reports, which the House had voted entirely satisfactory. It was not necessary to go over the ground that the Committees had taken; they established the proposition that there was a redundant population; he meant a redundancy of able-bodied laborers, for whose labor there was no effectual demand; and the Committee had reported, in Ireland, as well as in particular parts of Scotland and England. There could be no doubt that this redundancy was the cause of much of the misery of the laboring classes; besides which it must be remembered that the unemployed laborer consumes more than he produces, and adds nothing to the aggregate of private wealth.—He thought it right in this place, distinctly to mention that those Committees had never contemplated any Emigration that was not entirely voluntary. But they conceived that if the distress was so great as had been represented, it would require very little temptation to induce the distressed to accept the means of removal. It was not necessary to go over

was very deep and the weather bad. After much fatigue they reached the neighbourhood of the yard or beat of the moose-deer. They encamped on the Saturday following very near the yard, and appear unknowingly to have alarmed the moose. On Saturday, Mr. Rodgers and Lt. Tylden left the encampment with two Indians, in search. Mr. Ryland and Lt. Wingfield remaining behind. About noon they came upon a track of the moose and followed. The snow being soft, the animal travelled pretty fast; about 3 o'clock, after running a distance of about six miles, the Indian who led saw the exhausted animal disappearing behind a considerable eminence, which it slid down. Arriving at the top the party began to descend; the two Indians and Mr. Rodgers were sliding down, and Lt. Tylden in the rear was just at the top of the descent. Mr. Rodgers being below him only 10 or 15 feet; Lt. Tylden had a cloth cover on his gun, the hammer was down on the cap. In passing some branches, the hammer hooked, and rising, it appears, not quite so far as the half-cock, fell with enough power on the nipple, that one of the barrels went off. The ball entered the body of Mr. Rodgers below the right shoulder blade, passed on the interior part of the spine and came out above the left hip bone. Mr. Rodgers immediately fell. It was only with the use of ropes that he was got to the top of the steep eminence. The chase was abandoned and an encampment formed; Mr. Rodger's under clothes taken off and those of Lt. Tylden substituted. One of the Indians was despatched to the other encampment, and returned through the forest during a dark night about eleven o'clock. The party were about ninety miles distant from any settlement; no medical assistance could be had; and, we believe, Mr. Rodgers, who has borne his sufferings with eminent fortitude, asked to be despatched. Of course this was refused, and the next morning the party set out on their ardous task: Mr. Rodgers having been laid on an Indian sleigh, well secured and defended by several blankets. After more than three days unremitted walking, they reached town on the Wednesday evening.

The new detonating guns, when carried with the hammer on the cap, are extremely dangerous. The safest way is to carry them at half-cock. Every year the most melancholy accidents occur from this cause.—*Q. Gaz.*

The weather has resumed its usual vernal warmth, and a few patches of high dry ground have for the first time this year now been sown with wheat; in the Districts of Montreal and Three-Rivers seed has been put into the ground nearly a month ago.—*Ib.*

The Head Quarter Division of the 79th Regiment of Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Colonel Douglas, C. B. arrived here this morning on board the *John Molson*, and marched through the town to their Barracks. An immense crowd lined the streets, through which they passed, who appeared all to be highly gratified at witnessing the martial appearance of this gallant and distinguished Regiment, which with the exception of the Officers was in the full Highland costume. A company under the command of Captain Brown, left here this morning for Isle-aux-Noix, to relieve a detachment of the 71st Regiment of Highland Light Infantry now stationed at that post. *Montreal Gazette.*

On Thursday morning last, George Simpson, Esquire, Governor of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Territories, left Lachine for the Interior. We understand he will visit the Columbia and M'Kenzie's Rivers ere he returns. He took with him very numerous queries addressed by the National History Society of this place to all the Factors and Traders in the Company's service now in the interior, relating to the Natural History and Physical Geography of the country, and the manners, habits, customs, languages and institutions of the Aboriginal inhabitants. Answers to these quiries will be received this and the succeeding Autumns, and when properly embodied, will be published by the Society.—*Ib.*

Fox Hunt.—To those who have enjoyed the chase in the Mother Country, either by participating in its pleasures, or who have been calm spectators, we need hardly allude to the joyous moments, and the delightful exhilaration, which the Sportsman enjoys in this truly manly amusement. The winding of the merlow horn, the animating soul-stirring music, and the ardent intense longing of the hounds; the pleasure which the horses seem to feel in the sport, the cries of the huntsmen, all tend to cause an inward glow, and hope and joy to beam on the countenances of those who are devoted to this amusement.

On Saturday morning, pursuant to notice, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Bridge erected at the intersection of Lower Lachine road by the Canal, to enjoy the pleasures of a fox hunt, a sport hitherto unknown in this Province. Many fine horses were exhibited, and many of the riders seemed to pant with eagerness for the unbagging of poor *Reynard*. The fox was allowed to go off in the fields between the Canal and the River, and began to run towards the Nun's Farm.—After he had been favored with "good law," the hounds, trusty and true, were put upon "the drag," and very soon "gave tongue," proceeding in full cry. The riders kept on the Lachine Road, and turned down the lane, which leads to the Nun's house opposite Nun's Island. Here *Reynard* turned, and was proceeding on his former track, when the hounds caused him to take a course across the Lachine Road. The fox passed within about 50 yards of the Sportsmen, on the Lachine Road and made along the Canal towards the woods. The hounds continued in full cry, and the equestrians exerted themselves very creditably for a first attempt, in their leaping over the fences and ditches, that impeded their progress. The fox soon stole away to the woods, and after some time, was found to have holed himself in a hollow stump on the farm of Mr. Bourgeois, in rear of Woodlands, the property of George Gregory, Esquire. Here *Reynard* was taken, bagged, and is in custody to afford sport on Wednesday next, to those who wish to follow the amusements of merry old England. The hounds on this occasion were not numerous, and though young, exceeded the expectations of their masters. No accidents, and few unsportmanlike misfortunes occurred during the whole chase, and on the whole, the sport was maintained in a manner that did credit to those engaged in it. The country people thought the inhabitants of Montreal were mad, or that something had occurred to disturb their mental faculties, when a poor unoffending fox should be thus pursued over fence and ditch, by men, horses and dogs, and for no other purpose than to keep him in a bag to be chased another day. "Comme ces Anglois sont droles" was a common expression. We however are pleased to view this introduction of one of the finest sports of England into this country, and hope it may be continued.

It is requested as a matter of courtesy to the tenants of the grounds, as well as giving *fair play* to the dogs, that the sportsmen who may attend on Wednesday next, do not enter the fields on the east side of the road, where the fox is to be turned out. Other dogs than those engaged in the chase, should not be brought upon the ground.—*Ib.*

Quebec, April 21.

Passengers which left New-York on Tuesday evening last at 5 o'clock, arrived at Montreal on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. in 69 hours; 16 hours more might have brought them by Steam-boat to Quebec, making the time occupied in travelling from New-York to Quebec only three days and two hours. We have no doubt, that with the improvement in the rate of Steam-boats, a regular intercourse during the summer might be kept up between New-York and Quebec in three days; the mail has hitherto taken six days and a half to pass over this distance.

By a Royal Proclamation, published in this *Gazette*, the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is prorogued to the Twentieth day of June next.—*Q. Gazette.*

POSTSCRIPT

(From the N. Y. Spectator.)

The Packet Ship *John-Jay*, has just come up from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of April, and to which date we have received our papers.

The London dates are to the 6th of April. The quarter's revenue was made up on the 4th. The Courier says there will be a considerable excess. I report states not less than between two and three hundred thousand pounds.

Russia and Turkey.—The Courier of the 5th in alluding to the affairs of the East, says that up to the latest accounts the "Russian troops had not passed the Pruth, but the day fixed for the passage was the 12th of April. The Emperor sets off for the army about a week afterwards. Turkey, though she has granted a three month's armistic to the Greeks, has not yet taken any step that can warrant us in supposing she intends to accede to such conditions as would induce Russia to desist from war. On the contrary, the latest advices left here increasing her main army at Adrianople, and strengthening the forts of the Dardanelles.

Liverpool, April 8.

There is no decisive intelligence from the East since our last publication. All the arrivals from Portugal prove that Don Miguel is proceeding, with most indecent haste and a perfect disregard of all his pledges, to the overthrow of the Constitution of Don Pedro. Our government has wisely resolved not to interfere in the domestic troubles of Portugal, because we could not do so without violating a grand principle of the law of nations.—The British troops are therefore to be immediately withdrawn, and this will probably be the signal for decisive steps on the part of the Absolutists. We fear that British residents and British commerce will suffer from the hostility of Don Miguel and the priests.

Married,

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Silas Branham, Merchant, of this Town, to Miss Clarissa Jane Bastido, second daughter of Mr. David Bastido, of Stamford.

On the 6th instant, at Hay Bay, by the Rev. Mr. Stoughton, J. M. Bartley, Esq. M. D. Surgeon in His Majesty's 15th Regt. to Ann, relict of the late Thomas R. Cartwright, Esq. of Kingston.—*K. Chronicle.*

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS of a new Gaol and Court House at Hamilton, District of Newcastle.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned premiums are offered to such persons as shall furnish the Clerk of the Peace, for the approval of the Magistrates of the District of Newcastle, on or before the 1st day of October next, with plans, specifications, and estimates of a Gaol and Court House (in one building) to be built in the Township of Hamilton, at or near the present Court House—the first story to be of Stone, second and third stories of Brick, to contain Criminal Cells, Debtors Rooms, Gaolers Apartments, Court Room, Grand and Petit Jury Rooms;—Also, Rooms for Offices, &c., such as are usually required in such a Building—the roof to be covered with tin.—The whole expence not to exceed the sum of £5,000 Currency.

Premiums will be awarded as follows, viz:—

For the best and most approved plan, &c.	£15	0 0
For the 2nd do. do.	10	0 0
For the 3rd do. do.	5	0 0

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace,
District of Newcastle.
Hamilton, N. C. District,
10*th May*, 1828. 51-20

WANTED,—A person of steady habits, to superintend a Tannery, who is complete master of the business.—Apply to

THOMAS T. ORTON,
Port-Hope.
Port-Hope, 13*th May*, 1828. 51-4

MAY TEA SALE, 1828.—The Agents to the Honorable East India Company in Canada, give notice, that there will be put up to Public Sale, at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday 17th May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1200 Chests, and at Montreal, on Saturday 24th May, about 2750 Chests. —Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew-chests open for inspection at each place, for six days previous to the sale, which will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Forsyth, Richardson, & Co.
Agents to the Hon. E. Ind. Comp'y.
Montreal, 19*th April*, 1828. 49-3

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
A View of the present System
OF
JURISPRUDENCE
IN
UPPER CANADA,
BY
AN ENGLISH BARRISTER,
NOW ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE PROVINCE.

MELIORA SPERANS.

HALF-PAY AFFIDAVITS, of the latest form, for Sale at the Gazette Office.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esq'r.* of Portugal, because we could not do so without violating a grand principle of the law of nations.—The British troops are therefore to be immediately withdrawn, and this will probably be the signal for decisive steps on the part of the Absolutists. We fear that British residents and British commerce will suffer from the hostility of Don Miguel and the priests.

in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

Wm. BERGIN.

York, Februrary 28*th*, 1828. 41tf

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE-OFFICE.—To be sold by Auction (if not previously sold by private Contract) on Saturday the 24th of May, 1828, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by M. & R. Meighan, at their Rooms in York,—The Shop, Dwelling House, Buildings, and Premises, at present occupied by R. Stanton, Esquire, as the U. C. Gazette Office, opposite the new Gaol and Court House, in the Town of York.

As the situation for almost any kind of business, is one of the very best in York, it must be needless to expatiate on its many advantages.—There is a well of excellent water on the premises, and a capital Drain has been cut —Further particulars, with the conditions of Sale, may be known by application to M. & R. Meighan, Market-Square, York.

P. DESJARDIN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late P. Desjardin, Esquire, that Letters of Administration are granted to the Subscriber, by the Court of Probate of this Province, as Administrator; he therefore calls upon all persons indebted to this Estate to make immediate payment to him, he alone being authorized to give legal Receipts. He deems it right to inform all those who have inadvertently paid over to any other person or persons than himself any money of the Estate, remain still liable at Law to him; and that he therefore expects they will, without loss of time, inform him of any such Monies so inadvertantly paid, that he may be enabled to recover the amount from those persons to whom the payment may have been made, rather than unnecessarily put themselves to the expense of Law in compelling the re-payment to the Administrator. The Subscriber also requests those persons who may have any Books, Deeds, Notes, Bonds, Papers, Live Stock, or other Property, belonging to the late P. Desjardin, to deliver them up to him without loss of time. Those persons to whom the deceased may have been indebted, are requested to deliver their accounts and demands, duly attested, as soon as may be.

EDWARD LESSLIE,
Administrator to the Estate of P. Desjardin.
Dundas, 21*st April*, 1828. 50*tf.*

BANK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the second day of June next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.—The Poll will be open at ten o'clock, and close at one o'clock, on the said day.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.
Bank of Upper Canada,
York, 15*th April*, 1828. 47-7

VOL. 2. NO. 69.

Upper Canada Gazette.

YORK, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1828.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieutenant Governor.

GEORGE the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS on the Twenty-fifth day of March last, we thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the second day of May, instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held & constrained to appear. NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Wednesday the Eleventh day of June, next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
Samuel P. Jarvis, *Deputy Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have appointed Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our *Surveyor General of our Woods*, in our Province of Upper Canada, with full power to do, perform, and execute, all such acts, matters, and things, as may be necessary in the due execution of the said Office; and with authority to grant Licences for cutting Timber in our said Woods and Forests, in our said Province; requiring him to follow such orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive, relating to the execution of the said Office, from our Commissioners of our Treasury for the time being, or from one of our Principal Secretaries of State, or from our Governor, or Officer Administering, for the time being, the Government of our said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all power and authority heretofore given by us to any person or persons within our said Province, in any way relating to our Woods and Forests within the said Province, and also, all Orders and Regulations, in respect of the same, heretofore made and promulgated by us within our said Province, shall, from henceforth, cease and be of none effect.

AND WE DO hereby will and require all our Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all other Civil Officers, within our said Province of Upper Canada, to be aiding and assisting to the said Peter Robinson, his Deputy or Deputies, in the due execution of his and their duty in the matters aforesaid, as they will answer to the contrary.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness our trusty and well beloved SIR PERE-GRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-eight, and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
John B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

UPPER CANADA.

P. Maitland,

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

To all whom it may concern—

GREETING:

WHEREAS we have nominated, constituted and appointed Peter Robinson, Esq. to be our Commissioner for the sale and management of Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada, giving and granting unto the said Peter Robinson, full Power and Authority to do, perform, and execute all such matters and things as may be necessary in due execution of the said Office, and requiring and commanding him to examine and Report upon the state and condition of our Reserves and waste Lands in our said Province of Upper Canada, which we have thought fit to place under his care and Superintendance, and to follow such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, or from any one of our Principal Secretary's of State, or the Governor or Officer administering the Government of the said Province of Upper Canada.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that no orders will from henceforth be made by our Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person admistering the Government of our said Province for Granting or Leasing of any of our Lands in the said Province of Upper Canada except with respect to such privileged persons as are entitled to receive from us free Grants of Lands in the said Province, and that all and every the regulations heretofore made and promulgated within our said Province respecting the Leasing and Granting our Lands therein, except in the cases aforesaid, shall from henceforth cease and be of no effect: Which matters we have caused to be promulgated that all persons having knowledge thereof may govern themselves accordingly, and may apply, if need be, to our said Commissioner for further information of our pleasure in the premises.

And whereas also under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland passed in the eight year of our Reign, entitled "An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada" we have appointed the said Peter Robinson, Esquire, to be our Commissioner for the sale of such portions of the Clergy Reserves within our Province of Upper Canada as we shall direct to be sold in conformity to the said Act.

NOW THEREFORE KNOW YE, that all persons desirous of purchasing any of the Lots in our said Province called Clergy Reserves for the purpose of actual Settlement and actual Cultivation, may apply to our said Commissioner, who has full authority to enter into Contracts or sale, with such limitations and according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from us or from our Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Person administering the Government of our said Province, with the advice of our Executive Council for the affairs thereof.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed—Witness Our trusty and well beloved, SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-Eight, and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. B. Robinson, *Attorney General.*
D. Cameron, *Secretary.*

Executive Council Office,
York, 23rd March, 1826

NOTICE is hereby given, by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that in future, the first Wednesday in every Month will be a regular Council day. JOHN SMALL,
No. 9. 1. f. C. E. C

IN consequence of a Despatch which has been received by His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Inspector General has, by direction of the Government, instructed the several Collectors of the Customs, that all Goods which may be lawfully imported into this Province, by Land or Inland Navigation, may be admitted to Entry at the several Ports of Entry, upon security being given, to the satisfaction of the Collectors of the Customs, for the due delivery thereof, at some free Warehousing Port, appointed, or to be appointed in either of the Provinces of Upper or Lower Canada.

UPPER CANADA.

P. MAITLAND,
Lieut. Governor.

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

To all to whom these presents shall come GREETING:

KNOW YE that by our Royal Charter bearing date the Nineteenth day of August, in the Seventh Year of our Reign, WE HAVE Incorporated a Company of persons under the name of the "*Canada Company*," for the purpose of purchasing, holding, improving, clearing, settling and disposing of waste and other Lands in our Province of Upper Canada, and for making advances of Capital to Settlers on such Lands, for making, opening, improving and maintaining Roads and other internal communications for the benefit thereof, and for the promoting cultivation of such articles as can advantageously be exported from the said Province, and for other purposes in the said Charter set forth: which said Charter being granted by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, We have caused to be enregistered in the Office of the Secretary and Register of our Province of Upper Canada for the inspection of such of our Subjects, in our said Province of Upper Canada, as may desire to be informed thereof.

AND KNOW YE further, that for the purposes in the said Charter set forth, and for certain considerations concluded upon between Us and the said Canada Company, WE HAVE agreed to Assign and Transfer to the said Company the whole of certain Lands heretofore reserved to us within our said Province, and known by the name of "The Crown Reservers," in such Townships within our said Province as were actually laid out before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except such parts and portions of the said Reserves as have been actually demised for —— term of years, or have been occupied either under written licence granted by our Government of Upper Canada, or on the faith of verbal promises made by our said Government, that the occupants should receive Grants or Leases of the Lands in their occupation; and except also, such portions of the said Crown Reserves as had before the twenty sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four been occupied for ten years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them without any pretence of legal title, but who, nevertheless, have not hitherto been disturbed, in that occupation.

Wherefore we have thought fit to publish this our Proclamation, that all our loving Subjects may, for their advantage therein, have due notice and information of the said Charters and other the premises herein set forth; and that all persons may forbear, as they are hereby strictly enjoined, from committing any manner of trespass or depredation upon any of the Lands set apart for the said Company, or from attempting or offering any obstruction whatever to the due execution of the powers contained in the said Charter, or to the enjoyment of the privileges and advantages intended to be thereby conveyed and assured to the said Canada Company.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at York, this Twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, and in the Seventh Year of our reign. P. M.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN B. ROBINSON, *Attorney General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

PROCLAMATION.

P. MAITLAND,
UPPER CANADA.

By HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor of our Province aforesaid, and Major Gen. commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a Barn in the Township of Hamilton, in the District of Newcastle, the property of Mr. B. McKeyes, Farmer, containing a quantity of Hay, and a variety of Farming implements, was consumed by fire some time in the month of July last, and there being reason to believe, that the same was set on fire by some wicked and malicious incendiary, the said B. M'Keyes hath offered a reward of Twenty-five Pounds, for the discovery of the offender, and hath besought His Majesty's Government to aid his endeavors, by offering a pardon to any person implicated in the perpetration of the said crime, other than the principal felon.

NOW KNOW YE, that a free pardon will be granted to any person not being the actual incendiary or the immediate procurer who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of this most heinous offence. Given under my hand and seal of office, at York, this Twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-seven, and in the Eighth year of His Majesty's Reign. P. M.

By Command of His Excellency.
H. J. BOULTON, *Solicitor General.*
D. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to sanction the Sale of the following Clergy Reserves, in the District of London, in the Townships upon the Long Wood Road, upon condition of actual settlement:—

TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

1st range Northerly side of the Road. Lots Nos. 2, 9, 17—200 Acr's. each - 600

2d range do. Lots Nos. 3 & 10—200 Acr's. each - 400; Lot Number 25—Acres. - - - - - 100

TOWNSHIP OF CARRADOC.

2d range on 1st C. N. of the Road. Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 16—200 Acr's. each. - 600

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

1st range S. side of the Road. Lots Nos. 2, 9, & 6—200 Acr's. each. - 600

Acres. 2,300.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are informed, that the terms of payment are 10 per cent at the time of the purchase, and ten per cent annually, with interest, for nine years, and that proposals will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of June, at which period, such Lots as remain unsold will be disposed of at Public Auction, at the Village of Delaware.

P. ROBINSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE, }
York, 3d *April*, 1828. }

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His EXCELLENCY the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR in Council; that Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for a Lease of the Ferry between the Mohawk Village, and Green Point, in the Bay of Quinte, Midland District, for the term of seven years from the fourth day of June next, subject to such Rules and Regulations for Ferriage, and attendance, as the Magistrates of the District in General Quarter Sessions of the Peace may adopt, endorsed "Tenders for Ferry," will be received at this Office until the first Wednesday in the said month of June, on which day the said Lease will be adjudged to the highest bidder, who will be required to pay one pound twelve Shillings and sixpence, Currency, before the Patent issues, and to enter into the usual security for the due payment of the Rent. JOHN SMALL, *C. E. C.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Murdock McLeod, at the suit of Philip VanKoughnet, Esquire—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Murdock McLeod, the West half of Lot No. one, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 100 Acres more or less, with some improvements, &c., which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th April, 1828. 52-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Baker, at the suit of Richard Markell—I have seized and taken, as belonging to the said Jacob Baker, the following Lots, viz:—

Lot No. 6, in the 12 h Con. of the township of Finch, containing 200 Acres.—Lot No. 23, in the 12th Concession of Monaghan, 200 Acres.—Lot No. 15, in the 8th Concession Osnabruck, 200 Acres.—Also one half of the East half of Lot No. 18, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 50 Acres more or less,—all which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, by mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, previous to the day of Sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th, April, 1828. 52-6

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Alexander McDonell, at the suit of Alexander McDonell—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Alexander McDonell, Lot No. 8, in the 7th Concession of the township of Charlottenburgh, containing 200 Acres more or less, with a good dwelling House, with Stables and Out Houses, &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th April, 1828. 52-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias* issued out of His Majesty's District Court at Cornwall, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of Duncan McIntyre, John Roy McDonell, Roger Wood, and Alexander McDonell, at the suit of John McKindley—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the above named Defendants, the North half of Lot number 12, in the second Concession south side of the River aux Raisin—the West half of No. 19, and the East half of No. 20, in the said 2d Concession, and also Lot No. 41, in the first Concession North side of the said River aux Raisin, in the Township of Charlottenburgh, containing in all 500 Acres more or less, which are extensively improved and in good cultivation, which I will sell at public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the Town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise must make it known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th April, 1828. 52-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Ranald McGillis and Daniel McPhee, at the suit of Alexander McDonell—I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Defendants, the West half of Lot number 23, and the East half of No. 24, in the fourth Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 200 Acres more or less—which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, must make it known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th, April, 1828. 52-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Eastern District, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's

Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Margaret Miller, at the suit of Wm. Emery—I have seized and taken in execution a part of Lot No. 27, in the first Concession of the Township of Cornwall, containing 1 half Acre more or less, with a good frame dwelling House, with Stables, &c. thereon erected, which I will sell at Public Auction at the Sheriff's Office in the town of Cornwall, on Monday the 21st day of July next ensuing, and adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office previous to the day of sale.

D. MACDONELL,
Sheriff, E. D.
By A. MACDONELL,
Dep'y. Sheriff, E. D.

Sheriff's Office, Cornwall,
15th April, 1828. 52-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Roger Foye, at the suit of John B. Lewis, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said Roger Foye, the South West half of Lot No. 29, in the tenth Concession of Gosfbourn, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half Lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of John Jones, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Jones, the Nort East half of lot number 12, in the 3d Concession of South Sherbrooke, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and Tenements of John Jones, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said John Jones, the Nort East half of lot number 12, in the 3d Concession of South Sherbrooke, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth on Monday the fourth day of August, 1828, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of William Molesworth, at the suit of Benjamin Delisle, Esquire, I have taken in execution as belonging to the said William Molesworth, the North East half of lot number 21, in the 5th Concession of Drummond, containing 100 Acres, more or less, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned half lot of Land, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, before the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL,
Sheriff.
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Upper Canada,
Bathurst District, to wit. } BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* of our Lord the King, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Samuel Purdie, I have taken in execution, as belonging to the said Thomas Gavin, the following lots of land, viz:—

Town Lot No. 14, on the East side of Lenox Street, in the Town of Richmond, containing one Acre. Park Lot No. 13, on Ottawa Street, adjoining the Town of Richmond, containing 10 Acres. North East, and North West quarters of Lot No. 14 in the 2d Concession of Huntly, containing 100 Acres, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Perth, on Monday the fourth day of August next, at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any person or persons having claims on the above-mentioned Lots, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my Office, previous to the day of sale.

J. H. POWELL, *Sheriff,*
By WM. MATHESON,
Deputy Sheriff,

Sheriff's Office, Perth,
9th April, 1828. 47-6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Joel Mann, at the suit of John Doe,—I have taken in Execution, part of the West half of Lot number eleven, in the first Concession of the Township of Elizabethtown, containing one hundred feet square, more or less—bounded on the West by Judge Campbell, on the North by Thomas Scott, and on the other sides by the Cross Street and St. Andrews Street, which I shall expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of July next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, April 25th, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
49-6 *District of Johnstown.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at York, and to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of Justus Seale, at the suit of Charles Jones, Esquire—I have taken in execution, part of Lot number twenty-four, in the fifth Concession of Elizabethtown—containing by admeasurement, sixty-nine Acres, the same more or less, which I will expose for sale at the Court House in Brockville, on Saturday, the twelfth day of June next, at the hour of eleven of the clock, in the forenoon.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff,
District of Johnstown.

Elizabethtown, March 1st, 1828.

N. B.—Any person or persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make it known to me, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN STUART,
Sheriff.
49-6

Midland District, } ON Saturday, the
TO WIT. } twenty sixth day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following Lands, as belonging to Martin Donohoe, seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Jeremiah O'Donevan, Lot No. 12 in the 7th Concession, and Lot No. 14 in the 8th Concession, Township of Hungerford, in the County of Hastings.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, 21st April, 1828. 50-11

SHERIFF'S SALE

Midland District, } ON Saturday the
TO WIT. } 5th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the town of Kingston, the following lands, as belonging to John W. Ferguson, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of Peter M'Gill, viz:—

Lots number thirteen and fourteen, in the Military Reserve in the town of Kingston, with the buildings erected thereon.

All persons having any claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, noon.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff, M. D.

Kingston, April 1st 1828. 46tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Newcastle District, } ON Saturday the 24th
To Wit. } day of May next, will be sold at the House of Mr. B. Conger, in Cobourg, the following Lands and Tenements, as belonging to Thomas Moore, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution, issued out of His Majesty's Court of Kings Bench, to me directed, as the suit of Edward Smith, viz:—The North East quarter of Lot number 19, in the 3d concession, Township of Emily, County of Durham, with the Buildings thereon erected.

N. B. All persons having claims on the above Land, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me at my office, on or before the day of sale.

JOHN SPENCER,
Late Sheriff, N. D.

Cobourg, 7th Feb'y. 1828. 38-13w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

John W. Gamble, and William Gamble, } Plaintiff's.
vs.
John Boland, Defendant.

ON Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned property, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to be directed, against the lands and tenements of John Boland, at the suit of John W. Gamble and William Gamble, viz:—50 Acres of the West half of Lot No. 7, 1st Concession Albion; there are from 15 to 20 Acres under improvement.

Sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, } 26th *April*, 1828. }

N.B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

49tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Horatia Gates & others, Plaintiffs.
vs.
James B. Jones, Defendant.

ON Monday the 28th day of July next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the undermentioned pro-

perty, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's-Bench, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming, trustees of the firm of Maitland, Garden, & Auldjo, viz:

Lot. No. 4, in the 10th Con. Innisfil,
North ½ 3, " 9th " "
South part 4, " 9th " "
South east ¼ 3, " 9th " "
containing together 500 Acres.

The sale to commence at noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff, H. D.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
26th April, 1828. }

N.B. Persons having any claims upon the above property, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.

49tf. W. B. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Home District } ALLAN ROBINETT, Plaintiff.
TO WIT. }
J. VANVOLKENBURGH, Defendant.

On Saturday the 28th day of June next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of York, the under-mentioned property, as belonging to John Vanvolkenburgh, seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed at the suit of Allan Robinett,

Lot No. 17, 1st Concession South of Dundas Street, in the Township of Toronto. There are about 40 Acres under improvement, with a House and Barn thereon erected.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

N. B.—All persons having any claim on the above property, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

W. B. J.

Sheriff's Office, York, }
21st March, 1828. } 44-13

SHERIFF'S SALE.

DISTRICT OF GORE, } BY virtue of a
TO WIT: } writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, & to me directed, against the Lands and Tenements of James B. Jones, at the suit of Horatio Gates, James Lesslie, and John Fleming; Trustees of the firm of Maitland, Garden, and Auldjo: I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said James B. Jones—Lot number 37, in the third Concession of the Township of Ancaster; containing by admeasurement, 200 Acres, more or less; about 60 of which are cleared and under good fence. This Farm is advantageously situated on the Main Road, leading from Ancaster to Brantford; about two miles from the former, and is now in the occupation of —— Smoke.—All of which property, together with all the buildings situated thereon, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon; & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my Office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6

N.B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N. B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon; & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N.B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, at my office, on or before the day of sale.

Wm. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, G. D.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

District of Gore, } BY virtue of a writ
TO WIT. } of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Cochenour; at the suit of William Dickson; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said Jacob Cochenour, part of Lot number 10, in the 1st Concession of the Township of West Flamborough, containing by admeasurement, 70 Acres, more or less; nearly the whole of which is under improvement, and having thereon a good Dwelling House, a commodious Barn, & other convenient Out-Houses; together with an excellent Orchard; situated on the Main Road between Dundas and West Flamborough All of which property I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Hamilton, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, & adjudge the same to the highest bidder for cash only.

WM. M. JARVIS,
Sheriff, Gore District,
By JOHN THORNER,
Dep'y Sheriff, G. D.

Sheriff's Office, Hamilton,
23d February, 1828. 48-6.

N.B. Any person or persons having any claim on the above named premises, or any part thereof, by

years. He could understand from experience (and the best of all experience, because he had paid for it,) that it was utterly impossible that the individuals concerned in the speculation could obtain any remuneration, for it was idle to suppose that persons who emigrated would be in a condition to pay for the land. If the parties entitled were upon the spot, they might, indeed, in two or three years, be paid in produce, but otherwise it was one of the question. There was one essential point to be considered. When it was proposed to send persons out to Canada, it was quite clear, from Papers before the House, that it could not be done with respect to mere paupers, who would be worse off there than in this country, and it would cost an immense sum for Government at the rate of £50 or £60 each person, to send out even those who had a small capital: that plan was neither prudent nor practicable. He should also like to know how and on what terms Government could grant the land to the Company. It had been granted at the rate of 3s. and 5s. 6d. per acre, and the Company proposed to sell it to individuals, to whom they did not advance 6d., to enable them to emigrate, at the rate of 10s. per acre, while for what were called town-lots, the Company was to receive for every quarter of an acre in some cases 20s., in others 30s. and in others 40s. This appeared a most enormous profit, and if it were to be had, he saw no reason why Government should not have obtained it. At one period the shares of the Company, which were originally ten pounds, advanced to a premium above the cost price of thirty-six pounds, and even afterwards, when many relinquished their shares, owing to the revocation of the original grant by Government, the shares were still sold at £5 premium, or a profit of £8 upon £30. He did not charge the Company with having taken any undue means to impose upon the public, but he saw no reason why Government was to obtain no profit upon this grant of a million of acres, which was to be to advantageous to the Company. Besides, he was told the land which would with Government with fairness send out other emigrants to enter into competition with the Company? He believed, however, that the whole project was fallacious, and that it would end to the advantage of nobody concerned in it. With a view to putting the House in possession of all necessary information regarding the contract and the progress of the undertaking, he moved that there be laid before the House "An Account of the Quantity of Land in Upper Canada sold to the Canada Company, stating the terms and conditions of such sale—the sum of money paid in conformity thereto—the number of Persons sent out to Canada by the Company—the times when they were sent out—the Quantity of Land appropriated to them, with the Price paid or to be paid for the same."

Mr. W. Horton said, that as he was connected with the Colonial Department at the date of this transaction, he would merely say a few words, leaving it to the Secretary of State to give or withhold any further account required. He might, indeed, incidentally mention, that the House was already in possession of half the information the Honorable Alderman wished to obtain—the terms of the contract with the Company had been printed, and in the hands of Members for many years. As to the rest—what the Canada Company had done—he did not know what power the House possessed to compel that body to disclose in what manner its business had been conducted. He had this morning read over four closely printed folio pages of Resolutions, detailing with the utmost minuteness all the proceedings of the Company, from the time of its creation to the present hour, and from thence, he thought, the Honourable Alderman might have obtained all he desired on the second branch of his inquiry. The consistency of the argument of the Hon. Alderman he could not understand; because, first, he had contended that the Canada Company had obtained an enormous profit, which ought to have come into the hands of Government; and next he had insisted that the whole project was fallacious, and that the loss to the individuals engaged in it would be enormous also. With respect to the highest premium on the shares, it was quite certain that no person connected with the Colonial Department had participated in any of the advantages thus acquired. The price of the land sold had been settled by Commissioners after they had taken the utmost pains, with every facility, to arrive at a just conclusion. He hoped that the undertaking would be ultimately beneficial to the Company, because he was sure that all the ingredients of wealth were to be found in the cultivation of that land, and in the encouragement of colonization. It was in the power of any Hon. Member to investigate whether Government had or had not made an improvident bargain, although years had elapsed since it had been concluded; but neither he nor the House had a right to interfere with the private details and affairs of the Company. Government had obtained previous information, to the extent of more folios than the Hon. Alderman could read in 3 months, were he to begin to-morrow morning, and the utmost caution used to take care that the public did not suffer by the bargain.

Mr. Bright hoped that the Members of the Company would make fortunes, but recommended the Government should take care that the terms of the bargains were exactly fulfilled. It was of the utmost consequence that, from time to time, as far as possible, the House should make itself acquainted with the proceedings of the Company, especially with a view to the general question of Emigration. He, therefore, hoped that no technical objection would be thrown into the way of the production of the account required. In Canada there was a proportion of land, called Crown and Clergy Reserves, and as they most injuriously interfered with the prosperity of the Colony, by preventing communication between one part and another, he wished to know whether any of these Reserves had been extirpated.

Mr. W. Horton replied, that there was already before the House a Bill, which had for its object the progressive abolition of the Clergy Reserves. We understood him to say also, that the Crown Reserves were in a course of extinction.

Mr. Easthope assured the House, on behalf of the Canada Company, that it had not the slightest objection to the fullest investigation of its concerns. He had not been present at the beginning of the speech of the Hon. Alderman; when he entered the House the Hon. Alderman was speaking of the enormous profits of the Company: he (Mr. Easthope) could inform the House, that the shares were at this moment at 30 per cent discount. Nothing could be further from the intentions of the Members of the Canada Company than a desire to avoid the bargain into which they had entered; and they had recently been engaged with the Colonial Secretary in such a way as must have convinced him that they contemplated the speedy and full performance of the terms of the contract. The Honorable Alderman was now in full possession of the objects and undertakings of the Canada Company; for he (Mr. Easthope) had placed in his hands a prospectus, stating, pretty much at large, the views of the Company, and what was within the scope of its intentions. It was not the purpose of the Canada Company to do more than to place the lands purchased from Government at the disposal of such persons as might be inclined to take them; the Company would perform the preliminary steps necessary to a settlement—they did all that could not be done by limited capital, or perhaps by no capital, and which must be done before the land could be available for any profitable return. Such was the object of the establishment of the Company, and they invited the closest scrutiny of the manner in which they had proceeded in the attainment of that object. It would thus appear, that while the Company pursued its purpose with a due regard to the interests of the proprietors, they were at the same time governed by a laudable spirit of liberality.

Mr. Warburton insisted, that the House had a right to ascertain whether or not the Company had fulfilled its part of the Contract.

Mr. W. Horton replied, admitting this right, but denying the power of the House to inspect all the private accounts of the Company.

Mr. Warburton called upon Government to watch the proceedings of Such a body with jealousy, although he had no doubt, from the fair and candid statement of the Honorable Gentleman (Mr. Easthope), that at present there was nothing to be complained of. Care ought to be taken, that all parts of the contract were performed.

Mr. Stanley, in justice to the Canada Company, felt bound to state, that during the short time he had been in the Colonial Office, he had found that body ready to enter into the fullest explanations. Government had a right to demand it. He believed that the whole of the terms of the contract had been definitively settled. Some misapprehensions might arise out of the expressions used to-night: the contract at one time was called a grant, at another a sale, and at a third a bargain; but whatever it was, in fact, he was satisfied that no favour had been shown to the Company, but that it had obtained a certain portion of land that it might be put into a state capable of cultivation. The payments were made by annual instalments, and no title was given to the Company until they had fulfilled all the preliminary parts of the engagement; when the money was paid the title was given, and not till then. He did not mean to use the words in an opprobrious sense, but the fact ceatainly was, that the Company was a body of land jobbers. If the Proprietors ever derived any profits from the scheme, it could only be at a very remote period, and they must lay out of their money for many years. In the mean time heavy expences must be incurred, and before it would be taken by sellers, the Company must confer on the land a value that could only be given to it by the disbursement of a large capital. As one part of the motion was already satisfied, and another could not be complied with, he wished it would be withdrawn.

Mr. Hume said, that being one of those who were anxious to promote emigration, he was far from viewing this Company with a jealous eye, or from being disposed to reproach Government with the contracts they had entered into with it. On the contrary, he would like to see similar bargains made with a dozen other Companies on the same terms, and with the same object. This Company had purchased a million or two of acres at a certain price, and as this sum was received, it was to be applied to defray the expences of those Colonies which had been hitherto paid by that House. The Company assisted emigrants who had found their way across the Atlantic, with the means of removing themselves to the place where the land was to be taken, and it supplied them besides with provisions for the year or a year and a half. Thus the Company forwarded emigration in the best possible manner, without calling on the Government for any assistance. By its exertions large tracts of wild, which would otherwise remain barren, had been brought under cultivation. He differed so much from his Honble. Friend (Mr. Alderman Waithman) that he was sure, if other Companies could be induced to employ their capital in the same way, they would be amply repaid in six or seven years, and would render great benefit to the public, by finding employment in the Colonies for multitudes of people who could find none in this country. He trusted this Company would contemplate the speedy and full performance of the terms of the contract. The Honorable Alderman was now in full possession of the objects and undertakings of the Canada Company; for he (Mr. Easthope) had placed in his hands a prospectus, stating, pretty much at large, the views of the Company, and what was within the scope of its intentions. It was not the purpose of the Canada Company to do more than to place the lands purchased from Government at the disposal of such persons as might be inclined to take them; the Company would perform the preliminary steps necessary to a settlement—they did all that could not be done by limited capital, or perhaps by no capital, and which must be done before the land could be available for any profitable return. Such was the object of the establishment of the Company, and they invited the closest scrutiny of the manner in which they had proceeded in the attainment of that object. It would thus appear, that while the Company pursued its purpose with a due regard to the interests of the proprietors, they were at the same time governed by a laudable spirit of liberality.

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Mr. Secretar. Huskisson said, that the Honourable Gentlemen (Mr. Hume) had taken a correct view of the utility of these Companies to the country. In other parts of the world there were immense tracts of wild land which were totally unproductive, and if by any Company they could be brought into cultivation, so as to make a return to the parties employed upon them, the result would be, not only beneficial to the Colony, but advantageous to the general interests of this country. He was glad that he could state, that Companies on the same principle had been formed in New South Wales and at Van Diemen's Land. He trusted they would be all successful; for to the extent in which they reclaimed lands from the state of nature, they contributed to the increase of the power and resources of this country. Before the Contract with the Colonial Department, the Canada Company had given for what it had purchased the full rate at which land was selling in the market. The Company was payable down ready money, and it had to look to a remote period for the return of the capital so embarked. The Honble. Member for Bristol (Mr. Bright) had talked as if this Company had been turned loose in Canada, to select for itself any favourite spot it might fancy. But what was the fact? The Company had first contracted for two millions of acres, consisting of Crown and Clergy Reserves.—Some difficulty arose as to the Clergy Reserves which could not be overcome, and the result was that they did not form part of the contract, and the Company received in lieu of them a million of acres, situated on the banks of Lake Huron, lying in one lot together. The Company obtained no title to those lands but as they were progressively settled, and the purchase money paid. As the Company in succession received the titles, the public would receive an annual sum in aid of the burthen which the colonies brought on this country in maintaining their civil establishments. Government had not been so improvident as to leave out of their view public improvements in those Colonies. It had been stipulated that one-third of the money from the Company should be expended in building bridges, making roads, and other public purposes of convenience and benefit. A more judicious appropriation of the land, instead of leaving it in a state unavailing to the public and useless to individuals, could not have been devised. There had been no mystery or attempt at concealment in any part of this arrangement. He had no doubt that the Company had no disposition or desire to conceal its proceedings. The best way in which its prosperity could be promoted was by making known all its proceedings, and inviting, rather than shunning, investigation. He knew nothing as to the profits of the Company, but he believed the Directors did not regard its affairs as likely to excite either jealousy or envy. He trusted that the great mass of papers already before the House would satisfy the Honourable Alderman, without adding to them these returns, more especially as the Honourable Alderman had, on the point in question, already obtained explanation. He hoped, therefore, that the Honble. Alderman would not press his motion, but be contented with applying to the Directors, any one of whom would give him the information he required. He could assure the Honourable Alderman, that this was no very large portion of the business of the Colonial Department. He had that morning looked through 50 folios of the correspondence, which had become very extensive on both sides. He agreed with his Honourable Friend the Member for Preston (Mr. Stanley) that this was a question which very much claimed the attention of Government, involving, as it did, so many interests connected with the permanent welfare and general prosperity of that important part of the King's dominions, and particularly as it concerned the constitutional rights of the inhabitants, under the Act of 1791. After the recess it was his intention to call the attention of the House to the whole of this great subject; and according to the view he had taken of it, in his best manner, he would submit the whole detail of the difficulties relating to the Administration of Canada, to a Committe of that House, in order to remove the evils which, he really believed, unintentionally on the part of those who were mixed in the feuds and dissensions of that colony, did tend to retard its improvement and check the progress of its wealth and prosperity. He would not then give the notice, but he took that opportunity of starting his intentions.

Sir Charles Burrell said, that as the quantity of foreign wool imported last year had exceeded that of the preceeding year by between thirteen and fourteen million pounds, how was it possible, that while the tax on foreign wool was merely nominal, the Australian Company could redeem the capital they had invested in their undertaking? Where but in the mother country could they hope for a good market?—He pressed this consideration on the attention of the Company. Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Alderman Waithman, in reply, thought it would be much better if Government had agents of its own to sell the land to emigrants, instead of doing so through the intervention of the Company. He was surprised to hear that this Company paid any portion of the expenses of emigrants, as in the papers they had issued they declared they would not contribute towards the expenses of emigrants in their passage from the United Kingdom, or in their place of location; but that the "Company would be ready at all times to give them"—what?—"information," (a laugh.) The Company must be making great profits, as they were selling for twelve shillings an acre what cost them only three shillings an acre. But the Government by the individuals who purchased the land, he pledged himself from his own knowledge, that it never could take place, for the land would produce nothing but furze. He had himself some thousand acres on this side of Lake Ontario, and until this year he had never received a shilling from them, though the occupiers had often proposed to send him any number of bushels of the produce. From all the information he had obtained from the best sources, he considered that any expectation of receiving money was idle and impracticable. The Right Honourable Gentleman, the Secretary for the Colonies, was satisfied that this Company would act with candour and fairness. He was acquainted with some of the Directors, and had the fullest confidence in their integrity; but the public had thought the same of other Companies, which had so grievously deceived them. There was another Company by which 300 individuals had been sent & scattered abroad nobody could tell where, save some ten or twelve who had found their way back to society, and who, he was ashamed to say, were supported by public subscription at Philadelphia. Talk of Emigrants! Had not the House seen 500 Companies tumble down through their misconduct? Had not the newspapers teemed with advertisements respecting the grossest and most scandalous frauds as originating in compassion towards the poor?—There had been Companies of this kind in which more than one Member of the House had been implicated. Did they not know that at that moment a seat for a Borough was on sale? Did they not know that application had been made for the Chiltern Hundreds, in order that a Member might relinquish the seat he was hawking about for the largest sum of money he could obtain?

Mr. Stanley rose to order. The conduct of any Member of the House, however repugnent to common decency, had no connection with the question before the House.

Mr. Alderman Waithman was sorry he had enlarged on this topic, which he would not pursue.

Mr. Secretary Huskisson also spoke to order. The Hon. Member had made a Motion respecting the conduct of a particular Company in its transactions with Government, and applied for certain documents which Government was not willing to furnish. The reply should be confined to observations made in the discussion, and could not be extended to the proceedings of five hundred other Companies.

Mr. Alderman Waithman promised not to pursue the course objected to. He did not want any voluminous statement. His Motion would not occasion any expence. A single sheet would contain all he wanted He wished only for that information which it was necessary he should possess, before he considered a plan of this sort, more especially when a Bill was coming before the House to authorize the unwarrantable project of borrowing money by parishes for this purpose.

The Speaker called the Honourable Alderman to order. He must confine himself to the Motion, and not go into the discussion of measures not before the House.

Mr. Alderman Waithman acknowledged that he was wrong in that respect, but still pressed for the information which he deemed necessary.

Strangers were then ordered to leave the Gallery for a division, but none took place.

Mr. Alderman Waithman withdrew his Motion.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Spectator, of May 12.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet Ship *Canada*, Rogers, arrived last evening in 23 days from Liverpool. We have English dates of the 17th of April.

The papers do not contain any news of moment relative to the movements of the Russians and Turks.

The Austrian Observer states, that the Turks have obtained a complete victory over the Greeks who besieged the Castle of Scio, by the capture and burning of the Greek fleet of the Squadron of Tahir Pacha. The Greeks were taken so unexpectedly that they abandoned their Cannon and Boggage.

The Journal of St. Petersburgh of the 20th of March contains a Rescript addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the Governor General of the Capital, on the happy termination of the war with Persia. The Russians have come off not only victorious, but have acquired a large accession of teritory.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Courier says—"We should be glad to receive more detailed accounts from Greece than have yet been sent to this country, because we wish to find the Greeks making every exertion to raise a land force capable of acting against the Turks, and forcing them to evacuate their territory.—Much may be done by the Allied Powers, but much also must be and can only be done by themselves. Ibrahim Pacha seems to have remained altogether unmolested. He proceeds from one point to another, and traversing the Morea from West to East, destroying towns without obstacle or resistance. The Armistice has for a time put an end to hostile operations in that quarter."

"The approaching passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army, must, probably, be considered merely a Military demonstration, rather than the first act of a new war. It is reported that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh in its circular note on this subject, has assured the other powers that it will for the present confine itself to the military occupation of the Principalities, it being the intention of Russia to give the Porte a certain time, within which it must carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of Akerman, which are not yet executed. The Danube will not be passed till the Porte shews that it means to persist in its faithless and inhuman conduct towards Russia."—*Courier.*

SPAIN.

The London Courier says, "we believe that the French Troops will retire altogether, and that the evacuation will be complete.—Spain and Portugal will then be left to themselves, and we shall see whether they remain equally quiet under their own troops.

PORTUGAL.

The British troops have arrived upon their native shores from Portugal; and the fleet and the marines only are left to extend protection or refuge, should necessity require, to the British residents. All the intelligence that has yet arrived is of the gloomiest description.

The U. E. Loyalist.

YORK, U. C. Saturday, May 24, 1828.

By a late arrival at New York, London dates to 16th, and Liverpool to 17th April are received, from which we have made such extracts as appear most interesting.

The account which is copied this day into our columns, from the *Farmer's Journal*, of the passage of the first Vessel, "The Welland Canal," through the Canal, whose name she bears, from the Town of St. Catharines into Lake Ontario, will, we have no doubt, be read with interest. To the inhabitants of the flourishing Town of St. Catharines, and the neighboring country, the day, must indeed have been hailed as a proud one, on which they saw the products of the County, borne from their very doors, in the stately Vessel, to be transported to "distant climes."

From the well known characters of the Directors, and the active exertions of Mr. Phelps, the Contractor, there is every reason to hope, that this stupendous work, uniting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, will soon be completed, and that when its benefits shall be felt from the one extremity of the Province to the other, the clamors which have been raised against it, by its worst enemies, will be "put to silence"

The Packet Ship *Canada*, arrived at New York, bring accounts of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the Hon D Cameron—Mr. Merrin, Agent for the Welland Canal Company, and Mr. Proudfoot, of York, were fellow passengers with Mr. Cameron.

The Act which authorized the levying Canal dues for the La Chine Canal, having expired, Boats are now passing through, free of toll. The Lower Canada papers complain, and very justly, of the inconvenience resulting from temporary Laws, of this kind.

The works at the Rideau Canal, we understand from a person lately from thence, are for the present, in a great measure suspended, waiting the arrival of further instructions, which are expected, to authorise its construction on a scale sufficiently large, for Steam Boat navigation.

While speaking of Canals, we remember that Mr. Hamilton, at a Public meeting lately held in the Gore District, was pleased to apply his favorite appellation of "a Dry Ditch," to the Welland Canal. The "departure of the first Vessel," from St Catharines, of about Ninety Tons, with a full cargo, through this "dry ditch," must be astounding news to the Honorable Gentleman. How much more astounding will it be for him, to hear or long, that the good Ship "Welland Canal," has arrived at Prescott, from Sandwich, with a full cargo of Tobacco. What ever effect such tidings as these may have upon him and others, who have used their utmost endeavors to defeat this great enterprize, they will be received by the inhabitants of Upper Canada, generally, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, and thanks to those, by whose unremitting care and exertions, the work has been successfully carried on.

Deaths by Drowning.—On Saturday last, a young man by the name of Burgess, in the service of the Hon. Peter Robinson, accompanied by Master Vaughan, Son of Mr. Vaughan of the York Theatre, went out on a shooting excursion. In attempting to cross the River Don, in a small Canoe, in the management of which they were not well skilled, it upset with them and before assistance could be rendered them, both were unfortunately drowned.

A Sobier, in the York Garrison, was dreadfully burned, last week, by the accidental explosion of a quantity of gunpowder, which he had upon his person.—The unfortunate man died two days after the accident.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first number of "*The Kingston Gazette and Religious Advocate*," published by Mr. S. Miles, at Kingston, under the well chosen motto, "Fear God—Honor the King." The Selections appear to be judiciously made, and as the object of the Editor is a laudable one, in the diffusion of religious information, we sincerely wish him success in the undertaking.

Adding to the establishment of a College in Upper Canada, the "*Canadian Freeman*," after using a little of his usual abuse against Dr. Strachan and the Attorney General, accusing the former of a design to establish a "School of bigotry,"—and the latter, of having made "deceitful assertions," with respect to the Charter for a similar College in New Brunswick,—gives the following :—

"Message to the House of Assembly, 27th March 1828.

"HOWARD DOUGLAS.

"The Lieutenant Governor has the pleasure of communicating to the House of Assembly a copy of the Charter received by the last mail from England, for the College of New Brunswick

"The House will perceive that the pledge of a Charter by which no religious Tests should be required of Students, for matriculation or admission to degrees, is fully redeemed; and the Lt. Governor confidently trusts that a foundation is thus laid which the gracious patronage of our beloved Sovereign, and the fostering care of the Legislature of this Province will prove a source of great and permanent benefit to New Brunswick."

"H. D."

In this message Sir Howard Douglas, alludes to the "matriculation of Students," and "admission to degrees" on which there are to be no religious tests.—The *Canadian Freeman* from his remarks would have it inferred, that "religious tests" are required on such occasions in King's College in Upper Canada. If he could plead ignorance for such misrepresentations as these, there might be some excuse for him, but that no such excuse can be pretended, we have reason to know. The following extract from the Royal Charter, o King's College at York, will shew that it is precisely on the same terms in these respects, as that in New Brunswick:—

"And we do further will, ordain, and appoint, That *no religious test* or qualification shall be required or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as Scholars within our said College, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty therein."

The *Freeman* says he cares "not a straw" for our opinion—and that he will "jog on in his own course." Let that course be consistent with truth and decency, and the *Freeman* is at liberty to place just as little value as he pleases on our opinions.—Whenever we find him straying from this path, we shall, as it may be convenient to us, "jog" his memory, that he is out of the way.—His attempts to induce a belief that the articles which appear in our paper, are either written by, or submitted to others, before making their appearance, are too trifling to be worthy of notice.

A man by the name of Campbell, a Cooper at Hogg's Mills on Yonge Street, put a period to his existence, on Friday 13th instant, by cutting his throat with a Drawing-Knife.—It is supposed that the man was insane.

With this number a second volume of our paper is completed, and as some previous preparation is necessary, before commencing the next under the new arrangement, our readers will see, by referring to the notice on this subject, that during the ensuing week, a paper will not be issued from this office.

From the first number of the next volume to commence the 7th June, THE LOYALIST *will be published on a separate sheet.—The payment of Subscriptions in arrear, is respectfully requested, before commencing the new volume.*

Domestic.

From the St. Catharine's Journal, May 14th, 1828.

WELLAND CANAL.

Departure of the First Vessel!

Saturday last was a proud day for St. Catharines; and indeed, for Upper Canada. A scene was witnessed within its borders, that will long be held in remembrance by the active friends and steady supporters of the splendid plans of internal improvement now in progress in this section of the colony—the free and uninterrupted passage of the first loaded vessel that ever floated on the waters of the Welland Canal, from this village (where she was built) to lake Ontario, a distance of five miles of artificial Steam Boat Navigation, constructed up the valley of the 12 mile creek, directly into the interior of the country. A scene which was at once, so grand, so novel and interesting, as to call forth the spontaneous acclamations of every liberal and patriotic spectator assembled on the joyous occasion.

It was a matter of sincere regret to many, that the projector of this great work, (Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.) was not present, being now in London endeavoring to procure the necessary means for its completion to Lake Erie; and there can be little doubt but his efforts will be crowned with success.

On Friday our little village was honoured by the presence of Lieutenant Governor Sir F. Maitland, in company with the Directors of the Welland Canal, among whom were the Receiver General, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor Gene al, of the Province, who proceeded to the head of the Canal, on a tour of examination to the Deep Cut. The following day they returned to this village, where the usual transactions and decisions of the Board, on the events of the past month, were had in the Secretary's Office.

The new Schooner "*Welland Canal of St. Catharines*," being in readiness to clear on her first voyage, with her cargo on board, lying in the Canal opposite Mr. Monson's storehouse, at the foot of our village, the Lieut. Governor, and the several Officers of the Government, were invited to the Vessel's pier-up to become his guests, and partakers of the heart-felt satisfaction of being among the first to be borne upon the bosom of those miniature seas, they themselves had been, by their untiring perseverance and industry, the instruments of bringing into existence. They readily accepted the offer; and at half-past 10, the word was given, when the vessel moved off majestically upon this chanel of her native element, thus artificially formed by human power, with her sails mast towering above the trees of the forest on either bank, through a track of country which scarcely two score years ago was a howling wilderness, but now abounding with highly cultivated farms and flourishing villages, amid the loud huzzas of the passengers on board and the multitude of hardy pioneers and sons of the soil, assembled on the shores and surrounding highlands to view the novel scene.

On her entrance into and exit from each lock, on her way down to Port Dalhousie, she was greeted by the people, who thronged and literally lined the banks of the Canal from one village to the other, with a discharge of musketry, and loud-and reiterated cheers. On passing the second lock, we took a note of the time required for drawing off the water, and ascertained it to be about six minutes and a half. During the whole passage the vessel glided smoothly and silently along the artificial channel prepared for her reception, without the least interruption or annoyance whatever; affording one of the most pleasing sights to every truly patriotic beholder. The company on board, while she was thus gently but proudly making her way to Lake Ontario, partook of a cold collation and other refreshments, in the elegantly finished and furnished cabin, which had been bountifully provided by the Captain, whose gentlemanly conduct towards his distinguished guests on this occasion, deserves commendation. On her arrival at the piers, she was again greeted by a large concourse of spectators with long continued cheers, accompanied by the following sentiments, proposed by Mr. Martindale:—

1. The King, and his Representative.
2. The Constitution.
3. The General Agent, Directors, and Engineers of the Welland Canal.
4. Success to the new Schooner, "Welland land Canal, of St. Catharines."
5. May we all speedily witness the waters of the Welland mingle with those of Ontario, through the valley of the 12 Mile Creek.

She then passed the guard-lock into the space between the piers; and after 3 times 8

more hearty cheers were responded and re-echoed from the adjoining hills, the company retired, many of them with their bosom swelling at least, if not overflowing, we have reason to hope and believe, with gratitude to the great and all-wise disposer of events, for having benignantly smiled upon, and thus far crowned with complete success, the laudable designs of the projector of this great national work, purchased by him with unabated ardour, and strenuously supported by His Excellency, the Officers of His Government, and a majority of the Representatives of the people.

LA CHINE CANAL.—We have been informed that between the 3rd instant, when the levy of tolls on the Canal was discontinued, and the afternoon of the 10th instant, thirty-four boats passed through the Canal, on their voyage upwards and nearly the same number had come down. The average rate of toll on a boat up and down the Canal we understand to be abut £5 10 each, so that in the short space of one week, and at rather a dull period of the year, there has already been a loss of about £180, which if continued during the whole of the business season, will shew a deficiency of public revenue of nearly £5000.—Such is but one of the many evils that have arisen from a system of *temporary* laws being applied to regulate important and permanent objects.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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Schr. Peirée, Miramichi, Patersons & co.

Schr. Julie, Ryand, do. Rogerson & co.

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Deal, 13 March.—John Rimmer, Scott, for Quebec; Liverpool, 24th March, Teviotsdale, Dodds, for Quebec; Horatia, Sparks, Montreal.

OBITUARY.

We copy with regret the following obituary notice which has appeared in a Bengal Journal. Lieutenant Colonel Chambers and his Lady, who were the objects of it, were well known in this country. The Lieutenant Col. during the war with America when he served in Upper Canada and in the more recent campaigns against the Burmese, was eminently conspicuous for zeal and gallantry, his lady who was possessed of great personal attractions, was the daughter of Lieut. Warberton formerly of the 60th Regt. and was, we believe, born in this Province, both were in the prime of life.—*Q. Mercury.*

We last night received the *Calcutta Government Gazette* and *Bengal Hurkaru* to the 2d Oct. The following is an extract:—

BANGALORE, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Chambers, C. B., of His Majesty's 41st Regt. accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Chambers, were on their way from Bellary to Bangalore, on a visit to their son and daughter. Their arrival on the 1st or 2d of the ensuing month was looked for with pleasing anxiety by their numerous friends and acquaintances; but, alas, the pleasing anticipation has been in a moment blasted for ever by the arrival of intelligence late this afternoon, that Colonel and Mrs. Chambers are dead. This melancholy event occurred at Baughapilly, about seventy miles from Bangalore, at which place, it appears, that curse of our climate, cholera, rages with fatal violence.

LODO, 5th May, 1828.

To my Friends in Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you sincerely for your general assurances of support, at the next election. I must, however, decline them. I am just recovering (a little) from one of those painful, distressing and debilitating attacks, which so often assail me; and which, had I been from home, must have been my last.

I have, in consequence, yielded to the wishes of my family, and to a sense of my rapidly increasing infirmity, mental as well as personal, to serve you any longer.

Be assured that you will sustain no loss.—You have always judged far too favorably of me. I never was cut out for a Legislator. I should not, nevertheless, have declined a compliance with your desires, did not infirmity say to me (in a voice not to be disregarded) *you must.*

Gentlemen, I take my very respectful leave of you.

J. MATTHEWS.

☞ *The York papers will please, each of them, to give this three insertions.*

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.—Notice is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, till noon of the 10th June next, from such person or persons, as may be willing to contract for the Baking of Bread from Government Flour, for the use of the Troops, Staff, and Departments at this Post, for the period of six months, viz:—From the 25th day of June next, to the 24th day of December following.

The Tenders must express in words at length, the number of pounds of Bread, that will be given for every 112lbs. of Flour delivered from His Majesty's Magazines.—Two securities will also be required for the fulfillment of the Contract, whose real Signatures must be affixed to the Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed "*Tenders for Baking of Bread.*"

Any further information (as also the form of Tenders) may be had on application at this Office.

ISAAC BLACKBURN,
D. A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, YORK, } *the 20th day of May*, 1828. } 52-3

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H. CARFRAE,
Street Surveyor.

York, 17*th May*, 1828. 52-4

MILLINERY, BONNET, AND DRESS MAKING.—MRS. JONES, and MISS ROSE ANNE OSBORNE, beg leave to inform the Ladies of York and its vicinity, that they have recently arrived from Quebec, and have taken the house in *King-Street*, belonging to the Widow Jordan, one door East of the York Hotel, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and trust, from their great experience, to give the utmost satisfaction to those Ladies who may be pleased to favor them with their patronage.

York, 20*th May*, 1828. 52-2

TO LET, and possession given on 10th June next,—the House and premises at present occupied by the Subscriber.

R. W. PRENTICE.

York, 22*d May*, 1828. 52-3

JUST RECEIVED, *from England*, and for sale at the Book Stores of *Messrs. Meighan*, and *Lesslie & Sons, York*,—A few volumes of *The History from the Creation of the World, to the death of Joshua*;—authenticated from the best authorities, with Notes,—Critical—Philosophical—Moral, and Explanatory—by JOHN MILLS JACKSON, ESQUIRE, formerly *Gent. Com. of Mall. Col. in the University of Oxford.*

Observations on the above sent to the Author.

"It is very good, and the moral reflections excellent."

M. W. *(Sutten—Surrey.)*

"I have just began the Book, which seems to abound with good things—I wish it may have an universal sale."

H. G. *(Richmond.)*

"We all admire your book very much; it is really a pity it is not more known, as it is extremely well written, and a work likely to be of great use to young people, aye, and old ones too.

E. B. *(Tunbridge Wells.)*

"We all like your book extremely, and think there is both amusement and instruction in it;—the more we peruse it, the better it appears.—I shall strongly recommend it."

M. A. F.

"The oftener we read your book, the greater pleasure we find. I hope you are continuing the History."

52-3. E. B.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Mr. William Lindsay, who has removed from York, are requested to call and settle accounts with the Subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive monies on his account and give acquittances.—Any persons having claims against Mr. Lindsay, are also desired to present them for adjustment.

CHARLES BAKER.

York, 22*d May*, 1828. 52*tf.*

DOCTOR JOHN DALY, has taken an Office in *Mr. Cha's, Thompson's* brick buildings, entrance of Yonge-Street, and corner of Dundas Road.

York, May 23*d*, 1828. 52-4

PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS of a new GAOL and COURT HOUSE at HAMILTON, District of Newcastle.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned premiums are offered to such persons as shall furnish the Clerk of the Peace, for the approval of the Magistrates of the District of Newcastle, on or before the 1st day of October next, with plans, specifications, and estimates of a Gaol and Court House (in one building) to be built in the Township of Hamilton, at or near the present Court House—the first story to be of Stone, second and third STORIES of Brick, to contain Criminal Cells, Debtors Rooms, Gaolers Apartments, Court Room, Grand and Petit Jury Rooms;—Also, Rooms for Offices, &c., such as are usually required in such a Building—the roof to be covered with tin.—The whole expence not to exceed the sum of £5,000 Currency.

Premiums will be awarded as follows, viz:—

For the best and most approved plan, &c.	£15	0 0
For the 2nd do. do.	10	0 0
For the 3rd do. do.	5	0 0

T. WARD,
Clerk of the Peace, District of Newcastle.

Hamilton, N. C. District, 10*th May*, 1828. } 51-20

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION,
A View of the present System
OF
JURISPRUDENCE
IN
UPPER CANADA,
BY
AN ENGLISH BARRISTER,
NOW ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF THE PROVINCE.

MELIORA SPERANS.

BANK NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given, that a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada, will be held at the Bank, in the Town of York, on Monday the second day of June next, for the purpose of electing by ballot, Directors to serve for the ensuing year, as the Act of Incorporation directs.—The Poll will be open at ten o'clock, and close at one o'clock, on the said day.

THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, } York, 15th April, 1828. } 47-7

P. DESJARDIN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late P. DESJARDIN, Esquire, that Letters of Administration are granted to the Subscriber, by the Court of Probate of this Province, as Administraior; he therefore calls upon all persons indebted to this Estate to make immediate payment to him, he alone being authorized to give legal Receipts. He deems it right to inform all those who have inadvertently paid over to any other person or persons than himself any money of the Estate, remain still liable at Law to him; and that he therefore expects they will, without loss of time, inform him of any such Monies so inadvertently paid, that he may be enabled to recover the amount from those persons to whom the payment may have been made, rather than unnecessarily put themselves to the expense of Law in compelling the re-payment to the Administrator. The Subscriber also requests those persons who may have any Books, Deeds, Notes, Bonds, Papers, Live Stock, or other Property, belonging to the late P. Desjardin, to deliver them up to him without loss of time.

Those persons to whom the deceased may have been indebted, are requested to deliver their accounts and demands, duly attested, as soon as may be.

EDWARD LESSLIE,
Administrator to the Estate of P. Desjardin.

Dundas, 21*st April*, 1828. 50*tf.*

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE-OFFICE.—To be sold by Auction (if not previously sold by private Contract) on Saturday the 24th of May, 1828, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by M. & R. Meighan, at their Rooms in York,—The Shop, Dwelling House, Buildings, and Premises, at present occupied by R. STANTON, ESQUIRE, as the U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, opposite the new Gaol and Court House, in the Town of York.

As the situation for almost any kind of business, is one of the very best in York, it must be needless to expatiate on its many advantages.—There is a well of excellent water on the premises, and a capital Drain has been cut.—Further particulars, with the conditions of Sale, may be known by application to M. & R. Meighan, Market-Square, York.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esqr.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 22*th*, 1828. 41*tf.*

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THO'S. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA, } York, 15th April, 1828. } 47-7

P. DESJARDIN'S ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of the late P. DESJARDIN, Esquire, that Letters of Administration are granted to the Subscriber, by the Court of Probate of this Province, as Administraior; he therefore calls upon all persons indebted to this Estate to make immediate payment to him, he alone being authorized to give legal Receipts. He deems it right to inform all those who have inadvertently paid over to any other person or persons than himself any money of the Estate, remain still liable at Law to him; and that he therefore expects they will, without loss of time, inform him of any such Monies so inadvertently paid, that he may be enabled to recover the amount from those persons to whom the payment may have been made, rather than unnecessarily put themselves to the expense of Law in compelling the re-payment to the Administrator. The Subscriber also requests those persons who may have any Books, Deeds, Notes, Bonds, Papers, Live Stock, or other Property, belonging to the late P. Desjardin, to deliver them up to him without loss of time.

Those persons to whom the deceased may have been indebted, are requested to deliver their accounts and demands, duly attested, as soon as may be.

EDWARD LESSLIE,
Administrator to the Estate of P. Desjardin.

Dundas, 21*st April*, 1828. 50*tf.*

UPPER CANADA GAZETTE-OFFICE.—To be sold by Auction (if not previously sold by private Contract) on Saturday the 24th of May, 1828, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by M. & R. Meighan, at their Rooms in York,—The Shop, Dwelling House, Buildings, and Premises, at present occupied by R. STANTON, ESQUIRE, as the U. C. GAZETTE OFFICE, opposite the new Gaol and Court House, in the Town of York.

As the situation for almost any kind of business, is one of the very best in York, it must be needless to expatiate on its many advantages.—There is a well of excellent water on the premises, and a capital Drain has been cut.—Further particulars, with the conditions of Sale, may be known by application to M. & R. Meighan, Market-Square, York.

Storage & Commission Ware-House.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the Store-House, Wharf, &c. lately the property of *William Cooper, Esqr.*, in this Town, where he will receive, store, and sell, on Commission, on the most reasonable terms, all descriptions of produce or merchandize, with which he may be favored.

The buildings are extensive and convenient, being at the head of the Wharf, where all vessels which come into the Bay, principally discharge and take in their cargoes. He flatters himself that the care and attention of the person superintending the Wharf and Store, will give general satisfaction.

There will be for sale a constant supply of Pork, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Peas, Salt, and Whiskey, also Stoves, Potash Kettles, Coolers, Sugar Kettles, a variety of castings and Grindstones.

The Subscriber has also for sale upwards of 2500 Acres unimproved Lands of superior quality, in the most flourishing Townships, and convenient to York, which he will sell very low and on easy terms to actual settlers.

WM. BERGIN.

York, February 22*th*, 1828. 41*tf.*